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5 JUNE 1986

## Worldwide Report

# NUCLEAR DEVELOPMENT AND PROLIFERATION

CHERNOBYL

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## WORK CONTINUES ON CONSTRUCTION OF CHERNOBYL'SKAYA AES

Moscow ENERGETICHESKOYE STROITEL'STVO in Russian No 4, Apr 81 pp 2-6

[Article by candidate of technical sciences V. S. Konviz: "The Second Phase of the Chernobyl'skaya AES"]

[Text] At the present time, work is being conducted at the site of the Chernobyl'skaya AES on installations of the second phase of construction, while the third phase has already been begun. The second phase will have the same output as the first, which was basically completed in 1978 and which has two generating sets with 1,000-MW RBMK [high-output, channel-type] reactors. With the commissioning of this second phase, the electric station's output will reach 6 million kW.

Since matters regarding the design and construction of the first phase of the Chernobyl'skaya have been systematically covered [1-4], we will note only the high operational characteristics of this electric power station. No more than six months are required to bring power units with RBMK-1000 reactors up to rated power. As early as a year after the reactors were brought up to rated power, the utilization factor of their rated capacity reached 75 percent, while the operational readiness factor exceeded 90 percent.

The basic production equipment utilized in the first power units is being installed in the second phase of the AES.

In the design of the second phase, however, the speed of response and the performance of the reactor's emergency cooling systems have been considerably improved. For complete condensation of steam leaking from the circuit during possible emergencies associated with a rupture of the largest pipes in the loop used for circulation of the heat-transfer medium, provisions have been made for a bubbler basin located directly under the rigid leakproof chambers of the heat-transfer medium circulation loop. Steam can be taken up into this basin in case the main safety valves on the steam lines are actuated. Such a solution excluded the necessity of installing bubblers in the machine room with its complicated assembly of medium-pressure pipelines.

The reliability of the electric circuits and the power supply systems for internal AES needs has been improved.

The performance of the central heating installation has been increased almost two-fold (to 1,470 GJ/h) which will make it possible to provide heat to population centers located in the immediate vicinity of the AES, to hothouses, etc.

In the design, a great deal of attention has been devoted to questions of protecting the environment. We will note in particular that the efficiency of the purifying equipment has been increased as well as that of the systems for suppressing the radioactivity of aerosol wastes and for special water purification. The capacity of sewage decontamination equipment has been doubled and provisions have been made for final purification of sewage in sand filters.

Atomic electric power stations in general and those with RBMK reactors in particular belong to the most labor-intensive installations in power-plant construction. In connection with this, designers and builders devote a great deal of attention to the problem of reducing the labor expended during the installation of construction and installation operations.

At atomic electric power stations with RBMK reactors, the most labor-intensive operation is the construction of massive concrete safety structures. Since these electric stations are single-circuit, such structures are characteristic not only of the reactor chamber and special buildings at the construction site, but also of the machine room where the turbine unit, condenser-purifier, condenser-supply circuit and deaerator are enclosed by massive concrete shielding.

During the construction of the first phase of the Chernobyl'skaya AES, the protective structures were made from cast-in-situ reinforced concrete. The complexity of erecting these structures increased because it was impossible to use large-diameter sheathing and difficult to insure a good-quality facing surface due to the large number of engineering shafts and embedded structural elements. Associated with this, about 200,000 m<sup>2</sup> of concrete surface on each power unit had to be plastered before the special protective covering was applied. A considerable portion of the partitions and walls were made from brick and these were also plastered.

In order to reduce the amount of labor expended and the length of time needed to erect such structures, it was necessary during the second phase of the construction of the AES to make maximum utilization of precast and prefabricated cast-in-situ reinforced concrete structural members as well as to reduce the number of individually standing buildings at the construction site and the number of operational lines between them and the main building. However, the complex configuration of the framework of the AES buildings and the lack of standardization in structural dimensions have hindered the application of precast and prefabricated cast-in-situ structural elements. The ordering of three-dimensional layout solutions for the main building was complicated by the fact that the selection of the basic production equipment and the arrangement of the nuclear steam-generating installation in the second phase of construction had to be retained without changes, that is, the same as in the previous stage.

It was particularly difficult to do this in the reactor section, since the reactor units, the special water-purification unit separating them and the repair unit had different three-dimensional layouts and were constructed from different structural elements.

The overall width of the reactor unit (72 m) and the width of its central room (24 m) were used as the determining dimensions in the designs of the reactor sections. The reactor units (retaining the layout of the nuclear assembly and the transportation equipment) were turned to face one another. The remaining systems of the reactor section were located between them with all dimensions in the plan reduced to the dimensions of the construction grid by a factor of 3 m. At the same time, the equipment for special water purification and the gas systems were located in the lower portion of the building. The repair shops for "dirty" equipment in the middle section and the exhaust ventilating system with compartments for filters and the unit for suppressing the radioactivity of aerosol wastes (UPAK), previously located in a separate building, were located in the upper portion.

Immediately over the exhaust fan station on the roof of the building was installed a ventilation stack. Such a solution eliminated the necessity of constructing cumbersome ventilation boxes on the bridge between the main building, the ventilation stack and the UPAK.

A transport-engineering corridor was made along the outer perimeter of the reactor section at a height of 12.5 m. Large-scale equipment can be brought in along this corridor into the repair area and up to the rail approaches.

As we already know, the bedplate for the reactor section in the first phase of the AES was lowered to a depth of 8 m, while large areaways were situated even lower, to a depth of 13.5 m. Only after installing these areaways, which took more than six months, were we able to get on with erecting the reactor unit proper. Considerable difficulties arose during the waterproofing of the building's underground contour, upon which great demands are made.

In the design for the main building in the second phase of the AES, the flat bedplate of the reactor compartment was put on the same level as the areaways. The entire building was raised over the level of the ground water, in connection with which the height of the building's above-ground portion was increased.

The new layout of the main building provides for locating immediately alongside its rear facade the reservoirs for collecting the drain water, tanks for clean and contaminated condensate, a number of auxiliary systems which previously had been located on the production platform as well as newly created quick-response emergency cooling systems for the reactors.

Out of the special structures on the production platform, only the storage facility for radioactive wastes with its bitumenizing apparatus, connected to the main building by a transport and engineering bridge, is located separately. As a result, the so-called "dirty" zone with its several small free-standing buildings and structures has been eliminated from the general layout of the production platform.

As was already noted, in the new layout for the reactor compartment we have managed to regulate considerably the dimensions of the individual compartments and the floor plan of the building as a whole. The vertical dimensions of the majority of compartments, however, were not changed due to the necessity of retaining the arrangement of the reactor unit while they, as a rule, do not correspond to the dimensions of a standard construction grid. In connection with this, we were not able to use

standard Glavenergostroyprom structural elements for the framework of the building, the walls and partitions.

The three-dimensional layout of the machine room and the deaerator stacks have not undergone any serious changes. In order to increase the fire-resistance of and decrease the amount of metal used in the frame of the deaerator stacks, the frame is made of precast reinforced concrete and not of metal, as was done in the first phase.

All the elements in the frameworks of the main buildings and a great many of the walls, partitions and sheathing to a depth of 500 mm, which had previously been made from cast-in-situ reinforced concrete or brick, were also designed from precast reinforced concrete. Massive structural elements for the walls and sheathing of more than 500 mm thickness are envisaged as being made from prefabricated cast-in-situ reinforced concrete in such structures with ribbed reinforced form panels. At the same time, engineering and cable shafts as well as embedded parts in such structures were standardized and adapted for factory manufacture.

Below are shown the volumes of the reinforced concrete structural elements (in thousands of m<sup>3</sup>) for the main buildings of the first and second phases (in the numerator and denominator, respectively) of the Chernobyl'skaya AES:

Precast concrete and reinforced concrete	44/102
Cast-in-situ concrete	87/132
Cast-in-situ reinforced concrete:	
bedplates	46/46
walls and sheathing	110/28

It can be seen from the data cited that we have managed to reduce the volume of cast-in-situ reinforced concrete in the main building in the second phase by a factor of 2.2, retaining it primarily in the building's foundation. At the same time, more than 85 percent of the precast reinforced concrete was used for the necessary special shielding and finishing of the concrete surfaces which, when the structural elements had been made from cast-in-situ reinforced concrete, required preliminary preparation (plastering, float-work, etc.).

As was already noted, we were unable in the design of the second AES phase to restrict the use of mass-produced and standardized reinforced-concrete structural elements from USSR Minenergo catalogues.

Out of the total volume of precast concrete and reinforced concrete, 27,500 m<sup>3</sup> (26 percent) were used for standard structural elements and 16,800 m<sup>3</sup> (16 percent) for standardized reinforced form panels, while the rest went for nonstandard elements. In order to make it possible to produce these elements, we had to modify the existing equipment and construct some new. The total number of such elements exceeded 26,000; about 200 types of forms were required for their manufacture.

Such a number of standard sizes creates considerable difficulties in the production of structural elements from precast reinforced concrete and in making structures with them. Thus, during the development of a standardized design for power units with RBMK reactors, it was necessary to find a possible way of making the build-

ings correlate more exactly with the standard construction grid, even if it meant altering the layout of the technological equipment or slightly increasing the dimensions of the main building.

The use of nonstandard elements of precast reinforced concrete, however, made it possible to reduce noticeably the labor expended directly on the construction site and to increase the speed with which the buildings were erected.

The utilization of massive prefabricated cast-in-situ structural elements made with the use of standardized reinforced form panels proved to be most effective.

Thus, during the construction of the first two phases of the power units at the Chernobyl'skaya and Kurskaya AES's, the unit labor expenditures for the erection of the wall structural elements of almost 1,000-mm thickness from cast-in-situ reinforced concrete reached 2-2.5 man-days/kW. When using the same structural elements made from prefabricated cast-in-situ reinforced concrete, the unit labor expenditure amounted to only 1 man-day/kW (0.4 man-days/kW just for installation and about 0.6 man-days/kW for manufacturing under plant conditions and for assembly of the reinforced form blocks and mounting of the embedded parts at the construction site). The use of prefabricated cast-in-situ structural elements has also made it possible to reduce two-fold the expenditure of machine time on the installation of the blocks, reinforcing rods, forms and the delivery of concrete to the structure.

All of this has made it possible to increase considerably the speed with which the wall structures are erected. For example, the average monthly rate for erection of these structural elements in the reactor units of the first phase amounted to 1.5 to 2 m and only reached 4 m in certain months. During the installation of the third reactor unit the rate was 3.2 m, while in the first six months of 1980 it rose to 7 m.

In the final analysis, the increase in the speed with which the wall structural elements in the reactor compartments were erected provided a reduction in the total duration of AES construction, since the construction work in building these compartments is on the critical path of the combined construction network schedule.

Comparative data (in percentages) regarding the duration and labor expenditure of these construction operations in the reactor compartment of the third (denominator) and first (numerator) power units are presented below.

Duration of construction, months (percent)	5(240)/21(100)
Overall labor expenditure for construction operations from the labor expended on the construction of the third power unit	180/100
Including:	
for erecting basic structures	134/100
for operating and servicing the construction machinery and mechanisms	171/100
in ancillary manufacture, service and other facilities	228/100

We must agree that the reduction in the duration of construction within the period indicated was obtained not only as a result of the application of new technological

solutions. A comparative analysis of the erection schedules for the first and second power units of the first phase shows that even with the old design solutions the duration of this stage of the work was reduced by a factor of 1.3 to 1.5 due to an improvement in the organization of construction, accumulated experience and stabilization of the collective.

Upon analysis of the labor expenditures, it must be taken into consideration that the number of cranes and machines in the main building and on the platforms for assembly of the structural elements was increased during the construction of the third power unit, whereas the total labor expenditure for servicing the construction machines was reduced considerably due to the sharp reduction in the duration of the construction.

That the reduction in the duration of construction was particularly effective can be seen in the reduction of labor expenditures in ancillary manufacture, services and other facilities (by a factor of 2.3).

The experience acquired by this time in the construction of AES's shows the practicability of further improvement of prefabricated cast-in-situ structural elements and the method of manufacturing and installing reinforced form panels and blocks made from them. In particular, it has become possible to do away with pool welding of the working fittings and thus eliminate seams between the panels in such lightly reinforced structural elements as the turbine boxes and condenser-purifiers as well as in certain wall structural elements in the deaerator stack, the reactor compartment and the liquid waste reservoir.

Figure 3 shows a prefabricated cast-in-situ reinforced concrete wall structural element made using reinforced form panels without battens. It is expected that the labor expended in erecting such structural elements will decrease by another 20 to 25 percent in comparison with the method already mastered.

Of the intrinsic shortcomings in the design of the main building of AES's with RBMK-type reactors, we must note the considerable overall dimensions of the building and the difficulty in creating such a building with even the most powerful cranes with long boom extensions, such as the BK-1000 and SKR-2200.

In the standardized designs for AES's with RBMK-1500 reactors in which plans have been made to divide the reactor compartments into several blocks with a common machine room, it is necessary that we work together with the builders to develop the placement and optimal selection of cranes.

It is also necessary to envision the feasibility of fitting out the construction site with a sufficient number of concrete pumps with controlled concrete-directing manipulators in order to free the cranes from delivering concrete mix to the structures.

It is difficult to provide a reliable evaluation of the reduction in labor expended on the installation operations before construction is completed on the third power unit of the Chernobyl'skaya AES. According to preliminary data, it will be lower than the figure for the construction of the first power unit by approximately 30 percent. In connection with this, we must mention first of all the constant work

being done by specialists of the Yuzhteploenergmontazh trust on improving the technique of assembling and installing the reactor as well as on increasing the amount of assembly of pipeline systems outside the structure.<sup>1</sup>

There is considerable potential for reducing the labor expenditures in the ventilation systems and air ducts. In the new designs, over 80 percent of the air ducts are of circular section, which makes it possible to make them with spiral seams, using high-output equipment. We have not yet managed, however, to solve the problem of obtaining high-output ventilation equipment assembled into units and chambers for AES's currently under construction.

In addition to this, it must be noted that at the present time in the USSR Minenergo system special enterprises are being built which will manufacture ventilation system elements as well as outfit and assemble the ventilation equipment.

In connection with the increased reliability of electric power supply systems for domestic consumers, the redundancy of cable communications and the growth in the level of automation of production processes, new AES designs provide for a considerable increase in the amount of electric wiring. Since up to now it has not been uncommon for panelboard hardware to arrive at the construction site with a low degree of factory preparation and for this hardware to be finished during installation as a result of changes in the design, it is necessary to direct particular attention in new AES designs to the improvement of design decisions and a reduction in the labor expended during electric wiring operations. At the same time, we must increase our demands on the electrical equipment industry in part to reduce the overall dimensions of the equipment, to improve its reliability, completeness and the degree of factory preparation.

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1. For more details see the article by A. M. Usik, A. G. Lyubenko, Yu. Lozovskiy and V. D. Deygraf: "Installation of the Steam-Generating Unit of the Third Power Unit at the Chernobyl'skaya AES", published in this issue.

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PARTICULARS OF STARTUP, ADJUSTMENT ON THIRD GENERATING UNIT OF CHERNOBYL AES

Moscow ENERGETICHESKOYE STROITEL'STVO in Russian No 6, Jun 83 pp 50-54

[Article by Ye. M. Levin and M. G. Kremen', engineers]

[Text] In contrast to the first phase of Chernobyl AES, a number of new systems have been incorporated in the design of the second phase.

For example, a bubbler pool has been included for steam condensation with a break in the lines of the multiple forced circulation loop, and also for dumping steam after the main safety valves.

All components of the multiple forced circulation loop with the exception of the bubbler separators, steam-water lines and the upper part of the downcomer lines are accommodated in a gas-tight box (Fig. 1). The lower water lines are accommodated in a box under the reactor.

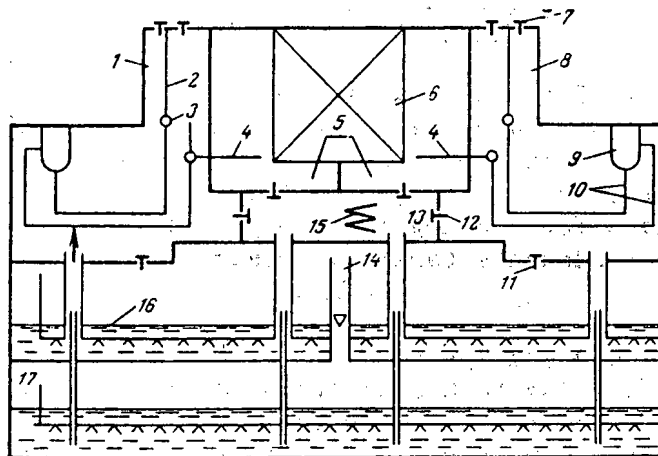


Fig. 1. Schematic diagram of gas-tight box: 1, 8--gas-tight box (emergency and non-emergency halves respectively); 2--downcomer lines; 3--collectors of main circulating pumps; 4--distributing group collectors; 5--lower water line compartment; 6--reactor; 7--safety valve; 9--main circulating pump; 10--main circulating pump lines; 11--bypass valve; 12--check valve panel; 13--lower water line check valve; 14--overflow tube; 15--surface type heat exchangers; 16--steam dump lines following main safety valves; 17--bubbler tank

A sprinkler-cooling system consisting of three independent subsystems (two working and one reserve) is provided for cooling the air of the gas-tight box enclosures during normal operation, and for carrying off heat after an accident. Each of the subsystems includes a pump and a heat exchanger. The pump collects water from the bubbler pool through a heat exchanger, and feeds it to the collectors of the sprinkler-cooling system, and also to the ventilator ejectors of the gas-tight box.

A system is also provided for drawing off hydrogen from the upper part of the bubbler pool, steam-distribution corridor, lower water line box, gas-tight box and the vapor-gas barrier.

Another distinguishing feature is the reactor aftercooling system that feeds water into the reactor loop when there is a break in lines of the multiple forced circulation loop.

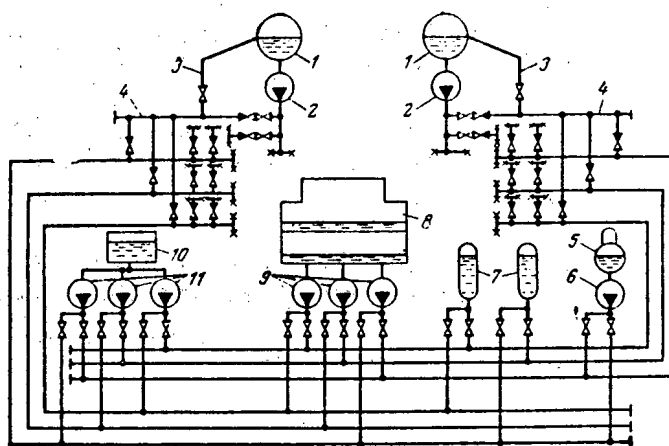


Fig. 2. Schematic diagram of reactor aftercooling system: 1--separator drum; 2--main circulating pump; 3--process valve; 4--distributing group collector; 5--deaerator; 6--electric feeder pump; 7--water tank; 8--bubbler pool; 9--pumps for cooling emergency half of reactor; 10--clean condensate tank; 11--pumps for cooling non-emergency half of reactor

The reactor aftercooling system (Fig. 2) consists of two tank subsystems and a pumping section. The tank subsystems in combination with the subsystem for water supply by electric feeder pumps make up the main part of the reactor aftercooling system, and supply the necessary amount of water to the emergency half of the reactor during the initial period -- until the diesel generator system is activated. The latter keeps the systems operating, supplying the necessary amount of cooling water to the emergency and non-emergency halves of the reactor.

Each tank subsystem consists of six tanks with volume of 25 cu. m each, filled with water (14 cu. m) and nitrogen (11 cu. m) under pressure of 10 MPa.

The pump section of the reactor aftercooling system includes three groups of PE-250-75 high-pressure pumps (two pumps and one heat exchanger in each group). The pumps collect water from the bubbler pool through the heat exchanger and feed it to the distributing group collectors of the emergency half of the reactor. Water is supplied to the non-emergency half by three PE-250-75 pumps. These cool the channels of this half through the distributing group collectors with water from clean condensate tanks.

The second phase of the Chernobyl AES uses a structural member cooling system. This system is made up of two D-320-70 pumps, main pipelines and cooling water pipe shields that keep the concrete surface at the required temperature. A device is provided that removes air from the shields during initial filling with water, and simultaneously provides temperature compensation for water volumes.

An altered packing supply system has been used in connection with use of the TsVN-8 as the main circulating pump with end packing and low flowrates of sealing water. On the first generating unit, the water source for flushing and water testing was used as this system.

Considerable configurational changes have been made in the system for collecting, treating and returning water, which is located in the main building, considerably reducing the volume of flushing lines in the tank section as compared with the first generating unit.

The system of emergency steam dumping following the main safety valves has been combined with the accident-localization system, considerably reducing the volume of lines on the deaerator staging.

As a result of analysis of the design and experience in utilizing the first generating units, installation of flow-control diaphragms on the main steam lines preceding the turbine has been eliminated. This in turn has eliminated the necessity of water flushing.

Calculations done in the course of developing several versions of purging steam lines with 600 mm diameter have shown that the steam flowrate through the purged steam line should be 800 metric tons per hour for effective purging at a pressure of 2 MPa in the separators. In the process of calculating line-by-line purging, specialists considered the possibility of misalignment of the separators of one group due to the pressure difference in them caused by separate line-by-line release of steam from each separator. According to calculations, a pressure differential of 0.005 MPa causes the reactor protection to operate.

The collective of the startup and adjustment brigade suggested purging the steam lines with compressed air at pressure up to 3 MPa in the following manner. Compressed air at high pressure ( $p_r = 200$  MPa) is pumped from a compressor into the steam lines together with the separators half-filled with water, after which the main steam gates are opened in the proper order, and the lines are purged through a temporary line open to the atmosphere.

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Air purging in combination with turbine startup in an arrangement of dumping the main condensate in a burial ground shortens the duration of startup and adjustment work on the concluding stage (since such purging is done up to physical startup of the reactor), and also reduces water losses before starting the turbine, and thereby improves water conditions thanks to an increase in the duration of startup for dumping. However, for a number of reasons (relatively complicated routing of these steam lines, lack of experience in air purging of steam lines and lack of criteria for quality evaluation, complexity of ensuring air-tightness of multiple forced circulation loop and steam lines, positive experience with steam purging, feasibility of bringing the reactor up to 25% of the rated power for parallel purging of two steam lines), it was decided to purge the live steam lines with steam of the reactor itself.

It should be noted that air-purging and steam-purging arrangements are almost the same.

Considering a possible shortage of chemically desalinated water, as well as the fact that no provision was made for increasing productivity of chemical water purification in expanding Chernobyl AES, a clean condensate tank and a liquid waste storage tank with total volume of 8000 cu. m were connected to the third generating unit during startup and adjustment.

In operation of the system for makeup of clean condensate tank No 2 of the second phase from the first, there remains the possibility of makeup from the chemical water purification unit to clean condensate tank No 1 of the first phase. The productivity of makeup from clean condensate tank No 1 may reach 250 cu. m per hour (according to hydraulic calculations) instead of 100 cu. m per hour from the chemical water purification unit.

There was also a change in the design routing of the chemically desalinated water line (over external trestles with heated satellites). As in the first generating units, this line was run inside the main building.

The 1.3 MPa steam line for startup and adjustment work was connected to a jumper line between the reduced steam line of the fast-action reducer of the third and fourth generating units (the steam line from the reserve startup boiler room was run differently from the plan, i. e. not over heat-line trestles of the second phase, which are not part of the starting complex, but over a technological trestle with consideration of the 1.3 MPa steam lines of the first phase on this trestle). Thus, a solution was found for the problem of supplying steam for the needs of the fourth generating unit as well.

As a result of plan elaboration, technology was developed for startup and adjustment work on the third generating unit. The proposed duration for startup and adjustment on this unit was longer than on the first two, which can be attributed to the complexity of the systems being flushed and the configuration. For example, inspection of large-diameter pipelines of the multiple forced circulation loop after flushing requires opening the suction and pressure gates of the main circulating pump with diameter of 800 mm, and penetrating through them into blind sections, whereas on the first phase the inspection was done from the collectors of these lines. According to rough calculations, it takes

100 hours to open the gates, which involves hydraulic testing and sealing. The duration of flushing the lines of the multiple forced circulation loop with high-speed flushing of process valves is increased because of the branched reactor aftercooling system with updated tank system. Since some of the lines of the multiple forced circulation loop are accommodated in the gas-tight box, it was decided to do away with installing temporary pipelines for dumping the multiple forced circulation loop rinse water, and to do the dumping right into the bubbler pool.

The water for high-speed rinsing of the process valves was fed into the distributing group collector through lines for purging the dead-end zone by the pumps for cooling the non-emergency half of the reactor connected in a temporary arrangement. The same pumps are used for preliminary hydraulic tests. For hydraulic testing of lines for a pressure of more than 10 MPa, the regular hydraulic testing unit in the reactor department is used, which has a heat exchanger for heating the water.

During startup and adjustment work in the reactor department, the gas-tight box was pressurized before warming up the reactor. This is mainly associated with adjustment of the main safety valves. To verify work on arranging passages in the gas-tight box, maps of the location of passages were made on each wall with schedules of completion of remaining construction and erection work. The following job sequence on the gas-tight box was determined:

visual inspection of all walls as construction and erection jobs were done, as well as checking with the use of vacuum pumps;

setting up a vacuum in the gas-tight box to a pressure of 100 mm water gage by temporary connection of existing ventilation systems, and using a flame tester to check for leaks from inside;

pumping air into the gas-tight box from a compressor station with elimination of the flaws detected in this way, and with subsequent check on the pressure drop in the box; a temporary line is connected through the system of water supply to the bubbler pool to feed air from the compressor station to the gas-tight box.

It should be noted that inclusion of the bubbler pool in the technological arrangement of the third generating unit extends the time for completing startup and adjustment as compared with duration on the first generating unit.

With consideration of these changes, systems were set up for flushing and purging lines and equipment. After development of standardized flushing systems for the Chernobyl, Smolensk and Kursk AES's by the adjustment organizations of Tsentroenergomontazh and Yuzhteploenergomontazh trusts, specialists of Gidroyekt Institute drew up a working plan for temporary pipelines based on the rough plans of the gas-tight box.

It should be pointed out that development of such plans is possible only in line with the basic technology for startup of the generating unit.

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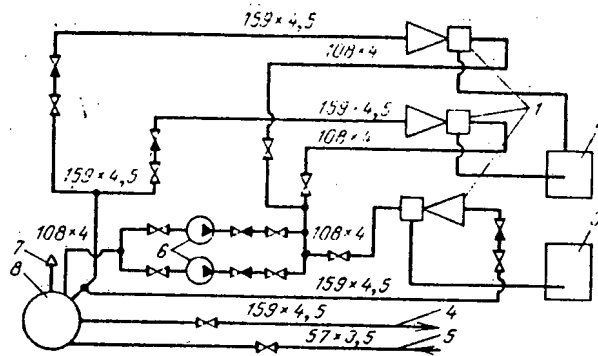


Fig. 3. System for pumping water out of lower compartments: 1--water-jet ejector; 2--pit for drainage tank box; 3--drain pit of machine room basement; 4--waste line; 5--line for filling the facility; 6--4k-90/55 pump; 7--air vent; 8-- tank with volume of 1 cu. m

To carry out work in the lower compartments of the generating unit, improvements were made in the system for pumping water from the floors (Fig. 3). A distinctive feature of the system is the capability of working without an outside source of water power for the jet pumps 1. The plan of the facility provides for a tank connected to the fire-flow water system. Water is fed to the jet pumps from the tank by 4k-90/55 pumps, and from there the working and ejecting water is pressurized into the tank. The excess water is discharged through the overflow line into the storm sewer. Ejectors of the ball-cleaning system are used as the jet pumps.

In the machine room, there was no alteration of the main equipment for doing startup and adjustment work. Some changes were made in the water-acid flushing technology: hydrogen peroxide was used as the passivator instead of sodium nitrite. In contrast to nitrite passivation, the use of peroxide does not require rinsing the condensate feed channel, and thanks to this there is a reduction in the consumption of chemically desalinated water on the concluding stage of startup and adjustment.

It was proposed that the condensate feed channel be rinsed with industrial water discharged by the condensate pumps of the first stage. Flow-control diaphragms are not installed in the feed water lines during rinsing, and are installed before acid rinsing preceding hydraulic inspection tests.

Considerable experience has been accumulated in heat engineering on the use of regular equipment for acid rinsing of the condensate feed channel. On the AES installation, recommendations of appropriate organizations are needed on the use of regular equipment for acid rinsing of this channel. The use of the condensate pumps of the second stage instead of acid rinse pumps will reduce the volume of utilization of temporary lines and cut the cost of the work.

Changes were also made in the reagent service.

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For example, the regular equipment of one of the special chemical water purification systems was used to prepare citric acid and Trilon B. Tanks and pumps of the reagent service of the first phase of the AES are used for storage and transfer of hydrogen peroxide and ammonia. All deaerators of turbine units No 5 and No 6 are connected into the system for acid rinsing the condensate feed channel along with the main condensate channel following the condensate pumps of the second stage. Connection of pipelines and equipment of turbine unit No 6 into the acid rinsing system makes it possible to simplify the last stage of startup and adjustment.

The reception facilities for dirty discharged water during the period of startup of the generating unit are the burial ground and, as a reserve, the trap water tanks.

These changes that were made in systems and equipment were confirmed by the working plan for temporary pipelines, including supplementary sketches.

Startup and adjustment work on the third generating unit was done in two independent directions: in the machine room and in the reactor department. The combination of jobs was dictated by joint hydraulic testing of the multiple forced circulation loop and steam lines up to the main steam gates in the machine room, and rinsing of the drum separator feed lines by backflow using an arrangement of water discharge during flushing of the machine room feed lines.

By the time of starting the first hydraulic tests in the reactor room, the bubbler pool has been prepared for water reception, the facility for pumping water from the floors on the -6 m level has been connected in the unit of auxiliary reactor department systems, and the intermediate trap water tank with regular pump has been put into operation. The pressure lines from the trap water pump were connected through a temporary line to the industrial storm sewer. The nipples for reception of trap water were capped off in compartments that had not been turned over for operative use. To save on chemically desalinated water in rinsing the lines of the reactor aftercooling system, process channels, steam-water lines and downcomer lines, water being discharged was fed to the bubbler pool or an intermediate trap water tank, and from there to the facility for purifying the bubbler pool water, which was charged with resin in accordance with the technical specifications of the plant. Connection of the intermediate trap water tank to the facility for purification of bubbler pool water was ineffective, as the discharge waters coming into this tank were mixed with waters of the reactor room penetrating into the traps and containing oil, salt and dirt, leading to disconnection of this facility. Following this facility, the water followed the regular circuit into two water reserve tanks for preventive maintenance with volume of 750 cu. m apiece, and three trap water tanks of the same volume. The tanks for planned preventive maintenance and trap water were interconnected by a temporary line. The water accumulating in these tanks was used for rinsing to discharge. No makeup water was fed to the "clean" systems because of the inadequate quality of water purification. Thanks to the use of a system for cleaning discharged rinse water, work in the reactor department was done without interruption. Rinsing of lines of the reactor aftercooling system was done with consideration of the program for testing the system. The temporary line for dumping water from the collectors

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of the reactor aftercooling system was actually dismantled during fuel charging, which prolonged the time for completing hydraulic testing of the multiple forced circulation loop. The main steam lines of the generating unit underwent hydraulic tests jointly with the multiple forced circulation loop. This precluded work on installing and removing high-pressure caps 600 mm in diameter between the steam lines and the multiple forced circulation loop.

Hydraulic tests of the multiple forced circulation loop and auxiliary systems were done by using regular equipment. The productivity of the pump station for hydraulic testing of the third generating unit was increased by connection of two pumps of the fourth generating unit. Heating of the main circulating pumps was done by the pumps themselves rather than by an outside source of heat in connection with the fact that its electrical part was prepared for hydraulic testing. To reduce the volume of work involved in hydraulic testing and restoration of circuits, all cavitating inserts are installed before rinsing. The rinsing arrangement was put together on the basis of calculation of the setting of cavitating diaphragms for ensuring the capability of two-way flushing.

In the process of rinsing and adjustment of the structural member cooling system some cases of pump stoppage were observed. This was caused by air getting into them due to inefficiency of the system for removing air from the shields. In this connection, a change was made in the arrangement for feeding the water following the shields into the suction collector of the pumps through the tank, allowing removal of air from this system.

During installation of the shields of the structural member cooling system they were checked for tightness by compressed air, after which the makeup water was removed, and insulation with facing was then installed on the shields.

We must note the necessity of ensuring tightness of the shield system, as it is kept under continuous pressure.

Starting and adjustment work is especially complicated on the accident localization system. A combined schedule was used for checking the tightness of the gas-tight box. This schedule was started after finishing the rinsing of the multiple forced circulation loop and before fuel charging. It should be noted that checking the tightness of the bubbler pool before beginning startup and adjustment work on the multiple forced circulation loop is conducive to considerable shortening of the startup and adjustment work on the generating unit. Experience has shown that adjustment of the accident localization system must be treated as a major technological operation with completion of startup and adjustment work by the time of hot-rinsing the multiple forced circulation loop.

In connection with difficulties that come up in emptying and drying the bubbler pool because of the lack of a drainage system for its compartments, a system of ejector facilities was developed and introduced for removing water from the bottom of the pool. As practice shows, emptying and inspection of the bubbler pool requires a water receiving vessel with volume of up to 5000 cu. m that can also be used as a tank for receiving low-salinity waters and operational effluents from the machine room that have high iron content.



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A standardized arrangement using MKS-1000-350 pumps was developed for acid rinsing of the condensate feed channels. Experience shows that acid rinsing of condensate feed channels should be done no later than one month preceding start-up of the generating unit.

The use of nonstandard equipment for acid rinsing of the condensate feed channel and temporary lines necessitates for its connection subsequent restitution of the condensate feed channel, trial running of feed pumps, completion of construction work in the compartments where the condensate feed channel circuits are being restored, and turning them over for operational use. However, it was not possible to take the condensate or feed pump in the standardized arrangement as the pump for acid rinsing, which would have considerably simplified the system, because of lack of recommendations on using the given pumps for these purposes. Therefore an arrangement was worked out and used on the third generating unit of circulating hot water (up to 90°C) through the condensate feed channel, calling for the use of condensate pumps of the second stage (TsN-1500-240), and connection of temporary lines to the suction lines of the electric feeder pumps (Fig. 4).

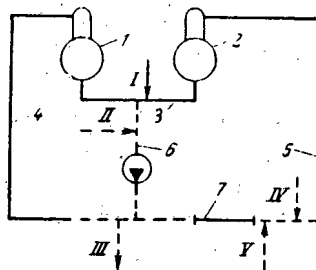


Fig. 4. Schematic diagram for rinsing the condensate feed channel with hot water: 1, 2--deaerators for turbine units No 6 and 5 respectively; 3--suction collector of electric feeder pump; 4, 5--second-lift condensate lines of turbine unit No 6 and 5 respectively; 6--condensate pump of turbine unit No 6; 7--feed lines: I--water from clean condensate tank; II--input of reagents; III--discharge to burial ground; IV--inlet of ammonia; V--industrial water for displacement of solution; ----temporary lines

Circulation through the loop was continued for 12 hours at a water temperature of 75-80°C. The loop was charged with 500 kg of saponifying agent (OP-7). The iron content in the loop before displacement of the solution was 7.1 mg per liter, and after displacement was 5.7 mg/liter.

In connection with the fact that the machine room was ready for startup of the generating unit four months before completion of work in the reactor department, it was decided to restore the condensate feed channel circuit and carry out operational acid rinsing (Fig. 5). In accordance with recommendations of participants in a conference held at Chernobyl AES, studies were done on the construction materials of the electric feeder pump (SNE-1650-75) to determine the feasibility of using these pumps for acid rinsing with a 1% solution of citric acid and Trilon B. The results of the experiments showed that the structural materials of the electric feeder pumps have high chemical resistance.

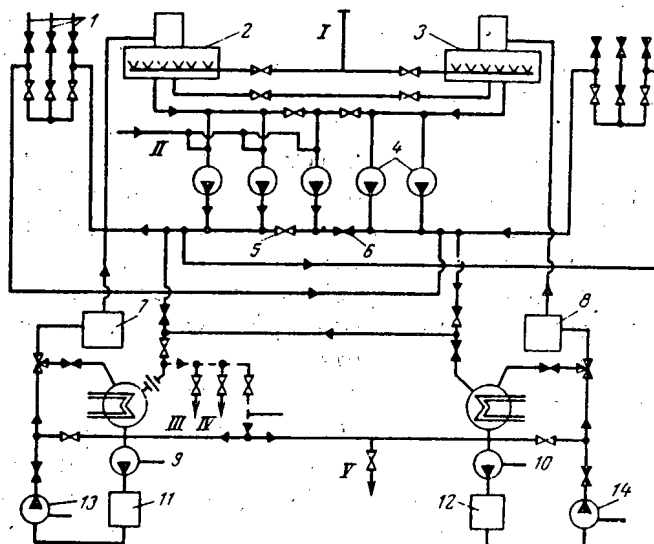


Fig. 5. Schematic diagram of acid rinsing of third generating unit: 1--drum separator feed units; 2, 3--deaerators of turbine units 6 and 5 respectively; 4--feed pumps No 1-5; 5--gate open; 6--gate closed; 7, 8--low-pressure heaters for turbine units No 6 and 5 respectively; 9, 10--condensate pumps of first stage for turbine units 6 and 5 respectively; 11, 12--condensate cleaner for turbine units No 6 and 5 respectively; 13, 14--second-stage condensate pumps for turbine units No 6 and 5 respectively; I--1.3 MPa steam for heating; II--inlet of reagents; III--discharge to water circulation line; IV--discharge of solution to burial ground; V--discharge of condensate to planned preventive maintenance tank; ----temporary lines

In the course of the studies, a technique was worked out for passivating the condensate feed channel with a 1% solution of hydrogen peroxide. Such passivation ensures formation of a stable oxide film under operating conditions, obviating the need for rinsing passivation products out of the condensate feed channel before startup of the generating unit, and allows carrying out startup operations with passivating solution in the condensate feed channel. This passivation technique had been accepted. However, in the course of further experiments it was learned that the stable protective film in passivation with hydrogen peroxide forms at  $\text{pH} \geq 9$ , i. e., ammonia must be added, which means that further rinsing of passivating solution out of the condensate feed channel is required before startup of the generating unit. On the whole, the use of this passivation technique showed that a stable protective film is formed on the metal surface.

The second-stage condensate pumps used for hot rinsing, and the electric feeder pumps used for acid passivation operated in a stable manner. Spot checking showed no changes associated with acid action on metal.

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It should be noted that merely by using regular equipment in acid rinsing, we can reduce the volume of utilization of temporary lines by nearly 15% in startup and adjustment work in the machine room. However, in the case where acid rinsing is eliminated, the reduction in the mass of temporary lines as a consequence of absence of the temporary arrangement for feeding reagents amounts to 5% of their total mass.

It is preferable to do acid rinsing on odd generating units of AES with RBMK reactors, since they take longer to build than the even units. In all cases, the content of iron oxide on the inside surface of the condensate feed channel lines must be determined during installation and before startup of the generating unit. Experience in startup and adjustment work at Chernobyl AES shows the advisability of acid rinsing of the condensate feed channel by regular equipment, since this permits rinsing of the channel immediately before startup of the generating unit.

The main steam lines were purged line by line with initial pressure of 2.5 MPa in the separator drums. No misalignments of the separators were observed, which shows that they had been properly reconfigured.

The generating unit was started up with the condensate feed channel in a closed configuration. The condensate was discharged into the burial ground through the condensate purifier bypass. Discharge into trap water tanks was provided as a reserve. AES plans should provide for a vessel to receive operational effluents with high iron content, since not all electric power plants with RBMK reactors have burial grounds.

In conclusion, it should be mentioned that engineering preparation before doing startup and adjustment work at Chernobyl AES enabled solution of nearly all problems involved in the technological sequence of carrying out the final erection and construction work, and performance of this work at an accelerated pace.

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### CHERNOBYL'SKAYA AES THIRD PHASE CONSTRUCTION BEGINS

Moscow ENERGETICHESKOYE STROITEL'STVO in Russian No 1, Jan 84 pp 19-23

[Article by Candidate of Technical Sciences V. S. Konviz and engineer L. V. Golubkov]

[Text] Construction of the third unit, which includes two energy assemblies with RBMK-1000 reactors, has begun on the site of the Chernobyl AES.

The main constructions included in this unit (the main building, liquid and solid fuel waste dump, diesel power station, nitrogen-oxygen station and so on) are being erected from a standardized design, which is also being realized in construction of the second unit of the Smolensk and of the third unit of the Kursk AES.

The industrial site of the third unit of the Chernobyl AES is located alongside the industrial sites of the two previous units on the bank of existing cooling pond. Two cooling towers with productivity of 100,000 m<sup>3</sup>/hr each, which will operate in parallel with the cooling pond, are being constructed in connection with an increase of the overall capacity of the AES.

The electric power of the energy assemblies of the third unit will be generated on a voltage of 750 kV, for which expansion of the ORU [open distributor] of 750 kV of the second unit of the power plant is envisioned.

The existing, but somewhat expanded construction base is being used for construction of the new energy assemblies.

Since problems of design and construction of the Chernobyl and other AES with RBMK-1000 reactors have been systematically illuminated in the literature [1-4], main attention is being devoted in this article to the new engineering solutions worked out in the standardized design of this type of third-generation AES.

The list of the main production equipment, volumetric-configuration and other engineering solutions, developed during design and construction of the second units of the Chernobyl and Kursk AES and of the first unit of the Smolensk AES, was retained as a whole in the new standardized design.

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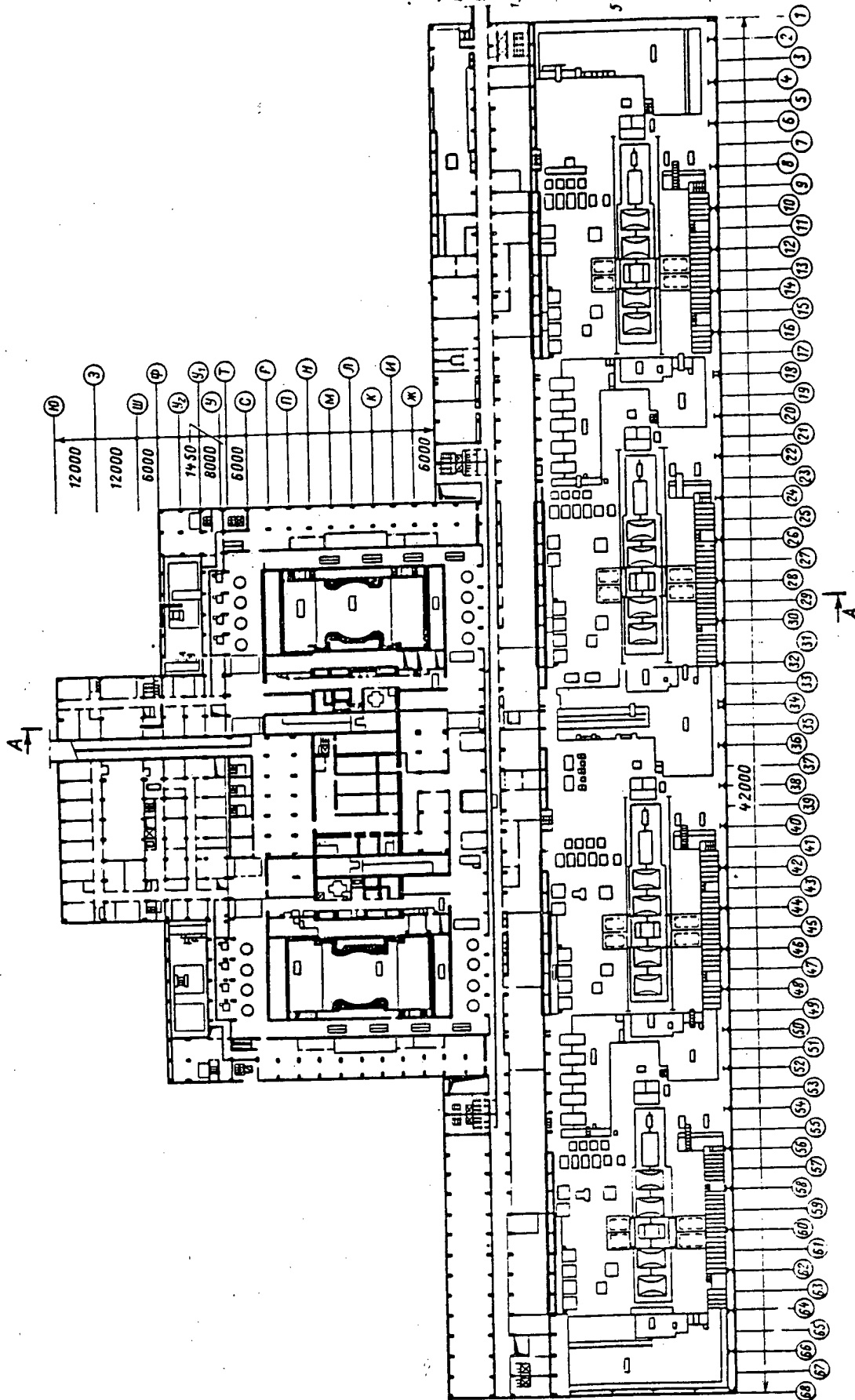


Figure 1. Layout of Main Building of Third Unit of Chernobyl AES

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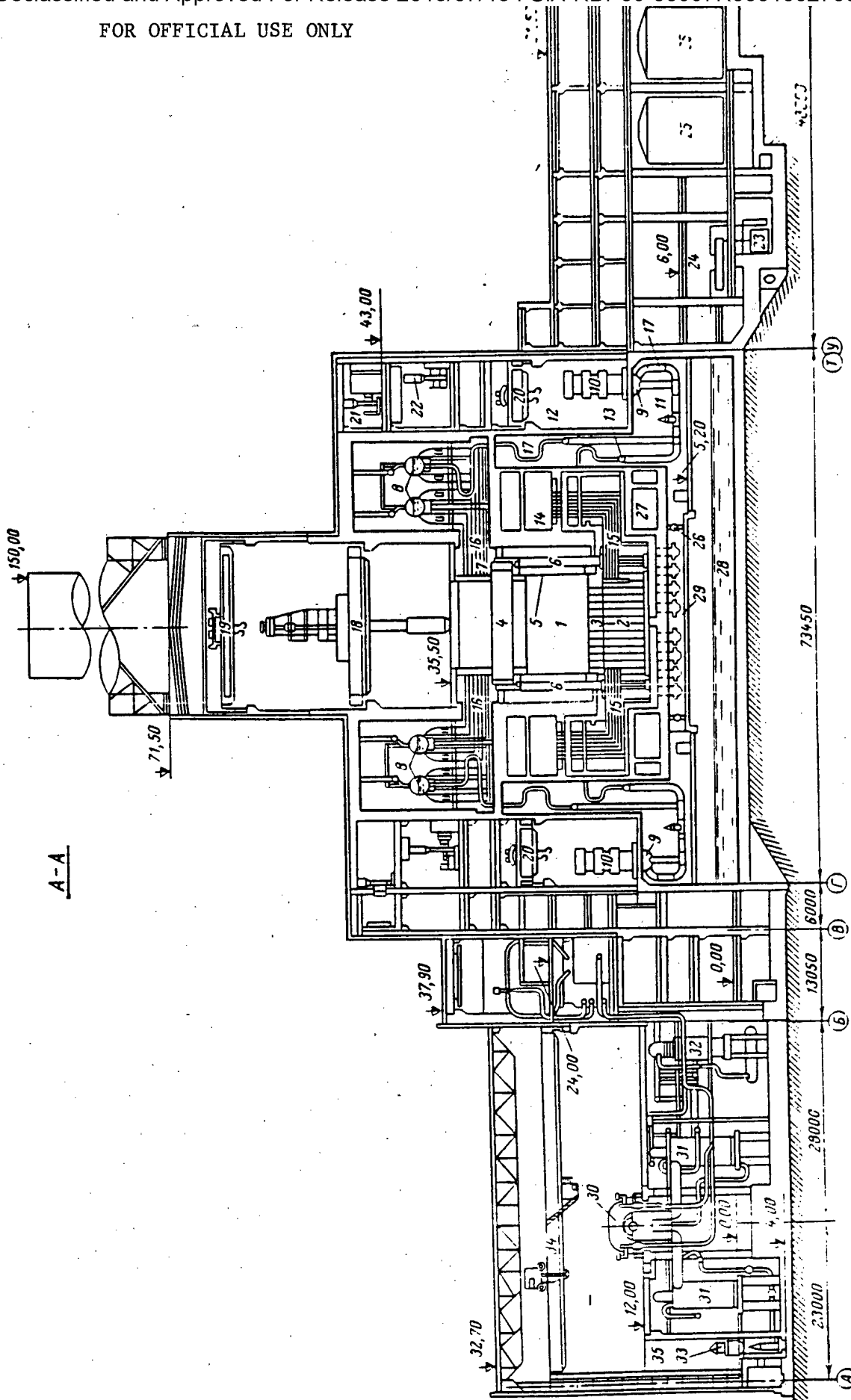


Figure 2. Cross-Section of Main Building of Third Unit of Chernobyl AES:  
[Caption continued on following page]

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[Caption continued from preceding page]:

1--graphite stacking of reactor; 2-7--assembled steel sections for reactor; 8--separator drum; 9--main circulating pump; 10--electric motor of main circulating pump; 11--main shutoff valve; 12 and 13--intake and delivery collectors; 14--group delivery collector; 15--lower water supply lines; 16--steam-water supply lines; 17--riser pipes; 18--loading-unloading machine; 19, 20--travelling cranes of central room and spaces for main circulating pump; 21, 22--forcing and exhaust blowers; 23, 24--tank and heat exchanger for organized leaks; 25--scheduled repair and preventive maintenance tanks; 26--check valves of delivery and intake collector spaces; 27--bypass valve of accident localization system; 28, 29--air and water spaces of bubbling pond; 30--turbounit; 31--steam superheater-separator; 32--low-pressure heater; 33--first-rise condensate pumps; 34--travelling crane of machine room; 35--micromodule stacks

At the same time, the results of scientific research, development and design work carried out during the past few years and the almost 10 years experience in operation of energy assemblies with RBMK-1000 reactors are taken into account in this design.

The equipment and engineering systems of the two energy assemblies are located in the combined main building. The reactor blocks (blocks A and B) are insulated and block C is located between them (in which the auxiliary production systems, repair shops and exhaust blowers with an installation for suppressing the activity of gas-aerosol discharges are located), the machine room and micromodule stack are common for the two energy assemblies (Figures 1 and 2). However, all the production systems, electrical engineering devices and control systems for each energy assembly are autonomous.

The volume of the micromodule stack in the third unit has been increased somewhat (compared to the second unit of the AES): the electrical engineering devices, reserve control panels, centralized monitoring systems, cable spaces, automatic water fire extinguishing units and blowers are arranged in it.

The accident localization systems have been significantly modified in the new design. It became possible to simplify the design of the bubbling pond as a result of investigations of these systems, now completed, on large-scale stands of VTI [All-Union Twice Order of Labor Red Banner Heat Engineering Institute] imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskiy and of full-scale research conducted during startup of the third energy assembly of the Chernobyl AES and of the first energy assembly of the Smolensk AES.

The design of the metal seals has been altered with regard to the possibility of more reliable checking of the tightness of the installation weld seams during construction and operation.

The emergency steam relief system from the main safety valves and the configuration of its pipelines have been optimized.

More improved devices using minicomputers have been used for functional-group control of the production systems.

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A new automation radiation monitoring system based on the AKRB-06 apparatus was introduced in the energy assemblies of the second unit of the Chernobyl AES. This system is convenient to operate and it is planned to expand its functions in designs of new energy assemblies to increase the degree of automation and online data processing in the production radiation monitoring systems, including the coolant activity monitoring system.

Automation of data processing and analysis in the radiation monitoring system of aerosol discharges from the blower pipe is provided.

New devices for integrated technological shielding are used in the reactor section and machine room systems. The layout of the internal energy supply has been changed. Some block users of the second group of reliability (the centralized monitoring system, firefighting pumps, some blower units of the reactor section and so on) were connected to the reserve diesel generators in the previously introduced energy assemblies, besides the safety system. Two autonomous diesels with rating of 1,000 kW each are used in the new design to supply energy to these users, which made it possible to simplify considerably the electric supply layout of the safety systems and to increase its reliability. A logical continuation of this idea is the structural separation of the cable runs for the safety systems and the general block power supply systems.

A branched fire extinguishing system, which includes the following, has been developed for AES with channel-type reactors:

- outside fire extinguishers at the facilities of the industrial site;

- internal fire extinguishers in the main building with cooling system for the trusses and roof of the machine room;

- automatic water-spray fire extinguishing in the cable rooms and transformer rooms.

The automatic fire extinguishing system for the cable rooms of the safety systems is related to the support safety systems. The active elements of this system (pumps and starting valves) operate in three independent subsystems, which are connected to three reliable power supply sources (diesel generators).

The water supply sources for each subsystem are three tanks with capacity of 150 m<sup>3</sup> each, filled with water from the general plant firefighting system as needed.

The blower systems of the main building, which are very branched and cumbersome at AES with RBMK-1000 reactors, were considerably modified in the new design. The type of these systems is selected as a function of the zone in which the room is located, of the necessary degree of air purification, of the category of reliability and so on.

To reduce the total loading of the blower systems, a cooling station has been developed which will deliver cooled water to the flow-through blower centers, which makes it possible to deliver air with temperature not above 17°C to the main building during hotter months.



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Moreover, it is planned to introduce in the turbine boxes a recirculating air cooling circuit, which will contribute both to a significant decrease of air discharges through the exhaust blowers and to more extensive purification of it.

Air conditioner sections with VDN high-delivery blowers have been used as the main blower equipment of the flow-through ventilation centers. These sections are produced serially by the Kharkov All-Union Association Konditsioner.

Special attention was devoted in development of the new standardized design to improvement of structural members. The scientific research and calculation-theoretical work, performed up to the present, made it possible to develop more progressive methods of calculating the complicated volumetric designs of the reactor blocks for different types of power and temperature effects and to reduce appreciably the saturation of the concrete structures with reinforcement.

Hinged joints were used in the more stressed frame structures of the main building, which made it possible to reduce significantly the number of complicated structural subassemblies without increasing the weight of the frame columns.

The list of precast concrete articles has been reduced due to the use of standardized ribbed reinforced panels as load-bearing elements of heavy precast-monolithic roof slabs.

The possibility of extensive use of reinforced molded panels without welded joints of the working reinforcement and accordingly without cover plates has been determined, which should provide a further reduction of the laboriousness of manufacture and installation of these panels.

Some ordering of the volumetric-scheduling decisions made it possible to reduce the list of precast concrete elements in the stairwell-elevator blocks and to use more extensively standard structures of stair flights and shafts, produced by plants of USSR Minenergo [Ministry of Power and Electrification].

Improvement of design solutions and also realization of a number of organizational and technical measures by construction and installation organizations during the past few years made it possible to achieve a significant reduction of the laboriousness of construction and installation work in construction of the second unit of the Chernobyl AES.

The specific labor expenditures (man-days/kW) in construction of the first and second units of this electric power plant are presented below (in the numerator and denominator, respectively):

In industrial construction (main production)	2.9/3.1
Including:	
development of the territory, erection of the construction base, external supply lines and so on	0.48/0.2
erection of the main structures (those used to erect the main building)	2.18(1.62)/1.7(1.2)

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construction of the circulating water supply system	0.24/0.2
In auxiliary production and service facilities	1.1/0.8

The rates of erection of the main structures were increased considerably. Thus, whereas the average rate of construction of the first reactor block (block A) in height was 1.7 m/month, it increased to 3.2 m/month in construction of the third energy unit.

A reduction of the length of construction of the main structures led to an appreciable decrease of the total labor expenditures in auxiliary production and service facilities. As can be seen from the data given above, the specific labor expenditures of this category were reduced by almost 30 percent in construction of the second unit (compared to the first unit).

It should be expected that implementation of the new engineering decisions adopted in the standardized design of third-generation AES with RBMK-1000 reactors will provide a further reduction of the laboriousness of construction and installation work.

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## EMERGENCY LOCALIZATION SYSTEM AT THIRD UNIT OF CHERNOBYL AES

Moscow ENERGETICHESKOYE STROITEL'STVO in Russian No. 1, Jan 84 pp 61-63

[Article by engineer Ye. P. Markov, engineer A. N. Yavorskiy, candidate of technical sciences B. V. Dyadyakin and engineer I. P. Aleksandrov]

[Text] The main functional designation of the emergency localization system (SLA) at AES with RBMK-1000 reactors (see figure) is localization of the consequences of rupture of pipelines of the multiple forced circulating circuit (KMPTs). Besides this, the equipment and rooms of the emergency localization system are used for reception and condensation of steam ejected into the bubbling pond (BB) through the main safety valves (GPK) upon an increase of pressure in the separator drums.

Based on the functional designation of the emergency localization system, the adjustors had the following goals: to provide and check the design hermeticity of the emergency localization rooms, to check the efficiency and to adjust the production subsystems and equipment of the emergency localization and also to check the efficiency of the steam relief system (ASP) after the main safety valves.

The collective of the PO [Production Association] Soyuztekhnenergo, together with personnel of reactor shop No 2 and adjusting shop of the Chernobyl AES, under the scientific supervision and with the direct participation of specialists of VTI [All-Union Twice Order of Labor Red Banner Heat Engineering Institute] imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskiy, conducted the starting-adjusting operations.

It should be noted that the main energy assembly of the second-generation AES was the first assembly of the Smolensk AES. However, the third assembly at the Chernobyl AES was started earlier than the first assembly at the Smolensk AES, with regard to which the starting-adjusting operations had to be worked out and additional monitoring and measuring devices had to be installed.

It was suggested that the emergency localization system be tested according to the program methods compiled by VTI for the first energy assembly of the Smolensk AES. However, these program methods were considerably revised and refined in further development of the operating test programs. Moreover, it became necessary in performing the starting adjusting operations to make on-line decisions of a number of problems, since there was no experience at that time in startup of these systems.

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Besides the described operations, the starting-adjusting operations included acceptance tests of the safety valves of the leak-proof box (PPB) and the check valves of the lower water supply line (NKV) rooms.

Tests of the production subsystems and equipment of the emergency localization system. The main task in tests of the safety valves of the leakproof box and of the check valves of the lower water supply line rooms was to determine the response pressure of the MPU-300-4.5 and MPU-600-0.2 membrane safety devices and to compare the results to design requirements.

The response pressure for MPU-300-4.5 comprised  $0.45 \pm 0.015$  MPa after tests and adjustment, which meets the requirements; it was equal to  $0.017 \pm 0.001$  MPa for the MPU-600-0.2, which was regarded as satisfactory upon agreement with the main developer of the valves (SKB [Special Design Office] of VTI imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskiy) and the Gidroyekt Institute [All-Union Order of Lenin Design Research and Scientific Research Institute imeni S. Ya. Zhuk]. The results of tests of nine MPU-600-0.2 showed that the response pressure of these types of devices depends on the quality of manufacture of the shearing elements; therefore, the remaining devices were installed without tests, but with obligatory reduction of the dimensions of the indicated elements according to the dimensions in the detail plans.

Uniform heat removal by distribution of the circulating cooling water flow rate to each group of surface-type condensers (KPT) was provided according to the design when testing and adjusting the KPT. Moreover, the following problems were solved: determination of the maximum capacity of the circulating water condensers, estimation of the hydraulic pressure of the pipelines and of the groups of surface type condensers between the delivery and drain circulating water collectors 1,200 mm in diameter, distribution of the circulating water flow rate through groups of condensers and equalization of it according to design requirements.

The test results showed that the disbalance of the flow rates through groups of surface type condensers comprises  $\pm 50$  percent with completely open valves in the circulating water system and the flow rate corresponds to the design rate in the first of them. The circulating water distribution system is easily regulated for nine groups (from the second through the tenth groups) by using the delivery valves (this regulation of flow rates through these groups is quite permissible, since there are no surface type condensers in the circulating water supply system in the normal operating mode of the energy unit.

The hydraulic resistance of the channel between the circulating water delivery and drain collectors was determined during the tests only for the tenth group of surface type condensers; it comprised 0.155 MPa, which is close to the calculated value of 0.148 MPa.

The hydraulic characteristics of the sprinkler-cooling system, the characteristics of the ejection coolers (EO), including discharge of drop moisture in the air boxes of the ejection coolers, the cooling time of the bubbling pond using the heat exchangers of the sprinkler cooling system and the efficiency of the ejection coolers during operation of the energy unit were determined during the tests.

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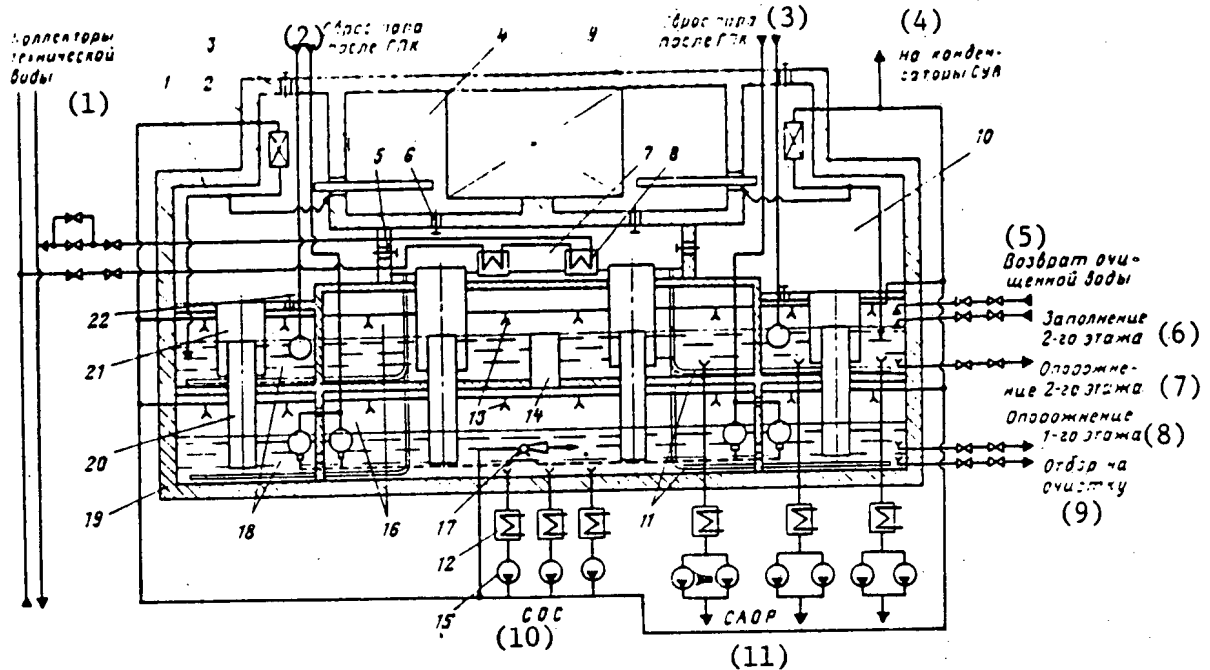


Diagram of Rooms of Emergency Localization System: 1, 10--leak-proof boxes; 2--ejection coolers; 3--safety valves of leak-proof boxes; 4, 9--rooms of lower water supply lines; 5--check valve panels; 6--check valves of lower water supply line rooms; 7--steam distributing channel; 8--surface type condensators; 11--hot water discharge pipelines from steam distributing channel; 12--heat exchangers of sprinkler cooling system; 13--bubbling pond sprinklers; 14--overflow pipes 800 mm in diameter; 15--pumps of sprinkler cooling system; 16, 18--air and water tanks of bubbling pond; 17--water suction ejector from collectors 800 mm in diameter; 19--bubbling pond; 20, 21--steam distributing pipes 280 and 400 mm in diameter, respectively; 22--bypass valves

## Key:

1. Circulating water collectors
2. Steam discharge after main safety valves
3. Steam discharge after main safety valves
4. To condensators of water level recorders
5. Return of purified water
6. Filling of second floor
7. Emptying of second floor
8. Emptying of first floor
9. Discharge for purification
10. Sprinkler cooling system
11. SAOR

Tests of the sprinkler cooling system were conducted in three phases:

the first--determination of the hydraulic characteristics of the sprinkler cooling system, checking both the efficiency of the sprinkler nozzles of the bubbling pond and the nozzles of the cooler and the non-heating of the

drain pipelines of the ejection coolers and the absence of suction of air into them, determination of the flow rates and volume of removal of drop moisture by the air flow from the ejection cooler. Tests were conducted in the given phase by using cold water and air with heated multiple forced circulation circuit;

second (during tests of the steam discharge system after the main safety valves)--determination of the cooling time of the bubbling pond by using the heat exchangers of the sprinkler cooling system;

third--a check of the efficiency of the ejection cooler during operation of the energy unit.

It was decided during starting-adjusting operations to replace the choke washers by regulating valves 150 mm in diameter so that the hydraulic characteristics of the subsystem of the sprinkler cooling system, which operates from the first and third pumps, could be changed. This modification made it possible to provide the design distribution of water flow rate of the sprinkler cooling system to the nozzles of the bubbling pond and ejection cooler for the indicated subsystem.

It was also also decided during startup operations to install choke plates 52 mm in diameter in front of the distributing collectors to reduce the water flow rate of the sprinkler cooling system to the ejection cooler and to locate slide valves at the air intake into each ejection cooler to change the ejection coefficient.

As measurement results showed, the discharge of drop moisture in all the investigated operating modes of the sprinkler cooling system was not more than 2 percent of the absolute moisture in the safety leak-proof box valves. At the same time, the flow rate of the sprinkler pumps was reduced sharply due to installation of the choke plates. Therefore, the given design cannot be recognized as feasible. Even more so since investigations of the ejection cooler on stands performed by VTI in February-March 1982 established the value of the maximum discharge of droplet water over the entire range of water and air flow rates no higher than  $0.45 \text{ g/m}^3$ ; this value comprises 3.5 percent of the absolute moisture content in the safety leak-proof box valves during testing of the sprinkler cooling system.

The cooling time of the bubbling pond, using the heat exchangers of the sprinkler cooling system, was determined during the final stage of tests of the steam discharge system after the main safety valves. The bubbling pond was heated with steam, which was discharged into the pond through the main safety valve, opened for 4 minutes. Two pumps of the sprinkler cooling system with total flow rate of  $1,230 \text{ m}^3/\text{hr}$  were in operation during heating and subsequent cooling. The bubbling pond was cooled to mean water temperature, corresponding to its initial average temperature prior to heating. The cooling time was 2 hours.

The main purpose of testing the steam discharge system after the main safety valves was to check the efficiency of this system and of the storage capacity

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of the bubbling pond and also the efficiency and effectiveness of the vacuum interrupt ejectors and water suction ejectors from the collectors 800 mm in diameter.

In preparing the indicated system for testing, it was necessary to prevent formation of a vacuum in its pipelines after closing the main safety valves and to prevent the related suction of bubbling pond water into the pipelines and collectors through the steam discharge nozzles submerged in the water. This capability was taken into account in design of the system; therefore, four steam-air ejectors, the working medium of which is live steam, were provided to prevent formation of a deep vacuum.

A utilization factor of the bubbling pond--the ratio of the amount of steam required to heat the water of the bubbling pond from the mean initial to the mean final temperature, to the amount of steam that provides heating of the bubbling pond water from the mean initial to the maximum temperature, measured during heating of the bubbling pond, was used as the index of non-uniform distribution of steam through the bubbling pond during checking of its storage capacity. The results of calculations showed that the utilization factor of the bubbling pond is still not high enough.

The rooms of the emergency localization system were tested for tightness in three phases. The metal lining and elements of the sealing circuit were tested during the first phase for local hermeticity according to the requirements of the design and instructions of IK-GS-10 and also the program worked out for these tests. Leaks in the sealing circuit were determined during the second phase by the method of evacuation of the rooms of the emergency localization system. Integrated tests of hermeticity were conducted during the third phase by the method of blowing air to the rooms of the emergency localization system. The actual leakage was determined in this case.

The rooms of the emergency localization system were injected with air twice. The air in the room of the safety leak-proof box valves and the main water supply lines was delivered from a standard compressor station. Five compressors with maximum productivity of 1,200 m<sup>3</sup>/hr each were in operation. The bubbling pond was filled with water on both floors to the nominal level during the air injection.

The leakage from the main leak-proof box valves was calculated during the injections of air by the pressure drop in it after delivery of air was stopped.

One can make the following main conclusions on the basis of analysis of the design and the results of starting-adjusting tests.

1. The results of testing and adjusting the emergency localization system of the third energy unit of the Chernobyl AES indicate its efficiency and conformity to design requirements.
2. Acceptance trials of the safety valves of the leakproof boxes and the check valves of the rooms of the lower water supply lines showed that the level of the response pressure of the valves is equal to the design level.

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3. The circulating water supply system of the surface type condensers performed according to the design.

4. The results of testing the sprinkler cooling system indicate that it corresponds to the requirements provided in the design on the whole. Modifications made during starting-adjusting operations made it possible to provide design distribution of flow rates according to users of the sprinkler cooling system. However, it should be noted that installation of choke plates 52 mm in diameter on the delivery lines of sprinkler water to the ejection cooler led to an increase of the resistance of the network for the pumps of the sprinkler cooling system.

5. Tests of the ejection coolers showed their rather high efficiency: even with a sharp decrease of water and air flow rates through the ejection cooler (due to installation of choke plates and slide valves), the ejection coolers provide the temperature-moisture conditions in the leak-proof boxes, given by the design, during operation of the two pumps of the sprinkler cooling system.

6. It was determined during tests of the steam discharge system after the main safety valves that its hydraulic characteristics correspond to design requirements.

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## INTERVIEW WITH CHIEF CONSTRUCTION ENGINEER AT CHERNOBYL AES

Moscow ENERGETICHESKOYE STROITEL'STVO in Russian No 2, Feb 84 pp 2-4

[Interview with Vladimir Timofeyevich Gora, chief engineer of the Chernobyl AES construction administration by engineer G. M. Kroshin; date and place not specified]

[Text] Vladimir Timofeyevich Gora, chief engineer of the Chernobyl AES construction administration, answers the questions of our editorial staff.

[Question] The documents of the 26th CPSU\* Congress state: "...To put into operation the capacities...at the Chernobyl AES..." So in answering the party's decisions, the fourth "million-capacity" power block was put into operation in December of last year by the Chernobyl atomic power station builders. Thus, Vladimir Timofeyevich, the construction of the second phase of the AES has been successfully completed at the electric power station--another two power blocks with RBMK-1000 reactors. The total capacity of the Chernobyl AES is now 4000 megawatts, i.e., it is one of the most powerful atomic electric power stations today. We have informed our readers in detail in a number of issues about the construction of the first phase of the Chernobyl AES. What basically distinguishes the structure of the latest, the fourth power block, from the preceding ones?

[Answer] Well, of course, first there is the experience that has been gained. Thus, a careful analysis of the third power block has allowed us to avoid many mistakes and troubles in constructing the last power block of the second phase. It is well known, for example, that one of the main problems solved during the construction of the AES has been the timely supply of structures and equipment for installation. The lessons of the first phase were taken into account; during the construction of the fourth power block we had five railroad and six motor vehicle access routes. The specific difficulties in constructing this power block were caused by the more compressed time periods; as is well known, the standard time period for constructing the fourth power block is 24 months; we have handled this job almost a month sooner.

\*"Materialy XXVI S'yezda KPSS" [Materials on the 26th CPSU Congress], Moscow, Politizdat, 1981, p 223.

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Additionally, in connection with the establishment of Gosatomnadzor/state atomic power inspectorate, requirements for turning over AES power blocks with absolutely no incompleted work left have grown sharply. I will cite as evidence the opinion of the deputy chairman of the commission for the power start-up of the fourth power block, V. P. Kevrolev, which he stated in our newspaper TRIBUNA ENERGETIKA: "systems which would not be finished by installation time are practically non-existent. The basic indicator here is high work quality at a high work tempo."

Finally, there is another factor which has distinguished (and complicated) work on the fourth power block--this is the concluding block of the second phase of the AES. That is, there was also a requirement to fulfill in those same compressed time periods all of the additional work for the second phase: widening the chemical agent and diesel fuel storehouses, the construction with helium cylinder, etc.

[Question] Aren't there also probably differences in the engineering solutions characterizing the construction of the fourth power block and the entire second phase of the AES? Deputy minister A. N. Semenov in his interview,\* if you recall, said that the switch to precast solid structures proved to be very effective in constructing the second stage of the Chernobyl AES...

[Answer] Really, the basic construction decision in the first stage of building the main AES housing was the use of reinforced concrete poured in situ and partially--precast concrete (mainly wall slabs). Many structural elements made of poured in situ concrete were re-engineered to precast ones at the suggestion of the builders while the construction was already in progress. The plan for the second phase of the AES called for constructing the main AES housing in precast poured in situ wall and ceiling structures with a very slight inclusion of pored in situ sections. Those parts of the housing where the building lay-out was executed in a skeletal arrangement were made of precast reinforced concrete elements, whose greatest weight matched the maximum hoisting capacity of the construction cranes. This planning decision made it possible to decrease labor expenditures to almost two-thirds of that of the first phase.

[Question] Evidently, Vladimir Timofeyevich, this isn't the only effective engineering solution realized at the construction site.

[Answer] Of course. As yet another feature of the work on the main housing of the second phase it is necessary to mention the wide use of cast concretes and their transportation by concrete pumps which decreased labor expenditures for 1981-1983 by more than 1100 man days. Polyethylene film waterproofing, which covered an area of about 9500 square meters, was successfully introduced on the main housing. This made it possible to cut labor expenditures in half compared with using cold asphalt mastic and it also improved the working

\* ENERGETICHESKOYE STROITEL'STVO, No 5, 1980, pp 2-4.

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conditions of the laborers. The use of polymer coatings on industrial pipe stacks, instead of coating them with stainless steel, has permitted a savings of about 60 tons of valuable metal and has realized an economic impact of more than 75,000 rubles.

The use of combined wall and ceiling assembly blocks (reinforced concrete together with thermal insulation and metallic coating) of the hot bays has made it possible to shorten the work periods by 30 days. The block assembly of the hip roof metal structures, with the help of a KP-640B crane, has permitted a decrease by 14 days in turning over the reactor compartment central room with graphite brickwork.

There is yet another very interesting engineering solution--mounting a BK-1000 crane on the deaerator stack framework, 38 m high, to protect the work on erecting the reactor compartment.

Our assemblers have also introduced a number of effective innovations on the fourth power block. Thus, a four-flow method for building up the PVK/type of steam turbine/ uprights was used successfully, permitting a decrease in the "critical journey" by 32 days. The high-speed installation of steam separator drums, by using an intermediate girder mounted directly on the gantry of a KP-640 crane, has been accomplished. The use of this method has made it possible to begin the installation of about 50 walls endwise 28 days ahead of schedule. There has also been success in bringing about preliminary transportation into the installation zone and in putting together in pre-installation condition the plans for the reactor and drum separators which has permitted a speed-up in the reactor installation by 14 days.

Question But doesn't it seem to you that, in listing all of these numerous differences of the second phase, we have not mentioned its main feature--the obvious progress in the area of managing construction and organizing work on the projects?

Answer You probably have in mind the complexes and sub-complexes which we created. You are absolutely right. Although it may be that we here have already managed to become accustomed to this. Thus, three construction installation complexes were organized aimed at the more efficient management of construction production in our administration. The first complex, including the erection of the main housing, was in turn divided into two sub-complexes: one for the construction of the machine room and deaerator stack and the other for the preparation of work on the reactor compartment and the VSRO/expansion unknown/. The second complex (auxiliary projects and hydraulic structures) also consists of two sub-complexes with a sharp division of projects under construction. And, finally, the third complex is for the construction of housing and social, cultural and service projects. Each complex is headed by its own chief and each sub-complex by a chief technologist. Such a reorganization in managing SMR/construction and installation work/ has permitted a clearer allocation of the duties of managers and the establishment of a strict personal responsibility for each assigned work sector.

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The basic direction in the work of the US construction administration of the Chernobyl AES is the fulfillment of guidelines and the submission of a work front to the sub-contractor organizations. It must be said that repeatedly, even sometimes to the detriment of fulfilling the plan by our own forces, we have stretched the guidelines to make it possible to develop work by specialized organizations. There was not one case at our construction site where the main sub-contractor organizations did not fulfill the yearly SMR plans. We see in this the guarantee of success.

Besides the reorganization mentioned, there was yet another one that was carried out: in 1982-1983, construction and installation administrations earlier belonging to the sub-contractor trusts Mosspetsatomenergmontazh/Moscow Specialized Power Installation Trust and Yuzhnergomontazh/Southern Power Installation Trust, which installed building structures at our project, were transferred into the forces of the Chernobyl AES US.

**[Question]** What did this transfer give to the construction project?

**[Answer]** First of all, it made it possible to better coordinate our efforts for the successful fulfillment of a full complex of operations on erecting the main AES housing in precast, poured in situ structures. This, in turn, can yield, in the long run, a significant economic impact. Thus, our calculations have shown that only because of the more efficient use of work time and the increase in the effectiveness of hoisting and welding equipment, it has been possible to decrease labor expenditures by 4000 man days a year and realize a yearly electric power savings of 150,000 kilowatt hours with a simultaneous improvement in construction quality.

**[Question]** By the way, Vladimir Timofeyevich, we said earlier that today's fourth power block has demonstrated the high quality of construction work. Nevertheless you just spoke about further improving quality. Isn't there a contradiction here?

**[Answer]** No, we are constantly working to increase SMR quality, especially mindful of the specific nature of such critical structures as atomic electric power stations. Unfortunately the reserves which are not being used by us are still great.

**[Question]** I would like to dwell on this in more detail. Tell us about the quality control structure at the construction site.

**[Answer]** Certainly. A technical inspectorate, the construction laboratory of the Chernobyl AES US, jointly with a designer's inspection group of the institute Gidroyekt/All-Union Planning, Surveying and Scientific Research Institute imeni S. Ya. Zhuk and the capital construction division of the electric power station carry out quality control on the Chernobyl AES construction. Three groups make up the construction laboratory: a laboratory control group which tests building materials and concrete; a concrete inspection group which controls the quality of laying and maintaining concrete; and a group which performs entry quality control of building materials and structures. A technical inspection group conducts a technical examination and inspects the blocks before concreting. The technical inspectorate pays special

attention to organizing work on inspecting the block structures being concreted. An acceptance commission, which includes representatives of the technical inspectorate, management, the designer's inspectorate, and the construction sector, conducts the final inspection of the blocks being concreted. The acceptance commission in its work is guided by the "Statute on Acceptance Commissions," specially developed for construction, which was coordinated with the AES management and the planning organization. This statute regulated the staff and work procedures of acceptance commissions and the responsibility of construction sectors when handing over work and confirms the schedule of necessary executive documentation.

The geotechnical laboratory post carries out the quality control of soil foundations, dams, embankments, the installation of filtering material and subsequently formally accepts foundations for further work.

Additionally, the construction administration has developed a number of regulations for the production and control of concrete, fitting, waterproofing, roofing, and finishing work including the specific features of the technology of the Chernobyl AES construction.

An over-all quality inspection is conducted by the commission with the participation of representatives of the customer, general designer, and general contractor. However, as the over-all inspections and quality checks by higher organizations (the association Soyuzatomenergostroy/All-Union Association of Atomic Power Station Construction/, USSR Minenergo/Ministry of Power and Electrification/, and USSR Gosstroy demonstrate, during construction and installation work production there are violations, deviations, and defects leading to a decrease in SMR quality and requiring additional labor expenditures for finishing the work, alterations, etc., i.e., that entire collection of means to improve quality which I spoke about earlier, unfortunately, is still not working or is working with insufficient effectiveness. We have to work even more in this area.

Question What, in your view, are the main reasons for the slow improvement in construction work quality?

Answer One of these reasons is the insufficiently high quality of the plan. All kinds of changes and additions to the plans have simply overcome us, the builders: time and again we receive additional plans for drilling, burning, making openings, additional foundations, and insertions. And, of course, the eternal disease of designers--the untimely presentation of technical documentation. This greatly restrains construction and installation work. Perhaps you can tell me: how can one talk about the quality engineering preparation of a project after this?

Question And, in spite of this, your construction project has succeeded, as is well known, in being among the leaders in the USSR Minenergo system in the very plan of managing production engineering preparation. This is a very important question in today's power construction on the whole and atomic construction in particular. How have you solved this during the AES construction?

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Answer It must be said that great attention has been paid to production engineering preparation since its very start. I would divide this work into two stages; the first is the preparation of work on the first power block which was conducted blindly, because there was no ITR/engineering and technical personnel on the construction site at that time who had experience in constructing an AES and, therefore, work management decisions had to be made in the course of operations, i.e., while already in the process of constructing the block; in the second stage--beginning with the second power block, the engineering preparation is carried out single-mindedly up to the start of construction--plans for locating hoisting devices, access motor vehicle and railroad roads are developed and the priority is determined for laying engineering underground communications, constructing base projects for construction and installation organizations, etc. I believe that a serious approach to solving engineering preparation problems has also favorably affected the smoothness in introducing the power capacities at the Chernobyl AES: the first power block was introduced in 1977, the second in 1979, the third in 1981, and the fourth in 1983.

I am thoroughly convinced that engineering preparation ought to begin by determining the subject tasks and analyzing the provision of planning estimates for these tasks. The lack of planning estimates for the planned year is the most serious obstacle in organizing proper engineering preparation for the work in the upcoming period. This circumstance does not make it possible to determine with required accuracy work volumes both as to their cost and size which makes it impossible to assign work volumes to those who will do the work and to competently draw up a plan for the material and technical supply of construction.

Question The reasons you have listed which hinder engineering preparation and, in the final analysis, the achievement of required work quality--these are basically external factors which do not depend directly on the builders. What is the construction administration itself doing to improve SMR quality?

Answer We are already introducing measures influencing work quality. The first phase of the combination of special building structures has been turned over for operation, reinforced concrete form wallboards and corrugated floor slabs are being produced and, in turn, the partition and insertion parts shop, which will significantly increase the quality of the facing surfaces of concrete articles, has also been turned over. Provisions have been made to build at our facility PTU/vocational and technical school training areas with classes which offer practical instruction aimed at increasing worker skills. SMR quality is the essential evaluation in the socialist obligations of the builders when summing up results.

Question Evidently the brigade form of labor organization, which has been widely disseminated at your construction site, plays a large role in the struggle to increase the quality of work and shorten its time periods.

Answer Naturally. The labor of construction production pieceworkers is inconceivable without the brigade form of organizing it. In the Chernobyl AES US, 98.8 percent of the basic production pieceworkers are involved in a brigade contract. Some 141 brigades have been organized of which 99 are all-round

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teams and 42 are specialized. In 1983, 51 teams used the brigade method and they handled 11.5 million rubles of construction and installation work, or 45 percent of the total work volume carried out by their organizations. Moreover, a lowering of the calculated production cost by 50,000 rubles has been achieved. The output of one worker in the contract collectives amounted to 13,714 rubles (with 11,088 rubles for the construction administration as a whole), which is 114.5 percent of the plan. In the future we will also extend this progressive form of labor during the construction of the third phase of the AES.

Question What problems, Vladimir Timofeyevich, will you have to solve during the construction of the third phase of the AES? What is the situation today with the construction of the fifth and sixth power blocks? What is hindering the pace?

Answer I will start at once with the last question. The answer will be simple: unfortunately, the very same thing is hindering us again--the ill-timed and incomplete delivery of technical documentation. Effectively, this is the only thing. And since there is no full set of documentation--there is no construction engineering preparation. As a result, we cannot, in a timely fashion, order structures for the producer plants which in turn disturbs the engineering and the schedule for fulfilling the construction work. For example, the reactor compartment has already been built to the 12 meter mark but, because of the absence of documentation on the ladder and elevator blocks, we cannot assemble the flights of stairs which significantly complicates builder access to the work areas. Or take this situation--the almost finished deaerator stack is standing but...without floor slabs--up to now there is no planning documentation on them.

At the present time the building cranes are being shifted from the main housing of the fourth power block to the site of the third phase, work has started on erecting the reactor compartment and machine room and on constructing the hydraulic structures and circulating water lines. Preparatory work has been done for constructing the cooling tower. Of course, the main anticipated element for ensuring the normal work of the construction subunits is a circular concrete road with approaches to the projects being constructed; the installation of a railroad track and a transport dock is being completed.

Question Finally, Vladimir Timofeyevich, tell us something about the main moving force of the construction project--about the cadre of builders. What is being done to build a stable construction collective? What kind of mood is there on the project?

Answer During the existence of our construction administration, a quite qualified and harmonious collective of Chernobyl AES builders has been formed. Without such a collective it would be impossible to build and turn over for operation four "million capacity" power blocks in 12.5 years, and shorten the time period for erecting two phases of the AES by six months. How are we succeeding in stabilizing the collective? We are approaching this by various paths. We are teaching construction professions to the workers while continuing production, we are making it possible for our personnel to grow and

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increase their skill, we are advancing the most gifted to leadership positions. For example, Yu. N. Matveyev developed from construction superintendent to chief of a complex at our construction site, and now he is chief construction engineer at the Rovenskaya AES. A. P. Selikhov passed through all stages from foreman to chief technologist on the construction of the main housing. Many other examples of such advancement can be cited.

A working atmosphere is being established at the construction site in which the best business-like qualities are demonstrated both by the managers and the ITR and by the worker builders and installers. We are concerned about improving living conditions with the aim of better strengthening the labor force. In 13 years the beautiful and comfortable city of the atomic power station builders--Pripyat--has arisen on the site of a wasteland. The administration is constantly working on speeding up the pace of housing construction. Thus, since the start of the AES construction, more than 540,000 square meters of living space have been turned over to us and, in 1983, this figure was almost 67,000 square meters compared with a plan of 52,000, i.e., 128 percent, including the construction of two apartment buildings for the construction administration workers. In 1983, a 320-place kindergarten and nursery school was handed over for use. The city has a beautiful "Energetik" Palace of Culture, a swimming pool, and an enclosed sports complex for the builders. Four general education schools with 5,700 students, a GPTU/gas and steam turbine power plant, trade enterprises, the "Prometey" motion picture theater, and a modern hospital complex have been built. In short, everything possible is being done so that the atomic workers will live and work in a pleasant environment.

They, of course, respond with conscientious work. From this proceeds the fine, business-like mood of the Chernobyl people toward the successful fulfillment of party and government decisions on constructing the projects of the next and third phase of the Chernobyl AES within the designated time periods and at a high level of quality. This is just as it was with the two preceding ones.

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FOURTH CHERNOBYLSKAYA AES UNIT

Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 12, Mar 84 p 3

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have congratulated the builders, installers, operations workers, designers, machine-builders, and all participants in erection of the fourth power unit of the Chernobylskaya Nuclear Electric-Power Station imeni V.I. Lenin. The Chernobylskaya AES is today one of the Soviet Union's largest nuclear power stations. Since the moment that its first power unit started up, it has generated more than 82 billion kWh of electricity.

UDC 621.039.517

CHERNOBYLSKAYA AES EXPERIMENT IN TESTING 'RBMK-1000 REACTOR OPERATOR'S KIBITZER' PROGRAM

[Synopsis of article from Moscow ATOMNYYE ELEKTRICHESKIYE STANTSII 1984 in Russian 1984 (signed to press 18 May 84) by I.Ya. Yemel'yanov, M.M. Borodyanskiy, A.I. Gorelov, I.I. Desyatnikov, A.A. Kokorin, M.A. Lyutov, V.V. Postnikov, and V.G. Nazaryan, pp 83-89]

[Text] The article presents a brief survey of existing methods and programs used for optimizing energy release distribution in power reactor cores. An algorithm, developed by the authors for selecting the movements of the control rods is presented, which takes into consideration the various technological limitations which apply to RBMK-1000 reactors. The algorithm was realized in an SOPR [not further expanded] program, introduced at the Chernobylskaya AES. Test results of the program are presented. The article shows the effectiveness of using this program to efficiently regulate energy release distribution in the RBMK-1000 reactor.

CHERNOBYL AES POWER GENERATION

London SWB in English 9 Nov 84 p 6

[Text] This station has generated 100,000 million kWh since its inception. (Kiev in Ukrainian for abroad 1700 GMT 22 Aug 84)

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UDC 621.311.25:621.039:69.0

CONSTRUCTION PARAMETERS FOR CHERNOBYLSKAYA AES GIVEN

Moscow ENERGETICHESKOYE STROITELSTVO in Russian No 11, Nov 84 pp 2-6

[Article by V.M. Chernyshenko, engineer: "Basic Results of Construction on the Chernobylskaya AES"]

[Note from Editorial Board] The selection published below is one of a number of articles which throw light on the experience of constructing the second phase of the Chernobylskaya AES, the basic structures of which were built according to a standardized design.

[Text] In December of 1983, the fourth 1000-MW power block of the Chernobylskaya AES was put into operation, and construction was completed on two phases with an overall capacity of 4000 MW. Construction of the Chernobylskaya AES was begun in the 1970's. Over 30 construction and installation subcontracting organizations took part in the construction of this facility. They were headed by the Chernobylskaya AES Construction Administration, which acted as general contractor, numbering some 18 specialized construction and installation sections in its ranks, which worked only on the industrial construction.

While the power station was being built, the construction workers put more than 573,400 m<sup>2</sup> of housing, 11 children's institutions, amounting to 3,660 places, three schools, amounting to 4,052 places, seven canteens, amounting to 1,160 places, a 420-seat motion picture theater, an 800-seat club, and a number of other facilities designed for social, cultural and domestic purposes into operation. In this connection, R669,000,000 of construction and installation work were completed, which includes R633,000,000 for the AES. The overall labor outlays amounted to 15,800,000 man-days. Basic volumes for construction work are shown in Table 1.

As has already been mentioned, there are four power blocks in the makeup of the first two phases of the Chernobylskaya AES. Each of the power blocks has a capacity of 1000 MW. Each power block includes an RBMK-1000 [high-power pressure tube] boiling thermal neutron reactor, and two K-300-65/3000 turbines with TVV-500-2UZ generators, which operate on saturated steam. The power station has a single-loop heat circuit. Slightly enriched uranium dioxide is used as fuel.

Table 1.

Type of Operation	Годы строительства Years of construction											
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
a Земляные, тыс. м <sup>3</sup>	328	7337	7367	5996	4691	3365.5	2738.8	3203.1	9254.7	8229.9	3538.6	4453.
b В том числе выносом и/или сухим способом	201	7337	2304	2820	2301	2947.5	1294.8	1214.7	1201.1	1846.5	2342.6	3210
b1 выносом	125	3815	1609	1733	1508	1741	806.8	741.8	778.5	948.3	1427.5	1836.
b2 насыпью и засыпкой гидромеханизированным способом	76	3522	1295	1087	793	1206.5	486	472.9	422.6	898.2	921.1	1373.
c Укладка (бетона и железобетона, тыс. м <sup>3</sup> )	10.4	101	134	205.2	161.9	128.4	151.4	108.1	214	259	209.8	215.
d в том числе:												
e сборного	6.3	45	38	54.4	47.1	49.6	51.2	83.7	86.4	100.7	107	83.
f монолитного	4.1	56	96	150.8	114.8	78.8	100.2	114.3	127.6	158.3	102.3	132.
g Кирпичная кладка, тыс. м <sup>3</sup>	—	17	13	13.6	15.2	25.3	19.2	18.6	16.7	15.9	16.3	16.
h Штукатурные, тыс. м <sup>2</sup>	—	115	72	81.6	113.7	235.9	330.2	260.4	247.1	267.7	497.4	386.
i Малярные, тыс. м <sup>2</sup>	—	288	363	299.6	352.9	496.3	392.2	592.4	692.3	639	528.4	705.
j Монтаж металлоконструкций, тыс. т	3.2	3	5.9	9.6	5.8	7.9	7.6	9.5	7.9	12.5	8.9	10.3.
k Укладка железнодорожных путей нор- мальной колеи, км	—	6	—	—	—	—	3.2	4.7	3.15	12.1	9.27	5.3.
l Асфальтирование дорог и площадок, тыс. м <sup>2</sup>	—	55	—	—	—	—	22.4	52	29.9	21.4	—	—
m Засыпание камнями набросок, тыс. м <sup>3</sup>	—	58	126	167.2	170.8	94.2	36	41.9	97.4	91.3	69.2	—
n Устройство фильтров и дренажей (ше- бен), тыс. м <sup>3</sup>	—	12	9	44.9	76.6	32.4	3.4	6.1	40.4	69.9	152.6	211.7.
o Монтаж арматуры, тыс. т	—	3.3	—	—	5.5	5	6.6	7.7	6.6	7.3	2.4	6.6.

Key:

- a--Excavation and earth moving, m<sup>3</sup>
- b--Including by dry method:
- b1--excavation
- b2--filling and backfilling
- c--Concrete and ferroconcrete poured, 1000's m<sup>3</sup>
- d--Including
- e--Precast
- f--Poured in situ
- g--Bricklaying, 1000's m<sup>3</sup>
- h--Plastering, 1000's m<sup>2</sup>
- i--Painting, 1000's m<sup>2</sup>
- j--Steelwork installation, 1000's tons
- k--Laying of standard gauge rail lines, km
- l--Asphalt roads and areas, 1000's m<sup>2</sup>
- m--Completed rock filling, 1000's m<sup>3</sup>
- n--Construction of rubble filters and drains, 1000's m<sup>3</sup>
- o--Installation of fittings, 1000's tons

The second phase of the Chernobylskaya AES differs considerably from the first in its design solutions.

The second phase belongs to the second generation of AES's equipped with RBMK-1000 reactors, which are more operationally reliable and safe, and which are also characterized by a higher level of industrialization in their construction and installation operations.

All the basic structures of the second phase are built according to a standardized plan, in accordance with which two power blocks are installed in a single main building. Here, all the power station's rooms are subdivided according to their structural and technological features into reactor departments, a

machine room, a deaerator frame [etazherka] and a VSRO [reactor department system auxiliary structures] block.

The dump for liquid and solid wastes, the diesel generator station, the nitrogen and oxygen station etc., were all built on a standardized plan.

The AES has a circulating process water supply with a man-made cooling pond.

The layout plan for the AES's industrial area is shown in the Figure:

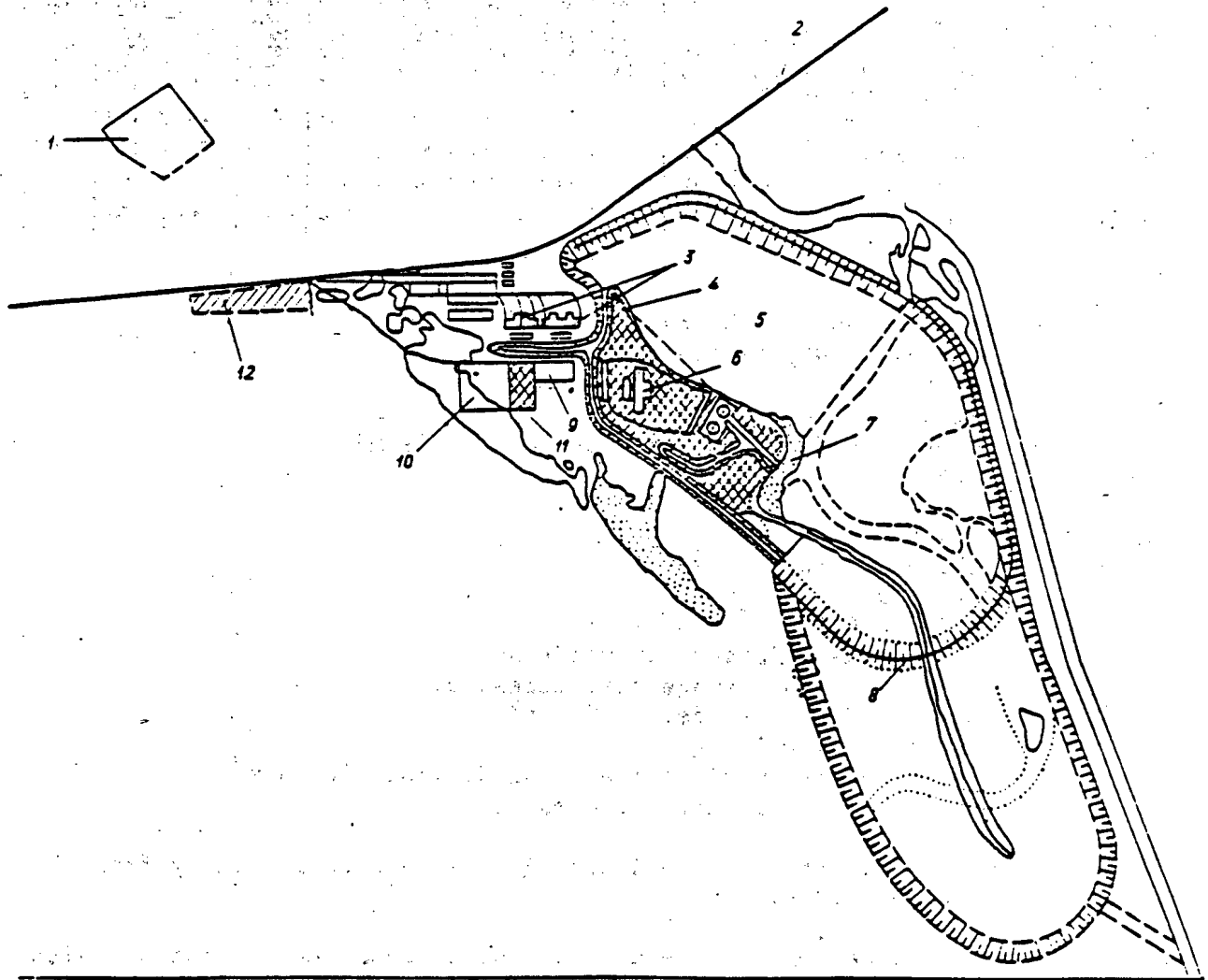


Figure 1: Chernobylskaya AES Industrial Area

- Key: 1--The municipal-type settlement of Pripyat  
2--Rail line  
3--Main buildings of the first and second phases  
4--Feeder canal  
5--Cooling pond  
6--Third phase main building

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- 7--Offtake canal  
 8--Dismountable section of cooling pond dam  
 9-11--Outdoor switch gears for the AES's first, second and third phases, respectively  
 12--Railroad station

Length of time (in days) taken for the basic stages of work on the main building for the different power blocks is shown in Table 2.

Operation	Number of Power Block			
	1-A	2-A	3-A	4-A
Земляные 1	458 (V.71/VIII.72 г.)	458 (V.71/VIII.72 г.)	823 (V.76/VIII.78 г.)	323 (V.76/VIII.78 г.)
Устройство монолитной плиты 2	121 (VIII.72/XII.72 г.)	578 (II.73/IX.74 г.)	64 (V.78/VIII.78 г.)	53 (V.78/VIII.78 г.)
Строительные: 3				
а до отметки 12,5 м	669 (XII.72/X.74 г.)	327 (XII.76/XI.77 г.)	189 (VIII.78/III.79 г.)	276 (XII.81/IX.82 г.)
б до отметки 30,0 м	213 (X.74/V.75 г.)	85 (XI.77/II.78 г.)	148 (III.79/V.79 г.)	(III.82/II.83 г.)
в до шатра центрального зала	790 (V.75/VII.77 г.)	152 (II.78/VII.78 г.)	94 (X.79/III.80 г.)	113 (IX.82/II.83 г.)
Монтаж: 4				
а шатра центрального зала	91 (XII.76/III.77 г.)	29 (II.78/III.78 г.)	26 (VI.80/VII.80 г.)	14 (II.83/III.83 г.)
б конструкции помещений	334 (X.76/IX.77 г.)	156 (III.77/IX.78 г.)	281 (XII.79/X.80 г.)	234 (X.80/VIII.83 г.)
в вентиляторов				
д схем реактора	76 (X.75/XII.76 г.)	19 (III.78/IV.78 г.)	24 (XII.79/VIII.80 г.)	25 (III.83/IV.83 г.)
Пусконаладочные 5	243 (XII.76/VII.77 г.)	54 (IX.78/XII.79 г.)	125 (X.79/VI.80 г.)	(X.83/
Физпуск 6	44 (13.VIII.77/27.IX.77 г.)	34 (17.XII.78/21.XII.78 г.)	182 (3.VI.80/4.XII.80 г.)	5.X.83
Энергопуск 7	27.IX.77	21.XII.78	22.XII.81	22.XII.83

8 Примечание. В скобках в числителе указано начало работ, в знаменателе—окончание.

Table 2.

Key: 1--Above ground

2--Poured-in-situ slab construction

3--Construction

  а--Up to the 12.5-meter mark

  б--Up to the 30-meter mark

  в--To the roof of the central room

4--Installation:

  а--of the central room roof

  б--of the compartment structures

  в--of the ventilation centers

  д--of the reactor circuit

5--Start-up and trouble-shooting

6--Physical start-up

7--Power start-up

8--Note: Within the parentheses, numerator=start of operation, denominator=completion of operation.

As Table 2 shows, the total length of time for construction of the first phase of the AES, with a capacity of 2000 MV, amounted to 91 months from the start of ground work, and 77 months from when the first cubic meter of concrete was poured for the main building, and in this connection, the time-gap between the time the 1st and 2nd power blocks were put into operation was 13 months.

The total construction time for the 2nd phase (the 3rd and 4th power blocks), from the pouring of the first cubic meter of concrete amounted to 68 months, 24 months having passed between the start-up of the power blocks of this phase.

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The relative labor outlays (in man-days/kV) in the construction of the first two phases (in the numerator and denominator, respectively) are shown below:

In the industrial construction (basic production)\*..... 2.9/2.1

Including for:

development of the land, building construction center,  
outside service lines, etc..... 0.48/0.2

construction of basic structures..... 2.18/1.7

construction of process water supply system..... 0.24/0.2

In secondary, auxiliary production and maintenance facilities..... 1.1/0.8

\*V.S. Konviz and L.V. Golubkov, "Tret'ya Ochered' Chernobylskoy AES" [The Third Phase of the Chernobylskaya AES], ENERGETICHESKOYE STROITELSTVO, No 1, 1984, pp 19-22.

Actual labor outlays for construction work during construction of the 3rd power block amounted to 1,925,744 man-days, with proportionate labor outlays for the indicated operations amounting to 1.92 against 4.85 man-days/kV on the 1st power block.

In addition, the construction and installation operations for the facilities of the second phase were completed more intensively than for those of the first, and with a considerable reduction in relative labor outlays of construction workers. This is explained not only by the fact that the construction and installation workers were more experienced, and by the stability of the collective, but also by the use of a combination of planning decisions directed at lowering the labor-intensiveness of construction and installation operation, and raising the level of their industrialization, and also by the realization of a number of organizational and technical measures by the construction organizations.

In particular, in the design of the main building of the AES's second phase, provision was made primarily for precast and precast-cast-in-situ structures, and standardized columns, collar beams, roof slabs and exterior enclosure walls were used. Walls thicker than 700 mm were made by the precast-cast-in-situ method from reinforced-form panels. The roof, the thickness of which was determined by the requirements for biological protection, was also made by the precast-cast-in-situ method. It should be noted that similar solutions allowed a considerable reduction in the labor intensiveness not only of the concreting, but of the finishing operations. Widespread use of ferroconcrete structures was possible during construction of the second phase thanks to their prefabricated slab installation methods, and permitted an improvement in the plan for mechanization of the work on the main building. It also permitted wide introduction of specialization, and new, progressive methods of wage payment methods etc.

Work volumes (in 1000's m<sup>3</sup>) for the 1st and 2nd phases are shown below (in the numerator and denominator, respectively):

Installation of precast concrete and ferroconcrete structures. . . . .	.44/102
Cast in situ concrete pouring. . . . .	.87/11
Cast in situ ferroconcrete pouring. . . . .	159/73.
Including:	
in the foundation slabs. . . . .	.49/4
in the walls and roofs. . . . .	.110/27.

It should be noted, that even though positive results were obtained from the solutions which were aimed at increasing the level of industrialization in the installation of the structures for the builders, the labor-intensiveness for work like this is still high, and that is why the planners need to solve the problems associated with the reduction in quality of standard-sized structures and with the introduction of batten-free reinforced blocks. They also need to bring the need to punch and drill holes in places around the ferroconcrete structures down to the minimum.

Thus, the precast ferroconcrete elements used in the staircase-elevator blocks are very labor-intensive to install, and they also have an extensive parts list. It was for this very reason that these blocks were installed very far behind schedule during the construction of the reactor sections of the AES's second phase.

The schedules for fulfillment of the plan for construction and installation operations, according to years and phases of construction, are given in Figure 2.

During construction of the AES's first phase, the construction work was carried out in the two power blocks practically concurrently, and by start-up time for the first, work on the second power block was well under way. This allowed the second power block to be put into operation 13 months after the first was started up. However, following the time when the 2nd power block was put into operation, the workload for the collectives of the primary subcontracting organizations, those of the Yuzhteploenergmontazh [possibly Southern Thermal Electric Power Plant Installation], the Yuzhenergmontazh [possibly Southern Power Plant Installation], the Mosspetsatomenergmontazh [possibly Moscow Special Nuclear Power Plant Installation] Trusts and for other of USSR Minenergo's specialized subdivisions was reduced, which led to the necessity of drastically cutting back on the number of workers in their collectives (Figure 3).

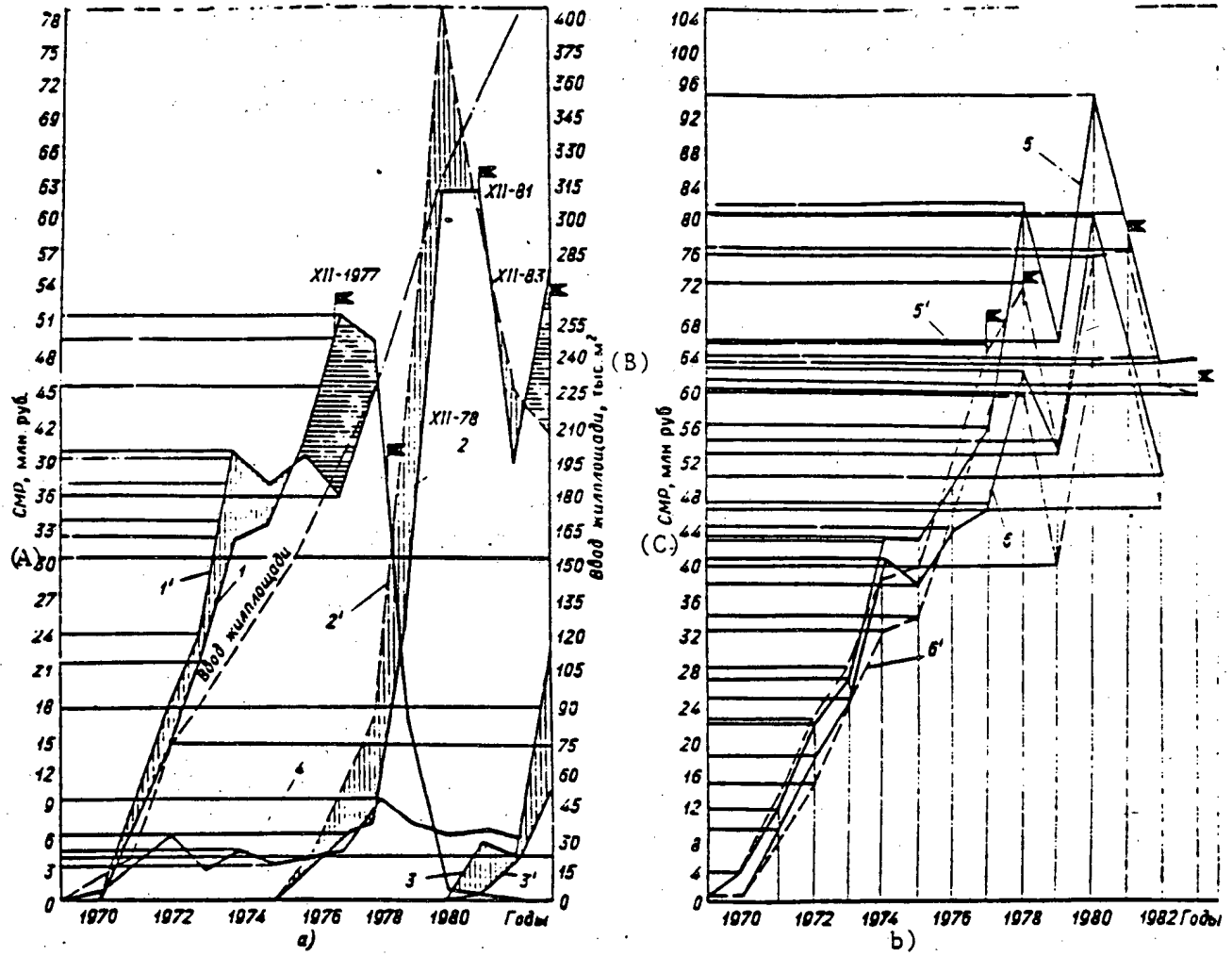


Figure 2. Fulfillment of the plan for construction and installation work by phase (a) and year (b) of construction:

Key: 1-3 and 1'-3'--planned and actual indicators for the first and second phases of construction, respectively; 4--indicators for housing construction; 5, 6, 5' and 6'--planned and actual indicators according to general contractor and industrial construction.  
 (A)--Construction and installation work, in millions of rubles.  
 (B)--Operable living space, in 1000's m<sup>2</sup>.  
 (C)--Construction and installation work, in millions of rubles.



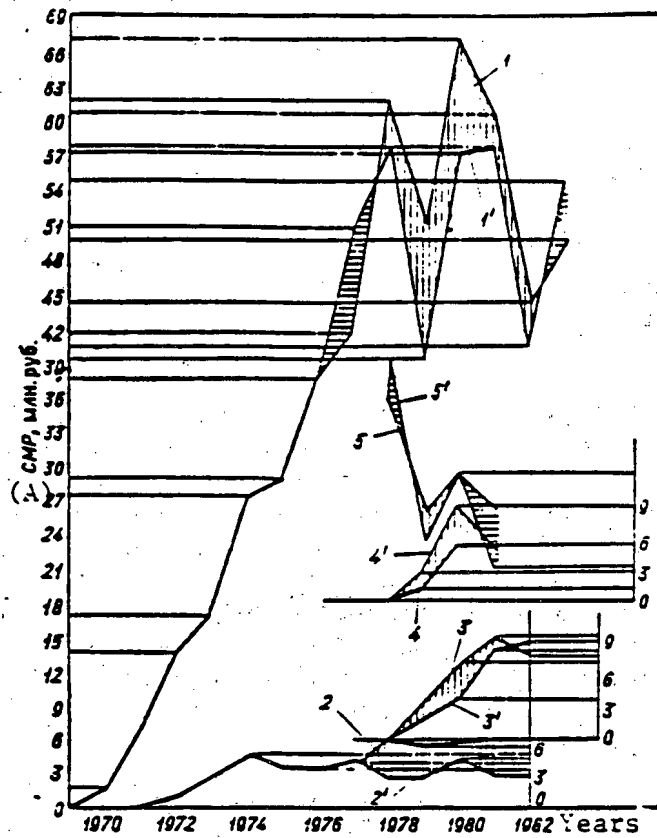


Figure 3. Fulfillment of work plan by subcontracting organizations.

Key: 1-5--Planned work completion, respectively: altogether, by the following trusts: Spetsatomenergomontazh, Yuzhnergomontazh, and by the Pripyat and Chernobyl Installation Administrations;  
 1'-5'--Work actually completed by the above.

The cause of the situation which has come about lies in the untimely start of work in building the second phase of the AES. The development of SMR [construction and installation operations] for this phase is characterized by the following data, given in thousands of rubles (percent):

1976 . . . . .	4,000/2,649 (66.2)
1977 . . . . .	10,000/5,947 (59.5)
1978 . . . . .	17,100/8,397 (49.1)
1979 . . . . .	41,500/26,824 (64.6)

1980. . . . .	78,080/62,114 (79.6)
1981. . . . .	.59,400/61,840 (104.1)
1982. . . . .	44,750/38,223 (85.4)
1983. . . . .	.40,970/53,784 (131.3)

Note:Planned indicators are given in the numerator, and actual indicators in the denominator.

From these data, it follows that construction and installation work on the second phase (main building) should have been started in mid-1974 rather than in 1976. This would have allowed the 3rd and 4th power blocks to be put into operation 18 months ahead of the deadline, and with no reduction in the production rates for construction and installation work. It needs to be mentioned here, that the construction workers had arranged their material and labor resources for the fulfillment of this task. The main reason for the delay in construction of the 2nd phase was the practically total re-working of the design for the first phase, the result of which was the development of a standardized second-generation AES design.

The delays in the development of technical documentation for the 2nd phase led to a reduction in the intensity with which the construction and installation operations were carried out during the period from 1977 to 1979. In this connection, the proportion of labor outlays for construction of the second phase showed an average increase of 0.1 man-days per 1 kV of installed capacity.

During the erection of the main building of the 4th power block, structural changes were made in the US [Construction Administration]. In particular, operations which had previously been carried out by Yuzhenergomontazh and Spetsatomenergomontazh, were handed over, for a number of reasons, to a general contractor, which was to complete the work with its own personnel (Figure 4).

The sharp increase in actual SMR plan fulfillment by the in-house work forces of the US in 1982-1983 is explained, not only by the structural changes within the US, but also, and this is the main reason, by the fact that maximum use was made of existing mechanization equipment, by liquidation of the departmental separateness which had hitherto existed, and by mobilization of all reserves to achieve a unified goal.

At present, the average erection speed for reactor compartments A and B of the 2nd phase (from the foundation slab to the mark for the beginning of reactor circuit installation) has amounted, respectively, to 2.96 and 4.73 meters per month, i.e., has increased 1.6-fold in comparison with the erection rate for the reactor compartments of the 1st phase.

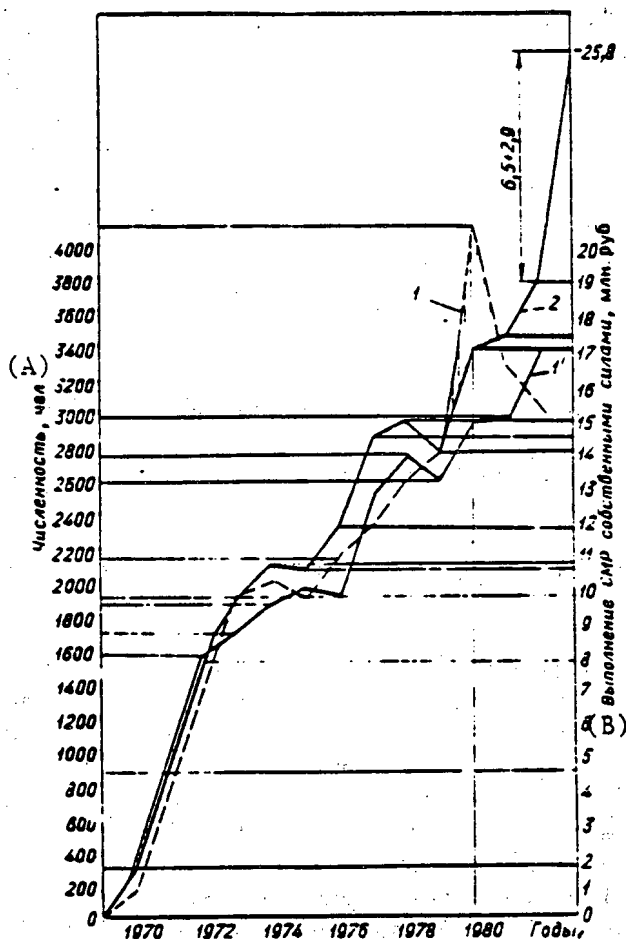


Figure 4. Fulfillment of SMR plan by in-house workers of the US, and the schedule for moving the work-force, by year:  
 1 and 1'--Planned and actual number of workers;  
 2--Actual amount of SMR completed.

In conclusion, it should be mentioned that the increased effectiveness of methods for erecting accident-localization shafts is brought about by the considerable unused reserve stemming from the reduced duration and labor-intensiveness of AES construction. The realization of solutions, developed by Atomenergostroyproyekt, for installing builders' structures [stroitel'nyye konstruksii] for accident-localization shafts, by the large block method, and with high installation readiness, in construction of the 2nd power block of the Smolenskaya AES, provides the justification for confirming that the length of time for completing similar jobs, (which has hitherto been completed in 276 days), can be reduced 2-fold.

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## TESTING IMPROVED STEAM SEPARATORS IN THIRD ENERGY BLOCK OF CHERNOBYL AES

Moscow ATOMNAYA ENERGIYA in Russian Vol 57, No 6, Dec 84 (manuscript received 26 Mar 84) pp 382-385

[Article by O.Yu. Novosel'skiy, V.B. Karasev, Ye.V. Sakovich, M.A. Lyutov, and V.I. An'kov]

[Text] Improved separator drums (Figure 1), which differ from those installed at the Leningrad AES and in the first units of the Kursk and Chernobyl AES [1] by larger internal diameter (2,600 instead of 2,300 mm) and design of the intravessel devices (VKU), were checked for the first time at the Chernobyl AES with RBMK-1000 reactor. The characteristic features of the new design of the intravessel devices include drain diffusers 1 at the base of the boxes 2, sloping perforated plates 3 and "breathing" tubes 4 for bleeding of steam from the interbox space 5 into the steam space 6. Moreover, the distance between the submerged perforated plate 7 and the ceiling perforated panel 8 was increased to improve the separator characteristics. An increase of the separator drum diameter led to a decrease of the mean flow rate on the evaporation surface by ~7.5 percent. The presence of drain diffusers makes it possible to use water in the boxes in emergency and transition modes. The sloping perforated plate with cross-section of 12.5 percent equalizes the flow-rate field on the drain from the boxes to the interbox space, which contributes to an increase of the water reserve in the separator drum.

The positive experience of renovating the intravessel devices of the drum separator 2,300 mm in diameter was taken into account in designing the drain channel assembly of the submerged perforated plate (assembly A, Figure 1) [2], the flange 9 is 170 mm high and the drain slit is not more than 55 mm high. Stiffening ribs 10 with height of 100 mm and "live" cross-section of 18 percent, supplied with openings, are located on the surface of the plate.

The submerged perforated plate of the improved separator is supplied with end flanges 11, 485 mm high. The brackets 12 of the boxes have windows which contribute to flow of the steam-water mixture along the separator drum and, accordingly, to equalization of the load along its length. These solutions were embedded in the design, when the separator drum 2,300 mm in diameter was represented by a bottleneck in the circuit of the multiple forced circulation of the RBMK-1000 reactor. The improved separator drum has four-row arrangement of the pipe unions of the steam-water supply lines 13, the diameter of which was increased to 100 mm.

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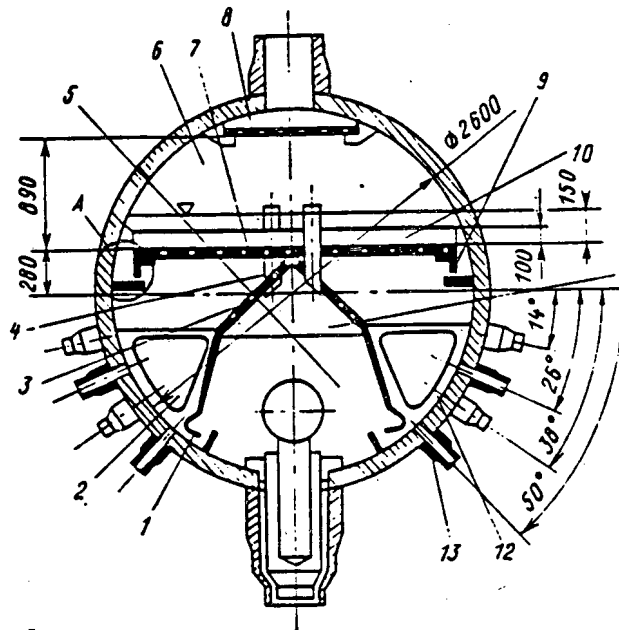


Figure 1. Transverse Section of Separator Drum of Third Energy Block of Chernobyl AES

A new configuration of the main equipment was used in the third power block of the Chernobyl AES. Specifically, the separated drums are rotated by 90° and are installed parallel to the machiner room (Figure 2). Separation of the steam lines was also changed with regard to the new configuration. Two collectors 400 mm in diameter from adjacent separator drums to a single steam line 600 mm in diameter, which goes to the turbine, are combined in the new separation. Steam is bled from the collectors from the center of the separator drum, which contributes to more uniform distribution of the steam flow rate through the steam-discharge pipe unions. A new system for measuring the water level is also used. All the equalizing vessels are installed in the serviced ("cold") room and vessels with partially heated central chamber, developed by VTI imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskiy [All-Union Heat Engineering Institute imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskiy], were used. The water level above the submerged perforated plate is measured in each separator drum in three cross-sections along the length--vessels with base of 630 mm and the total level at the end is measured--vessels with base of 1,600 mm.

The level measuring system, which was included in the check of the correctness of manufacturing installation of the compensating vessels, the correctness of installation of the connecting and pulsed lines, air ducts and check of the readings of the level meters for pressure drop of  $\Delta P = 0$ , were adjusted and checked during installation and development of rated capacity of the block. The readings of the level meters upon variation of the level in the separator drum in the range from -350 to +400 mm was checked by starting the power block at water temperature of 20°C. During development of rated capacity, the scale of the secondary instruments from -100 to +315 mm of the level meters with base of 630 mm was replaced by a scale from -200 to +315 mm. Level "0" by the

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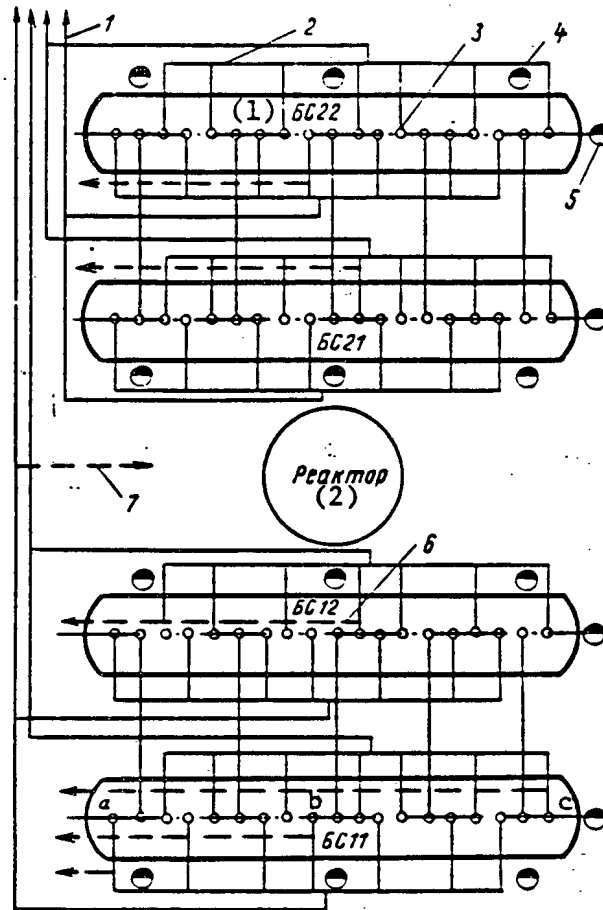


Figure 2. Diagram of Arrangement of Separator Drums, Steam Lines, Compensation Vessels and Steam Sampling Points:  
 1--steam lines for delivery of steam to machine room;  
 2--steam collectors; 3--steam-discharge pipe unions of separator drum; 4--level meters with base of compensating vessels of 630 mm, which measure water level above submerged perforated plate; 5--end level meters with base of compensating vessels of 1,600 mm; 6--steam sampling lines from steam-discharge pipe unions; 7--steam-sampling from steam line 600 mm in diameter; a, b and c--outer and central steam-discharge pipe unions, respectively

Key:

1. Separator drum

2. Reactor

secondary instrument of these level meters corresponds to the mass level of 150 mm on the submerged perforated plate.

Steam samples from the steam lines and steam pipe unions were provided by the diagram shown in Figure 2 to test the separators. The water samples were taken from the housing of the separator drum and steam was taken from the central pipe unions of each separator drum and also from the two outer pipe

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unions in separator drum BS-11. There are steam samples in the machine room in front of the turbines by which one can determine its averaged moisture content. However, the cooling system provided in the design of the block did not provide an isokinetic sample before the turbine with thermal power greater than 80 percent of rated value. The samples were taken after the turbine condenser to determine the averaged moisture content of the steam at the output from all the separator drums at power greater than 80 percent. The moisture content was determined as the ratio of  $^{24}\text{Na}$  concentration in the condensate and water of the circuit by the method presented in [3].

Tests were conducted at a pressure of 7 MPa and at thermal power of 65, 83, 93 and 100 percent of rated value. Their goal was to determine the dependence of the moisture content at the output from the separator drum on the mass level at constant thermal power (steam productivity) of the block. The tests were begun from the nominal level, which was then raised in steps of 50 mm, until the moisture content of the steam at the output did not exceed 0.1 percent or until the top pressure takeoff of level meters with scale of -200 to +315 mm was flooded. The maximum height of the mass water level above its zero mark, at which flooding of the top pressure takeoff of the level meter with scale of -200 to +315 mm by the swollen layer begins, was determined by calculation from the relations of [3] and it comprised 285 mm for rated power of the block. Tests were also conducted at the -100 mm level by instruments with scale of -200 to +315 mm, i.e., +50 mm above the submerged perforated plate.

After reaching operating conditions (constant power, level in separator drum, pressure and flow rate), the isokinetic flow rates of the steam samples were established, which were calculated by the measured steam flow rate in the steam lines. The operating conditions were maintained for 30 min and the main parameters that characterize the operation of the separator drums were recorded during this time. The level in both pairs of separator drums was increased simultaneously so that the averaged moisture content after all four could be measured. The level was maintained by a level meter, installed in the center of separator drum 11, in the pair of separator drums 11 and 12, while the level was maintained by a level meter installed in the end of separator drum 21, remote from the steam lines, in the other pair 21 and 22. During adjustment of the level measuring system, the readings of these level meters were taken as the most reliable. It follows from comparison of the readings (Figure 3) that they were in good agreement (remained in the grade of fit) both before and after adjustment of the sets of level meters in August 1982. Straight lines 1 and 2 in Figure 3 determine the boundaries within which the set of level meters with base of 630 mm remain in grade. Deviations of the level meter readings with base of compensating vessels of 630 and 1,600 mm at different reactor power did not exceed the absolute error determined by the grade of fit.

It follows from Figure 4 that the moisture content of the steam in the central pipe unions of all the separator drums up to level of 200 mm above the rated level will not exceed 0.02 percent. It increases sharply at a level of 250-270 mm. An exception is separator drum 12 (see curve 4 in Figure 4), which is apparently related to overestimation of the readings of the central level meter of this separator drum. Similar results were found at power of

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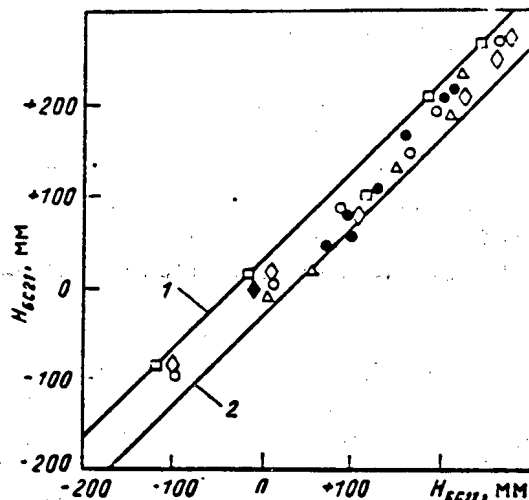


Figure 3. Comparison of Readings of Level Meters that Measure Mass Water Level Above Submerged Perforated Plate at Different Thermal Power of Reactor (MW):  
 O--2,100; □--2,660; △--2,960; ◇--3,200; ◆--3,350;  
 ●--3,200

the block of 83 and 93 percent of rated value. However, a sharp increase of moisture content begins at higher values of the level in the separator drums as power decreases. The moisture content of the steam before the turbines was measured at thermal power of approximately 65 percent of rated value. The measurement results are in agreement with measurements of the moisture content in the central pipe unions of the separator drums.

Data about the moisture content of steam at rated power, found by measuring the activity of  $^{24}\text{Na}$  in samples taken after the turbine condensers (K5 and K6), are presented in Figure 5 from readings of the central level meter of separator drum 11. The moisture content comprises less than 0.02 percent in the range of variation of the mass level above the submerged perforated plate from -100 to +200 mm. The averaged moisture content of the steam begins to increase with an increase of the mass level above +200 mm and reaches 0.1 percent at +255 mm.

It is easy to conclude from comparison of Figures 4 and 5 that the maximum level that corresponds to moisture content of 0.1 percent from measurements in the central pipe unions was higher than that for determination of the averaged moisture content. An explanation of this disagreement may be the data of measuring the moisture content in three pipe unions of separator drum 11, which is the moisture distribution along its length (Figure 6). The moisture content of the steam in both the central and outer pipe unions does not exceed 0.02-0.03 percent for level below 200 mm, although there is a tendency toward an increase of moisture content in pipe union a. The moisture content of the steam in the outer pipe unions is higher at level above +200 mm than in the central pipe union, and this difference reaches two orders of magnitude at level of +250 to +260 mm. The cause of the increased moisture content of steam along the edges of the separator drum at water level above +200 mm



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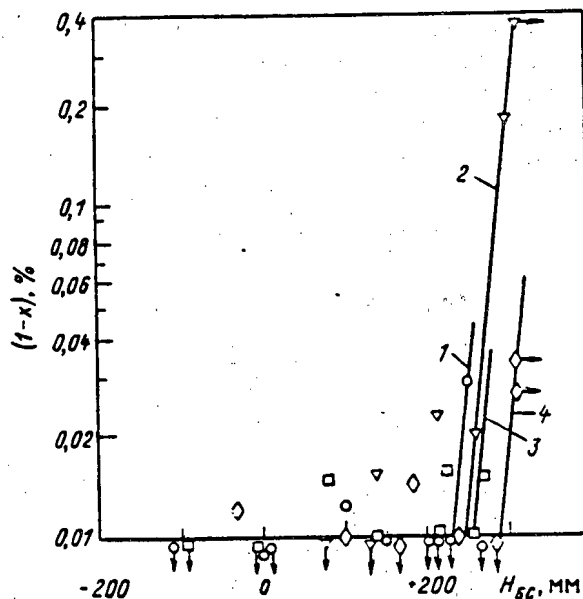


Figure 4. Dependence of Steam Moisture Content  $(1-x)$  in Central Steam-Discharge Pipe Unions of Separator Drums on Mass Water Level Above Submerged Perforated Plate (according to middle level meter) at Rated Thermal Power: 1--O (BS 11); 2-- $\nabla$  (BS 21); 3-- $\square$  (BS 22); 4-- $\diamond$  (BS 12);  $\rightarrow$ --central level meter off scale;  $\downarrow$ --moisture content less than 0.01 percent

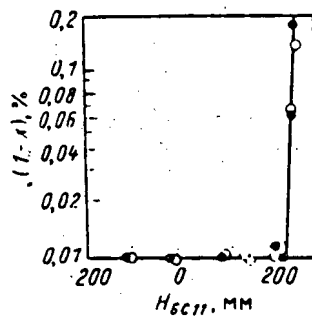


Figure 5. Dependence of Averaged Moisture Content of Steam After Separator Drums on Mass Water Level Above Submerged Perforated Plate (from readings of middle level meter BS 11) from results of sampling in turbine condensers in rated thermal power of reactor:  $\bullet$  and  $\circ$ --condensator K5 and K6, respectively

should not be related to the effect of nonuniform steam and water load along its length, since its maximum occurs in the central part of the drum. The moisture content of the steam near its edges does not exceed 0.02 percent at operating value of mass water level in the separator drum and, accordingly, does not make an appreciable contribution to the average moisture content of

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the steam before the turbine. The averaged moisture content at the output equal to 0.1 percent, is reached at lower level than the moisture content in the central pipe union, because of the increased moisture content along the edges of the separator drum at level greater than +200 mm from instruments with scale from -200 to +315 mm.

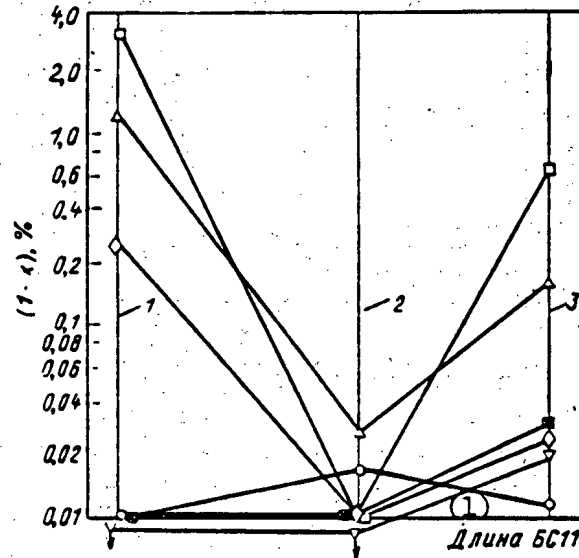


Figure 6. Distribution of Steam Moisture Content in Steam-Discharge Pipe Unions Along Length of Separator Drum 11 at Different Thermal Power  $N_t$ , MW, and at Mass Water Level  $N_m$ , mm, above submerged perforated plate (by middle level meter):  
 ■-- $N_m = 0$ ,  $N_t = 2,960$ ; ○--10 and 3,350; ▽--140 and 3,200;  
 ◇--200 and 3,200; ◻--250 and 3,200; ◻--260 and 3,200;  
 +--moisture content less than 0.01 percent; 1, 2 and 3--cross-sections of separator drum 11 through steam-discharge pipe unions a, b and c, respectively

Key:

1. Length of BS 11

According to test results, the rated mass level in the separator drum increased by 100 mm (to mark +100 mm by level meters of -200 to +315 mm), which increased the water reserve by 7 m<sup>3</sup> at steam moisture content less than 0.1 percent.

Thus, separator drums 2,600 mm in diameter have a reserve for maximum permissible moisture content. Maintenance of the level above the submerged perforated plate by 100 mm above the planned level permits an increase of the water reserve in the multiple forced circulation circuit by 28 m<sup>3</sup> and does not hinder an increase of the steam productivity of the block.

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## CHERNOBYLSKAYA AES' 4TH POWER BLOCK CONSTRUCTION DISCUSSED

Moscow ENERGETICHESKOYE STROITEL'STVO in Russian No 12, Dec 84 pp 6-7

[Article by engineer V. P. Tokarenko: "Organizing and Carrying Out Installation Operations on the 4th Power Block of the Chernobylskaya AES\*", under the rubric "To Make the Economy Economical"]

[Text] In December 1983, the 4th power block, equipped with an RBMK-1000 [high-power pressure-tube] reactor, was put into operation at the Chernobylskaya AES, thus increasing the power station's capacity to 4000 MW.

The 3rd and 4th power blocks are part of the AES's second phase. In contrast to the reactor rooms of the first phase power blocks, the second phase has had an SLA [emergency localization system] with a bubble-pond [basseyn-barboter], a hydrogen removal system, a gas activity suppression system, and other auxiliary systems provided for its reactor rooms. The presence of these systems has required changes in the organization of the reactor plant installation operations.

It should be mentioned that the layout of the AES's first phase has permitted assembled equipment to be delivered to the reactor room along three independent rail lines. When the second phase was being constructed, equipment could only be delivered along the transportation corridor's single rail line, thereby requiring sequential delivery. Construction of transfer roads from the assembly shop to the reactor room of the 3rd and then the 4th power blocks was required for delivery of the assembled reactor structures, (their mass having reached 800 tons). A special trestle was built on the 3rd power block for this purpose. A modernized KP-640BM crane was used to install the reactor for the 4th power block. This crane will also be used to install reactors, during the construction of the 3rd and successive phases of the Chernobylskaya AES.

At the 4th power block, 39,310 tons of equipment, piping, facings, reactor room metalwork, equipment for the deaerator frame, the 7th and 8th turbo-

\*Final article in a series on the construction of the 2nd phase of the Chernobylskaya AES. For the beginning, see ENERGETICHESKOYE STROITEL'STVO, No 11, 1984, pp 2-15.

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units, the three diesel generators at the diesel power plant and the separate helium and electrolyzer units' outbuildings were installed by subdivisions of the Yuzhteploenergmontazh [possibly Southern Thermal Electric Power Station Installation] Trust. The overall cost of the construction and installation work done by the trust's organizations came to R26,600, and labor outlays amounted to 695,000 man-days.

About 60 percent of the heat systems installation work was done during the 1983 start-up period, so, to make up for the shortage of workers in the trust's Chernobyl and Pripyat installation administrations, part of the work was given to some of its other subdivisions. During the peak period (from March to October), the maximum number of heating systems installers reached 1,750 persons.

The following documentation was developed as a result of the engineering and technical preparation carried out by the trust's workers and installation subdivisions:

- a time-table for the fundamental stages of installation, and work schedules based on it (these were subsequently corrected, depending on the degree of readiness of the construction unit);

- an itemized list of work volumes assigned to each subdivision, within which were labor outlays, the number of workers, deadlines for beginning and completing operations, and the measures taken to accomplish them;

- a time-table for carrying out start-up and adjustment operations;

- a schedule for accomplishing work on setting in flow-metering devices, pipe connections, and nipples for impulse lines and KIP's [control and test points];

- a time-table for installing armature power lines;

- a time-table, coordinated with allied organizations, for turning over buildings to equipment installers and post-installation finishing workers;

- a calculation table for joints, and their yearly welding rate;

- a table from all centers and documents of the turnover of technical specifications;

- a time-table for the delivery of equipment and piping for carrying out chemical protection and thermal insulation work in accordance with the Soyuzenergozashchita [possibly All-Union Power Plant Protection Equipment Installation] VO [All-Union Association].

A staff comprised of workers from the trust's various departments was organized to see that the indicated time-tables were met, that the technical specifications were turned over, and also to gather information on the state of the work done by the trust management. Twice a week the staff holds a meeting

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with the participation of supervisors from all the installation subdivisions. Weak points in the thermal systems installation work are examined daily.

Twice a day since August 1983, a check has been made on the completion of the operations which guarantee the carrying out of start-up and adjustment work.

All the "peak" situations caused by worker shortages have been eliminated by juggling available personnel. Thus, during August-October, work on installation of the 8th turbo-unit was held back while brigades of turbine installers and pipefitters from the machine department were transferred to work on installing the diesel generator plant, and to eliminate the weak points in the reactor room, which were determining the readiness of the KMPTs [not further identified] and the CTsN [main circulation pump]. In November, brigades from the reactor room were sent to the machine room.

The during which installation and start-up and adjustment operations on the 4th power block of the Chernobylskaya AES were being carried out are shown in the Table:

Операция Operation	Номер энергоблока Power Block Number			
	1-й	2-й	3-й	4-й
a Монтаж металлоконструкций схем реактора	22/IV—6/VII 1976 г.	25/III—30/IV 1976 г.	10/VII—4/VIII 1980 г.	7—24/III 1983 г.
b Сдача схем под засыпку серпентинитом	6/VII 1976 г.	[10/IV 1976 г.	4/VIII 1980 г.	1/IV 1983 г.
c Засыпка схем серпентинитом	6/VIII—25/XI 1976 г.	10—27/IV 1976 г.	7—22/VIII 1980 г.	4—26/IV 1983 г.
d Создание чистой зоны для графитовой кладки	26/XI 1976 г.	19/V 1976 г.	5/IX 1980 г.	23/V 1983 г.
e Монтаж оборудования реакторного пространства и графитовой кладки	27/XI—25/XII 1976 г.	20/V—16/VI 1976 г.	5/IX—5/X 1980 г.	23/V—6/VII 1983 г.
f Монтаж технологических каналов (ТК)	6/III—28/V 1976 г.	16/VI—15/VIII 1976 г.	12/X—14/XI 1980 г.	17/VII—30/VIII 1983
g Монтаж трубопроводов пароводяных коммуникаций (ПВК)	28/V—17/XII 1976 г.	16/VI—15/VIII 1976 г.	22/X—31/XII 1980 г.	25/VII—19/IX 1983 г.
h Гелиевый контроль плотности металлоконструкций и реакторного пространства	17/XII 1976 г.—21/II 1977 г.	15/VIII—5/IX 1976 г.	21/I—23/II 1981 г.	20/IX—4/X 1983 г.
i „Прострелка“ ТК	30/III—9/IV 1977 г.	23—27/IX 1976 г.	23—26/III 1981 г.	6—8/X 1983 г.
j Промывка СПиР, SAOR и водопускных трубопроводов	9/IV—19/VI 1977 г.	27/IX—6/X 1976 г.	29/III—23/IV 1981 г.	9—16/X 1983 г.
k Холодная обкатка ГЦН	27/V—18/VI 1977 г.	20—28/X 1976 г.	18—24/IV 1981 г.	22/X—5/XI 1983 г.
l Гидроиспытание КМПЦ	19/VI—4/VII 1977 г.	28/X—1/XI 1976 г.	10/IV—16/V 1981 г.	22/X—2/XI 1983 г.
m Горячая обкатка ГЦН	4—14/VII 1977 г.	1—4/XI 1976 г.	19—27/X 1981 г.	7—13/XI 1983 г.
n Загрузка топлива и начало физпуска	14/VII—1/VIII 1977 г.	17/XI—4/XII 1976 г.	1—3/VI 1981 г.	25—26/XI 1983 г.
o Разогрев реактора и продувка паропроводов	9/IX 1977 г.	16—17/XII 1976 г.	5—6/XI 1981 г.	19—20/XII 1983 г.
p Испытание турбоагрегатов на холостом ходу	№ 2 23—30/IX 1977 г. № 1 31/X—4/XI 1977 г.	№ 3—19—21/XII 1976 г. № 4—7—10/I 1979 г.	№ 5—3/XII 1981 г. № 6—10/X I 1981 г.	№ 7—21/XII 1983 г. № 8 25—29/XII 1983 .1/XII 1983 г.
q Энергопуск (кратке электрической нагрузке)	26/IX 1977 г.	21/XII 1976 г.	15/XII 1981 г.	

Key: a--Installation of reactor circuit metal-work; b--Turnover of circuits for serpentinite filling; c--Filling of circuits with serpentinite; d--Creating clean zone for graphite stacking; e--Installation of reactor space and graphite stacking equipment; f--Installation of fuel channels; g--Installation of piping for steam water supply lines; h--Helium monitoring of density of metal-work and reactor space; i--Blowing out of fuel channels; j--Backwashing of SPiR [possibly Purge and Reactor Systems] and SAOR [emergency reactor cooldown system] and water-lowering [vodoopusknyy] piping; k--"Cold" GTsN [Main Circulating Pump] breaking-in run; l--KMPTs hydraulic test;

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m--"Hot" main circulating pump run; n--Fuel charging, and beginning of physical start-up; o--Reactor warm-up and blow-through of steam pipes; p--Test of turbo-units under no-load conditions; q--Power startup (taking [vzyatiye] from the electric load).

As is evident from the Table, because of the lack of experience on the part of the construction and installation workers, completion times for the individual operations on the first power block were greatly protracted and, understandably, could not be used as an indicator during the erection of successive power blocks. However, painstaking analysis of these time periods will eliminate the causes for the lost time from here on. The second power block was constructed within a short period, and the length of time expended on the individual operations on this power block have up to now not been successfully reduced, either at the Chernobylskaya AES, or at other AES's equipped with RBMK-1000 reactors. At the third power block, construction time for the reactor shaft and the central room was increased because of changes in the layout, and defects in the transport and hoisting equipment diagram. When the 4th power block was being constructed, the experience in doing installation work on the previous power block was taken into consideration, however, in connection with the poor quality of the construction work done at the 35.0-meter mark, the preparation of the reactor circuits for serpentinite filling, the filling operation itself, the turning over of the central room for installation of the equipment for the reactor space, and completion of the graphite stacking were all held up.

The air blow-through operation of the main steam conduit deserves special attention. Thanks to the fact that it was done prior to the initiation of the physical start-up, during the "hottest" time, five days were saved.

Labor outlays on the heat systems installation work on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th power blocks amounted, respectively, to 1,200,000, 680,000, 1,000,000 and 695,000 man-days.

In our opinion, in order to further reduce labor outlays and time spent in heat systems installation work on subsequent power blocks, it is necessary to:

cancel the installation allowances in KMPTs piping of 800- and 300-mm diameters;

come to the point at which, in the manufacture of high-pressure piping, plant tolerances for wall thickness variations, out-of-roundness etc., correspond to the tolerances set forth in TU-34-42-388-78 for stainless steel pipe, and in TU-34-42-387-78 for carbon steel pipe;

bring the size of batches of pipe from the plant up to the maximum capable of being transported;

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deliver piping of less than 100-mm diameter in blocks; assembled suspension members and supports for all piping, no matter what their size, should be delivered in tied-down and spring-secured blocks, and plant batches of pipe, hangers and supports should be delivered with a rustproof covering, leaving the ends of the joint uncovered for 250 mm on the erection joint end;

produce blocks of grouped NVK [not further expanded] distribution headers in the plants, with shut-off and safety fittings and plugs;

draw up designs for permanent power blocks, taking their volume into account, as well as the possibility of their being used during construction and installation operations, without having to be dismantled afterwards, which will increase the efficiency with which the buildings are turned over for finishing work.

Moreover, the plant assignments for pipe batches have to be coordinated with the installation workers.

Resolution of a number of organizational problems will, no doubt, also promote increased labor productivity during the construction of successive power blocks. In particular, the greatest possible number of temporary freight and passenger elevators and refuse chutes, for the disposal of refuse and scrap metal, need to be installed, the number of temporary ventilation passages need to be increased while work is being done in the central room and in the reactor and turbine room cells, and construction, installation and special-purpose work should not be carried out concurrently in the reactor room buildings or in the turbine cells.

The experience of constructing the 3rd and 4th power blocks has shown that erection of the reactor shaft is impossible without completing the construction and technological section of the bubbler pond.

Presentation of the planning documents for these systems needs to be speeded up, which will make it possible to order the piping and get to work sooner on construction of the reactor shaft and the central room.

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## PROGRESS REPORT: CHERNOBYLSKAYA AES' 4TH POWER BLOCK

Moscow ENERGETICHESKOYE STROITEL'STVO in Russian No 12, Dec 84 pp 8-11

[Article by engineers A. M. Usik, A. G. Lyubenko and V. D. Deygraf: "Installation of the Reactor Section Equipment"]

[Text] A comparative analysis of the basic indicators for installation work (equipment mass, and the labor-intensiveness and time spent in installation) on the 2nd and 4th power blocks (see Table) shows that the introduction of a number of new and complicated systems into the layout on the reactor section has led to increased labor intensiveness in the operations on the 4th power block, and mainly in the reactor section.

(A) Номер энергоблока	(B) Масса оборудования, т		(C) Трудозатраты, тыс. чел.-дней, на монтаж оборудования		(D) Дата	
	1 энерго-блок	2 реакторного отделения	1 энерго-блок	2 реакторного отделения	1 начала монтажа реактора	2 энергоспуска реактора
2-й	34 530	13 710	690	158	25/III 1978 г.	21/XII 1978 г.
4-й	39 310	18 440	686	297	7/III 1983 г.	21/XII 1983 г.

Key: (A) Power block number; (B) Equipment mass, tons; (B1) Power block; (B2) Reactor section; (C) Labor outlays for equipment installation, 1000's of man-hours; (C1) Power block; (C2) Reactor section; (D) Date; (D1) Reactor installation begun; (D2) Power start-up of reactor

In erecting the main building, only 3,925 tons of equipment, 1,476 tons of piping and 722 tons of industrial metal-work have been installed, which by the beginning of the 1983 start-up period amounted respectively to 35, 40 and 45 percent of the overall work volume. In addition, the central room of the reactor section was behind schedule in being readied for installation of the reactor. All this has engendered a search for methods by which to reduce the amount of time spent on installation work.

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A number of progressive resolutions have been developed by specialists from the Energomontazhproyekt [possibly All-Union State Power Plant Planning and Installation] Institute and the Yuzhteploenergmontazh [possibly Southern Thermal Electric Power Plant Installation] Trust, to insure that reactor section equipment is ready in time for the start-up of the power block. Some of these resolutions include: use of an existing shop (which was built for construction of the first phase), which is now being used for consolidated assembly of the reactor's metalwork, organization of transport of the reactor's metalwork and the steam separators to the 4th power block on the four BK-1000 crane trolleys, and the pre-installation set-up of these metal structures in the power block area etc.

The enumerated resolutions, along with several others, are examined below.

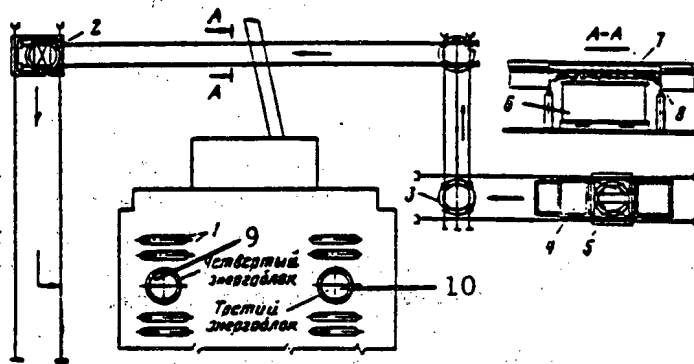


Figure 1. Plan for consolidated assembly of reactor metalwork:  
 1--Separators; 2--KP-640BM gantry crane; 3--Trolley of BK-1000 tower crane; 4--Consolidated assembly shop; 5--KP-640 gantry crane; 6--Biological protection tank (Plan L); 7--Box girder; 8--Temporary biological protection; 9--Fourth power block; 10--Third power block

#### USING EXISTING SHOP FOR CONSOLIDATED ASSEMBLY OF REACTOR METALWORK (Figure 1).

Realization of this resolution has been made possible by means of transporting the oversized equipment beneath the overhead trestle for the technological piping. This technical resolution was developed by Energomontazhproyekt and Gidroproyekt [possibly All-Union Order of Lenin Planning and Survey, and Scientific Research Institute of Hydrotechnical Construction imeni S. Ya. Zhuk]. In order to construct a transport passage within the trestle, the Gidroproyekt planners moved its supports and rerouted the technological piping on the trestle. The special box girder for supporting the piping and the temporary biological protection system slabs was designed in the Energomontazhproyekt Institute. Implementation of the resolution here described made possible the consolidated assembly of the metalwork of the 4th power block reactor to be done in an existing shop using the available KP-640 crane, and using procedures which had been approved during construction of the previous power blocks [1].

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## ORGANIZING TRANSPORT OF REACTOR METALWORK AND STEAM SEPARATORS

An analysis of various methods for delivering the indicated equipment from the consolidated assembly shop (the steam separators were temporarily stored in the KP-640 crane work area) to the operational area of the new, modernized KP-640BM crane, which was installed by the 4th power block, showed that the best method would be to move the equipment on the four BK-1000 crane carriages, since using rails for transport is the least labor intensive, and takes the shortest route. The positive experience gained in solving a similar transport problem on the 3rd power block [2] played no small role in selecting this method.

In order to make up for any potential non-productive losses of work time, (such as had occurred when similar equipment was being moved in the 3rd power block), work was done to determine the actual dimensions of the transportation corridor along the entire equipment delivery route. While calculating the passageway of the most oversized metalwork (plan L) through the transport opening in the trestle, there was determined to be as great a hazard of damaging the metalwork as the temporary biological protection slabs which were hooked up to the trestle. In connection with this, it was decided to reduce the size of the equipment which was to be transported, prior to its being loaded onto the BK-1000 crane carriages. To take care of this in the equipment's support assemblies, the two hydraulic jacks, which had been provided in the transport plan for the automatic equalization of the loads acting on the four BK-1000 crane trolleys, were removed. This decision made it possible not to have to disconnect the technological piping from the trestle, or to remove the biological protection slab.

**PREINSTALLATION ASSEMBLY OF THE REACTOR METALWORK AND THE STEAM SEPARATORS**  
In order to rule out probable work-time losses and to prevent them from affecting the length of time spent in installing the power block, a determination was made of the operation of the operations which must be removed from the critical route of the reactor's supply diagram, and which must be carried out during the preparatory period. These are such operations as the delivery of blocks of the reactor's metalwork and the steam separators from the consolidated assembly shop to the main building of the 4th power block and their preinstallation assembly into a temporary position in the operating zone of the KP-640BM crane (Figure 2--picture not shown).

The indicated equipment was delivered in a sequence strictly complying with the technological sequence of its installation. To test the tracks beneath the trolleys and gantry of the KP-640BM crane at the calculated load, the first thing delivered was the lower tank of the biological protection system (plan L). Tests of the 2X320/32-SU-21-U1 travelling crane were conducted earlier on the gantry of the KP-640BM crane by separately loading each trolley, the load-carrying capacity of which is 320 tons, with a pre-measured load. Then, all four steam separators, the cruciform support (plan C), the housing (plan KZh) and the upper tank of the reactor's biological protection were brought over. The lower plate (plan OR) was brought over next to last, and last, the reactor's upper plate (plan Ye.).

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The preinstallation assembly of the enumerated oversized and extremely heavy equipment was accomplished in unfavorable conditions. The piece of ground designated for the intermediate assembly of the equipment was located within the operational area of the 2X320/32-SU-21-U1 travelling crane, which was reduced in size as a result of the KP-640BM crane cantilever having been dismantled. Moreover, important underground lines had been laid underneath this section of ground, and considerable loads--over 1,600 kN [kilonewtons]--were being transmitted from the heavy-weight equipment onto the ground directly at each of the four of the equipment's points of rest.

The loads from the assembled equipment were transmitted through NSP-3 ferro-concrete slabs, 3.5 X 1.5 meters in size. The number of these slabs was determined based on allowable pressure on the ground (0.3 MPa). Plans L and S, and D and KZh, and all four steam separators were set up on four slabs. Plan OR rested on the slabs which had been laid down beneath the tracks on the route of the crane trolleys through the intermediate supports placed there for the transport trolleys. Plan G elements were used as braces. Plan Ye was left on the BK-1000's four transport carriages, outside the operational area of the KP-640BM crane.

In connection with the substantial amount of time taken up by the preinstallation work, the following measures were provided for in the plan for transporting the reactor's metalwork. They are designed to protect the interior surfaces of the permanent equipment from snow, rain, dust, sand etc.: placement of plasticized covers on the circuits which are welded into the reactor's metalwork, and placement of tight seals on all the steam separator's branch pipes; and application of adhesive tape to the welded compensator edges which are welded onto plans L, KZh and Ye.

In addition, special-purpose planking is to be installed to protect plans OR and I, which are located within the operating area of the construction tower cranes, from having construction parts accidentally fall on them.

As a result of the efforts which have been made, 100 percent readiness for installation has been achieved.

## PREINSTALLATION PREPARATION OF PRIMARY CIRCUIT PIPING

On the 4th power block, as on those previously completed, there was an increase in the amount of work done during the preparatory period in the TsPR [pre-installation operations shop], and in the consolidated assembly areas, particularly work on trimming extraneous materials left over from installation, and treating the welded edges on the piping of the primary circulation loop, i.e., the circulation and water-level-lowering piping of the KMPTs [multiple forced circulation circuit], the diameters of which are, respectively, 800- and 300-mm, and overall of which are 520 and 355 tons; on the piping of the NVK [lower water lines] and the PVK [steam-water lines], which have overall masses of 295 and 392 tons.

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During the consolidated assembly of blocks of 800-mm diameter piping, of the 114 joints in the area, 18 were welded and checked, and of the 34 untrimmed parts left over from installation, 24 were trimmed off and the welded edges treated. Much more preinstallation work was done during consolidation of the 300-mm diameter water-level-lowering piping: 432 of the 896 joints were welded and checked on the site and all 420 untrimmed installation ends were trimmed (and the welded edges treated).

During consolidated assembly of the lower water-supply lines and the steam-water lines in the preinstallation operations shop, welding and checking were done, respectively, on 3,322 (out of 8,305) and 7,090 (of 12,073) joints, and 1,661 and 715 installation tag ends were trimmed off.

During installation of the enumerated piping, from which the installation tips had been trimmed, there arose no complications, and the quality of the piping's installation remained high.

## MODERNIZATION OF THE KP-640BM GANTRY CRANE

Installation of the reactor steelwork and the steam separators of the 4th power block was done using a new, modernized KP-640BM crane. This is in contrast to the 3rd power block, where a stationary two-pole trestle was used to carry out the installation work [2]. Initially, this crane was slated for use on construction of the third phase of the Chernobylskaya AES, but then its manufacture was speeded up so it could be used to install the equipment for the 4th power block. While the modernizing design for the crane was being drawn up, the experience from installing the reactor steelwork and the steam separators of the 3rd power block of the Chernobylskaya AES, and other AES's equipped with RBMK-1000 [high-power pressure-tube reactor] reactors was taken into account. The modernization consisted of raising the height of the crane's gantry by 1.5 meters (compared to the height of similar cranes used at the Kurskaya and Smolenskaya AES's), installing a single travelling crane with a load-lifting capacity of 640 tons on the gantry, instead of two cranes with 320-ton capacities, and fitting the gantry with additional structural elements (supports, girders etc).

Increasing the height of the gantry permitted the completion of a substantial amount of construction work in the central room (up to the 35.5-meter mark of the overhead span), prior to starting installation of the reactor steelwork. Installing a single travelling crane instead of two reduced the quantity of metal used in the KP-640BM crane by a great deal.

Subsequently, when the reactor steelwork and the steam separators were being transported to the main building, since the load from the 640-ton capacity travelling crane was not transmitted to the gantry cantilevers, the latter's braces were replaced with cable hangers, which permitted an increase in the volume of construction work on erecting the enclosing parts of the reactor room's structure [3].

In addition to the reactor steelwork, and the steam separators, the modernized KP-640BM crane was also used to install some other equipment, and was used

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to install the structural elements of the hip roof over the central room. On the whole, in a period of 36 days, this crane was used to install equipment and structural elements with respective masses of 4,040 and 160 tons.

## USE OF THE KP-640BM GANTRY CRANE TO ERECT THE ROOF OF THE CENTRAL ROOM

This crane was used for the large-block assembly of structural elements of the roof at the suggestion of specialists from Energomontazhproyekt. The oversized roof blocks were put into planned position by the 2X320/32-SU-21-U1 travelling crane, which was set on the KP-640BM gantry. Consolidated assembly of the unwieldy roof blocks, which were 20X24X6 meters in size, was done in the construction area, which was located near the main building of the power block under construction. In all, four of these blocks were brought together (the mass of a single one of which was 50 tons). Each of these massive blocks was delivered by two BK-1000 tower cranes to the intermediate gantry, which had been installed on the indicated travelling crane. The height of this was such that a roof block set on it was 100 mm higher than its design position. Four jacks were used to lower the block. The four roof blocks were installed in as many days. After that, the roof-covering slabs and the wall panels were installed in 10 days.

As this construction work was being done, the same crane was being used for some critical functions: to bring the lower water-supply lines to the reactor shaft, and to install the steam separators.

Thanks to the use of the KP-640BM crane, the raising of the structural members of the central room roof for the 4th power block took 14 days in all, just as 27 days were required for this on the 2nd power block, and 35 on the third.

## INSTALLATION OF THE LOWER WATER-SUPPLY LINE (NVK) PIPING

The procedure for installing the NVK piping in the 4th power block differed considerably from that used in the 3rd power block, where it was brought into position with a BK-1000 tower crane through the reactor shaft during the time when there was no roof on the central room [2].

The most glaring fault in the piping delivery plan used in the 3rd power block consisted in the combining of construction and installation operations, which required the installation of protective decking, and the taking of additional measures to protect the piping.

When the 4th power block equipment was being installed prior to the delivery of the NVK piping to its assigned NVK position in the reactor shaft via BK-1000 crane, the grouped headers were installed. Stacks of the piping were delivered to the indicated shaft by a KP-640BM crane which was attached to the main building. The piping stacks were delivered to a point beneath the crane via motor vehicle transport. The piping stacks were brought to the NVK positions by a 5-ton-capacity erecting crane-jib which had been installed in the reactor shaft on the plan L foundations, and by a double-chain hoist, each chain of which had 5 tons' of load-hoisting capacity, and which had been placed by

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the passages in the NVK positions.

While the NVK piping was being installed, the plan S metalwork and the gas and drain pipes were being assembled in the reactor shaft. Following this, the plan OR and L metalwork was installed, and in this connection, in order to insure that the plan OR circuits were emplaced between the rows of NVK pipe, guide pins [lovitel'] were installed.

It should be mentioned that, along with the advantages of the above plan for installing NVK piping (the potential for mechanizing the delivery of stacks of piping to points near those in the design, the reduction in the volumes of manual labor, and the reduction of time spent in block-and-tackle hoist work), there are also shortcomings: construction work in the main building has to be shut down, since when the KP-640BM crane is being attached to the main building the two BK-1000 tower cranes have to be moved away; when the roof covering slabs and the wall covering panels for the central room are being installed, there is a good chance that the NVK piping will be damaged; the work on delivering the NVK piping and the grouped headers turns out to take place on the main route of the reactor installation network.

It also needs to be mentioned that welding the OR plan's lower compensator and installing the piping onto the permanent supports and hangers is also made more difficult.

## INSTALLATION OF THE STEAM SEPARATORS

The procedure for installing these units in the 4th power block differs substantially from that used in the previous three power blocks, and at the power blocks of the Kurskaya and Smolenskaya AES's [4].

The separators were installed with the help of a KP-640BM crane and two installation trusses [montazhnaya ferma]: an intermediate truss, positioned in the open space of the crane, and a connecting truss, positioned in the opening between the crane and the separator room. The intermediate truss was installed onto the horizontal struts of the gantry with a 2X320/32-SU-21-U1 gantry crane, and an attempt was made here to get them as close to the gantry columns as possible, so that the gantry crane, as it was being attached to the separator room, did not hinder the erection of the stair-elevator block of the main building (Figure 3).

The connecting truss was installed with the aid of a BK-1000 tower crane, and was then attached to the gantry crane with an intermediate truss, and to the separator room with installation girders.

At the same time, a KP-640BM crane brought two separators to the main building. One of them was installed onto the intermediate truss, and the other was attached with a sling to a hook with a load-hoisting capacity of 320 tons.

The first separator was moved along both trusses to the separator compartment, and then the second separator was installed onto the intermediate truss, and in like fashion brought to the separator compartment. This having been done,

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the intermediate truss was dismantled. Installation of the separators in the second room was done in the same manner. The duration of the cycle for bringing the two separators into their space, beginning with the approach of the KP-640BM crane to the separator room, and ending with the dismantling of the connecting truss, amounted to 38 hours.

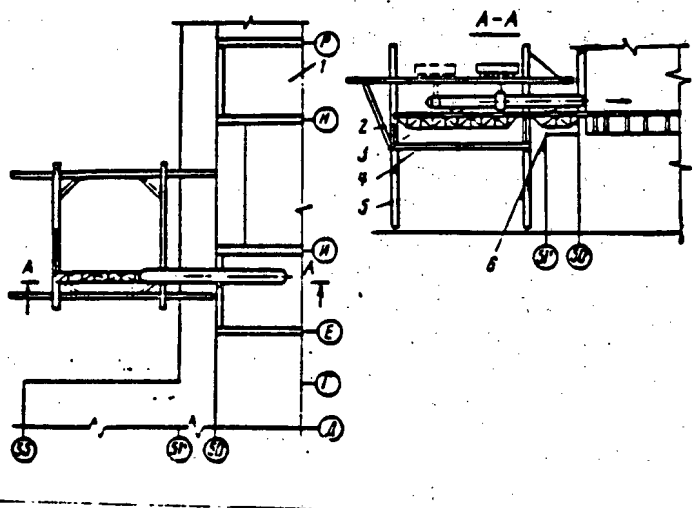


Figure 3. Steam separator installation plan:

Key: 1--Separator rooms; 2--Support; 3--Intermediate truss; 4--Separators; 5--KP-640BM gantry crane; 6--Connecting truss

The described procedure for installing separators, in comparison with that used earlier, reduces their delivery time, makes the installation operations safer, and requires no re-attachment of hoist slings to the separators as they are brought to the separator room.

After the steam separators were installed, the basic metalwork was installed in the reactor shaft.

#### INSTALLATION OF RP. [REACTOR ROOM] EQUIPMENT

The graphite stacking of the 4th power block reactor was installed using a technique which was tried out on previous power blocks. However, a new installation technique was used to lay the 13th and 14th layers of graphite, and it has turned out to be so efficient, that the entire plan for mechanizing operations in the reactor room will evidently have to be reconsidered for successive power blocks. Thanks to the use of this method, the work of assembling the shield slabs and adapters is removed from the critical main network route used for installing the reactor, and is carried out beforehand in the TsPR [possibly central work area].



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In order to guarantee standardized coaxial alignment of the axes of the connecting pieces and orifices in the shield slabs, the blocks are assembled by using caliber-gauges. The assembled blocks are transported to the central room, lowered into the reactor room and are moved along on tracks to the installation site. After this is done, using the simplest traction devices [prosteyshiye tyagi], and proceeding across the circuits of the upper reactor slabs, these blocks were first set above their design position, then the shield plates were lowered into their design positions and the openings calibrated. If 40 percent of the overall time spent to install the reactor room equipment at the previous power blocks was used to lay in the upper graphite layers, the shield plates and adapters, this time was reduced 2-fold at the 4th power block.

## FOUR-LINE FLOW-TYPE INSTALLATION OF PVK [STEAM-WATER LINES] UPPER CIRCUITS AND PIPING

The four-line flow-type procedure for installing the upper circuits, realized at the 3rd power block [2], was perfected at the 4th power block. As was also done at the preceding power block, the upper PVK circuits and piping, which include all the circuits of the entire semi-series [poluryad] (24 circuits), were installed in blocks, by using existing block and tackle equipment. The outstanding feature of the improved procedure is the development and implementation of organizational measures (an efficient cyclic schedule for carrying out installation operations on each of the four production lines, socialist competition between departments etc), which permitted strict observation of production discipline and checking of completed work volumes.

Installation was carried out by two shops of the Chernobyl Installation Administration of the Yuzhteploenergomontazh Trust--the reactor and the pipeline shops. Two brigades worked simultaneously as part of each shop, one brigade per production line. Work was done during three shifts. The collective from the pipeline shop began to install the circuits of the 17th series, and the collective from the reactor shop worked on the 34th. Work was carried out in two directions from each of these series--toward the center of the reactor, and toward its periphery. Both production lines worked toward the center of the reactor at the same time. The length of time taken in the installation of the PVK's upper circuits and piping was done in a record short time--50 working days.

In conclusion, it should be mentioned, that, thanks to the introduction of progressive resolutions, the installation of the technological equipment of the 4th power block took 9.5 months in all.

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**CHERNOBYLSKAYA AES STATUS**

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 26 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by Zh. Tkachenko]

[Text] Kiev--The personnel at the Chernobylskaya AES exploit modern technology with confidence. Four 1 million kilowatt power units are exceeding design indicators, which in no small way was helped by the high proficiency of the engineers who operate the equipment. The personnel's high proficiency has allowed them to produce more than 80 million kilowatt-hours above their plan since the first of the year. They have been able to exploit even the freezing weather. Since the air and water temperature in these months was lower than normal, the specialists decided to decrease the volume of liquid which cools the reactor. In this way they decreased the energy demand for driving the powerful pumps and other internal needs. Such a savings during the severe winter was no small thing.

9016

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**CHERNOBYL AES REPLACES BOILER**

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 3 Apr 85 p 2

[Article by our own correspondent Zh. Tkachenko]

[Text] Kiev--Over 50,000 tons of equivalent fuel have been saved last year in the Pripyat city of power workers due to the foresight of the collective at the Chernobyl AES. As soon as the plant reached design capacity, the boiler was closed down in the city. Heat and hot water are supplied regularly to the apartments. The new engineer idea was included in the plans and for this reason the heating utilities were laid during the construction period. Such a plan was economic and farsighted. The heat which the AES can produce will be enough to provide the city's comfort, considering its development up to the year 1990.

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**FIRE PREVENTION SHORTCOMINGS AT ELECTRIC POWER STATIONS**

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 82 p 4

[Article by R. Nurseitov, chief of the department of the State Fire Inspection Administration of the Kazakh SSR Ministry of Internal Affairs: "Order--A Barrier to Fire: Problems of Fire Prevention at Power Industry Facilities"]

[Text] At electric power stations, which are the heart of industry's supply of electricity, the development of power units that are safe from a fire point of view and protective means and measures, which prevent fires from happening, are of utmost importance. In connection with this, new standards have been created and the existing standards are being reexamined. A great deal of attention is being given to the problem of safety equipment for fighting fires at these key facilities.

There are several ways to reduce the threat of fire. This includes the selection and rating of electrical shielding, the appropriate execution and placement of the power units themselves, the use of fireproof coverings, and the adoption of effective alarm systems and firefighting methods.

It is necessary to discuss this because fire prevention requirements are still being violated during the designing, installation and operation of power units. For example, a great deal of the designing work in the Kazakh SSR for the construction of new and the modernization and expansion of existing electric power stations is done by the Central Asian Department of the VNIPIenergoprom Institute [All-Union Scientific-Research and Design Institute of the Power Industry]. In the designs that they do there are frequent digressions from the existing fire prevention requirements.

There are serious violations of norms in the designs for the construction of the Ekibastuzskaya GRES, which were done by the Novosibirsk branch of the Teploelektroyekt VGPI [thermal electric power station designing branch of the All-Union State Design Institute]; there are also serious problems in the design for the construction of the Southern Kazakhstanskaya GRES, which was done by the same organization.

In several cases the designers stipulate the use of construction materials that are inexpensive, but which from a fire point of view are more dangerous. Errors are committed in the estimates for the distance of evacuation routes

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and in determining the amount of water required for extinguishing a fire. Provision is not always made for the installation of automatic units for detecting and extinguishing fires.

This is essentially the consequence of the poor organization of technical training of specialists and delays in informing them of changes and additions to the existing norms. Of course, there are also instances of an irresponsible attitude of the specialists toward the work that they are doing and of poor management over the quality of designs.

Of considerable importance is how the fire prevention regime is observed at the facilities. In this regard the Dzhambulskaya GRES can serve as an example. But sometimes one can see facilities where the surrounding territory and facilities are cluttered with trash, where the equipment has malfunctioned, and where labor discipline is poor. It is easy to understand that it is at such facilities where most often fires occur.

There have been quite a few violations of fire prevention practices at the construction site of the Ekibastuzskaya GRES (the general contractor is the Ekibastuzenergostroy Trust [Ekibastuz electric power station construction trust]). It is no accident that in 1981 alone there were several fires at these power stations; one of the fires cost the state 60,000 rubles. All the same the needed regime is being maintained at a low level.

Frequently there are a large number of omissions and unfinished work on fire prevention features at power facilities that have been submitted for handover to the customer. Often this can be explained by the fact that the builders, in beginning to erect a facility according to an incomplete design, do not have an opportunity to order the needed materials and equipment on a timely basis. Thus even at the moment of construction a significant flaw is built into the facility, which forces them at a later time to take additional measures on the fire prevention aspects.

It is these kinds of shortcomings that are evident in the Tentekskaya TETs in Karagandinskaya Oblast, where several facilities and the fuel oil storage site were not equipped with automatic fire extinguishing systems.

Of course, the problem here was not just in the omissions of the designers and builders, but in the fact that the TETs administration was not duly concerned about fire prevention and accepted serious shortcomings.

Fire prevention consists of several elements. Importance is attached to the creation of the most favorable conditions for the workers of this crucial service. However, the necessary concern is not always shown for the people and their working conditions. For example, the administration of the Karagandinskaya GRES-2 and TETs-3 is not meeting the contract obligations to provide the fire department with technical means and spare parts for the fire fighting trucks, equipment, furniture and other inventory for the buildings of the fire stations. The administration is not providing the workers with housing, space in the children's institutions, and other benefits on a level equal to those available to the workers at the power stations.

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At other power facilities problems having to do with the repair and maintenance of automatic fire extinguishing systems and alarm systems have not been resolved. In some cases the enterprises do not have direct telephone communications with their fire fighting subelements.

In improving all of these concerns an important role is played by the fire-technical commissions, which are called upon to conduct regular inspections of the shops, sectors and facilities on the whole, to compile plans for the implementation of their recommendations, and to ensure that they are carried out. However, it must be admitted that at many facilities such commissions exist only on paper and are engaged in this type of work very little.

The same can be said of the volunteer fire fighting organizations. At some power enterprises the volunteers are forgotten and no provisions are made to involve them in the regular training programs designed to raise the level of their readiness.

In protecting socialist property the fire fighting service plays a central role. But it will not be able to carry out its role to the fullest extent if the managers of the enterprises and construction and design organizations fail to attach equal importance to the condition of the fire prevention safety programs. Without this joint responsibility it is difficult to achieve good results.

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EFFECTS OF NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS ON WATERS OF RIVERS, SEAS

Moscow TEPLOENERGETIKA in Russian No 12, Dec 83 pp 2-3

[Article by A. M. Petros'yants, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Utilization of Atomic Energy: "On Effects of AES on the Waters of Rivers and Seas"]

[Text] Protection of the environment requires establishing strict and constant control of coastal waters near the locations of AES'S. That is why the CEMA Permanent Commission for Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy (PK SEV Atomenergo) has included in the work plan of observations, the inspection and organization of systematic control over concentration of radionuclides in the aqueous medium. Thus, the thematically classified work plan of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy includes systematic study and analysis of radioactivity of the waters of the Baltic Sea and the rivers flowing into it and also of the Danube River.

The USSR is collaborating in this manner on a multilateral basis with the Polish People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Socialist Republic of Romania and on a bilateral basis with Finland.

In 1978, within the framework of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy and with participation of all interested countries, a special international scientific expedition was organized to inspect the radioactivity of Danube's waters and its bottom deposits on the entire length. Over a period of several months, it has conducted a thorough study and all necessary analyses. As a result of this expedition's work, a report was prepared on the basis of materials of the study which was examined at a special seminar of CEMA member-countries, and was later submitted for consideration and confirmation at a regular meeting of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy.

The materials of the report have shown that on Danube's entire length (a distance of 1,869 km from its mouth) no sectors were found where the permissible content of radionuclides of fragmentational or activational origin was exceeded; the levels of radioactive contamination of Danube's waters are low.

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The further one gets from the mouth, one notices a certain increase of natural radionuclides: potassium-40, lead-214 and bismuth-214, which is explained by the features of the mineralogical and chemical content of the coastal soil.

The beta-radioactivity, obtained by evaporation of 1 to 3 l of water, amounted to an average of  $2.75 \cdot 10^{-12}$  and  $4.93 \cdot 10^{-12}$  curie/l, i.e. it was extremely low.

By 1978, the CEMA member-countries, which are adjacent to the Danube River, had AES's in operation only in Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria (two water-cooled power reactors [VVER]-440 each). Therefore, the CEMA Permanent Commission for Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy decided to repeat the inspection of Danube during the 1985 navigation season, since by that time five units of the Kozloduy AES (Bulgaria) would presumably be in operation as well as four units of the (Bogunitse) AES and three units of the (Dukovany) AES (Czechoslovakia) and three units of the Paksh AES (Hungary).

The study of radioactivity of waters in the Baltic Sea area is also of special significance for CEMA member-countries, since the Bruno Leichner AES (GDR) is located in the coastal area of the Baltic and the Leningrad AES (USSR) and the Loviisa AES (Finland) in the Gulf of Finland of the Baltic Sea. In connection with the great capacity of the AES's, these studies are of special importance for the unconditional ensurance of radioactive safety of the population who live in the coastal areas of the Baltic Sea. The studies of the content of radionuclides by the CEMA Permanent Commission for Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy were conducted not only in the waters of gulfs but in the mouths of rivers flowing into the Baltic Seas and in the waters of the Baltic Sea itself. Of no lesser importance are the studies of distribution of radionuclides in bottom deposits and the appraisal of radionuclides entering them from the water phase for determining their distribution ratio. Studies of the content of radionuclides in hydrobionts [gidrobionity], with the compilation of the balance of radionuclides in the Baltic Sea are also necessary.

The following organizations are actively participating in conducting this interesting and important scientific research work:

from the USSR--the Radium Institute of the State Committee for Utilization of Atomic Energy [GKAE] (Leningrad City), the Biophysics Institute of the USSR Ministry of Health [MZ], the Experimental Meteorology Institute of the State Committee for Hydrometeorology and other scientific centers;

from the GDR--the State Administration for Atomic Safety and Protection from Radiation (GUABZI, Berlin) and the scientific physics centers enlisted by it;

from the Polish People's Republic [PNR]--the Central Laboratory of Radiation Protection and the Institute of Meteorology and Water Economy (the maritime department); and

from the Republic of Finland--the Institute of Radiation Safety (Helsinki City) and the the Loviisa AES. Moreover, the USSR State Committee for Utilization of Atomic Energy and Finland's Ministry of Trade and Industry have concluded a special bilateral agreement and have confirmed a plan for scientific and



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technical cooperation in conducting systematic joint studies on the content of strontium-90, cesium-137 and other radionuclides in the waters of the Baltic Sea proper, its gulfs and in the waters of rivers flowing into the Baltic Sea from the territory of the Soviet Union as well as from the territory of Finland.

An analysis of the radiation situation in the Baltic is very important not only in itself, i.e. in determining the effects of operation of AES's located along the coast of the Baltic Sea, but also in forecasting the consequences of further development of atomic energy in the Baltic Sea zone. To do this it is necessary to study the accumulation and the influence of radioactive admixtures in the Baltic Sea as in a unified water system. Conducting such work in the water area of the open Baltic Sea and along the coastal zones, i.e. the territorial waters of the Baltic, requires direct participation and combined efforts of partner-countries in the given geographic region, i.e. the USSR, the GDR, the Polish People's Republic and Finland.

The work conducted jointly by participating countries is also of significance for the methodical ensurance of studies of the radioactive situation in the water systems within a country, which is under the influence of fuel cycle enterprises.

In 1979 and 1980, scientific organizations of the Soviet Union and the Republic of Finland conducted studies of radioactivity of surface waters of the Baltic Sea proper. In conducting this work, precise distribution of stages, purposes, the time and places of work were defined, i.e. precise places for selecting samples for analysis.

The values of concentration of radioactive substances in surface waters of the Baltic Sea are given in Table 1. From the table it is evident that during the year, since the previous year when samples were selected, the values of concentration of strontium-90 and cesium-137 have practically no increased.

Table 1. Concentration of Strontium-90 and Cesium-137 in the Surface Waters of the Baltic Sea Proper in 1979-80

(1) Исполнитель	1979 г.			1980 г.		
	(2) Дата отбора проб	(3) Концентрация, Бк/м <sup>3</sup>		(6) Дата отбора проб	(7) Концентрация, Бк/м <sup>3</sup>	
		(4) <sup>90</sup> Sr	(5) <sup>137</sup> Cs		(8) <sup>90</sup> Sr	(9) <sup>137</sup> Cs
РИ	18/VII	19.0±4.0	13.0±2.0	28/VI	19.0±4.0	11.0±2.0
РИ	21/VII	20.0±4.0	11.0±2.0	29/VI	22.0±4.0	14.0±2.0
ИРБ	—	—	—	6/VIII	26	20
РИ	19/VII	19.0±4.0	11.0±2.0	29/VI	20.0±4.0	13.0±2.0
РИ	23/VII	22.0±4.0	15.0±2.0	9/VII	20.0±4.0	14.0±2.0
ИРБ	—	—	—	9/VII	28	17
ИРБ	—	—	—	25/VII	31	21
РИ	22/VII	21.0±4.0	13.0±2.0	1/VII	23.0±4.0	14.0±2.0
РИ	25/VII	19.0±4.0	15.0±2.0	2/VII	22.0±4.0	14.0±2.0
РИ	27/VII	22.0±4.0	15.0±2.0	2/VII	21.0±4.0	17.0±3.0
ИРБ	—	—	—	14/VIII	27	12

Примечание. РИ — Радиовый институт (СССР); ИРБ — Институт радиационной безопасности (Финляндия). (10)

## Key:

1. Executor
2. Sample selection date

3. Concentration, Бк/м<sup>3</sup>
4. Strontium-90

[Key continued on following page]

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- |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 5. Cesium-137                       | 8. Strontium-90   |
| 6. Sample selection date            | 9. Cesium-137   |
| 7. Concentration, Bk/m <sup>3</sup> | 10. Footnote: ИИ - Radium Institute (USSR); И ПБ - Radiation Safety Institute (Finland) |

Table 2 gives data on the concentration of strontium-90 and cesium-137 in the waters of rivers which flow into the Baltic Sea from the Soviet Union (Neva, Luga, Narva, Pirita, Daugava, Venta, Barta, Dane, Neman and Pregol, i.e. the rivers flowing into the Gulf of Finland from Leningrad Oblast, Estonia and Latvia) and the Republic of Finland (the rivers Kumiyoki, Kokemaenyoki, Ouluyoki, Kemiuyoki and Tornioneyoki).

From Table 2 it is also quite evident that during the 1970-80 period no noticeable changes were observed in the values of concentrations of strontium-90 and cesium-137. The small reduction in concentrations of strontium-90 and cesium-137 based on the 1980 data can be explained only by the reduction in the global fallout from the atmosphere.

Table 2. Concentration of Strontium-90 and Cesium-137 in the Waters of Rivers Flowing Into the Baltic Sea From the Territories of Finland and the USSR

(1) Реки	(2) Период отбора пробы	(3) Концентрация, Бк/м <sup>3</sup>			
		1979 г.		1980 г.	
		(4) <sup>90</sup> Sr	(5) <sup>137</sup> Cs	(6) <sup>90</sup> Sr	(7) <sup>137</sup> Cs
(8) Кумийоки (10)	(9) Средний за март, май, август и октябрь	28	4.5	28	4.3
Кокемаэньйоки	То же (11)	20	1.8	21	2.7
Оулуйоки	• •	16	5.6	17	5.7
Кемийоки	• •	10	5.2	11	5.6
Торнионьйоки	• •	11	8.2	11	4.5
(13) Нева (14)	(12) Июль — август	27.0±5.0	2.0±1.0	20.0±4.0	1.5±1.0
Луга	• •	27.0±4.0	2.0±1.0	13.0±4.0	1.5±1.0
Нарва	• •	24.0±5.0	2.0±1.0	21.0±4.0	1.5±1.0
Пирита	• •	12.0±3.0	2.0±1.0	11.0±3.0	1.5±1.0
Дaugava	• •	24.0±5.0	2.0±1.0	20.0±4.0	1.5±1.0
Вента	• •	13.0±3.0	1.0±0.5	15.0±3.0	0.5±0.5
Барта	• •	10.0±2.0	1.0±0.5	7.0±2.0	0.5±0.5
Дане	• •	10.0±2.0	1.0±0.5	7.0±2.0	0.5±0.5
Неман	• •	12.0±3.0	1.0±0.5	10.0±2.0	0.5±0.5
Преголь	• •	16.0±4.0	1.0±0.5	11.0±3.0	0.5±0.5

## Key:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Rivers  | 9. From Finland's territory   |
| 2. Sample selection period                                   | 10. Average for March, May, August and October                            |
| 3. Concentration, Bk/m <sup>3</sup>                          | 11. Ditto   |
| 4. Strontium-90  | 12. From USSR's territory   |
| 5. Cesium-137  | 13. Neva, Luga, Narva, Pirita, Daugava, Venta, Barta, Dane, Neman, Pregol |
| 6. Strontium-90  | 14. July-August   |
| 7. Cesium-137  |   |
| 8. Kumiyoki, Kokemaenyoki, Ouluyoki, Kemiuyoki, Tornioneyoki |   |

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From Table 3 it is very well evident that the values of concentrations of strontium-90 and cesium-137 in the deep waters of the open Baltic Sea practically do not change.

Table 3. Concentration of Strontium-90 and Cesium-137 in the Deep Waters of the Open Baltic Sea During the 1979-80 Period

(1) Дата отбора проб	1979 г.		(3) Дата отбора проб	1980 г.	
	(2) Концентрация, Бк/м <sup>3</sup>			(4) Концентрация, Бк/м <sup>3</sup>	
	(5) <sup>90</sup> Sr	(6) <sup>137</sup> Cs		(7) <sup>90</sup> Sr	(8) <sup>137</sup> Cs
23/VII	22.0±4.0	15.0±2.0	9/VII	20.04±1.0	14.0±2.0
23/VII	19.0±4.0	13.0±3.0	9/VII	19.0±4.0	17.0±3.0
27/VII	22.0±4.0	15.0±2.0	2/VII	21.0±4.0	17.0±3.0
27/VII	19.0±4.0	15.0±2.0	2/VII	21.0±4.0	18.0±3.0
27/VII	22.0±4.0	13.0±2.0	2/VII	22.0±4.0	14.0±2.0
			2/VII	22.0±4.0	18.0±3.0
			1/VII	23.0±4.0	14.0±2.0
			1/VII	19.0±4.0	18.0±3.0

## Key:

- |                                     |                 |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Sample selection date            | 5. Strontium-90 |
| 2. Concentration, Bk/m <sup>3</sup> | 6. Cesium-137   |
| 3. Sample selection date            | 7. Strontium-90 |
| 4. Concentration, Bk/m <sup>3</sup> | 8. Cesium-137   |

As already noted, the work on studying and observing the condition of the aqueous medium in the Danube River and in the water area of the open Baltic Sea as well as in rivers which flow into it will be continued systematically and regularly. The development of atomic energy requires extensive and systematic collection of statistical data for the unequivocal determination of the extent of risk and correspondingly of the degree of safety for the population and the environment from the effects of operating atomic electric power stations.

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RADIATION SAFETY MEASURES FOR AES' EXAMINED

Moscow EKONOMICHESKOYE SOTRUDNICHESTVO STRAN-CHLENOV SEV in Russian No 3,  
Mar 84 pp 47-49

[Article by Alejandro Bilbao Alfonso and Wilhelm Stregober, members of the  
CEMA Secretariat: "Insuring the Radiation Safety of AES'"]

[Text] An increasingly significant position is being given to nuclear power in satisfying the fuel and power needs of the CEMA member nations. Contributing to this is the successful resolution of those problems set forth by the Comprehensive Program for the creation of the scientific-technical, production and organizational prerequisites for the accelerated growth and effective introduction of nuclear power into the economy on an industrial scale through the efforts of the fraternal nations.

As a result of the activity within the framework of the Permanent CEMA Commission for Cooperation in the Area of the Utilization of Nuclear Power for Peaceful Goals and the Permanent CEMA Commission for Cooperation in the Area of Electric Power with regard to the questions of scientific-technical cooperation as well as those questions associated with design and construction and installation work and the operation of nuclear power plants, conditions have been created for the integrated development of nuclear power programs. They are based on a coordinated determination of the scale of AES construction, on the standardization of reactor units and on specialization and cooperation in the production of equipment for AES's in the CEMA member nations. Plans have been made to bring their total output up to approximately 100,000 MW in the next decade. Attention is being devoted to the utilization of nuclear power for heat-supply, the requirements of these nations for nuclear sources of heat are being determined and an evaluation of individual outputs is being made.

Many years of experience in the operation of nuclear power installations, primarily AES's, have confirmed their high reliability and safety for the environment and demonstrated their economic and ecological advantages in comparison with thermal fossil-fuel electric power plants.

In the development of the nuclear power industry in the CEMA member nations, an important place is occupied by cooperation in the area of insuring radiation safety. This is being accomplished according to the Overall Expanded Program for Cooperation Among the CEMA member nations for 1981-1985 in the Area of the Protection and Improvement of the Environment and the Associated Efficient Use

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of Natural Resources. The chief goals in this are the development of standardization and methods documentation for use in the CEMA member nations, the efficient utilization and mutual exchange of the results of studies and the development of unified approaches in the drafting of standardization documentation with respect to insuring radiation safety. Cooperation makes it possible to efficiently utilize the scientific-technical potential available in these countries. It also has a positive influence on equalizing the levels of knowledge and improving the quality of the work being done.

In insuring the radiation safety of nuclear power plants, primary attention is being devoted to engineering and technical measures for preventing emergency situations. This is the chief factor precluding the possibility of a worsening of the radiation situation at an AES and in the environment. Moreover, monitoring measures, including technological and dosimetric monitoring at AES's and the monitoring of the population and the environment, are also important.

Based on the increasing significance of the protection of the environment and the further development of joint studies on insuring radiation safety on a multilateral basis, the Permanent CEMA Commission for Cooperation in the Area of the Utilization of Nuclear Power for Peaceful Goals established the following directions for further cooperation at its 43rd session (December 1982).

#### 1. The Development of Standardized Technical Documentation Regarding Safety Measures at AES's

In connection with the growth in the number of AES's and the rise in their unit outputs as well as the increasing closeness of nuclear power plants to regions of high population density, the question arises regarding a further reduction in the levels of radiation through increasingly stringent standards and requirements directed at improving the level of safety at operational and planned nuclear power plants. Serving this goal are the Health Regulations for the Design and Operation of Nuclear Power Plants which have been approved in the USSR and which contain requirements with regard to all aspects of safety for AES personnel and the population. These regulations can be made to be the basis for the development of domestic standards in the CEMA member nations that take into consideration the national characteristics of each of these countries. The regulations give a dosage quota for AES's which is equal to 5 percent of the maximum dose for an individual on the boundary of the health and safety zone and thus determine the maximum allowable emission of radioactive aerosols and gases that give radiation doses comparable to radiation doses from natural sources of radiation. Experience gained in the operation of commercially produced AES's with VVER-440 reactors in Bulgaria, Hungary, East Germany, the USSR and the CSSR that had generated more than 100 reactor-years of electric power by 1983 testifies to the safe radiation situation within these AES's and to the reliable guarantee of radiation safety for the service personnel. For example, in summing up the data on the levels of radiation received by the personnel in these AES's, it is shown that the individual average annual doses do not exceed 0.1 to 1.5 rems per year. The individual dose of external radiation received by the overwhelming majority of personnel does not exceed 20 percent of the maximum allowable yearly dose (5 rems). Studies confirm the

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fact that personnel receive individual radiation doses mainly during the loading and unloading of nuclear fuel and during the accompanying maintenance operations on the main equipment in the first circuit of the AES. According to operational data, from 60 to 85 percent of the annual dosage is attributable to the reloading of fuel and the maintenance operations. Based upon the requirement to reduce the personnel's radiation to the minimum level possible within the framework of multilateral cooperation, tasks have been established regarding the development of requirements and measures for further reducing the dosage of those personnel who are engaged in reloading and maintenance operations. This pertains first of all to the improvement of lay-out and assembly designs for the production areas of the reactor installation with its division into "free" and "restricted" zones that will localize radioactive contamination within the limits of the restricted zones. It will also be necessary to divide the complex of work areas for the efficient pre-maintenance decontamination and repair of equipment, to apply protective and technical measures and devices and to improve the personnel's qualifications.

## 2. Improving the Organization and Methods of Dosimetric and Radiometric Monitoring at AES's and in the Environment

An important position in this cooperation is devoted to modern methods of radiation monitoring at AES's. Coordinated programs for this monitoring and requirements for the systems for carrying it out have been developed. A great deal of attention is being given to the creation and application of systems for monitoring the environment of the AES through the utilization of automated devices, remote measuring equipment and computers. The application of remote measuring equipment insures continuous observation of radiation parameters in the atmosphere surrounding the AES. In the event of the uncontrolled release of radiation, remote measurements make it possible to take urgent measures among the population living in the vicinity of the AES.

When connected to automated monitoring systems, a computer serves to store and gradually process data in its normal operating mode as well as to quickly convert this information into a form that is immediately suitable for implementing measures to protect the population. The systems of radiation monitoring along with the information functions should in the future encompass all possible factors involving the effects of radiation and should have control functions. The development of computer technology and the appearance of inexpensive microprocessors and microcomputers make it possible to solve the problem of radiation monitoring at AES's in a new fashion and to take the next qualitative step in the creation and improvement of these systems.

## 3. The Study of the Radiation Consequences of Possible Emergency Situations at AES's

A nuclear power station is a technically complex installation where, despite the high demands for reliability placed upon the equipment, individual malfunctions and failures of the equipment are possible which could lead to emergencies with radiation consequences. For this reason, an important direction in this multilateral cooperation is the timely study of such emergency situations, primarily the analysis of the initial events and the paths by which the consequences of emergencies develop, particularly within the AES. In connec-

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tion with this, the CEMA member nations have adopted the Classification of Emergency Situations at AES's, on the basis of which joint studies have been conducted on assessing the limits of propagation and the effects of radioactive substances for various classifications of accidents. The calculations show that in the case of the maximum calculated accident, the doses of radiation received by the population at the boundary of the health and safety zone at a radius of 2 to 3 km will not exceed the maximum allowable values established by the standards. Only in the case of a hypothetical accident could the necessity of implementing measures to protect the population arise. Since the guarantee of radiation safety should be preventive in nature, this cooperation in the future will also be directed toward the organization of a defense for the environment in the event of an accident at an AES. In this case, it has been taken into consideration that for an effective defense it is necessary to have coordinated and detailed preliminary planning of all protective measures, constant readiness to implement them, the corresponding outfitting of territorial agencies and AES personnel, the guarantee of communications and the means to interpret the radiation situation and an accounting of the meteorological conditions. In an effort to accomplish this, general principles have been developed for preparing and implementing measures to protect the population in emergency situations at AES's in the CEMA member nations.

#### 4. Summarizing the Experience Gained in the Utilization of Individual Protective Equipment for AES Personnel

In the overall system of measures for insuring the radiation safety of AES personnel, an important role is played by the utilization of individual protective equipment (SIZ) when carrying out all operations associated with the probability of radionuclides making their way to the surface of the skin or being absorbed into the body. In connection with the fact that the development and standardization of individual protective gear are included among the important areas for cooperation, health and hygiene requirements for such gear have been drawn up and agreed to for utilization among the CEMA member nations. As early as the design and construction stages of an AES, attention should be devoted to an efficient solution to questions regarding the individual protection of personnel during maintenance operations. It must be taken into consideration that a great many additional personnel are enlisted in maintenance operations. In this case, the individual protective gear, namely sealed suits, equipment to protect the respiratory system, special clothing and footwear, gear for protecting the hands, eyes and head and combination individual protective gear, should insure working conditions that would not lead to the appearance of unfavorable changes in the bodies of the personnel. Considering the fact that nuclear power is finding greater and greater application in the CEMA member nations, the task of developing requirements for further improvement in the standardization and optimizing of the individual protective gear for personnel at AES's under various operating conditions lies within the framework of multilateral cooperation. Such requirements will insure the proper approach to the development, assessment and application of individual protective gear in an effort to improve its reliability and to insure safe working conditions for AES personnel and those who work with radioactive substances in other sectors of industry.

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## 5. The Study of the Radiation Situation in Areas Where AES's Are Located

Experience in the operation of AES's with VVER-440 reactors in the CEMA member nations testifies to the reliable guarantee of radiation safety for the population and the environment. The radiation output from radioactive gas emission at such AES's amounts to approximately 3-5 Ci/day (less than 1 percent of the maximum allowable emission) for each power unit. This points to the fact of the sufficiently high hermetic nature of the technological equipment in the first coolant circuit and of the good operation of the filters used to trap the radioactive gases. With such a low level of emission of radionuclides into the environment, the impact of these AES's on the environment is practically nonexistent and the density of radioactive fallout, the concentration of radioactive aerosols and their radionuclide components in the area where the AES is situated correspond to global levels. Experience in the operation of AES's also shows that the annual radioactive liquid wastes with unbalanced water from AES's are negligible. They do not exceed the maximum allowable design values and have practically no effect upon the environment. The continuation of the study of the radiation situation in areas where AES's are situated and the exchange of experience among the CEMA member nations will make it possible to refine the methods used to calculate the radiation dosages, the methods for determining low concentrations of radionuclides and their distribution for establishing technically based standards for the values of emissions and wastes from AES's.

## 6. The Investigation of the Radioactivity of Water Systems [Baltic Sea, Danube River] Which Are of International Significance

Over the course of several years, the CEMA member nations have been studying the radiation situation for the above-named international water systems. It must be mentioned that one of the specific natural characteristics of the Baltic Sea is its high biological productivity. In accordance with a program of research by the Baltic member nations of CEMA in 1976-1980, it was revealed that a hygienic assessment of the radiation situation in the areas of the Baltic Sea under investigation makes it possible to consider the situation safe. It has been established that the pollution of the sea is primarily the result of radioactive fallout from the atmosphere. Further research will make it possible to establish the maximum allowable control concentrations for the most significant radionuclides in this water region which would determine the criteria of safety for both the population and the flora and fauna in the basin.

A study of the radiation situation in the Danube River in 1977-1980 established the fact that the levels of radioactivity were in close accordance with the values of radioactivity inherent in flowing surface basins and were basically dictated by natural radioactive substances and partially by radionuclides of global origin. The effective equivalent dosage of internal radiation for the population when using the water and eating the fish from the Danube amounts to approximately 2 percent of the radiation quota apportioned for the effects of liquid AES wastes as established by USSR hygiene legislation. The calculations of the Danube population's external level of radiation amounts to only 4 percent of the total dosage. The continuation of the study of the radiation situation on the Danube will make it possible to assess according to an agree-upon method the annual doses received by the population due to radioactive pollution of the water.



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**7. Collation of the Methods and Instruments Used for Dosimetric and Radiometric Monitoring**

The methods for measuring the dosage of chronic and accidental radiation in the combined fields of neutron and gamma radiation and for measuring the dosage of beta radiation have been collated within the framework of multilateral cooperation. This collation has as its goal the further development of dosimetric systems and the guarantee of comparability of measurement results and the working out of unified methods of dosimetric and radiation monitoring in the CEMA member nations. The studies that have been conducted have initiated cooperation within the CEMA framework in the area of the creation of unified standardization and technical documentation regarding the means and methods of radiation monitoring, the improvement of the methods and instruments and the generation of recommendations for the application of the best of them in the fraternal nations.

The intensification and expansion of multilateral cooperation among the CEMA member nations in the area of insuring the radiation safety of AES's with respect to these directions is a prerequisite for the broad application of nuclear power in our countries.

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BOOK: EXAMINATION OF AES SAFETY REGULATIONS

Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSSR in Russian No 20, 1984  
pp 355-364

[Authorization of decree and Article 107 from booklet: "Collection of Decrees of the USSR Government," "Examination of Safety Regulations in Nuclear Power Plants," Izdatel'stvo "Yuridicheskaya literatura," Moscow, 24 pages]

[Text] Article 107--Authorization of a Decree of the USSR State Committee for Safety in the Atomic Power Industry

The USSR Council of Ministers resolves:

To approve the accompanying Resolution of the State Committee for Safety in the Atomic Power Industry.

Chairman,  
USSR Council of Ministers  
Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov

Superintendent of Affairs,  
USSR Council of Ministers  
Mikhail Sergeyeovich Smirtyukov

Moscow, the Kremlin, 4 May 1984, No 409

Authorized by decree of the  
USSR Council of Ministers  
as of 4 May 1984, No 409

RESOLUTION  
OF THE USSR STATE COMMITTEE FOR SAFETY IN THE ATOMIC POWER INDUSTRY

1. Gosatomenergondzor [State Committee for Safety in the Atomic Power Industry] is an all-union agency of governmental administration.

Gosatomenergondzor carries out its work in the national economy in supervising safety practices in nuclear power production facilities, including nuclear power plants of any designation (nuclear power plants, nuclear central heating and power plants, nuclear heat supply stations, etc.), experimental and research and development nuclear reactors, and in the area of nuclear safety, and also of nuclear power plants on ships and other floating equipment.

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The entirety of Gosatomenergondzor's work regarding problems within its competence must be directed toward safeguarding the interests of the state, preventing accidents at nuclear power facilities, which accidents entail the escape of radioactive products or ionizing radiation above the standards set for normal operation. It also sees to the detection and analysis of the causes of these accidents and takes the necessary preventive measures. Finally, it sees to the improvement of the operational reliability and safety of all the nuclear power production facility equipment under its control.

Gosatomenergondzor bears the responsibility for organizing and carrying out systematic and effective official supervision of safe working practices in the nuclear power industry.

2. Gosatomenergondzor's main tasks are:

official supervision of the observance by all ministries, departments, enterprises, organizations, institutions and officials of established rules, standards and instructions for nuclear and technical safety in the planning, erection and operation of nuclear power facilities, in the designing and manufacture of equipment for these facilities, and in the storage and transport of nuclear fuel and radioactive wastes at the indicated facilities;

monitoring the development by ministries and departments, based on the requirements of scientific and technical progress, of standardizing technical specifications to insure the safe operation of nuclear power facilities;

to monitor the quality of equipment manufacture for all nuclear power facilities, and the carrying out, in the established sequence, of special technical receipt of basic nuclear power station equipment, including equipment manufactured cooperatively at the enterprises of member-countries of SEV [Council for Mutual Economic Aid] and the Socialist Federated Republic of Yugoslavia, for nuclear power stations erected in the USSR and abroad with the technical assistance of the Soviet Union;

the monitoring, according to an established sequence, of the quality of the construction of nuclear power facilities, and of the installation of equipment at these facilities;

monitoring the carrying out of measures for accident prevention at nuclear power facilities, and preparing enterprises for the elimination of these accidents;

monitoring the accounting of nuclear fissionable materials at nuclear power production facilities.

3. Gosatomenergondzor carries out its official supervisory duties directly, and through regional agencies formed by it in an established order (administrations of districts and inspectorates), and carries out acceptance of equipment for nuclear power stations in SEV member-nations and in the Socialist Federated Republic of Yugoslavia, through specialists which it has sent abroad.

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Gosatomenergondzor is comprised of Gosatomenergondzor and its regional agencies.

4. Gosatomenergondzor is guided in its endeavors by the laws of the USSR, by the other resolutions of the USSR Supreme Soviet and its Presidium, by the decrees and regulations of the USSR Council of Ministers, by this decree and other formal standardizing documents relating to its scope, and by the recommendations of interdepartmental technical councils, and it insures correct application of the operative legislation in subdepartmental organizations.

Gosatomenergondzor disseminates the practice of applying the legislation of safety in the nuclear power industry and develops proposals for its improvement, and submits them in an established sequence for the examination of the USSR Council of Ministers.

5. In accordance with the tasks entrusted to it, Gosatomenergondzor:

a) in interaction with the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the USSR State Committee for Atomic Energy Use, coordinates the scientific research conducted by the ministries and departments which is directed at validating the requirements for safety at nuclear power production facilities, and validating the effectiveness of designs used to insure the safety of these facilities. Here, the scientific guidance for the research into the safety of nuclear power production facilities is provided by the Institute for Nuclear Power imeni I. V. Kurchatov;

b) examines and approves the list of rules and standards for safety and the plans for their development with the appropriate ministries and departments;

c) with the appropriate ministries and departments, it supervises the development of safety rules and standards which are applicable during the planning, erection and operation of nuclear power production facilities, and during the design, manufacture, installation and repair of equipment under the control of these facilities, and approves them in an established order;

d) supervises the development of sectoral standardizing and technical documents on nuclear power industry safety, including operating instructions for nuclear power producing facilities;

e) makes decisions on plans for state and sectoral standards having to do with problems of safety in nuclear power;

f) checks on the observation and analyses the effectiveness of regulations and norms for nuclear power safety:

during the planning, erection, operation and taking nuclear power facilities out of operation;

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during the designing, manufacture, installation and repair of equipment, instruments and products which are under Committee control;

during the transportation and storage of nuclear fuel and radioactive wastes at facilities under Committee control;

g) monitors the observance of planning, design specification and technological documentation requirements, and of regulations, norms and instructions during construction of nuclear power facilities, and during the manufacture, storage, installation, testing, operation and repair of equipment, instruments and products for these facilities;

h) monitors the carrying out of measures to eliminate design and operational flaws and to improve the safety of nuclear power plants and improve the quality of the manufacture, installation and repair of equipment, instruments and products for these units;

i) examines proposals of ministries and departments on the submission of rules for planning nuclear power facilities and designing their equipment to enterprises and organizations within their jurisdiction, adopts the appropriate resolutions and also grants the enterprises and organizations the right to manufacture, install and repair equipment for nuclear power facilities, when the necessary conditions for completing the indicated work exist;

j) registers nuclear power facilities and grants permission to operate them when positive decisions are forthcoming from other official supervisory agencies during the month following presentation of the required materials (permission is subject to reapproval after five years and following every case of accident);

k) registers nuclear power facilities' pressurized equipment and piping, and gives permission for their operation and checks to see that they are correctly and promptly given their technical inspections by enterprises and organizations;

l) examines the following, which have been submitted by the ministries and departments for approval:

detail designs for reactor plants for nuclear power stations, ships and other floating equipment and experimental and research nuclear reactors;

data which substantiate the selection of construction sites for nuclear power plants, experimental, and research and development nuclear reactors, also plans for the erection of nuclear power facilities, in the sphere of coordinating them with safety rules and standards;

m) examines and approves the following lists, submitted by ministries and departments:

lists of enterprises and organizations under the Committee's control;

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lists of equipment, instruments and products which are subject to special technical acceptance;

n) establishes the sequence and volume of operations for checking equipment and systems for nuclear power facilities and for the special technical acceptance operations carried out by the Committee.

6. In order to accomplish the tasks set before it, and to fulfill the duties entrusted to it, Gosatomenergondzor has been granted the right to:

a) to conduct, at any time, checks of all facilities in its jurisdiction concerning problems included in the Committee's sphere of competence;

b) to bring in, in coordination with the corresponding ministries and departments, their enterprises, organizations and specialists, to conduct checks and investigations and give their expert opinions, and to be paid out of the specialists' expense accounts, estimated by the Committee;

c) to introduce proposals into the ministries and departments, and to present the directors of enterprises and organizations under the Committee's control with nuclear power safety regulations and norms which are obligatory for the implementation of the instructions to eliminate detected violations, and also to give the reasons and conditions leading to these violations;

d) to give, to officials of enterprises and organizations controlled by the Committee, instructions for the elimination of deviations from design solutions, violations of design or technological documents, and regulations, norms and instructions during the construction and operation of these facilities, and during the manufacture, storage, installation, testing, operation and repair of equipment, instruments and products controlled by the Committee;

e) to give, to officials of enterprises and organizations controlled by the Committee, instructions which are obligatory to put a stop to work which is conducted in violation of nuclear power engineering safety regulations, norms and instructions, and to seal up said work place or equipment;

f) to prohibit enterprises and organizations from shipping Committee-controlled equipment in such cases where safety regulations and norms are not being observed, and where there are deviations from planning, design and/or technological documentation;

g) to take appropriate measures, to the extent of shutting down nuclear power production facilities should safety regulations and norms go unobserved, and for deviations from specifications, or design and technological documents;

h) to bring, according to an established sequence, officials to administrative liability for violating nuclear power engineering safety regulations, norms or instructions;

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i) to suggest to directors of ministries, departments, enterprises and organizations that, according to an established sequence, persons be relieved from their positions, or deprived, for a period of up to one year, of the right of technical leadership of operations, who:

systematically violate the regulations and norms for safety in nuclear power facilities or the requirements of other standardizing documents;

willingly do work, or allow equipment and facilities to be put into operation which has been shut down on the instructions of agencies of the Committee;

who have not taken training or passed an established sequence of examinations on nuclear power production safety regulations and norms;

j) to give heed to problems which are part of the sphere of competence of the Committee, and to listen to reports and information from representatives of ministries and departments, and from directors of enterprises and organizations;

k) to participate in technical inquiries, which are conducted according to an established sequence, and which look into the circumstances and causes of accidents at nuclear power production facilities and, for each problem which relates to the Committee's sphere of competency, to carry out the obligatory solutions based on the findings of the inquiries;

l) in the appropriate instances, to hand over materials to investigative agencies to make the guilty parties criminally responsible;

m) should ministries, departments, enterprises or organizations have the need, to call for check tests of equipment and materials, check analyses of the working environment, and technical examination of equipment, instruments and products;

n) to receive information from enterprises and organizations on the state of safety at nuclear power engineering facilities, on operational indicators, and on the causes of equipment breakdowns, and to receive, from directors of enterprises, organizations and facilities, and from other officials--explanations of problems relating to the Committee's sphere of influence, and scientific and technical reports and information by existing forms of reporting, technical specifications for facilities under the control of the Committee, and technical processes, all of which are necessary for purposes of familiarization;

o) to check, within subordinate enterprises and organizations, on the observance of the established order for allowing workers to work, on their certification, and on checks of their skill-levels, and on whether they have appropriate documents;

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p) to take part in checking the knowledge level, regarding safety regulations and norms, of supervisors and engineering and technical workers of subordinate facilities, and to make spot checks of these personnel regarding such knowledge;

q) to determine, in accordance with interested ministries and departments, the necessary additional scientific research, experimental design and planning operations, which are meant to improve the safety of nuclear power facilities, and for including them in the plans of corresponding organizations according to an established order, and also to conclude agreements with scientific research, designing and planning organizations of the ministries and departments about carrying out these operations.

The rights stipulated in the above paragraph are granted to Gosatomenergondzor agency officials to the extent determined by the Committee Chairman.

7. Gosatomenergondzor is headed by a chairman appointed by the USSR Supreme Soviet, and between sessions, by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, with subsequent presentation to the USSR Supreme Soviet for confirmation. The Gosatomenergondzor chairman has deputies, appointed by the USSR Council of Ministers.

The Gosatomenergondzor chairman bears personal responsibility for the carrying out of the tasks and obligations entrusted to Gosatomenergondzor, and he establishes the degree of responsibility for the Chairman's deputies and the directors of the structural subdivisions of the Committee's central apparatus, in the leadership in the Committee's individual spheres of activity and for the work of the organizations of the Gosatomenergondzor system.

When carrying out his duties, the Gosatomenergondzor chairman enjoys the rights of a USSR minister.

8. The Gosatomenergondzor board is made up of the Gosatomenergondzor chairman, who is chairman of the board, deputies to the Gosatomenergondzor chairman, according to position, and also other leading Gosatomenergondzor workers.

The Committee's board members are approved by the USSR Council of Ministers.

At its regularly convened meetings, the Gosatomenergondzor board looks into the problems of improving state supervision of safety in nuclear power production, and other fundamental topics of the Committee's activity, discusses questions of the practical leadership of organizations within its jurisdiction, checks on the implementation of resolutions, the selection and utilization of labor forces, plans for critical documents brought into the higher agencies, as well as the Committee's decrees, orders and instructions, and hears reports from the supervisors of the structural subdivisions of the Committee's central apparatus and organizations within its jurisdiction; it hears out each question within the sphere of its competence, and hears reports and information from ministerial and departmental representatives, supervisors of subordinate



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enterprises, scientific research, planning and designing and other organizations and plant-manufacturers of equipment used in nuclear power production facilities.

9. Gosatomenergoadzor issues orders and instructions, and produces directives which are indispensable for the performance of the duties of the subdivisions of the Committee's central apparatus, and the Gosatomenergoadzor system organizations.

Within the bounds of its competence, Gosatomenergoadzor issues decrees which are indispensable in the performance of the corresponding ministries, departments, enterprises and organizations.

In necessary cases, Gosatomenergoadzor issues decrees conjointly or in accord with other interested ministries and departments.

10. Gosatomenergoadzor implements measures for international cooperation in the field of safety in nuclear power production, and maintains, in established order, communications with the International Atomic Energy Agency and with State Committees for Safety in the Nuclear Power Industry of SEV [Council for Mutual Economic Assistance] member-nations and other countries, conducts negotiations, develops and presents proposals for scientific and technical exchange, and presents plans for agreements with foreign countries on questions which belong to the Committee's sphere of competence, and also sends the appropriate specialists abroad.

11. A scientific and technical council has been formed within Gosatomenergoadzor to examine questions included in the area of the Committee's competence, and also gives expert advice in the examination of construction plans for nuclear power production facilities and for analysis of the results of their operation.

The personal make-up of the indicated councils and positions on them are authorized by the USSR Council of Ministers.

12. The structure and number of workers comprising the central Gosatomenergoadzor apparatus are authorized by the USSR Council of Ministers.

The regular time-table of the central Gosatomenergoadzor apparatus is authorized by the Committee chairman.

13. Gosatomenergoadzor sets up, reorganizes and liquidates regional agencies within its set limits for numbers of workers and budgetary allocations, authorizes positions on these agencies, and organizes a network of non-staff inspectors, who work in positions authorized for them by the Committee.

Gosatomenergoadzor works in close contact with other state supervisory agencies.

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14. Gosatomenergondzor issues an information bulletin (a free publication) which deals with problems of safety in nuclear power production, accident prevention, improving the monitoring operations of subordinate agencies, and deals also with the most important achievements of science and technology, and of leading experience in these fields.

15. The enterprises and organizations which are under Gosatomenergondzor control, in order to create normal working conditions for Committee inspections, are obligated to provide the inspectors with:

a) the necessary documents (specifications, blueprints, instructions for operation, and for storage of output, All-Union State Standards and other information materials);

b) accurate monitoring and testing instruments and tools, personnel to conduct the tests and operations associated with the carrying out of supervisory functions, and the necessary data from laboratory analyses;

c) the necessary special clothing, special footwear, and other personal protection equipment;

d) utility rooms, clerical services, intercity telephone and telegraph communication and transport;

e) a family-size living area from the housing facilities of the enterprise or the organization, and, in the absence of living area, this should be provided from other sources, in accordance with the executive committees of the local Councils of People's Deputies;

f) all forms of social welfare, cultural and medical services on a level with the corresponding category of workers of the enterprise or organization;

g) the necessary scientific and technical information and literature on the usual terms.

16. Gosatomenergondzor and its regional agencies possess the seal with the image of the State Emblem and its designation.

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**NUCLEAR STATION SAFETY**

London SWB in English 15 Feb 85 p 7

[Text] There has never been a breakdown causing the danger of a radio-activity leak at Soviet nuclear stations. A modern 1,000 MW reactor is encased in special concrete 1 m thick. Each reactor is provided with virtually perfect automatic protection which takes into account a 0.00001 percent chance of a breakdown. The gas discharges are kept in special reservoirs until the radioisotopes have completely disintegrated. Liquid and solid waste is put into well-isolated underground storage. There is constant monitoring of radioactivity within a radius of 40-50 km from nuclear stations. (Moscow in French for the Maghreb 2030 GMT 5 Feb 85)

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SAFETY PROCEDURES OUTLINED FOR GORKIY AST

PM071606 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Aug 85 Second Edition p 4

[Article by correspondent V. Khrustov under the rubric "We Tell of Komsomol Construction Projects": "Nuclear Boiler House"]

[Text] We city folk are so used to numerous municipal conveniences that we sometimes do not think about how much the hot water for a bath or the warmth from central heating radiators, for example, cost the municipal services. But these things are not cheap. For example, in order to heat a city with a population of 300,000 for a year, it is necessary to burn 500,000-600,000 metric tons of fuel oil in its boiler houses. In many cities natural gas is chiefly used for these purposes.

What could replace organic fuel? Scientists and specialists are unanimous here: nuclear fuel.

As is known, nuclear power is occupying an increasingly important place in the country's fuel and energy balance. Aes's are also called upon to play an important role in resolving the USSR's Energy Program. Today the peaceful atom gives us electricity and desalinates sea water. And tomorrow it will heat large cities.

The first "nuclear boiler house" or, as specialists officially call it, nuclear heat supply station (AST), is being constructed near Gorkiy. I recently visited that shock Komsomol constructive project.

"The warmth and work of our hearts will give people heat"--the construction site greets you with this slogan. This is a busy time there now: Basic work is being carried out on the main block--the safety housing [strakhovochnyy korpus] is being installed in the reactor hall.

"This is an important component of the comprehensive system to ensure the population's safety, with the station being in the immediate vicinity of the city," Yevgeniy Nikitich Kozel, chief engineer of the Gorkiy AST, explained. "Whereas a conventional AES is located 25-40 km from the city which it will supply with electricity, this is inadmissible for AST's: The heat losses in the main heating system are too great, and their construction and servicing are costly."

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There are a number of special features in the design of the Gorkiy AST's nuclear plant which make it possible to ensure its reliable operation and safety for the city folk (and, of course, the service personnel). The reactor vessel is housed (after the principle of the Russian matreshka doll) within a hermetic metal safety housing, which ensures reliable conservation of the core in any accident, even including the depressurization [razgermetizatsiya] of the reactor vessel. The three-circuit layout for heating the mains [setevaya] water totally rules out any possibility of a leakage of radioactive products into the heating systems, as the pressure in the second circuit is lower than in the mains circuit. In addition, the energy intensity [energonapryazhennost] of the core in an AST is several times less than in conventional reactors of the water-moderated water-cooled type used in AES's.

The Gorkiy AST is being constructed 8 km from the city. The residential districts of Kuznechikha and Verkhniye Pechory--the chief housing construction site in Gorkiy--are being developed precisely on that side. It is the upland part of the city, with a population of 300,000 people, that the "nuclear boiler house" will supply with heat. Its commissioning at full capacity will make it possible to close down approximately 300 low-power boiler houses burning organic fuel. This will provide a saving of the order of 700,000 metric tons of ideal fuel a year.

A crucial operation--the installation of the heat exchangers of the second and third circuits and the tanks of the emergency reactor shut-down cooling system--has been entrusted to the team of communist labor headed by A. Terin. It employs 24 people, chiefly reserve servicemen. They work to one job schedule. Yuriy Sharagin recently joined the collective. The former tankman quickly mastered the specialty and is now a fourth-grade installation worker. Senior Seaman (Reserve) Petr Kuzmichev and many others are doing shock work to install the safety housing.

And the operatives are learning while construction is taking place. Let this not seem strange. People with the necessary education and experience themselves learn and teach their colleagues everything that has to be tackled in the near future. There is nothing surprising in this, for the Gorkiy AST is the first "nuclear boiler house" in the country.

Engineer-operator Aleksey Kudryavtsev is one of those who will keep an eye on the work of the peaceful atom and monitor the special chemical water treatment system. Despite his youth--he is only 27--he is a quite experienced specialist: After graduating from Gorkiy Polytechnic he worked for 4 years in a planning organization. Thirty-year-old Valentin Maslennikov is also a graduate of Gorkiy Polytechnic. He is now senior engineer in charge of a unit at the Gorkiy AST.

In a little while the "nuclear boiler house" will supply heat to the houses of the people of Gorkiy. This will be followed by the commissioning of the Voronezh AST. It is also planned to construct similar stations in a number of cities in the European part of the country. In the near future the peaceful atom, which today presents us with electricity, will also give our cities heat.

CSO: 1822/323

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**BOOK ON AES RADIATION SAFETY TO BE PUBLISHED**

Moscow TEPLOENERGETIKA in Russian No 12, Dec 85 p 59

[Excerpt] Energoatomizdat is offering for your attention a book to be published in 1986.

"Radiation Safety and Protection for AES's: Collection of Articles," No 10; Doctor of Technical Sciences Yu. A. Yegorov, general editor; Moscow, Energoatomizdat, 1986 (IV); 10 pp: illustration on cover; 50 kopeks.

The bases of the physico-technical processes which occur in the process systems of AES's and which affect the formation of sources of radiation and radioactive wastes are presented. The results are discussed of analytical and experimental research on the radiation situation in and around existing domestic AES's. Much attention is given to problems of controlling the radiation state of the "AES-environment" system and to new methodological and instrument developments.

"Radiation Safety and Protection for AES's: Collection of Articles," No 11; Doctor of Technical Sciences Yu. A. Yegorov, general editor; Moscow, Energoatomizdat, 1986 (IV); 10 pp: illustration on cover; 50 kopeks.

The physico-chemical processes which occur in the process systems of AES's and which affect the formation of the sources of radiation and radioactive wastes are discussed. The results are given of analytical and experimental research conducted in 1983-1984 on the radiation situation at AES's. Special attention is given to new methodological and instrument developments.

This book is for engineers, technicians and scientific workers specializing in AES radiation safety.

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CSO: 1822/125

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USSR

## SOVIETS LINK CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT TO ARMS CONTROL

LD291347 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Yuriy Solton commentary]

[Text] It has been announced in Moscow that an accident took place at the nuclear power plant in Chernobyl, the Ukraine. Here's what our commentator Yuriy Solton writes:

One of the station's nuclear reactors was damaged and a special government commission of enquiry was set up to investigate the causes of the accident. The consequences of the accident are being dealt with and aid is being given to those who were injured. The accident is the first in more than 30 years of the operation of nuclear power plants in the USSR. This fact shows that they are highly reliable but however carefully nuclear power plants may be planned to protect the people and the environment it is impossible to foresee everything. There is always a degree of risk involved in using nuclear raw materials. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES for instance, in 1985 alone the United States Administration had to close down six nuclear power plants because they threatened the safety of the population.

The consequences of a major accident at Three Mile Island, Pennsylvania, in 1979 are still felt in the United States today. That accident was caused by the criminal neglect of the plant's owners for the basic safety measures which resulted in a discharge of radioactive substances into the atmosphere and a great deal of damage to the health of local residents. Many of them are still suffering from exposure related diseases.

Accidents and leaks of radioactive substances have also taken place in Britain and other countries. All these accidents took place at nuclear power plants using the power of the atom for peaceful purposes. One can easily imagine the amount of damage that may be caused by an accident at a military factory. Nuclear factories manufacture warheads whose yields are hundreds of times greater than that of the American atom bomb that devastated Hiroshima in 1945. An accident involving a military nuclear factory or a nuclear missile on combat duty would have terrible consequences, and indeed there have been quite a few occasions when American missiles were on the brink of such an accident.

The power of the atom can bring enormous benefits and indeed it is bringing them, but the same power put into warheads is capable of wiping out all life on earth. The only way to remove that grim prospect is to abolish all nuclear weapons once and for all. The Soviet Union is proposing that this be done by the turn of the century and that is a realistic task if a responsible approach is adopted to it.

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## MOSCOW CRITICIZES U.S. REPORTS OF CHERNOBYL INCIDENT

LD301343 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] As you heard in our broadcasts there was an accident at an atomic power station in the USSR at Chernobyl, 130 km north of Kiev. Parts of the structure of one of four units was destroyed and the reactor damaged, which caused some leakage of radioactive substances. Two persons died in the accident. The residents of the community next to the power station and another three communities in the area have been evacuated. Here is what Viktor Ilichev writes in this connection:

The causes of the breakdown are being fully investigated by a special commission of leading scientists and experts led by Deputy Prime Minister Boris Scherbina. Emergency measures have been taken to eliminate the consequences of the breakdown. The other three units of the power station have been stopped. They were not damaged. The radiation situation at the power station and around it has been stabilized.

There have been reports in the press of a number of European countries that the level of radioactivity is returning to normal and gives no ground for concern. However, the propaganda machine in the West, in the first place the United States, has gone into high gear. The American mass media, as if on an order -- it is still more likely that there has been an order -- have started spreading rumors in connection with the breakdown at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Station, the first such accident in the USSR in more than 30 years.

There is an impression that they are interested not in truthful information about the accident -- we've repeatedly heard them claiming that they are -- but in spreading falsehoods as confirmed facts. They have still another aim, to call into question the reliability of Soviet nuclear power engineering and of Soviet science and technology in general although it has stood the test of time.

This, in turn, is being done to tone down criticism in the United States itself of lax security at a great number of nuclear power stations, where radioactive leads more than once seriously affected people and the environment. Against this background the reliable performance of nuclear power stations in the USSR serves as a strong argument in favor of building more power stations.

True, exploration of the unknown is always coupled with risk, be it nuclear research or space flights -- even on board a repeatedly tested craft. Progress cannot be stopped but the question is what objectives does it serve? Does it serve peace and the progress of humanity or war and death? The upsurge of anti-Soviet propaganda in the United States still adds another aspect: The American media have been speaking and writing about the accident at the Soviet nuclear power station 100 times more than about the systematic nuclear explosions in Nevada. Even schoolchildren understand that the future of humanity today is jeopardized not by the development of nuclear power engineering but by the buildup of nuclear weapons; not by the construction of more atomic power stations but by the production of ever more nuclear warheads.

Experts say that the nuclear charges stockpiled to date can destroy life on this planet many times over. This is the reason why the Soviet Union has been calling for eliminating nuclear weapons step by step by the end of this century.

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DUBININ: NO NEED FOR FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AT CHERNOBYL

Dubinina Informs UN Delegates

LD011728 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1638 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] New York, 1 May (TASS) -- Yuriy Dubinin, the USSR's permanent representative at the United Nations, has expressed gratitude to the chairman of the 40th session of the General Assembly and to the delegations of the session who have expressed their sympathy to the Soviet Government and people in connection with the accident at the Chernobyl atomic power station. Speaking at today's plenary sitting of the session, he informed delegates about the accident that occurred and about the measures for overcoming its consequences. Radioactivity on the territory of the AES [Atomic Emission Spectroscopy] and in the power station settlement has fallen by 1.5-2 times, he announced. Measurements carried out by specialists using monitoring apparatus show that there is no chain fission reaction in the nuclear fuel, and that the reactor is in a smothered [zaglushennyy] state. Specialized subunits equipped with the necessary modern technology and effective means have been called in to carry out work in cleaning contaminated areas in the adjacent locality, which is now under way. Assistance is still being rendered to the victims, who do not include foreign citizens.

No appeals have come in to competent Soviet organizations from foreign citizens in the Soviet Union (in particular, specialists or tourists) in connection with the accident. The Soviet Union has enough material at its disposal, and scientific and technical capabilities [vozmozhnosti] for the work on eliminating the consequences of the accident. There is no need for the assistance of other states at the present stage.

The USSR's permanent representative at the United Nations rejected the rumor being spread by some agencies in the West that allegedly thousands of people were killed in the accident. In fact: 2 people were killed, a total of 197 people were hospitalized, 49 of whom left the hospital after tests [obsledovaniye]. The work of enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and establishments is proceeding as normal.

Yu. Dubinin reported that today he visited the UN secretary general and informed him about the state of affairs concerning the elimination of the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station.

[Moscow World Service in English at 2000 GMT on 1 May adds the following:

"The condition of the air and the quality of the drinking water in Kiev and the region are not alarming.

"After the meeting with the Soviet representative, the United Nations Secretary General Perez de Cuellar expressed satisfaction with the fact that the situation at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant was under control."

Perez de Cuellar Informed

LD011759 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1710 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] New York, 1 May (TASS) -- After a meeting with the USSR's permanent UN representative, UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar expressed satisfaction with the fact that the situation at the Chernobyl atomic power station is under control.

According to his official spokesman, Perez de Cuellar noted that the Soviet Government has informed a number of European states about the accident and the steps taken to eliminate its consequences so that the governments of countries that might be affected can take the necessary measures to ensure the health of the population and protection of the environment. The UN secretary general, his spokesman also pointed out, is maintaining contact with Yuriy Dubinin, the USSR's permanent UN representative, and has expressed sympathy and readiness to provide assistance, if necessary. He is also in constant touch with Hans Blix, director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

#### Ukrainian Envoy Updates UN

LD011424 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1403 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] New York, 1 May (TASS) -- Speaking at a plenary session of the UN General Assembly 40th session, which has resumed, Gennadiy Udovenko, the permanent representative of the Ukrainian SSR at the United Nations Organization, expressed gratitude to J. Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general, and the delegates who expressed sympathy in connection with the disaster at the Chernobyl nuclear power station. At the same time, he rejected the sensationalized reporting in the Western press, especially in the United States, of this disaster and the consequences connected with it.

Thus, for example, the Ukrainian SSR representative stated, rumors are being circulated that, as a result of the disaster, thousands of people had been killed. In actual fact, two people were killed during the disaster, 197 were sent to the hospital, 49 of whom were discharged following medical tests.

According to the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR, the speaker stressed, the radiation situation at the Chernobyl nuclear power station and in the adjacent area is improving. The state of the air basin in the remaining part of Kiev Oblast and the city of Kiev is not causing concern. The quality of drinking water and of water in rivers and reservoirs is in keeping with standards. Constant observation of the state of the environment is being implemented. Enterprises, collective and state farms, and institutions are functioning normally.

The representative of the Ukrainian SSR noted that the Soviet side had officially informed the IAEA about the accident and the measures that have been adopted.

DEVELOPMENTS ON CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT REPORTED

European Envoys Briefed

LD011130 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1112 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 1 May (TASS)--The ambassadors of Britain, Finland, the Netherlands, and the charges d'affaires of France and Austria were received at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 30 April-1 May.

On behalf of the Soviet Government Anatoliy Kovalev, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, briefed them regarding the state of affairs in eliminating the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station.

Gennadiy Yagodin, USSR minister of higher and secondary education, and Andronik Petrosyants, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Utilization of Atomic Energy, took part in the conversations.

Departing Travelers Checked

LD011813 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Diplomatic sources in Moscow have now disclosed that Soviet authorities are demanding that all foreigners who leave the country go through a health check before their departure. If they do not agree to the health check, they must confirm in writing that they will not demand any compensation from the Soviet authorities.

Kvitsinskiy Comments on Accident

DW020922 Hamburg BILD in German 2 May 86 p 3

[Interview with Yuliy Kvitsinskiy, Soviet ambassador to Bonn; name of interviewer, date, and place not given]

[Text] It was 48 hours after the catastrophe that Moscow finally admitted that anything had happened. A question to Soviet Ambassador Yuliy Kvitsinskiy: Why the dangerous delay?

Kvitsinskiy: The cause of the accident must be thoroughly investigated first before information is given.

BILD: What is the latest information?

Kvitsinskiy: The building of one of the four reactors was damaged by an explosion on 26 April. The three others have been turned off, but they are intact. In the direct vicinity, an increase in radioactivity has been recorded, somewhat above the normal level.

BILD: How many victims are there?

Kvitsinskiy: Two people have died. Some 197 were brought to hospitals and 49 have been released.

BILD: Is the reactor burning?

Kvitsinskiy: I do not know whether there has been a fire. The situation is under control.

#### Update on Aftermath

AU011852 Paris AFP in English 1840 GMT 1 May 86

[Excerpts] Moscow, May 1 (AFP)— The Soviet Union Thursday said that 18 people of the 197 hospitalized following the Chernobyl nuclear plant disaster were in serious condition, but it claimed that the situation was under control and radiation diminishing. Moscow left the official death toll of two announced Wednesday unchanged, despite Western skepticism and renewed reports alleging at least 20 deaths.

The Soviet Ambassador to the United Nations in New York, Yuriy Dubinin said the situation "appears to be under control."

In Jerusalem, an Israeli radio ham said he had received information from a Soviet radio ham near the plant who said that 20 to 25 people had died and 300 were injured. The Israeli, David Ben Passat, told Agence France-Presse that the Soviet amateur radio operator, living at 60 kilometers (37 miles) from the plant, had reported that the area had been evacuated within a 40 kilometer (25 mile) radius. The messages, broadcast overnight Wednesday, were in very good English but the sender refused to disclose his identity, Mr. Passat said.

Meanwhile, a light to moderate north-northeast wind was pushing fallout from Chernobyl toward southern and Western Europe, according to official French weather reports. Radioactivity rose in southeastern France, in northern Yugoslavia, in north-eastern Romania and Italy, according to official reports from each of the countries. Levels were reported as above normal but not dangerous.

In Poland, as in the Soviet Union, radioactive levels were not given. Polish officials said the levels were decreasing constantly Thursday, but preventive measures, including administering iodine to children under 16 and a ban on fresh milk, remained in force.

In London, the Foreign Office said it was repatriating young children and pregnant women among the British diplomatic corps stationed in Moscow and Poland.

At London-Heathrow airport, an Aeroflot plane which British airport officials said had probably gone through the radioactive cloud, was inspected for an hour before passengers were allowed to disembark, but the Geiger counter measured no unusual radioactive levels.

Later Thursday, 101 Britons evacuated from Minsk and Kiev, the largest city near the plant 130 kilometers (80 miles) south of Chernobyl, were to arrive in London and would be tested for radioactivity.

West Germany, which has some 250 technicians in Ukraine and its neighboring northern state, Bielorrussia, has recalled its citizens. They began leaving Wednesday.

In Moscow, where officials stressed that no foreigners were among the injured, authorities tried to reassure Western diplomats and press about the accident. But several embassies, notably that of Japan, Italy and Sweden, told their nationals not to consume tap water or milk, and to carefully wash vegetables. Milk gets contaminated if cows eat grass with radioactive particles on it.

A senior official gave an explanation of the accident that left several Western experts skeptical. He said that an electrical breakdown prevented the cooling systems from working. An accumulation of hydrogen then caused the explosion, which the technicians managed to contain in a single rod of nuclear fuel—the part of the explanation that raised Westerners' eyebrows.

#### Report of 50 Killed

LD011216 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 1 May 86

[Excerpts] Eyes were turned above all to Moscow this morning. Moscow, where the big parade proceeded normally on Red Square 6 days after the catastrophe at the Chernobyl nuclear power station. Correspondent Ulysee Gosset reports:

[Gosset] I think this parade was in a way an agreeable interlude in the middle of an unprecedented crisis for the Soviet leaders and for Mikhail Gorbachev.

[Announcer] One further word, Ulysee Gosset: Do you have the feeling that the population, notably in Moscow, are worried after this accident?

[Gosset] Well, I walked around the streets of Moscow this morning after the parade and I was able to see that there were absolutely traditional scenes being enacted for May Day.

Having said that, as far as information is concerned, we have also been able to meet French students who have returned from Kiev where they were pursuing their studies, and also teachers. Their testimonies are reassuring as far as they themselves are concerned — they are all well, their families may be reassured. But

on the situation there, it has been learned that according to Soviet sources, there are reported to be several tens of deaths, notably the entire team that was working in the core of the reactor. That is to say, about 50 people are reported to have been killed during the meltdown of the nuclear core.

As a result of this testimony we have also learned that an entire section of Kiev hospital is reported to have been transformed into a sterile zone to receive people who have reportedly been subjected to radiation. This is how one can sum things up at 1300 today.

#### Aid Requested for Victims

NC011031 Paris AFP in English 1025 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Stockholm, May 1 (AFP)--The Soviet Embassy here has approached a Stockholm hospital that specialises in radiation burns, to treat victims of the Chernobyl Soviet nuclear disaster, a Swedish medical source said Thursday. The source, who requested anonymity, said the Karolinska Hospital had made it known to the Soviet Embassy, through the Swedhealth organization, that it was prepared to treat victims of Saturday's Ukrainian power plant accident.

A Soviet Embassy official then made an approach to the hospital, the source added. Karolinska Hospital officials refused to comment on the reports. The hospital is Sweden's biggest and organizes the annual Nobel medicine prize.

#### Denial on Request for Aid

NC011126 Paris AFP in English 1122 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Stockholm, May 1 (AFP)--Activity in the damaged Chernobyl reactor has fallen, and "clearance work is under way," according to Soviet Ambassador Boris Pankin quoted by the Swedish Foreign Ministry here Thursday. Radio-active emission at the site had diminished, and none of the nuclear reactors were operating, he added at the ministry Wednesday.

A senior Soviet Embassy official told the ministry Thursday the Soviet Union had the necessary knowledge and techniques to control the situation, and did not need outside aid for work at the site, a spokesman added.

A Swedish Ministry spokesman said Moscow had not made any official request for the admission of burn victims to a Stockholm hospital, or for other medical aid. Earlier, a medical source said that the Karolinska Hospital, which has a special radiation burns unit, had been approached by the Russians after offering to help treat people affected at Chernobyl.

### IAEA Receives Report

AU011656 Paris AFP in English 1647 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Vienna, May 1 (AFP)—The reactor of the Soviet Union's disabled Chernobyl nuclear plant in the Ukraine has been shut down and the chain reaction of nuclear fusion has been halted, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) here said Thursday. Quoting a communique from the Soviet mission to the United Nations here, the IAEA also said that "the release of radioactive substances is decreasing (and the) level of radioactivity has dropped" in Chernobyl.

An IAEA spokesman said the report "could mean — but not necessarily — that the nuclear accident at Chernobyl is under control," adding that "supplementary data" was needed to tell if this were the case. He said that the Soviet Union, which made its first report of the accident to the IAEA on Monday, had never mentioned a fire at the plant, and that the IAEA did not know what had caused the accident. The Soviet Union, although one of the 112 IAEA members, is not obliged to report its nuclear accidents to the U.N. agency.

The Soviet communique also said that "specialized units continued cleaning up polluted areas" around the plant, and that a Ukrainian government report noted no unusual pollution levels in the atmosphere in Kiev, the Soviet Union's third biggest city, which is 133 kilometers (83 miles) south of Chernobyl. "The quality of drinking water, of rivers and reservoirs is within the norms," in Kiev, the communique said, adding that "factories, collective and state farms and institutions" are functioning normally. The environment around the plant was "permanently monitored," the communique said.

The Soviet communique also attacked what it called "rumors diffused by some Western news agencies" about the accident having caused "thousands of deaths", and reiterated the official statement that "two people died and 197 were hurt, of which 49 have already left the hospital after undergoing medical tests".

### Analysis of Satellite Pictures

LD011754 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Just a moment ago we received new information from another recent analysis of the satellite pictures. One picture before and one after the accident have been compared and the Satellitbild [Satellite Pictures] company in Kiruna has established that the two warm points that were found in the picture from yesterday were also there earlier, but they were shown considerably more faintly. In other words, this further confirms the information according to which there are two reactors involved in the accident. This cannot, however, be said with absolute certainty.

New satellite pictures taken this morning are at the moment being analyzed at Satellitbild in Kiruna. The result of this analysis is expected to be ready in a few hours; it may give further information on the size of the nuclear accident.

### Rumors Abound in Kiev

AU011531 Paris AFP in English 0956 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Moscow, May 1 (AFP)--Two French university lecturers, who returned here Thursday from Kiev said that they had witnessed quarrels breaking out in the city as some people tried to stop others talking about the "Chernobyl tragedy" in case they started a panic. But while the general situation there was calm, there was unease amongst foreign university students. They said public transport buses in a terminus near their lodgings had been requisitioned on Saturday, and there had been heavy military traffic on the outskirts of Kiev on Monday night.

The two teachers from Paris, who did not want to be named, said that rumours spreading in Kiev, 130 kms (82miles) south of Chernobyl, said that according to unconfirmed reports, there had been an explosion in the nuclear plant on Friday night killing the staff of 50 on duty at the time. Other reports said there had been from 200-300 deaths in the immediate vicinity of the plant, they said. The official Soviet account is that the accident happened on Saturday, killing two people and causing the hospitalisation of under 200.

The teachers said that officials of the Kiev University military faculty told students there had been an "accident" but "it was not serious."

In West Germany, a daily newspaper in the western town of Bergisch Gladbach on Thursday quoted one of a party of 100 German tourists who flew from Moscow to Kiev last Saturday as saying they suddenly saw "a black cloud in a bright blue" sky from the aircraft at around 3:00 p.m. Herbert Hopf, who is retired, said that the Aeroflot plane was at a height of about 3,000 meters (10,000 feet) when he saw the cloud, "shaped like a Christmas tree, or the tip of a ragged mountain range."

Hans Kierdorf, also in the party, said that on arriving at the airport "it was like night, with the sky torn by lightning. We heard several explosions."

### Kiev Festivities Reported

LD020457 [Editorial Report] Kiev: Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 0215 GMT on 2 May broadcasts a 7-minute report on May Day celebrations in Kiev. The announcer says that May Day was marked by a festive mood in the Ukrainian SSR. The main street of Kiev, the Kreshchatik, he says was the scene of the celebrations. Party and World War II veterans, labor and cultural front-rankers, members of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet and the republican Council of Ministers, heads of ministries and departments, deputies to the USSR and Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviets, and officers of the Armed Forces attended, the announcer says, as well as consular personnel for the socialist countries.

The residents and visitors to Kiev, the announcer says, greeted comrades Shcherbitskiy, Yelchenko, Kachalovskiy, Kachura,

Lyashko, Mozgovoy, Sologub, Titarenko, Shevchenko, (Ivashko), Kolomiyets, (Kravtsov), Masol, Mukha, and Pogrebnyak, leaders of the Ukrainian SSR Communist Party and Government.

The May Day demonstration, the announcer reports, opened at 1000 a.m. local time and was led by columns of party and labor veterans, and labor front-rankers. Students brought up the rear. The slogans carried by those marching endorsed CPSU domestic and foreign policy and stressed the USSR's love of peace.

The announcer praises the wares produced by leading Kiev collectives, some of which he says were on display, and its cultural and sporting achievements. The announcer closes by saying that over 120,000 people took part in the celebrations along the Kreshchatik.

### TV Report on Celebrations

LD011731 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 1 May 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpt] The winners of the pre-May Day competition--the workers of the Darnitsa, Sovetskiy and Leningradskiy rayons of Kiev--were greeted by Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and other leaders of the republic.

[Screen caption identifies location as Kiev. Video shows a mass demonstration by columns of workers passing through the streets of Kiev on a bright, sunny day. Shcherbitskiy and others are shown in medium shot on the reviewing platform. Shcherbitskiy is shown standing in the middle of six unidentified people. Close-up shows Shcherbitskiy waving to the passing demonstrators. Further pictures of the procession highlight banners, flowers, and dancers in costumes.]

### Comparisons of Soviet Update

Moscow TASS in English at 1137 on 1 May carries a report on efforts to contain the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station. The TASS English version has been compared with the TASS International Service Russian version published in the 1 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 1, revealing the following variation:

Paragraph one, line three, reads in the TASS English version: technical measures. The radioactivity on the territory of the nuclear power station and the nuclear power station's settlement dropped 1.5-2 times. (changing numbers)

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 2 May in its First Edition on page 2 also carries a report on the efforts to contain the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station. This report, entitled "From the USSR Council of Ministers," was also compared with the TASS International Service in Russian version revealing that the TASS International Service version and the PRAVDA version are identical.

### WESTERN REACTION TO CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT CONSIDERED

#### TASS Denounces 'Apocalyptic Pictures'

LD031713 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1620 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 3 May (TASS) -- TASS Political Observer Sergey Kulik writes:

In other times and under different systems of ethics, gentlemen getting themselves into a situation similar to the one in which many Western political figures now find themselves after describing "horrors" and "catastrophic consequences" of the accident at Chernobyl AES would have shot themselves in the head in order to save their honor or avoid dishonor. In our times, one might throw oneself from the window of a skyscraper.

But there have as yet been no reports from any Western capital of suicides for the sake of preserving political honor. Evidently, those who over the past few days have been asserting that "Chernobyl has been turned into a dead ghost town," that the radiation level in the zone where the station is "is 2000 times higher than during the Hiroshima atomic bomb explosion," and that "an entire huge agricultural area in the heart of the Ukraine, its land and waters, has become a danger to man for an indeterminate lengthy period, have nothing to save. [quotation marks as received]

On 2 May Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and Yegor Ligachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, visited the area of the Chernobyl atomic station. Together with leaders of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine and of the government of the Ukrainian SSR, they examined the measures being taken to eliminate the seat of the accident at the fourth power unit of the AES, and the normalization of the situation in the area. During their meeting with the people, the discussion dealt with the organization of the daily life of the



workers, trade, medical services, and the world of school and preschool institutions. All this is very far from the apocalyptic pictures taken by dishonest politicians from Hollywood films and transferred by them with malicious intent to the Soviet land.... [TASS ellipses]

In the West, the accident in Chernobyl has not only been turned into a sensation -- shameless anti-Soviets and anti-communists have used it for their dirty political goals. In the beginning, gullible Westerners were being persuaded that not two people, which is the true number, but a minimum of 2,000 were killed at the AES. This was done to prove that "the USSR never tells the truth." Then, on the "evidence" of a single photograph of a building with a hole in the roof, they endeavored to prove to the average American and West European that "the greatest disaster in the history of the mastering of atomic energy" had happened in Chernobyl, which allegedly proves the backwardness of the USSR."

After this, the United States and England began demonstratively to recall their tourists who were in Kiev, 130 km away from the place of the accident, reviling Moscow for an alleged "coverup of data about high radioactivity" and, at the same time, making much of their own human concerned.

Of course, for those who send bombers to drop a fatal load on Libyan towns, arm the "contras" in Nicaragua and the dushmans in Afghanistan, pay hired murderers in Angola, there is nothing left to do but engage in self-advertisement when talk turns to humanism.

In order to divert the world public from its own actions, which threaten the whole world; not to allow the Europeans time to think about how 15,000 U.S. nuclear warheads situated in old, overpopulated Europe, are threatening them; or about how the accident of the U.S. submarine like the one that ran aground into the cliffs of Gibraltar the other day may turn out for the Mediterranean; in Washington they have also organized an anti-Soviet pandemonium around what has happened at an atomic power station.

The White House and its sidekicks need this rumpus to cast aspersions on the Soviet Union and its peaceful initiatives, and to place in doubt the very possibility of holding talks and reaching an agreement with the USSR. It is not for nothing that M. Thatcher intends, clearly at Washington's directions, to attempt to insert into the text of the communique at the conference of the leaders of the seven major capitalist countries in Tokyo a statement on "the Russians' urge to surround everything with excessive secrecy." As the British FINANCIAL TIMES newspaper admits, this statement gives the West an opportunity to continue to "take an attitude of mistrust toward the Soviet Union's pledges in the field of verifying the observance of any agreement on arms control."

In demanding "some more news" and "some more facts" from Chernobyl, the politicking politicians who have lost their sense of shame and conscience, await only bad news and bad "facts." And it is doubtful if they will be sobered by reports that the situation in the area of the atomic station is getting back to normal.

#### Washington Encourages 'Hysteria'

LD041446 Moscow TASS in English 1129 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Prague May 4 TASS -- The breakdown at the Chernobyl power station immediately riveted universal attention in the world, RUDE PRAVO writes today. Words of sympathy are being addressed to the Soviet Government. Positively appraised are the energetic

actions of the members of local government bodies and the courageous efforts by Soviet specialists and rescue services to localize the radioactive contamination source which sprang up as a result of the breakdown.

Underlying the extraordinary event is the misfortune that befell people. It is from this fact that a stand of the international public should have been formed. One cannot but see that immediately after the TASS announcement of the breakdown at the Chernobyl atomic power station, the event became a springboard for unworthy speculations and for the piling up of lies and accusations.

High-ranking officials in Washington are using the breakdown, the first one in the history of the Soviet nuclear power industry, for a political blackmail against the USSR, and are seeking to blow it up into a political problem in international relations. In so doing they in Washington display a surprising forgetfulness to the effect that nothing of the kind had ostensibly happened in the United States.

"The leading circles of some NATO countries, and first of all those of the United States and Britain, are seeking to drum up a veritable hysteria around the breakdown. The hysterical campaign is centering of anti-communism, anti-Sovietism and on endeavours to strain international relations and to accuse the USSR and the entire socialist world at any cost. We are witnessing obvious attempts at driving a wedge between the USSR and other countries, neighbouring European ones, in the first place". [quotation marks as received]

This is, finally, also an obvious attempt to divert attention from the main issues of our times which the Soviet Union brings up in the international arena, including proposals on ending any nuclear tests, and on banning chemical weapons, not to mention the set of proposals concerning nuclear and conventional arms.

The rapid progress of science and technology brings with it not only successes but also material losses as well as loss of life. Not a single sector of human endeavour is an exception in this respect. Mankind has to pay for every advance. The study of outer space does not do without victims either. One can recall the 25th, seemingly perfectly rehearsed, launch of the American spaceplane.

This also applies to researchers in the field of the atomic power industry. There can be no exception in this field, although extraordinary and costly measures are taken to ensure people's safety. Man's endeavours to master all forces of nature cannot be regarded as finished.

The friends of the Soviet Union are standing at these moments by its side with full understanding. They are full of indestructible belief in Soviet science which does its best to make the natural environment serve man, and to make the atom -- the source of tremendous destructive and creative power -- serve only peace. This is the main thing which stands behind the resolute efforts of the Soviet people. This is the reply to the question that is behind the hysteria launched by certain circles of the capitalist world around the accident at the Chernobyl atomic power station.

## Western Media Reports 'Unscrupulous'

LD041259 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 4 May 86

[Igor Charikov commentary]

[Text] As for the issue of the anti-Soviet hullabaloo abroad in connection with the accident at the Chernobyl AES, I have in front of me a TASS dispatch from London; it cites the opinions of two of today's British newspapers on one and the same theme. THE OBSERVER newspaper reports, in particular, that on 31 March of this year -- that is just over a month ago -- a serious incident occurred at the Dungeness atomic power station in Kent County. The technical details of this incident are described but they are not what is important. An explosion occurred and was followed by a leak of gas contaminated by radioactive substances. However, the appropriate British offices chose to surround what had happened with a thick veil of silence, and supplied some information only after persistent questions. Another British newspaper, THE GUARDIAN, writes today [as heard; THE GUARDIAN is not published on Sundays] that the accident at Dungeness is far from being the only one in Britain. A major disaster, which claimed 13 lives and also maimed over 260 people, occurred just over a quarter of a century ago at the Sellafield plant. After this accident, the scale of which, as in the first instance, the authorities tried to hide by all possible means, the electric power station was renamed. One would think that definite steps were taken to ensure greater safety at this station, but all the same, in the course of the first 3 months of this year alone, nuclear alarms have already sounded there four times.

In reporting the information with which I have acquainted you, comrades, the two respectable British newspapers put the issue of accidents at atomic power stations of the following plane: Unfortunately, such accidents do happen. Not one enterprise that processes nuclear fuel into electrical energy is 100-percent insured against them. This is the opinion of all scientists and engineers. Of course, there are accidents which are insignificant and those which lead to serious consequences.

However, must one whip up sensationalism around every incident and deliberately exaggerate its scale? I don't think so. After all, one can't assist in the efficient elimination of the consequences [of nuclear accidents] with either newspaper hullabaloo or sensational radio and television reports. On the contrary, this diverts the attention of the broad public from the essence of the problem and creates an unhealthy ballyhoo which may be exploited -- and, as we see with the example of the accident at the Chernobyl AES, for unsightly, provocative aims.

In this instance, an attempt is being made to evoke ill-disposed and, if it can be managed, openly hostile feelings toward the Soviet Union. By the way, in the United States itself more than 20,000 various incidents and defects have occurred at atomic electrical power stations over the last 7 years. Comrades, I am convinced you will agree with me: Far be it from us to gloat over the number of casualties in every individual incident. We won't begin relating to the Americans worse or in a less benevolent fashion just because somewhere -- let's say, in the State of Pennsylvania -- a major explosion has occurred. I cannot recall a single instance where our press, television, or radio has whipped up nervousness, fear, or other similar emotions. And against this background the diligence of the Western mass information media in this regard seems not only absurd but also unscrupulous.

While our program has been on the air, I have been brought a dispatch with an account of an article in the Czechoslovak newspaper RUDE PRAVO. I shall read some excerpts from it; quote: One cannot fail to see that immediately after the TASS announcement of the accident at the Chernobyl AES, this event became a springboard for unworthy speculation and for piles of lies and accusations, unquote. This is what the newspaper RUDE PRAVO thinks. The rapid progress of science and technology, the newspaper goes on to write, brings with it not only successes, but also sacrifices; material and human. No area of human activity is an exception, the article says, and it concludes: At this time, the friends of the Soviet Union stand at its side with full understanding; they are full of unshakeable faith in Soviet science, which is doing all to ensure that the environment serves man, and that the atom - that source of vast destructive and creative power - serves only peace.

#### YELTSIN ADDRESSES EIGHTH CONGRESS OF GERMAN COMMUNIST PARTY

##### Assails Media on Chernobyl

LD021830 Moscow TASS in English 1818 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Hamburg May 2 TASS -- Boris Yeltsin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU, who is heading a CPSU delegation, today addressed the 8th congress of the German Communist Party.

In describing the decisions defining the course towards the accelerated social and economic development of the USSR, advanced at the 27th CPSU Congress, Yeltsin stressed that peace was necessary for the implementation of the programme.

The situation remained tense, he said. It was no accident that it was giving rise to particular concern among the population in the Federal Republic of Germany. Two world wars started on German soil.

It was well known where the policy of the unrestricted arms race and sabre-rattling was leading to, he pointed out. Europe should never again become an arena of wars. It was the duty of the Europeans, all and everyone, to prevent that.

Profoundly mindful of our responsibility for the survival of mankind, and of the need for urgent actions, we have offered a programme of ridding the world of nuclear weapons by the turn of the century," the head of the CPSU delegation said.

"We stand for deep cuts in conventional armaments as well. On behalf of the CPSU leadership, we declare here: The Soviet Union is prepared to implement this programme wholly and till the end, point by point."

"We demonstrated our good will to the entire world by introducing a unilateral moratorium on nuclear weapons testing. But our proposals did not find a proper response from the other side."

The Soviet proposals for turning Europe into a zone free from chemical weapons also were rejected, he said. The reason was clear since the United States was now working on binary weapons.

The implementation of the U.S. programme was threatening to turn the world's densely-populated areas into a potential theatre of a devastating chemical war. Europe's civilian population would be the chief victim. "Our ideological opponents," Yeltsin pointed out, "do not miss a single opportunity to launch yet one more campaign against the USSR. Here is the latest example. The bourgeois propaganda media are concocting many hoaxes around the accident at the Chernobyl atomic power plant.

One cannot but be indignant at the brazen lie about thousands of dead in West German newspapers, for instance, in today's BILD. On the purpose of all that is to step up even more the anti-Soviet hysteria in the hope of driving a wedge in the Soviet Union's relations with other countries.

I can state with responsibility that the government is doing everything to eliminate the consequences of the breakdown and, in implementing the energy programme, to continue using the atom for the peaceful purposes in the interests of man."

The United States wanted to turn Western Europe into its "dual hostage" -- both nuclear and chemical, Yeltsin said. "As far as the Pershing-two and long-range cruise missiles are concerned, the United States is clearly engaged in an unfair play in a bid to divert a retaliatory strike from its own territory at the expense of the population of its allies, including the FRG.

This is a direct deception of the peoples of Western Europe. You and we cannot place the destinies of peace in the hands of American imperialism and the FRG Government obediently following in its wake."

Yeltsin recalled the recent proposal by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to start reducing conventional armaments and tactical nuclear weapons over the entire territory of Europe -- from the Atlantic to the Urals -- under international verification.

"The implementation of our proposals," Yeltsin said, "presupposes the reciprocal wish of the other side to act likewise. So far, we see no wish of this kind in Washington, nor in several European capitals, including Bonn.

"We regard the FRG as an important political partner. But one should understand that partnership presupposes a loyal, peace-loving policy with regard to each other. But Bonn's political course is deviating ever further from this policy. And this hinders the development of our relations which could be rather fruitful under other circumstances."

The head of the CPSU delegation expressed confidence that it was possible to achieve progress and a turn in international affairs. "Wars are intrinsically alien to socialism. It is not by the force of arms, but by the force of example that socialism is proving and will prove its advantages over the society built on the exploitation of man by man."

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Hamburg TV Interview

DW041756 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2030 GMT 2 May 86

[Interview with Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin, first secretary of the Moscow city party committee, by editor Barbara Friederichs in Hamburg on 2 May--recorded in Russian with superimposed German translation]

[Text] [Yeltsin] The reactor was shut down immediately following the accident, as were the three neighboring reactors. The chain reaction has stopped. That is credible and reliable information. However, there still is radioactivity, because there still are products of half life in that zone. It still is a dangerous zone, and men are not allowed to go there. Measures are being taken to prevent the escape of radioactivity into the atmosphere. Bags of sand, lead, and boron are being dropped from helicopters so as to create an impervious dome over the zone of the accident. Radioactivity has substantially decreased. However, it still amounts to 200 roentgen per hour.

[Friederichs] Men, animals, foodstuffs, water, and the soil are in jeopardy.

[Yeltsin] We immediately evacuated the people of four locations in a radius of about 30 km, as you said correctly, to prevent the people there from being exposed to radioactivity. Certain water reservoirs in Chernobyl itself naturally are contaminated. However, the rivers are not contaminated. The zone with enhanced radioactivity, which has been blocked off, continues to be inaccessible to human beings even though the level of radioactivity has decreased. Nonetheless, people are not admitted to the zone unprotected.

AFP Interview

AU050950 Paris AFP in English 0948 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Hamburg, West Germany, May 5 (AFP)--Radioactive leaks from Chernobyl have been plugged by sacks of sand, lead and boron, thrown on the damaged plant from helicopters, a top Soviet official said Monday.

Boris Yeltsin, secretary-general of the Communist Party for the Moscow region, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that "an air-tight seal covers the plant and is preventing all radioactive leak into the air."

Mr Yeltsin first revealed details of the operation in an interview with West German television Friday night. He is in Hamburg for a conference of the West German Communist Party.

"Special radio-controlled vehicles are currently carrying measures and are taking photos inside" the plant, he said.

"Within the plant, the fire is totally extinguished. The radioactive cloud above the plant is dissipating little by little and its level of radioactivity is now harmless to man," he said.

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He said that a recent statement pointing to "human error" as the cause of the accident was "only one hypothesis among others, which should not be considered conclusive at this state."

"The cause of the accident can only be known precisely when specialists enter the reactor," he said.

Mr. Yeltsin also said that Soviet Prime Minister Nikolay Ryzhkov and Igor Ligachev, who is considered by Western analysts to be an unofficial deputy leader, were "still in situ."

"They are talking to the 49,000 people, from four areas, who were evacuated from the contaminated zone, in a radius of 30 kilometers (18 miles) from the reactor, who have been housed in nearby towns and villages."

Mr. Yeltsin said he was unable to say when the evacuees could return. "We have had experience in this type of incident, either in peacetime or wartime," he said.

He ruled out suggestions that houses in the area would have to be destroyed and topsoil removed.

"The houses, like the soil, are intact, and will be especially treated with special chemicals," he said.

Later, "when the situation will have returned to normal, we will tackle the question of whether it is possible to recultivate this land," he said.

"Special Army units, specially trained in decontamination, have been mobilised," and were being helped in the clear-up by some of the evacuees, he said.

Mr. Yeltsin also reiterated criticism of western coverage of the accident, saying it featured "slanderous tolls" whose "aim is clear and precise."

It contrasted, he said with the Soviet Government's "will to inform the West about the accident, even when it was not obliged to, under any specific agreement."

"There was no delay in transmitting information," he said. "From the very first minute, the authorities were alerted. As soon as information on the catastrophe was collated, Western countries were immediately alerted."

Moscow informed the West about the accident after Sweden announced that it had detected fallout from the stricken plant.

The Chernobyl evacuees have been lodged in houses, not tents, and have running water and heating, he said.

In a reference to several precautionary measures adopted in Western countries in reaction to fallout from the plant, he said the Chernobyl evacuees "drink milk and eat vegetables, they do not walk around with umbrellas, and if they bathe their children every day, it's just what they did before."

"It is regrettable that certain Western parents are only doing that now."

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FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS ON CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT REPORTED

Arbatov Comments

BK041326 London BBC World Service in English 1110 GMT 4 May 86

[Interview with Georgiy Arbatov, USSR Central Committee member and director of the USA and Canada Institute, on international phone-in program "Its Your World", moderated by correspondent Sue McGregor; Arbatov answers questions from "radio studio in Moscow" -- live]

[Text] [Question by Robert Fundering from Holland] Well, last week we have seen that the Soviet Union has very reluctantly given very few facts about the accident in Chernobyl both to its own people and to the outside world; and with the rise to power of Mr Gorbachev much has been said and written in the Soviet Union about openness, the Russian word is glasnost. Now if this openness does not mean that the Soviet Union gives information like about the accident which happened in Chernobyl both to the Soviet people and the rest of the people in the world, then my question is: What does openness mean?

[Sue McGregor] Dr Arbatov?

[Arbatov] Well this was quite a speech, not simply a question. I would say that, you know, I am not sure what was expected from us. From the first moment, the catastrophe, which everybody must understand what it means: For many thousand grades temperature, radioactivity. Really, you have to think about people, to save people. There you do not know the dimensions. There you do not know yet the causes and the Americans do not know, because, for instance of catastrophe, calamity with Challenger or some other things. It is a very well-known situation. So we said what we did know and our first and major concern at this moment was not to think about, you know, how to please American Government or some other government, but how really to deal with this extremely dangerous situation, and we did it. And as it goes now, we give the information we think is essential and we have it; and we have invited, as you heard today, Dr Hans Blix from (Magathe) from the international nuclear power agency from Vienna. He will be here and everything will be available to him. I will remind you only one fact, that the United States has given report to this agency in Vienna after the Three Mile Island accident 3 months after it happened. So you see, what we really got to know, it is the extend of hate against the Soviet Union was nourished in many Western governments. This hate has grown in a hate campaign immediately.

[McGregor] Dr Arbatov, if I may go back to Mr Fundering, I think what, Mr Fundering, you had in mind, and perhaps you could confirm this, was the time gap between the accident happening and the Soviet Union admitting it had happened, is that right?

[Fundering] Yes. Especially because there was radiation involved and other countries suffered as well.

[Arbatov] Other countries did not suffer. It was really bad accident and information should be given and was given. Not maybe as quick as some people wanted. Maybe there were some technical delays, I do not know. I tell you again that our major attention was there where the danger was the greatest and really if you have not to believe the psychological warfare type of propaganda that the radiation level has risen to tremendous, you know, levels. [sentence as heard] It was comparable to one -- maybe



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less, maybe more, I do not know -- to one explosion in the atmosphere of the nuclear bomb. So how come, how do you live with tens of thousands of thousands of nuclear weapons in Europe and in all over the world with NATO strategy to use them first and do not protest it.

And now you had an accident, it is a bad accident and it is worst catastrophe. Yes it was. But you have really to be seen about it and look at the major things and I think what it really has shown to the world [is] how vulnerable contemporary human civilization is in technological sense.

[McGregor] I think Mr Fundering is trying to get a word in there, Dr Arbatov.

[Fundering] Yes, I just want to say one thing -- that this incident and the reaction direction has been depicted as a hatred to the Soviet Union. But, I mean the measures taken, like for example in Poland, which is a country friendly to the Soviet Union, where people are advised not to drink milk and where children have been given iodine -- I mean, this is no hatred. These are serious measures.

[Arbatov] Their concerns are our concerns. Nobody knows very good about the dangers, and of course one has to be prudent and we understand it very good. We have sent, by the way, today and yesterday, to Poland and to remaining neighboring countries our specialists, very highly ranked, with all the equipment to really to learn about it. But we know that Poland and Hungary and all other countries are not under danger just as much as our people in Kiev and other regions. They were not evacuated. Only Britain suddenly recalled its students and made a big show after it was a (?masquerade) with all the things. Of course, nobody has found anything. I think Britain has to really recall maybe your tourists from Las Vegas. They are under much greater radiation from nuclear tests by America.

[McGregor] We have not heard that that yet had to happen Dr Arbatov, but I will thank Mr Fundering for his question and move now to a caller in Basingstoke in Hampshire here in England, James McIntosh. Mr McIntosh, your question.

[McIntosh] Good day, sir. As a Scotchman, I am phoning in my question, in no hate against the Russian people, but as a father of six children, we have been hearing these reports. The question I would like to ask, though, is why has your government not produced any radiation figures in view of when the Americans and the British had their radiation overspilled, there were figures produced immediately to people. But it seems your government whether the knowledge was (?blocked) coming through your central government or what, they don't see them for about 4 of 5 days? As a father of six children, in the future, is your government allowed to go ahead and overspill this stuff all over Europe. So there is no hate in my question. It is for humanity I am asking. Atomic energy as a fuel of the future can [word indistinct] from the world's natural resources will be used up. I might ask my question about those radiation figures, why? All great things can be knocked down to how and why.

[Arbatov] You know...

[McGregor] All right, Mr McIntosh, your question was why have radiation figures not been published?

[Arbatov] Yes, I am not sure that they were not published. I know that we have given bulletins to Dr Hans Blix and he made press releases and maybe you are asking for

some things which we just don't know. I don't think our science can give the radiation figures in Scotland, or in Wales, or in northern Norway.

[McGregor] But they must be able to give them in Kiev.

[Arbatov] And they have it. In Kiev, in Kiev, it is normal.

There is no abnormality in it. At the place of the accident it is very high and people are not allowed to go there and there are precautions taken. So I think, all of it, you have to understand that radiation -- at what point and where -- it is a highly technical subject. I am not a specialist in this, but I know for sure that our nuclear energy agency is in constant contact with international nuclear energy agency and they are coming tomorrow to Moscow, and so you will have all the information. You just, I think each government -- we cannot see, for instance, that there will be some radiation in Japan or somewhere else. We had this radiation in our country when the Chinese had made their nuclear test in atmosphere and the British, and the Americans, etc., and even from underground testing. It is here, we cannot say how the radiation has risen in Scotland.

[McGregor] Dr Arbatov, what people of the West find difficult to understand is why people in the Soviet Union haven't been told what the radiation figures are, let alone people of the West.

[Arbatov] The people in Kiev, people in other places are being given all the information where it is really important. At the same time, if you make a sensation out of it and create panic, this [is] what I meant under hate, if you look at what was broadcast to Soviet Union, to Poland, to Romania by Radio Free Europe, Radio Liberty, infamous broadcasting station financed by Central Intelligence Agency of United States. It was really a psychological warfare to create panic, to create suspicion, to disrupt the whole life, to destabilize the whole normal life of the country we did not want to participate ...

[McGregor] Mr McIntosh, are you satisfied with that answer?

[McIntosh] It's the standard Russian answer I'm getting. As I say, the answer I was expecting was that the Russians come clean of the whole thing saying a, we made a mistake. Why couldn't they call in an international team of scientists? But they're keeping everything close to their chests and I saw it as a standard Russian government answer as far as I'm concerned. There's still a lot to be opened up in the future of when the figures will be released because the Soviet Government will do these things and realize they make a mistake and then it takes a week or two and a month. Like the plane that was shot down by the Russians, it took about 4 to 6 weeks before they finally decided to open up.

[McGregor] Thank you Mr McIntosh for your question. We will now move to Manchester, here in England, and to George Kuwalskiy, who is on the line. Mr. Kuwalskiy.

[Kuwalskiy] Hello, good day to you sir. I would like to follow up on the first caller. In your opinion, would the Government of the Soviet Union contemplate compensations to the neighbors, Poland in particular, since it was most seriously affected by this nuclear disaster at Chernobyl for loss of agricultural, dairy, meat products, and exports, and also for the extra medical supplies it had to distribute to the children?

[Arbatov] You don't have to really worry about that. I am sure we will compensate reports for all of the things they, they themselves, we help them anyway. [sentence as heard]

[Duwalskiy] Yes.

[Arbatov] They are desperate situations and it will be done here. But you also have not to believe everything you hear. It has not yet been established what happened in the harvest, what the real loss was, and many people here think I have discussed it with a couple of specialists today, that exactly, it won't be of any significance, even much closer to the place of accident and Poland or Romania.

[McGregor] Will you be revealing figures to Dr Blix and his colleagues from the International Atomic Energy Agency?

[Arbatov] Well, they will have all the relevant information. Otherwise we wouldn't invite them.

[McGregor] As you know, the Soviet Union signed an agreement allowing inspection of nuclear installations by the IAEA.

[Arbatov] Of course, of course, yes, yes, yes, and we were, by the way -- all the time we had a perfect record in complying with this agreement as also with other agreements; and as far as the accident, it is a very sad occasion, but we have in the world 151 accidents of power stations, including some in Britain, some in the United States and in other countries. It is (?sort of thing) I hope it will -- now we will learn from this very sad and tragic situation some additional things which will help to make it safer everywhere in the world.

[McGregor] Mr Kuwalskiy, would you like to come back?

[Kuwalskiy] Yes, I would just like to ask your guest why doesn't the Soviet Union build those power stations somewhere near Moscow? Why do they have to build those power stations at the borders of other countries?

[Arbatov] Do you think it is an intention to harm the other countries. Yes, I can tell you that there is a big nuclear station near Leningrad, which is second largest city in Soviet Union, and the third nuclear station was actually very close to Moscow in Obinsk. Simply, you don't have the correct information. We are not discriminating anyway, we are against any sort of nuclear danger, including this. And you know, thus again I return to this. This was a lesson of how technologically vulnerable the contemporary human civilization is. This is only one of the examples. We had Bhopal, where not two, but thousands of people died and 100,000 suffered. We had acid rains, we have even air transportation and the ultimate danger of nuclear war. And this has to be thought about and I think it calls for international cooperation, which we are for, and also for diminishing the (?more risk) in it.

[McGregor] Dr Arbatov, I think what many listeners listening to you now will wish to know is: Will the openness that Mr Gorbachev's referred to lead eventually to the Soviet Union sharing with the rest of the world its findings on what exactly happened at Chernobyl?

[Arbatov] Of course, it will. Of course, it will. I again remind you that it took for the United States 3 months to give the report to Vienna, to send the report on Three Mile Island calamity; and they invited, by the way, one representative, who

was American, from Vienna -- no not anybody, not any foreigner still to look for it. We invited already the chairman, the director of this agency with some other people, that we'll give them and will have the report as soon as possible and will (?direct) ourselves and give also to others. I think it is very important to know all these things where it is a knowledge and information which has to be shared. Of course, all of us are vulnerable to such accidents and we need to know the experience of others and we understand it in this way. And I think would there be a little bit more of goodwill and sympathy even to this really very bad accident we had, it would make us much easier to do it as quick as possible. We will do it anyway.

[McGregor] I will thank Mr Kuwalskiy for his question and say to you, Dr Arbatov, you are aware of course that Sir Geoffrey Howe said today in Tokyo we mustn't turn the human tragedy of Chernobyl into a propaganda football.

[Arbatov] Yes, yes, it's very good that he had said it and he had reasons to say. So he -- not only we in Moscow -- even he felt it, your foreign minister, that there is a danger of turning everything in an anti-Soviet propaganda campaign.

[McGregor] Thank you.

[Arbatov] ...shouldn't be dealt in this way.

[McGregor] We will now move to a questioner in Frankfurt, in West Germany. Mr John Vargedin. Hello.

[Vargedin] Hell, good afternoon sir.

[Arbatov] Good afternoon.

[Vargedin] Sir, recent events have highlighted the dangers of nuclear technology. Is it not possible for the Soviet Union, which is the richest land on earth in terms of energy resources, to turn away from this technology or, pardon me, don't you have all the plutonium you need?

[Arbatov] Now, you see, I think that actually I know this and I have sympathy with this ideas how to make world safer from any danger of technology. But we have -- even you know whether we developed coal as major source of technology, where the lot of accidents in coal pits and then in steam stations when the steam stations exploded etc. [sentence as heard] So, it is a very sad truth that each step forward and technological progress bears with it some risks and we understand that all other resources are finite. All others we have, maybe more of them than West Germany has, but even this will be finite. And, therefore, we feel up till now, we feel obliged, like many European countries, to build this nuclear station. What is the task: to make it as safe as possible. But I am not in a position either to defend it or not, I really don't feel myself to be a great specialist in energy programs.

[McGregor] Mr Vargedin.

[Vargedin] I would to like inform, I mean, I would like to tell the gentleman that after all they are selling gas to West Europe. That is, they have surplus energy. Why do they have to have atom plants in their country? They are selling gas to Western Europe.

[Arbatov] You know, from far away, it looks a little bit different. We have gas and this gas is 3,000 km from Moscow. You have to get it in a very difficult situation. Therefore, it cannot serve in all parts of the country. You have to build very expensive pipelines and stations which bring it to high pressure, (?transport it as) gas, etc, etc.

[McGregor] But what you are saying, Dr Arbatov, is as far as you're aware, the Soviet Union is not intending to be deflected from its reliance for at least part of its energy on nuclear power.

[Arbatov] I think we want that because of the accident, like you; because of many accidents and air traffic you don't stop using airplane and to rely on air traffic. I think we won't do it, we will make, of course, and all the world will make, I think, very serious studies here, and serious conclusion, and I think there is a lot of room for making it safer. But I don't think we can just stop in this direction developments; the day will come when all the oil reserves, even in Saudi Arabia and the Emirates, will be used out and we will have to rely on fusion mainly. Of course, the present technology is still very primitive, but the world will have to look for it.

[McGregor] Well, thank you Mr Vargedin from Frankfurt for your question, and you mentioned the Middle East. Dr Arbatov, we now have a question which homes in on a particular area there -- from Calais in France. Mr Andrei Fusyan, is on the line. Hello Mr Fusyan.

[Fusyan] Yes.

[McGregor] Your question, please, to Dr Arbatov.

[Fusyan] I would like to ask Mr Arbatov why does the Soviet Union support Libya when it is so much responsible for instability in the West.

[Arbatov] Who is responsible? Libya or Soviet Union?

[Fusyan] I mean the Soviet Union is helping Libya and the Colonel al-Qadhafi's regime to carry on when it is responsible for so many attacks upon us in the West.

[McGregor] I think he was referring to Libya, Dr Arbatov.

[Arbatov] Yes, I understand. You know it is -- nobody has proven that Libya [changes thought] United States try to demonize Al-Qadhafi and demonize Libya and they used one target after another in doing this. But nobody has given proof; at least the proof which were given by America were drafted only by Mrs Thatcher. Nobody else. Even the president of France, Mr Fusyan, hasn't trusted it. So I think the question is wrongly put. You have to prove it first that Libya is destabilizing the world and then asking questions why are we supporting Libya.

[Fusyan] Mr Arbatov, I have heard that a young policewoman in London was shot on the Libyan Embassy. It seems to me proof enough of the fact that the Libyans are involved in terrorism [words indistinct].

[Arbatov] Well, you know this is also not a proof. You know there are a lot of Americans who commit crimes here and there, and West Germans, they have got Red Brigade, and then there are fascist and neofascist organizations. You cannot, because of it, put a blame on the whole nations. I would say it would be most horrible approach to any problem. Guilt by association.

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[McGregor] Dr Arbatov, are you saying that there is no proof as far as you are concerned that Libya is connected with terrorism and that Col al-Qadhafi is?

[Arbatov] Yes, of course not. We think we are as much against terrorism as the West is and we actually proposed cooperation in this field, specifying especially air and land and sea traffic, and there can also be other areas. But you have to look from our point of view. For instance, United States is the major villain in this sense in supporting terrorism all over the world. What are contras? In our opinion, they are terrorists over whom United States will lose any control in very short time. They are providing now Stingers to Savimbi and to contras in Afghanistan. They will be on Bazaars in Peshawar to be bought and then they will in half a year shoot down British or French or American or Soviet civilian airplanes. So who is really guilty of this thing. You have to look at real causes. I think the whole situation in Middle East is breeding instability, is breeding despair, is breeding terrorism.

[McGregor] Dr Arbatov, you said you wish for international cooperation.

[Arbatov] And traffic in armaments is also breeding this.

[McGregor] Can I ask for your comments, please, on -- you will have heard it on the BBC World Service news -- that PRAVDA today saying that it does not feel that terrorism should be top of the agenda at the Tokyo economic summit.

[Arbatov] Well, you know, because it is not about terrorism. In fact it is about what President Reagan means on terrorism. He is tremendously selective about terrorism in all his sympathies and antipathies. You know for him Pinochet is not a terrorist, he is not a dictator. He is one of his pet dictators. But we look at it differently, and most of the world looks differently. So we are not what PRAVDA meant today, it was not against terrorism. Against terrorism, we are ready to participate and to discuss it. It is a problem of whole humanity. By the way, it is stressed even by this accident. Can you imagine an explosion at a nuclear power plant. What this can mean? It can become often object of terrorism.

[McGregor] Thank you Mr Fusyan for your question from Calais in France. We now have a caller who is in Leningrad in the Soviet Union, Aleksandr Benedictov. Hello, Mr Benedictov. Your question please to Dr Arbatov.

[Benedictov] Good afternoon Dr Arbatov.

[Dr Arbatov] Good afternoon.

[Benedictov] My question is if it is necessary for an ordinary Soviet citizen to lean to speak English first in order to put question to such high-ranking Soviet officials or politicians.

[Arbatov] Oh yes; please phone me any day even in Russian. We can have this talk in ordinary Russian. I will give my telephone number if you need it. It is now in directories.

[McGregor] For that conversation, I think the point Mr Benedictov was making was that conversation would not be heard by other Soviet citizens about us.

[Arbatov] Why? I speak a lot on Soviet TV and Mr Benedictov, if he listens to it, he must know it and he must have seen me more than once.

[Benedictov] Dr Arbatov, please, are you certainly planning to take part in similar phone-in program of this (?type) that could be seen in the Soviet Union.

[Arbatov] Excuse me, repeat.

[Benedictov] So other Soviet citizens may take part in it.

[Arbatov] Well, you ask whether there are possibly such programs in Soviet Union. But, you must -- really I do not know have you a TV at home? There were before the party congress, I think -- three times a week for instance, led by Dr (Vazinyanskiy) -- were the ministers who sat around the round table, members of the cabinet; and there were six or seven telephones here. Just everybody has seen it and they were just in real time, not pretaped or something asking questions. Sometimes very difficult questions, but they answered them.

[McGregor] But Dr Arbatov, as I understand it, the questions are not in those circumstances put directly by members of the public. They are read out by announcers.

[Arbatov] No, they are given to the girl, the receiver, and she, and somebody goes from there. There it is on TV, not a broadcast. In broadcasting, I think we have also similar things, but I am not sure about it. I tell you in TV, in TV you cannot just put in. You also sort out, excuse me, the question. It is also not direct and not open to all telephone calls. It would not be possible.

[McGregor] But Mr Benedictov is speaking directly to you Mr Arbatov.

[Arbatov] Yes, he is speaking directly to me. He can do it anyway. He could do it on many occasions in our TV programs.

[McGregor] Mr Benedictov, would you like to ask another question directly from Mr Arbatov?

[Benedictov] I have never seen for all my life such high-ranking politician as Mr Arbatov is on the Soviet television taking part in similar program as this one.

[Arbatov] Well, I did not take part in such programs as this on our TV. But people much higher than I, deputy chairmen of Council of Ministers, of chairmen of Council of Ministers, vice premiers and members of cabinet, took part in them and there were a lot of them.

[McGregor] Thank you for putting your question, Mr Benedictov in Leningrad. We will move on now to another caller and he is here in England, in Manchester, Mr Mike Hopkins.

[Hopkins] Good afternoon, Dr Arbatov.

[Arbatov] Good afternoon.

[Hopkins] Mine is a simple question in a sense, yet very difficult I suspect. The question is: Why do you think successive U.S. Administrations have rejected the repeated Soviet peace initiatives (?that have) been made?

[Arbatov] I have great suspicion that it is just because the American Administration has something else in mind. We are for arms control, for disarmament. They are just now in the midst of a massive military buildup. They do not want to stop it. They

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have plans to have military superiority over us. There are also vested interests integrated in this process and I think this is the whole story; and the policy of the United States is just, you know, what we call neoglobalism and they call it as trying to assert their rights to be the upper judge, to be over international law, over international organizations, to punish all nations like Nicaragua, Libya, or Angola, or Soviet Union, whoever you want. And this is just no way to live in a nuclear age.

[McGregor] Mr Hopkins?

[Hopkins] Yes, I mean, Dr Arbatov's analyses fit my own reading of the situation. What concerns me really is (?why) the United States does seem to have this stance? How is the Soviet Union, through its policy, going to be able to change the U.S. policy such that they do start talking seriously about the major issues that do face us?

[Arbatov] You know, Mr Hopkins, here is the really serious problem. We tried by all means which are available. First of our examples. We did not explode, for instance, nuclear weapons or any nuclear devices since August last year. But first our, you know, persuasion. And also, but we understand very good. We can do quite a bit in this in persuading American public, if not American President, American politicians, to change their policy. But here everybody has to do it. We cannot do it alone and this accident also in Chernobyl has shown, you know, that if something happens which is even not as much a one single nuclear explosion, and people from Tokyo to Sweden become concerned. And here it goes about nuclear war. So everybody has to be concerned. You can not be a passive bystander and I hope that you Mr Hopkins and everybody else will take part in trying, in this effort to try to persuade the American Government really to go in for peaceful policy.

[McGregor] Dr Arbatov, as you will be aware a major stumbling block to the USSR's peace initiatives being accepted by the Americans is that Americans feel that verification is a problem; and how can they now accept your assurances of verification after the Chernobyl accident and the long period of silence?

[Arbatov] Well, this is just what we are protesting here, because we feel that this Chernobyl accident was taken as a pretext to avoid any serious talks on arms control and disarmament. And this is not right, not correct because at the arms control negotiations all the verification procedures are being negotiated about and they they are absolutely necessary for an agreement, and so it is a pretext for, pretext to mislead people to lead them away from really serious goal, from a goal to avoid a catastrophe which will be millions time worse than Chernobyl -- you know, from nuclear war -- and we consider it to be necessary. And we see such, you know, maneuvering around this, and this is what makes us really very sad about the whole handling of this situation by Western governments and Western press. I think Mr Howe was very correct on it but I do not see many other manifestations of such common sense. I hope they will come. By the way, people will also receive all the information about Chernobyl. You are very quick to make conclusions. This just shows as if some people were already ready, just looking for a pretext, for something to happen just to discredit Soviet Union, to disrupt any amount of credibility of Soviet Union and to make it a bad part, look like a bad part.

[MacGregor] So you think, Dr Arbatov, that by implication the visit of Blix and his colleagues from the International Atomic Energy Agency will be just the beginning of allowing people from outside in to look at Soviet installations?

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[Arbatov] Well, you know, you know there are some things which are not shown by Western companies, for instance, [that] are being considered as commercial secret theirs, and they have commercial reasons. I don't think we have such reasons with our equipment to other countries of this kind, we build in other countries, and there are no secrets here and all of it will be, will own the relevant information which is really relevant, will be published. [sentence as heard] I, by the way, know for sure I have got most credible information I have that read all our information was correct -- that two people lost their lives during the accident, that around 20 people are in critical situation, that many more people than before me were left away from the hospital and now, I think, in the first days about 40 of them and 40 more now. But, of course, this is serious, but this is how it looks. This is how the accident really is and not thousands or hundreds of thousands as was depicted by Western media.

[McGregor] Have you got information about when the accident happened exactly?

[Arbatov] Well, it must be, I don't know. Is there -- would I know that you are interested I would have brought this information. But it must be on late Saturday or Sunday. In the night between Saturday and Sunday, somewhere there, as far as I understand. I promise you for our next meeting to bring you, by minutes and seconds, correct information.

[McGregor] And how many workers were there in the plant, do you know that in [word indistinct]

[Arbatov] I don't know, there were few workers in the plant; of course, you know, it is highly automatized. Work in the -- especially in the evening shift -- there are only people who controlled what the readings have on different pieces of equipment.

[McGregor] But as we learned from Mr (Bozios), it seemed 49,000 people approximately have been evacuated.

[Arbatov] Yes, because we were very cautious, so we evacuated them from several miles around for just in case some radioactive fallout, though there was no explosion there. It was a fire. There was such fire at Britain, there were such fires in the United States, this was worse, I think, but there was no chain reaction, no explosion. So, the danger was for those in immediate vicinity who got really serious radiation and those who suffered radiation, and they are in hospital. As far as people in different villages and small towns, maybe 10 or 12 km from this -- (?a perfect) measures of precaution, because there can be radioactive fallout and we don't want to have it make any risk with these people. But Kiev again, which is less than 100 miles from Chernobyl, is in full order.

[McGregor] But earlier you said, Dr Arbatov, you didn't know what the radiation levels were; now you are saying people suffered serious through radiation.

[Arbatov] We had radiation, you know again, you asked about it like it is a constant figure. It depends on the place. The radiation figure is different. At the reactors there was very high radiation, 100 meters from it was very high radiation. The km from it was a danger not of radiation but of radioactive fallout of this debris, of vapor, or what has risen to high above and then could fall out. And further, let us say, 100 km from it there was no danger at all. It depends also on the direction of the wind, of course.

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[McGregor] Thank you. We moved quite away from Mr Hopkins' question but I thank him for that and we move now to Greenwich here in England not far from London and to David Perkin, and he has a question for you, Dr Arbatov.

[Perkins] Hello, first of all I would like to say that I do not like to indulge in some of the very one-sided questions that often gets from the West. But nevertheless there is something very close to my heart which I think the Soviet Union must face, and that is their frequently brutal treatment of artists whose only real crime is to express their own talent. Now I would like to bring in one example here -- that is of a poet, (Irina Ratistinkaya), whose poems had just been recently published in this country. And for her we had a reading here in London at the poetry study. Now she has been in prison for 3 years now in a 7-year sentence and the charge for her on which she was sentenced was merely the writing and distribution over her book.

[Arbatov] No, it is impossible. It is just impossible. I know. You have very un-dependable sources.

[McGregor] I wonder if I can interrupt because there is a story about this poet in today's OBSERVER Dr Arbatov. (Irina Ratinsinskaya), 32 years old, who is in a labor camp in Maldovia serving 12 years for alleged anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda.

[Arbatov] This is different. This is not distributing...[changes thought] and how many years?

[McGregor] Twelve.

[Arbatov] Twelve years, this must have been a very serious crime. I even do not remember. I think it is not given for a such crimes such high sentence. But I am not sure about this. I will look after it. You know, what can I tell you. I hear this name for the first time. We can speak about human rights. I have a lot to say about Northern Ireland, for instance. Or your ghettos, or your strikers who fought with police yesterday must have been striken against Murdoch, Rupert Murdoch, or something else. I think we should look after all of it. It is very important right of every person, the fate of every person. But again it should not be made a subject of propaganda, unsustained by any evidence, when people just say what they have heard and by hearsay just to create, just to spoil the atmosphere. I do not know about this given case. I will ask about it, about (Ratinsinskaya).

[McGregor] She has been taken up by Ammesty International as one of its prisoners on conscience.

[Arbatov] Well, your Ammesty International was wrong on many occasions and they have not absolutely irrefutable sources.

[McGregor] Will her case be brought before officials in Bonn where of course that Helsinki agreement is being discussed again currently?

[Arbatov] Well, Helsinki agreement does not provide for such cases. She can appeal. She has her right to appeal, just like in your country, there is court procedure here, professional procedure which is open to everybody who is accused by something and she will get attention in court and all organizations which provide...

[McGregor, interrupting] And there, Dr Arbatov, I am afraid time has caught up with us and I thank you, Dr Georgiy Arbatov for joining us today on "It Is Your World." It has been the most illuminating discussion. From all of us here to all of you, good-bye.

Ryzhkov, Ligachev Visit Area

PM041330 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 86 First Edition p 2

[Text] On 2 May, Nikilay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and Yegor Kuzmich Ligachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, visited the Chernobyl AES area.

They acquainted themselves with the situation in the area of the nuclear power station, and with the participation of a governmental commission and of leaders of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and the Ukrainian SSR Government, party and soviet bodies of Kiev oblast and the town of Chernobyl. They also examined the measures being adopted to eliminate the focus of the accident [ochag avarii] at the fourth power-set of the AES, to normalize the situation in the adjacent area, and to render assistance to the local population.

It was noted that work on overcoming the accident and clearing its consequences is being carried out in an organized manner, using the necessary means. Decisions have been adopted on additional measures to speed up the work that is underway.

Comrades Ryzhkov and Ligachev visited populated points where they met working people who had been temporarily evacuated from the AES area and interested themselves in the organization of their way of life, trade and medical service, job-placement, and the work of schools and preschool children's establishments.

Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; Comrade Shcherbina, chairman of the government commission and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Lyashko, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers; and Comrade Revenko, first secretary of the Kiev Obkom, also took part in the trip.

Decontamination Under Way

LD030020 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Reports from the area of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, the site of the recent accident, say the level of radioactivity has lessened considerably. There is no fission reaction and the reactor is choked up. Decontamination of the polluted areas adjoining the power plant is under way. The Chernobyl power plant is situated 130 km north of Kiev, the capital of the Ukraine. All offices and economic facilities in the city and around it are functioning normally. The condition of the atmosphere and the quality of drinking water give no reason for concern.

TV Shows Extent of Damage

LD041811 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 4 May 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Here you can see the area surrounding the Chernobyl nuclear power station. The shots are being taken from a helicopter. [Video shows aerial panorama with buildings and trees that still appear to bear leaves. The buildings are too far away to see in great detail. The pilot of the helicopter is shown not to be wearing a mask of any

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kind] This is the actual station building. As you can see, there is no vast destruction about which the ranks of the Western mass media have not stopped talking. Only the power set is damaged. All the production sites and neighboring buildings as well as the supports for electric power lines are intact. [Camera pans from left to right of station building of which the roof on the right of shot has been blown off. Other buildings and pylons are intact and power lines can be seen stretching between pylons] Special units equipped with modern and effective equipment are carrying out work to clean the polluted areas adjacent to the territory of the station. [Video shows further shots of terrain with trees and bridge. Vehicles can be seen crossing the bridge]

This is the power engineers' settlement and the surrounding area. According to the latest statistics, the radioactivity on the territory of the power station and in the settlement has dropped by between one and a half and two times. [Video of further aerial view of wooded area with road running alongside nearest to camera. A vehicle resembling a minibus can be seen driving along the road. Apartment blocks can be seen on the other side of the wood. The camera crosses the wooded area to give closer view of the housing. Single small vehicle can be seen driving across a square among the apartment blocks. No people or animals are shown]

## MATVEYEV HITS WEST'S STANCE ON ARMS TALKS, CHERNOBYL

PM051619 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Political Observer V. Matveyev article under the "Notes Apropos" rubric: "Decency Is Not Their Rule"]

[Text] Official circles in Washington and London, which are to blame for the fact that the question of the complete cessation of nuclear weapon tests is not being resolved, are these days acting in the unseemly role of instigators of an anti-Soviet ballyhoo in connection with the accident at the Chernobyl AES [Atomic Power Station]. This is no mere coincidence. At the very time when, to a propaganda fanfare, Washington was announcing the President's decision to set up a special group to "study the incident at the Soviet AES," it became known that a device had malfunctioned during the underground detonation of a U.S. nuclear weapon in Nevada on 10 April. The radiation had gotten out of control. British nuclear weapons are also detonated there.

Our country has confirmed its readiness to return at any moment to a joint moratorium with the United States with the provision that the latter does not conduct nuclear tests. Even now, after an 8-month break in nuclear tests in our country, the Soviet Government is in no hurry to resume tests, despite what is happening in Nevada.

Technical progress in the peaceful, civil sphere is not always smooth or even. All incidents along that path serve as a lesson to enable them to be avoided in the future. Mankind has mastered the most complex processes on this path and is undoubtedly capable of also ensuring the safe development of peaceful atomic energy for people's good.

This is what has to be worked at, and not only on the national scale but also on the broad international plane by the collective efforts of states and governments.

But is that also the aim guiding the aforementioned circles in the West?

"We are stepping up the pressure"... That, according to a WASHINGTON POST report on 3 May, is how a White House staffer characterized U.S. official circles' approach to what happened at the Chernobyl AES.

Pressure, coercion, and strong-arm methods... People remain true to form in the centers of power across the ocean. What kind of decency or norms of morality can there be with people who have on their conscience the course of "improving" an already monstrous weapon, which they continue to test contrary to the world community's demands! The "pressure" which the aforementioned White House staffer spoke of is yet another fact demonstrating the ease and cynicism with which official Washington resorts to the methods of "psychological warfare." They claim that they lack "information" even though they must be aware that it takes a certain amount of time [neobkhodimo khotya by minimalnoye vremya] to clarify the facts of what happened. They claim that they are trying to "give assistance" but in fact they are whipping up sentiments hostile to the USSR.

Nor does the conduct of the British Government, which ostentatiously recalled a group of tourists and students from the Soviet Union, look any better. If official London is really so concerned it should turn its gaze toward Nevada and to Las Vegas, which is just a few dozen kilometers from the site of the U.S. nuclear explosions! There can be no doubt that the world public will draw the appropriate conclusions from this unseemly campaign launched by those who would like to make political gain of the most disgraceful kind, since it is a question here of aims and schemes that have nothing to do with concern for the fate of our planet. Such actions, such tactics deserve nothing more than the most resolute castigation.

#### YELTSIN GIVES FRG TV FURTHER DETAILS ON CHERNOBYL

DW051816 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1700 GMT 5 May 86

[Report on interview with Boris Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Politburo, by unidentified correspondent; date and place not given]

[Text] How tight is Chernobyl now? What about safety there? How much radio-activity continues to escape from there?

Yeltsin said there is no longer any nuclear reaction. However, there is certain residue in the immediate environment of the reactor. Every hour some 100 roentgen of radioactive radiation is still emitted into the environment of the spot of the accident, he said.

The radiation that normally exists in nature amounts to 10 microroentgen per hour. Yeltsin continues to state that measures are being taken to decontaminate the soil in a surrounding area of 20-30 km. Life is proceeding normally outside of that zone. The peasants are cultivating their fields; they are not taking any pills.

Asked what happened to the inhabitants of the area directly surrounding Chernobyl, Yeltsin said: All people have been evacuated from that area. Special military units have begun to decontaminate the earth with special equipment. They are gradually approaching the reactor building and, very slowly, the inhabitants will be able to return to that area as well.

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## FRENCH PAPER CITED ON ANTI-SOVIETISM OVER CHERNOBYL

PM031907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Article in L'HUMANITE"]

[Text] The French newspaper L'HUMANITE has sharply criticized the anti-Soviet campaign stirred up by the French mass media in connection with the accident at Chernobyl nuclear power station. The incident at Chernobyl has evoked irrepressible joy among anti-Soviets, the newspaper observes. For them the accident has been a real godsend. For 3 days now the press organs have been vying with each other in describing the "horrors" which are occurring in the Soviet Union. The newspapers, trying to outdo each other, are expatiating on the Soviet Union's "technical backwardness," and on the "barbarity of the system." At the same time, objective French specialists are totally overturning these fabrications. The West is sending up a hue and cry about the "inadequacy of the information" which is forthcoming from the Soviet Union regarding the incident. However, even the most detailed information will not satisfy the press "figures." They preach not the cult of facts but are filled with fierce hatred for socialism. Thus, taking advantage of the occasion, LIBERATION has cast doubt on the whole spectrum of the Soviet Union's proposals on reducing nuclear arms.

## FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT

## PRAVDA Reports Details

PM052051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 May 86 First Edition p 6

[Special correspondents V. Gubarev and M. Odinets report: "The Station and Around It; Our Special Correspondents Report From the Region of the Chernobyl AES"]

[Text] Pripyat looks strange and unusual from the helicopter. Snow-white multistory buildings, broad avenues, parks, stadiums, and playgrounds alongside kindergartens and stores... Just a few days ago 25,000 power workers, building workers, chemical industry workers, and river workers lived and worked here. But now the city is empty. There is not a single person on the streets and no lights in the windows at night. And only occasionally does a special truck appear on the streets -- the radiation monitoring service... Sometimes the quiet of the riverside settlement is broken by the noise of engines -- the next shift being taken to the Atomic Emission Spectroscopy [AES]:. Three AES reactor units need supervision, and specialists are monitoring the station's reactors, which have now been shut down [v rezhim konservatsii].

But the fourth reactor unit...

An explosion blew the roof off the reactor, structures collapsed over it, and a fire broke out. This happened at night...

At the alarm signal from the fourth power unit Lieutenants B. Pravik and V. Kibenok, chiefs of the AES fire crews, quickly roused their firefighters. After the explosion the roof of the machine hall had caught fire, and they focused their efforts on putting out the fire. They fought the fire at a height of 30 meters [ego sbivali na vysote v tridtsat metrov]. The firefighters' boots stuck in the bitumen melted by the high

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temperature and it was difficult to breathe because of the smoke and heat, but the courageous heroes fought bravely. Major Leonid Telyatnikov, who efficiently organized work to put out the fire, set an example of selflessness and of fulfillment of his official duty. Specialists will later note that the firefighters' feat considerably limited the scale of the damage.

Nevertheless, what happened is something that has always been most feared by physicists: The reactor's armor-plated core was exposed. Some radioactivity was released upward and then a fire began inside. Furthermore, it was particularly difficult to extinguish it because neither water nor chemical means could be used -- the high temperature would instantly vaporize them and send them into the atmosphere. A complex and unusually difficult situation had been created.

Let us note straightaway that to the honor of the thousands of people who work at the AES and live alongside it there was no panic, although there were some scaremongers. However, the disaster united people so much that they quickly established order themselves.

As is well known, some foreign agencies and all manner of radio stations tried to instill panic by reporting the deaths of thousands of people, a nuclear explosion, and the general irradiation of virtually all the European part of the country and neighboring countries. And it is here that those reports are being received with surprise, to put it mildly... What can be more shameful than reveling in the disaster that has occurred?

In actual fact measures to ensure the population's safety and monitor events were taken very quickly.

Near the confluence of the Uzh River and the Pripyat River stands the one-story Chernobyl Meteorological Station building. Eight times a day six of its staffers check the air, analyze soil moisture, and observe cloud movements... Early that Saturday morning station chief Z.F. Kordyk herself took down the instrument readings. One apparatus showed increased radioactivity. A sense of alarm gripped Zinaida Fedorovna: Something has gone wrong at the AES, she thought, as she sent the regular telegram with the meter readings to the republic's hydrometeorological center.

But by that time the evacuation of the Chernobyl AES settlement had already begun. It was being conducted in a strict and well-organized way, under the guidance of soviet and party organizations. Suffice it to say that it took just 4 hours to assemble the population of the power station settlement and ship them out. When they learned in Kiev about the disaster on the Pripyat, many people went to their enterprises to offer their assistance even though it was a Saturday. Dozens of drivers from Motor Vehicle Transport Station [ATP] 09124 lined up outside the enterprise before the start of work. After it was announced that work involving the transportation of the population out of the Chernobyl AES zone had to be done, it was proposed that those drivers who did not want to or could not go should take a step forward. Not one of them moved. They took 80 vehicles into the settlement and worked unceasingly. V. Brovarnyy, a Communist and holder of the Order of Labor Glory, Komsomol member B. Levanda, and driver S. Drozduyk, who has submitted his application to join the party -- all of them drivers of Kiev motor vehicle transport organizations -- have earned the gratitude of the AES settlement's population. The tireless work of M. Sapiton, chief of the Pripyat ATP 31015, merits all respect.

Tens of thousands of residents were evacuated from the area of the AES within a short space of time. They were transported to rayons neighboring Chernobylskiy Rayon, where accommodation, domestic and trade services, and medical services were arranged for them. G. Goncharuk, a secretary of Ivankovskiy Party Raykom, told us that the evacuees had met everywhere with concern and heartfelt sympathy. In the village of Blidcha, Anastasiya Yakovlevna Leshchenko, a pensioner with a family of 5, took in 10 people from Chernobyl. I. Kovalenko, a member of the "Radyanska Ukraina" Kolkhoz from this same village, gave shelter to seven people. The residents of Ivankovskiy Rayon are sharing everything with their neighbors, helping them to get through a difficult time.

The villages of Borodyanskiy Rayon accepted more than 5,000 Chernobyl evacuees. Everywhere the people have been accommodated solicitously and have been provided with essentials. The allocation principle is thus: The collective of a Chernobylskiy Rayon farm is being housed in its entirety in a Borodyanskiy Rayon farm. For example, the "Komsomolets Polesya" Kolkhoz has been temporarily accommodated on the "Zarya" Kolkhoz in the village of Zagaltsy. The Chernobyl residents have been received compassionately by the "Maydanovka" Sovkhoz, the "Peremoga" Kolkhoz, and all the remaining farms. People are being allocated accommodation in the apartments of village soviet deputies. These latter are fixing up the children in schools; the children of the new arrivals are being taught in the first shift, while the local schoolchildren are attending the second shift. The evacuees are assisting the local residents with the farm work. Moreover, Borodyanskiy Rayon is carrying out its corn and flax sowing without falling behind schedule; the farmstead workers have made up the slight lag that had occurred, and now the stockraisers here are ahead of schedule compared to this time last year.

Kiev's doctors responded solicitously to the misfortune which has occurred in the Chernobyl region. On that last Saturday in April many of them were at their own city hospitals and polyclinics in order to offer their personal assistance to the casualties. Doctors at the city's Oktyabrskaya Hospital N. Putseva, L. Dubinskaya, and L. Sirotinskaya effectively and swiftly established their own section at the site of the calamity.

The medical workers of the 25th hospital deserve to be spoken well of. Many of them left Kiev regardless [v chem byli], with time only to say: "Tell my family and friends I will be back soon." We have been told that V. Melnik, a doctor, and V. Kiselev and A. Novikov, doctor's assistants, deserve the kindest words for their selfless labor on Chernobyl territory...

Despite all the complexity of the situation prevailing in connection with the accident at the fourth power unit in the AES settlement and the nearby villages, order prevailed throughout and continues to prevail. This has been maintained above all by the population itself and the Komsomol volunteers. Traffic movement along the roads has also proceeded and continues to proceed in a strict and organized way. V. Kucherenko and A. Stelmakh, workers in the AES settlement's militia department, have been operating efficiently and promptly in the difficult situation. The republic Ministry of Internal Affairs has rated highly the courage and bravery of staffers in the Polesskiy, Chernobylskiy, and Ivankovskiy Rayon militia departments.

Work to neutralize [po likvidatsii] the accident is now continuing at the AES. Shifts headed by Brois Baranov, Vladimir Ignatenko, Nikolay Bekeshko, and Gennadiy Dik are working on the cooling and shutting down of reactor units one, two, and three [dlya obespecheniya paskholazhivaniya blokov Nos 1, 2, 3 i ikh konservatsii], and also on liquidating the consequences of the accident at reactor unit No four. The shift responsible for thermal and underground infrastructures [smena teplovykh i podzemnykh



kommunkatsiy] and its chief, Nikolay Primak, are working in the most difficult conditions. True courage and heroism is being shown by Vladimir Kozlikin and Vladimir Ivanchik, fitters from the fitters shop, and Nikolay Gritsenko, senior foreman in the electrical shop in charge of restoring the electrical supply circuit.

It is now the second week since the accident. The situation remains complex. The main thing, however, is that the situation is being monitored [kontrolirovatsya] not only near the AES but in neighboring regions. The level of radiation has decreased. Careful monitoring [kontrol] of the environment is being carried out in Kiev, Chernigov, and other major cities and smaller settlements. Additional measures to eliminate the effects of the accident have been taken.

#### Council of Ministers Statement

LD051555 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1527 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] From the USSR Council of Ministers: A complex of measures for removing the consequences of the accident continued to be implemented at the Chernobyl AES on 4 May.

Decontamination of the territory around the fourth set of the AES is being carried out. The discharge of radioactive substances continues to decrease. Work has been set in motion to erect dykes along the Pripet River near the AES in order to prevent the possibility of its being polluted.

The radiation situation on the territories of the Ukraine and Belorussia is stabilizing, with a trend toward improvement. Necessary health and hygiene, and treatment and preventative measures are being carried out in these areas. The population that has been evacuated from a 30-km zone around the AES is being temporarily provided with work at other enterprises, construction sites, kolkhozes, and sovkhoses.

#### IAEA Director Arrives in Moscow

LD051407 Moscow TASS in English 1359 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 5 TASS -- Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Hans Blix arrived today in Moscow at the Soviet Government's invitation.

He was met at the airport by Deputy Chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Utilisation of Atomic Energy B.A. Semenov, other officials.

#### Kovalev Meets With IAEA Director

LD061037 Moscow TASS in English 1019 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 6 TASS -- A.G. Kovalev, a first deputy foreign minister of the USSR, received in the Soviet Foreign Ministry today Hans Blix, director-general of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Taking part in the conversation, which was of a businesslike nature, also were L.V. Konstantinov of the USSR, a deputy director-general of the IAEA, Morris Rosen of the United States, director of the Nuclear Safety Department of the IAEA, and V.F. Petrovskiy, a member of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Collegium.

U.S. Radiology Expert Arrives

PM051409 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 May 86 Morning Edition p 2

[Text] In connection with the accident at the Chernobyl atomic power station, expressions of sympathy and offers of help addressed to the Soviet Government are being received from foreign governments, various organizations, private companies, and individual citizens.

TASS is authorized to announce that the Soviet Government expresses its genuine gratitude to all who have expressed their sympathy, their due understanding of what happened, and have offered their assistance and help. At the present time, the main demands arising in eliminating the consequences of the accident are being satisfied by our own capabilities. Naturally, when assistance offered with good intentions may turn out to be useful, it will be accepted with gratitude. In particular, the famous U.S. specialist on radiology, Dr R. Gale has already arrived in the Soviet Union for consultations. The general director of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) H. Blix is arriving in Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

It must be regretted, however, that against this broad background of sympathy and understanding, certain circles are attempting to use what has happened for unseemly political purposes. Rumors and fabrications running counter to the elementary norms of morality have been put into propaganda circulation. For example, fables are being put out about thousands killed, panic among the population, and so forth. The people engaged in this are chiefly those who cannot accept the very spirit of trust and detente and for whom the whipping up of enmity between peoples is a customary affair. Every normal person knows that gloating at other people's misfortunes is an unseemly business.

As far as the Chernobyl accident is concerned, work is continuing at the station and in the surrounding area to put right its consequences and to give aid to those who suffered.

The operational staff at the station are reliably monitoring the condition of the three other reactor installations, which have been shut down, and the reactor cooling systems.

Cleanup Work Continuing

LD051729 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 5 May 86

[From the "News and Views" program]

[Excerpts] We start the issue with a report about the situation in the area of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant where an accident with one nuclear reactor occurred several days ago.

Work continues on the site of the plant, situated 130 km north of Kiev, to eliminate the consequences of the accident. The Soviet national television network carried a report from the area. The sequences were shot from a helicopter. One could clearly see that the plant building was only slightly damaged. Only one of the plant's four generator units had been affected. All the production buildings and the settlements of the plant workers, along with other residents who have been evacuated, as well as the power transmission lines, are intact. Traffic continues along a nearby highway.

Specialized units are clearing the polluted sites next to the plant's territory. On 2 May a tour of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant area was made by the Soviet Prime Minister Nikolay Ryzhkov and a Central Committee secretary of the Communist Party, Yegor Ligachev. It was noted that the work to remove the consequences of the accident is well organized. A decision was taken on additional measures to speed up the work. According to the latest data the level of radiation at the power plant and near it has dropped from one-third to one-half of what it was.

The Soviet Government has been getting from abroad, from various organizations, private companies and individuals, expressions of sympathy and offers of help.

The Soviet Government has informed a number of neighboring European states and international organizations of the scale of the accident and of the work to remove its aftereffects. Specialists, including Western ones, speak positively about the actions taken by the Soviet salvage services to localize the source of radioactive contamination. People understand that this is a misfortune, the first of its kind in the entire more than 30-year-old record of operation of nuclear power plants in the Soviet Union.

Yes indeed, tales about the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant are spread by those who do not accept the very spirit of trust and easing of tension, who regard inciting enmity among the nations as something routine.

#### TV Interviews Kievans

LD051917 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1700 GMT on 5 May 1986 in its "Vremya" newscast carries a report by Mikhail Krutov and unidentified special correspondents on life during and following the Chernobyl incident.

The "Vremya" anchorman begins by saying: "Our special correspondents report from areas in the Ukraine and in Belorussia situated near Chernobyl.

"In the south of Gomel Oblast between the Dnepr and Pripet Rivers, basic field work has been completed and potato planting is now under way on the last hectares." A video report from a state farm on front-ranking sovkhoz shows potato planting operations. As video shows cows grazing, the announcer continues: "The task is being set to produce great quantities of milk at this very time."

A video report follows from Vatutin Sovkhoz, 40 km north of Kiev in Uzhgorodskiy Rayon, which supplies Kiev with milk and vegetables. "On the farm, on the plantations, and in the fields, just everywhere today we saw normal working. The farm is going along in its normal labor rhythm. The only thing unusual is perhaps the radioactivity and chemical monitoring stations. They are constantly monitoring the environment and all the produce that is being dispatched to the consumers. And so far there has been nothing in excess of the permitted norms registered," -- says the correspondent, as video shows people picking what looks like spring onions, then a man with a Geiger counter checking boxes of spring onions.

The report continues with a video interview of the farm director who says that everyone is working in shock fashion and dispatching lots of vegetables to Kiev. He continues: "Everyone understands the need to work very well right now in order for everyone at his work place to show models of shock labor. The point is that of course we all understand that the accident that took place at Chernobyl AES has caused losses to the state, and so our task now is to make up for these losses."

Aleksandr Krutov then begins his video report from the streets of Kiev, where people are shown comporting themselves in the usual way:

"Our television crew came to Kiev this morning early. We have called during the day at many places, enterprises, and institutes. We have traveled on buses and on the Kiev subway. Those in charge of the Velogonka Mira Bicycle race invited us to look at the course. The Velogonka Mira bike race opens tomorrow, as you know, and goes on in Kiev for 4 days. The four stages will be held here. "We have talked to many people. Well, what impression have we received? The mood I would say is calm and normal. What is more, let us ask the people here themselves. Excuse me. We have a question for you. We are from the "Vremya" program. How was your day at work today?"

A young man says, "I had a good day at work. We just got on with our work."

Krutov asks what the young man thinks about Western rumors of panic in Kiev. He replies that all is calm and "there is no panic." A woman in the background agrees that all is calm and people are at work as usual.

Krutov stops another passerby saying: "Excuse me please. Can I ask you a question. Voices in the West are going on and on interminably about panic in Kiev, in your oblast here."

The man replies: "You know there is probably no panic, but we are worried about it too."

Krutov next stops a young couple with a young child in a stroller. The woman says that she works in a kindergarten. Krutov asks her: "Tell me please, What sort of mood are you in?"

The woman replies: "A wonderful mood, We like Kiev very much, We are not from around here actually. We are having a walk around and looking at the squares. We are just passing through and we really like Kiev."

Krutov goes on to interview a group of bus drivers on the street:

[Krutov] I am from the "Vremya" program. How was your first day back at work after the holiday?

[Bus driver] Well, we all had to work over the holiday to evacuate people from the area around Pripet and Chernobyl. We worked on transporting people out, on evacuating them. In particular we drove people to the Borodyanskiy Rayon. The organization of the transport was, you could say, well organized. It has to be said that the general management of our transport was not even disrupted.

[Krutov] You are a bus driver?

[Bus driver] Yes I am. I am chief of a (?bus convoy). And yes indeed, everything was well organized in our area. The drivers showed great patriotism with regard to the local population. What was it like on site? Well there was no panic. All was very well organized.

[Krutov] The Western mass media say there were thousands killed there.

[Another bus driver] No, that is completely not so. Utterly wrong. As a driver I took part literally from the first days of the evacuation of people from the town of Pripet. And that is completely all wrong. All was very organized at a very high level and all the drivers understood perfectly well the task they faced. And all was done at the highest standard to get all the people out.

The first driver then concludes by saying we must all campaign for peace and disarmament and stop arms from going into space.

#### Kiev Student Gives Assurances

LD022123 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 2 May 86

[Report by correspondent A. Guretskiy with remarks by Kiev student K. Amadou, identified by caption -- date and place not given; recorded]

[Text] Spring and the May holidays add their usual concerns to this busy international rail line, giving people a good reception and creating the best possible conditions for their journey. As we know, there are five all-union tourist itineraries which run through the border town of Brest and its hero-fortress. [video shows the railway station at Brest; view of the outside of the building; station platforms and tracks]

A train has arrived from Kiev. Its passengers include a group of students from Mali who are completing their studies at the faculty of international relations and international law at the University of Kiev. They are on vacation until 6 May and they have decided to make a trip to Berlin. [video shows more scenes in the station; passers-by in city streets]

[Amadou] We live in Kiev and feel nothing. People here are living normally and there is nothing dreadful. We are leaving now but will be back soon. All the things they are saying are lies, that is what I think. [video shows students speaking to Guretskiy out-of-doors]

#### Tourists Complain at Evacuation

LD021921 Moscow Television Service Service in Russian 1430 GMT 2 May 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; interviewed tourists speak in English with superimposed Russian translation throughout]

[Text] The Western mass information media are spreading slanderous fabrications concerning the accident at the Chernobyl AES.

[Correspondent] I had a meeting with British tourists outside the Rossiya Hotel during the festive merrymaking. Jim Tweedle, a railway dispatcher from Glasgow, and Ian Smith, a Devon businessman, were on a tour around our country, that was organized by the Thomson Holidays tourist company. They say that their group, which comprised 17 persons, visited Leningrad. Then they visited Novosibirsk and Irkutsk and spent several days at Baykal.

[Jim Tweedle] We had a very fine and pleasant trip, a trip that none of us will forget. Everything was wonderful until we were brought back to Moscow yesterday.

[Correspondent] I asked them the reason for their unexpected return.

[Ian Smith] Suddenly an official representative of Thomson Holidays told us that an atomic explosion has allegedly taken place in the Soviet Union. The city of Kiev has been evacuated. Many people have died and thousands have been injured. We were also told that our lives are in danger and that we must immediately leave Moscow.

[Correspondent] That is not true. The situation in Kiev is normal. People there are also celebrating May Day, just as they are in Moscow.

[Ian Smith] I do not know exactly, but we have been told that special aircraft have been flown here from Britain in order to urgently evacuate British citizens from Moscow and Leningrad.

[Correspondent] What is your view of this?

[Jim Tweedle] I am very grieved. We all are very grieved that we have to leave Moscow. Thousands of Muscovites have now come out into the streets and are celebrating May Day. We can see that there is no danger, as attempts have been made to make us believe.

[Ian Smith] I also asked the Thomson Holiday representatives about this but they were unable to give me a sensible explanation. One gains the impression that it is only Thomson Holidays that is suddenly so concerned and has been exaggerating all this.

[Correspondent] I see, it is a provocation.

[Ian Smith] I am convinced of it.

[Correspondent] The fact that the order to urgently leave our country is dictated by no means out of concern for their health was understood too by many of these foreign tourists, students, and postgraduates who have been urgently dispatched to Sheremetyevo. However, efforts were made to convince them otherwise. [video shows clothes being measured for radioactivity at entrance to aircraft]

There you see how clothes are being demonstratively measured for radioactivity at the entrance to the British aircraft. We were not allowed to take pictures in the aircraft itself. Those who insisted on giving interviews to Soviet television were, of course, allowed to leave the aircraft, but they had to emerge without their shoes on. The fact is that they had been insistently requested to take off their own clothes, and in their place they had been given these suits, thereby creating, by their appearance alone, a sensation when incidentally they descend the aircraft steps in London.

[Unidentified interviewee] I had been studying Slavonic languages in Minsk.

[Correspondent] Why are you leaving?

[Unidentified interviewee] Our embassy has insisted on it, indeed insisted very emphatically.

[Second unidentified interviewee] I have been studying in Kiev. I believe that the accident is being used by the Western press for unseemly ends. All this has very quickly been transformed into plain political propaganda. We are regretful and very ashamed in front of our Soviet friends. I like your country, which I have already visited on five occasions, and I do not want these events to be used to worsen East-West relations.

[Third unidentified interviewee] I was also engaged in research work in Kiev. I objected sharply to the departure. I would like to be in Kiev. Our Soviet friends would not have allowed a threat to our health to be created, or, incidentally, a threat to the health of their children. The children would have been taken away from Kiev if there had been the slightest danger. This is an example of how Western propaganda functions. It was reported that 2,000 people were killed at the AES -- 2,000 and not 2 as was actually the case. [video shows another young lady being interviewed, but an official, presumably British, holds up his indicate that the interviews are at an end]

[Correspondent] As you see, we did not manage to finish our talk, although we were outside the British aircraft.

Foreigners Bemoan Departure

LD022042 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 2 May 86

[Identity of speakers not given]

[Text] Now as you may have heard in the news, the Soviet Union has already officially denied rumors spread by some Western news agencies about the aftermath of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, but even despite these denials the authorities in some Western countries have obliged their citizens -- tourists, students and teachers -- to leave the Soviet Union. We now bring you the recording of interviews with some of these citizens:

[Begin recording] [first woman] I wanted to stay until the last moment. The whole thing is very, very sad. I had difficulty making the decision whether or leave or to stay. These two were very...

[First man, interrupting] I have been studying at a language institute in Minsk, the town of Minsk in Belorussia.

[Reporter] And now you are just in a short time leaving us, yes?

[First man] Yes, we are leaving for England.

[Reporter] What is the reason?

[First man] The reason is that our embassy have asked us to come out.

[Second woman] I come from Kiev where I was also on a language course. It was, I feel it was exploited by the Western press.

[Reporter] Why?

[Second woman] Well, because it became very quickly a political propaganda and we are all very sad to leave. I am ashamed what is done to our Soviet friends, because they have done, you know the utmost to welcome us. I have a great respect for this country, I have been five times in the Soviet Union. I hope this is not going to jeopardize the relationship between East and West.

[Third woman] I didn't want to leave Kiev at all in the first place, I wish I was there now, and I voted very strongly against leaving. I believe that our Soviet hosts are

very concerned about our health and I know that you love your children very much and that if there was any danger to health the children would have been evacuated from Kiev. I know that some Western sources apparently indicated that 2,000 people had died in the accident, which we know was...

[Reporter, interrupting] They were Soviets.

[Third woman] Soviets, and there were 2, not 2,000.

[Fourth woman] Because the information from the West was very distressing, but I just don't know where the truth.

[sentence as heard] [end recording]

#### Muscovites View Western Reaction

LD031755 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 3 May 86

[G. Sedov report from the "Vremya" newcast; persons interviewed in Moscow street identified from captions]

[Text] Moscow. A usual picture of the capital's streets on nonworking days. Today there are more pedestrians on the streets than vehicles. People are not hurrying anywhere, they are enjoying the spring air and the sunshine; they are sharing impressions and discussing the news. One such item of news is the events at the Chernobyl AES and the feeling of bitterness brought about by the unseemly row created by Western propaganda in this connection.

[F.A. Shvets] Of course the reaction is surprising. There was the recent case of the Challenger spacecraft: what grief was felt by our people. Well, the reaction of the United States and its Western allies in connection with the accident at the Chernobyl atomic power station is no doubt what one would expect: When politicians proceed from the position of the worse things are the better they are, then no doubt it would be foolish to expect anything else from them.

[Pensioner A.G. Gaplyuk] Well, an accident, a misfortune, but not on the scale for them to whip up and provoke there. As for the foreigners, yesterday on television we saw that they also expressed the opinion of our Soviet people, they also understand that this is a provocation, that this is being whipped up in order to aggravate relations.

[Military officer V.I. Borodach] In general the imperialists always want to find any grounds for distorting even facts in their own interests with the object of subsequently justifying their drive into space, of taking nuclear weapons out there, and of justifying precisely that new level in their desire for nuclear arms -- the new aspect regarding space is what I have in mind. And that is all.

#### Kiev Radiation Level 'Low'

AU021551 Paris AFP in English 1542 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Moscow, May 2 (AFP) -- According to counts taken Wednesday, radioactivity levels were low in Kiev, the Soviet Union's third largest city and the closest to the disabled Chernobyl nuclear plant, Western experts said here Friday, quoting data relayed to foreign envoys by Soviet officials.

The experts said the level for the Ukrainian provincial capital of 80 micro-roentgens per hour reported by Soviet Atomic Energy Minister Andronik Petrosyants was "weak".



They note, however, that favorable winds had blown most possible fallout away from Kiev, which is 133 kilometers (83 miles) from Chernobyl.

The British and Finnish ambassadors and the French and Austrian charges d'affaires here were summoned to the Foreign Ministry Wednesday evening, and the Dutch ambassador on Thursday.

Petrosyants: 'Severe Blow'

AU021621 Paris AFP in English 1617 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Moscow, May 2 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union's nuclear energy chief, speaking to Western diplomats, has implicitly acknowledged that last weekend's accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station in the Ukraine was the worst civilian nuclear mishap in history, reliable sources said here Friday.

Andronik Petrosyants, president of the Atomic Energy Ministry, was quoted by the sources as having said the accident was a "severe blow to the peaceful exploitation of nuclear energy, not only in the USSR, but in the world"

Mr. Petrosyants was one of three Soviet officials who briefed three ambassadors and two charges d'affaires at the Soviet Foreign Ministry Wednesday Thursday.

He confirmed that a meltdown had taken place in the core of the Chernobyl reactor, and said a "protection zone" 30 km (20 miles) in radius had been set up around the plant.

Reassuring the diplomats of the safety of their citizens in the USSR, Mr. Petrosyants also expressed satisfaction that Soviet experts had managed to control the graphite fire in the plant without foreign assistance, the sources said.

#### KIEV PAPER OUTLINES CONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS AT CHERNOBYL

LDO40508 Kiev LITERATURNA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 27 Mar 86 p 1

[Pripyat resident Lyubov Kovalevska article: "The Decisions of the 27th Congress Being Put Into Action -- It Is No Private Matter"]

[Excerpts] Outlining on the basis of comprehensive substantiation the strategy for its economic policy, the 27th CPSU Congress also worked out specific, real steps for the move to an economy with a higher level of organization and efficiency, comprehensive development of productive forces, mature socialist relations, and a well-organized system of management; it pointed to ways of implementing this strategy, the main one of which is reconstruction of the national economy on the basis of scientific-technical progress.

The nuclear power industry is developing particularly rapidly in the Ukraine: In 1984, the capacity of the Chernobyl AES was already 4 million kw; moreover, bringing the power sets up to design capacity was being carried out ahead of schedule [prychomu vvedennya enerhoblokiv na proyektну potuzhnist zdiysnyvalosya ranishe ustanovlennoho stoku]. All this enabled the Chernobyl AES to rank among the most progressive and powerful nuclear power stations in the USSR and to make a great contribution to the

power supply in the entire southwestern area of the country. Apart from this, since September 1980, power from the Chernobyl AES has been supplied to CEMA member-countries. Since the station was commissioned, nearly 150,000 million kwh of electricity have been generated.

Work on increasing capacities at the Chernobyl AES is continuing. Work is under way on construction of the third phase, containing the fifth and sixth power sets, which should be put into operation in 1986 and 1988. With the commissioning of these power sets, the station's capacity will reach 6 million kw and it will become the most powerful in the world.

Over the 15 years of construction at the Chernobyl AES, a builders collective has been formed. It includes highly qualified workers who have been through formal training in building power projects in various parts of the country and gained great experience during the construction of the 4 million-kw power sets. During this work, quite a lot of new and progressive factors have emerged. A strong body of technical engineering workers has been formed. The successes of the builders, assembly workers, technicians, and designers have been rewarded with high-level government awards.

Now, against the background of these achievements, the delay in construction of the fifth power set is particularly noticeable. The plans and specifications for building and assembly work in 1985 have not been fulfilled. Is this slump a coincidence? Of course not, but it is not enough to give such a simple answer either. Let us not assume the task of making a profound analysis of the conditions and consequences of the collective's work, but dwell instead on the main factors, which are characteristic of many construction sites in the country.

The building site should be an uninterrupted production line of work on the basis of the strictest adherence to correct building techniques. This is precisely what is lacking. The problems of the first set were passed onto the second, from the second to the third and so on, but together with this, they expanded, "became overgrown" with a huge number of unsolved problems.

At first these problems were discussed with interest, with firm self-confidence, then they aroused indignation and later, desperation was also added to this: "How long, they said, are we going to go on talking about one and the same thing, and what is the use of all this talking?..."

As for the fifth set...the time allocated for its construction was reduced from 3 years to 2 and building work began in 1985 with minimal supplies. Added to this change in work schedule and also tightening up of plans which were already tight, it turned out [i ushchilnennya vlasnykh i bez toho napruzhenykh planiv] that no one was ready -- not the designers, the suppliers, nor the builders themselves, whose resources are naturally not infinite. But the directing bodies, sometimes even for objective reasons, without increasing the strength of the building organization, hasten to impose an unrealistic program, which is not backed up by resources and this then leads to disorganization of building work and often to the collapse of the plan. The late release of design and costing documentation by the "S. Ya. Zhuk" Gidroproyekt Institute did not allow effective planning of distribution of orders for prefabricated reinforced concrete and metal structures. The main bulk, let us say, of the latter were ordered in the fourth quarter and this led, in turn, to a disruption in supplies. The consequence of this was then lack of rhythm in the work of teams and stoppages. It was a vicious circle. The structures only reached assembly organizations in October-November, but the subdivisions were by then unable to do anything with them.

The low quality of the design and costing documentation, which unfortunately is a common phenomenon, caused additional labor costs and called for reworking and great material and moral efforts.

Lack of organization weakened not only discipline, but also the responsibility of each and everyone for the overall result of work. The impossibility, or even unwillingness, of technical engineering workers to organize the teams' work lowered the level of exactingness. "Fatigue" started to be felt, wear and tear of equipment, machinery and mechanisms, lack of tools, instruments, and so on. In a word, all the shortcomings in the building process, which are unfortunately typical, became acute and apparent.

There is yet another problem, a considerably more serious one. Due to the unscrupulousness of the factory-producer, the customer cannot rid himself of defective material and of disruptions in supply. Thus, in 1985, 45,500 cubic meters of prefabricated reinforced concrete were ordered, 3,200 were missing, and out of the 42,300 cubic meters received, 6,000 were faulty. Thus the reinforced concrete is there, but it cannot be assembled.

I do not wish to suggest that the factory-producers do not have problems of their own and complications, nor do I want to pose as a teacher. All the same, I consider it to be an abnormal situation when contract obligations are constantly violated. In the "forefront" here is the "Dneprenergostroyprom" Association, which last year undersupplied by 800 cubic meters of water-cooling tower structures, the "Severenergostroyprom" Association, which failed to supply more than 150 cubic meters of wall panels for the machine hall and the "Lvovenergostroyprom" Association, which did not supply more than 300 cubic meters of concrete slabs and pumping channels.

Equally "helpful" to the builders of the Chernobyl AES last year were the suppliers of metal structures, who undersupplied by 2,358 tons, and what was delivered was largely faulty. This included 326 tons of fissure sealant for the nuclear fuel waste depository, which arrived in a defective state from the Volzhskiy metal works. The same works was partially responsible for defects in the manufacture of girders for the machine hall. The Kashira Metal Works sent nearly 220 tons of faulty columns for its assembly.

The technical inspectorate (the department which monitors quality of supply and work) has accumulated mountains of documents for designating the value of additional labor costs and deducting this from the value of shoddy structures. And spoilage has to be paid for, and paid for over decades.

Citing these facts, I would like to draw attention to the inadmissibility of defects in the construction of nuclear power stations and power projects in general, where the strength of every structure must conform to a certain standard. Every cubic meter of reinforced concrete must be a guarantee of reliability, and thus of safety. The main factor governing everyone involved in the construction of power projects must be, above all, his conscience. I am convinced that any person with a conscience finds defects unacceptable, because this is degrading to him.

It is offensive and insulting to the worker to have to correct mistakes made by others, because this shows, above all, a lack of respect for him. An absurd situation arises: The structure has arrived, but it is of no use for assembly, and there will be no other. Just how much self-control, sharp wittedness, strength, and nervous energy is required from the builder to finally put a structure like this in order?

Among the shoddy producers one frequently encounters the Pridneprovskiy Works of the "Soyuzatomenergostroyprom" Association which is the main supplier of ferruginous ferro-concrete for the Chernobyl AES. As to contractual discipline, it does not stand up to any criticism. Out of the ordered 11,500 cubic meters last year only 10,300 cubic meters were received, nearly 1,000 cubic meters of which were parts of the frame of the main premises. However, no changes for the better have occurred in the current year: During the January-February period the shortfall amounted to 500 cubic meters. The "Soyuzatomenergostroyprom" Association has not only failed to make good last year's shortfall amounting to 3,200 cubic meters, but during the 2 months this year added to it another 2,000 cubic meters out of the 12,300 cubic meters supplied, 5,000 cubic meters arrived in a dismantled state.

A similar situation prevails where metal structures are concerned: The shortfall amounts to 2,436 tons. If we are to look for the concrete culprits, then we have to name the Kiev Works of Experimental Structures (744 tons), the already familiar Volzhskiy Works (698 tons), the Kurakhovskiy Works (477 tons) and the Donetsk Works (182 tons).

The building of the social-cultural sector is being slowed down by the Novovoronezhskiy Works: Out of the 530 cubic meters of ferruginous ferro-concrete ordered it underdelivered 380 tons, over a half!

#### FOREIGN MINISTRY HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON CHERNOBYL

##### Officials Comment

LDO62143 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1755 GMT 6 May 86

[Press conference at USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 6 May on accident at Chernobyl AES, moderated by Yu. Gremitsikh, with B.Y. Shcherbina, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the government commission; A.G. Kovalev, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR; A.M. Petrosyants, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Utilization of Atomic Energy; Y.S. Sedunov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control; Y.I. Vorobyev, first deputy USSR minister of health; Yemelyanov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and deputy director of the Scientific Research and Design Institute of Power Engineering — recorded]

[Text] [Kovalev] What happened in Chernobyl is a calamity [beda], but lessons can be drawn not only from achievements but also from tragedies. We are not the first to suffer from an accident at a nuclear power station. Similar cases have occurred in other countries too. What happened in Chernobyl confirms again how cautious one must be in dealing with nuclear energy. In this case, we are dealing with the peaceful use of nuclear energy, with a controlled nuclear unit. But the energy of the atom is also the basis for nuclear weapons; it is specially intended for massive strikes, for destruction. If it were to be put into use, it would be uncontrollable.

In the statement issued by the leaders of the seven developed countries at their conference in Tokyo, they touched upon the subject of nuclear safety. As well as making statements, which are of an objective and generally positive nature, they are directing a reproach at us regarding the information we are presenting. This reproach is totally unacceptable. As soon as any reliable data appeared, they were immediately reported. As soon as the facts became clear at the site, about the real state of affairs, we started to report, and we report nearly every day. We do not indulge in guesswork. We rely on the facts and data provided by the best specialists and instruments.

Our authoritative and competent representatives present at the press conference will talk about this.

I would also like to note in passing, not by way of reproach but for the sake of truthfulness, that when an accident took place in the United States in 1979, the U.S. side did not sort out the causes of what had happened at once by any means. It submitted information to the U.S. Senate after 10 days and to the IAEA after almost 2 months. Our approach, the Soviet approach, lies in ensuring that the information is responsible, objective, trustworthy, balanced, or to put it in one word — honest.

[Shcherbina] Comrades, ladies and gentlemen. We have come from the place around which passions are raging today. You know about what has happened at Chernobyl from the reports of the Council of Ministers and from TASS. What did happen there?

On April 26th, at 0123, during a planned shut-down of the set [blok] and at a power level of 200 megawatts thermal, there was an accident at the fourth set of Chernobyl AES with partial destruction of the core of the reactor and an escape of fission fragments outside the limits of the station. The criticality of the reactor was lost at this time. In connection with what has taken place, the Council of Ministers formed a government commission to take steps to make good the accident and to find out the reasons for what happened. The commission includes eminent scientists, leaders, and specialists from ministries and departments. Literally in a few hours the members of the commission were in the locality [na meste].

Everyone naturally is interested in why this happened. Only scientific and engineering investigation can answer this. Preliminary results now make it possible to conjecture that the most probable thing is that there was an accident in the reactor. Taking into account that the design and structural solutions correspond fully to the norms of both our country and generally accepted international practice, and that the quality of the manufacture, the installation and acceptance of equipment was properly checked, the cause of the accident could be the consequence of the coincidence of several exceptionally unlikely and therefore unforeseen failures. The activity of the staff on duty is also being analyzed carefully.

Hurry and haste in drawing conclusions in any matter, not just this one, are inappropriate. The commission has not completed its investigations. Its report has not been submitted. It is not all simple in a matter such as this. Time is needed, and a careful account. There must be no mistake, we cannot err. The price of such a conclusion is too high. I think that the majority will understand us, and for those who are programmed for prejudice and ill will — for those it is all the same, one stereotype. White is black. They invented raging fires, thousands of victims, total destruction of the station. Now, when it is known that the entire station is intact except for the fourth set, it is simply exaggerating [zhivopisat] to say that it is now a wasteland without people. I can report that today there are 150 people on duty at the sets, on duty round-the-clock. Incidentally, work is also under way in the lower zone of the fourth reactor.

They have reached it. Shielding [zashchita] is being constructed from various materials — sand, clay, boron, metals, lead — in order to curtail radioactive escape over the core: its upper part is already covered with more than 4,000 metric tons of these protective materials. As a result of the measures that have been adopted, the radiation situation in the Chernobyl area is normalizing; over the past 24 hours the level has come down even further. According to the results of systematic monitoring of the radioactive contamination of places on the territory of the Ukraine, Belorussia, and Moldavia, the radiation level has not exceeded radiation safety norms established by the IAEA and the USSR Ministry of Health. An increased level of radiation has been noted on the territory immediately adjacent to the

accident site, where the maximum radiation level has now reached 10-15 milliroentgen per hour. According to data compiled for 5 May, the level of radiation in these areas [as heard] has fallen two- to threefold, including in the power workers' settlement. The highest radiation—there was observed on 27 April. Water facilities and the Kiev reservoir are being monitored regularly. The concentration of radioactive substances here also presents no danger.

As a result of the accident at the station, 2 persons died and over 100 people received radiation damage [radiatsionnoye porazheniye]. During the night of 26-27 April they were all taken to Moscow and given essential medical assistance; that assistance continues to be given. Some of them are in a serious condition. I want to mention with satisfaction that Professor Gale and Professor Tarasaki, who have arrived from the United States, are helping Moscow specialists.

In order to ensure the safety of residents in areas adjoining the station, the entire population of the danger area was evacuated. Verification was carried out in a very precise and well-organized manner. As regards the moving of people from the 30-km zone, the population is being given essential assistance — medical, material, and job placement in the new places where they have settled.

A decision has been adopted on raising the rates of pay [tarifnykh stavok] for workers in these areas. Provision of aid to families in need — clothing and other daily requirements — is being given free of charge.

In the areas of Ukraine and Belorussia, which have not been evacuated, work is proceeding in agriculture, at enterprises, and at all organizations. Those to whom has fallen the difficult job of dealing with the accident, carrying out decontamination work, and returning the areas to normal life, are conducting themselves in a courageous and well-organized way.

Naturally, the question arises: Can it be that some people are trying to use the Chernobyl situation to strengthen their future position in the arms race and to distract the attention of the people from vitally important issues, from the issues of the threat of nuclear war and the program put forward by the USSR for the total destruction of nuclear weapons by 2000? We should think hard about this. Banning all nuclear tests would be an important step on the road to the attainment of this aim. In Mikhail Sergeevich Gorbachev's recent reply to a message from the leaders of six states, the Soviet Union's readiness was stressed for the conclusion of the relevant agreements. Without in any way belittling the seriousness of what has happened at the Chernobyl station, we stand against political speculation and the desire to undermine the positive international interest in Soviet peace initiatives.

[Gremitskikh] I'll begin the written questions. Correspondents from the newspaper *MLADEN FRONT* of the CSSR, the Japanese newspaper *YOMIURI*, the ASSOCIATED PRESS agency, and many others ask: What is meant by the reactor being in a shot-down condition? Many journalists are interested in whether the emission of radioactive substances has stopped. Over to Comrade Yemelyanov, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences.

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[Yemelyanov] The reactor being in a shut-down condition means that the chain-reaction fission has been stopped. This happened automatically in the damage-control shielding when the reactor was at a minimal power level — which you were told about — of 200 megawatts. The reactor is still in that condition. Thus, naturally, there are now no emissions of radioactivity connected with the chain-reaction fission. There are none; there is only emission of radioactivity through radioactive fission fragments which accumulated in the process of the present work and which became partially unsealed.

[Gremitskikh] Michael Davidov, correspondent from the U.S. newspaper *PEOPLE'S DAILY WORLD* asks: What are rayon leaders doing, what measures have they taken, to reduce to a minimum the effect of this accident? How quickly was work organized to clear it up, and what was done with regard to medical aid?

[Shcherbina] When the radiation situation became dangerous, buses with escorts were sent to every house and to every doorway, with the result that from 1400 on the 27th to 1620, everyone was taken out of the town. There remained only an insignificant proportion of the necessary workers to service and maintain the viability of the town itself — municipal workers, communications workers, and certain others. As for the provision of medical aid, the commission adopted measures to mobilize medical workers, first and foremost from Ukrainian organizations in the town and oblast of Kiev. In those places where people had been evacuated, additional medical points were organized, medical services were organized, the collection of blood, and the provision of iodine preparations for the population. This is exactly what happened.

[Gremitskikh] Another group of questions which have come in from the GDR Magazine *NEUE BERLINER ILLUSTRIERTE*, the ASSOCIATED PRESS agency, a number of Japanese journalists, the television companies CBS of the United States, ARD of the FRG, the NOVOSTI press agency, and others deals with the nature of the radiation injuries and the methods of treating the victims. Comrade Vorobyev has agreed to answer these questions.

[Vorobyev] The press, the Western press, is reporting the most varied figures for injuries and deaths among our Soviet people. They cite figures of up to several thousands contaminated. I say again that only two were people killed. One of these died from heat burns: the burns covered 80 percent of his body, but in spite of all the measures that were taken, he died. These burns were absolutely huge. And the other person died from injuries incurred from things falling on him. Those are the two people who died [pogibli] in the first 24 hours after the accident. A mere 204 people were taken to hospital after being diagnosed with radiation sickness — 204 people, that is with varying degrees of contamination with [word indistinct] radiation. There are three groups of contamination: slight, medium, and severe. Of these 204 people, 18 people were diagnosed as having a severe degree of contamination. All 204 were taken immediately [svoevremennno] to the very best, qualified clinics in the Soviet Union, and they are being given every possible kind of help — including using bone marrow. All types of antibiotics are being used, everything possible which exists at the present time is at our disposal for giving help.

I must say there has also been a question about whether the Soviet Union accepted help from foreign states. I would like to point out with satisfaction that Professor Gale from the United States has arrived in the Soviet Union and is giving consultative help. He is a great expert in the field of bone marrow transplantation. We hope that Professor Gale, apart from his own experience, will be able to give other help to the victims, including a number of medicines.

A second well-known scientist, immunologist Professor Terasaki, arrived from the United States on 5 May, also to give consultative help in treating the victims.

[Unidentified journalist] *NEPSZABADSAG*, Hungary. I would like to ask: What consequences have there been in neighboring countries from the accident; for example, with us in Hungary?

[Gremitskikh] Similar questions are also asked by journalists of the ASSOCIATED PRESS agency, Danish television, and several other journalists. They are interested in the opinion of Soviet specialists on the question: Is there any kind of danger to the population of other countries as a result of the accident at the Chernobyl AES? Evidently this is one for Comrade Sedunov.

[Sedunov] The following can be said about this: In our opinion, there was no direct threat to the population either of our areas which are far enough away from the site of emission, or of foreign countries.

Certainly, the relevant services registered a rise in the natural background radiation. This is also noted by our radiation service. Because of the meteorological conditions in the first few days after the accident, such a result did take place successively in a northern direction, then in a northwestern direction, then westward, then southward, and this gave rise to a situation where signs of enhanced radiation coming in waves were noticed successively in various foreign countries.

Up to 1 May, for example, an enhanced level of radiation was noted in the Polish People's Republic. After 2 May this enhanced level was noted in the territory of Romania. We consider that his emission was shortlived; it was insignificant, not high. The raising of the level in the areas contiguous to the bordering territory shows that in comparison with the background the rise was about fivefold. That is, here the average background radiation amounts to about 100 milliroentgens an hour.

[Gremitskikh] A large group of questions deal with the problem of the safety of Soviet nuclear power stations. This is asked by Japanese journalists, from *YOMIURI* in particular, the correspondent of Finnish television, and many others.

[Petrosyants] The scientific and technical standard of work connected with nuclear power engineering in the Soviet Union, the plans for nuclear power stations and atomic reactors are at a very good technical level. In addition, for a number of individual units and items, they are superior to foreign ones.

Yes, an accident happened. A large accident, an unusual one, one out of the ordinary. But it must not be forgotten that in the Soviet Union there are 41 atomic power units. They have been working

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now for 30 years, or even a bit more. Incidentally, conventional, classical power engineering has been in use in the world for about 130-140 years. So nuclear power is a young technology. In spite of this, it has nevertheless managed to become reliable and confident, and it works like this quite within the norms of safety and reliability.

The accident at Chernobyl AES confirms yet again that indeed there might be individual instances leading to such unpleasant consequences. But to assert, or to think, or to declare that nuclear power in the Soviet Union is worse than that abroad is incorrect, to say the least.

But this is technology. The technology is young, the technology is very critical [ostraya], very complex, and, I would say, in a number of questions it is problematic.

To speak of foreign countries, I will give you some examples. In Britain, at Windscale, in October 1957, there was an accident at an industrial gas graphite reactor for the production of plutonium — plutonium for nuclear arms. The accident happened as a result of an uncontrolled fission of energy. The reactor core overheated and the graphite caught fire.

The fire at the reactor lasted more than 2 days. There was an emission of radioactive fission products into the environment. Incidentally, there was a large quantity of radioactive iodine, as has been reported here, in the active core among other things. And it must be noted that the radioactive cloud from this phenomenon, from this accident, was detected in both the FRG and Norway.

A second example: In Idaho, United States, on 3 January 1961, an accident happened at the boiling water reactor SE-1. The level of radioactivity increased as a result of a sudden withdrawal of a regulating rod which, incidentally, happened during the maintenance procedure. This was the fault of the personnel. And this increase in radioactivity caused a sharp increase in power and, again, considerable melting of the core. An emission of active materials into the reactor hall and the environment took place. And, by the way, the accident caused the death of personnel at the station. One more example which you know well: At the Three Mile Island nuclear power station in the United States in 1979. A major accident happened there, and the world was agitated. And one can give a number of additional examples. This is new technology and science which, unfortunately, also in some cases requires sacrifices.

[Gremitskikh] *STERN* magazine correspondent (Frederics), and (Nicholas Danilow), correspondent of the *U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT* magazine, ask first: What was the highest

level of radiation recorded in the USSR on 26 April in Chernobyl, Kiev, Gomel, Minsk, and Moscow? And second: What was the maximum radioactivity in a radius of 30 km from Chernobyl AES, and what is the radioactivity in this region now? I think Comrade Sedunov, yes? Please!

[Sedunov] Esteemed comrades. As far as the concrete maximum radiation levels connected with the 26 April accident are concerned, first of all I would like to say that in Moscow no change in the natural background radiation level has taken place. In Chernobyl the level rose to 15 milliroentgen an hour. And as the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers has said already, it has currently dropped threefold. In Kiev, the level at the moment of emission was at the natural background level [na urovne fona] and only 3 days ago, apparently because of the southerly wind direction, the level there changed substantially and is now 0.2 milliroentgen an hour. In Minsk, there was no substantial increase over the natural background level. In Gomel, the situation is approximately similar to the situation in Kiev.

[Gremitskikh] AP, *STERN* magazine, and Japanese journalists ask: How do Soviet experts view the problem of using nuclear energy in light of the Chernobyl AES accident? Is not the conclusion that the scale of using it should be reduced?

[Shcherbina] Nuclear power production will continue to develop — and develop throughout the world at a high rate. In the Basic Guidelines for the development of the country's national economy approved by the 27th party congress — many of you, of course, have read these materials — we are required to put into use in this 5-year plan period power capacities of the order of 40 millions [as heard] at nuclear power stations which means that nuclear power production industry will not be stopped. Nuclear power production will develop, and it is necessary to undertake all the new measures, probably, additional, some new additional scientific ideas and designs will appear, in order to provide more reliability so that no chance happening puts these reactors into an emergency situation.

[Gremitskikh] And here is a question to the press section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Correspondent (Martin) of the *GLOBE AND MAIL* asks: In 1979, during a similar accident in the United States, correspondents had an opportunity to visit the scene of the accident. Why do you not organize a similar trip now? If you have nothing to conceal about the accident, why do you keep it a secret?

On behalf of the press department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, I can tell you that we will consider the possibility of organizing such trip. And, of course, you must understand that if the trip does take place, the group will not be too large.

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## Further Remarks

LD061838 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1440 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] A news conference for Soviet and foreign journalists was held in Moscow today at the USSR Foreign Ministry press center in connection with the accident at Chernobyl nuclear power station. Comrade Kovalev, USSR first deputy foreign minister, addressed those assembled. He said in part:

[Begin Kovalev recording] As you know, reports are being published regularly on behalf of the USSR Council of Ministers; they contain reliable information. A few days ago the Chernobyl nuclear power station region was visited by Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Yegor Kuzmich Ligachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. With the participation of the governmental commission, the leadership of the Communist Party and the government of the Ukraine, and local leaders, they reviewed measures being taken to eliminate the consequences of the accident and for helping the population.

Today, at this press conference, in addition to data which has already been published, we wish to present to you information first hand, as they say. Before handing over to Boris Yevdokimovich Shcherbina — as has already been announced, he is also chairman of the governmental commission in connection with the accident at Chernobyl nuclear power station — I would like to draw your attention to two or three general aspects.

The USSR expresses sincere gratitude to the governments, public organizations, and individual citizens who manifested or expressed sympathy in connection with what happened at Chernobyl nuclear power station. We accept with gratitude the help that is offered with good intentions, and which might prove useful. On the other hand, the conjectures and fables which are being heaped up around the Chernobyl accident, and which pollute the information environment, have a perfectly obvious and at the same time political and hostile underlying cause — an underlying cause which is hostile to the USSR and to our people. Of course, what happened in Chernobyl is a calamity [beda], but lessons can be drawn not only from achievements but also from tragedies. We are not the first to suffer from an accident at a nuclear power station. Similar cases have occurred in other countries, too. What happened in Chernobyl confirms once again how cautious one must be in dealing with nuclear energy. In this case we are dealing with the peaceful use of nuclear energy, with a controlled nuclear unit. But the energy of the atom is also the basis for nuclear weapons; it is specially intended for massive strikes, for destruction. If it were to be put into use, it would be uncontrollable.

In the statement issued by the Tokyo conference of leaders of the seven developed countries, they touched upon the subject of nuclear safety. Making statements, which on the surface appear to be of an objective and generally positive nature, they direct reproach at us regarding the information we are presenting. This reproach is totally unacceptable. As soon as any reliable data appeared, they were immediately reported. As soon as the facts became clear at the site, about the real state of affairs, we started

to report, and we report nearly every day. We do not indulge in guesswork. We rely on the facts and data provided by the best specialists and instruments.

I should also like to note in passing, not by way of reproach but for the sake of truthfulness, that when an accident took place in the United States in 1979, the U.S. side did not immediately identify the causes of what had happened. It submitted information to the U.S. Senate after 10 days and to the IAEA — the International Atomic Energy Agency — after almost 2 months.

Our approach, the Soviet approach, lies in ensuring that the information is responsible, objective, trustworthy, balanced, or to put it in one word — honest. The experience of the last few days has revealed something very unsightly, and that is that this latest hysteria is being organized and directed from one center — the United States — and obviously in accordance with the same old scenario.

It is not at all a matter of the accident at the nuclear power station; it concerns something completely different. Certain militaristic circles feel that they are on shaky ground. It is shaky because world public opinion is decisively calling for an end to nuclear tests and for eliminating nuclear weaponry altogether. That is, it is calling for precisely that which the Soviet Union is putting forward. Such are, to put it plainly, the real motive forces behind the stream of lies being issued forth, the forgeries and garbled facts. All this is being done by those who would like to destroy international trust and now allow a return to detente, to complicate international cooperation in every possible way.

The lessons to be drawn from what has happened confirm again and again the main conclusion: Governments and peoples, all mankind, have no right to forget what terrible danger lies in nuclear weaponry. This is why it is so important to multiply the efforts of all countries and peoples for an immediate cessation of all nuclear tests and to embark finally upon reduction, and then total elimination, of nuclear weaponry. This is precisely the aim of the Soviet initiatives put forward by Mikhail Sergeevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in the statement of 15 January this year, and confirmed and developed from the rostrum of the 27th CPSU Congress. [end recording]

Comrade Shcherbina, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the governmental commission, then spoke.

[Begin Shcherbina recording] You know about what happened at Chernobyl from the Council of Ministers and TASS reports. Just what happened there?

On 26 April at 0123, during a planned shut-down of the set [blok] and at a power level of 200 megawatts thermal, there was an accident at the fourth set of Chernobyl nuclear power station, with partial destruction of the operational area of the reactor and



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an escape of fission fragments outside the limits of the station. The criticality of the reactor was lost at this time.

In connection with what happened, the Council of Ministers formed a government commission to take measures to make good the accident and to discover the reasons for what happened. The commission includes eminent scientists, leaders, specialists from ministries and departments. Literally in a few hours, the members of the commission were in the locality [na meste] and chemical protection units arrived there with additional protection forces.

Taking circumstances into account, the scientists and specialists worked out specific measures and began to put them into practice. The necessary amount of various equipment, helicopters, and material were deployed to the Chernobyl area. Accident repair work is now being carried out at the station. The first, second, and third sets have been put on standby. After what took place, they were all operating. Round-the-clock monitoring of their status and activity [deyatelnost] is being carried out. The third set, situated next to the damaged set, of course requires careful technical examination before start-up. As for the first two sets they are ready to produce power at any time.

Everyone, of course, is interested in why this happened. Only scientific and engineering investigation can give the answer to this. Preliminary results make it possible today to conjecture that most probably there was a chemical explosion in the reactor. Taking into account that the design and structural solutions correspond fully to the norms of both our country and generally accepted international practice, and that the quality and the (?administration) of the installation and receipt of equipment was properly checked, the cause of the accident would be the consequence of the coincidence of several exceptionally unlikely, and therefore unforeseen, failures. The activity of the staff on duty is also being analyzed carefully.

The accident in Chernobyl has stressed once again that the problem of safety is very important for everyone. Hurry and haste in any matter, let alone this, are not compatible. When it is known that the whole station is intact except for the fourth set, it is simply exaggeration to say that it is now a wasteland without people. I can report that today there are 150 people on duty at the sets, on duty round-the-clock. Work is also under way, furthermore, in the lower zone of the fourth reactor. A barrier [Zashchita] is being constructed from various materials — sand, clay, boron, metal, lead — in order to curtail radioactive escape over the operational area: Its upper part is already covered with more than 4,000 metric tons of these protective materials.

As a result of the measures that have been adopted, the radiation situation in the Chernobyl area is normalizing; over the past 24 hours the level has come down even further. According to the results of systematic monitoring of the radioactive contamination of places on the territory of the Ukraine, Belorussia, and Moldavia, the level of radiation has not exceeded the norm of radiation safety established by the IAEA and the USSR Ministry of Health. According to data compiled for 5 May the level of radiation in these areas has fallen two- to threefold, including in the power workers' settlement. The highest radiation there was observed on 27 April. Regular monitoring of water facilities and

the Kiev reservoir is under way. The concentration of radioactive substances here also presents no danger.

As a result of the accident at the station, two persons died and over 100 people received radiation damage [radiatsionnoye porazheniye]. During the early hours of 27 April they were all taken to Moscow, where essential medical assistance was given them; that assistance continues to be given. Some of them are in serious condition. I want to mention with satisfaction that Professor Gale and Professor Tarasaki, who have arrived from the United States, are helping Moscow specialists.

For the purpose of ensuring the safety of residents in areas adjoining the station, the whole population of the danger area was evacuated. Verification was carried out in a very precise and well-organized manner. As regards the moving of people from the 30-kilometer zone, the population is being given essential assistance — medical, material, and job placement in the new places where they have settled.

In those areas of Ukraine and Belorussia which have not been evacuated, work is proceeding in agriculture, at enterprises, and at all organizations. Those to whom has fallen the tough job of dealing with the accident, carrying out decontamination work, and returning the areas to normal life are conducting themselves in a courageous and well-organized manner. I wholly share the fully understandable unease over the consequences of the accident, and I value highly the expressions of sympathy offered us.

At the same time, we are bound to remark — and here I am endorsing what has been said by Comrade Kovalev — that in the West, and this includes some government circles, attempts are being made to use Chernobyl to undermine trust and cooperation. The most common complaint by far has been the reproach that we have not been prompt enough with information. But let us be realistic. Literally a few hours after it happened came the government decision to set up a commission. More than half the members of the commission were at that time in different parts of the Soviet Union, thousands of kilometers apart. And yet we arrived there and got down to work on the same day. We certainly had one or two things to sort out, to sort out in depth, to get to the bottom of what had happened. Immediate assessments had to be made, and we were on the spot where this had happened: It was not as though we were viewing the situation from afar. Therefore, when it was reported to the government on 28 April, governments of other countries were given all possible information at that time about what had happened. Therefore, government announcements have been published almost every day and, as has been said, IAEA Director General Mr Blix, has now arrived in the country. We have nothing to hide. All work will be carried out to give the final conclusions, and in keeping with our being a member of the IAEA, all the necessary information connected with this will be submitted according to the established procedures.

Today, one can convince oneself yet again how various information organs try to misinform the public. Western propagandists, as it were, strive to give the impression that they cover this matter objectively, but in essence they are blackening the USSR, crudely ignoring the information provided by the Soviet side. Attempts to make use of the Chernobyl nuclear power station

accident for selfish political aims fundamentally contradict the interests of cooperation in the matter of resolving the urgent problems facing mankind in the use of nuclear energy. Naturally, the question arises, can it be that some people are trying to use the Chernobyl situation to strengthen their future position in the arms race and to distract the attention of the people from vitally

important questions — from the questions of the threat of nuclear war, from programs put forward by the USSR for the total elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000. [end recording]

The participants in the press conference replied to many questions from journalists.

#### Kovalev on Danger of Nuclear Energy

LD061329 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1242 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 6 May (TASS) — The entire course of events in connection with the accident at the Chernobyl atomic power station and the measures to eliminate its consequences emphasize with a new and special strength the quality of the Soviet political and state system — its sense of responsibility, a responsibility for the life and health both of Soviet people and also of foreign citizens present in our country — stated Anatoliy Kovalev, USSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs, at a press conference which took place here today for Soviet and foreign journalists.

Of course, he continued, what happened at Chernobyl is a misfortune. But lessons are drawn not just from achievements, but from tragedies, too. We were not the first to suffer from an accident at an atomic power station. Similar incidents have taken place in other countries, too. What happened in Chernobyl confirms once again the caution that has to be shown in handling nuclear energy. In this case, the representative of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs stressed, it is a question of the peaceful use of atomic energy, of a controlled nuclear unit. But

the energy of the atom has also been incorporated in nuclear weapons, it is specially destined for a mass strike, for destruction. Once it has been set in motion it becomes uncontrolled.

The lessons of what has happened, the USSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs said, confirm again and again the main conclusion: Governments, peoples, all of mankind has no right to forget the terrible danger that is inherent in nuclear weapons. That is why it is so important to multiply the efforts of all countries and peoples for the urgent halting of all nuclear tests and for ultimately embarking upon the reduction of nuclear weapons, going so far as its complete elimination. The Soviet initiatives, which were put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his statement of 15 January of this year and which were confirmed and developed from the platform of the 27th CPSU Congress are directed toward precisely this. And precisely these goals are served, too, by the proposals and deep and wide international monitoring, including on-site inspection.

#### Media Reaction to Conference Noted

LD071023 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0230 GMT 7 May 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Oleg Brinov]

[Text] The attention of the foreign mass media has been attracted by the press conference held in Moscow on issues connected with the accident at the Chernobyl AES. The progressive press notes that the press conference was a logical continuation of the policy of providing the public with a wide range of information on this event. It supplemented the reports regularly published in the USSR and contained detailed, reliable information.

Citing the speech made at the press conference by Comrade Kovalev, USSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs, REUTER picks out his words expressing the USSR's sincere gratitude to governments, public organizations, and individual citizens who have expressed their sympathy about the accident.

In the commentaries one's attention is drawn to the speaker's words to the effect that on the other hand the political backdrop to the event, obviously hostile to the Soviet Union, contains conjecture and fabrications which dominate this event. This latest hysteria is organized and directed from one center, from the United States, according to the same old scenario, BTA reports, quoting the press conference. And it is not about the AES

accident at all. Some militarist circles feel that under pressure from world public opinion the ground is shaking beneath their feet. This is because world public opinion is decisively demanding an end to nuclear tests and the elimination of nuclear weapons — a position supported by the Soviet Union. This, ADN points out, is the real motive force behind the torrents of lies covering the pages of some of the Western press.

News agencies draw attention to Comrade Kovalev's view that the lessons of what has happened yet again support the fundamental conclusion that governments, peoples, and all mankind have no right to forget how terrible is the threat inherent in nuclear weapons. This is why it is so important to intensify the efforts of all countries and peoples toward an immediate end to all nuclear tests, and ultimately to embark upon reducing and then totally eliminating nuclear weapons. The USSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs said that this is the aim of the Soviet initiatives proposed in the 15 January statement made by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and confirmed and developed from the 27th CPSU Congress platform.

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## PRAVDA'S ZHUKOV ON U.S. REACTION TO CHERNOBYL

PMO61436 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 May 86 First Edition p 4

[Article by PRAVDA Political Observer Yuriy Zhukov: "Accidentally Dropping the Mask. Who Is Fueling the Anti-Soviet Ballyhoo and Why"]

[Text] In recent months the world public has been viewing the current U.S. Administration's blatantly provocative foreign policy escapades with understandable concern. The United States leaps at any excuse to heat up further an already tense situation, sow distrust and discord among the peoples, and poison the political climate.

And the purpose of it all is to divert attention from the criminal, aggressive actions of the United States, like the recent bombing of Libya and the undeclared wars against Afghanistan, Angola, and Nicaragua, to justify the intensification of the arms race, the continuation of nuclear tests, and the refusal to accept the Soviet peace initiatives.

The other day the escalation of these provocative actions reached a new peak. The U.S. state apparatus and the news media which do its bidding put out some fabrications about the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl AES. These fabrications are at odds with fundamental moral norms. The purpose of the new anti-Soviet campaign is to further fuel distrust of and enmity toward the Soviet Union. Everyone knows that vigorous steps were immediately taken to eliminate the consequences of the Chernobyl accident and to aid the victims. As required, the Soviet Union informed the leaders of many countries of what had happened at Chernobyl. The USSR representative at the United Nations, addressing a plenary session of the General Assembly, talked about the work being done to eliminate the consequences of the accident.

UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar expressed satisfaction that the situation at the Chernobyl AES was under control. Many governments, organizations, and private citizens in various countries offered the USSR words of sympathy and the Soviet Government expressed sincere gratitude for them. The vigorous, selfless actions of Soviet bodies and specialists have won the respect of those who appreciate the significance of these actions.

It was only senior figures in Washington and in the capitals of some other NATO states who immediately latched on to the news of the Chernobyl accident in order to exploit it for their own hostile political ends. The fueling of hysteria and panic began. Cock-and-bull stories were concocted about "thousands of dead" and about the possibility of the population of Western Europe and, in all likelihood, the United States being affected by radioactivity. Prompted by Washington's special propaganda services, the West European gutter press started concocting fabrications, each one more awful than the one before. Expert panic-mongers began the forced evacuation of Western students, specialists, and tourists from the USSR, even if they were in Siberia.

Soviet citizens were able to see on television angry, protesting tourists literally being herded onto aircraft that had been specially sent to collect them, made to change into clothes provided

by the authorities, and subjected to special checks which invariably showed, as one might have expected, that they had not been affected by any radiation while in the USSR.

The organizers of the new campaign of provocation are stepping up the pressure on the U.S. NATO allies, demanding that they stop buying foodstuffs from the socialist countries and prohibit their citizens from going there.

There is more in the same vein. Washington has been at pains to undermine trust in the Soviet proposals aimed at eliminating nuclear weapons. Again it has put forward the false thesis that there can be no agreement with the USSR on this since effective verification [kontrol] of observance of agreements would be impossible because U.S. reconnaissance satellites and other facilities set up for observation purposes failed to register... the Chernobyl accident, *THE NEW YORK TIMES* wrote. (Pentagon spokesman R. Sims said that Washington learned of the accident from a Soviet Government communique, although, as he put it, "our reconnaissance operation is splendid." A statement by U.S. Vice President Bush himself was in the same vein.) Finally, it got to the point where the Chernobyl accident came under special scrutiny at the meeting of the heads of the seven major capitalist powers in Tokyo — the U.S. side used the topic in order somehow to play down the friction between the allies as a result of increasing contradictions in the economic sphere and the U.S. aggression against Libya.

But the dense cloud of dust whipped up by certain Western politicians and propagandists has begun to settle. On the evening of 1 May U.S. and West European television companies were forced to show pictures received from Kiev and Minsk, which up to that point had been described as cities allegedly affected by the aftermath of the Chernobyl accident. Stunned Americans saw the festive mass demonstration taking place there.

CBS reported: "People in Moscow are dumbfounded, wondering why there is so much fuss about this in the West." Another company — ABC — reported that "the Soviet authorities are still allowing Western tourists to visit Kiev, which is 80 miles from the scene of the nuclear accident," although the U.S. Administration is telling people to refrain from making trips there and to the USSR in general.

*THE NEW YORK TIMES* published a report from Warsaw that a radiation specialist who had been rushed in from the United States carried out measurements in the U.S. Embassy living quarters and in U.S. diplomats' apartments and was forced to state that he had "found nothing untoward." And so on and so forth...

The sensation grew. The French television company TF-1 said that Western news media (they alone?!), "endeavoring to present their own version of the 'news,' were helping to fuel anti-Sovietism in the West." U.S. reporters dashed for clarification to the special interdepartmental group set up on instructions from the U.S. President "to examine questions connected with the accident at the Chernobyl AES." L. Thomas, administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, was thrown to the wolves and found himself in a difficult situation. He was forced to state that "this incident poses no threat to the health of Americans." And later he had to admit, albeit with reservations, that the "casualty figures reported by the Soviet side may (!) be true." Having received clarification which basically demolished the version fed to them by the administration, the U.S. journalists angrily told Thomas that the U.S. Government had "drawn irresponsible conclusions" in its assessment of the Chernobyl accident. Suddenly realizing his mistake, the agency administrator rejected the journalists' assessment, but once something has been said it cannot be unsaid.

White House and State Department spokesmen had to heat up the unappetizing broth of Washington lies again and again, reiterating old fabrications which had already been exposed. In that way the "chronic liars," as late U.S. President Roosevelt called these experts at dirty work, began to lose their masks.

The ballyhoo over the events in Chernobyl had an effect that Washington had not bargained for: It made Americans look around and ask themselves — but what is the situation here, at U.S. nuclear power stations? There emerged a truly alarming picture which the authorities had carefully concealed. The first to sound the alarm was Senator Glenn. He made available a

confidential, unpublished report by the Congress General Accounting Office showing that from 1971 through 1984 there were 151 accidents at nuclear power stations in 14 countries, the term accident signifying, according to Glenn, a "significant discharge of radioactive material or cases of radioactivity affecting people" and a "considerable deterioration of safety systems." Many of these accidents occurred in the United States, but they chose to keep quiet about them, stating that U.S. equipment precludes the possibility of such "incidents."

But even this information paled beside a report circulated by the U.S. "Public Citizen" organization whose authors, as has already been reported in *PRAVDA*, demonstrated that there have been around 20,000 "incidents and faults" since 1979 at U.S. nuclear power stations alone, and the number is rapidly growing.

So the unsavory ballyhoo kicked up by Washington over the accident at the Soviet nuclear power station has rebounded on the organizers of this disgraceful campaign. Soviet people do not gloat over failures and accidents at U.S. nuclear power stations. They appreciate that the development of nuclear energy is comparatively new, difficult, unexplored territory. It requires businesslike cooperation among scientists, specialists, and engineers in all countries.

It is high time those who in their blind anti-Sovietism and anticommunism are quick to use any excuse to speculate on someone else's misfortune realized that in a civilized society such unsavory escapades can only arouse the condemnation they deserve.

ZHOLKVER: U.S. PUBLICITY DISTRACTS FROM DISARMAMENT

LD061934 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 6 May 86

[Commentary by Political Observer Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] The newspapers, radio, and television in a number of Western countries, primarily in the USA, are continuing a noisy campaign concerning the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station.

I will point out first of all that accidents at nuclear power stations, unfortunately, occur not too rarely and happen in many countries. Thus, for example, according to data that were disclosed in the U.S. Congress recently, between 1971 and 1984 151 accidents took place at nuclear power stations in 14 countries.

Incidentally, the greatest number of dangerous incidents was recorded last year in the United States itself, where so-called major faults were recorded at one in 10 nuclear power stations. At the end of March, a serious incident took place at a British nuclear power station in Kent. But this became known only in an incidental publication in the London paper the *OBSERVER* last

Sunday. Another British paper, *THE GUARDIAN*, remarked in this connection that this accident is far from being the only one that has occurred at British nuclear fuel processing plants; in particular, *THE GUARDIAN* recalled that as a result of the catastrophe at the Sellafield nuclear plant, 13 people died.

Bearing in mind that nuclear power engineering is still a little known and difficult thing, it would seem that such accidents should not arouse delight in the misfortune of others. Nor should it in this case. Current statements by certain high-ranking American officials, however paradoxical it may seem, are full of undisguised feelings of malevolence. The desire to avoid a response to the demand of world opinion to support Soviet proposals on nuclear disarmament comes through fairly transparently. That is why anti-Soviet hysteria is going full steam ahead here, and people in the West are being scared by "radioactive winds from the Soviet Union."

True, those who understand a little bit about these things do not support the panic-mongers. Thomas, a director of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, for example, acknowledged that reports from the European countries indicate a low level of radiation, and that there is no threat to the health of Americans.

Incidentally, if one is talking about a threat, not just to Americans but to all mankind, then, as noted at the press conference in Moscow today, it is linked above all with the nuclear arms race. The reason for this most dangerous race is

sufficiently well known. It is Washington's refusal to accept the Soviet proposals on nuclear disarmament, and, first and foremost, ending nuclear weapons tests.

So I cannot but agree with the West Berlin paper *DIE WAHR HEIT* when it writes: Those who are now attacking the disaster at Chernobyl AES and at the same time saying nothing about the catastrophic consequences of the military use of nuclear power are just hypocrites.

WEST SAID TO MAKE FALSE REPORTS, HIDE OWN INCIDENTS

LD052326 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1830 GMT 5 May 86

[Announcer-read report from "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] The attention of overseas mass media has been attracted by the TASS report in connection with the accident at the Chernobyl atomic power station. In essence, the commentaries amount to this: that work to get rid of the consequences of this accident and to give assistance to its victims continues at the station itself and in the surrounding locality. Neither has it escaped foreign observers that the Soviet Government expressed sincere gratitude to all those who expressed their sympathy and understanding of what has happened and who offered assistance and cooperation. Certain circles in the West, however, continue to gloat over someone else's misfortune, which is in itself an unworthy thing to do.

The screaming headlines that have appeared on the front pages of bourgeois U.S., British, and other Western newspapers are intended to deceive public opinion and not to report actual facts, the Portuguese *DIARIO* writes today. Thoroughly false assertions about the number of accident victims have been dictated by a clear intention to play up to reactionary forces in their dirty game directed against Soviet society and its achievements. Completely groundless, too, are the statements made by some western figures about the lack of sufficient information from the Soviet Government, the Portuguese newspaper continues. Reports from

Moscow have given an extremely clear picture of the accident itself and the measures being taken to eliminate its consequences, *DIARIO* notes.

I would like to draw your attention to yet another aspect of the noisy campaign in the West. The accident at the Chernobyl AES is deliberately being blown up in Washington, London, and other Western capitals, but, at the same time, they are deliberately keeping quiet about similar incidents in their own countries. Last year, the greatest number of dangerous incidents took place at atomic power stations in the United States since the major accident at the Three Mile Island atomic power station near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in 1979. This was the conclusion reached by Markey, a member of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, on the basis of an analysis of the annual report of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, which was presented to Congress. The report stresses that major incidents or faults were recorded at one-tenth of all atomic power stations in the United States last year. Even if one takes into account the fact that the federal authorities are inclined to play down the seriousness of accidents that take place at atomic power stations, the data that have been given are evidence of violations of safety techniques and give rise to alarm, Markey stressed.

UK REACTION TO CHERNOBYL TERMED 'SENSATIONALISM'

PM061456 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 7 May 86 p 9

[APN and LITERATURNAYA GAZETA correspondent Viktor Orlik dispatch under the rubric "How Anti-Sovietism Is Produced": "For the Sake of Sensationalism"]

[Text] London — It is quite possible that some of the British students who flew into London from Kiev and Minsk at the request of their government following the Chernobyl AES accident may have heaved a sigh of relief on their return home. According to a report by *THE GUARDIAN*, however, many of them are indignant at being sent home. They suspect that the Western mass news media exaggerated the danger caused by the accident. They accuse the Western press of wishing to gain political advantage from events in Chernobyl.

Indeed, the false, biased, and totally unfounded reports which flooded the local newspapers cannot be described as anything but an attempt to take advantage of other people's misfortunes. They started by citing data obtained via a U.S. spy satellite to the effect that many thousands of people had died, that an explosion had allegedly occurred at a second reactor, and that there was an increasing leak of radioactive elements into the atmosphere and a deadly danger threatening the USSR's neighbors to the west and northwest. Later, when none of this was confirmed, they were forced to admit reluctantly that these data were "incorrect" and to retract the reports.

The Chernobyl accident caused mainly a flood of speculation instead of sympathy for the victims among the local press and right-wing political circles. The mass news media, blowing up the consequences of the accident beyond the limits of credibility,

attempted to discredit the Soviet program for the utilization of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, to generate political mistrust in the USSR as a partner in nuclear disarmament talks, to divert the world public's attention from the aggressive U.S. policy, and to reduce the intensity of anti-American feelings in Europe and the world. The desire to cause economic damage to the USSR and the socialist countries exporting certain foodstuffs to West Europe was by no means their least consideration. It is easy to understand that this pushes up the prices of commodities produced by Western corporations. According to newspaper reports, grain, livestock, and sugar prices have already shot up in the market.

As regards the radiation which was used to frighten residents in Scandinavian countries, according to the *FINANCIAL TIMES*, Gunnar Bengtsson, director of the Swedish National Radiation Protection Institute, has declared that the level of radiation there now is not at all dangerous to people's health.

Official announcements and reports presented to Western representatives in Moscow and other countries contained all the necessary information about the occurrence. But the Western mass news media needed sensational, "terrifying" news. This is why they resorted to the tested method of concocting it, sacrificing objectivity for the sake of traditional and vulgar anti-Sovietism.

'POLITICAL EXPEDIENCE' BEHIND WEST'S REACTION

LD961451 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 5 May 86

[Commentary by Vladimir Pozner]

[Text] This past Sunday two American friends of mine who have Soviet wives told me about the frantic calls they have been getting from home. Their mothers, it seemed, were almost basket cases. They'd been getting all this news — and I put that word in quotes — about the Chernobyl atomic power station accident, and they were convinced of several things. First that the radiation was worse than Hiroshima and Nagasaki combined, second that at least 25,000 people were already dead, third that the whole European territory of the USSR was contaminated, but that all of this, even the fact of the accident itself, was being hidden from the Soviet people.

But frankly I wasn't surprised, (?yet) only because on Friday night, 30 April, [as heard] just before I left Moscow for Leningrad

I received four calls in a row from the U.S., three from TV stations in Pennsylvania, North Carolina, and California and one from the *NEW YORK POST*. The questions they asked were like: Is it true that 20,000 have died, why is Kiev being evacuated? As they asked these and similar questions, I asked myself do I perchance detect a note of glee, a, shall we say, tonal rubbing of hands?

Well, to make a long story short, the U.S. reaction — better said, a significant portion of that reaction — to the Chernobyl accident, has led me to the following thoughts:

Number one, prior to the partial test ban of 1963 (?the) United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union tested nuclear weapons in the atmosphere; and after the signing of that treaty,

nuclear weapons continued to be tested in the atmosphere by France and China. Now, some of those tests had high yields and yet nobody except a few peaceniks were screaming about radioactive fallout in the United States. Why? Well, because the policy was pro-testing, and I sincerely hope everyone realizes how far removed the Chernobyl accident is from testing in the atmosphere. So the question I ask is: What has changed? And the answer is: Nothing, because the ho-hum attitude of the media to atmospheric tests then and the eye-popping, hair-raising approach to Chernobyl now, are both the result of political expedience.

Number two, official Soviet sources have thus far given the casualty list as 2 dead and 18 in critical condition. The state of affairs has been on national TV every day, as well as the subject of newspaper reports. According to the United States media, the number of dead is supposed to be upward of 20,000, a mere 10,000 times more than the official Soviet figure. They also say that people here know nothing about the accident because the Soviet media are saying nothing about it, a disaster more terrible

than Hiroshima and Nagasaki combined. So I ask myself a second question: How can a self-styled free press, that supposedly prides itself on its integrity, first create rumors and then present them as information to its audience without even the slightest concern for truth or responsibility? And again I get the same answer: Political expedience. For to make things, anything at all, look worse in the Soviet Union than they really are is politically expedient.

And that brings me to number three. A sincere desire to render aid has been voiced by many individuals and organizations around the world. Needless to say, we are grateful for them. Others however have seen fit to exploit the Chernobyl accident to promote their political interests. Let it be said that accidents at atomic power plants have happened before. Can anyone guarantee they won't occur in the future? Far from being an occasion to point fingers, (?they) should serve as rallying points where international combined efforts (?can) lead to major advances in dealing with what will ultimately be humankind's boon or bane, the (?harnessed) but never harmless atom.

CHERNOBYL 'CLOUD OF LIES' OVER U.S., W. EUROPE

LD061543 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 6 May 86

[Commentator Aleksandr Putko analysis]

[Text] Throughout the past few days we've all been following with understandable attention the regular government reports about the elimination of the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant that's situated 130 km north of the city of Kiev, capital of the sovereign Republic of the Ukraine. Here's an analysis from our commentator Aleksandr Putko. He writes:

This is the second week since the accident, which occurred at night. Structural damage was caused and the reactor was also damaged. Some radiation escaped. A fire began and it has been unusually difficult to put it out, since water and the chemicals fire fighters usually resort to would have instantly evaporated because of the extreme heat and would have escaped into the atmosphere. All this has been reported in the mass media. On television screens we could see reports from the site of the accident and from nearby areas. People involved in the events described how assistance was given to the casualties, how well-organized and panic-free was the evacuation of the residents of the power plant's community and nearby communities, what the situation is like in the neighboring localities.

Misfortune is misfortune. Of course it makes all normal people sorry. All the people correspondents have been talking to have spoken about the problems that have to be solved when the many thousands of the evacuees have to be resettled in safe areas. Some people told correspondents bitterly that the Western propaganda media have been using this accident in order to further aggravate the situation, to poison the political climate. Well indeed, a cloud of lies is floating now over the United States and the West European countries. A stream of dirty inventions has been discharged into the atmosphere of international relations. But

silence is being kept on many things. The Western press tries to omit the fact that energetic measures have been taken in the Soviet Union to cope with the consequences of the accident, and, as could be expected, the Soviet Government has informed the leaders of many countries about the accident. The Soviet ambassador to the United Nations described in a speech at a plenary meeting of the General Assembly how the aftereffects of the accident are being removed. The United Nations Secretary General Perez de Cuellar has expressed satisfaction over the fact that the situation at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant is under control.

And yet much is being written in Western newspapers about a panic that allegedly hit Kiev, about the failure of the crops in the Ukraine. All this is being done in order to divert the attention of people from the aggressive actions of the United States — for instance, the recent bombings of Libya — from the continued arms race. But now lets return to the events at the Chernobyl plant. According to the latest reports the situation there is still complex. Yet the main thing is that the situation is under control. Engineers and workers are busy cooling and shutting down the other reactors. The level of radiation is falling off. It is being thoroughly monitored everywhere in the nearby areas. Field work, also under such control, is well in progress.

A report has just been shown on television from a large vegetable farm near Kiev. And this is what the manager of the farm said: The manager of the farm said that all the workers on the farm are toiling hard and that the farm has just sent another batch of vegetables to Kiev. The vegetables have been checked for radioactivity. No increased radiation was found. The work to eliminate the consequences of the accident continues.

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## IZVESTIYA REPORTS ON CHERNOBYL AREA EVACUATION

## Situation 'Under Control'

PM071004 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 May 86 Morning Edition p 6

[A. Illesh report: "The Situation Is Under Control. IZVESTIYA's Special Correspondent Reports From the Chernobyl AES Area"]

[Text] Kiev Oblast — It has already been reported that an accident occurred at the Chernobyl AES near Kiev. A fire broke out inside the AES building, in the No 4 reactor unit. It was a matter of exceptional complexity to extinguish the flames — the fire could not be controlled by either water or chemicals. The high temperature would have instantaneously transformed everything in the fire zone into steam.

Our reportage will cover matters that are evident today and the measures being taken to eliminate the consequences of the occurrence. In order to do this we will have to turn back to the night of 26 April. Let us recreate the sequence of events with the help of IZVESTIYA's Kiev correspondents N. Baklanov and S. Tsikora.

It was 0127 hours. The duty crew of the No 2 Military Fire Fighting Unit, on duty at the power station at that time, heard a roar. Duty crew chief Lieutenant V. Pravik automatically recorded the time. The very next instant the fire fighting unit's premises echoed the howling of the siren — the duty crew chief had sounded the alarm. But the firemen had themselves realized a second earlier that their help would be needed and were already on the move, putting on their protective clothing while running in the direction of their vehicles.

The controller-switchboard operator immediately contacted the fire fighting unit in the city of Pripyat and then the central fire fighting control unit of the Fire Protection Administration under the Kiev Oblispolkom's Main Administration for Internal Affairs. The fire fighting services were operating at the highest precedence for calling out subunits — precedence three. This priority demanded that reserves would also be placed on standby at the fire fighting units. All off-duty staffers were immediately placed on alert. At that time Lieutenant Colonel I. Kotsyura, deputy chief of the Fire Protection Administration, chiefs of departments, and other officials left Kiev by car in the direction of the AES. The situation at the power station was extremely complicated — the roof of the machinery hall was on fire. The first task was therefore clear. The main point was to extinguish the flames.

The fire had to be fought at a height of 30 meters. This was not just a matter of working at height. The firemen had to make incredible efforts to advance step by step toward the fire; the bitumen on the road surface was melting in the infernal heat, and boots became heavier by the minute, getting caught in the molten mass, and turning "leaden" because of the resin that was sticking to them. Unit chief Major Telyatnikov headed the work up above.... Disregarding the danger, he and the firemen fought the flames until the threat of the fire spreading further had disappeared. And that was the main point. After all, AES reactor units Nos 1, 2, and 3 were right next door.

The militia operated precisely and selflessly in the complex situation. A conference of the Pripyat City Internal Affairs Department was held at 0215 hours. All traffic not involved in dealing with the accident and helping the victims had to be stopped in the city. The second item on the agenda was the maintenance of the strictest order in the city. Finally it was necessary to close all approach roads to the AES to all vehicles that were not needed at the time.

Militia staffers from Polesk were the first to arrive at the City Internal Affairs Department by 0400 hours to help. They were followed by staffers from the Chernobylskiy and Ivankovskiy Rayon Internal Affairs Departments (they are the neighboring rayons). All forces were drafted to organize traffic check points, close off roads, cordon off areas, and form groups to control traffic in the city and patrol important installations.

Staffers on duty at the traffic check points found themselves under exceptional circumstances. The greatest danger was, of course, there — close to the accident site, two steps away from the burning building. At the same time, however, special vehicles were rushing there, and their flow had to be regulated. During the first day, State Automobile Inspectorate staffers from Pripyat had to remain on duty for 10-12 hours. Special mention must be made of Junior Lieutenant of Militia V. Vishnevskiy, a state automobile inspector, and Petty Officer of Militia M. Matyukha and Senior Sergeant V. Denisenko, inspectors from the highway patrol service. Order was imposed on the roads.

The fire was extinguished. But the work that remained to be done was no less complex and responsible, demanding, on the one hand, tact and understanding and, on the other hand, particular speed of execution. We are talking about the evacuation of people. And the militia coped well with this most important work. The entire city of Pripyat was divided into five sectors (each one of them covering one residential neighborhood), and five evacuation groups were set up corresponding to each sector. They were headed by senior officers from the City Internal Affairs Department and the Ukrainian MVD. G. V. Berdov, republic deputy minister of internal affairs, arrived in Pripyat 26 April, followed by Major General A.I. Borovik, chief of the political section, on the 27th. They did not return to Kiev until 4 May, when all the most complex operations had been finally completed.

"Our staffers," G. Berdov said, "acted selflessly under all the complex circumstances and displayed staunchness. In my view, a major role in the organization of work was played by the party groups and organizations headed by A. Borovik...." Let me add that Berdov himself displayed equal courage.

The main burden of all the difficulties connected with evacuation work was borne by precinct inspectors in the city of Pripyat. The



speed and precision of the evacuation itself depended largely on them. Lists were drawn up through the night and for half of the next day, staffers were assigned duties depending on the number of homes and doorways, transportation needs were calculated. Buses were allocated to each sector and were given precise routes.

"The evacuation was announced at 1400 hours," A. Borovik told us. "At 1350 hours, one of our staffers called at each doorway, visiting every apartment and warning people, repeating what had only just been announced on the radio. No assembly points were set up in order to avoid commotion and panic, and we achieved what we wanted."

The result speaks for itself: In the space of 2 hours virtually the city's entire population — around 40,000 people — was evacuated on 1,100 buses. State Motor Vehicle Inspection Administration staffers arranged for this enormous convoy to run smoothly and without holdups. The few people who were not evacuated with all the inhabitants of their apartment block or yard went to the police. They were quickly taken to evacuation points and were given seats — if available — on the buses, which arrived on time.

The city emptied... But the apartments with personal effects, stores, institutes — in short, everything — were not abandoned. Immediately after the evacuation the guard service went into action. The republic's MVD leadership particularly notes the actions of the deputy chief of Pripyat City Internal Affairs Department, Militia Capital Stelmakh, and Lieutenant Colonel Kovalenko, whose wife was in the hospital and who had three small children at home. He raced off to see them for just a few minutes and then rushed back to work...

The people from the danger area were finally evacuated. The line — a 30 km ring around the AES — was closed tight. The only people inside it were those who were eliminating the consequences of the accident or working on the three remaining AES reactor units. Militia workers organized a registration service and an address department for lost persons. And today any person can find his family within a matter of minutes.

There is no population in the danger zone. How can those who have left the zone find out about their health? People's concern is natural... This is the seventh night in succession when the lights have been burning all night on every floor at the Ukrainian Ministry of Health. This was one of the first places where the news about the misfortune at the Chernobyl AES arrived. V. Kozlyuk, chief of the Main Administration for the Provision of Medical and Preventive Aid to the Population, spoke about it.

"The Health Ministry duty officer called me early in the morning. Fortunately, I live near the ministry. And I got there, to the necessary communication channels, quickly. The information I had managed to obtain forced me to make decisions quickly and responsibly. A few minutes later 'first aid' vehicles were rushing to Chernobyl from all subunits in Kiev and the oblast's central rayon hospitals...

"Only a few hours had passed but in the areas around the AES there were enough physicians both to carry out checks on people who were near the station and to give medical aid to the casualties.

"In the first and most alarming and tense days I worked at Polesye. A specialized aid center was organized there on the basis of the rayon hospital. All the patients who were in the hospital for treatment showed surprising understanding of the situation and the utmost tact and nobility. Those whose ailments were not too serious asked to be discharged. They gave up their places to particularly serious casualties of the AES accident. Of course, those who were discharged early were not left without medical aid.

"The physicians in the Chernobyl area worked round the clock without a break. By the end of the first day everyone with the slightest, even theoretical, sign of radiation sickness was hospitalized at Polesye and Ivankov hospitals. These hospitals were tasked with carrying out the preliminary examination role. If the patients still showed signs of sickness they were immediately moved to the Kiev Radiological and Oncological Research Institute clinic.

"Today all those who were in the AES zone are undergoing a full medical examination, including blood tests. These examinations may be carried out several times.

"We will act in such a way as to reveal any discrepancies," V. Kozlyuk reported. "This most important preventive measure must be our insurance against any problems in the future."

Yesterday specialists appeared on Kiev television. The necessary knowledge makes it possible to prevent the emergence of any improbable rumors. Here is what G. Revenko, first secretary of Kiev CPSU Obkom, said:

"Now, as you know, the evacuation zone has been increased from 15 km to 30 km. We have evacuated all people from that area. But we have not acted in this way because any of the evacuees are threatened by a specific danger. No. The zone has been expanded as an extra justifiable precaution in this instance. We are perfectly well aware that it is ultimately a question of our people's health. And there can be no two opinions about how to act in this matter.

"Yes, in Kiev Oblast we have encountered an unprecedented disaster. But the phones are ringing at the party obkom: People are prepared to go where and when they are needed, are offering their help, and are ready to tackle any job...

"There is enough work. The evacuees are being accommodated in four of the oblast's rayons (in dozens and dozens of settlements), and these people must be supplied with food and clothing as soon as possible and have provision for their children's schooling and hospitals for the elderly. What would I like to note? The state is shouldering all the concern for the evacuees. As is the population, of course. Even though they are sometimes cramped, they are saying: You can stay with us. They are offering all sorts of help.

"Difficult work has been done and even more complex work lies ahead," the obkom secretary said. "People do not just move with their belongings, they take their livestock and poultry. Who

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would leave their dog behind? And we have to preserve everything and help everyone! The state is allocating funds for this. Items will be issued free to those who need them. Money will be issued on the basis of registers. The Oblast Potreboyzuz and trade organizations are offering credit without prior payment. The oblast consumer services department is supplying the population with clothing...

"The oblast party organization sees its prime tasks as being to give all possible effective aid to the work of the government commission, to prevent panic, and, of course, to continue to handle the fulfillment of national economic plans. Nobody has

withdrawn or is withdrawing these matters from our jurisdiction. Agricultural products continue to arrive uninterrupted in vast Kiev — the city must be fed. The quality of the produce is checked twice. So there is no and should be no concern about what is being sold in the stores. The oblast's plants are producing output... Life goes on!"

...Accident teams — dozens of people whose work can, without any exaggeration, be compared with a feat — are currently working at the AES. The situation, specialists say, is difficult but wholly controllable. And that is the main thing.

## TASS Updates Status of Cleanup

LDO62026 Moscow TASS in English, 2009 GMT 6 May 86

["Chernobyl Station — Report" — TASS headline]

[Text] Kiev Region May 7 TASS — By TASS special correspondents Vladimir Itkin and Lev Chernenko reporting from the Chernobyl nuclear power station area:

The workers' collective at the Chernobyl nuclear power station (NPS) is united like a family in grief. With the reactors inoperative, it is now not the station giving energy to people, but the people giving their energy to the NPS.

It is not easy to combat the consequences of the accident.

Although the reactors have been shut down, they are being maintained in the required mode, and necessary operations are being carried out. Electric power specialists are continuing their work at the station. Their health is being constantly monitored by physicians.

Gennadiy Karyaka, deputy secretary of the Chernobyl NPS party committee, told the correspondents that the people acted with courage during the accident, and there were no deserters. None refused work, and everyone performed his duty.

The township of Pripyat was evacuated immediately after the accident. The families of the station personnel are now settling down in new places.

The demand for kindergartens and creches has been fully met. Schools and medical institutions are working at near-full capacity.

Transport workers are particularly busy at the moment. They are accompanied by radiation control operators at the major crossroads. Among the convoys of vehicles there are many lorries carrying animals. Cattle and horses are being evacuated from the accident area. Domestic animals have not been left behind.

Summer pens have already been built in the farms to accommodate the cattle. The evacuated live-stock farmers will tend their animals.

District radio regularly broadcasts reports on the current evacuation and radiation situation, the progress of field-work and milk yield.

We haven't observed a single instance of panic or refusal to do what one was asked.

All necessary things have been supplied to shops. Farmers are considering harvest prospects: spring is a special time for peasants. Every person who happened to be inside the 30-kilometer zone around the NPS has been subjected to special decontamination treatment. According to official medical information, there are no health risks for the absolute majority of the evacuees.

Although the situation remains disquieting, there are no grounds for unwarranted scepticism. High-pace work is under way to eliminate the consequences of the accident and deactivate the contaminated areas.

Grigoriy Revenko, first secretary of the Kiev regional committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, said to the TASS correspondents that the entire republic, the entire country were taking part in the effort to eliminate the consequences of the accident.

The work of doctors should be specially mentioned. Together with other specialists they should monitor everything: the state of crops, soil, water and air. Nothing is brought into shops without being checked first.

Vegetables supplied to the towns are checked twice: on the field and in shops. All roads in the region are constantly washed. Hundreds of special vehicles were assigned to do the job. Drivers, shop and consumer service personnel are doing a great deal of work on these days.

Kiev, the capital of the Ukraine, is living a calm, confident and full-blooded life. All enterprises are operating. The main thoroughfare, Kreshchatik, is crowded. In the evening, as always, its theatres and concert halls are filled with people. The peace cycling race started in Kiev yesterday.

Life 'Normal' in Kiev

LD060734 Moscow TASS in English 0722 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 6 TASS — Life is normal in the Ukraine's Kiev region, the newspaper *KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA* says today. The story deals with the urgent measures taken to eliminate the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant.

It took less than three hours to evacuate the inhabitants from the township of the nuclear power plant and several neighbour populated localities, the newspaper stresses. The necessary medical aid has been timely given to people who got into the accident.

Four districts of the Kiev region have hosted the evacuees, who were accorded a hospitable welcome everywhere. Grigoriy Revenko, first secretary of the Kiev regional committee of the CPSU, told the correspondents about the amazing examples of friendly consideration, of how the inhabitants of villages offered to share their homes with the evacuees.

The life of temporarily evacuated people is speedily returning to normal. While on the first day after the arrival, 50 percent of evacuee children went to school, now nine in each ten evacuated children are attending classes. Material aid is offered to those who need it, often on an unrepayable basis. The supply with foods, clothing and everything necessary has been efficiently ensured.

Medical men are busy examining all the arrivals.

The state of the soil and crops is under permanent control. Drinking water is in good condition. If there is even the slightest doubt about the quality of foods, they are not put up for sale. The economy of the region functions, as always, efficiently.

The test has once again shown the generosity and spiritual wealth of the Soviet people, their indomitable courage, the newspaper says.

CHERNOBYL STAFF PREPARING TO RETURN TO WORK

LD061431 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 6 May 86

[Report by special correspondent Vladimir Sokolov "from the region of the Chernobyl AES"]

[Text] [Sokolov] I am conducting this report from the Lesnaya Polyana sanatorium. The AES personnel who immediately after the accident fought against its aftereffects are here; they are now preparing to return there. (Gennadiy Alekseyevich Koryaka, deputy secretary of the AES party committee, explains.

[(Koryaka)] the staff will rest here for 2 weeks. After 2 weeks there will be replacements. Some of the staff will be going on shift, and those who have been working will come here to recover [dlya ustanovleniya sil].

[Sokolov] Are there employees on duty now?

[(Koryaka)] Fifty to sixty people are on duty around the clock. The staff has protective means the whole time; the station will be provided with complete protection.

[Sokolov] (Antoliy Nikolayevich Ved), the head of a shop, adds:

[(Ved)] People are now working in two shifts.

[Sokolov] What are the tasks of these shifts which are currently (?on site)?

[(Ved)] The task of the shifts now is to provide control and measurement instruments for running the systems which still remain in operation and overall monitoring of the situation in the sets. All three sets have been shut down, but certain systems remain in operation.

[Sokolov] Are you also preparing to return there?

[(Ved)] Of course. They've let me have a little rest, because I've had 4 days and nights without sleep. After my rest, of course I'm going back.

[Sokolov] The people — and there are more than 150 of them here — are surprisingly calm and self-confident. They only begin to get excited when the talk turns to the fabrications of foreign propaganda about the accident and the supposed victims and panic. (Anatoliy Konstantinovich Ponomarev), a foreman, has this to say:

[(Ponomarev)] No, there was no panic. The evacuation was announced. It was reported over the radio that buses would be brought to every entrance, and in half an hour — in 15 minutes — people emerged from the entrances carrying their things.

[Sokolov] The deputy secretary of the AES party committee adds the following details:

[(Koryaka)] Some 1,100 buses were brought into the town. A bus was brought up to virtually every entrance. In Pripyat there is no population at the present time; it has been completely evacuated. Pumps are working there to provide water for the town. The electricity has not yet been switched off. Personnel go there periodically. Work is now being prepared to carry out radioactive decontamination. Our staff is travelling out in order to organize this radioactive decontamination.

[Sokolov] In conclusion, an understandable question for the chief doctor of the sanatorium, (Vitaliy Alekseyevich Melnichenko). How are the people who are under careful observation by the doctors, people who were in the area of the accident and who are now preparing once again to work at the station?

[(Melnichenko)] The people here in the sanatorium are quite capable of starting work. They are completely healthy people.

### THIRD PERSON DIES FROM DISASTER; OTHERS TREATED

LD081020 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0934 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 8 May (TANJUG)--Another Soviet citizen, a victim of radioactivity released after the disaster in Chernobyl, died in a Kiev hospital this morning. According to official sources, this is the third victim of the Chernobyl disaster.

All the others affected by radiation, about 200 of them, have been transferred to Moscow hospitals. According to official reports issued today, bone marrow transplant operations were carried out on six patients yesterday. They were said to be among the most seriously affected. Bone marrow was donated by the patients' parents.

### COUNCIL OF MINISTERS REPORTS ON WORK AT CHERNOBYL

'Work Continues'

PM081020 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 May 86 Second Edition p 3

["From the USSR Council of Ministers"--KRASNAYA ZVEZDA headline]

[Text] Work to eliminate the consequences of the accident has continued at the Chernobyl AES over the last 24 hours. As a result of the measures that are being taken the radiation situation is continuing to improve. Work to decontaminate the terrain in the region of the AES, where the radiation level has fallen substantially, is beginning [razvertyvayetsya]. The banking up of river banks is being completed with a view to preventing radioactive substances from being washed into the Pripyat River.

The radiation level of the territory beyond the zone directly adjoining the station is somewhat higher than the natural background level, but it does not pose a danger to people's health.

### TASS Details Actions

LD071937 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1835 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Kiev, 7 May (TASS) — Special correspondents Vladimir Itkin and Lev Chernenko report from the area of the accident at Chernobyl AES.

At present a veritable battle between humans and the elements [stikhiya] is in progress in the area of the AES. The battle is one of a systematic nature, backed up by the calculations of the scientists and specialists, and made incarnate in human courage.

Having read dozens of so-called "reports" by the Western mass media, in which the disaster which occurred at Chernobyl was transformed from a human tragedy into a problem of political blackmail against the USSR, a desire arose to say, speaking from the very site, near Kiev: "Stop! Let's get to the bottom of this!"

From the moment of the breakdown, hundreds of people fought the fire courageously and selflessly, with all their strength. Getting stuck in the molten bitumen, their faces black with ash, they saved their comrades, and they saved the station. Neither these people, nor the most senior Soviet scientists, who arrived a few hours later with members of the government commission, could then know what the causes of the breakdown were, nor what its consequences were. Time was needed to investigate what had happened.

Several hours later, the situation at the station was already being monitored. But it was still early, and simply impossible to speak of the extent of the accident.

During the very first minutes of the accident, Vladimir Voloshko, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Pripyat Soviet of People's Deputies, was by the fourth block. He has worked at the station for a long time. He is described as a good, knowledgeable specialist. It was he who took charge of the local operational headquarters set up in the atomic specialists' town.

Having learned that the London *DAILY MIRROR* reported that 2,000 people had supposedly perished at the station, Voloshko said indignantly: It's a lie. It was, after all, the night shift and the time for the planned shutdown of the block. As at all power stations throughout the world, at this time the shifts involve fewer people, especially at night. I will say something else. At the moment of the accident, each of those who were at the station were worth a hundred men. Only now can it be realized, and then not fully, what these people did. They are heroes. I am not afraid of high-flown words. They suffered most of all. Many of these people are now in the country's best special clinics, and the best doctors are struggling for their health. I should bow low to them — Soviet, American, or Japanese physicians — if they do everything possible and impossible to save my comrades.

Gennadiy Karyaka, deputy secretary of the party committee at the station, is still at his post. The watch continues on the first, second, and third blocks. We know, says Karyaka, that those in the West who wish us no good are claiming that radioactivity here is continuing to increase. That is also a fabrication. The reactor was shut down as soon as accident protection [avariynaya

zashchita] came into effect, at minimum capacity level. Many other technical questions are now being dealt with to remove the consequences of the accident, but there is no chain reaction.

The Ukrainian health minister, Anatoliy Romanenko, who appeared on television, told the inhabitants of the oblast about the operative radiation situation, and said there was no direct threat to the health of people living in Kiev and Kiev Oblast. The meteorological conditions that developed initially after the accident at Chernobyl excluded any spread of radioactive substances toward the city. The works that are in progress at the station have made it possible to reduce considerably the amounts of such substances entering the external environment. In the last few days, however, with a change in the direction and strength of the wind, some increase in the level of the radioactive background has been observed in the city and in some rayons of the oblast. This level of radiation is not dangerous to health and is no obstacle to normal working activities.

The radiation situation which has arisen in Kiev at the moment does not require the application by the population of medical prophylactic measures. Furthermore, the unsupervised taking of various medicines, so-called "self-treatment," may be detrimental to health. The republican Ministry of Health is keeping all questions linked with the influence of the external environment upon the health of the population under its unwavering supervision.

Some of the city's hospitals for infectious diseases have indeed reported to us some instances related to the events at Chernobyl. Life is life, and there are always panic-mongers. Heeding ill-considered advice, some people have taken medicines which supposedly give protection against radiation. They had the opposite effect — the result was poisoning. Now they are being treated for this.

These days we are, as they say, in the thick of things in the Chernobyl area, we can see what titanic work is being done by the party and local-government organs of the republic, to ensure work and a normal life for the evacuated families. The evacuees are given the best of everything; the best rooms in the houses are allocated the visitors. The children who have arrived all go to school in the first shift, while the local children attend the second....

No one is concealing anything about the misfortune in Chernobyl. What has occurred convinces one yet again that atomic power, even when used for peaceful purposes, requires great caution. And if it is included in bombs and in missiles aimed at the annihilation of people then this is human madness! That is what is being said now by people at many rallies and meetings being held here near Kiev.

Normal and peaceful life is going on in the capital of the Ukraine and in adjacent rayons. All enterprises are at work. Of course, there is also disquiet, especially among parents with regard to their children. The summer holidays are approaching. Lines for

tickets have appeared at railway and Aeroflot ticket offices. Dozens of additional long-distance trains, suburban electric trains, diesel trains, and flights by Aeroflot which were not in the plan are now being allocated. All the children from the evacuated rayons will be the first to be sent to pioneer camps, to sanatoria, and rest homes.

#### KIEV HOSTS SCIENTIFIC-ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

PM061113 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 6 May 86 p 3

[Dispatch by correspondent S. Luzgan: "The Achievements of Science Must Be Put Into Production"]

[Text] Kiev, 5 May — The all-union conference of the scientific-economic society began work here today. Its participants, who have come to the Ukrainian capital from all corners of the country, will discuss topical economic problems of the introduction of the achievements of scientific-technical progress into production.

ful work to accelerate the transfer of the republic's economy to the path of intensive development. The activity of 400 scientific sections and over 1,800 public creative associations is subordinated to this aim. The conference's participants will visit industrial enterprises and the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhoses. It conference will last 3 days.

The venue for the conference of the USSR scientific-economic society — that comparatively young public body — was not chosen by chance. The Ukraine's scientific-economic society, which numbers over 3,000 primary organizations and unites 125,000 full members, is performing a large amount of purpose-

#### IAEA DIRECTOR GENERAL BLIX MEETS OFFICIALS

LD071859 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 7 May 86

[Announcer-read report on Hans Blix, director general of the IAEA, visit to Moscow 6-7 May--from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] On 6th and 7 May, Hans Blix, the director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), who is in Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Government, had conversations with Comrade Petrosyants, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy; Comrade Vorobyev, first deputy USSR minister of health; Comrade Sedunov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control; and Comrade Semenov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy. Comrade Konstantinov, USSR deputy director general of the IAEA, and Rosen, United States director of the Nuclear Safety Department of the IAEA, took part in the talks together with Blix.

KIEV PARTY CHIEF, EVACUEES INTERVIEWED

Evacuees Describe Hardships

PM071554 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 8 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS correspondents Vladimir Zhukovskiy, Vladimir Itkin, and Lev Chernenko  
"Special Report for SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA": "The Alarms and Hopes of Chernobyl"]

[Text] For 96-year-old Ganna Mikhaylovna Naumenko, evacuation is a difficult word. Difficult to pronounce, and hard to understand. When she left her old home in 1941, "the fanatical fascists were on the rampage," and now that "life is so good," now that spring is in full swing in the little garden by the house and the lilac and chestnuts are in flower, now that it is time to sow the "spuds," she is leaving her home once again. Now they are asking her to leave, hurrying her, and Grandma Ganna does not understand why it is so necessary or that there has been trouble nearby.

We met the elderly kolkhoz member in Zagaltsy village, one of the 16 villages in Borodyanskiy Rayon which is now taking in the evacuees from Chernobyl. She was being given shelter in a bright little house by 83-year-old Mariya Lukinichna Pavlichenko.

As is the way with old people, they sit on the bench by the house, and the mistress says, more for the benefit of her new acquaintance than for us:

"I've got everything: milk, lard, bread, what we old ones need. We'll get by. And over there, everything will be fine."

At the village soviet, we struck up a conversation with a tall guy and a young, fair-haired woman. She held a child in her arms. They were Mr and Mrs Voronov, Aleksandr and Yekaterina, and their 12-year-old son Artur.

"We were on leave when the accident happened at the AES. When we heard about it we went straight home. But by then they were not letting people into our apartment block in the power workers' settlement. We only had what we stood up in. We came here, to Zagaltsy. They settled us with good people; they fed us. At the village soviet they told us that Artur can have a place in the creche. I am a driver, today I drove my car here from Chernobyl. All the machinery has undergone decontamination and will work here."

"As soon as we settle the child in the creche, I'll go to work too," Yekaterina joins in. "Medical personnel are particularly needed here now, and I'm a nurse."

There were many such meetings. Tamara Nikolayevna Ugvinenko, secretary of Borodnyanskiy Ukrainian Communist Party Raykom, is lifting the telephone handset practically every minute. She says:

"The joiner Romaryuk just called. He is offended because they haven't placed anyone with him yet, although he has a big family of his own. We have already placed 6,200 people. These are the

tactics we have worked out: One rayon's kolkhoz takes the workers from a kolkhoz in Chernobyl Rayon, construction workers take construction workers, and so forth. They will have to live and work together for some time [kakoye-to vremya]."

Petr Ivanovich Moskalenko, chairman of Borodyanskiy Rayispolkom, told us that the need for kindergartens and creches is now fully satisfied and the schools and medical institutions are working almost to full capacity. The transport workers have particular worries at present. There is a constant stream of buses full of people along the roads of Borodyanskiy, Ivankovskiy, Makarovskiy, and Poleskiy Rayons. The vehicles have license plates from Kiev, Odessa, Dnepropetrovsk, Cherkassy, and Zaporozhye Oblasts. State Motor Vehicles Inspectorate workers are carrying out an efficient labor vigil in the prevailing situation.

Radiation supervisors [dozimetrists] stand together with the transport workers at the "key" intersections. The line of vehicles includes many livestock trucks. Cattle and horses are being shipped out of the accident region. Domestic animals have not been forgotten. The summer sheep pens have already been erected on the farms which are receiving livestock. The evacuated stockmen are taking their own animals to look after. Milkmaid Anna Panteyenko, a mother of five, has come to the livestock unit.

"It's okay, we'll get by," she says. "My eldest son has come back from the army, the youngest is in the first grade at school. I'm not the only one in trouble now. Trouble brings people together."

The rayon radio regularly transmits information on the current evacuation and radiation situation, the course of field work, and the milk yields. We did not see a single case of panic or of people refusing to tackle the task entrusted to them.

There are many people in the streets of the villages and settlements now. People are saying gratefully that everything necessary has been brought into the stores. The grain growers are thinking about the next harvest: Spring is a time of special concern for farmers. Everyone who was within a 30-km zone around the AES has undergone special health treatment [sanitarnaya obrabotka]. As official medical figures show, there is no danger to health for the vast majority of evacuees.

All the same, the situation is still alarming, but there is no reason for unjustified skepticism. The essential emergency shifts are working at the AES, in the zone of the damage and at units 1, 2, and 3, which have been halted. Intensive work is under way to eliminate the consequences of the accident.

The evacuated party raykoms and soviet ispolkoms are constantly receiving inquiries from workers at the station as to when and where they can go to work. The situation is complicated by the fact that the day before the accident was a day off, followed by another 4 nonworking days. Many people, including station employees, went off on vacation. Realizing that being in the accident zone is not safe, the AES workers, first and foremost Communists, are insisting that they be used in the work now taking place, citing their experience and professionalism.

TASS correspondents talked with Grigoriy Ivanovich Revenko, first secretary of Kiev Ukrainian Communist Party Obkom.

"The oblast party organization is now resolving three tasks," he said. "First, we are doing everything possible to ensure the successful work of the government commission for the elimination of the consequences of the accident and carrying out the evacuation of the population from the danger zones. I can say that the whole republic and the whole country are taking part in this very complex operation. Second, uncontrolled processes cannot be allowed to occur here. It would be wrong to say that everything is already fine. So from the very first hours of the misfortune which befell us, the party obkom and raykoms and primary party organizations took the entire situation in the oblast under their control.

"The level of cadres' responsibility can be judged from how problems are being resolved, including economic problems. And that is our third urgent task. We must do everything to ensure that the oblast's national economy functions steadily and that working people in the Ukrainian capital experience no interruptions in supplies of produce, especially agricultural produce. Here unremitting attention is being devoted to completing the sowing and cultivation of the sown areas."

The obkom first secretary reported that four rayons have received evacuees from the danger zone. Their population, he noted, regards what happened as their own personal misfortune. Of course, there are difficulties. Even war veterans do not remember such a mass resettlement of people in an exceptionally short space of time. For instance, the evacuation of the nuclear power

workers' settlement took place in 2 hours 45 minutes. A total of 1,100 buses were brought in, with a vehicle standing at practically every doorway. The convoy stretched for nearly 20 km. There were some hitches [neuvyazki], mainly of a departmental nature, in providing the evacuees with essential goods, especially clothing and footwear.

The evacuation of the rural population was more complex: After all, it was necessary to remove a large mass of villagers together with tools and livestock. Many peasants did not want to leave their homes, but you could not risk people or their health so in a number of cases they had to be persuaded.

Trouble invariably arouses fellow feeling and human participation. We have seen this for ourselves. Many families, after receiving people from the nuclear workers' settlement, immediately asked the party raykoms and rayispolkoms to send them another one or two families. Schoolteachers have many worries now. In Poleskiy Rayon, for instance, about one-half of the children resettled here came to the first lesson. Today there is 100-percent attendance in the schools. The kindergartens and creches are functioning.

A special word about the medics. Together with other specialists, they have to monitor everything: the state of the crops, the soil, the water, the air.

Nothing is now being brought into the stores without being checked, and vegetables delivered to the cities are being checked twice: in the fields and on the store counters. All the roads in the oblast are constantly being washed. Hundreds of special vehicles have been assigned for this. During these days drivers and trade and consumer services workers are doing tremendous work.

...Kiev. Its gardens and parks are all decked in white blossom. The Ukrainian capital is living a tranquil, confident, full life. All the enterprises are working. The Kreshchatik [Kiev's main street] is full of people. In the evenings, as always, its theaters and concert halls are full. The people of Kiev greeted enthusiastically their favorites, the Dinamo footballers, winners of the European Cupwinner's Cup.

#### More on Settling of Evacuees

PM071051 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 86 p. 4

[Report by "our special correspondents" N. Dolgopolov and P. Polozhevets: "Countering Misfortune"--first paragraph is KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] Kiev Oblast--What is the situation at the Chernobyl AES right now, today? Without repeating what is already known, we asked Gennadiy Alekseyevich Korzyak, deputy secretary of the AES party committee, to describe it:

"Shifts are operating at the station. A 24-hour watch is being kept there. They are shutting down the first, second, and third units and are monitoring equipment and ensuring constant radiation control. Their workers' duty is being fulfilled sacredly. Even when the radiation situation was still causing serious alarm,



they worked to the utmost as long as the radiation dose overloads permitted. In addition, work has been launched in this region to erect walls along the shores of the Pripyat River. This is being done to prevent its possible pollution."

"Gennadiy Alekseyevich, how did the evacuation of Pripyat City proceed?"

"In an organized manner. Some 1,100 buses were sent to the settlement — to virtually every doorway. The inhabitants were taken immediately to Poleskiy and Ivankovskiy Rayons, Kiev Oblast."

And we visited Borodyanskiy Rayon, which took in over 6,000 evacuees from the Chernobyl villages. They were evacuees. The reader should not be excessively optimistic or sunny. The level of radiation is dropping but the situation in the region of the AES remains complex. And no one intends to risk the health of the inhabitants of nearby population centers. They have been removed outside an 80-kilometer zone around the area of the accident.

For instance, the Chernobyl "Komsomolets Polesya" Sovkhoz has moved to the "Zarya" Kolkhoz, Borodyanskiy Rayon. Boris Mironovich Skorik, secretary of the sovkhoz party organization, has dozens of things to do so our talk with him was brief and terse:

"They prepared well to receive us and billeted about 1,000 people in 60-90 minutes. Even the local schoolchildren and Komsomol members helped us fill in the documents (there were not many of them). Formalities were reduced to the minimum. We were examined immediately by several groups of doctors. Trade made an effort: The store had milk, soured cream, sausages, canned goods, and, naturally, necessities. So we did not stand idle for long and are rapidly returning to our normal working rhythm."

Sovkhoz Director Valentin Nikolayevich Bezik is up to his neck in work. The disaster obliged them to evacuate livestock and to drive the sovkhoz tractors and trucks to another rayon, dozens of kilometers away. Some people were confused, but all the villagers were morally prepared for a decisive and so essential evacuation.

But the second day at their new site began as usual — with a meeting about the plan. The leaders of the evacuated stockraising units reported that the first tone of dairy produce has been dispatched. A quality control was carried out twice: on dispatch and at reception at the dairy plant. In the evening the director together with the party organizer met for the milking to listen to people, to see yet again how they had settled and whether they had everything they needed. But the party organizer and director lingered with us on the "5-kopec piece" — that is what the Chernobyl people have dubbed the area in front of the old kindergarten. The local children were recently moved to a new kindergarten. The building was standing empty and has been offered as an office for the evacuated sovkhoz. We met with the young machine operators and listened in on the conversation they struck up.

"They are my hope and my bulwark," the director introduced the boys with a smile. "This is Nikolay Gunch. He used to work as a welder, a master of the kind you go looking for. Here he has been assigned to the tractor station."

"They may have assigned him, but I want to take him for myself, for the stockraising unit," Aleksandr Ignatyevich Chernyak broke into the conversation. And, seeing that Nikolay was in no particular hurry to reply, he added for the sake of conviction: "I have also temporarily changed my profession. But what can you do? I was a machine operator — I have become a stockraisers team leader. And Sasha Voronov will also have to come to work with me."

All the sovkhoz livestock were sent to the summer camps. Only the pedigree herd and calves remained on the unit. It was for here that the busy Chernyak was selecting a team. But things were far calmer for the summer camps. The new domain of the fourth Kopachevskiy stockraising unit is here. At home the unit was always among the frontrunners and worked under the collective contract, and in Zagaltsy village it has decided not to surrender its positions.

The teachers of the Zagaltsy school have assumed the care of the children. On the second day all the evacuated children were at their desks. It is easy and pleasant to report this. But truth to tell, how much energy and effort were required of Tatyana Ivanovna Cheshko, director of the local school, and her colleagues to ensure that the children could study normally. The school textbooks were there at the school but there was a shortage of exercise books, pencils, and pens — of course, in the haste of the enforced round-up they did not have time for that. The children from Zagaltsy came to the rescue: They shared everything necessary with the arrivals.

The school director and, we must admit, we ourselves were amazed at the following incident. A few days later an impressive delegation was knocking on Tatyana Ivanovna's office door after classes. The Chernobyl schoolchildren asked to be taken on at the labor and leisure camp. They had learned from their contemporaries that the latter had for the first time set about growing vegetables on 20 hectares. The Chernobyl children know their aid will be useful to their hosts. In addition to everything else the director is also a rural soviet deputy. She placed the arrivals, organized catering, helped equip additional rooms in the kindergarten. Two days without sleep — how did she survive? At the lessons she would joke. The children from Chernobyl had very sad faces. She wanted to dispel their grave thoughts and divert them. She encouraged them, played with them, driving her incipient tiredness away from her. Nonetheless she did not hold out. During the lesson with the eighth graders she was checking their homework and... fell asleep. She was awoken by the bell — the children had not stirred until then. Yes, our people always respond to kindness with kindness.

As we left Zagaltsy we took a look at the mail. We ran into the republic's deputy minister of communications. "We have tried to ensure that there are no hitches over mail delivery," Deputy Minister Vasily Fedoseyevich Boyarchuk explained. "At their new location people are being served by their old mailmen, who have been transferred with their communications sections. They have already learned and recorded who is living where and had time to distribute pensions."

There was an announcement hanging up here. The Komsomol raykom was suggesting that parents from Chernobylskiy Rayon

send their children to the "Artek" and "Molodaya Gvardiya" pioneer camps for the summer. Yes, to the renowned "Artek."

The telephone is ringing all day long for Tamara Nikolayevna Ugnivenko, secretary of the Borodyanskiy Ukrainian Communist Party Raykom. But this was the only telephone call of its kind. At the other end of the line an emotional woman's voice was asking: "Where are your children?" Tamara Nikolayevna did not understand immediately what she was talking about. And then the woman exploded: "Ah, you have nothing to say! That means a white Volga has drawn up at your house and taken your sons to the Crimea. But ours are here, living in cramped conditions....Ugnivenko went pale. She ran her pencil nervously down a sheet of paper. But she did not betray her hurt and her voice sounded mild and calm: "My son has graduated from military academy, and he is now serving on the border in Chita Oblast. My daughter is with me. Every evening she is home at

2130 hours here in Borodyanka. You can come and see." And Tamara Nikolayevna dictated the address. There was silence from the receiver. Then a quiet voice: "I'm sorry..."

Let's write once again that cases of panic are rare, almost unique. The disaster is being endured with dignity. Everything is being done to ease its consequences. We admit that hitches and blunders are occurring. Enormous efforts are being made to avoid and eliminate them....

And at the Borodyanskiy Party Raykom a telegram lies on Tamara Nikolayevna Ugnivenko's desk: "I am an experienced foreman radiation supervisor. I have worked on atomic reactors for 30 years. I ask permission to take part in eliminating the emergency. I agree to work at any post." And the signature: Mikhail Petrovich Tsvetayev. This telegram is not the first.

### Officials on Pripet Evacuees

LD071102 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] After the accident at Chernobyl AES the population of the adjacent town of Pripet and surrounding villages was evacuated to other rayons of Kiev Oblast. Our correspondent Vladimir Sokolov reports. Here is the recording:

[Begin recording][Sokolov] Borodyanskiy Rayon, approximately 100 kms from the AES, has taken more than 6,000 evacuees from there. Petr Ivanovich Moskalenko, chairman of the Rayon Executive Committee, says:

[Moskalenko] The spiritual qualities of our people were shown clearly in this situation. You know, when the evacuation from the zone of the Chernobyl AES began, an appeal was broadcast to the rayon's population to take in the new arrivals, and there were immediate and warm responses to this appeal everywhere. Every family, every kolkhoz household expressed its readiness to accommodate the new arrivals.

[Sokolov] The picture is the same in the village of Zagaltsiy where Vladimir Vasilyevich Golubnichenko, chairman of the village soviet, (stated):

[Golubnichenko] In our village soviet there are 1,441 households, and they took in 1,085 people, one family to every household [figures as heard]. While the people were arriving, there were people standing on the roads and telling them: Come and stay with me.

[Sokolov] There is, of course, particular concern about children, pregnant women, sick people, and old people. The medical brigade is examining everyone carefully and providing the necessary aid. Here is a curious detail. The canteen of the local Zarya kolkhoz immediately prepared lunch for the new arrivals, but no one came. Would any family really allow its involuntary guests to go unfed? The Lutsenko family was received cordially in the

home of the tractor driver Filonenko as Irina, one of the three sisters in that family, says:

[Lutsenko] We ourselves were near the Chernobyl AES.

[Sokolov] Where did you work there?

[Lutsenko] At the radio works [word indistinct]. I worked as a punch operator.

[Sokolov] How do you like it here in the village?

[Lutsenko] Well, I have very good hosts, of course.

[Sokolov] How many are in your family?

[Lutsenko] Three children and our mother. My little sister has arrived here now, after the accident. She arrived on Monday evening [5 May], and our mother was evacuated during the night. She started going to school today. [sentence as received] As soon as she arrived they gave her books; they gave her a diary; they gave her everything.

[Somolov] Incidentally, there is sufficient work for everyone. For it is not only people who have arrived. At Zagaltsy they have also taken in from one village a dairy farm with its milkmaids, cows, and all the equipment. The chairman of the Rayon Executive Committee says in conclusion:

[Moskalenko] In our rayon everything necessary was deployed rapidly for the feeding and for the medical, commercial, and domestic service of the new arrivals. Children went to the school on the following day. The little children are being accommodated as necessary in kindergartens and nurseries. Adults, in their turn, immediately started work on many farms. In general, as you can see, life is proceeding normally. [end recording]

## PRAVDA CITES ACADEMICIAN VELIKHOV ON ACCIDENT

PM081053 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 86 First Edition p 6

[Special correspondents V. Gubarev and M. Odinets report: "City, Sea, and Reactor; Our Special Correspondents Report From the Region of the Chernobyl AES"]

[Text] The hydrofoil is proceeding northward on the unusually empty Kiev Reservoir [Kiyevskoye More].

"It's as though we were travelling to the center of Halley's Comet," Captain Viktor Golovkop smiled, referring to the name of our diesel ship — the *Vega*.

In a few minutes we should see the blocks of the Chernobyl AES, but meanwhile the diesel ship is slowing down, the engines die, and Vasiliy Galka takes another water sample.

On the shore to the left a bright spot appears — a helicopter. It overtakes us, veers slightly to the right, and begins to descend. Now it is there, above the reactor. And another portion of sand, clay, lead, and boron will be thrown into its maw in order to make people even safer against its radioactive nucleus. No, unfortunately the struggle against it has not ended, but it is being continued and thousands of people are waging it even more fiercely than the day before.

Today our path to Chernobyl began at the Kiev river port. This route to the AES was not chosen by chance. Dozens of diesel ships up and down the Dnepr are now setting off on passenger trips from Kiev river port. About 40 high-speed ships of the "Raketa" type alone are docking and casting off. Passengers travelling to Cherkassy, Chernigov, and Kanev are constantly being summoned over the radio. At the landing platform the fine three-decked *Viktor Glushkov* shines white in the sun after completing a cruise along the mighty, ancient river with 330 foreign tourists. The diesel ships *Vutevich*, *Dobrolyubov*, and *XXV Sez* *KPS* are also sailing. Yet another ship of the GDR arrived recently and by fall the diesel ship *General Batunin* will join the ranks of the tourist ships.

Our diesel ship *Vega* has a special function. We are bound for the Kiev reservoir to take samples of water at the mouths of the Rivers Irpen, Teterev, and Pripyat. Foaming waves rise behind the stern and the ship rapidly mounts the current, leaving behind to the right and left along the banks of the river the white stone bulk of the residential areas of Obolon and Troyeshchina. Here is the Kiev GES Dam. The ascent through the lock takes a little more than 10 minutes and the diesel ship emerges onto the expanses of the Kiev Reservoir.

The manmade sea occupies an area in excess of 920 square kilometers and contains 3.7 cubic kilometers of water. How has it been affected by the accident at the Chernobyl AES? Can Kiev's inhabitants use the reservoir water or has it been polluted by radiation? To answer these questions water samples are needed, and they are taken by public health doctor V. Galka at various places in the Kiev Sea. These samples will then be carefully studied at laboratories of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of

Sciences Nuclear Research Institute's public health and epidemiological station. A. Koval, chief public health doctor for the Dnepr basin, who has not spent a night at home for the past week, says that initially there were naturally some fears but the samples are invariably showing that the state of the water is normal.

V. Golovko, the captain of our *Raketa*, who has been sailing the Dnepr for nearly one-third of a century now, stops the ship at the mouth of the Teterev. From here it is not far at all to Chernobyl. While the samples are being taken we talk with Nikolay Maksimovich Zubets, the chief of the Strakholesye Village landing pier, a war and labor veteran, who describes how the workers from the village, situated next to the 30-kilometer zone, are carrying out spring field work. Two Chernobylskiy Rayon farms nearby — the Lenin and Michurin farms — have been screened and are going about their normal business.

"There is a calm, businesslike atmosphere in the teams," war and labor veteran I. Lizogub says. "We are greeting Victory Day as befits war veterans and their children and grandchildren."

This atmosphere exists not only in Strakholesye, Gornostaypol, and Dityatki, where the above-mentioned farms are situated. G.I. Revenko, first secretary of the party obkom, whom we met yesterday, said that the production collectives in the rayons next to Chernobylskiy Rayon — Poleskiy and Ivankovskiy Rayons — have never worked in such an organized manner. Throughout the oblast as a whole the spring crops have been sown to a higher standard than last year, over 650,000 hectares. That is 100,000 hectares more than in the spring of last year. Potato planting has been completed everywhere. Corn has been sown to nearly 150,000 hectares, which is 40,000 hectares more than last year.

The closer we came to Chernobyl, the fewer people we saw. This was the zone from which the entire population has been evacuated. The Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopedia published last year has this to say about Chernobyl, whose name, because of the accident at the AES, is now being repeated in many languages of the world: "Chernobyl — city in Kiev Oblast, rayon center on the River Pripyat (a tributary of the Dnepr) where the river Uzh flows into it, 18 kilometers from the Yanov railroad station. A river port... The city has the Dnepr River steamship company repair base, pig iron, cheese, and mixed feed factories; a section of the Kiev artistic production association; a rayon committee for the supply of production equipment to agriculture; a rayselkhoz-khimiya [association]; an industrial combine and a consumer services combine, medical and agricultural vocational and technical colleges; four general education schools and a musical school; a hospital, a polyclinic, culture center, movie theater, and library."

At first the little town on the hill drowning in gardens is quiet and deserted. You have a strange feeling when you enter a city and see someone... Suddenly a little dog jumped onto the landing stage. It rushed joyfully toward us, wagging its tail. Its masters had left and it was guarding the house...

A helicopter appears above us. It is rushing to the white blocks of the AES which can be clearly seen from here, from Chernobyl. The helicopter hangs over the establishment where the accident had occurred and a new consignment of sand, clay, lead, and boron flies down to the reactor.

Soon we notice that our first impression of Chernobyl was an erroneous one. We emerge into the next street and were immediately surrounded by trucks. They are on their way to the landing pier, where the river banks are being banked up. Nearby, pontoon specialists are dismantling a 200-meter temporary bridge on which the population had been evacuated the previous day. We struck up a conversation. The pontoon specialists, as is always the case, included people of various nationalities.

"We are people belonging to one family," the Estonian Lembit Kalymegi said. "If the Ukrainian city of Chernobyl has suffered a misfortune we are ready to come to its assistance."

"Soviet people," pontoon specialist Bektor Shubaliyev from the far-off Kirghiz city of Osh, told us, "have the same joys and the same concerns. I know that in my republic my people have tremendous sympathy for the inhabitants of these afflicted places and we are trying to do everything to eliminate the consequences of the accident as rapidly as possible."

"We have a sacred principle — one for all and all for one," Dmitriy Zhuravlev says. "The sacred law of brotherhood. Specialists who have come here from Belorussia are working alongside us. In the town center I have met with people from Moscow, Leningrad, and other cities of our motherland. They all want to help the Ukraine to eliminate as quickly as possible the disaster which has occurred here."

In the center of Chernobyl you can indeed meet with people from the most diverse corners of the country. Trucks from Kiev, Belorussia, Chernigov, and Zhitomir, Cherkassy, and Dnepropetrovsk Oblasts.

The government commission has taken up residence at the party raykom. On the doors are pinned handwritten notices: "Academy of Sciences," "Ministry of Power and Electrification," "Engineering Section," "USSR Ministry of Health..." This is the headquarters for eliminating the disaster. There is calm and confidence on the faces of the people dressed in protective overalls. A businesslike, tense atmosphere. Each person here has his work sector. This is the center to which all information flows. It is here that decisions are taken and they are fulfilled in a moment. One of the authors was at the front and he attests: "The atmosphere reigning here is reminiscent of the headquarters of an army waging an offensive."

"Unfortunately, as yet we are occupying an echeloned defense," Academician Yevgeniy Pavlovich Velikhov says. "We are endeavoring to anticipate all possible variations. The main task is to make people safe and that is why an evacuation from a 30-kilometer zone has been carried out. And we are mounting an offensive on the reactor, working not only next to it but also under it. Our task is to neutralize it completely, to 'bury' it, as we say. Everything is proceeding in an organized manner and one telephone call is enough for a decision to be made. Previously it took months to reach agreement but now a night is enough to decide virtually any problem. There is not a single person who has refused to work. Everyone is acting selflessly."

Yevgeniy Pavlovich's face is tired. Today he has even forgotten to shave. But he has still managed to carve out a few minutes for us.

"No one has encountered a similar accident," he notes. "And the unusual nature of the situation requires the solution of problems with which neither scientists nor specialists have ever had to deal. The reactor is several thousand tons. And this gigantic mass is warming up [gretetsya]... In general the accident at the station has taught many lessons, not only to specialists. It is already showing graphically once again how catastrophic nuclear war is."

This accident is a trifling incident by comparison. Over there in the West, particularly in Europe, people are shouting and making a din about Chernobyl, but they themselves are keeping quiet about or are trying to belittle the danger which the Pershings' nuclear charges contain. So it is worthwhile for Western propagandists to consider: Should they gloat over the accident which has occurred or would it be better to prevent a worldwide catastrophe?"

LIFE REPORTED 'NORMAL' IN UKRAINE AREAS

Assistance in Evacuation

LD071629 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1513 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] While the consequences of the accident are being eliminated at the Chernobyl AES, normal life and work is continuing in the surrounding areas outside the danger zone.

Our correspondent Vladimir Sokolov reports:

Traffic on the Kiev-Chernobyl highway is at the present time markedly busier than usual. Everything necessary to eliminate the consequences of the accident and to give assistance to the population, which has been evacuated from the danger zone to the northern rayons of Kiev Oblast, is moving in a constant stream along the road in the direction of the AES.

Approximately 100 kilometers from Chernobyl, the highway goes through the town of Dymer. A large state farm is situated there, which is also called the Dymer state farm. Here is what its director Nikolay Nikiforovich Tsukan said:

[Begin Tsurkan recording] Spring field work is nearing completion. We are completing the planting of potatoes. This is one of the main crops at our farm. The mass sowing of corn is also under way. We have undertaken a pledge to fully provide our livestock

with our own feed this year. Our livestock is fairly impressive; we have 3,500 head of livestock; including about 2,000 cows. As usual, we are carrying out a great deal of construction work at the farm. Two residential houses have been built, and a kindergarten is being expanded. At the end of the year, we will begin constructing a canteen. Altogether, we carry out construction work annually to the value of approximately R1 million. [end recording]

I asked Anatoliy Ivanovich Artimchuk, the secretary of the party committee, whether the accident at the atomic power station had affected Dymer in any way.

[Begin Artimchuk recording] Well, it did affect Dymer. When the alarm was given, our motor vehicles were sent along with people to give practical assistance in evacuating people and the equipment [khozyaystvo]. Over 30 people drove off to give assistance. It must be said that all of them worked conscientiously and well. Now the normal, usual work is under way at our settlement. [end recording]

Kiev Water Said 'Pure'

LD081148 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] According to latest reports in the Ukraine, work to eliminate the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant are proceeding as scheduled. The damaged reactor remains in a choked state, and there are no more radioactive emissions. The immediate task is to neutralize the reactor completely. The republic's health minister, Anatoliy Romanenko, says all the residents of the regions neighboring on the nuclear power station have been evacuated, and their health is not in danger. The only people hospitalized are the plant's workers who were at the plant at the moment of the accident. Most of them suffered from stress, and are now observed by medical experts.

The radiation situation in Kiev, the capital of the Ukraine, is safe. Local television announced that the water coming from the city's water supply system is absolutely pure. Boats with tourists — foreign tourists among them — are making trips along the River Dnieper, on which Kiev stands.

### Physicians on Kiev Radiation

LD061949 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1700 GMT on 6 May, in its "Vremya" newscast, broadcasts a video reportage from Kiev Oblast by Aleksandr Krutov. The reporter begins by pointing out that this morning he travelled through several parts of Kiev Oblast. He notes that "the situation remains complex but the main thing is that it is under strict control. Everywhere there is careful medical observation of the environment. Operational medical services have been set up in all rayons of the oblast, both near to and far from the accident. Thousands of people from the evacuated areas have been accommodated. At present they are organizing jobs, and all the possible conditions are being created for them which are possible to create in such a short time."

The camera cuts to an open-air interview with V.P. Poluneyev, chief doctor at the Vasilkovskiy Rayon clinic, who says medical observations of people from the Chernobyl area are being made and that there is no cause for concern at the state of their health. "They feel completely normal," he says, adding that "many of them have already started working here with us for the national economy."

The reportage continues with an open-air interview with G.N. Grinchuk, chief sanitary doctor of Vasilkovskiy Rayon, who says "The sanitary and epidemiology service of the rayon is carrying out round-the-clock checks and constant monitoring of the purity of the air, the soil, food products, water — its drinking quality, and water in open reservoirs — fodder, and machinery. We have not measured an increase in radiation here."

The camera cuts to an indoor interview with an unidentified man. The reporter asks where he is from and how he feels. The man replies, "I am now undergoing analysis. If everything is normal I'll get a temporary job. And when the town reopens I'll go back." A doctor then tells him that his analysis confirms nothing is wrong. The doctor says, "All the people we have checked are absolutely normal."

The reportage ends with a visit to a pioneer camp where children from the evacuated area will be living, showing that everything is ready for the children to arrive.

### Foreign Students: Life 'Normal'

LD071709 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Concerning the accident at Chernobyl AES, our correspondent in Kiev, Vladimir Sokolov, reports: In Kiev, as always at this time of year, the city's famous chestnut trees are in blossom, displaying a multitude of white candle-shaped flowers. As always in the mornings, people are hurrying to work, there is a noisy to-ing and fro-ing in the crowded Kreshchatik, the city's principal thoroughfare, there are crowds in the shops and markets, and in the evenings the theaters, concert-halls and parks — the latter particularly splendid-looking and spring-like — are equally crowded.

Naturally, people here are following all the reports from Chernobyl AES with the keenest interest — it is, all the same, about 150 km away. Yesterday they heard and today have been reading accounts of the press conference about the elimination of the accident at the power station.

I have been talking about this with foreign students at the civil aviation engineering institute. Incidentally, there is one of the signs of the times in evidence there — radiation gauges have been set up everywhere to enable everyone to check the radiation level and to see for himself how far the instruments are from danger level and how the levels continue to fall.

I asked the students what they had to say about this:

[Begin recording] I'm Miroslav Dvorak from Czechoslovakia. I'm a second-year student at the engineering faculty. On May 2d and 3d we went on a boat trip down the Dnieper. We sat by a camp-fire in the open air, on the banks of the Dnieper. After that, we strolled around the town, we went to the cinema. Life here is

normal. In the capitalist countries they are making propaganda; they, of course, want to use this incident against the socialist countries. They are saying that lives here are endangered, they want to make some kind of very big sensation out of this. I have naturally written to my family that everything here is normal, telling them not to worry. [end recording]

[Sokolov] I then spoke to Samuel Guiara, a student from the Mali republic:

[Begin recording] I can say that life is normal as far as I am concerned. We have not encountered any problems so far. Everything is normal. The accident was not as terrible as is being said in the West, and I am studying normally. We are preparing for our exams.

[Different voice] I'm Yusuf al-Shuf. I'm a student from Syria. I have heard a great deal about how people in other countries are saying Kiev is in a very dangerous predicament. But I want to say life goes on, people are going to work, and we are attending classes as normal. As you heard just now, we are studying for our exams. When I heard for the first time what is being said in other countries...you know, when our parents hear this, they must be so worried about us. That's why I sent off a telegram right away. [end recording]

[Sokolov] And all the foreign students, it seems, are sending letters and telegrams home so that their families do not worry and their fellow-countrymen do not believe the mendacious propaganda being made by those who are indulging in unscrupulous politics out of the accident at Chernobyl AES.

Tourists on 'Contemptible' Propaganda

PM071322 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 7 May 86 First Edition p 5

[A. Nazarov report under the "Rapid Investigation" rubric: "To Revel in Misfortune Is Immoral"]

[Text] The Ukraina hotel. There are always many visitors to Moscow from different countries here. There are quite a few of them at present, too, even though the tourist season is by no means at its height yet. An Intourist bus drove up. There was a group from Yugoslavia on board. The members of the group had been visiting Leningrad and Kiev. This was described by a girl wearing a jacket with a blue globe [Intourist symbol] on it. Her name is Barbara Jurman.

"We arrived in Kiev on 30 April and saw a host of interesting things. But the main thing, of course, was the people. The people of Kiev were very sociable and hospitable to us. We had very many pleasant meetings in the Ukrainian capital. Nowhere was there any of the panic that Western publications have been reporting. What happened at the Chernobyl AES was unfortunate. To revel in that misfortune, as they are doing in the West, is immoral."

The Yugoslav tourists went into the Ukraina. They were followed by a well-built dark-haired young man. We introduced ourselves. His name was Sulayman Abu-Diyab from Syria, and he now intends to go to Kiev.

"I have a brother living there and I have long wanted to visit him," Sulayman said. "I telephoned him yesterday. I asked him about the Chernobyl AES. What my brother told me completely contradicts what Western propaganda is shouting about. It is

claimed that there is a danger emanating from your country now. This is just another variation on the old theme of the 'Soviet threat.' If you live in one of the world's trouble spots, the Middle East, for example, it is perfectly clear that the threat, the danger — and not ephemeral ones but real ones, reinforced by bombing raids — come from the West, from imperialism. And I am convinced that the fuss about the Chernobyl AES is a clear attempt to divert the world public's attention from the crimes of Washington and its allies."

A Toyota with a foreign number plate stopped in front of the hotel. A woman in dark glasses slammed the door shut and came up to the hotel entrance. She was Japanese, her name was Tazika. "I sympathize deeply with Soviet people," she said. "In my view there are and can be no other 'assessments' of this event. Am I leaving Moscow? I do not plan to. Why should I?"

The next people I spoke to were part of a team from Poland. They will be installing computers for the USSR Academy of Sciences.

"I am sure that the Soviet Union will quickly cope with this problem," said Stanislaw Bronztaj. "And in my view what Western propaganda is doing now is contemptible."

"Sympathy and understanding — that is the attitude of all decent people to the events at the Chernobyl AES. And are the reports of the various radio stations really plausible, anyway?" his colleague Jaroslaw Gwiazdowski added.

Journal on Plant Problems, Poor Work

AU031403 Paris AFP in English 1352 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Paris, May 3 (AFP) — The Chernobyl nuclear power plant where a reactor exploded last weekend had been plagued with labor problems in the construction of buildings for two new reactors, a Ukrainian magazine has reported.

*LITERATURNA UKRAYINA* said in a critical March 27 article that work crews at the construction site were hampered by low morale, difficult work conditions, botched material delivery schedules and poor material quality.

The problems were manifested in poor work quality, the "errors of which will be felt in the decades to come," the magazine said.

The problems extended into the technical and engineering levels, said the article, where corners were cut to compensate for sub-quality and quantities of materials.

"In 1985, while 45,500 cubic meters of concrete were ordered, only 42,300 cubic meters were delivered, and of those 6,000 were unusable," the article said. "Likewise with steel, 2,436 tons were not delivered on time the same year. In such conditions, it is difficult to meet unrealistic work quotas."

Instead of profiting from problems encountered in the construction of the four previous reactors, said the article, the same problems were ignored when they resurfaced, the magazine said.

VILNIUS REPORTS NO DANGER FROM RADIOACTIVITY

LD080919 Vilnius in Lithuanian to North America 0001 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] At a press conference yesterday in Moscow about the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station, which is situated 130 km from the Ukrainian capital of Kiev, experts explained that radioactive substances reached the atmosphere after the accident. The wind has spread them to neighboring areas. Radioactivity has increased in these areas.

The Lithuanian Meteorological and Environment Directorate, which for 3 decades has been constantly observing and registering natural radioactivity, reports that since the accident it has increased in Lithuania, too. This increase is, however, very small, within the limits of the natural background radiation. There is no danger to the health of people or to the environment. This radioactivity is several hundred times smaller than the danger point and substantially smaller than the general radioactivity that was registered up to 1963 when, in accordance with the Moscow treaty, tests of nuclear weapons in the atmosphere were banned.

COMMENT ON WESTERN REACTION TO CHERNOBYL INFORMATION

Inadequate Information Discounted

PM071108 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 86 First Edition p 5

[Yevgeniy Grigoryev "Commentator's Column": "With Marked Cards"]

[Text] To listen to certain Western politicians, nothing is of such concern to them now as information. But they themselves quite frequently hide it from the eyes of the public when preparing piratical operations in secret. And even when accidents occur at nuclear power stations they endeavor to prevent "leaks." For example, "on the first day of the accident at Harrisburg (United States) in March 1979," NBC television reporter (J. McLaughlin) has now recalled, "the administration tried to reduce its seriousness to a minimum..." The first days of the accident, so commentators believe, were "characterized by concealment of the facts." And in Britain, with regard to a serious incident which occurred 31 March at a nuclear power station at Dungeness (Kent County), *THE OBSERVER* writes, "The British Central Electricity Generating Board originally preferred to surround it with a veil of silence and only undertook to provide certain information after repeated insistent requests." But it is one thing in your own home, and another, the aforementioned gentlemen believe, to try to play on the question of information for the purpose of the anti-Soviet campaign being fanned in the West in connection with the accident at the Chernobyl AES.

It is well known that the Soviet Union provided the relevant information to the governments of many countries, including the United States. Nevertheless, it is precisely Washington figures who continue more than anyone to complain hypocritically on all

propaganda corners that they are being kept in almost total ignorance. To this end use has even been made of the stage at the Tokyo conference of the "seven," where a special statement was adopted. It bears the imprint of American propaganda and demands that its authors be "urgently informed" of what they actually know perfectly well with regard to the events in Chernobyl.

"We do not have adequate information," a White House spokesman complained at a press conference there. "Have the Russians responded by refusing any specific request for information?" one of the journalists asked. "I do not think that we have gone into specific details. We simply asked for general information," the spokesman ducked. "Did they respond by refusing your request?" the journalist persisted. "I do not think they refused," the spokesman admitted and, without batting an eyelid, at once lied, to put it mildly: "They simply did not provide information." As we see, it is certainly not the truth, the facts, or the actual state of affairs that interest the Western pseudochampions of information. Playing with marked cards, they would like to blacken the Soviet Union as a country which is hiding something and which must not be trusted in matters either big or small. Is it not a fitting venture for misinformers? But they will not get any further with this lie of theirs either.



'Propaganda' Approaching 'Absurdity'

PM071316 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 86 Second Edition p 5

[V. Bolshakov rejoinder: "Senseless Zeal"]

[Text] The Chernobyl AES accident has naturally attracted attention abroad. The Soviet Union has given information about what happened to the governments of many countries, international organizations, and the public.

Responsible politicians and objective journalists abroad have approached what has happened seriously and without hoopla. Nonetheless, certain circles in the United States as well as in a number of other NATO countries are disseminating conjecture and yarns, and their "commentaries" on the accident are reaching the point of absurdity. They are trying to present the accident as virtually an international crisis. The American press and TV are whipping up a fear campaign. Demands are being voiced for the United States to be granted the right of "immediate inspection and investigation of the circumstances on the spot." For what reason? As is well known, from 1971 through 1984 there were 151 accidents at nuclear stations in 14 countries, and this reaction was never observed in Washington.

The explanation is simple if one reads certain Western press commentaries or ponders certain recent events. By artificially

whipping up a fuss they clearly want to divert the world public's attention away from the barbarity and shame of the recent U.S. aggression against Libya. Away from the nuclear explosions in Nevada that are alarming all mankind. Away from the militarist "star wars" program. This, and by no means people's health, is what the organizers of the propaganda shows are concerned about.

Sensible people worldwide realize that an accident has happened from which nobody is safe. Conclusions will be drawn from it to the benefit of the entire world community, which has not yet managed to entirely rule out accidents at nuclear power stations that have already been built. The USSR advocates cooperation among states in this sphere too, believing that nuclear power ought to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes. Obviously, some people among the proponents of continuing the nuclear arms race in the "NATO sphere" clearly saw a threat to themselves in this. That, clearly, is why they decided to whip up a larger-scale propaganda "smoke screen" in the hope of poisoning the international atmosphere. This zeal, to put it bluntly, is senseless.

Donald Regan Criticized for Remarks

PM071026 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 86 First Edition p 5

[T. Vasilyev rejoinder: "At the Level of Neanderthals"]

[Text] The United States is continuing to escalate the anti-Soviet campaign connected with the accident at the Chernobyl AES. What is more, high-ranking White House spokesmen have joined in during the past few days. Thus, appearing on an NBC television program on Sunday, White House Chief of Staff D. Regan evidently decided to break the records for insinuations against the Soviet Union. He repeated the irksome fabrications about the USSR's "reluctance" to provide the "whole world" with detailed information about what had happened, adding that the Soviet Union had supposedly cut itself off from everyone in this matter behind a "stone wall." Entering into the role of an arbitrator, he even launched into a "profound" discourse to the effect that this is "unworthy of a civilized nation." Mr Regan, who, thanks to his post, bears considerable responsibility for Washington's present foreign policy course, is the last person who should philosophize on the subject of what is worthy and what is unworthy of

a "civilized nation," if only because, precisely as a result of this adventurist course, an unprecedented threat of nuclear annihilation now hangs over all human civilization.

It is permissible to ask Mr Regan: Is such a policy worthy of a civilized nation? Is it worthy, while considering yourselves to be "civilized" people, at the same time to pile up mountains of weapons designed for the mass destruction of millions and demonstratively wreck the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests by refusing to heed elementary logic and common sense?

No, this is not how civilized people behave. Rather, it is the level of thinking of Neanderthals. This is what the Washington figures who are bent on making their contribution to fanning anti-Soviet hysteria ought to remember.

### U.S. 'Fabrications' Said 'Nasty'

PM071332 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 May 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by own correspondent A. Palladin: "Malice"]

[Text] Washington — The other day eminent lawyer (T. Edkinson) was arrested in a Washington suburb. The former head of the "Democrats for Reagan" organization was kept in isolation because he had maltreated his young son by forcing him to watch horror movies on television. To ensure that (Edkinson) Jr. did not take his eyes off the screen (Edkinson) Sr. held a loaded pistol at his temple and even threatened him with a real grenade...

Since last Monday the local press has been doing something similar with the U.S. population. From early in the morning till late at night — around the clock in the case of some television companies — it has been bombarding its fellow citizens with incredible reports, commentaries, and interviews on the accident at the Chernobyl AES. What happened there, or rather what did not happen, is being used as an excuse for further "brainwashing" with a giant dose of anti-Sovietism.

What is particularly nasty about this operation is the fact that it is allegedly prompted by humane motives. The U.S. press has even cast off the camouflage of "impartiality and factuality" and is openly applying the "a little bird told me" principle. This is the source of a UPI fabrication to the effect that the accident at the Chernobyl AES has killed 2,000 people. On what grounds, one wonders, have they multiplied the true figure by 1,000 — neither more nor less? These "figures" were apparently provided by "a woman living in Kiev." And this fable, masquerading as a fact, did the rounds of the local newspapers, magazines, radio, and television.

But the purveyors of lies did attain one of their goals. Tourists began to return to the United States from the USSR. They are being greeted here as if they escaped death by a miracle. There was a similar spectacle in October 1983 involving U.S. students in Grenada who also had their "eyes opened" to the alleged threat of disaster, but whereas at that time the people who had been

"plucked out of the communist hell" were compelled to kiss their native soil, on this occasion the new arrivals are being made to shake the foreign soil off their shoes so that it can be immediately checked for radioactivity. This is all done very ostentatiously, the voices of impartial experts ("They are all in fine shape" — Charles [Meinhold], for example, a local public health worker, said, having checked the tourists at New York airport) almost lost in the clicking of camera shutters and whirring of movie cameras.

The cacophony of fiction, fabrication, and all the other devices intended to create maximum hysteria is being conducted by personages in official garb, such as retired Marine (Steven Simms), now a senator, and former State Department employee (Nadia O'Shea), are openly preaching hatred of our country ("A pity the accident did not happen in the Kremlin" — [Simms] lamented. As far as Russians are concerned, the more people killed the better," — [O'Shea] gleefully remarked). Others, leading State Department officials prominent among them, prefer the quiet method, engaging in incitement. This department is bombarding ordinary Americans with "information," basically advising people to keep as far away as possible from the USSR's borders. And people in state service, for example, employees at the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw, have been told to send the members of their households "to a safer place." It is interesting that so far no one has taken the bait, although volunteers are being tempted by the promise that all their expenses will be paid.

The coverage of the emergencies involving nuclear submarines in *THE NEW YORK TIMES* was brief, a note in small print, hidden at the very bottom of page six. *THE WASHINGTON POST* printed a similar report, but on page nine. Space is at a premium in the U.S. papers at the moment: They are all full of fabrications about the Chernobyl AES.

### U.S. 'Inventions' Reach 'New Apogee'

LD070904 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 6 May 86

[Excerpts] In recent months the world public views with understandable concern the political carryings-on of the current U.S. Administration which have a clearly provocative character. They are grasping at any pretext in order to even further inflame the already tense situation, to sow mistrust and dissension between peoples, and poison the political climate. All this is to draw attention from the criminal, aggressive U.S. acts such as the recent bombing of Libya and the undeclared wars against Afghanistan, Angola, and Nicaragua, and so as to justify strengthening the arms race, continuing nuclear tests, and refusing to accept the Soviet peaceful initiatives. In recent days escalation of these provocative actions has reached a new apogee.

The U.S. state apparatus and the mass information media which are obedient to it have put into circulation inventions on the subject of the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl atomic power station.

A week ago an explosion took place here which destroyed structural elements of the building housing the reactor. Radioactivity was partially discharged upward and then a fire started inside. It was unusually difficult to extinguish it. However, measures to ensure the safety of the population and control what was happening were made very swiftly. Many thousands of inhabitants were evacuated in a short time from the Chernobyl

atomic station's settlement and the area adjacent to it. Work to eliminate the accident is now continuing at the atomic power station.

Work is now underway to dyke up the Pripyat River in the atomic power station area in order to prevent its possible pollution. In Kiev, Chernigov, and other major cities and small settlements,

the environment is being closely monitored. Additional measures to eliminate the consequences of the accident have been taken.

Despite the entire complexity of the situation that took shape after the accident at the 4th power generating unit, order reigned all the time and continues to reign now in the nuclear power station's settlement and nearby villages.

### West Covering Up N-Weapons Issue

LD080218 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 7 May 86

[Commentary by Tomas Kolesnichenko, PRAVDA editor of the International Information Department; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Hello Comrades! The furor over the accident at the Chernobyl AES is not abating in the West. Moreover, one gets the impression that some people, especially in the United States, are actively fanning this furor, spreading various fables on the consequences of the accident as a kind of authentic facts, at the same time accusing the Soviet Union of allegedly not providing sufficient information about what has happened. Let us leave this to the conscience of those who are speculating on the accident, using it to whip up anti-Soviet campaign. One can only remind you once again that the relevant reports on the accident were provided by the Soviet Union to the governments of many countries, including the United States.

The question arises however in connection with this sensation: Are they not trying in Washington and in other NATO countries' capitals, to rearrange the cards, so to speak, and to substitute one problem by another? After all, if one is to show concern in connection with nuclear matters, then one should evidently think above all of those enormous accumulations of nuclear weapons, which continue to grow, precisely as a result of the policy of the United States and its allies. It is these that present the real danger

fraught with catastrophe for the whole of mankind. Scientists, both Soviet and foreign, have calculated — and this, incidentally has been published in the press — that if there is a thermo-nuclear catastrophe one could expect the death of about one half of mankind as a consequence of direct effects of nuclear weapons alone, while the total number of casualties might reach over 2 billion people. It is about this and other terrible consequences connected with the use of nuclear weapons that the propagandist centers of the West overlook as often as possible, especially while Washington is demonstratively wrecking the Soviet moratorium on any nuclear explosions, and the United States itself, is preparing to put mass annihilation weapons into space.

Today one must always remember that the main question which determines the fate of mankind is how to remove the nuclear threat. Everyone knows our peaceful initiatives. They indicate a realistic way to the goal, so that forces of reason should gain the upper hand over the crazy, dangerous policy of the nuclear maniacs. Unfortunately people cannot yet exclude the word "accident," from their vocabulary, but mankind is already quite mature enough for the words "nuclear war," to disappear from their vocabulary forever.

### Kiev Radio Attacks West's Reports

LD061030 Kiev in Ukrainian to North America 2100 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Who is fanning an anti-Soviet rumpus, and why?

Some Western news agencies and other mass media in the last few days have been busy spreading obviously false rumors about the consequences of the accident which took place in the USSR at the Chernobyl AES.

Accurate information about what took place has been published. The numbers were given of those who died — two people — and of the people who were hospitalized — 197. Information has been given about the measures taken, about the fact that a chain reaction of the nuclear fuel is not taking place and about the work to clean up the adjoining district and to give assistance to the local population.

It would seem that there are no grounds for gossip and rumors. In the press, and in television and radio programs of a number of countries, reports are appearing, one more nightmarish than the next, both about thousands of dead, and about the mass evacuation of Kiev, and about the fact that supposedly the USSR has turned to Western countries with a request to receive for treatment people who have suffered from radiation. All of this is obviously a lie, from the first to the last word. The data on the numbers who suffered has just been cited. Kiev is leading a peaceful life, which was appropriately mentioned in appearances on Soviet television by citizens of Britain and France who were forced by their embassies to completely leave the Soviet Union. The USSR has not turned to other countries with any kind of

requests about the hospitalization of those who suffered. All of this is obviously known to the disseminators of dirty rumors. However, they are continuing to excel in telling lies.

The simplest thing to do would be to blame everything on Western propaganda, which is striving to blow up a sensation in any way possible, even using the most underhand methods. This did, of course, play its role, but now the repercussions from the hullabaloo created are primarily political. Thus, it is no coincidence that obviously false information is accompanied, for example, by deliberations to the effect that the accident that occurred somehow undermines the very possibility of establishing reliable monitoring of a stop to nuclear tests and nuclear weapons limitation.

At the same time, data about the consequences of the accident are by no means a secret. It is very indicative that many foreign experts — in Sweden and the United States, for example —

assessed the nature of the consequences on the basis of objective scientific information and came to the conclusion that they do not present any danger. Moreover, these conclusions by scientists are hushed up as a rule by the mass media.

All this has its own internal logic. The organizers of the anti-Soviet campaign feel obliged to force people to believe that the Soviet Union is the source of the threat of a nuclear death. In this way they hope to make the masses forget about the real threat of 15,000 nuclear warheads in West Europe, about the fact that new U.S. medium-range missiles are currently being deployed there. Western propagandists are doing everything they can to stifle the protests of the world public against the nuclear explosions being carried on by the United States and to lead the Western countries to refuse to adopt the constructive Soviet proposals aimed at nuclear disarmament. The anti-Soviet rumpus following the accident at the Chernobyl AES is also serving these aims.

### Poland's Urban Condemns 'Inventions'

LD071305 Moscow TASS in English 1218 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Warsaw May 7 TASS — Addressing a press conference here, a spokesman for the Polish Government has strongly condemned the various inventions and cock-and-bull stories issued by bourgeois propaganda in connection with spreading to Poland of the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant.

He said that a certain number of the Western news media, first and foremost the subversive "Free Europe" radio station, were deliberately trying to use in their programmes beamed to Poland the accident at the nuclear power plant with [as received] their political ends, to frighten that country's population and cause panic in order to heighten tensions and use what happened against the Polish state, against the vital interests of the Polish people. "Free Europe" was hysterically shouting that the "Polish leadership was concealing from the population the threat, which has emerged", that "the Polish authorities preferred to remain tight-lipped instead of saving people." Thus, "Free Europe", *THE WASHINGTON POST* and the "Voice of America" as well as the French *LIBERATION*, which echoed "Free Europe", were doing their utmost in an attempt at undermining trust in the measures, which were taken by the Polish authorities.

I wish to say in all responsibility, the government spokesman said, that the Polish people were informed about the radioactivity level which emerged, and about preventive measures, timely and conscientiously. There was no peril to human health in Poland

anywhere, nobody fled anywhere, and schools were not closed, contrary to the Western propaganda claims. The radioactivity which emerged in Poland, albeit it was greater than before the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, was nevertheless not dangerous to human health. This was also later confirmed by American experts.

Then what right had Western propaganda to try to cause panic in Poland and arouse distrust in its authorities? In the name of what human rights was that done? Certain forces in the West thus had recourse to heinous methods, but they could not care less about the safety of the Polish people.

The spokesman for the Polish Government said: We wish to tell a number of governments and political forces in the West, which have recently all of a sudden displayed the wish to help Poland with medicines and foods — Stop trying to harm Poland. This is the only thing we want. This will be the best, and for that matter, free assistance to the Poles.

Western propaganda is engaged in a foul game, its sights being set against the Soviet Union. This is a new kind of the same political gambling, in which the Western press has been engaged from the very outset of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. Yet, no attempts of this kind will ever upset Polish-Soviet relations of friendship and trust, the spokesman for the Polish Government stressed.

## FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

## French Reaction Assessed

LD071944 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 7 May 86

[Report by Paris correspondent Oleg Maksimenko]

[Text] Anti-Soviet radioactivity. One could use this headline from one of the articles published in *L'HUMANITE*, the press organ of the French Communists, to express the attitude of the majority of local mass information media to the accident at the Soviet atomic power station at Chernobyl.

French students were attending courses in Kiev. On the pages of the press the cry rang out: We must save our fellow countrymen. They flew home without delay. At Charles de Gaulle Airport they underwent extremely strict checks for the presence of radiation. Naturally, no signs of its presence were discovered but the deed was done. The incident with the students played its role. It served for the further whipping up in France of unfriendly attitudes toward our country.

But things were not limited to distorting the facts. Soon the bourgeois press began to argue that the Soviet Union was an unreliable partner and that with such a partner it was not possible to try to solve the problem of disarmament. Accepting at face

value the U.S. version that the scale of the accident was much greater, the papers virtually totally ignored our information. The conclusion that was palmed off onto the reader was simple: The USSR cannot be trusted.

The sober voices of some French specialists and scientists were drowned out in this anti-Soviet choir. But the truth will out. Now, everyone here has been obliged to admit that what happened was precisely what the USSR reported. In the science of the future, which is what nuclear power generation is, such things can happen; and this is well understood in France. Such accidents have happened on several occasions in the West. The question arises: Who needed to spread here anti-Soviet radioactive fallout?

Perhaps this is needed by the Reagan administration which initiated the whipping up throughout the world of the hysteria and psychosis about the Chernobyl events. But does France need this?

## MOSCOW PARTY CHIEF YELTSIN INTERVIEWED ON ACCIDENT

DW070951 Hamburg STERN in German 7 May 86 p 245

[Interview with Boris Yeltsin, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and party chief of Moscow, by correspondents Dieter Guett and Uwe Zimmer in Hamburg, no date given]

[Text] *STERN*: Why did the Soviet Union so belatedly and incompletely inform its own people and those of its neighbor countries about the seriousness of the accident?

Yeltsin: Obviously we are applying different yardsticks. The Western press is overly active and commits blunders more often than not. We are striving for 100-percent truth and therefore sometimes suffer in speed. We had no intention of suppressing news we had in our possession. The accident happened on Saturday, 26 April. The government dealt with it the next day, and we informed Western governments and the United States on 28 April, consonant with the information we had at that time. What we had in mind was building confidence. After all, we were not obligated by any international treaty or any convention to notify other countries about the nuclear power plant accident.

*STERN*: What exactly happened in Chernobyl?

Yeltsin: There are different versions. One possibility is that in preparing the reactor for maintenance work, proper procedures

were not observed. The resultant, highly explosive compound ignited. As a consequence of the explosion, part of the reactor building was damaged and the reactor itself leaked, whereupon radiation escaped.

*STERN*: What caused the leak in the reactor?

Yeltsin: We do not know that yet. At this moment we are not sending any human beings directly into the scene of the accident because of the danger of radiation. At this time the leaky reactor is being covered up with sand, boron, and lead to seal the leak.

*STERN*: You mean to say that radioactivity continues to escape?

Yeltsin: Radioactivity is being checked at 2-hour intervals. It dropped a hundredfold on 1 May.

*STERN*: How many people were hurt in the accident?

**Yeltsin:** We have evacuated 49,000 people from four settlements in a radius of 30 km. This was done directly after the "breakdown." That territory was blocked off.

**STERN:** Western newspapers quote eyewitnesses who claim to know that there were more than 2,000 dead.

**Yeltsin:** I can only react to those figures with outrage. The so-called free press propagates many lies. Actually two people were killed. It is possible that there will be a few more casualties. Some 20-30 people were affected by a high dose of radiation. So many people were at the site of the accident, but in no case were there hundreds of victims, let alone thousands. Livestock within a radius of 30 km was slaughtered. People found to have been contaminated with an increased dose of radiation were hospitalized. Some of them have since been released.

**STERN:** At the party congress...

**Yeltsin:** ...begging your pardon: I have asked for some translations from *BILD-ZEITUNG*. "Thousands of injured people" — that is a lie. "Two reactors afire" — that is a lie. "The core and the reactor proper have melted" — also a lie. There are no refugees, either on the roads or elsewhere. "Drinking water is short" — that is also a lie. All levels are absolutely safe in the rivers. The newspaper writes that there will not be any foodstuffs to be had soon and that famine will ensue. Does *STERN* also have the nerve to print something like that?

**STERN:** We are not from *BILD-ZEITUNG*.

**Yeltsin:** I am really upset because it is entirely without basis. It is not attributable to any information whatsoever.

**STERN:** At the CPSU party congress in February you delivered a scorching speech against slovenliness and lack of discipline. Is it possible that slovenly work was done at Chernobyl?

**Yeltsin:** There were objections that cropped up during the construction of the installation about faults that later were corrected. At this time we have no reason to speak of slovenliness on anybody's part because we do not know the cause of the accident. Should people have been culpable, they will be severely punished.

**STERN:** Have the other 20 reactors of the same design been switched off in the meantime?

**Yeltsin:** No.

**STERN:** Even though you cannot rule out a technological fault as the potential cause of the accident?

**Yeltsin:** It goes without saying that we switched off the other three reactors at Chernobyl. They are in a condition where they can be connected to the grid again at any time. Perhaps it is just a person who must be blamed for the accident, in which case we do not need a new system. All we must do is exclude the influence on the entire system of a single person. Once the causes are clear, it may be necessary to review some norms, yet the fundamental technologies will be retained.

**STERN:** Does that also apply to the gigantic energy program, which envisages doubling the power supply by the year 2000?

**Yeltsin:** Work on that program, which provides for the construction of many new nuclear power plants, will be continued. At the same time measures will be taken to safeguard against "breakdowns" such as at Chernobyl.

**STERN:** Why did the Soviet Union decline offers of assistance?

**Yeltsin:** From the technical and scientific point of view, we have ample means for handling the matter on our own. There is no need to approach other countries for help to eliminate the consequences of the accident.

**STERN:** Do you believe that the reactor accident will affect international relations? Western governments can hardly muster any understanding for Soviet information policy.

**Yeltsin:** There was, formerly, a certain reserve in the information policy of our country. In the most recent past, under the new leadership, I cannot recall any case in which anything was held back. Just as in any family, though, an accident must not end up in confrontation.

**STERN:** Will the summit between President Reagan and Gorbachev take place before the end of the year?

**Yeltsin:** The probability of a summit meeting has not increased. A meeting for the mere purpose of shaking hands would be useless. The two know each other. What is needed now is a meeting to solve problems. The only conclusion we can draw from the department of the United States is that the United States thus far has nothing to suggest; and it disagrees with our proposals. Now, I have a question myself. Do you believe me? Look into my eyes.

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BLIX, ROSEN CONTINUE VISIT, HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE

Visit Chernobyl Area

LD081721 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Blix, director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the IAEA, who is in our country at the invitation of the Soviet Government, has visited Kiev. Today he toured the area of the Chernobyl AES. With him were Comrade Petrosyants, chairman of the State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy; Comrade Gurenko, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR; Comrade Konstantinov, deputy director general of the IAEA; and Rosen, director of the Department of Nuclear Safety of the IAEA. Explanations were given by Academician Comrade Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and Comrade Sidorenko, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Safety in the USSR Atomic Power Industry.

More on Visit to Area

LD091303 Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 9 TASS — The IAEA officials who had arrived in the USSR in connection with the accident at the Chernobyl atomic power station had "an opportunity to get the picture of the accident during very frank and open talks," Hans Blix, director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), said at a press conference here today.

He said that the IAEA officials had visited Kiev, where they had had talks with Stanislav Gurenko, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Ukraine, Academician Yevgeniy Velikhov, and Professor Viktor Sidorenko, deputy chairman of the Committee for Atomic Power and Safety. Velikhov and Sidorenko are supervising the removal of the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl atomic power station.

Hans Blix said that they had been taken by helicopter over the city of Chernobyl 18 kilometres outside the atomic power station and over the station itself and that they had viewed the damaged unit from a distance of 800 metres.

Blix Comments on Tour of Site

LD081856 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 8 May 86

[Report on interview with Hans Blix, IAEA general director; Blix remarks in English with superimposed Russian translation--from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Hans Blix, director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the IAEA, who is in our country at the invitation of the Soviet Government, has visited Kiev. Today he spent some time in the area of the Chernobyl atomic power station. [video shows Blix climbing out of a helicopter on a landing strip. He is wearing dark green overalls and a white cap and has a broad smile on his face throughout the interview. Three other men leave the helicopter with him, two of them wearing white gloves in

addition to the above-mentioned garments. Blix's interpreter introduces him to the "Ukrainian TV" film crew]

[Unnamed correspondent] Mr Blix, you have just flown around the site of the Chernobyl atomic power station accident. What is your opinion? What do you have to say on the subject?

[Blix] Well, we have seen the site from the air and we have seen that a little smoke is still coming up from the damaged part. We have also seen that there is a lot of activity to contain the reactor and to keep it under control. And we have also been informed by the competent persons about this work.

[Correspondent] What can you say about the intensiveness of the work?

[Blix] Well, they have evidently had very heavy work to do in the past 2 weeks and have been successful and we hope that they will continue to stabilize the situation.

#### Sees Reactor From 800 Meters Away

LD091127 Moscow TASS in English 1124 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 9 TASS — The director of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Hans Blix, said today that he had been able to see the Chernobyl nuclear power station from a distance of 800 meters and that there was a good deal of activity under way there to keep the reactor under control.

Speaking at a new conference in the Press Center of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, he said competent officials from Soviet organizations had provided him with detailed information about the work being done.

Blix informed the attending Soviet and foreign newsmen of the main provisions of a communique on the results of his stay in the Soviet Union. The news conference was also addressed by Morris Rosen, director of the IAEA Nuclear Safety Division, who gave the reporters the details of the Chernobyl accident and the measures being taken to deal with its consequences.

#### Rosen Says Levels 'Stabilizing'

LD091143 Moscow TASS in English 1123 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 9 TASS — At a press conference in Moscow today for Soviet and foreign correspondents, the IAEA Director of Nuclear Safety Division Morris Rosen mentioned his flight yesterday on board a helicopter at a distance of some 800 metres from the damaged 4th unit of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant.

"There is relatively little radioactive release from the 4th unit", he said. "The situation appears to be stabilizing and radioactive reading, taken from the helicopter, confirms this conclusion". He added that no damage had been caused to the safety arrangements of the 3rd unit.

Answering questions he also said that "temperature readings are decreasing" and that infrared studies showed that there were "no large hot-spot areas" at the station.

Referring to "a small amount of smoke emanating from the unit" he said that whereas graphite fire has a dark colour this smoke was light grey.

Morris Rosen also noted that the radiation level in the Kiev reservoir was normal throughout the period following the accident at the Chernobyl station.



Says 204 'Affected by Radiation'

LD091349 Moscow TASS in English 1342 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 9 TASS — Morris Rosen, director of the Nuclear Safety Division of the International Atomic Energy Agency, today gave at a press conference in Moscow a provisional evaluation of the causes and consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl atomic power station.

So far there are only hypotheses regarding the specific reasons for the accident. Research and detailed analysis are under way. Fire in the fourth unit of the station caused extensive damage in the reactor itself and the reactor core, resulting in radioactive releases beyond the nuclear power station area. The chain reaction automatically stopped at the time of the accident. This is confirmed by the fact that medical examination of persons affected showed no evidence of high neutron flux exposure.

The work of fire teams was complicated by the fact that neither water nor chemicals could be used. Firemen and some nuclear power station personnel were among those injured by radiation. Most residents in adjacent areas were indoors at the time of the accident thus reducing their exposure.

In the early morning of the 26th of April monitoring equipment registered increased radioactivity and reported this. Evacuation began on the 27th of April, starting with women and children. Up to 48,000 people were evacuated from Chernobyl and other locations within a 30-kilometre radius. As a preventive measure, potassium iodine tablets were widely distributed inside as well as outside the 30-km zone.

204 persons, including nuclear power station personnel and fire fighters, were affected by radiation from 1st degree to 4th degree, 18 persons being in the 4th degree. All 204 persons were hospitalized in Moscow and treated medically. In some cases bone marrow transplants were performed.

The radioactive releases from the damaged unit have been significantly reduced by shielding and neutron absorbing material — sand, boron, clay, dolomite and lead — dropped from helicopters over the reactor, resulting in decreasing radioactivity levels in the 30-km zone.

Rosen: 'Temperatures Remain High'

LD091359 Moscow TASS in English 1355 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 9 TASS — The director of the International Atomic Energy Agency's department for nuclear safety, Morris Rosen, said today that "necessary shift personnel work on the site (of the Chernobyl nuclear power station) to keep the undamaged reactors in safe shut-down conditions".

Speaking at a news conference in Moscow, he added: The third reactor adjacent to the fourth was not damaged in the accident, and its safety systems for cooling are functioning."

"The damaged reactor suffered some fire in parts of the graphite. These fires have been extinguished but temperatures remain

high," he said. "The aim is to encase the whole fourth unit in concrete and work has begun to place a concrete foundation under the reactor."

"Maximum radiation level within the 30-kilometer zone has been 10-15 millirem/hour," Rosen said. "By the 5th of May it had decreased to 2-3 millirem/hour. On the 8th of May it had dropped to a maximum of 0.15 at the perimeter of the zone. The level of radioactivity in Kiev's water reservoir was within normal limits at all times."

'Very Frank, Open' Talks Cited

LD091054 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 9 TASS — "We had very frank and open talks" with senior Soviet officials and "agreed on certain actions", the director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Hans Blix said referring to the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant.

He spoke at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists at the Press Centre of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs today. Hans Blix visited the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Government.

It was agreed, he said, that the Soviet side would "continuously release data to the IAEA" as of today and that Soviet specialists would come to Vienna for a post-accident analysis in order to assist IAEA member-states to learn from this accident and thus to further improve nuclear power safety.

Blix Asked About Causes of Chernobyl

LD091109 Moscow TASS in English 1055 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 9 TASS — Today, the last day of his visit to the USSR, Hans Blix, the IAEA director general, held a press conference for Soviet and foreign correspondents.

Asked whether the information furnished by the Soviet side concerning the Chernobyl accident was extensive and exhaustive, Hans Blix said: "Emphatically yes".

When a question was put about the causes of the accident, Hans Blix gave the floor to the IAEA director of the Nuclear Safety Division Morris Rosen to answer it. "There are many guesses", Morris Rosen said, but it is "much more prudent to wait" for results of further analysis.

Blix on Smoke, Major Work at Reactor

HK090052 Hong Kong AFP in English 0038 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Moscow, May 9 (AFP) — International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Chief Hans Blix said Thursday night that he saw "a little smoke" coming from a damaged reactor and "major work" still underway at the crippled Chernobyl Soviet nuclear power plant when he flew over the site earlier in the day.

Soviet authorities issued conflicting reports about whether the fire at Chernobyl was still burning 13 days after the nuclear disaster there, and a Western diplomat said the evacuation of the nearby town had only been completed two days earlier, leaving thousands of inhabitants exposed to high radiation for more than a week.

Meanwhile, the 12-nation European Economic Community (EEC) suspended meat and some animal imports from seven East European countries because of possible radioactive contamination.

In an interview shown on Soviet television shortly after Mr Blix flew over Chernobyl in a helicopter, the IAEA's director-general said he had seen "a little smoke" escaping from a damaged reactor.

After the trip, he told Soviet journalists at the Ukrainian capital, Kiev, 130 kms (80 miles) away, that he had seen "major work" underway but that authorities "are controlling" the situation.

"It's obvious that during these past two weeks, work has been carried out successfully (at Chernobyl). We hope the situation will stabilize in the future," Mr Blix said.

More than 1,300 doctors and medical workers, assisted by 240 ambulances, had been working in recent days as "during war-time" to rescue residents from the contaminated region, the Soviet news agency TASS said. Soviet reports have said two people were killed and some 200 hospitalized as a result of the accident, believed to have been caused by a chemical explosion.

(The Yugoslav news agency TANJUG reported that a third person died Thursday morning in a Soviet hospital.) Urgent cases were taken to the main hospital in Kiev and specialized clinics there, TASS said in a major report from special envoys at the site.

Without specifying the total number of people evacuated, TASS described one case — "the village of Peskovka which took in more than 2,000 people who had left the danger zone."

Eminent Soviet specialists had arrived from Moscow and Leningrad to help in the rescue work, TASS said, including the vice-president of the Soviet Academy of Medical Sciences. TASS did not mention U.S. specialists Gale and Teraski who had gone to Moscow to do bone marrow transplants on people worst hit by radiation.

"Those workers at the power station and firemen who had suffered worst in the accident were transferred by plane to Moscow," TASS said.

The government newspaper *IZVESTIYA* earlier reported that the fire was still smouldering at Chernobyl and indicated that authorities faced serious difficulties in containing the after-effects of the disaster.

(In Bonn, an Interior Ministry spokesman said West German nuclear experts feared the fused core of a reactor at the plant — which has four reactors — might be boring into the earth after having destroyed the building's concrete foundations.)

But the premier of the Ukrainian Republic, Alexander Liyashko, told visiting foreign journalists in Kiev that the disabled reactor was "no longer burning." Its temperature had dropped to around 300 degrees centigrade (575 Fahrenheit), and radioactivity levels "continue to drop."

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The fire that ravaged the fourth reactor at the power station reached the roof of a building protecting the third reactor before it was put out, the newspaper *SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA* reported in Moscow. It said 17 firemen were hospitalized and 50 "platoons" of firemen had been sent to the site from Kiev and the surrounding region. It did not report any damage to the third reactor.

(In Brussels, a spokesman for the EEC Executive Commission said the community had suspended until May 31 all meat imports, as well as those of live cows and pigs, from seven Eastern European countries due to possible contamination from radioactive fallout from the stricken Soviet nuclear plant.

(The ban, to start on Saturday, affected imports from the Soviet Union, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Romania and Yugoslavia, but not East Germany.

(EEC governments are to rule shortly on other items — including sheep, fowl, fresh dairy products, fresh fruits and vegetables and freshwater fish.)

The Soviet Union and Yugoslavia strongly protested the ban, TASS saying EEC reports of contamination were "inventions," and Yugoslav authorities saying the decision was not based on official Yugoslav radiation levels.

## Blix Emphasizes Objective Reporting

LD091202 Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 9 TASS — At a one-and-a-half hour press conference here today for Soviet and foreign correspondents the IAEA director general Hans Blix emphasised the "importance of objective reporting" when asked to comment on coverage in the West of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant.

A correspondent's duty is "not to sensationalise" but to report, he said. However, he went on, accidents at nuclear power plants are very difficult things to write about since this involves extremely complicated technical and scientific problems. One needs "first to understand them," he added.

## Rosen Confirms Reactor Shutdown

LD091225 Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 9 TASS — "The chain reaction (at the Chernobyl nuclear power station) automatically stopped at the time of the accident," Morris Rosen, director of the International Atomic Energy Agency's nuclear safety division, told a news conference here today. Together with IAEA Director-General Hans Blix he had visited the area of the accident.

Rosen said the fact that the reactor had been shut down "is confirmed by the fact that medical examination of persons affected showed no evidence of high neutron flux exposure."

He denied rumors of the third reactor having been damaged in the accident, saying: "Its safety systems for cooling are functioning."

"The level of radioactivity in Kiev's water reservoir was within normal limits at all times," Rosen said.

Visit Concludes 9 May

LD091305 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 9 TASS--Hans Blix, director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), today left the Soviet Union. He had paid a visit to the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Communique Issued on Visit

LD091029 Moscow TASS in English 1016 GMT 9 May 86

["Communique on Blix Visit to USSR"--TASS item identifier]

[Text] Moscow May 9 TASS — On the invitation from the USSR Government the director-general of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Hans Blix visited the Soviet Union from 5 to 9 May 1986.

He was accompanied by the Deputy Director-General L.V. Konstantinov and the Director of the Nuclear Safety Division M. Rosen.

H. Blix and the IAEA specialists accompanying him were received by the Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers B.E. Shcherbina, at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and at the USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy.

In the course of the visit H. Blix and the specialists accompanying him were provided information pertaining to the accident at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Station (NPS). Ways of further enhancing nuclear power safety by strengthened international cooperation and increasing the IAEA role in this area were discussed.

The Soviet experts gave the IAEA representatives detailed information about the accident at the Unit 4 of the Chernobyl NPS and about the measures taken for the elimination of consequences of the accident.

H. Blix was informed that necessary operational personnel are present at the three undamaged Chernobyl NPS units, which are shut down.

H. Blix and his colleagues accepted the invitation to visit the Chernobyl NPS area, where they received additional information as to on-site conditions and measures being taken for the elimination of consequences of the accident.

In response to the request from the director-general of the IAEA, the Soviet side expressed its willingness to provide, as soon as it is available, information on the accident, to be discussed at a meeting of nuclear safety experts in order to assist IAEA member-states to learn from this accident and thus to further improve nuclear power safety.

The Soviet side is ready to provide the IAEA with information on the level of radiation from a station located at the distance of 60 km from the NPS and from several other stations located along the Western border of the USSR; the agency will be distributing this information to national radiation protection authorities concerned.

The Soviet side stated that the accident will not affect the implementation of nuclear power development plans in the Soviet Union.

Ways of further improving nuclear power safety were discussed as well as international measures which may be usefully developed within the framework of the IAEA in order to minimize possible consequences of nuclear power accidents. Both parties noted that such measures may include the development of a timely warning mechanism on radioactivity releases which could affect areas beyond national boundaries, provision of information on background level of radioactivity, and the introduction of possible additional technical measures in nuclear facilities for the prevention of accidents and reducing their consequences.

Both parties stressed the importance of IAEA activities, those directed to nuclear safety as well as those directed to ensure a totally peaceful utilization of nuclear power.

ORF: GOVERNMENT ADMITS INHABITANTS FLEEING KIEV

AU081411 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1400 GMT 8 May 86

[Excerpt] Moscow--The government has admitted for the first time that Kiev inhabitants are fleeing the city because of the nuclear power plant accident.

Additional trains and planes are being made available to enable inhabitants of this area to leave. Hundreds of schoolchildren with their mothers have arrived today in Moscow from Kiev. Instances of poisoning with medicines have been reported. Authorities speak about panic reactions. Certain people believed that they could protect themselves against radiation by taking medicines.

ANNOUNCEMENT: USSR GOODS POSE NO RADIATION HAZARDS

PM091124 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 May 86 Second Edition p 5

["TASS Announcement"--TASS headline]

[Text] — Fabrications that Soviet export goods and means of transportation are hazardous because of their "radioactive contamination" have been launched in the West in connection with the accident at the Chernobyl atomic power station. A number of West European countries have taken measures to restrict the import of food products and other goods from the USSR and some European CMEA countries.

Such actions undermine the purposes of international agreements on trade, on economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation concluded between those countries and the USSR and are not in keeping with the generally accepted practice of solving problems arising in international trade.

Competent state bodies of the USSR have taken and continue taking the necessary effective measures. Soviet goods and means of transportation do not pose radiation hazards either to the population of our country, or to citizens of other states.

UKRAINIAN OFFICIAL 9 MAY: AES FIRE 'CONTINUING'

AU090812 Paris AFP in English 0807 GMT 9 May 86

[Excerpts] Kiev, Soviet Union, May 9 (AFP)--The fire at Chernobyl "is continuing" a senior Soviet official said here Friday, in remarks that countered earlier statements that the blaze at the stricken nuclear plant had been put out.

"The extinction of the fire" was still being carried out, said Ivan Plyushch, an official responsible for the Kiev region. He added that radioactivity leaking from the damaged reactor had dropped from between 180-190 Roentgens on Thursday to 113 Roentgens Friday.

Mr. Plyushch's remarks ran counter to a statement here Thursday by Alexander Lyashko, premier of the Ukrainian Republic, that the plant's disabled No 4 reactor was "no longer burning."

Soviet technicians have dumped tons of boron, lead and sand onto the plant in an effort to form a protective shield. Published reports in the West say that the molten reactor core is burning through the building's concrete foundations.

Meanwhile, the Ukrainian minister for health, Anatoliy Romanenko, and Kiev Mayor Valentin Zgurski, told journalists that radioactivity at Kiev was falling and was currently being recorded at 0.15 milliroentgens, which they said was a "normal" level. However, they said that 250,000 Kiev children aged from 7 to 14 would be allowed to leave the city next Thursday to go to holiday camp. They denied that it was an evacuation, saying it was only a step to bring forward annual school holidays by a week.

Parents who do not wish to send their children to camp have been advised to send them elsewhere, while parents of children of pre-school age have been authorised to leave Kiev, they said.

#### UKRAINIAN PREMIER: REACTOR 'NO LONGER BURNING'

#### 'Radiation Levels Dropping'

AU082014 Paris AFP in English 2012 GMT 8 May 86

[Excerpts] Kiev, Soviet Union, May 8 (AFP)— Aleksandr Lyashko, premier of the Ukrainian Republic, Thursday told visiting foreign journalists that the disabled nuclear reactor at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant was "no longer burning." Mr. Lyashko said the reactor's temperature had "gone down" to around 300 degree Celsius (575 F) and that radioactivity levels "continue to drop." "This means that it is no longer burning," he said.

Mr. Lyashko said that a few hours after the accident, Moscow authorities had only been told that there had been an explosion at Chernobyl. It was only two days later, on April 28, that they were informed of the magnitude of the disaster, he added.

"The situation was getting worse and worse. Moscow was warned on April 28. An enquiry commission arrived on that day. It was a very difficult situation which was evolving into an unpredictable manner," the Ukrainian premier said.

Mr. Lyashko revealed that a total of 84,000 people had now been evacuated from an area 30 kms (19 miles) from the disabled plant.

The day after the accident, the evacuation had affected an area 10 kilometers (six miles) from the plant, including the town of Pripyat, he noted.

The minister said that people had been taken to sites 70 to 130 kilometers (45 to 80 miles south of the Ukrainian capital, Kiev, in a "well organised" operation that includes daily medical checkups and transfers to hospital as soon as abnormal radioactivity levels were detected. He said two people had been killed, 204 injured, included 18 seriously, all staff of the plant.

Mr. Lyashko denied that the accident was the result of a human error, saying it occurred as, following a technical intervention, the power of the reactor had dropped from its usual 1,000 megawatts to only 200 megawatts.

New medical installations have been built for the evacuees, Mr. Lyashko said, adding that the makeshift facilities were manned by 230 teams of doctors brought from around the Ukraine. A military medical unit also was at hand, he said.

Mr. Lyashko said that a 3.2 billion liter water reservoir north of Kiev, itself 130 kilometers (80 miles) south of the Chernobyl plant, was checked daily for radioactivity.

"Luckily," he said, "the quality of the water has not suffered," adding however that preventive measures such as drilling new wells had been taken.

He said radioactivity levels in the air outside the 30 kilometer (18 mile) evacuated area posed no danger, but ground radioactivity inside the zone was "high."

Mr. Lyashko also said that "farm work has been curtailed" outside the danger zone, hinting that ground-level radiation there also was high. "We believe that we're eliminating the after-effects of the accident well," the Ukrainian premier said, adding that the Chernobyl plant "in the term" would resume operations. He also said that the disaster would not stop the construction of nuclear power plants in the Soviet Union.

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## More on Premier's Comments

LD081803 Moscow TASS in English 1753 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Kiev May 8 TASS — Aleksandr Lyashko, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR, met on May 8 with a group of foreign journalists, who arrived in Kiev.

He briefed the newsmen on the measures being taken to eliminate the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. He pointed out that the situation in the area of the power plant is under control. It was reported that at present the temperature in the damaged unit of the power plant has reduced down to 300 degrees centigrade. This is an indication that the process of burning in the reactor has been ended.

There is no threat to the health of the population; the economy of the Kiev region is functioning at a stable rate. At the same time, the attention of the journalists was drawn to the fact that some Western news agencies have launched a slanderous campaign around the accident aimed at deceiving the world public and distracting its attention from the key issues pertaining to an improvement of the international climate.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the republic has answered questions of the journalists. Present at the meeting was Yuriy Izrael, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control.

## AFP CITES IZVESTIYA: FIRE STILL SMOULDERING

AU081611 Paris AFP in English 1608 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Moscow, May 8 (AFP) — The fire at the crippled Chernobyl nuclear power plant in the Soviet Ukraine has not yet been totally put out, the government newspaper *IZVESTIYA* reported Thursday.

It praised the courage of those "who, taking risks, are striving to eliminate the after-effects of the accident and to put out the fire which is still smouldering."

"There are circumstances in which to carry out one's duty amounts to a feat. This is the situation facing those who stayed in the Chernobyl nuclear power plant," the daily added.

*IZVESTIYA* also blasted the lack of initiative shown by local Ukrainian officials during the first hours which followed the April 26 meltdown at Chernobyl, the world's worst nuclear accident. "Why hide it? In that exceptional situation, some workers did not show enough firmness, nor readiness to take decisions," *IZVESTIYA* said.

Similar criticisms were made Wednesday by the daily *SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA*, which particularly denounced delays in evacuating the Chernobyl area population.

A Western diplomatic source here said Thursday that the evacuation from Chernobyl, a town located only 18 kms (11 miles) from the stricken plant, had been completed only two days ago.

The paper also revealed that the accident had shown that "sanitary and epidemiological services assigned to nuclear power plants have no contact with services operating outside and are responsible for monitoring the quality of the air, water and soil in their surrounding area."

"It is too early to draw major lessons, but the lesson cost us dearly," the paper said, quoting officials of the Kiev Communist Party.

It also said "strict safety checks" had been ordered in airports, train and bus stations in Kiev, located 130 kms (80 miles) from Chernobyl.

All passengers leaving Kiev receive medical checks while the quality of foodstuffs, particularly farm products, is tested "according to very strict norms," *IZVESTIYA* added.

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HEALTH MINISTER: RADIATION NO DANGER TO HEALTH

LD082150 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1915 GMT 8 May 86

[Talk by Anatoliy Yefimovich Romanenko, minister of health of the Ukrainian SSR; in Russian--live or recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, a couple of days ago Ukrainian television and radio presented me with the opportunity to tell you of the radiation situation in connection with the accident [avariya] at the Chernobyl AES, and to express certain recommendations of our ministry about the efficient labor and rest conditions of the population of the city of Kiev and of Kiev Oblast.

I can report that since the time which has elapsed since my previous speech, the situation has noticeably improved. The level of the background radiation is gradually falling. At the present time it is within the norms recommended by national and international bodies, and does not present a danger to the health of the population, including children.

In the last few days about 20,000 inhabitants of the city of Kiev, including more than 5,500 children, have been examined in educational establishments of the ministry; in no one person was there a discovery of any change to their state of health which one could connect with the effect of radioactive substances. Nonetheless, we consider it untimely to renounce the recommended precautionary measures.

I would like to recall, comrades, that our main enemy in the present situation is dust [pyl] as a possible carrier of radioactive substances which fell on the locality in previous days. Direct measurements show that in regions where intensive washing of streets, courtyards and squares is being carried out, the background radiation is several times lower. In production premises and flats apartments, where damp cleaning is frequently carried out, practically no discovery is being made of an increase in the usual [obychnogo] level of radioactivity which always exists because of cosmic particles and radiation from various materials and so forth. One ought not to underestimate the observance of rules of personal hygiene — a daily shower and washing hair.

In the last few days there have been less children playing on the streets and in the courtyards of the city. It is correct to say this and although today there is virtually no direct danger of their being irradiated, let's look after them first and foremost, and again, primarily protect them from dust. It is understandable that children don't very much like to live in conditions of a complete absence of being outdoors. But this is not necessary.

They want to be out in the open air, so let them play, but not as usual as in good weather from morning until night, but just for the odd hour, and they should not kick balls around on dusty areas. On this subject, parents have fully understandable concerns and worries, including that of children's summer vacations. Over recent years, a certain area of pioneer camps, children's sanatoria, and labor and leisure camps has been established. Now, taking into account the situation that has arisen, amendments are being made to the organization of school holidays, [words indistinct] in order to ensure a proper rest for all children from Kiev city and oblast, in the most favorable conditions.

A decision has been adopted by the Ukraine Council of Ministers to organize the work and leisure of the student youth and to improve the health [ozdorovleniye] of the children of Kiev City and Oblast in 1986. It has been decided to end the school year in the general education schools of the rayons in Kiev Oblast which have accepted evacuated schoolchildren by 15 May. The (?children) are then to be sent to work, leisure and pioneers camps in southern oblasts.

In Kiev, the school year for the first seven classes will also end by 15 May. The pupils of these classes will be sent to summer vacation camps which have been prepared, and to health care establishments in other oblasts of the republic. For the senior classes of schools and other education establishments, summer vacations will be conducted as before. Children will be sent to pioneer, work, and leisure camps in a well-organized manner, and for this purpose an adequate number of trains and vehicles are being set aside.

All this work of organizing summer rest for students has been entrusted to the republic's ministries and departments, the Kiev Oblispolkom and Gorispolkom, the Kiev Trade Union Council, and the republic's Komsomol Central Committee.

Comrades, in conclusion I would like to stress once again that all matters connected with the influence of the environment on the health of the population are constantly being monitored by the Ukrainian Republican Ministry of Health.

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HEALTH OFFICIAL REVIEWS CONSEQUENCES

LD081843 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 8 May 86

[Interview with Professor Viktor Knizhnikov, chief Soviet public health officer, by Moscow correspondent Stefan Simak; questions and answers in Russian fading into superimposed Slovak translation; time and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Simak] Many people today compare the Chernobyl nuclear reactor accident with a nuclear bomb explosion. Can you tell us what really happened and what are the consequences of the explosion?

[Knizhnikov] There are considerable differences between the explosion of a nuclear bomb and the recent accident in Chernobyl. When a bomb explodes plutonium or uranium divides immediately. No such process took place in the reactor. Most probably, it was a thermal explosion which occurred after steam overheating as a result of a technical fault or incorrect proceedings by attending staff. Therefore, the situation after the accident in the reactor was different to what would have happened after a nuclear explosion. Pollution of the atmosphere was smaller and the composition of radioactive substances was different. Similarly to the reactor accidents in England and in the United States the greatest danger for people is formed by the fundamental nucleide Iodine 131.

[Simak] Soviet health workers have examined the evacuated people from the vicinity of the nuclear power station. What are the results of these tests?

[Knizhnikov] Within a 30 kilometer radius, which includes the power workers town, the greatest danger for people lies in the

external radiation by radioactive substances that have escaped from the reactor. Naturally, radiation there was many times higher than in Kiev, which is 130 kilometers away. The population from distant neighborhoods was exposed to lower radiation than in normal medical tests involving the use of nuclear isotopes. Regular blood analyses and other thorough check-ups on the people who were in the vicinity of the power station. [sentence as received] With the exception of 204 workers at the nuclear power station we did not find — and, in theory, could not find — any changes in the organisms of the other people.

[Simak] People are concerned that their health could be jeopardized by the consumption of some foodstuffs. What do you think?

[Knizhnikov] Some long-term health danger might arise after the consumption of Iodine 131 linked to milk or fresh vegetables. Therefore we adopted certain procedures in the USSR. They are 10 times stricter than the norms observed in England in 1957. Milk from cows which grazed in the affected area is sent for processing. Milk products, especially cheese completely lose their iodine content. If additional contamination of the air and soil does not take place, we will harvest the full yield of agricultural produce without concern. Iodine 131 disintegrates in 8 and 1/2 days. This means that in 10 days not only will we not be talking about danger but we will not find such danger in foodstuff either.

ARMY AIR MISSIONS CONTINUE OVER CHERNOBYL

LD082141 Moscow TASS in English 2127 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 8 TASS — TASS special correspondent Vladimir Zhukovskiy, Vladimir Itkin and Lev Chernenko report from the area of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant:

Major General of the Air Force Nikolay Antoshkin was ordered on the memorable night of April 26 to fly on a mission, which subsequently determined in a large measure the outcome of the battle waged by people against the elements in Chernobyl. It was then that the general started the battle against the invisible, and therefore the most perfidious enemy. It was a battle for life, in the name of life.

When due to the titanic efforts of the firemen the blaze on the destroyed unit was smothered, it became necessary to close the source of danger, to choke it up, block it, and thus "seal" it. It

could be done only from the air. And then it was for the airmen to act. It turned out that people the world over have not yet learned to combat such accidents; there is no specific experience and no specific measures for the resolution of such problems. Some "experts" advised that the site of the accident be covered with sand. Thanks for the advice. But by that time courageous Soviet pilots had already flown hundreds of missions and "bombed" in unbelievably difficult conditions the crater emanating heat.

It can be said now that several days have already passed since the inner part of the unit has been reliably choked up with a huge flaky pie of sand and other materials...more than five thousand tons of them are in that stopper. And all of them were thrown down from helicopters.

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On the first day of the accident neither the airmen nor, for that matter, anybody at the station knew for sure what the radiation situation was. Neither did General Antoshkin know about it.

The first missions, Antoshkin recalls, were the most difficult ones. Imagine a crater of a limited size, to which one first had to choose the shortest way possible and then try and accurately drop a sand bag in a matter of seconds.

The pilots showed top class in that peaceful "bombing" exercise. On the first day they dropped their "cargo" 93 times, on the second day — 186 times, and hit the target accurately every time.

The pilots thought that dropping one by one a single sand bag was not the best idea, and then they invented packages, tied together six-eight sand bags. They began using makeshift nets. To be able to throw such a package through a helicopter hatch the pilots themselves designed a self-opening lock. It was necessary to load the helicopters as soon as possible. Everybody on the take-off ground was asked to assist, General Antoshkin said, and nobody refused to do the work.

Only when the opening of the reactor unit was shut down, a TASS correspondent was allowed to fly over it to reproduce the picture of what had happened there only a few days before.

We took off from the ground on an outskirts of Pripyat. Below we could see a sunlit, amazingly beautiful city with straight streets, beautiful public gardens and cosy backyards. But the city is abandoned.

We were flying at a speed of 140 kilometres an hour, yet it was most clearly seen that the crater of the damaged unit was closely "sealed". We knew that most important technical work was in progress at the bloc and under it to eliminate the consequences of the accident. But from above the opening panorama was serene. There were no flames, no smoke, nothing disquieting.

But in the ear-phones we could understand what was happening in the air when "bombing" was done. The voice of an invisible traffic controller led us to the target: "There are one hundred metres, fifty, thirty, ten, five, three, two, one metre before the target, drop the cargo". This is done with the assistance of a monitoring plane equipped with instruments taking helicopters over the crater. And today too Army helicopters fly several missions a day over the station.

## TASS CITES FOREIGN REACTIONS TO CHERNOBYL AFTERMATH

LD081222 Moscow TASS in English 1208 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 8 TASS — A spokesman for the Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has told a press conference that the IAEA had been informed by the Soviet side about the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station and that the USSR always cooperated closely with the agency. He expressed confidence that such cooperation would be continued in the future.

On the radiation situation in Europe, the IAEA spokesman said that he did not view it as dangerous to human health.

Friedrich Zimmermann, interior minister of the FRG, in his speech broadcast on television and radio, said, in part, "according to available information, there has not existed, nor exists now any danger. The level of radioactivity, heightened for some time in the atmosphere, lowered and became normal in many places."

In turn, Jeth Smeth, Belgium's secretary of state for the environment and social emancipation, reported that the radiation level in Belgium was practically normal.

The Danish newspaper *BERLINGSKE TIDENDE* published an interview with H.L. Giorup, department head at the Atomic Research Centre in Rise, who said that the mass media and the population overestimated the danger of the Chernobyl accident to the health of the Danes. "The radiation level was only 10 per cent higher than normal," he said. "That is 100,000 times lower than the safe level."

Radiation safety experts had a meeting at the headquarters of the World Health Organization (WHO). According to them, radioactive substances over the European Continent cleared as of May 6, while most of the short-lived radioactive elements decayed. Many measures, recommended at the earliest phase of the incident, were no longer necessary.

It was noted at the press conference that the coverage of the incident by the Western mass media generated an undesirable reaction incommensurate to the real extent of danger.

The scientists pointed out in this connection that there were no reasons for recommending any restriction on imports from East European countries, including the Soviet Union.

On the noisy propaganda campaign launched by the Western mass media, including American radio stations, in connection with the accident at the Chernobyl power plant, the French *L'HUMANITE* wrote today, "One can hardly remember the 'radio voices' spreading such a great diversity of rumours. The Soviet people are undoubtedly concerned, but they are calm."

Medical experts and spokesmen for radiological control services in Britain, interviewed by the British television companies, BBC and ITV, pointed out that some rise in radioactivity posed no threat to the health of the population.

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The GDR press has published an announcement by the State Committee for Atomic Safety and Protection From Radiation saying that the radiation situation, which emerged in the GDR's territory as a result of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, did not and does not constitute any perils to the health of citizens of the GDR.

Speaking on Bulgarian television, L. Shindarov, first deputy minister of public health of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and I. Pandev, chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, said that there were no perils to human health.

The radiation situation in Bulgaria will completely come to normal within the next few days.

The Polish PAP agency has issued a report by the Government commission on the results of the recent radiological measurements all over that country's territory. According to findings of experts, the degree of contamination of the air has considerably reduced and returned to normal. The commission said that there is no ground to believe rumours about the alleged contamination of drinking water. Such rumours were set afloat with the aim of deliberate misinformation of the population.

## FURTHER REPORTAGE ON LIFE IN SURROUNDING AREAS

## Resettlement Proceeding Smoothly

LD081728 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 8 May 86

[A. Zhuk video report; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpts] We filmed this report in Khoyniki Rayon of Gomel Oblast, which is very close to the zone of the Chernobyl AES. Enterprises and organizations are operating normally. People are engaged in their work. In the kolkhoz fields the machines are sowing the last hectares with spring crops. Livestock has been put out into their summer pasture. [video shows busy streets, seed-drills in the fields, and a large herd of cattle]

But, of course, there have been changes too in the life of the rayon. The population has been evacuated from its southern part. Inhabitants evacuated from the Novaya Zhizn Kolkhoz have been accommodated at the Oktyabr Kolkhoz.

[Video next shows interview with D.M. Demichev, first secretary of the Khoyniki raykom.] [Demichev] I would like to say thank

you to our people — to those who have been resettled and also those who have received our people. The resettlement took place in a well-organized way and smoothly. Now we are already emerging from the difficult position in which the rayon has found itself. Literally over the last few days — over the first 6 days of May — the rayon has not reduced the production of animal produce from the 1985 level. Also, over these 6 days we have increased milk production by 10 percent. Despite the fact that four of our kolkhozes and sovkhozes find themselves in a temporarily difficult position, the situation is already becoming more stable. The party organization is functioning in the new conditions. Joint sessions of rural soviets, at which the deputies are discussing the tasks facing us, are being held. Party meetings are being held in conjunction with those party organizations which now find themselves in new conditions. The tasks have been defined, and they are being smoothly and strictly carried out.

## Agricultural Work Continuing

LD081623 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Belorussian radio's Gomel Oblast correspondent, Grigoriy Artemyev, has been to the areas bordering on Chernobyl'skiy Rayon in the Ukraine.

[Artemyev] The border between the fields of Braginskiy and Khoyniki'skiy Rayons in Belorussia passes in the tract of land between the Rivers Dnieper and Pripet. Chernobyl is 30-40 kilometers from here. Farm workers knew that a misfortune had occurred there, but the incident did not cause panic although everyone knew what dangers an accident at an atomic power station could bring. Throughout recent days, the grain workers have been toiling on their fields, laying a firm foundation for the forthcoming harvest.

Here is Georgiy Nikolayevich Pankov, first secretary of Braginskiy Raykom:

[Begin Pankov recording] There was much discussion in the rayon of these events. We set up chemical monitoring stations. Farm managers and the party organization started acting from the very first few days on the basis that the radiation doses were small. In individual farms they amounted to 50 or 40 milliroentgens. People realized that this was not a threat to life. And that is why work on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, at the livestock farms, and in the fields did not stop for a single hour. And I can tell you that we have successfully carried out our work. The sowing of early grain crops has been completed. The sowing of fibre-flax has been

finished. Potato planting is being carried out intensively: more than 80 per cent of the planned planting has been completed in our rayon. [end recording]

[Artemyev] On the fields of Khoynikskiy Rayon, I met Mikhail Ivanovich Vasyukov, chairman of the Oktyabr Kolkhoz.

[Begin Vasyukov recording] The spring sowing has practically been completed. To date, 20 hectares out of the planned 200 hectares of corn remain to be sown on the farm. We have sown the beet, flax, and the remaining crops.

#### Work at Kiev Monitoring Center

LD091023 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] You are aware, comrades, that at the present time in connection with the accident at the Chernobyl AES the condition of the atmosphere and the water is being most strictly monitored everywhere. Our correspondent Vladimir Sokolov presents a report from the Kiev Center for the Study and Monitoring of the Environment:

[Sokolov] I am now in a laboratory where samples of water from the Dnepr, Pripjat and Desna Rivers and other water bodies are being studied. The head of the laboratory, Irina Petrovna Semenova, is working with a large piece of equipment whose indicator is flashing figures that are repeated on a printout.

[Semenova] This instrument makes it possible to make a chemical analysis of surface waters, and the readings that are on the printout make it possible now to determine the concentration of pollution in the surface waters. We check this in field conditions, and we also carry out laboratory research. That is to say, we need to know what is happening to the waters and in what conditions.

[Sokolov] And in usual conditions, as the head of the center Yuriy Nikolayevich Pimenenko, has said, observations of the atmosphere, water, and soil are conducted constantly.

[Pimenenko] However, these observations have now been considerably expanded with regard to their number, frequency, and volume. Additional field posts have been deployed in Kiev and adjoining oblasts. All the data obtained from them are being processed at our center and are passed on to the headquarters responsible for eliminating the aftermath of the accident at the Chernobyl AES.

[Sokolov] Could one say what the general picture is?

[Pimenenko] In the most general terms one can say the following. The radiation in the atmosphere, which already presents no danger, is on a downward trend. The water is virtually pure. With regard to the soil we are conducting our usual observations.

#### Makarov Rayon Activities Reported

LD081635 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 8 May 86

[Report by correspondent V. Lyaskalo, over video--from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] This is Makarov Rayon in Kiev Oblast. It is one of the nearest rayons to the Chernobyl Rayon. As one arrives by motor vehicle in its territory, representatives of the rayispolkom, doctors, specialists measuring dosage, and staff of the Main Motor Inspectorate, who are prepared for decontamination service, are on duty around-the-clock at the checkpoint.

Here too are the communication workers. They have installed the town telephone directly in the field. Over this telephone it is possible to ring up not just the rayon center but also, through the intertown network, any populated locality in the country.

Meanwhile, the post offices of all the villages and especially the rayon communications network are at present working with double the load and at times three times the load. All off-days have been cancelled. Telephonists, telegraphists, operators, and electrical mechanics from other rayons in the oblast have arrived to help.

Let us note the fact that the post offices have left the Pripjat area and Chernobyl and the adjacent villages together with the inhabitants. Now they are continuing to function in neighboring villages. Thus, all letters and telegrams sent to Chernobyl Rayon will definitely reach those to whom they are addressed.

### Medics Working Non-Stop

LD081940 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1800 GMT 8 May 86

["How the Medics Are Working in a Battle Situation in the Region of the Chernobyl AES"—TASS headline; report by TASS special correspondents Vladimir Zhukovskiy, Vladimir Itkin, and Lev Chernenko]

[Excerpts] Kiev, 8 May (TASS) — The senior doctor of the "Lesnaya Polyana" sanatorium-dispensary, Vitaliy Alekseyevich Melnichenko, has not slept for 2 days. The sanatorium has been receiving a reserve group of workers of the Chernobyl AES for a rest. The operations in extreme conditions, the evacuation of families — all this of course has left its mark on people. For this reason it is necessary to create all the conditions for making them feel at home here. This is the task that the senior doctor has set for the medical personnel. They have introduced round-the-clock duty for teams of doctors, and the burden has also increased on the laboratory which has had to make dozens of blood analyses.

It was in this way that "Lesnaya Polyana" has been meeting those who will soon have to continue their watch at the Chernobyl AES. After all, although the reactors have been stopped, it is necessary to maintain the necessary conditions for them. And the people who are entrusted with such a responsible task must also be in good form. The medics are taking care of this.

The results of our studies show that our patients are completely healthy and that after a rest are able to return to their work, the senior doctor believes. The radiation monitor has become a familiar figure in the corridors of the sanatorium. A radiation "patrol" attentively checks the condition of the air and the soil. The medics have also mastered this new specialization for themselves.

More than 1,300 doctors, nurses, laboratory technicians and radiation monitors and 240 ambulances — such is the medical task force that is working in the region of the Chernobyl AES says A.N. Zelinskiy, first deputy minister of health of the Ukraine. In his hands he has a list about the accomodation of the evacuated population. For example there is the village of Peskovka. Here they have received more than 2,000 people from the danger zone. We sent 12 teams of doctors from other oblasts to help the local medics in proving them with medical care.

The Ministry of Health of the Ukraine is constantly receiving requests to be posted to the area of the Chernobyl AES, the deputy minister continues. Many medical workers entered the struggle to liquidate the consequences of the accident from the very first nervous days. The Ukrainian Ministry of Health was one of the first to receive the signal about the disaster at the AES. Steps were immediately taken to provide first aid to those affected and to check on the condition of the environment. Not an hour had passed before ambulances were rushing in the direction of Chernobyl from Kiev and from other cities. The leading specialists of the Republic's Ministry of Health were sent to the region.

At the station itself, radiation monitors measured the level of radiation, doctors examined ill people. Those who were in need of urgent attention were hospitalized. They were received by the Kiev Oblast hospital and other specialized clinics of the capital of the Ukraine. Those most seriously affected among the workers of the AES and the fire brigades were sent by aircraft to Moscow to specialized clinics of the USSR Ministry of health.

Leading specialists from Moscow and Leningrad have arrived in Kiev for consultations and to provide assistance. Among them are the vice president of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, Academician L. Ilin, Professors L. Romanov, E. Gogin, V. Kharitonov, O. Pavlovskiy and others. The healing establishments of Kiev and the oblast have all the necessary preparations at their disposal.

Great health-education work is being undertaken. A. Romanenko, minister of health of the Ukraine, has been appearing on television and radio, speaking about the preventive measures necessary in the situation that has arisen.

Now, almost half the patients who entered the hospital after the accident at the AES have already been discharged. Through the efforts of the medics, people are being returned to health, and through the efforts of the party and local workers and of various specialists, life in the region of Chernobyl is returning to normal.

### Radiation Levels Decreasing

LD081607 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] In connection with the accident at the Chernobyl AES, the strictest monitoring of the atmosphere and water is presently being carried out everywhere in the Ukraine. Our correspondent Vladimir Sokolov presents a report from the Center for the Study and Monitoring of the Environment in Kiev.

[Begin recording] [Sokolov] I am now in a laboratory where samples of water from the Dnepr, Pripjat, Desna and other bodies of water are being examined. Irina Petrovna Semenova, the head of the laboratory, is working at a large instrument on which display figures are flashed up; these are then duplicated on a printer.

[Semenova] This instrument enables us to complete the chemical analysis of surface water, and the readings that are printed out make it possible for us to determine the concentration of the contaminants in surface water. We also carry out checks on field conditions, and are also doing laboratory research. What we need to know is how the water is behaving and what the conditions are.

[Sokolov] In normal circumstances, according to the chief of the Center, Yuriy Nikolayevich Pimonenko, constant observations of the atmosphere, water and soil are carried out.

[Pimonenko] At the moment, however, these observations have been considerably expanded in terms of quantity, frequency and

scope. In Kiev and adjoining oblasts additional field stations have been set up. All the data from them are processed at our center and sent to the headquarters for the elimination of the consequences of the accident at Chernobyl AES.

[Sokolov] Could you tell us what the general picture is, at least.

[Pimonenko] Speaking in the broadest terms, we can say the following. The radiation in the atmosphere, which already presents no danger, is tending to go down. The water is practically pure. As for soil, we are carrying out the normal observations. [end recording]

### Officials on Evacuation

PM081734 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 86 First Edition p 6

[Special correspondents V. Gubarev and M. Odinets dispatch: "Spring of Alarm and Courage. Our Special Correspondents Report From Kiev"]

[Text] At times it seems as if the occurrence was an absurd dream. Spring is all around, with bright and gentle sunshine, flower beds in bloom, lush greenery in parks and boulevards.... And suddenly tears come to the eye: No success yet in finding out where the relatives have been evacuated. A day or two will pass and they will definitely be found, but nonetheless people's anxiety and perturbation are so easy to understand and explain.

A woman entered the *PRAVDA* correspondent's office. We were already prepared to explain the situation in the oblast one more time, to give the address and name of the organization to be contacted for assistance. But the woman unexpectedly began:

"Please, my viewpoint must definitely be printed in the paper!"

"What exactly do you mean?"

"I am Polina Vladimirovna Kuzmenko," the caller introduced herself. "Medical worker. I am indignant that some people in the city are spreading stupid rumors. They say that schools are closing down and that children are being transported out of the city. This is why some people are walking about with long faces and downhearted. I have a daughter, Alenka. She is in the ninth grade. I know that school examinations are due to begin 25 May. Why are such rumors spreading?! So, do write in the newspaper: Medical worker Kuzmenko knows for a fact, and not by hearsay, that there is no danger to people's health in Kiev! I really beg you, write it...."

"We will try."

"Thank you!" Polina Vladimirovna made her way toward the door, then turned back: "It is springtime out there, spring must be welcomed with smiles."

Kiev is always unique in May. Chestnut trees in bloom, gardens ablaze with snow-white flowers.... And yet, May this year is special. It is different from last year, even though streets and squares are crowded like in the past, preparations are underway for Victory Day, dance ensembles are rehearsing, and the people

of Kiev are following the Bicycle Race of Peace with tremendous interest. As in the past, enterprises, institutions, stores, and markets are operating with precision. But events at the Chernobyl AES perturb everyone. And this is not just idle curiosity — the capital of the Ukraine is going all out to help in the struggle launched in the north of the oblast against the consequences of the accident.

Motor vehicles are needed — and they are immediately on the highways leading to Chernobyl. Medical institutions are helping the victims and monitoring people's health, internal affairs organs are maintaining law and order. Generally speaking, every citizen of the Ukrainian capital is helping, to a greater or lesser extent, to overcome the misfortune that has befallen us all. Perhaps people in Kiev initially lacked complete information about the events that were taking place and the situation in the city. This provided grounds for all kinds of rumors which, incidentally, were quite actively disseminated by various "voices" in the West. The press conference in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the statements by departmental leaders on republic radio and television, the press reports, and also the information supplied to the population by party workers — all this helps to present a more accurate picture of the occurrence and, therefore, to combat the consequences more effectively.

"People have reacted to the events at the nuclear power station as a personal misfortune," was how Kiev Obkom First Secretary G. Revenko began our conversation. "And this is why the evacuees from the danger zone have been greeted cordially in villages and settlements. Incidentally, we never had any doubt about our people; we appealed to them and met with complete understanding and a readiness to help and share everything there is. At this time the overwhelming majority are toiling courageously and, I would say, selflessly. They are coming to party raykoms and ispolkoms with a single question: How can I help? And many are themselves helping in the evacuation heedless of time and difficulties."

On the roads we saw convoys of vehicles carrying livestock, and posts and medical monitoring centers are operating — it proved

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possible to organize a precise evacuation system within a short space of time....

"It was particularly difficult during the first days," Grigoriy Ivanovich noted. And he immediately added. "It is not easy today either. I can say that from the first hour the obkom and the rayon and all party committees have been working round the clock in accordance with a 'combat norm.' There are many difficulties. The evacuation from Pripyat proceeded rapidly, but difficulties emerged in the village: For not only people but also livestock have to be moved out. Where to house them? How to find jobs for the people? At the initial stage there was considerable confusion — after all, several tens of thousands of people were evacuated! And in a very short space of time. Nobody had any experience of this kind of thing...."

"We saw tractors in the fields, and agricultural work is going on..." "How else could it be?" the secretary expressed surprise. "The oblast is working. Incidentally, I have one criticism of the press: You are writing very little about labor collectives this year, yet we planted the potatoes ahead of schedule and milk yields have risen. We are monitoring the milk carefully — twice in fact: before it is dispatched to the city and when it comes into Kiev. We are equally diligent toward vegetables — monitoring is also obligatory. Accidents must be avoided, and in a matter like this it is necessary to be exceptionally organized. I can say that a 30 km zone has been created, and it is possible to live in it. But no risk should be taken. This is precisely why we are sending children and breastfeeding mothers to guest houses and camps for the entire summer. The radiation situation in Kiev is not a cause for fears, but nevertheless some questions, in my view, should be resolved expeditiously. When school ends the kids used to head off for young pioneer camps — many of them on the Kiev Sea [Kiyevskoy More] coast in the north of the oblast. It is clear that the children will not be able to spend this summer there. Camps, sanatoriums, and guest houses will be made available for them in the south and other areas.

"The necessary conclusions must be drawn from what has happened," the obkom secretary continued. "Sometimes harsh conclusions, even. People show themselves up in different ways. There have proved to be fainthearted people and people who simply fled. And there are also hundreds of examples of heroism. But, I repeat, nobody can doubt our people's courage and selflessness. City, rayon, all the oblast's party organizations are being put to the test at this time. It is simultaneously a test for every person and Communist. We are clearly aware of this."

Today is Victory Day. Veterans have begun to come into Kiev to meet with combat friends in the Ukrainian capital's parks and squares. But some of them will not be able to come to Kiev. Although they are not far away — only just over 100 km from the city. They are in Chernobyl. Here, as in those harsh far-off years, is where the front line lies today and they are struggling for a tranquil life for people. In Chernobyl we spoke with I. Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

"A very responsible stage of work is now beginning for all specialists and scientists who work at the Chernobyl AES," he said, in part. "The evacuation from the 30 km zone has been completed, and the population has been moved out to safe areas. The government commission has concentrated its efforts precisely on the power station, where hundreds of specialists are now working, among them many who have come to eliminate the consequences of the accident from all corners of the country. They are working courageously and selflessly."

There is only one word which can define what is being done today by those who are working in the nuclear power station zone — an exploit. It is an exploit by thousands of people who during difficult minutes, hours, and days are withstanding with honor the test which has fallen to their lot.

## Army Paper Gives Update

PM081350 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 May 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS correspondents Vladimir Itkin and Lev Chernenko report: "Chernobyl, Fact and Fiction; TASS Special Correspondents Vladimir Itkin and Lev Chernenko Report 7 May From the Area of the Chernobyl AES Accident"]

[Text] We watched the press conference held by the USSR Foreign Ministry in Moscow for Soviet and foreign journalists in connection with the Chernobyl AES accident while only a few dozen kilometers away from the nuclear station. Our television was not in a bunker behind layers of reinforced concrete. We were attentively listening to the journalists' questions and the replies of the official Soviet spokesmen in a hotel room, outside which was a city at dusk concerned about the day that was ending and the day yet to come. Several days have already passed since we were given the opportunity to visit the accident region. We have met with dozens of people who witnessed the tragedy which happened at 0123 hours on 26 April. We were, so to speak, at the edge of the "zone" in which people are currently really battling against the elements [stikhiya]. This battle is systematic, backed

up by the calculations of scientists and specialists and embodied in the courage of people of whom, we are sure, more will be told in the future. We have seen a great deal and understood a great deal during these days.

Listening to what was said at the press conference and having read beforehand dozens of so-called "reports," "allegations," "statements," and "suggestions" by newspapers, radio and TV stations, and news agencies in the West, where the Chernobyl disaster has been turned from a human tragedy into a problem of political blackmail against the USSR, we wanted to simply say from here, near Kiev: "Stop! Let's find out!"

...When Militia Major General Gennadiy Vasilyevich Berdov, Ukrainian SSR deputy minister of internal affairs, arrived on the scene 90 minutes after the event following an emergency phone call, he realized that a battle was starting which would last more than hours and perhaps more than days. It was then that he gave the order to compile a "battle log" similar to a ship's log, and to record in it everything happening at the AES and the power workers' city in strict chronological order.

We saw this log and the entries made by different hands. "The fire fighters fought the flames at a height of 30 meters." "Molten bitumen is forming puddles." "The fire has been prevented from reaching the third reactor unit." "Sites have been decided for the fire crews." "People have been evacuated from the fire zone"... Later the entry "Radiation" appeared in the log.

Neither General Berdov, nor the hundreds of people manning their work stations or arriving here in response to the distress signal were aware of this at the time and, frankly, they did not give it a thought. They fought the fire, sparing no effort, courageously, without a thought for themselves. Getting stuck in the molten bitumen, their faces black with soot, they were saving their comrades, they were saving the station. Neither these people, nor the prominent Soviet scientists who arrived a few hours later together with members of the government commission were able to tell then the causes of the accident or its consequences. Time was needed to find out what had happened.

A few hours later, according to eyewitness accounts and as confirmed by the documentary information contained in the "log," the situation at the station was already under control. However, it was still too early, indeed simply impossible, to speak of the scale of the accident.

That was here, in Chernobyl...

Meanwhile in London *THE DAILY MIRROR* reported without a hint of embarrassment, feigning measured concern: "Some 2,000 people are believed to have been killed during the first stage." *TIME* [as published] wrote: "According to information received from certain U.S. intelligence circles, the fire at the Chernobyl nuclear power station is still out of control." And the self-same *TIME* again: The newspaper's Moscow correspondent C. Walker, citing a certain Rhona Branson, one of approximately 100 British citizens "who are being hastily evacuated from the Ukraine," claimed that "the government hospital in Kiev is full of victims of the catastrophe."

Yet here is what the Soviet Union stated at a press conference through its official spokesman: "Our approach is aimed at providing information which is responsible, objective, reliable, and considered, or, in a word, honest."

Honest! Minutes after the accident V.P. Voloshko, chairman of the Pripyat Soviet Ispolkom was at the No 4 unit. He worked at the station for a long time. He is regarded as a good, knowledgeable specialist. It was he who headed the local operational headquarters set up in the nuclear power workers' city.

"How can you talk about 2,000 dead!" — Vladimir Pavlovich is outraged. "It is a lie. After all, it happened during the nightshift

and moreover during a scheduled shutdown [ostanovka] of the unit.

"It is the same at power stations all over the world — power workers know this very well — there are fewer people on duty at such times, particularly at night. I would like to make a different point. At the time of the accident everyone who was at the station was worth 100 men. What those people did can be appreciated only now, and even now not fully appreciated. They were heroes. And just as war heroes draw fire upon themselves, they too drew fire upon themselves. I am not afraid of high-flown words. They suffered the most. Many of those people are now in the country's finest special clinics. Our finest doctors are fighting for their health. I would hold in high esteem any doctors, Soviet, American, or Japanese, if they do everything possible, and indeed impossible, to save my comrades' lives."

G.A. Karyaka, deputy secretary of the power station party committee, is still at his post. Communists are mounting a vigil at power units 1, 2, and 3. We met with him on the very edge of the "zone" to which we have already referred.

On the morning of 26 April Gennadiy Alekseyevich was also at the power station.

"Only now is it possible to recreate a picture of what happened at the time of the accident," he said. "The reactor suffered damage, its core was partially destroyed, some radioactivity was released, and the reactor's criticality was lost. We know that those ill-disposed to us in the West are alleging that radioactivity is even now continuing to increase. That too is a fabrication. The reactor was suppressed [zaglushen] the moment safety control procedures were activated, at minimum capacity. Many other technical questions concerned with eliminating the consequences of the accident are now being resolved, but there is no chain reaction."

A certain Rhona Branson hastened to leave Kiev. Did she express a desire to do so, or was she forced? We are unable to say. But, nevertheless, we visited Kiev hospitals. We enquired whether there were now many radiation victims receiving treatment. We were answered by Ukrainian Health Minister A. Ye. Romanenko, who, incidentally, appeared on television to inform the inhabitants about the current radiation situation.

"There is no direct danger to the health of residents of Kiev and the oblast. The meteorological conditions initially prevailing after the Chernobyl accident prevented the spread of radioactive elements toward the city. The work done at the station made it possible to significantly reduce the release of such elements into the environment. Nevertheless, following the change in wind direction and force in the last few days, a certain increase has been observed in the level of background radiation in the city and some of the oblast's rayons. This radiation level is not dangerous to health and is no obstacle to ordinary labor activity.

"The radiation conditions currently prevailing in Kiev do not necessitate any preventive medical treatment for the population. Furthermore, the uncontrolled use of various medicines — so-called 'self-treatment' — could damage people's health. All



questions concerning the effect of the environment on the population's health are unflinching monitored by the republican Ministry of Health."

But we were indeed told in the city's hospitals for infectious diseases of cases directly connected with events in Chernobyl. Life is life, and panic-mongers do exist. Taking ill-considered advice, some people took medications thought to protect them against radiation. But the exact opposite occurred — people suffered from poisoning. This is what is being treated now.

In the Chernobyl area at the moment we are, so to speak, in the thick of events. We can see the titanic work being done by republican party and soviet organs to provide the evacuated families with work and a normal life. We have seen for ourselves yet again the simple and yet so great truth: How wonderful our people are! What golden people — young and old, city dwellers and peasants, educated by our system and our entire style of life. They are giving the best "morsels" to the evacuees, and the best spots in their homes are assigned to the guests. Children that have joined new schools have been assigned to the first shift, and the locals attend the second...

No one makes any secret of the calamity [beda] in Chernobyl. The occurrence confirms yet again that the atom, even the peaceful atom, demands great caution. And if the atom is locked inside bombs or missiles targeted on human destruction, it is nothing but human madness! This is what people say now at many rallies and meetings being held here, near Kiev.

We affirm once more: Life is running normally and calmly in the Ukrainian capital and the adjacent rayons. All enterprises are functioning. Of course, there is also anxiety. Particularly on the part of parents for their children. The summer vacations are approaching. Lines have formed for tickets at railroad and Aeroflot offices. Dozens of additional long-distance trains, suburban electric trains, diesel trains, and special Aeroflot flights are now being organized. All the children from evacuated areas will be the first to be sent to young pioneer camps, sanatoriums, and rest homes.

...Once we have transmitted this item, we will again make our way to the Chernobyl area. A government commission is now working there, amazing people are performing exploits every minute there, the front line of the struggle now runs right through there.

#### IZVESTIYA CORRESPONDENT REPORTS FROM KIEV OBLAST

PM081601 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 May 86 Morning Edition p 6

[Special correspondent A. Illesh: "Reportage From the Region of the Chernobyl AES": "In a Difficult Hour"]

[Text] Kiev Oblast — We tried in vain to elicit from Petr Voronovskiy, commander of a KA-26 helicopter, information about any particular sensations on his part on his first flight up to the Chernobyl AES. The young, strong man refused to be drawn and tried to confine himself to brief phrases: "Everything was normal. As usual. The usual picture. Flames? I didn't see any. The smoke was similar to what any enterprise emits in normal conditions...."

Neither he nor his colleague Yuriy Bolodko had the feeling that they were doing anything out of the ordinary. Perhaps the pilots have a right to call their work ordinary and the flights routine. But their labor, however prosaic it might appear, helped specialists to study the situation (they carried instruments and helped to measure radioactivity), and the job they did so simply helped to limit the consequences of the accident which had happened.

Let us make no bones about it: the aviators certainly took a risk. And we must now mention, among the firemen, militiamen, medics, drivers, and others who displayed courage, the names of the helicopter commanders — Sokol and Kunayev, Volkov and Malenchenkov, Muscovites from Myachkovo; Yanko from Rostov and Pushchin from Uzhgorod, Sokolov from Odessa and Shevel and Brogin from Kiev...in time we will be able to evaluate "from a distance" their actions and the actions of those who are

now working at the AES itself. But even now it is no sin — it is a duty — to pay our respects to the rescuers. It would be good to mention them by name. But a newspaper page would not have room for all whom we should thank today. Let us remember: at the station itself alone, 150 people a day are coming on shift.

But the people for whom the danger has passed are already living a new, unaccustomed, and naturally, for the time being, difficult life. Resettlement is no easy matter, especially when it takes place by force of circumstances.

...The village of Razvazhev, one of the 17 settlements in Ivanovskiy Rayon which have taken in evacuees. The central farmstead of the Ukraina Kolkhoz is here. It is a big farm. There is a secondary school, a cultural institute, a library, a hospital. Our interviewee, pensioner Aleksandra Andreyevna Davidova, formerly a creche worker, said:

"When the busloads of people appeared in the village, we realized, especially we old ones, that there had never been any evacuation like it: the people just kept on coming! Well, you have to live...and everyone was willing to give shelter to the people who came. I took in the family of Mikhail Mikhailovich Voznyy. Quite a big family. There is the wife, Galina Vasilyevna, and two children, the boys are studying in the fourth and eighth grades.

We made them as welcome as we could, from the beginning. And food was soon brought in. When the Voznyy family had settled in, they asked: 'How long can we count on?' I said: 'You stay as long as necessary.'

"Nearly all our inhabitants have been so friendly," kolkhoz chairman A. Radchenko says. "People seemed to blossom in the face of trouble. So much sympathy and understanding!"

We — myself and *IZVESTIYA*'s Kiev correspondents A. Dolenko, N. Baklanov, and S. Tsikora — saw this for ourselves....

Yevdokiya Aleksandrovna Otroshenko, chief of the livestock unit laboratory on the Razvazhev kolkhoz, took in Valentina Mikhaylovna Bryukhanova, wife of the AES director. She has started work as a relief milkmaid at the livestock unit. Galina Timofeyevna Kuksenok, a teacher at the local school, took two families under her roof. One is the family of office worker Valentina Aleksandrovna Popova. It is a family of five: there is a son and his young wife and children. They are living in harmony. They prepare meals together and busy themselves about the house. Popova's son Vladimir says: "It's like visiting our aunt."

The concern of the state and their compatriots for the resettled people is effective and concrete. Razvazhev has found jobs for 37 people. Taken on by the Ukraina Kolkhoz, they have set about their work. People at the comprehensive consumer services center are pleased with the work of a hairdresser and a photographer from the AES settlement. Four new teachers soon started work, as well as four workers in the canteen, five in the forest, two at the bakery....

The Ukraina Kolkhoz presented May Day gifts to the 200 children who came to Razvazhev together with their parents. And 6 May was a particularly memorable day for the new inhabitants; they received their first wages in the new place. In another Kiev Oblast rayon, Poleskiy, they have received evacuees at 58 settlements, and in Borodnyanskiy at 18 settlements. Nine villages in Makarovskiy Rayon have also given shelter to those in trouble.

Life goes on, people settle in. In Poleskiy Rayon, 50 percent of the evacuated schoolchildren turned up for lessons on the first day. On the second day, 90 percent were there. Now all the children are at school. The little ones have been found places in kindergartens.

But it must be said that the events in Chernobyl have affected not only the oblast's life, but the whole face of ancient Kiev. Thousands of stands selling icecream, piroshki, and fruit juice have disappeared from the streets. Now they are only sold indoors. Why? We will explain later. The city was awaiting the spring rain. Everyone is waiting for its torrents to wash the dust from the foliage. And not only what we call street dust. For the time being, on doctors' recommendations' they are very thoroughly hosing down the streets and washing all the highways, without economizing on water.

We saw unusual pictures in the markets too. Now everything shipped in from the suburbs is being checked by dosimeter

operators. Dairy products are examined particularly carefully. Only an "okay" from the specialists can release the product onto the store counters.

As before, there are mountains of greens and heaps of meat and lard on the vegetable and meat stalls. Natives of Kiev remain true to their traditions — they buy their main food products at the bazaar. As always, the market premises are crowded. But the question "where is it from?" is now being asked not only in order to start a conversation about the merits of the goods on offer.

"The republic's sanitation and epidemiological station has plenty on its hands now," V. Betchinkin, chief of its main administration, says. "Public health doctors are entrusted with all the monitoring of the quality of food products, the purity of water, and the organization of trade in the new way."

These services in Kiev and the oblast began work almost simultaneously with the teams of medics who gave first aid to those who suffered at the time of the accident. It is still too soon for major conclusions to be drawn, we were told at Kiev Ukrainian Communist Party Obkom, but facts and observations are accumulating. The lesson taught at the AES proved costly. But we must profit from it skillfully. We cannot be content solely with optimistic information or with information which does not mobilize people to overcome the difficulties. There is no point in denying that there were individual workers who failed to show sufficient firmness or readiness to take decisions in the emergency conditions.

Unfortunately it transpired that the sanitary and epidemiological service serving the AES has no contacts with the one that operates outside the AES, and is responsible for the condition of the air, water, and soil on the territory adjoining the AES.

"Strict dosimetric monitoring of people leaving has now been imposed at airports and rail and bus stations," V. Betchinkin goes on. "The purpose is to give primary medical aid to those who need it. And that is all. Other precautionary measures concern food products. Temporary and, I want to stress, very stringent norms for the quality of all agricultural products have been imposed in the republic.

"It is purely as a preventive measure, and by no means because of the condition of the atmosphere, that, as you know, street trade in piroshki, icecream, fruit juices, and drinking water has been banned in Kiev. It is correct to say that in such cases it is better to be 'on the safe side.' And the population fully understands these preventive measures."

We wanted to end our reportage here. But the conclusion was "dictated" by our readers. The fact is that people today frequently ask all sorts of questions at the *IZVESTIYA* correspondents' center in Kiev. But they are all connected in one way or another with the AES accident and the elimination of its consequences.

People are most interested in the problems facing parents whose children are going to school today, the problems of providing the evacuated population with everything they need, and the way in which sanitary treatment of people and clothing is organized.

Our readers are answered by the leaders of the appropriate state organizations.

A. Tymchik, chief of the Kiev Gorispolkom public education administration:

"Indeed, Kiev's schools do not appear quite as usual at present. You will not see the usual noisy crowd of children in the schoolyards and sports fields. Teachers make sure that the children do not go outside the buildings. And the schoolchildren themselves know about the medical recommendations. But what they are most concerned about in this situation is whether or not the summer vacation will start early. Naturally, parents are interested in that too.

"The schools are working according to the established schedule. Teachers are explaining to parents that as yet there has been no decision on curtailing the school year. Of course, there are still many difficulties to be overcome. We were also engaged in resolving the problem of the schoolchildren's summer vacation at pioneer camps and labor and leisure camps. As soon as the situation becomes finally clear, we will of course inform all the population."

GRIGORYEV: MAN CANNOT RENOUNCE ATOMIC ENERGY

LD081437 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1306 GMT 8 May 86

["Propaganda: Pollution of the International Information Environment"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 8 May (TASS) — Aleksey Grigoryev, TASS political observer, writes:

It seems that Western propaganda media are focused on only one geographic point: Chernobyl. As if the ruins of Tripoli and Banghazi no longer existed and the bodies of Libyan women and children mutilated by U.S. bombs were no more. As if deadly radiation did not ooze from underground in Nevada where recently, to the outrage to the entire world, nuclear blasts echoed again. As if Israel did not join Britain and the FRG in expressing its wish to cooperate with the United States in the preparation for "star wars". As if finally, the Pentagon did not just now complete the deployment of the last Pershings-II's in the FRG.

Closing their eyes to all of this and to much else that is alarming mankind today, a number of high-ranking figures in the West and their journalist army are sounding the alarm, becoming excited and indignant, and are scaring other people and themselves with what happened at the Chernobyl AES. "The United States still does not know all the details of the situation in Chernobyl," complains State Department representative C. Redman. "The Soviet statements remain vague and indicate that the problem has not yet been resolved. The information we have is insufficient for a full assessment of the situation." Anyone would think that the morning after the very serious accident at the AES

V. Starunskiy, Ukrainian SSR minister of trade:

"In the regions where evacuees have been placed, we have organized food supplies for people and the sale of bread, pasta, groats, butter, fruit juices, mineral water, clothing, footwear, bedding, and other essential goods. The supply of goods to people is constantly monitored by the ministry."

V. Zhegulin, the republic's deputy minister of consumer services:

"The main task for representatives of the service sphere in the prevailing conditions was the sanitary treatment of people and their clothing. In the regions where evacuees have been placed, sanitary washing centers [sanitarno-omyvochnyye punkty] and clothing decontamination stations are now in operation — both mobile and stationary. There are also emergency facilities based on dry cleaners, bathhouses, and the specialized combine of the Kiev consumer services administration. Workers of the ministry and the oblast consumer services administration are on duty around the clock in the rayons and carry out checks when necessary."

near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania in 1979 all the problems were solved and that information sufficient for making a full assessment of the situation had appeared! Going by U.S. standards, the USSR could have announced the Chernobyl accident only yesterday and have informed the IAEA 2 months later.

The behavior of the FRG authorities is indicative of the reaction of a number of Western countries to this accident. Speaking on radio and television, Friedrich Zimmermann, federal minister of the interior, stated: "The serious accident at the Soviet atomic power station has perturbed all of us." After this, in accordance with the notorious rule, he accused the USSR of providing "incomplete and tardy information," but then admitted: "There was no danger for us and there is now no danger for us... WHO also does not see any danger for people outside the affected zone in the USSR." And immediately, contrary to all logic, Zimmermann's department began to sow panic among the FRG population, calling for windows to be sealed, for vegetables and fruit to be washed (as if they used to eat them when they were dirty!), and in general to remember... "the nuclear threat from the East."

The "free," "independent," and "above-party" press, in an attack of anti-Soviet hysteria, beats in unison with such appeals by issuing reports that "all the land in the Ukraine is poisoned"

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and that "there are mountains of bodies around the power station."

The unusual nature of the situation that has arisen in connection with the accident at Chernobyl AES demands rapid and bold decisions as well as courage and responsibility. Soviet people understand the vast attention being paid to this work, the results of which are, in the final analysis, important for all mankind,

because mankind cannot renounce the peaceful use of atomic energy. But what is not understandable is the relishing of our misfortune which is being used to conceal attempts to distract attention from the real threat hanging over the planet: the threat of nuclear war. It is precisely those people who are preparing such a war who are interested in contaminating the information environment with lies about events at the Chernobyl AES.

## ARBATOV COMMENTS ON CHERNOBYL INCIDENT

PM081758. Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 86 First Edition p 4

[Academician G. Arbatov article: "Boomerang"]

[Text] ...We have had a misfortune — the accident at the Chernobyl AES. A government commission is to investigate its causes. This accident (it is not the first in the world but the 152d recorded at nuclear power stations, although, by all accounts, it is rather serious) will make specialists of all countries study all conceivable aspects of safety in nuclear reactors in all their details over and over again.

But the events at Chernobyl have troubled not only government experts and specialists in nuclear energy. The accident was at the center of world public attention for many days.

There are natural reasons for this. An increase (true, not on a scale dangerous to people's health and life) in the radioactiveness of clouds and precipitation was noted not only in nearby USSR oblasts but also in other countries. It is understandable that all this could not help but arouse a certain unease in every normal person. We understand this unease. And we ourselves also feel certain alarm when such a thing happens in another country.

These days many people in other countries have also felt a sense of compassion, for the accident was not without casualties. People have been injured and irradiated. Thousands of people have had to be evacuated from adjacent settlements. We have no doubts about the sincerity of the expressions of sympathy for the victims — what else could have made the American doctors, Professors Gale and Tarasaki, hurry to Moscow. And the same feeling prompted thousands of Britons, Americans, French people, Swiss, Japanese, and Germans to offer their services as bone marrow donors (a marrow transplant is essential in serious cases of irradiation). Soviet people feel profound and truly heartfelt gratitude to all these noble men and women and to all whose moral support they feel during these difficult days.

A friend in need is a friend indeed, as the saying goes. And, incidentally, that is also when enemies make themselves known. And they have not been dozing these days. Rather, they have simply not even closed their eyes. The apparatus of "psychological warfare" created by the United States and its NATO allies was switched to a state of emergency. I do not rule out that this was done even before the accident at Chernobyl. They had long been waiting for an excuse to mount a new anti-Soviet campaign.

Many Western figures were just too concerned at the response evoked in the public of the United States, West Europe, and the whole world by the major Soviet initiatives. Such, for example, as the Soviet Union's unilateral cessation of nuclear tests. Or the program to eliminate nuclear arms by the year 2000. Or the proposal to create a comprehensive international security system. The fact that all this formed in the eyes of the world public an image of the USSR as a country honestly and unbendingly championing peace frightened the instigators of the arms race far more than Soviet submarines and missiles. They were feverishly seeking a cause, even a hint of a cause, to open concentrated fire with propaganda guns of all calibers. Fire against the Soviet Union's growing international prestige. And against mutual trust. Trust, very little of which still remains, let us state frankly. And which, nevertheless, is as essential as air for stabilizing the situation and starting to get away from the dangerous brink toward which we are inexorably being pushed by the arms race and the "cold war."

An absurdly primitive fairytale — the reader knows this — was thought up: Since the Soviet Union did not immediately report the causes, scale, and consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl AES, we must not believe a single one of its proposals, and we must not even hold talks with it, let alone conclude agreements. Precisely this was being shouted from all the crossroads from morning to evening, day after day. Scientific terms which mislead inexperienced people were used. There began shameless manipulation of the strongest human emotions: the sense of self-preservation, fear for one's children, fear of an invisible threat.

Unfortunately, this propaganda campaign did not pass without trace. I have been convinced of this during the past week on talking with foreign guests and also on answering questions from foreign television journalists and radio listeners during interviews. At the same time, I do not doubt the sincerity of the questions or the concern that prompted them. Delusions are quite frequently sincere. However, they frequently result also from someone's prompting, in this case prompting by deliberate liars and falsifiers.

How could, for example, someone living in a small Scottish town, who is concerned about the health of his four children, know that there is no answer to his question: Why has the Soviet government "so far not given the reasons for the accident?" There is no answer for the simple reason that the Soviet Government does not know yet (just as, for example, the U.S. Government does not yet know the true reasons for the destruction of the Challenger spacecraft, although it occurred back in January). Someone has also persuaded him that the anxiety for the health of his children is due to the fact that Moscow has not reported the radiation level, although it is far harder for the Soviet authorities than for the British to measure the level in the Glasgow or Edinburgh area. At the same time, incidentally, the same "well-wishers forgot" to say that the radiation level in Scotland would pose no threat to people's health. Another example. Can a Dutchman, West German, or Frenchman, reading his "respectable" (that is, bourgeois, and, as a rule, hostile toward the USSR) newspapers not recall that it took the U.S. authorities nearly 2 months to prepare a report on the accident at their Three Mile Island nuclear power station and submit it to the IAEA, whereas the Americans and their allies began to demand a report literally on the day after the event? Did it enter the head of the Japanese journalist who carefully interrogated me and complained about the "radioactive rain" in Tokyo that Tokyo is closer to Nevada, where the United States carries out its nuclear explosions (with frequent discharges of radioactive substances), and to French nuclear test sites (on a Pacific island) than to Chernobyl?

I explained the true state of affairs in detail to my interlocutors and listeners. I explained in particular that there had been an accident and that our first concern was to administer first aid to the dozens of victims, to evacuate many thousands of inhabitants, and to localize the center of radioactivity.

I think that when the passions inflamed by the anti-Soviets subsided, we will be forgiven this "sin." Although — and this is my own personal opinion — it certainly was a "sin." It was due not to an underestimation of the significance of public opinion but to an underestimation of the activeness and coordination of anti-Soviet propaganda. Somehow one never thought that even a misfortune, an accident, and human distress could be so shamelessly exploited for sordid propaganda games.

But if the organizers of the "hate campaign" unleashed in connection with the Chernobyl accident are celebrating a "success," they are also, it seems to me, in for a bitter disappointment. In order to kick up a propaganda ballyhoo and direct it against the USSR, they obviously overdid it: A serious but, of course, local accident was portrayed as some kind of world nuclear disaster. But in doing so they made people think about the danger of an actual nuclear disaster. This wiped out in a week the long efforts by certain Western politicians and propagandists to "train" the peoples to reconcile themselves to the nuclear threat, so to speak, "to learn to live with the nuclear bomb." So their effort has turned in to a propaganda boomerang.

There will be exhaustive information on Chernobyl, of course — it has already started coming, in fact. Straight into the hands of IAEA Director Dr Hans Blix, who was invited to the USSR. There is no doubt that the dust, propaganda as well as radioactive, will soon settle and people will start to think. Think about the fact that for 2 weeks the world — from Britain to Japan —

was in fear of a radioactive discharge which had occurred not even as a result of a nuclear explosion — there was no explosion — but as a result of an accident at a nuclear power station. Yes, there are more than 50,000 nuclear warheads stockpiled in arsenals. And people have somehow started to forget about this — to the pleasure and direct benefit of the arms race instigators. They will now certainly remember these terrible facts, and the fact that the United States and its allies are continuing nuclear tests at full speed, with all the resultant radioactive discharge. Perhaps now, after the shock caused by the propaganda, the Western public will take a new look at the justice of NATO's strategy, which even now envisages first use of nuclear weapons.

The accident — albeit trivial in scale compared with the threat of nuclear war and the nuclear arms race — has once again graphically demonstrated an indisputable fact of our era — that man has breathed life into, created forces against which he is totally impotent if they are used for destructive purposes. This is one of the lessons of Chernobyl. People have been able to see from this example how irrational and absurd is the very idea of nuclear war.

And the second lesson: Sometimes even the most reliable and tested equipment, absolutely perfect equipment fails. And our enemies who are now muttering something about the reason allegedly being the Soviet Union's "lag" in the technical sphere are wasting their breath. According to the IAEA's evaluation, the RBMK-1000 reactor installed in Chernobyl is, as regards reliability, superior to the best Western models. Moreover, both in the United States and Britain there have been quite a few accidents at nuclear power stations and they are using their equipment and not ours. Not to mention other catastrophes in which most advanced and, it would seem, thoroughly tested equipment has failed — the Challenger tragedy, for instance, or the recent Titan and Delta missile failures.

No, it is not a question of someone's backwardness here, but at the same time no one should entertain any illusions about anyone's perfection either. There are issues which are far too serious to be entrusted to mechanisms, thus removing them from the control of human intelligence and renouncing rational procedures for the joint adoption of substantiated decisions. These are primarily the issues of war and peace. These are also all other issues pertaining to security, whether it be in the military, political, economic, or humanitarian sphere.

And so, whether or not it was the intention of the organizers of the deafening anti-Soviet campaign, they have provided a powerful impetus, encouraging people to think and see things clearly. And, in the final analysis, they have helped them to understand how vulnerable the entire modern human civilization has become, technologically vulnerable among other things. Even before Chernobyl there had been no shortage of "warning signals." The discharge of toxins at the U.S. chemical plant in Bhopal (India), for instance, cost the lives of 2,500 people and the health of tens of thousands. Subsequently, the alarm was sounded regarding the highly toxic waste dumps scattered throughout the world. "Acid rain" made people aware that their neighbors could out of complacency or through saving pennies ruin their forests, lakes, and rivers. The pollution of entire seas has become a reality. Not to mention the greatest danger of all — the growing

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threat of mankind's annihilation through conventional and nuclear weapons, through holocaust, radiation, or "nuclear winter."

Mankind's rapidly increasing technological vulnerability demands a profound restructuring, a restructuring of the entire system of international political and economic relations and radical changes in political thinking. Because, in order to live normally, indeed in order to survive at all, given all the contradictions, differences, and difficulties which are tearing the world apart, what is needed is cooperation, cooperation in establishing the comprehensive system of international security which the CPSU proposed to the world at its 27th congress. Outlining the principles of this system, sketching its overall outline, M.S. Gorbachev noted that our proposal has been dictated not just by pious wishes but by an understanding of the realities of the

modern world and the demands stemming from the specific characteristics of the current stage of international development.

The choice confronting mankind is tragically simple: It is peaceful coexistence or "nonexistence." It was not the intention of the organizers of the anti-Soviet campaign, of course, to lead the broad public in the West to an understanding of this truth. But blind hatred, just like other uncontrolled emotions, often pushes people to take steps which have unforeseen results. This is what will most probably happen also in this case. The accident at Chernobyl — that is not just our misfortune. It has shown that, in the nuclear age, even what happens in the sphere of the peaceful use of nuclear energy concerns the interests of one and all. And as for nuclear war — its threat is a predicament of a much more far-reaching nature.

## RESIDUAL ANTI-SOVIET 'RADIATION' LINGERS

LD081709 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 8 May 86

[Commentary by PRAVDA observer Vladimir Bolshakov]

[Text] In the West, the slanderous fuss over the accident at Chernobyl AES continues. Not for the first time, our press reports on the unbridled campaign that has been whipped up in the West over the accident at Chernobyl AES. It now looks as if its murky propaganda cloud is beginning to disperse, having circled the globe several times. Also becoming clearer are the aims of those who inflated this cloud, and the consequences of its — to speak technically — residual radiation.

The prime object of whipping up anti-Sovietism over the incident at Chernobyl was once again to sow distrust of the Soviet Union's domestic and foreign policy. They have been attempting to represent real socialism as some sort of closed society, based on secrecy, in which the authorities might even sacrifice the lives of their fellow citizens for political ends, by concealing the truth from them — in this case, the truth about the accident in the nuclear reactor and its consequences. This myth was strenuously inflated. Fantastic numbers of victims of intense radiation dosages were mentioned. It was asserted, for instance, that the power workers' town had been totally destroyed, and that the consequences of the accident were scarcely less serious than those of the bomb that exploded over Nagasaki. Those who had lied so irresponsibly had to bite their tongues immediately after the Soviet Government provided the ambassadors of a number of Western powers with information on what had occurred. Besides this, film of Chernobyl AES was shown on Soviet television, and those in the West who had dreamt up figures about thousands of deaths had to take them back. The Soviet data on the number of people affected are now no longer being challenged. Western public opinion has also undoubtedly been impressed by the figures on the free and urgent help being given to inhabitants within a 30-km radius of the station who have been hit by the disaster.

A statement published yesterday by the World Health Organization says that, in the opinion of its experts, there is no reason to recommend restricting imports from Eastern Europe — the very thing the organizers of the anti-Soviet campaign had been recommending. The WHO statement says there are no grounds to advise people not to visit the USSR or the other countries of Eastern Europe — yet we know that tourists have been dissuaded, and even brought home from the Soviet Union. It was also noted that the way the incident has been reported in the Western media has aroused a reaction among the population that is undesirable and inappropriate to the real degree of danger. That is the competent assessment of the World Health Organization.

People's eyes are now being opened. People in the West have begun to see more clearly, now that they have found out the real facts about the accident at Chernobyl. They have understood that the United States, by sowing panic, wanted to quell apprehensions about the nuclear tests that the United States and the other nuclear powers are continuing to carry out — the apprehensions about the continuing arms race. Chernobyl has also made people think about what would happen if just one of the nuclear warheads the Americans have now stockpiled by the tens of thousands in Europe alone had exploded. What sort of radiation cloud would that be, and who would escape it?

The propaganda cloud has dispersed, but the question remains: People are asking, what do they intend to do in Washington and the other NATO capitals to save mankind from a global nuclear catastrophe? And to that question Washington, alas, has no answer.

U.S. 'HYPOCRISY' OVER ACCIDENT ASSAILED

PM081750 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 8 May 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS correspondent A. Lyutyy article for SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA: "Those People in the United States Who Stand To Gain From Organizing a Hysterical Spectacle Around the Accident at Chernobyl"]

[Text] Washington — For more than a week now a map of the world has appeared on U.S. television screens almost every hour. That map shows the whole of Western Europe as a thick red blob. Before the viewers' eyes that blob spreads to Asia, engulfing more and more countries. It becomes more terrifying as you watch.

It will be recalled that more or less the same red blob, on a far smaller scale it is true, was used recently to illustrate to Americans Nicaragua's "expansionist schemes" and the "communist offensive" in Central America, which is on the point of reaching the U.S. borders.

These blobs, of course, are products of the imagination of the TV companies' anti-Sovietists and all manner of consultants from the Reagan administration. When Americans need a good scare with the "Soviet threat," the producers of such shows splash out with the red paint.

It would seem that people are already becoming accustomed to this passion for painting the globe a toxic shade of red, a passion not marked by intellectual brilliance. It is by no means the first time that this method has been used here and it will not be the last. Nevertheless, the current anti-Soviet campaign is beating all records for hypocrisy and inhumanity.

The red blob spreading across the whole world is, apparently, not just a "Soviet threat," it is the "Soviet nuclear danger." It is the radiation allegedly released after the accident at the Chernobyl AES. You can understand why some people living in the western states of California, Oregon, and Washington, seeing these horrors on television, immediately rushed out to the local pharmacies to buy iodine solution and who are now scouring the stores in search of special protective suits....

It is perfectly clear to any unbiased person that the Washington administration has recently had an acute need for a diversionary maneuver which would enable it to stem the tide of anger in the world after the American buzzards' raid on Libya. It needed such a maneuver to divert the world's attention that bit more quickly from its inflexible and unconstructive position on the question of banning nuclear tests. The Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions and the USSR's other peace initiatives have received an extraordinarily large response. The White House has clearly decided to drown that response in a sea of anti-Soviet slander.

Photographs of the accident area, allegedly taken by intelligence satellites, are constantly being shown on television. Apart from large rivers and reservoirs it is impossible to make out anything definite in them. Nevertheless, squares and circles are drawn in thick white lines and "specialists" with thoughtful expressions present them as "evidence of colossal destruction" and "raging

conflagrations." Right-wing groups, intoxicated with anti-Sovietism, have come out onto the streets and a gang of our country's enemies in Congress, headed by Representative Robert Walker (a Republican from Pennsylvania), has submitted a whole pile of provocative resolutions. Other unscrupulous congressmen have even gone so far as to accuse us of committing an "international crime." And that after the act of mass terror against Libya! Let us make particular mention of the theme of the gloating that is going on. It is obvious. They do not even try to hide it behind diplomatic formulas or even purely formal expressions of grief and sympathy. Rubbing their hands with glee, people across the ocean dream of how the Chernobyl accident will undermine the Soviet plans for the accelerated development and modernization of the economy and how it will hit the country's agriculture. They are particularly exultant at the fact that the accident occurred in the Ukraine, the USSR's granary. And there is not even a hint of shame or conscience in any of these spiteful predictions.

"Operation Chernobyl" has shown the criminal ease with which Western ruling circles try to make dishonest political capital out of tragedy. Did Soviet people revel in the catastrophe involving the seven astronauts on the "Challenger" shuttle in January? Did they whoop with delight after the catastrophe last Saturday involving the "Delta" launch vehicle carrying a weather satellite? No matter how they try to distort it, the fact remains that America greeted the 25th anniversary of the flight by Alan Shepard — the first U.S. astronaut to go into near-earth orbit — with three of the biggest disasters in the U.S. space program's history.

"Operation Chernobyl" has also illustrated the astonishing hypocrisy of the authorities here, who have accused the USSR of inadequate monitoring of safety equipment at the AES. They would do well to look at their own record here! The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission has just published its annual report in which it acknowledges that last year U.S. nuclear power stations recorded the highest number of accidents in the past 6 years and that it was pure chance that some of them did not lead to dangerous leaks of radioactive materials. The administration tried to keep this report secret and only published it after persistent demands from Congressmen Edward Markey. The U.S. nuclear industry, the press here acknowledges, has surrounded itself with an almost impenetrable cloak of secrecy and inflicts punishment on anyone who tries to tell the general public the truth about the situation at America's nuclear power stations.

...The members of the Washington peace center, a well known public organization, study not only arms limitation problems but also nuclear power industry questions. I telephoned the center's headquarters. Heike Kleffner, a West German citizen, who is working for a while at the center, answered my call.

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"In my view," she said, "President Reagan is not interested in real arms limitation, and the fuss about the Chernobyl incident is a convenient way of justifying his refusal to negotiate with the USSR on a constructive basis. For example, the demand is now being put forward virtually as an ultimatum to allow U.S. experts to visit Soviet AES's. But do you think that the Americans will allow Soviet experts to visit theirs? No way! It is clear that they

are using the incident to denigrate the Soviet Union instead of turning this tragic event into a way of giving impetus to the struggle against the nuclear arms race. I hope that people of common sense will draw the correct lessons from what has happened, will not yield to hysteria, and will work to reduce nuclear arsenals."

## SCARE STORIES REPORTEDLY ORDERED BY WASHINGTON

LD082006 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 8 May 86

[Commentary by political observer Aleksandr Zholkver, from the "International Diary" program; presented by Sergey Pravdin]

[Text] What our Rome correspondent has just told us about [referring to previous commentary by Yuriy Vybornov on Rome media treatment of Chernobyl accident] is characteristic of many countries in the West. Here, as if by order — and seemingly such an order was in effect given, and not just anywhere, but in Washington — all types of cock-and-bull stories were earnestly spread about the Chernobyl accident, stories used to intimidate people and to whip up anti-Soviet hysteria. But what is noteworthy is that in the last few days, in particular after the press conference in Moscow, they have begun to talk differently in a number of Western capitals. Thus, for example, the FRG minister of the interior — that same FRG where perhaps they have been shouting particularly loudly about the threat of Soviet radiation — has now officially announced that there has not been and will not be any danger for the population of West Germany. Moreover, the minister of state for the Federal Chancellor's office has even spoken out against the needless hysteria. Well, as the saying goes, better late than never.

I will add that a certain amount of sobering up is taking place at the moment not only in Bonn, but in other Western capitals as well. British Foreign Secretary Howe has come out, for example, with a warning about the fact that the accident at Chernobyl should not be used for anti-Soviet propaganda. A human misfortune, added the minister, should not be turned into a political game. That is a fair statement, particularly if one takes into account the fact that in some Western countries, including Britain, and the United States in particular, some politicians and journalists these last few days have been earnestly engaged in precisely such an unworthy political game, speculating on the natural anxiety of people. By the way, now even U.S. specialists, as AP reports, admit that the additional dose of radiation that West Europe received after the accident in Chernobyl is not great, and by way of example, is lower than the usual background radiation at great height, in particular during flights from Europe to the United States.

Regarding the United States itself, there the head of the Environmental Protection Agency long ago acknowledged that the health of the population is in no way threatened. It is true that, as it happens not infrequently in the United States, here and there the press and television have so intimidated people that they, to the delight of the pharmaceutical concerns, have rushed to buy all sorts of medicines with highly dubious properties. Now CBS itself announces that physicians are beginning to fear that the population may suffer not at all from radioactive irradiation, but from poisoning from pills.

And, by and large, experts from the World Health Organization who have gathered in Copenhagen have stated that there was an excessive reaction in the West to the accident in Chernobyl, and that although individual increases in radiation are possible, no long-term effect on people's health can be foreseen. But all the same I would add that a threat does exist — not the mythical threat of Soviet radiation, but, unfortunately, the quite real danger for the whole of mankind in connection with the accumulation of nuclear weapons on earth and attempts to place it even in space. The participants of the UN Disarmament Committee session, which has just opened in New York, talk about this with unconcealed alarm. They note that while the Soviet Union has proposed a specific plan for the total elimination of nuclear weapons in the forthcoming 15 years and has unilaterally stopped testing them, the United States continues to accelerate the nuclear arms race — and during the Soviet moratorium it has carried out nine nuclear blasts.

By the way, *THE NEW YORK TIMES*, in one of its recent issues, has acknowledged that quite great leaks of radioactive gas occur at the Nevada test site. So, all the grounds are there for supposing that the hullabaloo in the West, in the United States itself first and foremost, around the Chernobyl accident, has had and does have the aim of diverting attention from the real threat: the threat of nuclear war.



PROPAGANDA CONTRASTED WITH 'COMPETENT' VIEWS

LD091106 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0230 GMT 9 May 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vladimir Beloshapko]

[Text] Of course you know, comrades, of the measures being taken to liquidate the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl AES. The central press publishes official government reports on this matter and reports by correspondents from the Chernobyl area every day. Despite the obvious normalization of the situation, many mass media organs in the West continue to wage a noisy, provocative, and essentially anti-Soviet propaganda campaign around this issue.

In this connection, I would like to mention a few competent views that raze to the ground the conjectures put forward, above all, by the U.S. propaganda machine. The representative of IAEA stated at a press conference that the IAEA was informed by the Soviet side of the accident and that the USSR has always cooperated closely with the agency. With regard to the radiation situation in Europe, the IAEA representative noted that he does not consider it dangerous to people's health.

Zimmermann, FRG minister of the interior, speaking on radio and television, said in particular that there has been no and there is no danger for us. The Danish paper *BERLINGSKE TIDENDE* considers that the mass media clearly exaggerated the danger of the accident at the Chernobyl AES.

An increase in the level of radiation in Denmark of only 10 percent compared with the normal level was noted. This is 100,000 times less than the level that is considered dangerous.

The French paper *HUMANITE*, noting that Western propaganda tried to provoke panic among Soviet people, writes: "It is difficult to remember a time when such a quantity of rumors have been scattered over the airwaves. However, none of this is getting the desired reaction. Soviet people are without doubt concerned, but they are calm, the paper stresses.

AFP CITES GOVERNMENT ON REPORTING 3D DEATH

First Radiation Victim

AU091913 Paris AFP in English 1911 GMT 9 May 86

[Excerpt] Moscow, May 9 (AFP)--The Soviet Government on Friday said a third person had died as a result of the April 26 Chernobyl nuclear plant disaster, the first victim of radiation exposure. Thursday, the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG, quoting sources in Moscow, had already reported that a third victim had died.

Soviet Deputy Health Minister Yevgeniy Vorobiev told a press conference of Eastern bloc journalists that the third victim, who had been "heavily irradiated" in the accident, died three days later in a Kiev hospital. One of the other two died of burns, the other was killed by a falling object, it was announced earlier.

APN's Falin Reports 4th Death

AU111306 Paris AFP in English 1252 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Hamburg, West Germany, May 11 (AFP) -- Staff at Chernobyl wrongly evaluated and reported the April 25 nuclear accident, and it took nearly two days for Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to get a "detailed, factual report," a Soviet news agency chief says.

In an interview with the weekly *DER SPIEGEL* appearing here Sunday, the chairman of NOVOSTI NEWS AGENCY, Valen-

tin Falin, also disclosed that a fourth person had died in the accident.

Service personnel had "in part failed" in their mission, as "the content and quantity of information communicated to Moscow was neither sufficient nor correct," he said. From this failing, he said, "arose a great deal of what subsequently happened." The radioactive leak, he added, was now completely smothered.

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Mr. Falin also said it was "desirable that all countries using nuclear energy worked out rules valid for all" in anticipation of such accidents, and accused Western nations of hiding nuclear accidents from their people. He said a country close to the Soviet Union -- which he refused to name -- was very quickly advised of the accident, adding that the quantity of radioactive isotopes which crossed the Soviet border was not dangerous.

Indicating the death toll -- earlier officially three -- was now four, Mr. Falin said two of 18 seriously injured people had died, after the deaths of a man who was burned alive and another buried under collapsed construction units.

He reaffirmed official Soviet figures that 204 people suffered dangerous radiation higher than 100 rads, but that 50 were able to leave hospital after a few hours. A rad is a unit of absorbed ionized radiation.

Reporting that the radioactivity leak at Chernobyl is now completely smothered, he said a protective covering of sand, lead, and boron was being continually strengthened, and would be "completely covered with concrete." All reactors of the same type in the Soviet Union continued to function, but would be inspected.

Mr. Falin exonerated the local administration from responsibility for information delays, but said technicians at the Chernobyl nuclear plant "had believed with the best intention they could control the situation." But it appeared they "had been taken unawares and had not always taken the best decisions, on the whole by an under-estimation of the risks and an over-estimation of their own capacities."

After that, insufficient and incorrect data were sent to Moscow. "internally we were not prepared for such an accident, we had

not basically foreseen any instructions in advance, particularly in the information area," Mr. Falin said.

Mr. Falin said Soviet party chief Mikhail Gorbachev, warned of the accident on Saturday, only had "the first detailed, factual report" before the party Politburo meeting on Monday April 28.

Don't implicate the general secretary. Before he can communicate information, he first has to have it," he added.

"about half" of the radioactive isotopes released from Chernobyl were of Iodine-131, dangerous but with a half-life of only eight days, he said. As for Cesium-137 and Strontium-90, their proportions had been 10 to 100 times weaker compared to those in "emissions provoked" during nuclear tests.

"The quantity of these isotopes, which crossed the borders of the Soviet Union, raising radioactivity levels 10 to 15 times, is not dangerous," Mr. Falin said.

Mr. Falin expressed "indignation" at the way "American spokesmen and Secretary of State George Shultz" had reacted to the affair. He also charged that the West, in the United States, Britain, Japan, and Belgium, had often hidden nuclear accidents from its people.

"When there is a nuclear test in Nevada, radioactive emissions are sometimes carried by winds to Mexico, but are not spoken of because they are American," he added.

Mr. Falin discounted any evacuation of Kiev, saying that when winds had carried radioactivity towards it five days after the accident, levels were 5,000 times below danger levels, and only 30 times normal levels.

## PRAVDA DETAILS CHERNOBYL PARTY REORGANIZATION

PM121000 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 86 First Edition p 8

[Special correspondents V. Gubarev and M. Odintsev report: "Raykom Working Round the Clock; Chernobyl AES: A Test of Courage"--first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] "What do I dream of?" V. Lyskin, foreman at the electric shop asked. "Of the time when we will return to Pripyat and start living and working normally. I know that time will come, but we must work unsparingly to ensure it... And let us agree that when it is all over you will hold a PRAVDA readers' conference at our culture center. Do you agree?" PRAVDA accepted the proposal. In essays, articles, and reportages we will discuss the progress in eliminating the accident at the Chernobyl AES and the heroic labor both at the site [prompshchadka] and in the areas where the inhabitants from the evacuated zone are now living. And then, when Pripyat's inhabitants return home and the station starts working normally, a PRAVDA team will hold a readers' conference at the AES.

Previously the party gorkom bureau session would probably have lasted longer and, obviously, more would have been said. Now there is no time for long discussions. The situation is difficult and every minute counts. It is 10 days since the collective at the Chernobyl subsidiary of the "Yuzhatomenergostroytrans" Transportation Production Association, comprising more than 200 people, was evacuated along with the families to Poleskiy and Ivankovskiy Rayons. However, during this time the collective's leaders -- Communists A. Sichkarenko and A. Shapoval -- have essentially done nothing to help the people under their jurisdiction or to provide them with work. Wages have not been paid on time, clothes have not been allocated, and evacuees' legitimate requests have been ignored. Finding himself

in Poleskiy Rayon among subordinates evacuated from Pripyat, A. Shapoval, the subsidiary's chief engineer, was entirely indifferent to the fate of people who found themselves in a difficult position.

Political immaturity, failure to act, and failure to understand the prevailing situation on the part of irresponsible leaders have cost the collective dearly. The Pripyat Party Gorkom Bureau resolved at its session to expel A. Shapoval from the CPSU for the callous way he tried to dodge his duties. A. Sichkarenko was strictly reprimanded and his party card endorsed. The bureau deemed it inexpedient for the compromised leaders to remain in their posts. A. Gubskiy, secretary of the subsidiary's party organization, who failed to make a timely and principled assessment of what had happened, was brought to justice.

The unusual and complex situation has highlighted bottlenecks. Certain leaders have turned out to be psychologically unprepared for work under the conditions that emerged following the AES accident. True, what happened with the leaders of the Chernobyl subsidiary of "Yuzhatomenergostroytrans" was an exceptional case. The same party gorkom bureau session cited numerous cases of selfless and courageous behavior on the part of Communist leaders who showed high organizational qualities and personal courage in a difficult situation. A. Nagorodniy and V. Deygraf from the Chernobyl Installation Administration and N. Sklyarets and V. Abramov from the Pripyat administration of "Yuzhatomenergostroytrans" were cited first and foremost. Following their leaders' example, the members of their collectives also acted decisively.

"Of the 18 Communists at the Pripyat administration only two are still at work; the rest are undergoing tests in hospital," A. Gamanyuk, first secretary of the party gorkom, said. "But this situation further rallies and organizes people."

Moreover, the gorkom secretary himself learned about the accident in hospital. Aleksandr Sergeyeovich immediately left his hospital bed to head the party committee's work.

"Raykom bureau sessions have become shorter but they are being held more often. This requires efficient organization," the secretary said. "Many collectives at Pripyat's enterprises and organizations have been moved to Poleskiy Rayon. The evacuation took place on a tight schedule, and certain subunits were dispersed and people separated. In the first 10 days of May economic leaders specified and are now solving the problems linked with moving enterprise and organization personnel and with providing people with temporary work and their usual vacations [otpusk]. Party organization secretaries have established contacts with Communists who have currently been dispersed to various places. In the first 2 days at the new site 20 temporary party groups, together with party groups within the watch teams [vakhennyye smeny] at the Chernobyl AES, were created from among Communists from the Pripyat city party organization. Their efforts were directed toward mobilizing working people to eliminate the consequences of the accident." The Pripyat party gorkom is temporarily housed in the premises of the Poleskiy Ukrainian Communist Party Raykom, and the two party organizations are now operating in close contact. The party organization of the Kolkhoz imeni 40-Letiya Oktyabrya has established

the most friendly professional ties with the Communists arriving from the AES. There are 13 of them. They chose S. Rodionov, deputy secretary of the "Yuzhenergomontazhventilyatsiya" Administration party organization, as their party organizer. A joint session of the party bureau planned organizational measures to ensure the smooth running of everyday life and the organization of work for the new arrivals. Electrical welder V. Novokhatkiy has already started repairing kolkhoz equipment. A. Gorbunov, a worker from the AES, has joined a kolkhoz team on the construction of an enclosed hay store, two of which are under construction. "There is enough work for everyone," Komsomol member Sergey Stepanchuk, leader of a kolkhoz construction team, said.

Poleskiy Rayon has 13 farms. Each one of them has a staff operating to ensure normal working and living conditions for the evacuees. The staffs include representatives of party organizations both from the teams which have arrived from Pripyat and from the local kolkhozes.

Open party meetings are currently being held on each of the farms to discuss the Communists' and party organizations' tasks in stepping up mass political work and organizing preparations for gathering in and procuring this year's harvest. Rape for laying in early silage is already being mowed at the "Khabna" Sovkhoz, where a meeting was chaired by N. Priymachenko, first secretary of Poleskiy party raykom. Some 800 metric tons of rape have to be procured. Machine operators here carried out maintenance work in good time on vitamin meal preparation units. The sovkhoz stockmen are making skillful use of the green feed arriving now from the farm's fields — for example, the dairy stock unit headed by Nina Savchenko, delegate to the 27th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress, increased daily milk yields per cow in May by 1.2 kg in comparison with the same period last year.

Aware that the elimination of the consequences from the Chernobyl AES accident demands doubled and redoubled efforts from everyone, stockmen on "Vladimirskiy" Sovkhoz proposed that the pledges previously given for 1986 be reviewed, and that milk yields per cow be raised to 3,000 kg. Poleskiy party raykom approved the patriotic initiative, which has already spread widely among the rayon's stock units.

Visiting the Kiev Oblast party raykoms in the last few days, we observed the concentrated and considered work being done by their instructors, section chiefs, and secretaries. Difficult problems are being solved with precision, without haste, and effectively. A specific and businesslike approach can be observed everywhere, in every step by party workers, and there is no superfluous talk or vague promises.

"Under these conditions," A. Gamanyuk, first secretary of Pripyat party gorkom, told us, "we have no right to allow ourselves the luxury of any relaxation. Every minute is valuable, even though the party committee is working almost around the clock. Decisions are brief and precise, their execution is swift and accurate. The situation may change repeatedly during a day or night, and every time we must be ready to act so as to successfully mobilize the Communists and to enthruse people with ardent words to overcome the hardships. There is something else that is

very important for us: to ensure that under these conditions, when everything has been moved but not yet settled down completely, the collective in each enterprise finds its place and determines its line of action. Of course, much in this respect depends on the leaders, on their initiative, efficiency, skill, and boldness in making an independent and at times even risky

decision, but the only correct decision under given circumstances. This is why work with cadres has top priority, as it actually always has with us...." ...The doors to the Poleskiy party raykom are open around the clock. People come there for solutions to the most urgent and most vital questions.

## COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ISSUES COMMUNIQUES ON CLEANUP

### 9 May Statement

LD091713 Moscow TASS in English 1909 GMT 9 May 86

["USSR Council of Ministers Communique"--TASS byline]

[Text] Moscow May 9 TASS — Work to eliminate the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station continued there on May 8 and 9. An intensive cooling of the reactor has been under way in order to lower the temperature of the active zone and has helped sharply to reduce the emission of radioactive substances.

Work has been carried out to shore up the banks of the River Pripyat in the area of the nuclear power station in order to prevent the radioactive contamination of the river with rain water running off from adjacent territory. The situation at the nuclear power station's first, second, and third generator units is normal.

The area of the Chernobyl nuclear power station on May 8 was visited by Hans Blix, director-general of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Soviet scientists and specialists briefed him on the situation and the measures being taken to localize the accident.

### 10 May Statement

PM121106 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 86 First Edition p 3

["From the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] Throughout May 10, work to eliminate the consequences of the breakdown continued at the Chernobyl atomic power station. The temperature inside the reactor went down substantially as a result of the taken measures. The opinion of scientists and specialists is that this is indicative of a practical termination of the reactor's graphite burning process. The release of radioactive substances has sharply diminished.

Work to decontaminate the territory, buildings and facilities of the power station, as well as the motor roads and other facilities located in the nearby terrain has begun on a large scale with the use of up-to-date materials and technical means.

Work is being done to additionally consolidate the reactor's foundation.

According to the data of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Monitoring the Natural Environment, the radiation level is 0.33 milliroentgen per hour at a distance of 60 km from the station and 0.32 milliroentgen per hour in Kiev, which is absolutely safe to people's health. On the country's western border, the radiation level is within the limits of the natural background.

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11 May Statement

LD111717 Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 11 May 86

["Announcement of USSR Council of Ministers"--TASS item identifier]

[Text] Moscow May 11 TASS — Work for radioactive decontamination of the territory, facilities of the station, and transport communications has been prepared today at the Chernobyl atomic power station and nearby locality. Preparation is conducted for decontamination of residential houses.

A complex of preparatory measures is implemented for encasing in concrete the reactor compartment of the fourth power-generating set.

The radiation situation on the western borders of the USSR is normal. The radiation levels on the territory of the Ukraine and Belorussia remain the same.

SILAYEV, VELIKHOV SAY CHERNOBYL DANGER PAST

## Silayev Conducts Work Sessions

LD111824 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 11 May 86

[Report over video by correspondent Aleksandr Krutov, from Chernobyl--from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Chernobylskiy Rayon: This is where the 30-km zone begins from which the population was evacuated for security reasons. Entry into the zone is permitted only by special passes. Every house in the abandoned villages and settlements has been closed and sealed. As they left, people took all precautionary measures. [Video shows main road filmed from inside car, showing tanker coming in opposite direction, other traffic on road, sign saying Chernobylskiy Rayon, brief shot of surrounding country and road block, marked "danger zone, entry forbidden", with minibus halted, army trucks parked at side of road, uniformed serviceman questioning driver and waving him through. Road through to town filmed from car window, crossing river; truck loaded with what might be building materials proceeding ahead. Brief shot of houses as car speeds by, nobody visible, apple blossom on trees; sealed well.]

At the very entry into Chernobyl, the first thing we saw was a stork. And then, a quite lively town street. Specialists are arriving here from many towns. Canteens have been opened for them, mobile shops are coming in, from which necessary goods can be purchased. In a word, all such conditions as are possible, of course, in such a situation, have been created. [Video shows stork standing on nest on chimneypot; town street, a few pedestrians on pavement, several jeeps parked and driving along; street surface wet, pavement dry. Most pedestrians in white jackets and

trousers or in uniform. Uniformed militiaman wearing a mask directs traffic, mostly buses and trucks.]

With every day more vehicles are on the streets, carrying various cargoes. Special remote control equipment for work in the especially dangerous radiation zone is being delivered by helicopter. Like this machine, for instance. [Video shows masked militiaman directing traffic, including truck with load of long metal pipes, small tanker. Close-up of parked car bearing special permit with a large red circle on windscreen; men in white jackets and trousers or overalls, walking up path to building; machine marked toro 200d (Latin script) parked outside building - four-wheeled vehicle with open cabin, excavator shovel at front, fire extinguisher at side of cabin.]

The headquarters directing the work to liquidate the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl atomic station are situated in this building here. Specialists, both civilian and military, chemists, physicists, and medics, are working here; people of various specialities are engaged in the main thing, eliminating the consequences of the accident. Let's go into the headquarters and have a look at the work going on there. [Video shows Krutov, with no mask, outside building marked Chernobyl Raykom; audio includes snatches of birdsong.]

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[White-coated man in office] Well, let's map out specifically which points we are to visit, let's map out [words indistinct].

[Video shows five men pouring over map in office marked "Radiological Security Group" and "Medical Point" on pencil-written notice pinned to door]

The headquarters' working day lasts from 0600 to 0100. People sometimes eat into the night, too. And here the sessions of the state commission are held. They are now being conducted by Ivan Stepanovich Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. [Video shows series of rooms with groups of people talking, and further group consisting of Silayev and Velikhov, among others, under a portrait of Lenin.]

[Krutov] I heard Academician Velikhov say just now that a historic event occurred today.

[Silayev] Well, in the main he is right. We have come to the conclusion today that the basic, main danger has been eliminated. This is of course a historic event. Today we can already work more calmly, insofar as what the world predicted, in particular the Western bourgeois newspapers which shouted from the rooftops that a colossal catastrophe was about to happen — today this does not threaten us. We are today firmly convinced that the danger has passed. This does not mean that we can stop work. There are still very serious questions which must be resolved. These are questions relating, that is, to the further localization of this zone; questions relating to decontamination — there are still many problems. But, indeed, the main danger has been averted.

[Krutov] What can you add?

[Velikhov] I should say that the situation is like this: We really do see that today we are not threatened by the major catastrophe we feared, in connection with the fact that a large quantity of fuel and graphite was concentrated in one spot. But of course, there are still a large number of issues we must now resolve, and very quickly at that; because we must first of all measure and determine where all the radioactivity is situated, and in the fastest possible time remove such a crude [sentence incomplete]. After that it is necessary to pass to the next stage, which consists of total — well, putting it crudely — deactivation of the territory, and the conservation and encapsulation of all the radiation. Therefore, this work is as great as before. We are also carrying out a great deal of work to ensure that the radioactivity has not penetrated the water table, and we are hurrying with this. There are a lot of measurements to be taken in difficult conditions, because we do not know what is situated where. And builders are

now carrying out a great deal of work because they are supplying concrete, freezing the soil, and covering all this up in conditions of high radioactivity. So the pressure is being kept up there.

[Krutov] Well, I sense that all the same you have taken a bit of a breather, haven't you?

[Silayev] No, it is, of course, too soon for us to take a breather. One might say, rather, that we have grabbed a quick breath, insofar as there is still a lot of work, as you see. But the work is gradually being taken in hand. Since the main danger has now passed we can concentrate on the issues which previously seemed to be secondary. Now these are coming into the foreground: that means decontamination, removal of the remnants, diagnosis and monitoring. And, in the final analysis, there is the solution of the problem of burying this zone. This involves, first, the very important task of putting into operation in a short time the first, second, and third sets: These are capable of operating, but a whole series of tasks must be carried out to isolate them from the fourth set. This is also a serious task which must also be resolved. There is still a lot of work.

[Krutov] These photographs are the latest photographs received from the station, are they not? [Video shows Silayev with folder of photographs.]

[Silayev] Yes, these are the latest. No, they are not the latest, the latest photographs are much calmer. Where are they? [Video shows Silayev looking through folder] Yes, let's have a look, yes, this is the latest photograph. As you see, this shows a completely calm state. You can see no smoke here, and certainly no shining spots. We will put it like this: The reactor site is calm here. This is not just a visual assessment: It has been confirmed by a series of analyses and research. This is why we have come to the conclusion that the main danger that had seriously threatened us is today behind us, and the time has come to start work on eliminating what has happened altogether. This indeed involves a great deal of work.

[Krutov] Are there enough resources and opportunities?

[Silayev] The country is giving everything necessary. We are not meeting any refusals today, no difficulties whatsoever. Everything has been mobilized — technology, materials, resources. And the main thing is that the people who, of course, to start with were wary and frightened, have today got into a normal rhythm of work. People are laboring with enthusiasm. They know they are now under no threat. They of course have to observe precautionary measures. Zones have been defined where they must not go for the time being. Signs are up. That is, they are today working calmly and know that they are sheltered. And there is a great deal of work to be done.

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Velikhov: 11 May 'Turning Point'

LD111431 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] A report from Chernobyl: A headquarters of the battle waged by people against the formidable and dangerous element for more than 2 weeks is in operation here. The government commission is at work. Today, we arrived at the conclusion that the main danger has been eliminated, Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, said to TASS correspondents. Now we can work more calmly. What was predicted in the West where it has been shouted in all manner of voices about the forthcoming colossal catastrophe, Silayev said, has not happened. Today we are absolutely confident that the danger is over.

This, however, does not mean that the work can be curtailed. A whole number of complex problems are yet to be resolved. These are issues linked with the further localization of the dangerous zone, the issues of its decontamination, and others. The headquarters is elaborating a strategy and tactics for the struggle directed at eliminating the consequences of the accident. Tense collective work is underway in which high-ranking leaders, prominent specialists, and scientists are participating. Among

them is Academician Yevgeniy Pavlovich Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The academician called today a turning point. He said to TASS correspondents that the situation currently does not pose a major threat, which was feared.

A new stage in the struggle is beginning. A whole range of measurements and research is still to be carried out, and the places affected worst are to be located. All this is being done in exceptionally difficult conditions. The work on decontamination and encapsulation [kapsulirovaniye] of radiation is being carried out. When these measures are implemented and results of the research are summed up, a decision concerning resumption of work of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant will be made. When a certain period of time — which will be determined by security norms — elapses, the station will be put into operation again and will resume production of electric power. We have not only to restore the AES, but also to revive the surrounding land, to give its life force back to it, Academician Valeriy Alekseyevich Legasov added.

'Possibility of Catastrophe' Existed

LD111436 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1351 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Kiev, 11 May (TASS) — The present situation at Chernobyl AES no longer poses a major threat, Academician Yevgeniy Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, told Soviet journalists.

The academician said that, until now, in theory the possibility of a catastrophe really did exist: A great quantity of fuel and graphite in the reactor was in an incandescent state. Now this is not the case.

Velikhov said that a new stage in the work is now beginning. It is necessary to carry out a whole range of measurements and experiments to determine the most contaminated places. All this is already being done. Work is under way on the deactivation and encapsulation of radioactive substances. This guarantees against their entering the water table.

Special work is being carried out within the unit in very difficult conditions of high radioactivity. At the moment, builders are doing a great deal. They are freezing the soil and supplying large amounts of concrete. The aim of the actions is "to bury" the broken-down reactor.

When these measures have been implemented and when the results of the investigations have been drawn up, a decision will also be made on the resumption of the work of the Chernobyl AES, said Academician Velikhov. He said that at a certain time, which will be dictated by safety norms, the station once again will go into operation and will supply power.

Kiev Radio Cites Silayev, Velikhov

WA121248 [Editorial Report] Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 1545 GMT on 11 May broadcasts a 4-minute report from the Chernobyl AES. Reception is very poor to unmonitorable.

The station announcer reveals that answering a correspondent's questions are Ivan Stepanovich Silayev, USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman; Academician Yevgeniy Pavlovich Velikhov, USSR Academy of Sciences vice president; Yuriy Antoniyevich Izrael, USSR State Committee for

Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control chairman; and Vitaliy Andreyevich Masol, Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman, State Planning Committee chairman. None of the speakers are subsequently identified but are heard to speak in Russian.

One speaker says that "the main danger that seriously threatened us is behind us today," and the time has come to commence work to eliminate what as a whole (?took place)." Another speaker affirms that "the situation today is such that we are not

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threatened by any kind of catastrophe as we had feared," and goes on to talk about the tasks that lie ahead.

A discussion on radiation and the evacuation of the area around the station follows. A speaker is heard asserting that the population is taking things "with understanding," and reports that people are working with great enthusiasm in order to avoid the consequences of the accident while awaiting "impatiently for that day when they can return to their homes."

Another speaker is heard talking about the acute problems that have been faced, including the evacuation of the population to reasonably safe areas, and also about what people are thinking

of doing in the future, noting that "we are thinking of how to use that land in the future" for agriculture. With reference to the latter activity, he acknowledges that very serious measurement and research must be done, in addition to the emergency work. The speaker notes that the country is supplying everything that is needed and asserts that everything is mobilized. He continues by stressing that the main thing is that the people have returned to a normal work routine following the initial natural feelings of fear, and again reports that the people are working with enthusiasm and that they know they are not threatened, although cautioning them to observe measures [not further identified due to poor reception].

## EMBASSIES IN MOSCOW WARN OF POSSIBLE FOOD DANGERS

AU120734 Paris AFP in English 0730 GMT 12 May 86

[Milan Dragovic report]

[Text] Moscow, May 11 (AFP) — Thousands of foreigners living here have been warned by their embassies to beware of using fresh foodstuffs, in case of contamination after the Chernobyl nuclear plant disaster two weeks ago.

Most embassies here have warned their nationals not to drink milk, nor eat lettuces, while also advising them of possible radiation dangers from tap water, other vegetables and even meat. Many foreigners are following these instructions to the letter and are eating up stocked supplies of food in the deep freeze and canned goods, or they have ordered food from abroad, mainly from Finland and Denmark.

Some of those working for private foreign firms have told their head offices about their food supply difficulties, asking them to send food containers and bottled water to them in Moscow. However, all foreign medical teams, including American, which have arrived recently in the Soviet capital have formally and unanimously stated that they have not detected any abnormal levels of radiation.

Nevertheless, the "radiation panic" has gradually gripped Moscow, as more and more people arrive from Kiev, 900 kms (540 miles) southwest of here and 30 kms (18 miles) from Chernobyl.

Some of them bring alarming stories which rapidly go the rounds here, adding to rumours of possible appalling environmental consequences of Chernobyl.

The Soviet news agency TASS for the first time on Saturday mentioned the potential dangers of radiation contamination by eating and drinking.

"A series of isotopes have been discovered in analysing the radioactive waves given off by the reactor," TASS reported. "These isotopes contain iodine-131 which is dangerous as it can enter the body in food."

Many Muscovites comment "prevention is better than treatment." On Sunday, most of the city's markets supplied by Kolkhoz (state farm) goods were stocked as usual with fruit and vegetables, but there were few foreign customers. Muscovites questioned stall-owners on where their produce came from, making sure it was a long way from the Kiev region. Milk and butter, however, were in short supply in state stores, although it was not clear whether this was because of Chernobyl, or just a transport delay caused by the recent public holiday for the 41st anniversary of the end of World War II.

And there were practically none of the usual stalls selling meat and cheese, in Moscow's market places. But local housewives, as always, rushed to buy lettuces, tomatoes and potatoes from state shops, as they were cheaper and, many of them said, "probably safer."

Several people have reported that lorries and cars coming from the Kiev region were being stopped at police roadblocks 100 kms (60 miles) from Moscow and tested for radiation.

Only vodka and brandy drinkers seemed unworried about radiation dangers, as they started to queue up at noon, two hours before opening time, outside the "vino" shops.



TV CARRIES BLIX, ROSEN 9 MAY NEWS CONFERENCE

LD092034 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1750 GMT 9 May 86

[News conference for Soviet and foreign journalists given by Hans Blix, director general of the IAEA, with Professor Konstantinov, USSR deputy IAEA director general, and Morris Rosen, U.S. director of the IAEA nuclear safety department, at the Press Center of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Moscow on 9 May; Blix and Rosen speaking in English with superimposed announcer-read Russian translation--recorded]

[Text][Blix] We have been invited by the USSR Government in connection with the accident that took place on the fourth power set at the Chernobyl AES [Atomic Energy Station]. We arrived here on Monday afternoon [5 May] and are leaving in a few hours time. We flew by helicopter over the town of Chernobyl which is 18 kilometers from the atomic power station; we also flew around the atomic power station in a helicopter. We saw the damaged plant from a distance of 800 meters.

During our stay we have had an opportunity to form our own impressions of the accident. During very frank and open talks we also reached agreement with the Soviet authorities on definite measures. Before I go over to the joint conclusions which were worked out by us with the Soviet competent authorities I would like to say on behalf of the IAEA that we expressed great regret about the tragic accident, the human casualties, and the damage that has been inflicted.

We have circulated a communique which has been agreed between Petrosyants, chairman of the State Committee [for Utilization of Atomic Energy], and myself. In reply to my invitation our Soviet colleagues have agreed to come to Vienna for an analysis of the accident which will be carried out with their colleagues from other IAEA member-states. Of course, our Soviet colleagues must have sufficient time themselves to analyze the accident.

Second, we have now agreed with the Soviet authorities that appropriate data will be constantly provided by them to the IAEA for transmission by us to the radiation protection bodies of the countries concerned. That release of data for the IAEA starts today.

[Rosen] The data will be produced by the State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control, the State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy, and then, daily, by telex to the Agency headquarters in Vienna. The information will consist of the following data: the coordinates of the station, wind direction, wind speed, the temperature at 0100 when the readings will be taken, and the regional weather conditions. The data will be collected from a station 68 kilometers southeast of Chernobyl, and then six other stations along the western border of the USSR, these stations being at Leningrad, Riga, Vilnius, Brest, Rakhov, Kishinev — in other words from points in Leningrad down toward the Black Sea. These stations are registered with the World Meteorology Office.

[Blix] In the penultimate paragraph of our communique we have also jointly raised the idea of further international measures which might be developed within the framework of the IAEA to improve the safety of nuclear power installations.

[Announcer] Professor Konstantinov gave information about the specific measures which are being taken by the IAEA in the field of nuclear power engineering safety.

[Blix] Let me end by noting the third point in the final communique: that the Soviet side stated that the accident will not affect the implementation of the nuclear power engineering development plan. I will stop here and then ask Mr Morris Rosen to tell you the picture that we ourselves have formed of the accident.

[Rosen] I would like to begin by reading a summary description which we have prepared:

A full and authoritative description of the accident, the causes of the accident, and its consequences, can only be given by the Soviet authorities after the necessary analysis. So far only hypotheses exist about the specific causes of the accident. Data from the control room were recovered after the accident and are now being studied. In the reactor building, the equipment in it, the reactor itself, and the reactor core were seriously damaged as a result of which radioactivity was emitted to beyond the area of the AES. The chain reaction was immediately shut down at the moment of the accident. This is confirmed by the fact that medical examination of the people affected did not show that they had been subjected to high neutron irradiation. A considerable part of the radioactive release consists of short-life radionuclides. Measurements show that up to 50 percent of the release was in the form of Iodine-131. Fire teams came quickly to the site. Work was complicated, however, by the fact that neither water nor chemicals could be used. Firemen and some of the station's personnel were among those subjected to radiation. Most of the people in the neighboring areas were indoors at the time of the accident which reduced the irradiation. In the early morning of 26 April a high level of radioactivity was registered; this was reported. Evacuation began on 27 April starting with women and children. Up to 48,000 people were evacuated from Chernobyl and other areas within a 30-km radius. As a prophylactic measure, people inside and outside the 30-km zone were given potassium iodine tablets: 204 people, including the nuclear station personnel and firemen, were affected by radiation from first to fourth degree, 18 people with fourth degree. In all 204 people

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were hospitalized in Moscow and are receiving medical treatment. In some cases bone marrow tissue transplants were carried out.

Radioactive discharges from the damaged unit have been significantly reduced by creating a shield from neutron absorbent material — sand, boron, clay, dolomite, and lead — which were dropped from helicopters. As a result, the level of radioactivity within a 30-km zone has been reduced.

Necessary shift personnel are working on site to keep the undamaged reactors in a safe shut-down condition. The third reactor which was adjacent to the fourth was not damaged following the accident and the cooling and safety system is functioning. The damaged reactor suffered from some fires in the graphite. This burning has been extinguished, however the temperatures remain high. But criticality is not a problem. The object is to contain the whole of the fourth set in concrete and a concrete foundation is now being created under the reactor.

The maximum radiation within the 30-km zone is 10-15 milliroentgens per hour. On 5 May it had decreased to 2-3 milliroentgens per hour. On 8 May it had dropped to a maximum of 0.15 milliroentgens per hour on the perimeter of the zone. The level of radioactivity in Kiev's water reservoirs was normal at all times.

[Blix] Since we are in Moscow I think it may be proper to begin with a question from a *PRAVDA* correspondent. The question is as follows: Mr Director General, are you satisfied with the volume and the nature of the information which you have received during your visit to the USSR?

To this question I reply unquestionably yes. We had very frank and open discussions with ministers and experts and in many cases the experts and officials are people whom we have known for a long time. We have worked out an accord with the USSR on the release of information on a continual basis. I think that this is the first step in international efforts which will require some kind of early-warning system to be set up. This is also recognized in the communique.

Next I would like to go over to questions that have been asked by correspondents from nonsocialist countries. In the light of this accident can Mr Blix outline his views on the advantages of nuclear energy over conventional power generation as far as pollution of the atmosphere is concerned, and particularly as far as the problem of the destruction of forests in the FRG is concerned?

Let me say that I personally support nuclear energy for reasons of environmental protection. Nuclear energy does not lead to emissions of sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxide, or carbon dioxide, which can lead to the creation of a greenhouse effect in the planet's atmosphere. In my view, therefore, nuclear energy has great advantages from the point of view of environmental protection. At the same time, among public opinion there is a certain amount of concern about the safe disposal of nuclear waste and the possible consequences for the environment as the result of radioactive fallout. And the accident at Chernobyl will without doubt teach all of us in the world a lot. It will give us some

experience about the consequences for the environment and also about the methods which can be used to decontaminate the environment and deal with the consequences of such contamination.

A question from a Kuwaiti correspondent: In Kiev and Minsk there are students and postgraduates from many foreign countries, including Arab countries. Does the accident present any danger to their lives and health? We were in Kiev yesterday, and life seemed to us to be quite usual and normal. There were many people on the streets. In Kiev they were preparing for a bicycle race. We were shown a monument dedicated to the victory of world War II. We saw many tourists there. In other words what we saw proves that life is quite normal. We asked whether schools are closed but we were told quite definitely, no. I asked for more scientific replies as to what the consequences of the accident will be with regard to exposure to radioactivity throughout the area and what consequences this could have for people's health. I think I should ask Mr Rosen to comment on that.

[Rosen] We know first of all that we are all exposed to radiation in ordinary life. Increased levels of radiation may have detrimental health effects and this will be true for this accident as well. However, until one knows the amount of radioactivity released, its spread, its duration, and individual doses there is no point in speculating in figures. On the one hand we know 204 individuals were hospitalized; on the other we have been told that medical examinations of the inhabitants of Kiev including children have indicated nothing to suggest any significant health detriment.

[Blix] Has the release of radiation from the Chernobyl nuclear plant's fourth energy set completely ceased? And the second question is what is the danger of agriculture in the Ukraine from the environmental contamination and to the water table from radioactive fallout? The first question — has the radiation stopped?

[Rosen] Well perhaps I should just say for the fourth unit there is relatively little radioactivity now. The temperature is falling and the situation appears to be stabilizing. I should also note that dosimetry readings taken during our helicopter flight seem to confirm a considerable reduction in the amount of radioactivity being released.

The second question concerns the damage to the Ukraine's agriculture. The accident area will be inhabitable again. The radioactive isotopes — and these are mainly isotopes of radioactive Iodine-131 discharged as a result of the accident — have rather short half-lives.

[Blix] The next question comes from *ZYCIE WARSZAWY*: What, in your view, is now dominant in the activities of nuclear power stations in East and West? Do you think they have more in common or do they have a variety of approaches?

[Konstantinov] I think that there are more things in common than there are differences at the present time. We know full well that any accident anywhere at any station is without doubt an obstacle and a hindrance to the further development of nuclear power engineering; but on the other hand it is a lesson which should always be taken into account during the further development of nuclear power engineering.

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[Blix] What in your opinion could be done in addition to what is being done at Chernobyl to deal with the consequences of the accident?

[Rosen] I can say that a competent — a very competent — group of Soviet experts is working at the site. They have many very practical ideas and are carrying out this work now, at this very moment.

[Blix] A question: It has been reported that work is being done around the fourth power set and underneath it. What does this mean? And what kind of work is being done under the power set? Is there a danger that the radiator casing will melt through the reactor foundations? And are there any consequent fears for the water supply to the Ukrainian capital?

[Rosen] The Soviet engineers working on this problem recognize the need to take measures to eliminate the danger. They are currently considering several options for doing work under the fourth power set. This work could be done by driving a tunnel or by getting at it from the third set. The work could be done by driving a tunnel or by getting at it from the third set. The work being done now is to pour concrete into the area underneath the broken casing? [Rosen says in English "into the area below the destroyed reactor core"]. This concrete eventually will form a foundation to entomb, as it were, the whole set.

[Blix] Another question: Why is it considered necessary to enclose the power set at Chernobyl in concrete? Is there a danger that the reactor will melt into the earth?

[Rosen] The reason for making a concrete casing is to make it simpler to put a complete stop to the accident. And one can also be confident that in this case there can be no danger of a critical situation occurring again or of melting as cooling proceeds, including cooling to the level at which it will have no effect.

[Blix] A question from the *LOS ANGELES TIMES*: Will the USSR close down its other reactors of the Chernobyl type? No, during the investigation the Soviet authorities have not discovered anything which would necessitate closing down the other reactors. We have been told by Soviet representatives that measures are being taken to raise safety at other installations.

A question from the *NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY*: After all that you have seen and learned during the course of your visit, how could you comment on the attempts by some Western information media to frighten the public with the Soviet nuclear threat? In the United States maps of the world are being shown on television with a red spot of radiation which extends over the whole of Western Europe and as far as the continent of Asia, allegedly threatening the world's countries.

I think that you newspapermen know how the information media function in different countries. Even small incidents at nuclear reactors give rise to a great deal of talk, whether in the West or in the East. At the same time it seems to me that the media in this case and in other cases must not exaggerate. That is their responsibility, not to exaggerate, not to disseminate rumors of different kinds or any kind of information which will only worry people. I am glad that before we take off for our Vienna headquarters we have had an opportunity to reply to all your questions. Thank you for your attention.

## BLIX INTERVIEWED ON CLEANUP, NUCLEAR FUTURE

LD101156 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] The director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Hans Blix, who came to this country at the invitation of the government, on Thursday [8 May] visited Kiev and the region of the Chernobyl nuclear power station. Aleksandr Barabeychik of Radio Moscow has talked to Dr Hans Blix:

[Begin recording] [Barabeychik] Dr Blix, you have just made a trip to Chernobyl and Kiev. What did you learn there? Your impressions of the situation there?

[Blix] Well, we saw that a great deal of work is done and accomplished and directed by dedicated people, and that the situation seems to be under control, and that they are limiting the consequences of the accident.

[Barabeychik] Some Western press agencies report that there was a kind of panic in Kiev. What is the mood of the people there at present, really?

[Blix] We drove around in Kiev for some time, and the streets were full of people. We certainly did not see any signs of panic. There were also tourists at the war memorial, as there usually are.

[Barabeychik] During the last week you spent in the Soviet Union you have been meeting chief officials of the Soviet Atomic Energy Committee. What did you learn from them?

[Blix] We have discussed the accident extensively, and we have also discussed what ought to be done at the international level, in particular within the IAEA. We are, of course, interested in establishing what international measures should be taken through which the world, the whole world, can learn from this accident and thereby to improve nuclear safety.

[Barabeychik] You also signed a joint communique on your stay in the Soviet Union. What points are you stressing?

[Blix] Well, precisely these points. That is to say, what further joint international measures can be taken to improve nuclear safety. There are quite a few things that one would like to do and which have already begun to be discussed, such as early warning systems.

[Barabeychik] Some people in the West now try to generalize and cast a kind of shadow on the whole Soviet atomic power industry. Can a single accident in more than 30 years of efficient functioning of atomic power stations in the Soviet Union be regarded as a major breakdown in our technological thinking, or is it just a case of shoddy workmanship?

[Blix] There is no doubt that there is an enormous amount of competence in the nuclear field in the Soviet Union, and that this has given very great benefits to the Soviet energy supply. At the same time, it is clear that the Soviet authorities themselves do not take the accident lightly, they consider it serious. However, they need time to analyze the reasons for the accident and the cause of the accident.

[Barabeychik] What about safety standards used in our Soviet power stations? Is the reactor used in Chernobyl station inferior in any way to those used in the West?

[Blix] Experts tell me that there is one significant difference between this type of reactor and those, whether in the Soviet Union or in the West, that have structural containment buildings. Such buildings, of course, help to contain, prevent releases of radioactivity.

[Barabeychik] Would you then apply a Murphy's law — what can go wrong will go wrong — to what has happened in Chernobyl? Perhaps this is a philosophical reflection, but should mankind introduce the state-of-the-art technology in fusion, in space, to be in the forefront of knowledge in general, when the loss of life and property is perhaps an inevitable byproduct here?

[Blix] Well, most technologies have associated risks and can cause the loss of life and some, we know, have had very great environmental consequences. We have huge environmental problems in the industrialized world in particular today. They are mainly

caused by the excessive use of oil and coal for the production of electricity and for our transportation systems. In the transportation and the mining of coal, they cause a lot of loss of life. The use of hydro-energy in waterfalls, exploiting waterfalls, also sometimes leads to the bursting of dams with the loss of a great deal of life. So nuclear [energy] is not at all alone in this. I would rather say that when nuclear does not have any decontamination [as heard] as the result of accidents nuclear is probably the most lenient source of electric energy from the point of view of the environment.

[Barabeychik] So you don't think humankind can ever be pushed aside from its track of building more atomic power stations, of harnessing essentially unlimited resources of a controlled thermonuclear fusion?

[Blix] It is already clear from the statements of the Government of the Soviet Union, and it's clear from the statements of the leaders who met in Tokyo recently, that this accident will not stop the further development of nuclear power. But it is also clear that it leads to an even stronger determination to make nuclear power even safer. This is the same (?path) as you have in other technologies; aviation, for instance, is all the time becoming safer, and this is also what nuclear power should be.

[Barabeychik] Perhaps this is a bit sinister question, but do you think this misfortune at Chernobyl atomic power station helped people everywhere to better realize the possible consequences of the nuclear warfare when 50,000 nuclear charges accumulated so far can be used?

[Blix] I think we are all terribly well aware of what consequences there would be in nuclear warfare, and I don't think any one of us needs a nuclear accident of this kind in order to become better aware of it.

[Barabeychik] Dr Blix, I thank you very much. [end recording]

#### IAEA EXPRESSES GRATITUDE FOR SOVIET COOPERATION

LD081502 Moscow TASS in English 1439 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Vienna May 8 TASS — The participants in the session of the committee for administrative and budgetary issues of the International Atomic Energy Agency, which was held here, have expressed gratitude to the Soviet Government for the invitation extended to the director general of the agency to visit the USSR in connection with the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, and welcomed the preparedness of the competent Soviet authorities to cooperate with the agency in providing information. The committee pointed out the need for a further

strengthening of international cooperation in the field of nuclear security and expressed the wish that the IAEA member-countries should make proposals on that score for examination at the IAEA board of governors in June this year. The committee has examined the programme of the agency's work and budget for 1987-1988, including on such issues as cooperation of states within the agency's framework in the fields of nuclear energy, nuclear safety, the international nuclear information system and thermonuclear research.

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## PRAVDA CITES NEWS CONFERENCE WITH UKRAINE PREMIER

PM091706 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 May 86 First Edition p 6

[Special correspondents V. Gubarev and M. Odinets report: "From Chernobyl to Kiev; Our Special Correspondents Tell of Meeting at the Ukrainian Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A group of foreign journalists has arrived in Kiev and on 8 and 9 May they acquainted themselves with the situation in the Ukraine's capital and the oblast. They include representatives of major news agencies, newspapers, and television from the socialist countries, the United States, Sweden, Japan, Italy, Canada, Kuwait, France, Finland, and the FRG. They were given the opportunity to meet with the republic's leaders, specialists, scientists, and foreign citizens working and studying in Kiev. Our foreign colleagues visited one of the rayons in the oblast to which people were evacuated from the danger zone.

The journalists also visited the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers. A meeting took place there with A.P. Lyashko, chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, Yu.A. Izrael, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control, L.A. Ilin, vice president of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, A. Ye. Romanenko, Ukrainian SSR minister of health, and leading personnel from Kiev and the oblast.

The conversation with the journalists went on a long time. The discussion ended only after all the questions had received detailed answers and explanations. It began with the following announcement: "They have just phoned me from Chernobyl," A.P. Lyashko said, "and told me the situation now. The reactor temperature has decreased to 300 degrees, and this means that the process of combustion has ended. The radiation situation is improving."

[Question] What are your main concerns today?

"Ensuring the safety of the people living in the zone around the Chernobyl AES [Atomic Energy Station]," A.P. Lyashko said. "We are trying to take every measure to give the maximum help to the stricken [poterpevschiy] population. Those who had suffered serious radioactive contamination were immediately taken to Moscow, where they are being given medical help. People who show pronounced symptoms of sickness are being immediately hospitalized. Some 230 crews from Kiev and other oblasts in the Republic have begun providing medical services in regions adjoining the 30-km zone. The people who are at their posts looking after the AES units, and also the evacuated population have undergone medical screening for symptoms of sickness." The account of the chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers painted a picture of the tremendous organizational work that is now being conducted to eliminate the consequences of the accident. In view of the fact that the Kiev reservoir is south of the AES, particular attention is being paid to water quality.

Dwelling on the evacuation of people from the 30-km zone, A.P. Lyashko reported that the population has been accommodated in the rayons neighboring Chernobyl Rayon and that the temporary migrants have been provided with housing, medical aid, and

consumer services. The victims are being given a money grant to replace possessions lost during the evacuation. Children are studying in schools and the little ones have been placed in kindergartens.

Answering the correspondents, A.P. Lyashko gave a detailed and cogent account of how the announcement of the accident at the Chernobyl AES was made as soon as the highly authoritative specialists who traveled to Chernobyl from Moscow made their "diagnosis." There can be no haste in such a serious matter and rash conclusions are impermissible. Western journalists have been able to see for themselves the falsity of the myth that Kiev was dead when they drove through its crowded, sunny streets.

[Question] Is the station going to start work, and if so, when?

"We believe that the elimination of the accident is proceeding successfully," A.P. Lyashko replied. "As soon as total safety is ensured, the station will resume work. Of course, I am referring to the first, second, and third units; the fourth will be buried. Although its machine room suffered no damage and is perfectly serviceable, it is inadvisable to use it."

[Question] What is the future of nuclear power in the Republic?

"Conclusions must naturally be drawn from this incident, but progress cannot be retarded. Man's genius placed nuclear energy at people's service. And we have to use this boon. Forty-one power units are in operation in the USSR. Ten of them are in the Ukraine. The future belongs to nuclear energy. Different countries must cooperate and exchange experience, including experience of the safe utilization of this energy potential. At the same time we must realize what tremendous forces are contained in nuclear power. So they must be used only for peaceful purposes. Events in Chernobyl are yet another reminder that nuclear weapons on the planet must be eliminated. The 15 January statement of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, sets out a clear program of action. But, unfortunately, the Western countries, and primarily the United States, are not as yet responding properly to it — nuclear weapon tests are continuing in the West."

[Question] How many people are there in the AES zone?

"We came to this meeting from Chernobyl," L.A. Ilin, vice president of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, said. "Many people are working at the industrial site at this time. Some are servicing reactor units 1, 2, and 3, others are eliminating the consequences of the accident at unit 4, and still others have begun the decontamination of the station. These include workers and engineers, physicists and chemists, servicemen and medics. Constant monitoring is being carried out.

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Everybody in the AES zone has been provided with means of individual protection. As chairman of the National Radiation Safety Commission I can say with all responsibility that we are carrying out stringent monitoring precluding the overexposure to radiation of the personnel and all who are currently in Pripjat."

[Question] What is the radiation situation in the zone?

Yu.A. Izrael, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control, answered: "The radiation there is not identical everywhere. In most rayons it does not exceed the permissible norms. But the task is to reliably ensure the safety of people, and that is why they were evacuated from the zone. In Kiev the monitoring organs have been working constantly, not only during the accident but also before. The background radiation increased somewhat, but not once — I stress, not once! — did the radiation level approach levels which would threaten human health. There is a similar picture in Gomel. In recent days radioactivity has declined by between 60 percent and two-thirds.

"I can add," says L.A. Ilin, "that all the radiation levels recorded in Kiev and other cities are completely safe in terms of the effect on people. Every one of us receives an incomparably greater dose from an x-ray of the teeth or the gastrointestinal tract."

[Question] When will people go home?

"After the completion of all the work to eliminate the accident," A.P. Lyashko replied. "It is necessary to decontaminate the soil, houses, apartments, and so forth. This is a very big job. It has already begun, but as yet it is hard to say precisely when it will be completed."

[Question] Is there a danger of pollution of the Dnepr and the Black Sea?

"Even in the region of Pripjat the level is within normal limits," Yu.A. Izrael replied. "We are monitoring carefully and taking samples every hour. This is the situation today. In case of rain the banks are being reinforced: A barrier is being built up [nasypayetsya val] and peat is being laid to filter the water. A very great deal of work is being done in the zone with a view to preventing all kinds of situations. Yes, we are being supremely cautious. But it is a question of safety. And therefore it is better to do too much than to omit something. The Dnepr, for the whole of its length, and of course the Black Sea, have experienced no increase in radioactivity." ...The meeting at the Ukrainian Council of Ministers helped journalists from many countries to see the events at the Chernobyl AES in a new way. They were convinced that the struggle to eliminate the accident is being conducted not only courageously but also intelligently. There should now be no unexpected or unforeseen elements in the situation...

## MEDICAL CARE FOR RADIATION VICTIMS DESCRIBED

PM081804 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 86 p 4

[Special correspondents N. Dolgopolov and P. Polozhevets report: "A Test of Staunchness. Confidence, Courage, and Staunchness--Qualities Displayed by Soviet People in the Critical Situation; Our Special Correspondents Report From the Chernobyl AES Area"]

[Text] Kiev Oblast — Aleksandr Skorupich will always remember those moments. A senior foreman in the Chernobyl AES electrical workshop [elektrotsekh], he received an emergency call at 0320 hours. The message was curt: "Accident at No 4." He started gathering his comrades: Almost all workers in the AES live at the Pripjat settlement. Soon they were at the power station.

Skorupich is 34 years old. He knows the AES inside out. And so he should — he has been at the station for 10 years. He grew up with it. He started as an assembly worker, and later became a repairman in the electrical workshop. His friends Petr Petrovich Kozhanov and Gennadiy Aleksandrovich Proshkin worked with him that anxious morning.

The situation had to be assessed urgently. A small group of men entered the strictly protected area [zona strogo rezhima]. They had to do the most dangerous work....

Meanwhile Skorupich, Aleksandr Grigoryevich Oleshchuk, and Vladimir Stepanovich Lyskin were checking instruments and tackling restoration and adjustment work. They did everything within their power, and even more. Yes, those working under extreme conditions and close to the accident site did need the assistance of medical personnel. And this assistance was given energetically, skillfully, and promptly. Doctor of Medical Sciences Anatoliy Yefimovich Romanenko, Ukrainian SSR minister of health, with whom we had a lengthy conversation, feels that it could not have been otherwise.

[Romanenko] I would suggest that you write as follows: All medical personnel displayed a lofty sense of professional responsibility and great humanism and patriotism, Anatoliy Yefimovich advised us and went on to say: Hundreds of teams from all oblasts in the Ukraine were called to assist the local health service organs, each team consisting of doctors, radiation monitors, and laboratory technicians. The task was clear — to provide medical inspection and observation services. My orders for

departure from the other oblasts were issued in the night. By next morning most of those who had been called had already arrived in Kiev. Those traveling overnight from the more distant oblasts arrived there within 48 hours. There was not a single instance of refusal.

[Dolgopolov/Polozhevets] Could you tell us briefly about the organization of medical services?

[Romanenko] Medical assistance was available around the clock for the entire population evacuated from the 30 km zone. Everyone was examined by doctors, everyone underwent a radiation check. Laboratory checks are now underway.

[Dolgopolov/Polozhevets] And how about hospitalization since, in some cases, such measures were probably necessary?

[Romanenko] Those who voiced even the slightest complaint involving general indisposition or stress effects have been hospitalized and are being investigated in detail. Whenever necessary they are sent to specialized institutions. I must say that patients needing specialized treatment are still in single figures. The bulk of those hospitalized are people who really experienced stress effects — the accident, the emergency evacuation, the alarm for family and relations.

[Dolgopolov/Polozhevets] Nevertheless, what preventive measures would you recommend for those living relatively near to the accident site?

[Romanenko] I spoke on this subject a few days ago on Ukrainian television. Even though the situation today is safe, we must also bear in mind the certain amount of exposure to the effects of radioactivity. I would recommend that buildings be hosed down. Why? Dust is the main carrier of radioactive elements. I would refrain from bathing in open-air facilities. Mains water should be used for this purpose, it is absolutely clean and can be drunk.

How about the state of health of people who nevertheless did suffer, those injured or exposed to large doses of radiation? No one makes any secrets. Such cases do exist. It was reported in newspapers and at the press conference in the USSR Foreign Ministry that seriously ill patients had been sent to Moscow. Patients hospitalized in Kiev include workers from the Chernobyl AES and residents from Pripyat settlement. The treatment of the most seriously ill has been entrusted to Valentin Leonidovich Ganul, Leonid Petrovich Kindzelskiy, Nikolay Mikhaylovich Bondar, Era Dmitriyevna Chebotareva, Nina Alekseyevna Tomilina — specialists from Kiev's Roentgenology, Radiology, and Oncology Scientific Research Institute. These most noble people in white coats deserve words of warmth and most profound gratitude. Doctors in unrelated fields, they have worked in different positions, directions, and sectors in the past few days. But their work did have common elements. Human lives depended on the speed and correctness of decisions made by the doctors. And they solicitously took these lives in their strong and caring hands, driving the disease away and bringing the cure nearer.

We visited the patients' ward. Actually, they are already out of bed, walking along the corridors. Appetite is coming back.

There are four of them. AES workers Nikolay Migkov and Nikolay Bondarenko, student Stanislav Lobanov from Voronezh, and worker Viktor Ilyashev from Pripyat. Nikolay Bondarenko was on shift duty at the time of the accident. Nikolay Migkov returned there only a few hours afterward. Ilyashev and Lobanov, who were in Pripyat to gain practical work experience, found themselves in the danger zone by accident. They felt indisposed after the evacuation. They were immediately hospitalized and given emergency treatment at one. New methods were used for the decontamination [ochistka] of their blood. The situation improved. The point of maximum danger had passed. The patients' blood and hemogenesis are now constantly monitored. All those who suffered are surrounded by such attention — medical and human.

#### 'STRENGTH OF CHARACTER' SHOWN IN AFTERMATH

PM071340 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 May 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS special correspondents Vladimir Itkin and Lev Chernenko 6 May reportage from the Chernobyl AES area: "Stronger Than the Atom"]

[Text] Kiev Oblast — "Where were you when the accident happened?" — we put this question to people who were manning the control panels at the Chernobyl AES only yesterday and who are prepared to go again and work their next shift. Although the reactors are shut down, the required regime has to be maintained, "routine" work is in progress, hundreds of power workers continue working at the station, and its other services, including the accounts department, are also functioning. As usual, on pay day, people received their wages, the nuclear power workers are in the constant care of medical staff and their health is being closely monitored. Everyone is conscientiously doing his job.

"During the accident most Communists displayed true heroism," Gennadiy Alekseyevich Karyaka, deputy secretary of the Chernobyl AES party committee, said. "Having assessed the situation realistically, people acted selflessly, no one ran away, no one refused to do his job, everyone was doing their duty." "When I saw what had happened at the No 4 power unit I rushed to my work station without thinking about the danger," Nikolay Grigoryevich Polishchuk, senior foreman in the power hall, told us. "The cables were under water. It was necessary to ensure the back-up power supply and to activate the transformer which had dropped out."

"People were working with no thought for themselves. Having received medical aid, Aleksandr Grigoryevich Lelichenko, deputy head of the power hall, refused to be hospitalized and returned to his hall. He worked right up to his last bit of strength and was sent to the hospital only the next day. Their sense of duty and awareness of the danger which an accident can produce guided the actions of the Chernobyl workers who joined in the struggle against the terrible force. They now say that they did not experience fear. An "emergency" situation arose, the very situation for which nuclear power workers must always be prepared, irrespective of the outwardly tranquil, measured rhythm of their routine, day-to-day work. And during those minutes they displayed not only their experience and professionalism but also their human qualities.

They were also thinking about the families and children left at the settlement. As for foreman Vladimir Stepanovich Lyskin, he had his son with him — they were working side by side, repairing damaged power equipment. Army training had taught his son Yevgeniy not to lose his head in a complex situation — he had come to work at the AES after his service with the missile forces. The father's experience and the son's youthful courage merged in a common cause at the difficult moment. Lyskin's wife was also at the AES, she was on duty at the pumping station. The family of nuclear power workers are ready even now to continue their watch at Chernobyl.

Like a family hit by misfortune is how the collective of the Chernobyl nuclear power station has accepted what has happened. The reactors have been shut down and it is now no longer the station which supplies people with energy, it is the people who are giving their energy to the AES. Dealing with the aftermath of the accident is not easy. And it is important for the Chernobyl power workers to know that their families are safe, that arrangements have been made for them. Immediately after the accident the Pripjat settlement was evacuated. The power workers' families are now settling in at new places. Preparing for their next shift, workers at the AES receive news from their families.

"My family has been evacuated to Ivankovskiy Rayon," foreman Anatoliy Konstantinovich Ponamarev told us. "My family is in Poleskiy Rayon," senior operator Ivan Afanasyevich Sologub joined in. "My son is attending the same kind of vocational technical school there."

However, not all workers have as yet heard from their families. And it is not easy to establish contact with them immediately; after all, tens of thousands of people have been moved to different places. Naturally, this is causing anxiety. However, the AES workers on duty in Chernobyl know that care will be taken of their near and dear ones. They know that there is a force more powerful than the energy of the atom. It sustains us at the time of difficult trials. This is the strength of the Soviet character. The selflessness of those who combatted the accident, of those who continue to work at the station right now, the composure of those who were forced to leave their homes, the warmth with which Ukrainian families are welcoming the evacuees, and the assistance which the Chernobyl people are receiving from the whole of the republic and the whole of the country — these are vivid manifestations of our character.

Dozens of telegrams are currently arriving at the Chernobyl AES. "I request permission to take part in clearing up the aftermath of the accident," Mikhail Petrovich Tsvetayev, a retired experienced radiation monitoring expert, writes. The inhabitants of the villages where the evacuees are being settled are applying to rural Soviets to make sure that they are not forgotten, that they too are allocated a Chernobyl family. People are prepared to lend a helping hand, to share everything they have. In order to eliminate the consequences of the accident, this is no less important than the technical solutions. In the difficult situation which we are confronting for the first time, what is needed is not just experience and knowledge, but also strength of character. And people are displaying this with honor.

#### NEWSPAPER READERS OFFER HELP TO VICTIMS

##### Money Sent to Fund

PM081312 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 86 p 4

[L. Kurin report: "A Measure of Sympathy, a Measure of Kindness"—first paragraph is KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] "We are ready to help!" — These are the opening words of our readers' communications with the editorial office today.

"Hello, editorial office? This is V. Vasilyev, deputy secretary of the Komsomol Committee at the Oskol Electrometallurgical Combine. The Komsomol and young people's collective named for the 19th Komsomol Congress has decided to work 1 day to help the victims of the Chernobyl AES accident. Where can we send the money?"

Yesterday alone the editorial office was asked many such questions. Pupils at the No 7 School in the City of Balashikhi near Moscow organized a subbotnik and decided to transfer the funds they earned to the victims. Vitaliy Polnikov, a driver at Moscow's No 4 Motor Vehicle Combine, offered help for the fastest possible elimination of the consequences of the accident....



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We got in touch with Y. Danilov, first deputy chairman of the Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies Executive Committee, who told us that money for the fund to help the population in the Chernobyl AES area is to be remitted to current account No 700 624 in the name of the Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies at the (Mosgosbyudbank) [expansion unknown] (code No 191 016 for those outside Moscow).

It was already evening when Moscow painter Ashot Karapetyan called at the editorial office. "The way Western propaganda is now behaving in connection with our misfortune is very insulting and worthy of indignation," he said. "In my view, it is immoral to mock as people in the West are doing. This is a great sorrow for us, and I perceive it as my personal sorrow. This is why I have just remitted R200 to the fund to help the victims."

## Offers of Foreign Assistance Noted

PM081247 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Humane Sympathy"]

[Text] The Soviet Government and various organizations and departments in our country continue to receive expressions of sympathy and offers of assistance from foreign citizens and public organizations and private companies abroad in connection with the accident at the Chernobyl AES. A telegram from New Zealand doctors advocating the prevention of nuclear war, signed by Doctor (Ya. Prayor), says, in part: "We offer our support and assistance if they are needed. We hope that the event will serve the cause of uniting all people on earth for the sake of attaining the goals that face us all." In a telegram to Academician Ye.I. Chazov, Soviet cochairman of the "International

Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War" movement, (J. Geiger), president of the influential U.S. organization "Physicians for Social Responsibility," and Doctor (Zaydel), leader of the U.S. Association of Public Health Organizers, write: "We express our sympathy to Soviet people at this difficult time and we are prepared to give any assistance." These are just two of the many telegrams that have come from abroad in the past few days. Such apposite, humane sympathy over what has happened cannot fail to arouse feelings of sincere appreciation among Soviet people.

## TASS CITES IZVESTIYA ON REGIONAL SITUATION

LD081726 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1530 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 8 May (TASS) — *IZVESTIYA* today publishes a reportage by its correspondents on the situation in the Chernobyl AES region.

...[TASS ellipsis] The village of Razvazhev, one of the 17 localities of Ivankovskiy Rayon, which has given refuge to those evacuated. The local kolkhoz, 'Ukraina,' gave presents on 1 May to 200 children, who arrived in Razvazhev with their parents, while 6 May was particularly memorable to the new settlers: They collected their first wages at their new place. In another rayon of Kiev Oblast — Polesskiy — the evacuees were accepted into 58 localities; in Borodyanskiy Rayon into 18 localities. Nine villages in Makarovskiy Rayon also gave refuge to those afflicted by misfortune.

Life goes on and people are settling in. In Polesskiy Rayon, 50 percent of evacuated schoolchildren turned up for studies on the first day. On the second day there were already 90 percent. Now all children are studying. The youngest are in kindergartens.

But events in Chernobyl have reflected not only upon the life of the oblast but also on the whole countenance of ancient Kiev. As a purely prophylactic measure, and not because of the condition of the air over Kiev, the street trading of pastries, ice cream,

juices and bottled water is forbidden. Thousands of hawkers' stands for ice creams, pies, and juices have disappeared from the streets. Now these commodities are only being sold indoors. In such instances it is better to be "over-insured." The population regards such prophylactic measures with complete understanding. At the recommendation of doctors, and without sparing water, the streets are being watered in the most careful way and all highways are being cleaned.

At markets, everything which is being brought in from the suburbs is being checked by radiation monitors. Milk products are being examined with particular care. Only the "OK" given by specialists allows a product to pass to the shops' shelves. However, on the vegetable and meat counters, as previously, there are mountains of greens, and meat and fat. As always, there are many people under the arches of the markets. But the question "where did you bring this from" is now posed not merely for the start of a conversation on the merits of the goods on display.

The republic's anti-epidemic station now has more than enough to do, V. Vetchinkin, the head of its chief administration said. Public health specialists have been given the task of monitoring the quality of foodstuffs, water purity and of reorganizing trading.

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At airports, railway and bus terminals there are strict dosimetric controls to be passed through by people departing, V. Vetchinkin continued. Other precautionary measures are being taken with regard to foodstuffs. Temporary, and, I would like to stress, very strict standards have been introduced in the republic for the quality of all farm produce.

People are interested more than anything else in the problems facing parents whose children go to school, the problems of providing the evacuated population with everything they need, and how the decontamination of people and clothing has been organized.

The schools in Kiev do not currently look as they usually do. In the playgrounds and sports areas there is not the usual hubbub of crowds of children. The teachers make sure that the children do not go outside. The schoolchildren themselves, too, are aware of the medical people's recommendations. But in this situation the thing they are most worried about is whether the summer holidays will start early. This, naturally, is of interest to the parents, too.

As A. Tymchik, chief of the Kiev City Executive Committee People's Education Directorate stated to TASS correspondents,

schools are working according to an established regime. There are as yet no decisions to reduce the school year. Of course, there are not a few difficulties to overcome.

We are also occupied with resolving the problem of summer vacations for schoolchildren in pioneer camps, and in work and leisure camps. As soon as the situation finally becomes clear we will of course notify the whole population about this.

V. Starunskiy, the Ukrainian SSR minister of trade, announced that in the regions where those evacuated had been accommodated, the feeding of people and the sale of bread and macaroni products, barley, butter, fruit juices, mineral water, clothes, footwear, bedding and other necessities has been organized. Distributing provisions is constantly being monitored by the ministry.

The prime task of representatives of services personnel in the circumstances which have arisen is the decontamination of people, of their clothing, V. Zhegulin, deputy minister of consumer services of the republic, said. In regions where those evacuated have been accommodated, sanitary-cleaning points and stations for the decontamination of clothing are operating, either mobile and stationary.

## MOSCOW TV CARRIES REPORT FROM PRIPYAT SANATORIUM

WA091600 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television in Russian at 1700 GMT on 9 May, in its regular "Vremya" newscast, following a repeat of the USSR Council of Ministers' communique on Chernobyl, carries a report from a sanatorium, said to be "not far from the town of Pripjat." The reporter says that a group of workers and specialists have returned today after having carried out operational repair work at the Chernobyl AES. The video shows men playing guitars, chess, or reading newspapers. One of the men describes conditions at the sanatorium as being "quite good." At the conclusion of the report a caption identifies one man as "chief physician of the dispensary." He says "medical examinations, measurements, radiation monitoring and blood analyses are being carried out thoroughly and repeatedly. These people come to us for 2 weeks, for the time being, so that repeated examinations of their health can be carried out."

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## U.S. USES CHERNOBYL IN 'ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN'

LD111750 Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 11 May 86

[ "'Cave Men's Code' Is Not for the Present Epoch" -- TASS headline ]

[Text] Moscow May 11 TASS — By TASS military writer Vladimir Chernyshev:

Washington persists with an anti-Soviet campaign, in which it resorts to various fabrications and insults directed at the USSR. Taking advantage of the accident at the Chernobyl atomic power station, the United States opened fire on the growing international prestige of the Soviet Union, the very idea of confidence among states. They in Washington declare that the USSR is not to be believed, that it is impossible to conduct negotiations and, moreover, conclude agreements with Moscow. They in the White House went so far as to accuse the Soviet Union of "uncivilised conduct".

What is it all about? As is known, there were 151 accidents at atomic power stations in 14 countries from 1971 to 1984, and never did they in Washington make an uproar. And now certain circles in the USA need a campaign of fear and hatred. They need it to play down the importance of the Soviet peace initiatives and practical actions, such as the Soviet Union's proposal to create an all-embracing system of international security, the programme for the elimination of nuclear armaments by the year 2000 and ridding the world of other types of weapons of mass destruction, the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on any nuclear explosions that lasted for many months and other such actions. This campaign is needed to distract the attention of the world public from the United States' actions that are dangerous for peace and that clearly cannot be described as civilised.

They in Washington, ignoring the realities of the nuclear-space age, act and think according to the "cave-man's code" that was invented in Washington, too. "Nuclear stick", "space stick", "laser stick", such "highly civilised" terms are much used by U.S. leading politicians. The sample of Washington thinking is, for instance, the dream of ensuring for the United States the possibility for achieving unilateral control of space and then establishing domination on earth with the use of most up-to-date achievements of science and technology.

By what else but the bluntness of a cave-man who intruded upon a civilised society can one explain the declarations of "star wars" apologists that having created space laser weapons the United States would have "the longest stick in history"? How can a civilised man talk with zeal about how a ramified SDI system will make it possible to hit cities and fields planted with crops of the other side and to cause the damage which can roll back an industrialised country to the level of the 18th century within half an hour? And it is those in the USA who are creating space strike arms that like to talk in such a way.

They in Washington can hardly be unaware of the fact that the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes is the path of mankind's progress. And though there are thorns on this path, man's

inventiveness, work and patience will make it possible to overcome natural difficulties. Meanwhile, certain persons in the USA refuse to admit the fact that the nuclear arms race is a clear regress, the threat to the very existence of civilisation on our fragile planet. The United States brought the world to the brink of nuclear catastrophe more than once, both deliberately and by chance — in connection with the accidents involving U.S. nuclear weapons, as well as technical errors, defects and faulty signals in the U.S. systems of the warning of a nuclear missile attack. As many as 630 incidents involving nuclear weapons or dummy warheads were registered only in the U.S. Navy within 20 years.

The whole world knows about crashes of planes of the U.S. Air Force equipped with nuclear bombs, the incidents involving U.S. strategic and medium-range missiles. Because of errors of detection equipment and computers, they in Washington were about to push the nuclear button more than once and then established after a lapse of some time that it was a false alarm.

All this, regrettably, has taught the U.S. authorities nothing. They continue heaping up nuclear arms. Having stockpiled over 25 thousand units of nuclear ammunition they plan to manufacture another 17 thousand units of the latest ammunition, weapons of mass destruction. Washington is blocking any Soviet peace initiatives, refuses categorically to end nuclear explosions, speeds up the programme of "star wars", is pushing the world to nuclear abyss and is using any achievements of scientific and technical revolution for the creation of weapons of mass destruction.

The U.S. Administration is ignoring the inexorable fact that the new level of automation in military technologies is a new step to war, the increase of the risk of its chance outbreak. It is not for nothing that American Senator Paul Tsongas once suggested, as a grim joke, that a computer controlling the U.S. Armed Forces be elected a President of the USA. It is a sad joke for it reflects the concern over the dangerous plans of the U.S. Administration. For during the implementation of the U.S. "star wars" programme a situation would be created when decisions of principled importance, decisions that are irreversible for the possible consequences, would actually be made by electronic machinery, without the participation of human reason, political will, without the consideration for criteria or morality. Such developments could lead to universal disaster even if the initial impetus resulted from an error, a miscalculation, a fault of highly complex computer systems.

Spreading allegations and falsehoods about the accident at the Soviet atomic power station, they in Washington who orchestrate propaganda hullabaloo clearly miscalculated. Fanning up allegations about the accident which is insignificant in its scope as compared to the menace with which nuclear war, the nuclear arms race, creation of space strike arms are fraught, they showed the Washington's "cave-man's code" is utterly unacceptable for the nuclear-space epoch and poses mortal danger to humanity.

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## IZVESTIYA CITED ON LESSONS FOR NUCLEAR ARMS RACE

LD081550 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1454 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 8 May (TASS) — Everything is coordinated in a close-knit world. Political lessons may be drawn from a technical accident. As an unexpected example Chernobyl has confirmed the vital necessity of new political thinking in the nuclear age, writes *IZVESTIYA's* political observer Stanislav Kondrashov in the newspaper today. When speaking about such thinking one has in mind first and foremost a new general approach to the madness of the nuclear arms race, which does not strengthen but weakens the security of its participants, because genuine security cannot be achieved exclusively for oneself to the detriment of others. The misfortune of Chernobyl has as it were extended and concretized the field of the practical application of this thinking.

New political thinking in a narrowed and interdependent world demands as a minimum greater understanding between the East and the West, S. Kondrashov stresses. Understanding is impossible without a common language. It is a question, of course, of the language of international political intercourse. It should be comprehensible to the other side, take into account the nature of the other society, take into account, perhaps, another attitude towards information in the context of another social psychology, even another speed in its distribution. Chernobyl has posed the question, with new acuteness, of the search for a common language between two different societies — the socialist and the

capitalist. The search should be a common one, it should presuppose tenacity and a great sense of urgency and mutual compromises. We are ready for such a search and affirmed our readiness from the rostrum of the 27th Congress of the CPSU.

Of course, this reasoning does not apply to inveterate anti-Soviets working, as it were, in automatic mode. There is no common language to be found with them. They have no language, but a poisonous sting, which has frequently been demonstrated in recent days. They become particularly zealous over the ocean, spreading frightening rumors and fabrications. "A human tragedy should not be turned into a political game," stated Geoffrey Howe, British minister of foreign affairs, a few days ago. But it is precisely in this that various malefactors have been engaging, undertaking in connection with the accident at the Chernobyl AES yet another mass-scale attack on Soviet peace initiatives, trying above all to sow doubts regarding our plan to save the world from nuclear weapons by the end of the 20th Century.

To the honor of the world community, and also of official circles in the West, there nevertheless proved to be more who sympathized, showed understanding, who expressed readiness to help, and who found the right moral and political measure in judging what has happened, stresses the observer.

## COUNCIL OF MINISTERS: 6 DEAD FROM BURNS, RADIATION

LD121726 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] From the USSR Council of Ministers — During the last 24 hours, work on cleaning up the radioactive pollution from the area and installation of the power station has significantly widened at the Chernobyl AES. Effective cooling of the damaged reactor is being carried out and encasing the core in concrete is continuing.

The radiation situation in Belorussia and the Ukraine, including in Kiev, is improving. In the areas beyond the limits of the 30km zone, agricultural work is being carried out, industrial enterprises are functioning normally, and usual tourist excursions are being made. Treatment and preventive measures are being carried out among those who suffered injuries. Thirty-five people are in serious condition. Six people suffering from burns and radiation have died.

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TOP SCIENTIST: REACTOR TO BE ENCASED IN CONCRETE

AUL30958 Paris AFP in English 0957 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Moscow, May 13 (AFP) — A new cooling system is being installed under the exploded Chernobyl nuclear reactor, which will then be encased in concrete to protect it "for hundreds of years," a top Soviet scientist, Ivan Emelianov said Tuesday.

Mr. Emelianov is first deputy director of the Scientific Research and Construction Institute for Energy Techniques, which produces the Soviet Union's water-cooled, graphite-moderated RBMK-1000 reactors of the Chernobyl type.

At a meeting with journalists, he added that he had not ruled out a cooling-system failure as the cause of the April 26 explosion. At the same time he continued to regard RBMK-1000 nuclear reactors as "extremely reliable."

"My opinion on this point has not changed ... we will undoubtedly continue to use graphite reactors, which are in no way inferior to other types of reactor." But it would be advisable to re-examine existing "security means" and to envisage additional measures in this respect, Mr. Emelianov said.

The concrete casing would be installed at Chernobyl to prevent any future leak of radioactive material, as it would be "hundreds

of years" before the most dangerous such materials were neutralised.

These were notably cesium, cobalt, and xenon. The RBMK-1000 reactor contained 192 tonnes of uranium and 1,700 tonnes of graphite, but it was impossible to know how much of the graphite had burned at Chernobyl, Mr. Emelianov added.

Mr. Emelianov, a corresponding member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, did not express a view on whether human error could have been behind the recent accident. He stressed that RBMK-1000 reactors had a series of automatic alarm and security systems, designed to prevent such errors, even "the most gross."

The possibility of a failure in the water cooling system could not be ruled out, he said.

The government enquiry commission, which was continuing its work, would have to make a "minute study" of the facts assembled, before pronouncing on the accident causes. Mr. Emelianov said he was convinced the situation at Chernobyl was now "clearly" the right side of the critical point.

HELICOPTER FLIGHTS CONTINUE OVER CHERNOBYL

LD121650 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 12 May 86

[Aleksandr Krutov report from "The Area of the Chernobyl AES"; from the "Vremya" newscast--recorded]

[Text] Helicopters take off from this small meadow and fly off in the direction of the Chernobyl atomic power station, a flight of 14 km. [video shows helicopter taking off; another is seen on the ground] The aim of this flight is to collect air over the reactor. Beneath us is the neighborhood of the station. When you see it from above, the green villages with their apple blossoms, it is hard to imagine that it is dangerous below. This is indicated, however, by the lack of people in the streets and the deserted roads.

The pilots' route is regulated [vyveren]. Since the day of the accident, they have carried out several hundred flights here in order to block off the damaged reactor, for this could only be done from the air. The work was very difficult, because next door in the neighboring units, people were carrying out the necessary operations at the other reactors.

High standards were shown by Air Force officers (Serebryakov), (Yakovlev), (Telegin), (Voytko) and many, many others. The first day 93 drops were made, the second 186, and all of them with 100 percent accuracy.

[Video shows aerial views of village, with houses and fields, and then of power station, showing undamaged reactors and closer up view of damaged one; other shots of the whole plant]

Now you can see the bags they drop. They are packed in packets like this. In the bags are dolomite powder, sand, and lead. As the helicopters hover over the reactor, the bags are thrown into it. This is done to lower the temperature in the reactor and lessen the danger of radioactive emissions. The work is now continuing, and specialists and scientists believe that the situation has been stabilized. Now other pilots are working. The first ones have done their duty, and have been sent off for rest and medical examination. [Video shows helicopter landing in the same meadow; it is painted with camouflage paint and has a large "60" painted on its side. The described bags are lying in a heap on the ground near Krutov. In the background airmen seem to be putting sacks into white plastic covers. There is a close-up of an airman checking the wheel of the helicopter with what appears to be a Geiger counter. Another helicopter is visible in the background. A group of four pilots is seen getting into a helicopter with a "50" painted on its side]

[Video then cuts to show Krutov inside a helicopter, talking to the pilot, who is identified as V.I. Surkov by screen caption. Another man is also in the cockpit. None are in protective clothing]

[Krutov] Tell me, do you have to make flights often?

[Surkov] Well, we make flights when we have to. Many are needed, however, so that is how many we do. The situation itself dictates to us how many flights to make.

[Krutov] Well, what is the work like then? Is it dangerous?

[Surkov] Well, at the present stage the work is not dangerous because there are (?changes for the better). So our work is full of confidence.

[Video cuts to meeting where tactics are being discussed]

[Krutov] Today the helicopter pilots are discussing a new task. It is essential to lower the load directly onto the reactor. [Video shows uniformed pilots standing around, while two civilians and a man in military uniform pore over a plan of the plant. One civilian appears to be outlining what to do, while the other agrees with him]

[Krutov] So, the rehearsal of the upcoming operation has started. The task is not a simple one. There is not even a meter's leeway, especially because time is short, as the operation will be carried out in a zone of high radiation. That's it! The load has been dropped. [Video shows helicopter maneuvering to drop a bag onto a pile of other ones, while the organizers look on]

[G.A. Kuznetsov, commander of the squadron — identified from screen caption] The helicopter is hovering at about 270 meters. We carried out the transport on a (?suspended rope) and put the load down exactly at the right place. Of course the task was rather difficult, but we managed it successfully. [video ends with another shot of a hovering helicopter]

#### RED LEAD BROUGHT TO CHERNOBYL FOR AES WORK

LD121142 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Two convoys of vehicles of the Yaroslavlavtotrans Association have left Yaroslavl for Chernobyl. They are delivering more than 700 tons of red lead, a material intended for restoration work at the Chernobyl AES.

The best drivers of the town's enterprises were called up to deliver the responsible freight.

#### MORE THAN 90,000 REPORTEDLY EVACUATED FROM AREA

LD101325 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1200 GMT 10 May 86

[Excerpt] MTI correspondent Laszlo Fazekas has toured the vicinity of Kiev and has learned that a little more than 90,000 people had to be evacuated from the Chernobyl region. Prior to the accident the No 4 reactor block was prepared for maintenance work, and the block was working with an output of only 200 megawatt instead of the usual 1,000 megawatt capacity.

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF ACCIDENT REPORTED

Izrael Interviewed

PM121820 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 May 86 First Edition p 3

[Report by TASS special correspondents V. Zhukovskiy, V. Itkin, and L. Chernenko: "Always Remember: The Atom Is Two-Faced!"]

[Text] Kiev — May time is beautiful in Kiev! The chestnuts are in blossom, the lilac is giving off its fine scent, and the acacias are coming into flower. When looking at the spring splendor of nature you feel particularly acutely the misfortune which unexpectedly occurred near here. How has the Chernobyl AES accident affected the nature of this fertile land? What is being done to eliminate its consequences and prevent pollution of the environment? TASS special correspondents put these questions to Yuriy Antoniyevich Izrael, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control, who is currently in Kiev.

A certain quantity of radioactive substances escaped into the atmosphere at the time of the accident. This is a small proportion of what had accumulated in the reactor during the period it was in operation, he said. The leak of radioactive gases and volatile substances lasted several days and was linked with the high temperature in the reactor zone. This temperature has now fallen sharply. The leak of radioactivity has practically ceased.

An increase in the level of radiation in any areas is now ruled out.

The radioactivity in the atmosphere has dispersed. On the surface of the land it remains only in individual places directly adjacent to the Chernobyl AES. The level of radiation here has reached 10-15 milliroentgens per hour. It is now several times less as a result of decay. Although, in accordance with national and international norms recommended by the IAEA, the doses accumulating here were within limits permissible for the population in the event of accidents at AES's; nevertheless, a decision to evacuate them from a 30-km zone was taken to ensure people's complete safety and health. A slight increase in the level of background radiation was observed in a number of cities both in the Ukraine and in Belorussia. In Kiev this level totaled 0.3-0.4 milliroentgens per hour, which poses no threat to health. A negligible proportion of small radioactive particles were carried great distances by air currents and reached the territory of Poland, Romania, and a number of Scandinavian countries. A slight increase in background radioactivity, also posing no danger to the population, was observed here.

It was noted at the 8 May CPSU Central Committee Politburo meeting that the commission and local party and soviet organs are expeditiously taking the necessary measures to overcome the consequences of the accident. A great deal of work to prevent any damage from radioactive pollution is being done in the zone of the Chernobyl AES and the adjacent locality. In particular, barriers are being erected along the banks of the Pripjat River

to rule out or reduce the possible seepage of any proportion of dangerous substances into it. In this zone organs of the State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control and other departments are carrying out a big program of measurements and studies with a view to studying radioecological influences and effects.

In connection with the fact that an increase in soil radioactivity has been observed in the zone adjacent to the Chernobyl AES, the limits of agricultural work have been strictly demarcated. But beyond the limits of the 30-km zone work of this kind is carrying on normally.

The quality of drinking water is being constantly monitored. Regular samples are being taken from the Kiev reservoir. The results of numerous observations show that the established radioactivity norms are not being exceeded here.

In the course of the identification of the isotope composition of the radioactive substances emitted from the damaged reactor, a number of isotopes were detected, including Iodine-131, which is dangerous in that it can enter the human organism from food. The half-life of this isotope is 8 days. Strict monitoring of its level has been instituted. The quality of milk is being checked in particular. The checks are carried out twice — in the livestock units and at dairy plants.

The country's meteorological stations are constantly observing the radioactivity level. For this the State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control is also using specially equipped aircraft and helicopters. Continuous analysis of the results obtained is being carried out in scientific research institutes. Agreement has been reached on the regular transfer of data on background radiation from one of the stations of the Ukrainian Hydrometeorological Service Administration near the Chernobyl AES to the IAEA.

What has happened at the Chernobyl AES compels us yet again to give thought to the tremendous forces linked with atomic energy. Even in peaceful utilization, this energy requires exceptional control. Even negligible radioactivity getting into the environment can become a source of great misfortune. But its scale could be immeasurable unless the gigantic nuclear arsenals of weapons are completely destroyed. Even the very possibility of the appearance in the environment of the enormous radioactivity caused by nuclear explosions is totally impermissible. This is antinatural, both for nature and for man.

The Soviet program for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons is the only realistic way to rid mankind of the threat hanging over his existence, over nature, and over the entire planet, Yu.A. Izrael stressed. You can now understand particularly keenly how vitally important and necessary is the struggle for the complete elimination of nuclear military arsenals, how necessary is peaceful cooperation among scientists and specialists from various countries in deepening experience of the peaceful utilization of the atom and in further understanding its secrets.

#### Legasov Comments

LD121611 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1517 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 12 May (TASS) — *IZVESTIYA* today published the answers of two eminent Soviet specialists from the headquarters for the elimination of the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl AES, to questions from its own correspondent.

Academician Valeriy Legasov, deputy director of the Moscow "Kurchatov" Atomic Energy Institute, said: "The reactor has lost its criticality; it is not creating radioactivity. But as is known, radioactivity did escape, and today intensive work is being carried out aimed initially at reducing it, and ultimately at totally eliminating it. The accident was localized, but there is still a lot of work, and it is being carried out in most unusual, and let's be frank, difficult conditions. But even so, we are coping."

Yuriy Izrael, corresponding member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and chairman of the USSR Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring, noted: "The country's meteorological stations are constantly and intensively monitoring the level of radioactivity. For this the State Committee for Hydrometeorology is using specially equipped aeroplanes and helicopters, and other machinery. Our scientific-research institutes are constantly analyzing data received. As has already been reported, accords have been reached on the regular transmission to the IAEA of data on background radiation from one of the stations of the Ukrainian Directorate of the State Committee for Hydrometeorology, situated close to Chernobyl.

#### DER SPIEGEL INTERVIEWS NOVOSTI'S FALIN ON ACCIDENT

DW121241 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 12 May 86 pp 139-143

[Interview with NOVOSTI board chairman Valentin Falin by correspondent Andreas Lorenz in Moscow, no date given]

[Text] *SPIEGEL*: Mr Falin, when did the NOVOSTI chief learn about the reactor accident in Chernobyl?

Falin: I knew on Sunday that something had happened in the Ukraine. There was a Politburo meeting on Monday at which a detailed report of the investigating commission, which had been appointed Saturday, was discussed.

*SPIEGEL*: When was General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev informed?

Falin: On Saturday, the question only being to what extent.

*SPIEGEL*: The super-GAU [groesster anzunehmender unfall — worst-case scenario] in Chernobyl was followed by a super-GAU in information policy. Why did it take so long for other countries to be informed about the accident and the concomitant dangers?

Falin: Super-GAU is your choice of words. What you wish to regard as long or not is relative. What is considered long in this particular case was not considered remarkable in similar cases. Take the breakdown of the U.S. reactor at Three Mile Island near Harrisburg. There, the Senate received the initial reports only 10 days later. And the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna received the first report about 2 months later. To help you to assess our situation objectively, it is necessary for us to bear in mind that the first reports from the Chernobyl nuclear power plant management were incomplete and ultimately turned out to be incorrect.

*SPIEGEL*: Did the local authorities underrate the dangers?

Falin: No, not the local authorities, but the technicians at the station. As so often happens, the people believed, with the best of intentions, that they could get the situation under control. Meanwhile, they were not fully aware of the extent of the accident.



The breakdown occurred in stages. Had they acted in the best possible way in the first few minutes...

*SPIEGEL:* What happened in the first few minutes?

Falin: What happened was a chemical explosion in the reactor, the cause of which has as yet not been determined. It takes time to determine what really happened. A situation emerged that had not been envisaged in the emergency procedures. It seems at the moment that the technicians acted inconsistently and that their decisions were not always the best.

*SPIEGEL:* Was carelessness involved?

Falin: No, it was probably more an underrating of the hazard and an overrating of their own capabilities. There are always several choices in a critical situation. This time they did not pick the best one. Initially, they could have kept the damage within limits, just about in the way it has been done in other countries. When the developing situation overtasked the technicians, the situation grew worse. That is why some measures were taken too late. That is how it is in life. In the end, all of us are wiser.

*SPIEGEL:* Hence, it was known in Moscow on Saturday that a large-scale breakdown had taken place. Consequently, the criticism by the Scandinavian countries that they were informed too late is justified.

Falin: As far as I know, a neighboring country was informed.

*SPIEGEL:* Which one?

Falin: A very closely situated country. It was safe to assume that this country might be affected by radioactive fallout. Besides, we must bear in mind that no danger prevailed at any time for any of our European neighbors to be affected by a mass of radioactive substances such that people would be harmed. The level of radioactive pollution was smaller than the dose absorbed by a man during an X-ray examination.

*SPIEGEL:* Was that already clear at that time?

Falin: It was clear there was no nuclear explosion at Chernobyl. It was clear that merely steam with radioactive aerosol was billowing from the reactor. I do not want to play down what happened, nor the dangers. I personally advocate the earliest possible information, if only protectively. I believe that more information is better than less information, even though many dangers lurk in that, too. Experience shows that such information can well be misused for various purposes.

*SPIEGEL:* The Scandinavian countries were told on Monday afternoon, meaning long after the accident, that nothing had happened.

Falin: I can neither confirm nor deny your information. I do not know whom the Scandinavians approached. It may be that it was addressed to low-level officials only.

*SPIEGEL:* The result is an enormous, worldwide loss of prestige for the Soviet Union. Many states have the impression that Moscow again wishes to hide something. Does the Soviet Union never learn?

Falin: I do not want to play eye-for-eye politics; but for the sake of truth, we must make a comparison to assess the situation objectively. The West is applying a much stricter yardstick where the Soviet Union is involved. Take the 1957 breakdown in Great Britain. The radioactive consequences of that accident were felt in the Federal Republic and in Norway. There was no stir, no particular debate. British authorities were not particularly liberal with information for the press and for other countries.

*SPIEGEL:* That was a different era. At that time nuclear tests were still conducted above ground. The people had a different relationship with the atom. One ought to have learned in the meantime.

Falin: Fair enough. Take the case of Three Mile Island. That was in 1979. By then, there was some experience. Yet it took the Americans at least three times as long as the Soviet Union to supply the required information.

*SPIEGEL:* In that case, other countries were not affected.

Falin: Do not be too sure. Canada was affected.

*SPIEGEL:* The character of the accident was different.

Falin: To this day, the people have not been informed about the real extent of the accident. As many as 70,000 people lived in Harrisburg at the time. Even the personnel of the station did not have an idea about the situation, and, according to U.S. experts, the radioactive pollution was greater than that following a nuclear explosion. Besides, it was noted that 1.7 million liters of radioactive water flowed into the Susquehanna River.

A list of various accidents in the nuclear energy field shows that we are not among the worst. If you ask the International Atomic Energy Agency, which most accurately details everything that happens, you will learn that the Soviet Union is not among the stragglers. We are given the highest marks, whereas the Americans are not among the best.

*SPIEGEL:* Let us stay with Chernobyl...

Falin: In retrospect, with the advantage of hindsight, it would seem that it would have been better to publish on Sunday the information we published Monday.

*SPIEGEL:* It was a meager eight-line report by TASS.

Falin: It was a terse public notice. I think there was a longer announcement to some of the countries affected.

*SPIEGEL:* Evidently not. Your ambassador in Bonn, Yuliy Kvitsinskiy, merely submitted a brief government communique to the Federal Government.

Falin: Probably not all ambassadors received the information, only the ambassadors in neighboring countries.

*SPIEGEL:* The belated information has harmed the credibility of the Soviet Government, including that of General Secretary Gorbachev. Western politicians are wondering how you can trust a man who calls for cooperation in many fields but himself fails to comply when the occasion arises.

Falin: The general secretary had to have information first before he could supply it. I stress once again: The first objective, detailed information was received by the general secretary prior to the Monday meeting of the Politburo. Let us leave the general secretary out of it. For such questions, we need the experts.

*SPIEGEL*: The West still needs more detailed information about the accident; for example, how much radioactivity was released and how many of the isotopes are long-lived like plutonium. Such data is required for corresponding precautionary measures.

Falin: The situation is serious enough. Speculation will not get us anywhere. In order to provide you with adequate information we ourselves must first have such data. That requires surveys directly at the scene of the accident. There is no sense in puzzling over what has and has not happened.

Today, the following must be stated: About 50 percent of the isotopes released are relatively dangerous, albeit short-lived, isotopes — Iodine 131, then Iodine 132. As far as Cesium 137 and Strontium 90 are concerned, their share in the mission is, by current analyses, 10-100 times smaller compared to earlier man-made emissions. The number of isotopes carried beyond the border of the Soviet Union, which have raised the natural quantity of radioactivity by 10-15 times, is not dangerous. An underground nuclear explosion releases much greater quantities of such substances. If, following a nuclear test in the Nevada desert, the wind blows south, the effects of that test can be sensed in Mexico. It is generally not reported because the Americans are involved.

*SPIEGEL*: The attacks by Soviet media against speculation by Western politicians and media look like diversionary maneuvers.

Falin: I strongly object to that. There is indignation about the method with which public authorities in the West are handling the whole matter.

*SPIEGEL*: Give some names.

Falin: I mean the U.S. Administration, primarily government spokesmen. I mean Secretary of State Shultz.

*SPIEGEL*: Shultz made relatively moderate statements.

Falin: One could take it from his answers that the Soviet Union had acted relatively irresponsibly. Now West European mass media are saying that Soviet society is barbarian and one cannot do anything with it. The undertone of all these commentaries was about the same: How can one hold responsible negotiations on arms control with such a country if such things can happen? Actually, that was the real substance of most commentaries.

*SPIEGEL*: Lack of information was the reason for the indignation.

Falin: I repeat: One can realize lack and abundance only by comparison. It cannot be that different criteria are applied to different countries. Otherwise, everything bad that happens in

our country gives someone pleasure — the neighbor's cow has died, a small but pleasant surprise. Where did you get the figure of 2,000 dead? It was pulled from the air. From what sources did it come?

*SPIEGEL*: They were estimates by Western scientists which were created in a vacuum of information. They assumed how many people could possibly die in the future because of radiation.

Falin: One cannot act that way in international relations. You just cook up something. We know such scientists as Mr Adelman. (Kenneth Adelman is head of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.) His way of counting shows 20 times more missiles than we actually have. It is merely the Pentagon's way of getting a bigger budget.

You in the West would be well advised not to exploit the knee-jerk reaction of your audience. What do you in the West write now? Chernobyl is located near Kiev. However, it is located 130 km from Kiev. Nuclear power plants in the FRG are located an average of 10-30 km from big cities, which is really close. Unfortunately, however, you do not act in any other way.

*SPIEGEL*: It is said in our country that Soviet power plants are not safe enough to be located so close to cities.

Falin: Ask the International Atomic Energy Agency. They know better than most Western journalists write.

*SPIEGEL*: The Finns have built additional containment buildings and emergency generators onto Soviet nuclear power plants.

Falin: Just a moment; that is not quite correct. A plant was built in Finland before containment norms existed. When the Americans and the Germans set norms, the project was changed. We also have such containments at our plants.

*SPIEGEL*: Not at Chernobyl.

Falin: But we have them in many other cases. Chernobyl is considered one of the safest stations in the world.

*SPIEGEL*: It isn't any longer.

Falin: Certainly. Scientists and engineers said that Chernobyl was the best one could build. However, not just technology plays a rôle here, but also the discipline of the personnel. If you analyze world atomic accidents, you will find that about 70 percent of them have been caused not by technology itself, but by human failure.

*SPIEGEL*: At Chernobyl too?

Falin: That is one of the main presumptions.

*SPIEGEL*: Is it correct that reactors of the same type have been shut down in your country in the meantime for safety reasons?

Falin: They continue to operate, but they are being examined.

*SPIEGEL:* Is everything tight now?

Falin: Yes.

*SPIEGEL:* However, sand is still being dropped on it.

Falin: Sand, lead, and boron are necessary to make the insulation even safer. Later, everything will be encased in concrete.

*SPIEGEL:* Can you say anything about the actual number of victims?

Falin: A man was cremated. Another was buried under structural parts that toppled on him. Of the 18 severely injured people, 2 have died in the meantime.

At the moment we are careful in our statements about the consequences of pollution. You know, each person has a different susceptibility to radioactivity. I am now saying a bit more than I am perhaps allowed to say: Medical people reckon that the president of the Academy of Sciences, Anatoly Aleksandrov, was hit with a deadly dose of radioactivity twice in his life, at a time when people still did not recognize the danger. His predecessor at the Institute for Nuclear Energy, Igor Kurchatov, was in a similar situation and, alas, he died.

*SPIEGEL:* The number of injured people was said at a press briefing to be 204.

Falin: Of those, roughly 50 were released after a few hours. The others needed in-patient treatment, bone marrow surgery, blood transfusions, and so forth. What is important is that children are under particularly intensive care because they are primarily threatened. Everyone in the danger zone has been registered in a card file and will be examined at regular intervals, first weekly, then monthly, then at yearly intervals.

*SPIEGEL:* It sounds very much like playing down the consequences. How many dead do you expect in the future?

Falin: Out of every 1,000 people who are exposed to a radiation of 100 rad, theoretically cancer occurs in 20 cases. But the number of people that suffered during the accident is much smaller; so far those 204 cases you mentioned have been hit by more than 100 rad.

*SPIEGEL:* People in the West are astounded not only about the external information policy but also about the sparse news for the USSR's own citizens. Would it not have been an opportunity to put into practice the demand by General Secretary Gorbachev for more openness?

Falin: Technically, you are right. But allow me to ask you some questions in return: To what extent are you familiar with accidents in nuclear power plants in your area in the past 10 years? Can you state that off the cuff?

*SPIEGEL:* What does that have to do with openness?

Falin: Quite a lot. The Western press remains silent in most cases. In Gundremmingen in 1975, two people were killed by

overheated radioactive steam. In 1978, a pipe socket broke in Brunsbuettel; radioactive steam escaped into the engine room and, in part, into the atmosphere.

*SPIEGEL:* You have that from the Western press; however.

Falin: Not necessarily. That we have, for instance, from the International Atomic Energy Agency. There were also cases in Belgium in 1978. In Japan in 1981, 40 tons of radioactive water flowed into a bay, which to this day is blocked off. Radiation affected 270 people, more than in our case. In the U.S. State of Oklahoma, a man died this year because of an explosion of radioactive gas; more than 100 people were injured. In Sellafield, in Great Britain, radioactive matter escaped four times, six people injured, and so forth. But we are said to be a big case.

*SPIEGEL:* These accidents cannot be compared with Chernobyl. Now all of Europe is affected by the fallout. Allow us to repeat the question: Was the information to Soviet citizens not a bit too thin? It was only 10 days later that Kiev citizens were warned against eating vegetables and staying outdoors too long.

Falin: People in the West like very much to rack their brains about our worries. Let us not go into what is behind this concern. I say this: There was not enhanced radioactivity in Moscow. I can state that authentically because NOVOSTI has a measuring station of its own. As for Kiev, the situation was such — and that might mitigate your outrage — that the wind at first blew the radioactive clouds northward. The wind changed 5 days later. Radioactivity in Kiev increased. But it grew to 30 times its normal rate and yet remained 500 times lower than the hazard level. The recommendation you mentioned was given at that particular time. Besides, the danger zone around Chernobyl was extended from 30 to 50 km. By Thursday 84,000 people had been evacuated from that zone.

*SPIEGEL:* Radioactivity was also found in the Baltic states and in Belorussia — but no information for the people.

Falin: Do not be so sure that there was none, if only because on Sunday, 27 April, 30,000 people were evacuated from the town of Pripyat and taken elsewhere. Those are the best indicators.

*SPIEGEL:* The people in the Baltic states and in Belorussia wonder about the consequences of the accident for themselves and what they can do to protect themselves.

Falin: If there is no danger in Minsk and in the Baltic states, is it really necessary to urge the people to feel endangered?

*SPIEGEL:* The Poles have measured increased ratings and taken certain precautionary measures. The citizens were informed by the government spokesman. At the same time, all was quiet in the Soviet Union in the vicinity of the accident site.

Falin: There is a difference. The Poles took the measures protectively because they proceeded from the premise that it could become worse. They said: We do it to play safe. On Monday reports in Moscow said that the situation was under control.

*SPIEGEL:* A very vague formulation.

Falin: The West claims that there was a fire in the reactor lasting several days, even though its active phase was over after several hours.

*SPIEGEL*: We were not informed. Were you not trying to play the thing down for your own people?

Falin: No. As for the government, there has been no attempt to play the matter down. In addition, no country is in a position to keep such matters secret. That is just impossible.

*SPIEGEL*: Should you not have said to your citizens that something was amiss and that they should not let their children play in the sand? That was said in the Federal Republic, for instance.

Falin: Such a thing is only done in the West if something has happened in the East.

*SPIEGEL*: People are extremely worried. They are leaving Kiev because they anticipate consequences for their children.

Falin: Please do not exaggerate. There were many overreactions after the schools were temporarily closed and precautionary measures were recommended regarding the consumption of fresh milk and vegetables. There can be no talk of an evacuation of the city.

*SPIEGEL*: But now omissions of recent years should be made good and the Soviet people should be better informed about the risks of nuclear power plants.

Falin: Please do not create the impression that our people are not informed.

*SPIEGEL*: That is exactly the impression we have.

Falin: Without gloating, we have objectively reported on a number of such incidents abroad: on Harrisburg, accidents in Japan, and so forth. If the Soviet people read that and live in the vicinity of a nuclear power plant, they will have their own ideas.

*SPIEGEL*: The Soviet Union has so far argued that an accident could only happen under capitalism, because security was neglected there in the interests of profits.

Falin: Do not make us appear so primitive. We only say that such a thing also happens in the West. Regarding risks, there is for the moment the danger of unforeseen events such as what happened at Chernobyl, not from leaks or fallout. The danger of leaks is much smaller in nuclear power plants than it is in coal power plants.

*SPIEGEL*: So, in the future there will be no discussion on the risks of nuclear power plants either?

Falin: There will be a discussion. I assume that a detailed report including conclusions and an assessment of what happened will be published. That will be the stuff for constant discussion. One thing is clear, however: We in the East and the West cannot continue to live a normal life without that technology.

There will always be some danger. People have the urgent task to keep that danger so small as to make it purely theoretical. I do not doubt that information is important for the people. However, in the final analysis, the question of whether a technology is safe is not decided by discussion but by exchanges between engineers and scientists.

*SPIEGEL*: A question to the experienced propagandist: Would Chernobyl not have been an opportunity to implement more openness as demanded by Gorbachev, and thereby to show the citizens more confidence?

Falin: A new quality of openness cannot be achieved overnight. I do not want to play down the matter and belittle what happened. Something bad happened unexpectedly. We were not mentally prepared for such an event. Basically, we had no precautionary instructions, including in the field of information. Much was done offhand, including information.

The fact that part of the service personnel in Chernobyl failed is a problem per se, if only because the quantity and content of information reaching Moscow were neither sufficient nor correct. As a result, much of what happened subsequently was preordained. We must draw substantial lessons from all that.

The best thing would be for those countries dealing with nuclear energy to draw up rules that are valid for all in case of accidents. There should not be different standards for the Americans or us, for example.

*SPIEGEL*: Mr Falin, we thank you for the interview.

KALYAGIN CONDUCTS 'TELEBRIDGE' ON CHERNOBYL

LD102022 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 10 May 86

["Vremya" "Telebridge" program conducted by Boris Kalyagin, with contributions from correspondent Vladimir Dunayev in Washington, correspondent Eduard Sorokin in London, and correspondent Yuriy Vybornov in Rome]

[Text][Kalyagin] Hello, comrades. Here in Studio 20 today we have lines to Washington, London, and Rome. Taking part in our television link-up are our correspondents in those capitals, Vladimir Dunayev, Eduard Sorokin, and Yuriy Vybornov.

We are going to talk about the unworthy campaign which Western officials and mass information media are continuing to this day in connection with the accident at the Chernobyl AES. They are whipping up the row about the supposedly excessive secrecy in the Soviet Union and the shortage of information about the accident. You see, it is easier for them to continue nuclear explosions when people are shouting that it is difficult to trust the USSR, to conclude agreements with it. Is not this why they are making more noise than the others in Washington? What is your opinion, Vladimir Pavolovich?

[Dunayev] Yes, of course; and it is also for that reason... [changes thought] Although if one believes the political forecasts official Washington will have to wait a little with its new tests; it will have to wait because the attitude of Americans is not favorable and they will not accept them. Here is a letter in today's issue of *THE WASHINGTON POST*. It is written by (Robert Fitzpatrick) of Washington. The reaction of our press, television, and politicians to the Chernobyl accident was shameless and regrettable. Instead of recognizing in full the danger of nuclear weapons in our country, they were interested in scoring points in the psychological war. And it was quite wrong to carry statements by stock exchange speculators and individual congressmen who guessed with delight the amount that their shares on the Chicago Stock Exchange would go up if the accident had an effect on the harvest in the Ukraine.

[Kalyagin] So, ultimately they haven't been able to mislead everyone in the United States. There is a difference between what the press is writing and what the man in the street is saying?

[Dunayev] Yes, the reaction from official America and from unofficial America are as different as chalk and cheese. Those of us at Gostelradio's correspondents' office here in Washington are aware of this because there has been a large number of telephone calls, hundreds of telephone calls, from people we know and people we don't know. The reaction was a very human, a very natural one, the only one possible with normal people. They offered to do all they could; they expressed sympathy. They said that everyone now had to draw lessons and conclusions so that in no way can the nuclear arms race be continued; because if an accident with a peaceful reactor can lead to unpredictable consequences, then what can one say about the use of combat atomic and nuclear devices?

[Kalyagin] Returning to the nuclear explosions which are being carried out by the United States, there have been reports that

radiation is making its way to the surface at the nuclear testing ground in Nevada, and that threats are being created for the local population and even for Mexico.

[Dunayev] Yes, that is true. The last time was in April, during the latest explosion in Nevada. An official spokesman of the Environmental Protection Agency gave the following figures during a Senate session: Since 1964, U.S. nuclear devices have been tested 100 times, and radioactive gases have been released into the atmosphere. On 31 occasions these gases reached the territory of Mexico and of other countries in Latin America: they went beyond U.S. territory. Those are the statistics.

[Kalyagin] The Thatcher government, too, has not missed the opportunity to cast a shadow over the Soviet Union and to join in the campaign of disinformation. What are they saying in this connection where you are, Eduard Alekseyevich?

[Sorokin] Today I would like to draw attention to one point. In dramatizing the events, many of the West's mass information media, including the British, have been talking for several days about the panic which has supposedly gripped the people of Kiev. At the same time they have been deliberately sowing doubts and fears of all kinds in their own country. In particular, they say that the radioactive cloud has reached foggy Albion.

Although the radiation level remains within normal limits, if one wants to obtain additional information, people are told to ring such-and-such a telephone number. And the calls are being made. People ask things like: On Saturday I was playing cricket and got caught in the rain. Is this dangerous to life? Or: My husband has just returned from Poland. What's going to happen to him now? I have no doubt that these and other questions were asked. They are certainly the result of the campaign of hysteria which is being fanned in the West. The same old thesis is being reworked, the thesis of the Soviet threat; only now it has acquired a somewhat specific local color: the talk is about the danger of radioactivity from the Soviet Union.

[Kalyagin] And those who have engaged in falsification have been covered with shame. There are no thousands of victims in common graves; there is no panic in Kiev; there is no threat of neighboring countries being infected — as the Western newspapers heralded. Moreover, a visit to the Ukrainian capital has been organized for foreign journalists, while Hans Blix, director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency, has been given an opportunity to inspect the site of the accident from a helicopter. Afterwards he held a news conference in Moscow and stated that he had been given all the necessary information. So has the tone of the British press changed today, Eduard Alekseyevich?

[Sorokin] It would seem that there are people here who consider that truth is only harmless when it has been diluted somewhat. The statement by the IAEA director general has been reported, but they have immediately diluted it with conjectures and insinuations of all kinds linked with the accident.

[Kalyagin] And what are they writing in Rome now, Yuriy Viktorovich?

[Vybornov] First of all, the muddy wave that was flung over readers' heads and those of radio listeners and television viewers is gradually being reduced to nothing, though of course it has not yet gone away. A gradual sobering-up is now taking place. No, their propaganda has not begun loving us more. But they have been pinned to the wall by the facts; and in light of this the newspapers have started to provide more objective information, more sensible information. Here are today's newspapers for example. They give a lot of material about yesterday's press conference in Moscow by Hans Blix, the IAEA director general. This headline says: The Fire Has Been Put Out, Radioactivity

Is Falling. [video shows Vybornov leafing through newspapers] They give long reports from Kiev, where there is a group of Western correspondents. Nevertheless, even in this situation there are attempts to exert an influence on the psyche of readers and listeners. Take for example the major bourgeois newspaper, the *CORRIERE DELLA SERA*. Today it came out with a large headline saying: Two Steps Away From a Nuclear Desert. And of course, by the words nuclear desert, they meant the area of Chernobyl. Nevertheless, in Italy today the broad public opinion is coming to a conclusion about something else: about the fact that what happened at Chernobyl is part of the cost of traveling the road toward new heights of progress, the road toward the peaceful mastery of the atom. But the main thing — and this thought is stressed in speeches and commentaries and simply in what people say when you meet and talk to them in the street — is that one has to pay attention to ensure that the atom is always peaceful, that there is never a tragedy for mankind linked with its use for military purposes.

[Kalyagin] We now conclude our television link-up. Thank you, Washington, London, and Rome.

#### PRAVDA REPORTS IAEA OFFICIALS' PRESS CONFERENCE

PM101900 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 86 First Edition p 6

[TASS report under the rubric "Surrounding the Chernobyl AES": "Press Conference in Moscow"]

[Text] Increasingly reassuring news is coming in from the scientists and specialists who are eliminating the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl AES. With each passing day the temperature in the damaged unit decreases and there is a consistent decline in the radiation level and therefore also in the likely threat to the health of people in the zone directly adjoining the station. The state of the water and air in the AES settlement and in Kiev, Minsk, and other nearby towns is not causing concern either.

That is the summary made by the leaders of the IAEA who have been in our country at the Soviet Government's invitation. At the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center on 9 May, H. Blix (Sweden), director general of the IAEA; L. Konstantinov (USSR), his deputy; and M. Rosen (United States), director of the agency's Nuclear Safety Department, gave a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists.

The IAEA director general told of his meetings with the leaders of the USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Nuclear Power, the USSR Ministry of Health, the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control, and the USSR State Committee for Safety in the Nuclear Power Industry. On 8 May the IAEA representatives flew in a helicopter over the town of Chernobyl, 18 km from the AES, and also the territory of the station, and saw the damaged unit from a distance of 800 meters. In extremely frank discussions, H. Blix said, and

as a result of visual observations at the scene of the event, we have managed to form a fairly complete, although preliminary, impression of the accident and its consequences.

We will receive a detailed and authoritative description of the accident, its causes, and its consequences from Soviet specialists after the necessary analysis, the IAEA leaders stated. But even today we are quite satisfied with the preliminary information and with the positive development of events. The chain reaction was automatically stopped at the moment of the accident. This was also indirectly confirmed by medical examination of the victims: They were not subjected to intense neutron radiation. A considerable proportion of the radioactive discharge consists of short-lived radionuclides, half of them in the form of an isotope of iodine — Iodine 131.

Professor M. Rosen commented favorably on the methods used by the Soviet specialists to absorb radiation by means of a shield consisting of sand, boron, clay, dolomite, and lead. Within a short time this led to a decrease in the level of radioactivity in the 30-km zone and enabled the necessary shift personnel to continue work on the three other reactors in order to keep them in a safe, shut-down [zaglushennyy] condition. Reactor No 3, which is next to No 4, was not damaged and its cooling and safety systems are operating normally. Work is continuing beneath the damaged unit — the aim is to completely neutralize the seat of the radiation and, as physicists say, to "entomb" it in a thick mass

of concrete. The improvement in the radiation situation in the 30-km zone is shown by the following figures. Compared with the peak radiation at the time of the accident (10-15 milliroentgens per hour), by 5 May radiation at the border of this zone had decreased to 2-3 milliroentgens, and by 8 May it had dropped to 0.15 milliroentgens per hour. The level of radioactivity in the water reservoirs of Kiev and the oblast was normal at all times, the director general noted.

The meetings in Moscow and the Ukraine were very fruitful, H. Blix declared, and their results are reflected in the communique on our visit. I would like to make a few additions to this document. Nuclear power is a complex and important sphere of mankind's activity in which it is extremely necessary for us to consult with one another. The IAEA is simultaneously both the forum and the machinery for such collaboration. In response to my invitations, our Soviet colleagues eagerly agreed to come to Vienna to discuss the results of the measures that are being taken to eliminate the accident. Something else that is no less important is the fact that the Soviet specialists will promptly inform the IAEA of the radiation situation. This information channel for the IAEA is being opened up today, the day of our departure from Moscow. H. Blix described this accord as the start of the creation of new international machinery to ensure timely warning of any incidents at AESes that may have cross-border consequences.

Most of the questions put by the journalists quite naturally concerned the health of the people living in the zone adjoining the station and beyond — How soon will the seat of radiation be completely entombed, and how soon will people return to their homes?

We were in Kiev only yesterday, the IAEA representatives said. We saw normal, ordinary city life. There were many people in the streets, and there were even more on the day the international cycle race began. We visited the monument commemorating the victory in World War II. We saw many foreign tourists there. In short, life is going on as usual. The schools are open. Medical investigation of the residents of Kiev, children included, shows that there are no grounds for speaking of a danger to people's health.

U.S. journalists asked whether the discharge of radiation from power unit No 4 has been totally ended and what damage has been done to the Ukraine's agriculture.

The situation in the damaged unit, the specialists emphasized, is stabilizing. Dosimetric readings made during our helicopter flight over the station confirm the sharp reduction in the quantity of radioactive materials being discharged into the atmosphere. As for the damage to agriculture, this must be considered in the light of the distance of the locality from the seat, and also according to the passage of time. We have already stressed that the radioactive isotopes released as a result of the accident are short-lived. This means that in the future work will resume in nearby fields and the AES settlement will be safe for habitation.

Certain foreign correspondents asked: Is the Soviet Union going to close other reactors of the Chernobyl type operating in the country?

In the course of a careful analysis of the accident, the Soviet authorities have found nothing to necessitate the closure of other reactors, H. Blix said. We have been told that measures are being taken to improve safety at other installations.

#### RSFSR PAPER DESCRIBES EVACUATION OF AREA

PM121030 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 9 May 86 p 5

[Article by TASS correspondents Vladimir Zhukovskiy, Vladimir Itkin, and Lev Chernenko "specially for SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA": "The Battle With No Front Line"]

[Text] The general threw off his tunic. The gold of the shoulderboards and the multicolored medal-ribbon bars flashed. He looked for the last time at his still-quite-new uniform, pondered for a moment, and then unclipped the insignia of meritorious worker of the USSR MVD. His tunic and striped trousers would be destroyed: This was required as part of the precautionary measures. That was how the commander, who had together with his comrades-in arms fought an arduous engagement, left the battlefield.

There have been quite a few difficult situations and fights against bandits and dangerous criminals in the life of Gennadiy Vasil'yevich Berdov, major general in the militia and deputy internal affairs minister of the Ukrainian SSR. But the duel which was now in its 9th day in Chernobyl was special. Never before perhaps

have people confronted such a dangerous enemy — unseen but powerful, and thereby extremely insidious. And the responsibility borne in this encounter was incomparable.

The "combat operations log" which Major General Berdov began to keep on arriving in the Chernobyl AES area early in the morning of 26 April has become a kind of diary for him and his many colleagues. a document whose laconic words record the feat of the thousands of MVD workers who were among the first to begin combating the accident.

If you do not see everything for yourself, you can't evaluate the situation correctly, was how G. V. Berdov reasoned; and therefore he did not sit around headquarters but was constantly in the worst trouble spots. Not only sergeants and warrant officers but also

colonels performed checkpoint duty [postovaya sluzhba] in the danger zone. And in those very difficult conditions there was not been a single case of refusal of duty. Ensuring order and security in the danger zone and helping victims were the tasks that MVD workers tackled. People were, of course, alarmed by the announcement of an imminent evacuation. A whole delegation came to the ispolkom. General Berdov was instructed to meet with people and reassure them. Gennadiy Vasilyevich went out to see people dressed in his general's uniform. Tall, gray-haired, and calm, he knew how to find the much needed words about the imminent evacuation of the city.

One thousand buses were already waiting on the outskirts of the nuclear power workers' city. The convoy entered the city at exactly 1400. A bus stopped at every entrance-way. Many people simply had not considered that their absence might be protracted and were traveling light. The militia checked every apartment to ensure that everyone had left the settlement.

"In that situation much depended on the actions of our workers, on their calm and confident behavior," G.V. Berdov opined. "After all, the people were anxious and agitated; therefore we had to show particular restraint, tact, benevolence, and readiness to help." And that is precisely why energetic political education work was carried out among MVD workers in the tense, acute situation that prevailed. Temporary party organizations and party groups were set up in combined detachments and meetings were held. All this work was headed by Militia Major General A.I. Borovik, chief of the Ukrainian MVD political section. The political work was then carried out according to a precise plan embracing the most important questions in those extreme conditions, including party recruitment. This is what Militia Captain Oleg Dmitriyevich wrote in his application: "I want to carry out my official and civic duty as a Communist in eliminating the

after-effects of the accident..." V.A. Kuybin, Yu.G. Vergel, and A.S. Vdovichenko, Communists with long party service, recommended their work colleague.

Approximately 20 applications came in during the first 3 days. All of them, as required by regulations, were immediately examined. As we were informed at the Kiev Gorkom, the decisions of the party meetings held in the power workers' settlement were examined as a priority. For many, work in the extreme conditions at the AES was a supreme test.

There were thousands of vehicles on the roads during the evacuation. But thanks to a large extent to the State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate there was not a single accident or major holdup. The transport militia also remained essentially in charge at the Yanov station situated near the AES. Trains loaded with important national economic freight were there at the time of the accident. Passenger trains, whose locomotive teams were of course unaware of what had happened, were arriving at the station as scheduled. The extremely difficult conditions demanded resolute and urgent measures to clear the station, establish efficient order, and stop traffic. That task was successfully dealt with by workers of the southwest internal affairs administration in charge of transport, headed by Colonel A.I. Shevandin. There were small villages whose inhabitants were removed from danger by militiamen.

The Chernobyl events have severely tested people's character and true moral fiber. Cowards suddenly appeared and new heroes were born. The accident at the AES will serve for us not only as a severe technical lesson but also as a moral lesson.

The difficult duel continues.

#### CHERNOBYL FIRE CHIEF INTERVIEWED IN HOSPITAL

PM121405 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 May 86 Morning Edition p 3

[G. Alimov report under the rubric "By the Laws of Courage": "Fulfilling His Duty: After the Accident at the AES He Was One of the First To Go Into Danger"—first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] In its first reportage from the region of the Chernobyl AES IZVESTIYA reported the resolute, courageous actions of the firemen under the leadership of Major L. Telyatnikov. He is now in Moscow, in Teaching Hospital No 6. The doctors allowed IZVESTIYA's correspondents to see him briefly.

They asked us to change our clothing. They explained: There is no danger to you, but you might harm him. They issued a complete suit of new hospital clothing — from socks and slippers to a respirator. I asked if I could shake hands with my interlocutor. I wanted to shake Leonid Petrovich's hand on behalf of all the readers and thank him for what he and his men did. They gave me permission. But Professor Angelina Konstantinovna Guskova urged me not to ask too many questions.

"You mustn't," she said. "You must understand: It is not easy to live through what happened all over again."

Rules are rules... Doctor Lyudmila Nikolayevna Petrosyan led us to Ward 842. Telyatnikov was having dinner. When he saw us he stood up and smiled. A small man, lean, strong, with an open Russian face.

Then he sat opposite me on the bed, which was made with soldierly neatness. The window in the ward was open, you could smell the spring and the fir trees growing in the hospital yard. I noticed the newspapers on the bed — PRAVDA, IZVESTIYA, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. A color photograph was stuck to the wall below the light switch. Two boys standing arm in arm.



"My sons... I managed to grab the photo and bring it with me. The one on the right, the older, more serious one, is Oleg. This one, the younger, is Mikhail. A cheerful little boy. You see, he's smiling here."

Telyatnikov spoke eagerly about them. The elder is studying in the fifth grade. He will soon take the first exam in his life, in mathematics. Naturally, his father is worried. Oleg is in the third grade, and wants to be a combine operator. Leonid Petrovich sighs:

"I miss them."

His wife Larisa Ivanovna and the children are in Kiev now. He says he has already sent them two letters. He has had no reply yet. He does not know how they are. He fell silent again and seemed to tense up. I still did not have the heart to take him back to that fateful day. I felt I did not want to remind him. Professor Guskova was right. We spoke of how he feels.

"Everything seems normal at the moment. I told my relatives that when I wrote, so that they do not worry for nothing. I have a good appetite, I'm sleeping quite well. When I'm free from medical procedures, I listen to the radio. It's nice that my father and all four of my sisters have come to Moscow now. It's a kind of psychological support group," he jokes. "After 20 May," he said, "I'm expecting my wife and sons: once the lads have finished school."

Leonid graduated from the Sverdlovsk firemen's technical school 15 years ago, and then studied in Moscow, at the USSR MVD Higher Fire Engineering School. Four years ago he was appointed chief of the militarized fire unit for the protection of the Chernobyl AES. He was 31 at the time. He served irreproachably. He was more than once commended by the leadership. He did excellent work during the extinguishing of a peat fire on Prip'yatskiy Sovkhoz in Chernobyl'skiy Rayon. At that time the fire threatened the whole village. The skillful actions of Telyatnikov's subunit helped to save the people's property and the village.

And then 26 April came.

The alarm system connected to the AES went off in the fire unit. The duty crew is always in a state of number one readiness, it set off for the site immediately. It subsequently became clear that it was they, the firemen, who decided the outcome of the affair. Telyatnikov's telephone rang at once. That is the procedure, even though he was on leave and was due to return to work next day.

On the telephone, Telyatnikov recognized the agitated voice of the controller:

"Fire in the machine room! The roof is burning... The crew has gone out..."

He was prepared to run the 6 km to the station on foot, but time, time!

...The car took him there rapidly. Not feeling the ground beneath his feet, he ran toward the machine room, finding time to tell the driver to bring in the other people who were not on duty. From

that moment on he was responsible for everything! As an experienced specialist, he realized that a crew of 15 men could not cope with the fire — reinforcements were needed. ...In the reactor hall, flames were raging on various levels, in at least five places, including the roof. The fire was spreading implacably in the direction of the neighboring reactor and might penetrate the cable conduits which form a network embracing the entire power station. Fires had broken out in the instrument room too. The fire threatened to spread to the machine room and destroy the system for controlling the protection of the entire power station. And that must be prevented! ...Speedy, intelligent decisions were required. The fire must be stopped at all costs in the key directions and must not be allowed to spread. Telyatnikov sent one division to protect the machine room, two others, at the cost of incredible efforts, were holding back the advance of the seething fire toward the neighboring power unit and eliminating the burning in the reactor hall.

In this menacing situation, when the fate of the power station — and not only the power station — was being decided, none of the firemen faltered or gave way.

They all understood clearly and consciously what they were going into — by that time the dosimeter operators had already given the terrible warning — radiation! But there was simply no other way out. They knew what was at stake in their struggle against the fire. They stood firm in the face of trouble and were the first in the firing line.

Telyatnikov climbed up several times to the highest point of the power stations (71 meters up), where the instrument department and the main seat of the fire were located. Exceptionally complex conditions were created here. Part of the roof over the reactor had collapsed, load-bearing structures had warped, and a scorching hot torrent of burning bitumen was surrounding the firemen on all sides. A dense, poisonous smoke reduced visibility and made breathing difficult. People were working under the threat of a collapse at any second or of sudden jets of flame. In this situation it was particularly important to organize efficiently the work of all the sections and to distribute reinforcements correctly as they arrived. Telyatnikov lost track of time as this work went on.

"We did not know how long we had been there. We only knew one thing: We must stay till the end. That was our duty to people."

It has been calculated that the major's subunit was at the station for nearly 3 hours from the moment of the accident. They were taken away at around 0500 hours. By that time the fire was practically eliminated. They had done what was most important: They had gotten the fire under control and beaten down the main seats of the fire without allowing the flames to spread to the station's other power units.

...The time allotted to me had dwindled disastrously. Lyudmila Nikolayevna, the doctor accompanying us, was already pointing to the clock. I asked Leonid Petrovich to say just a few words about the guys in his subunit.

"What can I say? Heroes, real heroes. All of them, without exception."

He particularly mentioned the still very young Lieutenant Vladimir Pravik, chief of the crew. In that critical situation he displayed outstanding courage and was the major's right hand.

It was time to take our leave. Once again I shook the major's hand. He said:

"If you see Pravik, give him my greetings. Find out how he is. Tell him I'm fine..."

Later, we had another conversation with Professor Guskova. I asked about the condition of the patients.

"We are doing everything necessary," Angelina Konstantinovna said. "They are now undergoing additional laboratory and clinical tests. The treatment process is prolonged, it requires time, patience, and expertise. American doctors are advising us on a number of specialized questions. We are counting on an improvement..."

#### PRAVDA REPORTS NATIONWIDE SUPPORT FOR CHERNOBYL

PM121635 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 May 86 First Edition p 6

[Special correspondents B. Gubarev and M. Odinets report: "Battle Continuing; Chernobyl AES: New Stage in the Work"]

[Text] It is our motherland's pain. And it will take time for the wound to heal. Chernobyl...

The name of the small Ukrainian city flew around the entire world in a flash and all honest people in the world heard with sorrow the news of the disaster which had happened there. Its consequences could have been even greater had it not been for the selflessness and heroism of Soviet people who, sometimes sacrificing their own lives and health, rushed to vanquish the nuclear giant which has shown over the last few days how dangerous it is. It was only an accident to one peaceful reactor, but it resulted in a major disaster — what if stockpiles of nuclear weapons were brought into action?! It is terrifying to even think about it...

Things are now slightly easier. Ten days after the accident there was still a threat that it could escalate [rasshiritsya]. When we met with Academician Ye. Velikhov, he told us: "The reactor has been damaged. Its heart is an incandescent core which is, as it were, 'hanging [visit] there.' The reactor is covered from the top with a layer of sand, lead, boron, and clay, and this is an additional strain on the structure. Below, there may be water in the special reservoir... How does incandescent reactor crystal behave? Will it be possible to contain it or will it melt down [uydet v zemlyu]? Nobody in the world has ever been in such a complex situation: It is essential to assess the situation very accurately and not make a single mistake..." The further development of events showed that the right avenue had been chosen for fighting the raging reactor. The water was pumped out from under the reactor, wells were drilled, and a "cooling zone" was created which cooled the reactor. Preparations are under way to bury the reactor.

I.S. Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, noted: "Today it is firmly possible to talk about a new stage in the work to eliminate the consequences of the AES accident. The main danger is over at this stage: However, there will be an enormous amount of work to do in totally decontaminating the station and the adjoining territory." We must not relax under any

circumstances! The elimination of the consequences of the accident is essentially starting now. The reactor is still not safe, there are radioactive substances on the station territory and in the zone. Working with them will require very great care and thoroughness. No forecasts can be made on this matter, but it will take a long time for all the consequences to be eliminated — maybe even months... It would probably be expedient to hold special radiation security "lessons" in the oblast and to explain to the inhabitants of evacuated regions all the features linked with radioactivity. There are enough specialists at Kiev's scientific and educational establishments to discuss the basics of radiation security in laymen's terms.

The Chernobyl disaster has touched all Soviet people. There is an endless flood of telegrams to PRAVDA pledging readiness to help eliminate the AES accident.

"Please inform the Ministry of Power and Electrification that the collective of the team of acid resistance workers from the 'Yuzhnergokhimzashchita' specialized administration engaged in anticorrosion work in building the Rostov AES considers it its duty to participate in the work to eliminate the consequences of the accident. The specialists have experience ranging from 10-18 years. Team leader Sevastyanov, Foreman Kachanov, team members Nikolayev, Kulikov, Mareyev, Parfenov, Sobolev, Shcherbakov, Yakovlev, Ryabukhin, Yeshtokin, Vdovikin, Timofeyev, Sklyarov, and Fedoseyev."

"I wish to do what I can to help in eliminating the Chernobyl AES accident. I am 47. I am deputy chief occupational safety engineer at 'Nizhnevartovskneftedorstroy.' Onuchkin." Telegrams, letters, and money transfers are arriving from all corners of the country... All Soviet people are treating Chernobyl's misfortune as their own.

Many letters are also arriving in Kiev, expressing sympathy and support for the heroic working people at the AES. Many people write to the power station workers, asking them to send their children to the Caucasus, the Kuban, the Volga Region, Moscow,

or Leningrad. They will be received there like the closest and dearest relatives.

It would probably be expedient for the Ministry of Power and Electrification to set up a special "staff" to notify people if they are needed and inform them of the proper place to address in different cases. Work in the zone is specialized and the appropriate skills are necessary — the required specialists are present in adequate numbers. It is, however, clear today that the best assistance to Chernobyl would be for everyone to work more productively and more efficiently at his own work position.

...The *TRIBUNA ENERGETIKA*, house newspaper of the Prip'yat AES, has resumed publication in Ivankovo. The evacuated journalists were cordially welcomed and accommodated by the collective of the Ivankovskiy Rayon newspaper. The first issue of the newspaper published in the new location carried a long article describing the heroism and courage of working people at the Chernobyl AES struggling to eliminate the consequences of the accident at the power unit.

The newspaper narrates how, while its issue was coming off the presses, the editorial office received a phone call from the Obukhovichi Rural Soviet. The staff dealing with the population's evacuation asked that thanks be conveyed to Ye. Us and V. Babenko, residents in Obukhovichi Village, and also to N. Khomenko and A. Musmenko from Stanishovka Village, who have housed five and more persons each. S. Glushchenko even managed to house eight evacuees in his home.

There are very many events happening at and around Chernobyl AES. The entire country is helping the collective of power industry and construction industry workers to eliminate the consequences of the accident. Now there is an urgent need for

drill-operators, excavator drivers, and crane operators there... Without slowing down the pace of building a new line for the capital's metro system, the "Kievmetrostroy" has seconded an integrated Komsomol and youth team from the tunneling section to Chernobyl, led by Communist V. Vilko.

On the Chernobyl road, one of us met a group of bulldozer drivers who had flown in from Urengoy. Vladimir Lakhtin said: "I have with me an entire group of experienced machine operators. But I also know that nine drill-operators have flown here from the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad track. Lads from the Caucasus are also here. The concerns of people in Chernobyl are our common concerns, and we will try to do everything to eliminate the consequences of the accident as soon as possible." Now the Kiev plants are executing in a flash any orders placed by those "advancing on" the No 4 power block. Hero of Socialist Labor P. Shilo, director of the "Tochelektropribor" Plant, told the *PRAVDA* correspondent's office that people in the shops have worked around the clock, not leaving their machine tools until they have completed the devices requested from Chernobyl. The same work enthusiasm was displayed by workers in the "Bolshevik" and "Leninskaya Kuznitsa" Plants. When the people taming the damaged reactor needed concrete, the Zhibi-5 Plant under the "Glavkievgorstroy" was started up at night, and the "Yugozaptransstroy" and "Yugenergomontazh" concrete-making units started work within a matter of hours....

Working people in many Ukrainian enterprises are overfulfilling their targets beneath the slogan "Let Us Help the Chernobyl AES Collective!" We had an opportunity to talk with Pensioner Lyubov Aleksandrovna Vilenskaya, who decided to transfer R200 from her modest savings to the fund for assistance to Prip'yat. The bank is transferring this money to the credit of Account No 904.

## LOMEYKO CONDEMNS WEST'S RESTRICTIONS ON FOOD IMPORTS

### 'Discriminatory Measures'

LD121500 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1412 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 12 May (TASS) — At a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists held today in the Press Center of the USSR Foreign Ministry, the discriminatory measures announced by Western countries with respect to the import of certain food products from socialist states were condemned. The prohibitions and embargoes, which the Western powers introduce from time to time, said Vladimir Lomeyko, chief of the USSR Foreign Minister Press Department, have already become a constant weapon to exert pressure. This new action does not constitute an exception. It is a surprising fact that certain Western powers are attempting to make political capital out of the accident which has taken place. First they whip up hysteria concerning the Chernobyl AES and then they make use of it to introduce discriminatory measures. These actions are completely groundless. The consultative conference of the World Health

Organization which took place the other day with the participation of a large group of authoritative specialists from many countries of Western and Eastern Europe adopted a document in which the complete groundlessness of the assertions put forward to justify the discriminatory measures is stressed. The main conclusion of this document is that at the present time the radiation situation poses no danger at all for the population of Europe. From the point of view of health, these restrictions on the importation of food products are groundless.

The head of the Foreign Ministry Press Department exposed the underlying cause for the sensational hysteria which is being whipped up by some press organs in the west. First, they complained about the lack of information, and at the same time ignored the information they were receiving on the accident. The

accident and people's misfortune has been turned into a sensation, the scale of the accident has been grossly exaggerated. As an example, he showed a copy of the *NEW YORK POST* of 2 May, where the entire front page is occupied by the headline: "Mass Grave; 15,000 People Buried in a Nuclear Pit."

Western correspondents would be of much better service to the cause of peace and mutual understanding between peoples if they

were just as persistent in urging the U.S. Administration for an answer about why it continues nuclear tests in Nevada. The accident in Chernobyl is a mishap, but blasts in Nevada are a conscious policy of poisoning our planet, which is being conducted in order to develop new death-dealing varieties of nuclear armaments. This is pushing humanity toward a nuclear catastrophe.

#### More on Lomeyko Criticism

AU121515 Paris AFP in English 1458 GMT 12 May 86

[Excerpts] Moscow, May 12 (AFP) — Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Vladimir Lomeyko Monday denounced an EEC ban on imports of East bloc countries' foodstuffs as "unjustified and without foundation." Mr. Lomeyko said the ban was aimed at applying "political pressure on the socialist countries."

Speaking at a press conference, Mr. Lomeyko said that the "uproar" over Chernobyl had led to an "uncontrolled psychosis in Western public opinion, which has been the pretext for discriminatory measures" against the East bloc countries. "In some countries, the hysteria borders on an anti-Soviet psychosis," he said.

When asked why the Soviet Union had been so slow in disclosing information about the accident, Mr. Lomeyko said that Moscow had not immediately recognized "either the nature, or the scope" of the accident because, he said, "nothing of the kind had ever happened before."

"The Soviet Union did not deliberately seek to hide the truth," he said, but it wanted to be sure its information was "verified, exact and clear" before communicating it to other countries.

Mr. Lomeyko, who was in the United States at the time of the accident, said that Americans, "on the one hand complain about the absence of information, and on the other, they ignored what they were told" in order to "immediately infer that a country that hides the truth cannot be trusted." He called this attitude "intolerable, amoral and dangerous."

He said the situation around Chernobyl was "stabilizing and improving every day."

Everything is interlinked in a small world. Political lessons are being drawn from a technical disaster.

In an unexpected way, Chernobyl confirmed the vitally important need for a new political thinking in international life in the nuclear age. When people talk about that kind of thinking they mean primarily a new overall approach to the madness of the nuclear arms race, which does not increase its participants' security but instead reduces it because you cannot achieve true security for yourself alone to the detriment of others. The Chernobyl disaster seems to have extended and, at the same time, given concrete form to the sphere of practical application of the new thinking.

I would like to cite in some detail the conversation between a West Berlin radio correspondent and FRG Foreign Minister Genscher.

The correspondent said: "Suddenly every citizen in the FRG has noticed how small Europe is and how close Kiev actually is in this instance." Genscher replied: "The whole world has become smaller as a result of technical progress. Consequently, we have begun to depend more on each other." The correspondent continued his line of reasoning: "Perhaps the realization of how small the world is and how close Kiev is to the FRG will help those politicians discussing security questions at the various talks; in other words, there will be consequences for security policy, too." Genscher replied: "That is probably so. This event will probably have those consequences. I believe that once again the fact has clearly been shown that in this shrinking world mankind's survival can only be guaranteed by collective decisions, that is to say that collective decisions are the only possible ones to ensure that everybody does not seek security for themselves and that there is a joint search for security in the sphere of the protection of the natural foundations of life, security against those threats contained in the new forms of technology alongside the great potential, and security of course on the military level, the level of disarmament, arms control, and confidence-building measures." It is surely possible to agree with every word of that argument.

The new political thinking in a shrinking and interdependent world requires at the very least greater East-West understanding. Understanding is impossible without a common language. This does not mean English, French, or Russian, of course, but the language of international political contact. It must be comprehensible to the other side, take account of the nature of the other society, and perhaps take account of a different attitude to information existing in the other social psychology, even a different speed of dissemination of that information. Chernobyl raised with a new acuteness the question of seeking a common language of cooperation between the two different societies — socialist and capitalist. It must be a joint search and must presuppose restraint, great flexibility, and reciprocal compromises. We are ready for such a search and confirmed that readiness from the platform of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Of course, this line of reasoning does not apply to inveterate anti-Sovietists working, as it were, in automatic mode. You cannot find a common language with them. They do not have a language but a poisonous sting and this has been demonstrated

often recently. They went to particular pains across the ocean to disseminate frightening rumors and fabrications, using them to fill every available space. "A human tragedy should not be turned into a political game," British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe stated the other day. But that is precisely what the various malefactors have done who, in connection with the accident at the Chernobyl AES, have undertaken yet another mass attack on the Soviet peace initiatives, particularly when trying to instill doubts regarding our plan to rid the world of nuclear weapons by the end of the 20th century.

It is to the credit of the world community and also of official circles in the West that there were more people who sympathized, showed understanding, expressed a readiness to help, and who found the right moral and political measure in judging what had happened. It is with them that the difficult search for a common language must be continued, even making use of such experience as Chernobyl. It would have been better had it not existed; but now that it does, this experience will give all countries another opportunity to learn.

#### KONDRASHOV ON ANTI-SOVIET TREATMENT OF CHERNOBYL

PM121010 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 May 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Political observer Stanislav Kondrashov article: "Thinking About Chernobyl"]

[Text] In the past when fate took an unexpected turn our forefathers used to say: Everything is at the mercy of God. Without getting involved again in the argument about God, let us set out the evident truth of our time that everything is now at the mercy of the atom. And that applies to all mankind and all life on earth.

Whether the atom is used for military or peaceful purposes. We have been reminded about that from time to time by accidents in the United States, Britain, and other countries. Another tragic reminder was provided by the accident at the Chernobyl AES, which suddenly entered our life — and not only ours — and world politics.

For almost 2 weeks Chernobyl has been featured in newspapers and on the "Vremya" TV program. It occupies no less important a place in our thoughts and feelings. This accident, this calamity occurred in our land. Our land is vast; and, of course, the nearer someone is to the scene of the event, the more keen and involved is his experience of what happened. But we are all children of one country; and no matter how many hundreds or thousands of kilometers separate us from Chernobyl, in our thoughts we are beside the people stricken by misfortune and with our fellow-countrymen who have had to hurriedly leave their houses and their homes, fleeing the threat of radiation. We think about their changed lives and their anxieties — they cannot fail to be alarmed, even if they are now being comforted by the concern and warmth of sympathy in their new locations.

The TV screens have shown us just a small part of the scenes which they will remember all their lives. Pictures taken from helicopters show the deserted settlement around the AES, the bright new apartment blocks, the straight and empty streets. Sensing the meaning of this picture as people of the nuclear age, we felt the unseen, silent, and awesome presence of increased radioactivity. So this is what it is like, we thought as we watched.

Perhaps it looks like that, perhaps not; but what is clear is that this monstrous force is kept under protective casings which keep the working peaceful atom in check; but the power concealed in

stockpiles of nuclear warheads, designed to destroy and kill, is incomparably more terrible. Everyone is at the mercy of the atom, having awakened, curbed, and, it would seem, entirely tamed it. But who guaranteed its absolute obedience?

All these questions and thoughts concern us, casting their shadow on the blossoming of spring, the May Day celebrations, and the approaching Victory Day.

We feel fraternal sympathy with the victims, a unity of kinship with those forced to leave their homes. We pay tribute to the courage of those who in dangerous conditions are eliminating the after-effects of the accident and are extinguishing the smoldering remains of this conflagration. There are situations when doing your duty is tantamount to performing an exploit. That is the case with the people who remained at Chernobyl AES.

You cannot counter panic with thoughtless or careless bravado. This is no place for those two opposites.

We are not the only ones thinking about Chernobyl. This word, until recently unknown to most people in our country, is now on the whole world's lips. On such occasions you see once again how small the world is. In the modern poet's metaphor, "the world dangles in a string bag of latitudes and longitudes" containing almost 5 billion people gripped with fear at the threat of nuclear war to which has suddenly been added the danger of radiation from the Chernobyl atom. There is much sincere sympathy and understanding in the world now for those who have the ability to put themselves in others' shoes. People are casting plenty of wary looks at the sky and their surroundings — radioactivity needs no visa and is no respecter of national frontiers. Immediately panic-mongers turned up, who set about poisoning the atmosphere with the radiation of distrust of the Soviet Union; their initial offensive was halted and turned back by the force of facts, particularly those cited at the press conference in Moscow. The radiation of distrust is also subsiding to a certain extent, as is the radiation in the atmosphere. As various countries are reporting, the radiation presents no threat to people's health and even less to their lives.

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## IZVESTIYA ON WORK TO SEAL STRICKEN REACTOR SITE

PM131637 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 May 86 Morning Edition p 3

[Special correspondent A. Illesh report: "Level of Intensity; IZVESTIYA Special Correspondent Reports From the Chernobyl AES Region"]

[Text] Kiev — The words "radiation level" appear often in reports from the accident region. This indicator determines the degree of danger associated with working in the zone. Today I want to talk about another level — the intensity felt by people eliminating the consequences of the 26 April accident.

It is busy alongside the building bearing the plaque "Chernobyl Ukrainian Communist Party Raykom" now housing the government commission headquarters. It would seem that the "uniform" of special suits, white caps, and respirators around most people's necks would bring people down to the same level and make them similar. Just try and recognize someone you know! But L.A. Ilin, vice president of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, is immediately distinguishable by his gestures, smiles, and readiness to engage in detailed conversation. The latest conference is over and the specialists are free for a short time and have gone outside.

"Here comes a hero," the chairman of the radiation defense commission said. "Let me introduce you to B.V. Gidaspov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences." "Don't exaggerate," the Leningrader and director of the State Institute of Applied Chemistry tried to "defend himself." "But to be serious, there have been considerable successes in our work," the scientist said. "We are working to decontaminate the AES site, the station itself, the buildings, and the soil. We are doing everything to ensure that people can return as soon as possible even to what are currently the most dangerous places.

"At the first stage," Boris Veniaminovich continued, "we are concentrating our main efforts on particularly contaminated areas: the reactor and everything alongside and around it. You know, people are mobilized not only physically but intellectually in a difficult situation. All their creative potential is geared to resolving a single task. That is clearly shown by the joint work by scientists from various 'departments.'" "At this most difficult time," V.A. Masol, chairman of the Ukrainian Gosplan, joined in the conversation, "all departmental obstacles and barriers are really being broken down. Here in Chernobyl decisions are being made quickly without any superfluous paper. The result of cooperation among 'informal groups,'" he greeted some people — a corresponding member, a general, and an engineer — exiting the building, "is extremely effective." "We started with the small things," Gidaspov continues, "and now, having tested our methods in the accident situation that emerged here in Chernobyl, we are covering 150-200 square meters a day with special decontaminating film. It is now also clear how we should proceed and what we should do." "The scientists' help and their contribution to the common cause is hard to overestimate," was how I.S. Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, started our conversation. His study is situated here on the second floor of the headquarters. "Later on I will talk about the work of the chemical workers. But to start with — other

services. Have you noticed the number of vehicles and equipment crossing the 30 km zone?" "Of course. There are considerably fewer of them, in my opinion." "But the amount of loads reaching the AES site has sharply increased. How is that? By banning contaminated transportation from leaving the 'circle' we were pursuing the most important goal of minimizing the possible spread — on tires or truck bodies — of even low-level radioactivity. To that end three transshipment bases were created by the exits, where everything we needed was unloaded from 'clean' transportation. And loads intended for the site are unloaded onto internal transportation. There is a whole chain of transport at work." Ivan Stepanovich drew my attention to the highly detailed wall map. "Look," he pointed, "Here you can see yet another 'circle' around the 30-km zone ring. It is bigger than the first and, so to speak, shows the limits of our territory and the adjoining total radioactivity security territory. So it is here, on the edge of the 'big circle,' that the stores have been organized. We do not need to send vehicles on long trips, everything is at hand. Furthermore, quite a large railroad siding has been opened. This is an advantage both because of the volume of shipments and because it is considerably simpler to decontaminate rail cars in comparison with motor vehicles. Unlike the ribbed rubber of tires, their metal parts 'clean' more reliably and quickly. River transport has also been included in the work.

"You promised to tell us about the chemical specialists...." "As the scale of accident management work unfolded, there arose the problem of swiftly decontaminating the site. Otherwise it was impossible to work; the risk was high. Let me note by the way that all the strictest norms in terms of the length of time spent in the zone and the workload of people stationed there are being adhered to. So, the time of the chemical specialists came. As you already know, they are spreading a composite film which tightly covers the surface. After that, the radioactive dust and particles cannot penetrate into the soil or water.

"Altogether, the experimental work by scientists and the discoveries they have already made here, in the AES region, are considerable," I.S. Silayev went on. "Here is a graphic example. Through its representatives a Swedish firm offered us its services in delivering decontamination chemicals. They asked 18.5 dollars per kg. Today we have succeeded in organizing our own production of a similar liquid. And production is on the scale of 30 metric tons per day. It is easy to calculate how much currency has been saved. And the work progresses incomparably faster. Just imagine, though, the efforts that were demanded by this work of everyone who took part in it! The actual pace at which dangerous areas are being covered is 300,000 square meters every 24 hours. And we started at some 10,000 square meters...." It emerged that B.V. Gidaspov had inadvertently supplied the correspondent with outdated figures. Indeed, the pace of work is so fast that you cannot always keep up with it.

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So there it is, the level of exertion! "We must under no circumstances flatter ourselves or exaggerate the achievements," I.S. Silayev emphasized. "Tomorrow, or in a week's time, everyone will have to do even more work, and everyone will have to make even greater efforts to carry it out." "What additional 'isolation' methods are being used at the AES?" "A method for pouring liquid glass has been developed. It is extremely promising for application on the roofs of buildings and installations: There is no way water can wash off such a covering." "There have been many occasions to hear fears being expressed, fears caused by water. What I have in mind is rainfall...." "The sealing of the effluent drainage system was completed 13 May. Thus we can completely rule out the flow of rainwater from the station to Pripyat." "From your office window one can clearly see helicopters flying toward the station one after the other. What are the Mi-8's crews engaged on now?" "They are carrying lead pellets on their carrier arms and dropping them on the target. The task is to block off completely all the openings through which the emission of radioactivity in the atmosphere is even only theoretically possible. Instrument readings indicate that emission levels are systematically dropping." "Ivan Stepanovich, a few words about the helicopter pilots' contribution...." "Here are the figures: Today they dropped 70 metric tons of lead pellets. Out of 66 missions, 58 resulted in the load being dropped right on target." The conversation turned to immediate plans.

"We have embarked on the most complex underground work. We are preparing to sink a shaft and will place a strong 'cushion'

beneath the reactor. One of the most important tasks now is to get underneath the reactor and start pumping liquid nitrogen so as to create yet another tight safety layer there. This is being tackled, in particular, by specialists from the USSR Ministry of Transport Construction. Let me repeat that there are very many jobs to be done, including some most important and urgent ones." "IZVESTIYA's readers are asking about the ultimate appearance of the damaged No. 4 power unit at the AES." "The specialists have nicknamed their work the building of a 'sarcophagus.' Let us not simplify matters, though: It is not just a question of covering the reactor in concrete, encasing it completely — and that is all. This will not be just a 'sarcophagus,' but a most complex engineering structure, fully controlling its internal heat and releasing any excess." The time for talking came to an end. Moscow was on the line to Chernobyl, to the headquarters. I also had to hurry: Daylight — flying time — was running out. I returned to Kiev by helicopter. The day had seemed strenuous to the crew, just like to the scientists, engineers, departmental leaders, and everyone else who had been on duty at the AES area. An ordinary damage repair day — day 17.... The flight engineer moved the lead shield which is used when flying in the reactor area into a corner of the cargo bay, collected the lead aprons, and slammed the door.

A thunderstorm was raging on the approach to Kiev. It was the first thunderstorm this May.

## MOSCOW DESCRIBES EVENTS IMMEDIATELY AFTER ACCIDENT

LD131943 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 13 May 86

[Dispatch from Kiev by correspondent Vladimir Zhukovskiy; from the "Yunost" program]

[Excerpt] The events at the Chernobyl AES have moved all Soviet people, not only because of what happened but also because of the courage shown and being shown in the disaster area by those whose lot it was to toil there; to toil and to struggle.

To toil and to struggle — this could well be the headline for the despatch we have just received on the telephone from Vladimir Zhukovskiy, our correspondent:

The Kiev region, the heart of the Ukraine — is beautiful now. The chestnut trees blossomed early, the lilac is fragrant, the acacia is coming out. Looking at nature's rites of spring, the calamity that suddenly struck the Chernobyl AES stands out in bolder relief.

Yunost correspondents were given an opportunity to visit the accident zone. We met with dozens of people, witnesses of the tragedy that took place in the town of the atomic power industry workers on 26 April at 0123 hours. We visited, as it were, the very outskirts of the zone itself. A real battle between people and

the forces of nature has now been going on for more than 2 weeks at the edges of this zone. This is a clash that is being waged in accordance with plans, based on calculations by major scientists and experts, among whom are Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Academician Velikhov, vice president of the country's Academy of Sciences, Academician Legasov and others, it is a battle which finds its embodiment in the courage of people of whom — I am confident — we shall yet tell you.

One and one-half hours after what happened, Militia Major General Berdov, deputy minister of internal affairs of the Ukrainian SSR, responding to an emergency telephone call, arrived at the scene of the accident. He understood that a battle was beginning. It was then that he ordered that a log of battle operations be instituted, not unlike a log onboard a warship, and that everything that was happening at the AES and in the power workers' town be entered in it in strict consecutive order.

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We have seen this log, with entries done in different handwriting. Later on this entry appeared in the log: The radiation has started. Neither General Berdov, nor hundreds of people at their work posts know about it at that time, and speaking frankly, nor did they think about it: they were saving their comrades and saving the station.

Neither these people, nor members of the government commission who arrived here several hours later, nor the best Soviet scientists could at that time know the causes of the accident and its consequences. Time was needed to understand what happened.

Several hours later, the situation at the station was under control. The operations staff, attached to the party gorkom and gorispolkom, issued the instruction to evacuate the inhabitants of the atomic power workers' settlement. Thousands of militia functionaries began this most difficult operation. In all, 3 hours were needed for it.

This is what Militia Captain Oleg Kazakov, chief officer in charge of operations, wrote in his report: I wish to perform my service and civic duty in eliminating the onsequences of the accident at the Chernobyl AES like a communist. On 29 April, before his relief at the duty post protecting the settlement of Pripyat was due to arrive, (Vladimir Pashko), expert criminologist, turned to the secretary of the party organization and notified him of his wish, as he put it, to be together with the communists at this time in the foremost ranks, performing the most crucial tasks.

During the first 3 days, civilian militia employees sent about 20 of such declarations. It became necessary to close off the source of danger, to block it off, deluge it, and seal it off. This could only be done from the air — and the aviators' turn came. Courageous helicopter crews carried out hundreds of flights and, in incredibly difficult conditions the core of the fourth unit was sealed off by means of an enormous stopper, composed of sand and other materials, weighing in excess of 5,000 metric tons. And all this was dropped from helicopters. Dozens of helicopter pilots showed miracles of courage in this clash. Among them are: (Yakovlev), (Serebryakov), (Voytko), and (Pyshkovskiy). Military helicopters overfly the station several times a day even now.

Medical personnel joined the struggle to overcome the consequences of the accident right from the very first days of the Chernobyl disaster. The Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Health was among the first to receive the AES disaster alarm. Immediately, measures were taken to give medical aid to those affected and to check on the state of the environment. Not even an hour had passed and ambulances from Kiev and other towns were on their way speeding toward Chernobyl. Leading specialists from the Republican Ministry of Health Protection left for the accident zone.

More than 1,300 doctors, nurses, laboratory assistants, radiation monitoring personnel, 240 ambulances — this medical assault team is currently in action in the region of the Chernobyl AES.

Leading specialists from Moscow and Leningrad have arrived in Kiev for consultations and to help. Medical establishments in Kiev city and oblast have at their disposal all that is necessary to ensure medical examination and the needed treatment.

Jointly with other specialists, the medical personnel took under its control the state of the environment and the quality of food products. Almost half of the patients who found themselves in hospitals following the accident at the AES have now been discharged. Following careful examination and necessary treatment they are ready to go to work.

The situation in Pripyat, Chernobyl, and Kiev is normal. People are not only struggling with the formidable forces of the atom; they are also calmly working, resting, and marking holidays.

The red flag, this invariable companion of our holidays, was, just like everywhere else in the country on 9 May, the Day of Victory, hoisted on the building of the Chernobyl AES. It was hoisted by those who are on duty today. One can justly call it battle duty.

Yes, things are difficult now. work is underway, titanic, exhausting work — but these people, who have been through hard tests, who accomplish feats every minute, are already the winners.



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IZVESTIYA CITES SILAYEV; 'DISASTER' DANGER NOW PAST

PML21314 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 May 86 Morning Edition p 3

[Special correspondent Andrey Illesh report: "Days of Concern and Alarm; IZVESTIYA Special Correspondent Reports From the Chernobyl AES Region"]

[Text] Kiev, 10 May — The State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate Administration official raised his stick and our editorial vehicle braked at the checkpoint on the highway leading to Kiev. There were trucks, refrigerated vehicles, and "Volgas" in the convoy alongside us... It is understandable: Giant cities have large traffic flows. Produce, industrial goods, and everything needed for Kiev's plants and factories are brought here. The echo of the Chernobyl accident should not hamper the businesslike rhythm of the life of the Ukrainian capital.

Our turn arrives. We drive up slowly to the specialists who are carrying out dosage checks of the vehicles and passengers. We get out of the car. The wheels and bodies of our "Zhigulis" do not cause "clicks" on examination and the instruments show that there is no radiation "contamination." But we too are examined. Primarily our footwear.

"It doesn't matter where you've been walking," smiled N. Psurtsev, chief of the oblast State Motor Vehicle Inspection Administration's second division, who was standing alongside and had just checked our documents.

"I've been reading your reports in *IZVESTIYA*," he said. But when we inquired about his work he replied: "I have to 'disappoint' you — there are no sensations in my sector. Transportation into Kiev is normal. But that doesn't mean we can give up. The situation calls for special vigilance." Own correspondent N. Baklanov, who has already filled more than one notebook, stepped on the gas. The straight road into Zhitomir receded into the distance.

In Makarovskiy Rayon, which is on the right-hand side of the road, intensive and doubly busy life is currently under way, as, incidentally, must be the case in other places. Evacuees from the 30-km zone have arrived and are being housed here.

"You can gauge the complexity of the situation just by the fact that our bakery has now doubled output — it's producing 24 metric tons of output per day," I. Kozhukhovskiy, chairman of Makarovskiy Rayispolkom, said. "Our neighbors' schedule has also gotten tighter. We have to foresee thousands of things, large and small, and manage to do everything — it is a question of people who have left their homes and have sharply changed the situation..." Everything necessary is being done. Here is the certificate given to our correspondent A. Dolenko by N. Stepanenko, first deputy chairman of Kiev Oblispolkom: "The evacuees — and there are currently almost 92,000 of them — have already been given free financial assistance. Some 2,000 sets of clothing, 1,500 sewn and 4,000 woolen articles — in all, goods worth R150,000 — have been issued free to the needy by the Kiev Oblispolkom Population Services Administration." And here are a few more figures which clearly illustrate both the prevailing situation and the way in which the various ministries

and departments are operating in this situation. As already reported in the press, trading organizations have been authorized to let evacuees have goods on credit without a down payment. For example, during the first week after the accident consumer cooperative stores alone "sold" R16,000 worth of goods to be paid for later. They helped the evacuees out with bedding, of which 16,400 sets were issued. Some people needed furniture. That, too, was supplied: 3,800 beds and folding beds, 3,500 mattresses, R62,000 worth of kitchen utensils, and 300 gas stoves complete with gas cylinders — all this is already being used by the settlers. The circumstances in which they found themselves made it necessary to pay particular attention to hygiene and cleanliness. They have been issued 8.5 million metric tons of detergents. In addition, consumer cooperatives have dispatched mobile stores to Poleskiy, Ivankovskiy, Borodyanskiy, and Makarovskiy Rayons.

The state is providing mothers with children with places at health centers, rest homes, and sanatoria free of charge, and Pioneer camps are also being used for this purpose. These facilities now accommodate more than 2,000 people...

But let us return to Makarov. The day we were there another group of people evacuated from the zone was being billeted. The rate is two settlers per household. Back in the rayispolkom we studied attentively the questionnaires specially printed for this purpose during the first days after the accident. Everything is taken into consideration on these questionnaires, which are filled in by the new arrivals: age, sex, former address, occupation, number of children... This kind of strict "bookkeeping" is essential. It is one of the levers which makes it possible eliminate the "stresses" which naturally occur in the conditions of an emergency evacuation. And in fact the order that reigns here is amazing. While we were there, the last paragraph of this special questionnaire was being filled in, stating where the evacuee was being billeted.

The party raykom and rayispolkom have set up a special center, V. Kostroma, first secretary of the Makarovskiy Ukrainian Communist Party Raykom, told us. It operates virtually around the clock. Every 24 hours its leaders are replaced; otherwise people could not cope. And it is important not just to cope, but to work well and efficiently! What is not done at the beginning will be most difficult to put right later. Everyone understands that the people who are arriving here are coming from a special area. Their concerns are most important. But we must not forget our own tasks either, spring will not wait. And the fall harvest will have to feed many more people than usual.

The tactics of soviet and party bodies' current work are to tackle the most prosaic but not necessarily the least important tasks. For example, 17,446 head of livestock came into Makarovskiy Rayon with the evacuees. The livestock have been housed at nine

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local kolkhozes. Yet they have to be not only milked but fed as well. So the soviet and party bodies are racking their brains wondering how to provide enough feed for the grown-up animals tomorrow...

Emergency construction of temporary cattle and sheep pens has begun. Existing ones are being overhauled. The new arrivals can be of great assistance here: There have never been spare hands in the countryside. New teams are being organized to do this work. Machine operator is hurrying to join up with machine operator, joiner with joiner, and milkmaid with milkmaid. The billeting of the new arrivals was cunningly organized: Chairmen were placed with kolkhoz chairmen, team leader was invited to live with team leader. So they will be able to agree quickly at home on the work they will be doing together. This means the work gets started earlier. And the job is already being done. The new arrivals are providing extra shifts at two local plants.

"Yes, we have commenced operations nearly everywhere," I. Kozhukhovskiy remarked. "We now have two farms, as it were, in every farm. Where space permits, we have sent tractors into the fields with a view to obtaining more feed. We are sowing extra corn and grass..."

What an effect visiting the "enlarged" villages had on us. Psychologically many of the new arrivals are not yet ready to settle down properly. Potatoes are being issued for planting — it is not too late to get started. But not everyone is in a hurry to set up his own truck garden.

"You are right," the raykom secretary confirmed. "The job is only half done so far. And paradoxical though it may seem, it is the easy part. The ordinary, peasant life, albeit a very busy life for everyone, lies ahead. And problems will crop up which we should be thinking about right now. Even welcome guests get to be a burden sometimes. It is a well-known fact: Two women in the kitchen spells trouble..."

Kostroma is right: Tomorrow's preoccupations and concerns are already looming large. The way everything connected with the evacuation was efficiently handled (for example, full bulletins on the arrival of evacuees were issued hourly) is reassuring. It makes one believe that they will also cope with the new difficulties.

Every morning at exactly 0900 the experts give their verdict at the Kiev Gorispolkom: The radiation level in the city today is such-and-such, the amount of drinking water is such-and-such.

The city leaders are keeping representatives of scientific research institutes current with the Chernobyl AES accident situation. The most up-to-date scientific research institute equipment has now been switched from academic use to the area of the everyday needs of people in the city and the oblast.

It is not for nothing that we return to this in our reportage. Despite the fact that materials on atmospheric pollution have already been published, many *IZVESTIYA* readers are still concerned about the situation in the city. In short, it is a normal, working situation. Here is what specialists think about this.

"To speak of the trend," Professor M. Shandala told our correspondent S. Tsikora, "according to our graphs, the background

radiation in Kiev will return to normal somewhere around 19 May. Of course, it is still higher than normal today, but it does not represent a danger to people." Let us "open" the reference book. Radiation (or emission) has been inherent on our planet from time immemorial, since before man appeared on it. Therefore, every one of us feels its influence on himself throughout his life. Naturally, this influence does not do us any harm. An increased influence is a terrible enemy. The principle for assessing what is and what is not dangerous is the total radiation dose "absorbed" by a person in a year.

"The following norms for radiation safety are in effect in the USSR," the scientist continued. "For professionals working with radioactive substances the permitted annual dose is 5 roentgens. For those who do not work with such substances but live close to where they are produced, the dose is reduced tenfold and is equal to 0.5 roentgen a year. This applies to ordinary working and living conditions. In emergency situations — and they are always short-lived — different safety norms apply. But even these do not in any case go beyond doses which threaten people with any serious ailments — radiation sickness, for example.

"I will illustrate these points with reference to the recent situation in Kiev," the professor said. "The entire city has now been switched to the emergency situation normatives, and the permitted radiation dose [planka' radiatsionnoy nagruzki] has been raised to 10 roentgens a year. So: Given the present level of radiation in the city, to obtain that dose every inhabitant of Kiev would have to be irradiated continuously for 2,000 days, that is, for more than 5 years! This is why all specialists claim with one voice that the present level of radiation in the city, even though it exceeds the normal background radiation, poses no threat to people's health." Of course, painstaking preventive measures are needed. This means that it is necessary to observe hygiene, prevent the buildup of dust indoors, wipe it away with a wet cloth, limit the time young children spend out of doors.... Announcements of this kind have now been carried on local television, and doctors are writing articles in the press.

The city of Chernobyl, 10 May. The AES is 18 km away. An offensive sets out from here with the purpose of neutralizing the center of radiation. And this is what has happened! I.S. Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers: "Today it is possible to speak firmly of a new stage in the work on liquidating the aftermath of the accident. The main danger has been removed, and it is possible to work calmly. The possibility of a disaster, about which Western mass media have been writing a great deal, is now ruled out. But, naturally, this does not mean that we can curtail all our activity. Great work lies ahead. One of the chief tasks is to carry out the total decontamination of the station and the adjacent locality."

Academician Ye.p. Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences: "Indeed, theoretically until today there existed the possibility of a disaster — a large quantity of fuel and reactor graphite was in an incandescent state. This is not the case now. As already stated, specialists are faced with a very difficult task. They will set about decontaminating and encapsulating all radioactive substances. This will in turn guarantee against their getting into subsoil waters. But, for the time being, special work

is being carried out inside the block under very difficult conditions of high radioactivity. Construction workers are doing a great deal now. They are freezing the soil and putting down a large quantity of concrete. The purpose of the actions is to 'bury' the damaged reactor."

#### IZVESTIYA CITES OFFICIAL ON CLEANUP TECHNIQUES

WA131300 [Editorial Report] Moscow *IZVESTIYA* in Russian on 13 May 1986 in its Morning Edition prints at the bottom of page 3 a TASS photograph, 7.5 by 5.5 inches, of the Chernobyl AES site, a large arrow apparently indicating the area of damage. The following unattributed commentary is printed beneath the photograph: "At *IZVESTIYA*'s request the photograph is commented on by chief engineer B. Prushinskiy, first deputy chief of the "Soyuzatomenergo" All-Union Production Association, who has just returned from Chernobyl: "The power station's fourth unit, where the accident occurred, is in the center of the shot. The arrow points to the opening in the roof of the nuclear reactor. Sand, dolomite, lead, and other protective materials have been dropped from helicopters through it and into the building to reduce the radioactive discharge. Materials have now ceased to be dropped. It is now planned to enclose the damaged unit in a thick concrete casing. All the spaces beneath the unit will also be packed with concrete in order to completely isolate it from the soil. A special cooling system will also be built to prevent the temperature from rising inside the casing as a result of natural radioactive decay.

"The elongated section behind the fourth unit is the engine room, serving all the units. Next to the fourth, left of it, is the third unit. As you can see, it is completely undamaged. Further left toward the engine room is the second unit, only partly visible, and beyond that is the first unit, not on the picture. In the foreground you can see the liquid and solid waste storage facility and, next to the second unit, further toward us, the building housing laboratories and amenities. In the top right-hand corner of the photograph are the pylons for the high-voltage switchgear lines.

"Decontamination operations are currently being carried out at the station site. The outer surfaces of the buildings, starting with the roofs, are being washed, the waste water being directed into special channels and thence into decontamination installations. Similar operations will also be conducted in the settlement near the station. The topsoil is being removed in the danger zone, and the whole area will be concreted over. When this work has finished the Chernobyl AES will be operational again."

#### SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA REPORTS ON CHERNOBYL CLEANUP

PM131608 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 14 May 86 First Edition page not given

[Report by TASS correspondents V. Zhukovskiy, V. Itkin, and L. Chernenko under the rubric "TASS Correspondents Report From Chernobyl Specially for SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA": "The Headquarters Acts"]

[Text] Kiev Oblast — The helicopter came straight in to land, without taking aim. A familiar spot. It has taken off many times from here, close to Chernobyl, and set course for the AES. There have been crew changes, but the machine has worked faultlessly, obediently fulfilling the will of courageous people. It was in such an "experienced" helicopter that we arrived at Chernobyl, or, as people here say, at the "zone." You can get there only with special passes. It is just over 15 km in a straight line from Chernobyl to the station. TASS special correspondents and a Central Television team were permitted to view the city and attend a session of the government commission.

Chernobyl is beautiful: graceful streets, fresh greenery, flower beds. And clean. Dozens of sprinkler machines are continuously

washing and swabbing — this word suggests itself — its roads, streets, and squares. Not a speck of dirt or dust. In the situation which has taken shape here now, after the accident, it is precisely dust that represents one of the chief dangers.

The headquarters — the government commission — imparts the rhythm, pace, and mood to everything that happens here. It is possible to say without exaggeration that the volume of work is huge. In addition to very complex technical problems, it is necessary to solve questions associated with the human factor — and solve them without the right to make a mistake. Communications are operating at full capacity. Moscow, Kiev, the regions which have taken evacuees, and the headquarters, sited at the nuclear station itself, keep in constant contact.

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"I can tell you," I.S. Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, told journalists, "that at this session we reached the conclusion that the chief, basic danger has been removed. The disaster at Chernobyl forecast by certain Western newspapers will not happen. Today we have the right to speak firmly of a new stage in the work to liquidate the aftermath of the accident. It is possible to act calmly. But this, of course, does not mean that the time has come to cut back all our activity. Great work lies ahead. One of the chief tasks is to carry out the full decontamination of the station and the adjacent locality." The headquarters is drawing up the strategy and the tactics of the struggle aimed at eliminating the aftermath of the accident, very important decisions are being adopted, and intense collective work is being done, in which prominent leaders and eminent specialists and scientists are participating. They include Ye.P. Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The academician called today a turning point.

"Hitherto a large quantity of fuel and reactor graphite had been in an incandescent state," he pointed out. "Of course, this was of concern. The temperature has now fallen, and a new stage of the struggle lies ahead. As already stated, specialists are faced with carrying out a difficult new task. They will set about decontaminating and encapsulating all radioactive substances.

"It is necessary to carry out a whole series of measurements and investigations and determine the most polluted places. All this is being done under exceptionally difficult conditions. Radioactivity remains high within the reactor unit. But the work there must not be suspended. It is being carried out. The foundations beneath the reactor are being additionally strengthened. Construction workers are putting concrete under it."

"In certain places it was necessary to freeze the soil. When the entire package of these measures has been carried out, we will sum up the investigations, and a decision will be adopted on resuming the work of the Chernobyl AES. Within a certain time dictated by safety norms the station will be rehabilitated and will start generating current. Of course, there will be no fourth reactor unit. It is planned to liquidate and bury it, observing the same safety measures as is done with other radioactive waste."

## ACADEMICIAN INTERVIEWED ON CHERNOBYL AREA TASKS

LD132228 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 13 May 86

["Our special correspondents" A. Krutov and Ye. Shmatrikov report from Chernobyl AES "area"; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The rate of work in eliminating the consequences of the accident rises daily. From the first light of day to late in the evening, unloading of vessels proceeds at Chernobyl's river port. There are more and more vehicles on the Chernobyl-Pripyat road. People, concrete, sand, gravel and other construction materials are carried in shuttle trips. [video shows cranes unloading vessels on river; shot of truck by large pile of sand; brief shot of truck speeding along road followed by three tanker trucks; shot of sign indicating boundary of Chernobyl]

"Are things difficult?" we asked Yevgeniy Pavlovich.

"I will say this: For those who have remained here it is just a job. In Chernobyl today we have the people we need — courageous, skilled, choice people. We talked with one of the active participants in the Chernobyl epic — Yevgeniy Ivanovich Ignatenko, deputy chief of the "Soyuzatomenergo" Association. At the headquarters we noticed him at once — tall, broad-shouldered, open-faced, kind of big and strong. This expression is current here: "How much have you caught?" Well, Ignatenko has "caught" a lot — several tens of roentgen. But he is a specialist in this matter and knows perfectly well the permissible norms.

"Nothing terrible," he said confidently. "There are people with more. No way can I go away from here. I am needed here. There is such a concept as need. And it is the best medicine for all diseases." Ignatenko has been at the station since 26 April. He was one of the first to give the commission a technical picture of the state of the devastated reactor unit and to determine the radiation situation...

Specialists here are acting with fortitude and courage. Vladimir Konstantinovich Bronnikov, chief engineer of the Minsk Nuclear Heat and Electric Power Station; Eduard Saakovich Saakov, chief engineer of one of the associations of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification; Taras Grigoryevich Plokhii, former deputy chief engineer of the Chernobyl AES and now one of the leaders of the Balakovo Nuclear Station. And Ignatenko himself. It was they who organized the draining of the water which had formed as a result of the accident beneath the reactor. People in protective drysuits descended into the radioactive zone. (Only after this did other work begin). Amazing, really heroic people. And there are very many of them here.

Life will win the day. For the black-and-white stork standing by its nest on the roof of one of the abandoned houses is waiting and waiting for people. There will be people, flowers, and weddings in Chernobyl.

The level of radiation in Chernobyl — this is 18 km from the AES — is not threatening the lives and health of those working here. However, all precautionary measures are being observed. [video shows shots taken from moving vehicle showing parked (?concrete) truck; groups of workers at roadside; workers standing, dressed in blue overalls, all with caps or hats, most sporting face mask hanging round neck]

The houses, shops and schools await the return of their occupants. It is difficult to say when this will be, but there is every ground to hope that this will definitely happen. [video shows shots of an apartment block, focusing on doll in bridal gown left standing by a window]

One of the main tasks is being resolved by the chemists. Active decontamination of the soil, buildings and structures is underway, particularly in those place where emissions were particularly strong. This is basically near the station's fourth unit. You can understand for yourselves that we can't show you any closer to this place, but believe me, the rates of work are high. [video shows helicopter in flight; aerial views from a distance of the Chernobyl nuclear complex, including brief shot of what is presumably the damaged unit; video switches to show unidentified correspondent speaking to B.V. Gidaspov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences standing on tree-lined road in front of unspecified building]

[Gidaspov] In general we have established a unique collective here; this temporary collective is very unusual. It includes party workers, local soviet workers, ministers, top-rank leaders of the defense ministry, and scientists with most diverse specializations. To be honest, when I was invited here for brief consultations I did not imagine that I would meet what is for me such an unusual spectrum of scientific problems. Here we have had to find commonplace [trivialnyy] or simple ways out of very complex situations because we simply did not have the time required for profound study [words indistinct]. However, the problems of decontaminating the soil and the area [territoriya], on which the fate of many tens of thousands of people who have temporarily moved from these localities is, in general, dependent, has touched us deeply, and we have spared no efforts. and by the united labor of these many collective — and of course with the widespread

creative participation of workers and engineers — we have managed in a short space of time, in difficult field conditions, to organize the production of the necessary chemical materials with which we can now cover and decontaminate an area of 150,000 - 200,000 square meters.

Our task is not ending, it is only beginning. It will develop in quantative terms, and there is no doubt that it should also have new qualitative shifts.

[Correspondent] In such a difficult, tense and extreme situation, simple solutions are being found, and when the situation is calm...

[Gidaspov interrupts] Well, you answered the question. Solutions come when life requires them of you; when there is exertion of all inner forces some sort of new resources are found, and man is then capable of resolving considerably more than in a calm office environment. [video shows Gidaspov turning to exchange words with man in brown overall, with face mask round his neck] Well, (Georgiy Artemovich), how much sleep are we getting? About 2-3 hours per day, but nobody wants to sleep. And what pleases me very much is that we haven't written a single report, we haven't signed a single technical decision. We resolve everything on the telephone, in personal contacts. And this itself makes it possible to work quickly, efficiently, and I hope qualitatively too.

[Correspondent] How do you assess the future prospects?

[Gidaspov] I think that in general, events are developing normally. They should not be hurried. A very great deal of work is still in prospect. What is most important is that we are controlling the situation and we can picture how we must proceed to resolve the problems.

#### SCHERBINA BRIEFS W. EUROPE, U.S. ENVOYS ON CHERNOBYL

LD131133 Moscow TASS in English 1112 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Moscow, May 13 TASS — Boris Scherbina, a deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, had a meeting today with the ambassadors of Britain, Spain, Italy, Canada, the Netherlands, Norway, Finland, Sweden, Turkey and the Federal Republic of Germany, the charges d'affaires ad interim of Austria, Denmark, Luxembourg and France and representatives of the U.S. Embassy accredited in the Soviet Union.

Taking part in the meeting were Andranik Petrosyants, chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for the Use of Atomic Energy, Yevgeniy Vorobyev, a first deputy minister of public health of the USSR, Yuriy Sedunov, a first deputy chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for Hydrometeorology and Monitoring of the Environment, and Vladimir Petrovskiy, a member of the collegium of the Foreign Ministry of the USSR.

The ambassadors were given detailed explanations on issues connected with the situation at the Chernobyl nuclear power station. They were informed of measures being taken to nullify the consequences of the accident and the radiation situation in the territory of the Ukraine and Belorussia and on the western borders of the USSR. The diplomats were briefed on measures to decontaminate the zone of the station and transport communications. They received answers to all their questions.

Ambassadors Sandor Rajnai of Hungary, Kwon Hui-kyong of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Tserengiy Gurbadam of Mongolia, Wlodimierz Natorf of Poland and Traian Dudas of Romania, charges d'affaires ad interim Nguyen Van Quang of Vietnam, S. Koerner of the German Democratic Republic and S. Soukhaseum of Laos and the councillor-envoys Luis Felipe Vazques of the Embassy of Cuba, M. Jotov of the

Embassy of Bulgaria and Z. Cerny of the Embassy of Czechoslovakia were received in the Foreign Ministry of the USSR today.

In addition to data regularly provided by competent Soviet organizations to corresponding institutions in these countries, V.P. Loginov, a deputy foreign minister of the USSR, gave the participants in the meeting detailed information about the state

of things and measures being taken to nullify the effects of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station.

Taking part in the conversation were N.P. Kozlov, a deputy chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for Hydrometeorology and Monitoring of the Environment, and B.A. Semenov, a deputy chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for the Utilisation of Atomic Energy.

#### CIVIL AVIATION MINISTRY COORDINATES CLEANUP

LD132016 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 13 May 86

[Correspondent Vladimir Mikhaylenko report from the Central Controllers Office of Civil Aviation; city not specified, on 13 May--recorded]

[Text] [Mikhaylenko] For 17 days now the Central Controllers Office of Civil Aviation has been operation in a state of tension. As well as the day-to-day routine work of Aeroflot there has been special concern about Chernobyl. For 17 days all the requests have been streaming in here to the control office for the transfer of specialists and special cargoes required for the liquidation of the consequences of the accident at the nuclear power station.

Leading staff of the ministry are constantly on duty here at the present time in the Central Controllers Office. At our microphone is Nikolay Vasiliyevich (Khlomots) head of the main directorate of aviation operations and transportation.

Nikolay Vasiliyevich, what are the main worries for Aeroflot at this time?

[[Khlomots]] From the very first hours following the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station, Aeroflot began fulfilling urgent tasks. Civil aviation planes were sent out to pick up those who were affected, and transportation was then begun according to the task of the government commission for delivering specialists, equipment, and special technology designated or the elimination of the consequences of the accident.

[Mikhaylenko] How is all this work being coordinated; I see that the situation has been tense so far?

[[Khlomots]] On the very first day a special headquarters was set up at the ministry headed by a first deputy minister, to coordinate work. Immediate control is being carried out by the minister of civil aviation. The work is being carried out precisely, without the slightest delay and according to a strictly planned schedule. A specially formed unit made up of aircraft and helicopters, which are fulfilling the tasks of the state commission, is operating directly in the Chernobyl area.

It must be noted that the Aeroflot crews participating in this work are constantly showing examples of labor heroism. In other words, it may be said that people are giving their all. These include Anatoliy Vladimirovich (Vetlichko), Comrade Aleksandr Grigoriyevich (Nosenko), Oleg Ivanovich (Zamatalov) commanders of air craft [komandiry vozдушnykh sudov], and many others.

[Mikhaylenko] It now looks as though the chief of the Central Production-Control Department of Civil Aviation, Andrey Konstantinovich Andreyev, is free. Andrey Konstantinovich, what has today been like?

[Andreyev] Today, like previous days, all the freight required to eliminate the consequences of the accident at Chernobyl AES is being delivered by Civil Aviation aircraft in the shortest possible time. Three flights have already been carried out today, and the traffic of the remaining aircraft is under the control of the central controllers.

PRESS TOLD CHERNOBYL INDUSTRIES 'WORKING NORMALLY'

LD122012 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1915 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] A group of Communist Party paper correspondents from Austria, Great Britain, Belgium, West Berlin, Israel, Italy, Canada, Luxembourg, the United States, the FRG, Finland, Sweden, France and Japan are visiting the Ukrainian capital. They have arrived to learn about the progress in eliminating the results of the Chernobyl AES accident. The guests visited the obkom, where Revenko, first secretary of the Kiev Obkom described how the evacuation from the danger zone was carried out, and what is being done now in the sphere of settling the evacuees, providing services, and [word indistinct]. He informed them about the situation in the 30 km zone of the AES: Thanks to the efforts of party, soviet and economic bodies, all industries

and services of the national economy are working normally. One can see good organization and efforts to eliminate the results of the accident everywhere.

Revenko, first secretary of the Kiev party obkom and (Martynyuk), second secretary of the Kiev Obkom answered journalists' questions.

The representatives of the Communist press also visited the Soviet Rayon of the Kiev Oblast, where they met representatives of party and soviet bodies and visited a sovkhos and its vocational college.

MEDICS AT CHERNOBYL 'OPERATING AS THOUGH IN COMBAT'

PM130936 Moscow TRUD in Russian 9 May 86 p 4

[Report by TASS special correspondents V. Zhukovskiy, V. Itkin, and L. Chernenko: "Medics in the Chernobyl AES Area Are Operating as Though in Combat"]

[Text] Vitaliy Alekseyevich Melnichenko, chief doctor at the Lesnaya Polyana Health Clinic, had not slept for 2 days. The clinic had received a reserve group of workers from the Chernobyl AES for a rest. The emergency actions and the evacuation of families had, of course, all affected people's condition. It was therefore necessary to create all the conditions necessary for them to feel at home — that was the task that the chief doctor had set the medical personnel. Round-the-clock duty was instituted for the medical teams, and the workload of the laboratory, which has to carry out dozens of blood analyses, was also stepped up.

That was how Lesnaya Polya greeted those who will soon have to continue their vigil at the Chernobyl AES. Although the reactors have been shut down, essential operating procedures [nuzhnyy rezhim] have to be maintained. The people who have been entrusted with this responsible work must be in good shape. And the doctors are taking care of that.

"The results of the examinations show that our patients are perfectly healthy and will be able to start work after a rest," the chief doctor believes. The radiation monitor has become a familiar figure in the avenues of the clinic. The radiation "patrol" closely monitors the state of the air and soil. This new specialist field has also been mastered by the medics.

Vasily Korchevskiy, a young paramedic at the Teterevskaya Hospital, has, for example, swapped his stethoscope for the headphones of a radiation monitoring instrument. He is aware of the special responsibility of his mission and carefully "listens to" his patients, accurately sifting the slightest deviations out from

the background. It is not, of course, a pleasant sensation when you are probed by the instrument or when a slight crackling in the headphones is heard and the needle flickers scarcely perceptibly. We discovered this for ourselves when we were checked out! "The health services in Vasilkovskiy Rayon, for example, have set up radiation posts. They monitor the state of the air and soil. The output of the local dairy combine is double-checked. The work of the medics at the Vasilkovskiy Rayon polyclinic has also increased. Preventive examinations of people evacuated from the danger zone are being carried out there," Vladimir Petrovich Poluneyev, chief doctor at the polyclinic said. "Doctors from other oblasts are helping us examine and carry out medical observation of them. The medics are now operating as though in combat.

"The medical task force working in the Chernobyl AES area consists of more than 1,300 doctors, nurses, laboratory workers, and radiation monitors and 240 ambulances," Ukrainian SSR Deputy Health Minister A. N. Zelinskiy said. He had a report on the accommodation of the evacuated population. "The village of Peskovka, for example. It has received more than 2,000 people from the danger zone. We have sent 12 medical teams from other oblasts to help local medics treat them.

"The Ukrainian SSR Health Ministry constantly receives requests to be sent to the Chernobyl AES area," the deputy minister continued. "Many medical workers joined in the fight to eliminate the consequences of the accident at the very outset of the emergency. The Ukrainian SSR Health Ministry was one of the first to be alerted to the calamity at the AES. Measures were taken straightaway to provide immediate medical assistance to the victims and monitor the environment. Within an

hour ambulances were speeding toward Kiev and other cities. Leading specialists of the Republic's health ministry headed for the accident area."

Radiation monitors measured the level of radiation and doctors examined patients at the station itself. Those who were in need of emergency assistance were hospitalized. They were admitted by the Kiev Oblast Hospital and other specialist clinics in the Ukrainian capital. The most seriously affected workers at the AES and firemen were airlifted to specialist clinics of the USSR Health Ministry in Moscow.

Leading specialists from Moscow and Leningrad arrived in Kiev to give advice and help. These included L. Ilin, vice president and academician of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, Professors L. Romanov, Ye. Gogin, V. Kharitonov, O. Pavlovskiy, and

others. Kiev city and oblast medical establishments have all the requisite medications at their disposal.

Large-scale health education work is being carried out. Ukrainian SSR Health Minister A. Romanenko has appeared on Ukrainian television and radio to describe the preventive measures necessary in the prevailing situation.

Almost half the patients admitted to hospitals after the accident at the AES have already been discharged. Through the efforts of doctors people are recovering their health and through the efforts of party and Soviet workers and various specialists life is returning to normal in the Chernobyl area.

#### UKRAINIAN OFFICIALS BRIEF NEWSMEN AT 8 MAY SESSION

PM091555 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 May 86 Morning Edition p 6

[Report by special correspondent Andre Illesh: "Situation Normalizing. Meeting With Journalists in Kiev"]

[Text] What is happening in Chernobyl? This question was posed in various ways by foreign correspondents at an 8 May meeting at the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers. A group of journalists from various countries accredited in Moscow had come to Kiev. The meeting was opened by Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers Chairman A.P. Lyashko. It was also attended by Yu.A. Izrael, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control; L.A. Ilin, vice president of the Academy of Medical Sciences, and other scientists and specialists.

"The temperature in the fourth unit's reactor has fallen to 300 degrees," A.P. Lyashko said. "This means that the graphite in the reactor has stopped burning and the radiation is tending steadily to reduce." A.P. Lyashko talked in detail about the evacuation of people from the power workers' city and 30-kilometer zone, about the assistance the state has given and is giving to people, and about the work of the 230 teams of medics who have arrived from all over the Republic. "The entire population has been checked by medics," A.P. Lyashko said, "and people needing treatment have been hospitalized.

"The Kiev reservoir is the city's main drinking 'cup.' Immediately after the accident checkpoints were set up along the length of the reservoir and on the Pripyat River itself. The results of their analyses, made every hour, show that there is no danger." Monitoring of the condition of the air and the soil was, of course, established. A cordon has been thrown around the 30-kilometer zone and checkpoints are operating. The only people inside the zone are those engaged in eliminating the breakdown and its consequences and people keeping the first, second, and third AES

[Atomic Energy Station] units in proper condition. These units have not been affected and are ready to start up.

"Human genius has placed the atom at man's service," A.P. Lyashko continued. "AES's are being built all over the world. Some 41 units are already operating in the USSR, 10 in the Ukraine. Others are being erected. Note that the fifth unit has been under construction at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Station. For obvious reasons, construction has been suspended, but I am sure that the process of building nuclear power stations will continue. Mankind is using up too many nonrenewable forms of energy. The future belongs to nuclear power. But, certainly, lessons must be learned — very serious ones too — from the accident and the ensuing calamity. It is to this end that the major Soviet scientists and specialists in the government's commission are working today."

Asked about the protection of the health of people working at present to eliminate the breakdown, L.A. Ilin, vice president of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, answered: "The monitoring norms and regulations used in our country are virtually no different from those used by the IAEA," he said. "Hence the regulations covering exposure doses for all who are presently in the zone — and I have arrived in Kiev from the AES area and can state this with utmost responsibility — are being fully observed. These measures rule out any exposure in excess of 25 roentgens, the dose established worldwide for this type of accident work. The word of medical scientists in this type of work is the final one and, in fact, the only one. People exposed to such a dose cannot take part in work in the danger zone for a period of 1 year."



Foreign journalists wanted to know about the radiation situation in the Ukrainian capital. Explanations were supplied by Yu.A. Izrael, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control.

"The small particles of burned graphite released during the accident carried a dose — albeit a small one — of radiation. These particles spread over a certain distance. This is the situation which determined the evacuation of people. Even though, of course, these radioactive particles could not, even theoretically, have spread over the entire area of the 30-km zone. As far as Kiev is concerned, the monitoring here is, of course, particularly thorough. I can set all your minds at rest: The radiation level in the city today does not exceed 0.35-0.4 milliroentgens per hour. This poses absolutely no danger for the population's health. Let

me mention a few other cities where background radiation has increased in connection with atmospheric pollution. For example, the radiation level in the Belorussian SSR today stands at 0.3 milliroentgens per hour in the city of Gomel and at 0.5 milliroentgens per hour in Zhlobin.

"People may ask: To what can we compare this? When a patient's teeth or, let us say, his stomach, are x-rayed, he is exposed to a dose of up to 1 roentgen. So, judge for yourselves." Journalists were told that the population will return to their places of residence only when the decontamination of soil and all housing and public buildings is fully completed. It was said that 8,000 foreign students are studying in Kiev, and 8 of them have left the city. This fact is evidence of the normal situation prevailing in Kiev today.

#### MEDICAL OFFICIAL SAYS 'SITUATION STABILIZED'

LD101657 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 10 May 86

[Interview with USSR Academy of Medical Sciences Vice President Leonid Andreyevich Ilyin by an unidentified correspondent; date, place not given; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Ilyin] The situation has stabilized and is steadily improving. Very intensive work is currently being carried out in the station's operational area [prompshchadka] to eliminate the consequences of the accident, and decontamination work is being carried out at the station on a very large scale. I must say that the staff working at the station, the people taking part in eliminating the consequences of the accident in the operational area, are undergoing thorough radiation monitoring. The level of exposure is regulated very accurately, and in this respect, as I see it, medical supervision is being conducted with great care and quality.

The situation in Kiev Oblast also is steadily improving. For example, compared to yesterday [date not specified], today's rate of gamma-radiation dosage — it is true, naturally, that it's in small quantities in Kiev — has dropped by a factor of two, and, of course, this dose does not present any danger.

I must say that much work is being carried out by the medics as well by the specialists working in the field of radiation monitoring in those places to which the population has been evacuated from the 30-km zone around the Chernobyl atomic electrical power station.

[Correspondent] What can you say about the monitoring of water and foodstuffs?

[Ilyin] Monitoring is being carried out regularly. Let us say that monitoring of the water in the Kiev water reservoir is being carried out several times throughout the day, and the situation in this respect is safe according to the analysis now at our disposal.

[Correspondent] What can you say about the work of the other services engaged in eliminating the accident?

[Ilyin] It is with a feeling of pride in our people that we can state today that people are carrying out the work without consideration for time and under very great pressure. I must say that this pressure, of course, is justified, because a very great job is being done. It is essential that we localize and eliminate the consequences of this accident as quickly as possible.

It must be said that the situation in Kiev is calm and people are at work. A very important point is that we are all convinced of the effectiveness of the enormous measures being taken both by people working on eliminating the accident and literally of all the services brought into action to tackle the very complex problems. Of course, one must not oversimplify the situation. There is still a great deal of work to be done, and this is quite natural. I express my unequivocal hope that the situation will, in general, become sufficiently calm in the near future... [interview ends in mid-sentence]

## MOSCOW ON CONDITIONS AT MIRGOROD HEALTH RESORT

WA131101 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1800 GMT on 12 May carries a 1-minute Vitaliy Pidchenko report from Mirgorod health resort. He first describes the spring flowers and blossom, and says that people coming to the four health homes will enjoy the pleasant climate and excursions on the Khorol River. He goes on to say: "Of course, you know about the incident at Chernobyl AES, which is about 300 km from here. The press of Western countries claims that everything here is scorched with radiation and that nothing living is left," to which an unidentified woman replies: "We are fine here; the waters are excellent, the climate is doing us good, the birch grove here is lovely, and the nightingales are singing."

Pidchenko continues his report by saying: "The Khorol River is linked with the Pripjat, which flows through the Chernobyl region, so naturally, precautionary measures are being taken. Health service posts have been set up to check the level of radiation of the water day and night." He then asks a health service post official, Dr Nikolay Vasilyevich Alefir, to comment on the situation. Alefir says: "The instrument readings show that the radiation levels do not exceed the permissible danger levels; there is practically no danger to people vacationing or using the river." Pidchenko ends his report by pointing out that about 60,000 people will rest and restore their health here this year.

## IZVESTIYA DESCRIBES FACILITIES FOR CHERNOBYL EVACUEES

PM131230 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 May 86 Morning Edition p 6

[Special correspondent Andrey Illesh report: "The Shift Sets Off for the Reactors"]

[Text] Kiev Oblast — It is bright and sunny here now. Kiev and its suburbs, often praised for their special spring beauty, are really charming. And thoughts about the danger lurking within the nuclear reactor in nearby Chernobyl are completely out of place in all this splendor.

I have sent dispatches to the editorial office from places where the elements were in turmoil — scenes of floods, fires, and earthquakes. But in the Far Eastern taiga enveloped in flames and in villages shattered by earthquake high in the Pamir mountains the disaster was clearly visible and its traces were there to see. There are no outward signs of the accident at the Chernobyl AES. Even the pilots now working in the zone speak about the normal "picture." There are probably fewer people within the exclusion zone, although there are vehicles on the roads. They are hurrying toward the same point — the power industry workers' town of Pripjat, which now houses the headquarters for eliminating the aftereffects of the accident.

As we have already reported, 150 people are on duty at the station's power units. The fictions that the AES is deserted remain just fiction. Readers of the oblast newspaper *KIYIVSKA PRAVDA* have been able to see for themselves the correctness of these words by viewing the photoreportages about the people who are still working at the AES.

The "Skazochnyy" Young Pioneers camp is located 28 km from the station. It has now become the operational workers' base. Although they will only be living here for a short time life is following a normal, well-established course: There is a canteen, a postal section, medical assistance, and every other essential service available here.

"People have the time and, the main thing, the inclination to play chess, read newspapers, and talk peacefully with their friends and colleagues in the difficult and dangerous work," our Kiev correspondent N. Baklanov said. "It is natural that in the breaks between shifts their thoughts should be occupied with the matter that is worrying us all: How to eliminate the after-effects of the accident?" "We are fighting for the station's existence," V. Klepikov, chief of a shift at the No. 1 turbine shop, said. "We are monitoring the condition of the equipment of the first three reactors. Our shift was the first to go on duty after the accident. We are continuing work now. We are living and working in unusual conditions but according to the normal routine: We have the statutory days off and shift changes. The accident at the fourth power unit did not affect the first three. They have stopped but they need to be serviced, of course. We are carrying out that task, too." After a silence he added: "I am confident that the AES will survive. We will not abandon it! Nor will we abandon our home town. Many of the power workers whom we met during these extraordinarily tense days think the same way." "There are only male volunteers working at the station now," V. Kholosha, deputy secretary of the AES party committee, said. "No one wanted to go on leave even though the opportunity was immediately offered to those who wanted it." *IZVESTIYA* has reported in detail about the evacuation from the 30 km zone surrounding the station. The families of those working at the AES were also moved out. How are the fathers and husbands faring — this question is now naturally of interest to the power workers who have left the cities of Pripjat and Chernobyl. To maintain links between members of families a special postal "section" has been set up here at the Young Pioneers' camp. It is run by postal communications operator Valentina Dmitriyevna Zhukova.

"I receive correspondence from the Poleskoye section. Consequently everyone who is sent to work at the reactors has an interest in this service." Zhukova sees the impatience of those waiting for letters here. The evacuation occurred at a time when some of the AES service personnel were at their work stations.

Thus not everyone at "Skazochnyy" knows yet where their families have gone or how they have settled in at their new location. Zhukova received a telegram which read: "Help me find my family!" Replies to these messages are greeted with particular

feeling. Yes, Valentina Dmitriyevna is a very popular person here: Families are "reunited" and contacts between relatives are restored through here.

...A bus came into the camp nestling among the pine trees. The next shift is going on that bus and after by special transport to work at the AES. According to the latest figures, the radiation level in the station's service buildings is falling all the time.

#### PLACEMENT OF CHERNOBYL WORKERS ELSEWHERE IN PROGRESS

LD132014 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 13 May 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The Novovoronezhskaya AES has been standing on the banks of the Don for more than 20 years. It operates in a reliable and steady way. [video shows ground-level external shots of powerplant, pylons, cooling towers] At present, there is a routine, planned, but complicated operation in progress: refuelling the largest power unit, which has a capacity of 1 million kw. Since August last year it has been registered as meeting with International Atomic Energy Association [IAEA] standards. [video shows brief clip of indoor meeting of officials, followed by outdoor interview with man identified by caption as station director V.A. Zverev]

[Zverev] At present, IAEA inspectors are inspecting and taking part in the process of refuelling the reactor.

[Unidentified correspondent] Are there any adverse observations?

[Zverev] No, no adverse observations. The work is proceeding normally. Well, at present, employees from the Chernobyl station are coming to us here at Novovoronezhskaya AES. We are accepting them, fixing them up with work, and supplying them with everything needed for their families to lead a normal life. [video shows clips of family groups near apartment block]

[Correspondent] The job of nuclear power engineering worker is still a rather rare one, requiring special knowledge and skills. For this reason, the Novovoronezhskaya workers are temporarily

accepting their labor comrades into their ranks. [video shows interview with man identified on caption as worker Ivchenko]

[Ivchenko] When we arrived here at Novovoronezhskaya they received us pretty well; we were taken to the job placement department, where they said we would be fixed up in no time at all.

[Correspondent] And today?

[Ivchenko] Today we shall finish our medical checks, and in the next 2 days we shall be on the job.

[Correspondent] What job will you be doing?

[Ivchenko] The same job I was doing at Chernobyl. (?Everything is O.K.)

[Correspondent] And how do you feel?

[Ivchenko] Fine.

[Correspondent] Children adapt to a new place more quickly than anyone. They have already been to kindergarten. School has started for them. And in their mark-books the first 5's have already been scored. [video shows children playing in sand-pit, mothers and children walking near school, street scene]

## PARTY'S, MILITARY'S AID TO EVACUEES PRAISED

PM131106 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 May 86 Second Edition p 3

[Report by own correspondent Colonel A. Polyakov: "Conscientiousness, Courage, and Fortitude; From the Chernobyl AES Area"]

[Text] The fact that Soviet Armed Forces servicemen are taking part in the work to eliminate the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl AES graphically shows the inviolable unity of the Army and the people and the fusion of the thoughts and aspirations of the motherland's armed defenders with the affairs and concerns of urban and rural working people. This thought was expressed to me in conversation by Major General B. Sharikov, first deputy chief of the Red Banner Kiev Military District Political Directorate.

"Servicemen are operating efficiently and selflessly and are showing great conscientiousness, fortitude, and courage," he said. "Communists and Komsomol members are setting an example..." Yes, it is always the same, when things are difficult Communists and Komsomol members set an example. Senior Lieutenant and Communist A. Berdyugin has only a few years of service to his credit. But he has fitted a good deal into those years. Aleksandr discharged with honor and dignity his patriotic and international duty as part of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan and was awarded the "For Valor" medal. He is now a Komsomol worker and when, on his arrival in the AES area, he was asked to take charge of work in a crucial sector, he coped with it successfully.

Senior Lieutenant and Communist S. Bryankin is a company commander. The company has an excellent rating. And as befits excellent-rated men, his subordinates resolve all the tasks confronting them to a high standard.

I have recently heard many warm words about the servicemen from people of various ages and professions. And I will be frank: The words filled me with a sense of pride. They were not just praise of particular servicemen but a manifestation of Soviet people's love for the defenders of the motherland — the heirs of the heroic traditions of the older generations.

Borodyanka settlement is the administrative center of the rayon northwest of Kiev to which hundreds of families from Chernobyl

have been moved. On the morning of 9 May our car was stopped at the militia post at the entrance to the settlement's main street and diverted. The reason for this enforced maneuver was that a festive demonstration was being held in the center of the settlement.

"Today's victory holiday will be specially memorable for us," Party Raykom Secretary T. Ugnivenko said. "The local residents are marching shoulder to shoulder in the Victory Day parade with those who have been temporarily moved here from the accident area. You know, they have only been here with us a few days," Tamara Nikolayevna went on, "and yet we are like friends who have known one another for years." The family of Lieutenant Colonel Mikhail Ivanovich Kovalev, retired, a war veteran, has been accommodated in the apartment of Boris Prishchepa, a fitter. On the very first day Mikhail Ivanovich asked about a photograph of his host in military uniform.

"I served on the western border," Boris explained, "and I will always remember my years in the army." And a minute later Mikhail Ivanovich and his hospitable host were embracing like relatives meeting each other after a long absence. It turned out that Sergeant Prishchepa had served at the border post which Lieutenant Kovalev used to command. The post took part in its first battle 22 June, 1941.

"Those who came through the war are always in the forefront even today, and do not seek easy work," Lieutenant Colonel I. Bidukha, military commissar of Borodyankovskiy Rayon, said. "And during these difficult days their courage and strength of spirit has been particularly evident." The whole Kovalev family is today in the forefront of those who are engaged in eliminating the consequences of the accident. His son Lieutenant Colonel V. Kovalev, a military helicopter pilot, has been dropping loads onto the damaged reactor.

On parting from Kovalev I again remembered words I had heard: No misfortune is to be feared when you have such people.

## AREA CHILDREN RECEIVE HOLIDAY HEALTH CARE

LD131813 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Pioneer bugles sounded out over the coast of the Black Sea today. Boys and girls who came here from the area around Chernobyl AES for their school summer holidays took over the many children's health centers. (Gurskiy), chairman of the Odessa Oblast Trade Union Council, told a TASS correspondent how they had prepared for the season which began 2 weeks earlier

than usual. Everything is ready to receive the children at each of the pioneer camps — and we have about 50 of them, he said. The holiday period for each group has been increased to 45 days. It has been organized as at a sanatorium. All expenditure on improving the children's health is being met by the trade unions and the state. Special attention is being paid to medical checks

on the children's health. For this purpose, doctors and nurses have taken on extra duties. The oblast culture and theater department of the town and sports organizations have prepared special programs for events in the camps, worked out routes for interesting excursions to the sites of the hero-city, and have drawn up programs of sports festivals and competitions.

#### ACTIVITIES AT UKRAINIAN SANATORIUM REPORTED

LD101731 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1430 GMT on 10 May, in its regular "Vremya" newscast, broadcasts a 1-minute video report from a Mirgorod sanatorium. The video shows people walking in the grounds and drinking water from spa fountains, and then cuts to shots of rowboats on a river.

The reporter says: "The Khorol River, like the Pripjat, flows into the Dnepr basin. This is why the health resort here has set up sanitation posts to closely monitor the level of radiation in the

water." The camera then shows a man taking readings on instruments; and the reporter asks him about his tasks, to which the man replies: "There is no threat whatsoever to the health of the people who are resting or who are using the water basin."

The report ends with the reporter interviewing a group of people "who have come from various parts of the USSR." They emphasize how much they enjoy the sanatorium's facilities.

#### IAEA THANKS USSR FOR 'READINESS TO COOPERATE'

PM121122 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Session Held"]

[Text] Vienna, 9 May — A session of the IAEA Administration and Budget Committee which comprises 35 states including the USSR has been held here.

The committee discussed a work program for cooperation in the spheres of the nuclear power industry, nuclear safety provisions, the international system of nuclear information, and thermonuclear research. The IAEA budget for 1987-1988 was also discussed. Touching upon the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, the committee thanked the Soviet Government for inviting the IAEA director general to visit the Soviet Union in connection with the incident and welcomed the readiness of the competent Soviet organs to cooperate with the agency by providing it with the necessary information.

BLIX TO SWEDISH PAPER: 'SATISFACTION' WITH VISIT

LD121619 Moscow TASS in English 1604 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Stockholm May 12 TASS — General Director of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Hans Blix has expressed satisfaction with the results of his visit to the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Government in connection with the Chernobyl accident.

It is important, he said in an interview to the Swedish newspaper *DAGENS NYHETER*, that the Soviet side will efficiently send information on the radiation situation and the results of measurements. Hans Blix positively appraised the fact that the accord with the Soviet representatives on the issue was reached very promptly. Such a positive stand, in his opinion, can promote

creation of an international system of providing the International Atomic Energy Agency with the necessary data with the aim of controlling the radioactive situation and timely warning on atomic power plant accidents leading to grave consequences.

Touching upon the stay in the USSR, Hans Blix noted that a possibility was granted to him and his company to familiarize themselves with the situation in Chernobyl and to visit directly the accident area where work is now broadly under way to eliminate its consequences. Hans Blix familiarised himself with the information on the results of the medical check-up of part of the population, which, he said, are fully reliable.

PRAVDA CARRIES COMMUNIQUE ON IAEA OFFICIALS' VISIT

PM121107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 86 First Edition p 5

[Unattributed "communique" on visit to USSR by IAEA officials Hans Blix, Morris Rosen, and others from 5-9 May]

[Text] At the invitation of the USSR Government IAEA Director General Hans Blix, visited the Soviet Union 5-9 May 1986. He was accompanied by Deputy Director General Konstantinov and Rosen, director of the nuclear safety division. Hans Blix and the IAEA officials accompanying him were received by Comrade [Boris Y.] Shcherbina, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and also in the USSR Foreign Ministry and the USSR State Committee for Utilization of Atomic Energy.

During the visit Blix and the specialists accompanying him were given information about the accident at the Chernobyl AES. There was a discussion about ways of improving the safety of nuclear power engineering by expanding international cooperation and enhancing the role played by the IAEA in that sphere.

Soviet experts provided the IAEA representatives with a detailed description of the accident on power set No 4 at Chernobyl AES and the measures taken to overcome the consequences of the accident. Blix was informed that the necessary duty staff were at the three undamaged and shut-down power sets of Chernobyl AES. Blix and his colleagues accepted an invitation to visit the area of Chernobyl AES, where they obtained additional information about the situation at the site and the measures being taken to overcome the consequences of the accident.

The Soviet side, in accordance with the request by the IAEA director-general, expressed its readiness to provide information about the accident as it becomes available which can be discussed at a conference of experts on nuclear safety to help the IAEA member countries take this experience into account with a view to further enhancing the safety of nuclear power engineering.

The Soviet side is ready to provide the IAEA with information about the level of radiation from a [monitoring] station 60 km from the AES, and from a number of other stations along the western border of the Soviet Union, for transmission by the agency to the appropriate national bodies concerned with radiation safety. The Soviet side declared that the accident that occurred will not affect the implementation of the plans that have been outlined for the development of atomic power engineering in the Soviet Union.

Consideration was given to ways of increasing the safety of nuclear power engineering and to international measures which it was expedient to devise within the IAEA framework to reduce the possible consequences of accidents at nuclear power plants. Such measures could, in the opinion of the sides, include devising a mechanism for the prompt notification of radioactive discharges that might give rise to consequences beyond national borders, receiving information about the levels of the natural radioactive background, and also introducing possible additional technical means at nuclear installations to prevent accidents and reduce their consequences.

The two sides stressed the importance of the IAEA's activities directed toward ensuring both nuclear safety and the exclusively peaceful use of atomic energy.

TASS: BLIX CRITICIZES WESTERN REPORTING ON CHERNOBYL

LD140942 Moscow TASS in English 0925 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Vienna May 14 TASS — Hans Blix, director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), addressing the assembly of the International Press Institute here, criticized the Western mass media for their coverage of the accident at the Chernobyl atomic power station. He said that the "Western style," which the mass media used in covering the accident, could well have triggered extensive and unwarranted panic. The IAEA director general stressed that Western reports were often misleading, especially as regards damage and the number of casualties.

REPORTAGE, ANALYSIS OF WESTERN CHERNOBYL COVERAGE

'Malicious' Campaign Abating

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Excerpt] Hello comrades. The malicious campaign in the West, mounted around the accident at Chernobyl AES is gradually abating. Some politicians have criticized the immoderate magnifying of the incident. In a number of countries the precautionary measures introduced in connection with the accident have been lifted. It should be said that contradictory reports spread by the anti-Sovieters finally caused panic in the internal markets of the Western countries themselves, where it is said that is now very difficult to sell even hothouse vegetables.

U.S. Exaggerates Incident

PM130804 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 6 May 86 p 7

["Transatlantic Reportage" by TASS correspondent A. Shalnev written specially for SOVETSKAYA KULTURA: "Custom-Made Slander"]

[Text] Washington — Colonel Robert Berls, air attache at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, put it briefly and clearly on his return from Kiev: Everything there is normal.

The colonel returned to Moscow on a day when many American journalists and administration spokesmen rushed to outdo each other — as if afraid that someone else might be the first to break the sensational news — and started telling the world that supposedly the number of people who died as a result of the Chernobyl AES accident was in the hundreds and thousands and rising, that supposedly everyone was gripped by panic, that supposedly the Ukraine's cities are like ghost towns, and that supposedly...

Altogether, some lengthy yarns were spun on that day. By way of "proof," reference was made to intelligence sources, which, of course, are well aware of everything; both press and television displayed a few blurred and faded snapshots taken by photographic equipment onboard satellites.

When this proved to be still insufficient, recourse was had to another method: A radio ham apparently turned up, tapping out Morse code messages right from Chernobyl itself and reporting blood-chilling details of the occurrence. We have a source! — the newspapers shouted. — 100-percent reliable! But what about Col Robert Berls? Never mind him, this is a reliable source indeed! Namely an anonymous radio ham or, still better, anonymous intelligence sources, which, judging by press and television reports, are absolutely identical for all reporters — but this is

something else. References to these reports created panic. No, not among Soviet people — this was not to be — but among Western diplomats and tourists.

An exodus was organized almost as though by command. Tourist trips were canceled and travelers were offered — in a display of almost paternalistic concern for their health — return trips to the states or a switch to Western Europe.

Fair enough, they returned. Take for example a group of 31 tourists from Long Island, near New York. They had hardly got off the aircraft at Kennedy Airport when they were surrounded by people with Geiger counters in their hands and, naturally, dozens of photographers and television reporters.

They were checked. The diagnosis? "No danger," according to Charles (Maynkhold), leader of the Geiger counter group.

In fact the tourists had returned from Kiev. They left there on the day Col Berls returned to Moscow.

What about the radio ham from near Chernobyl, the one who revealed to the world the "truth" which was being covered up by the USSR?

Here is an admission finally made by *THE WASHINGTON POST*: Radio hams in many countries have voiced doubts about the existence of the man in Chernobyl. No one had ever managed to raise him on the airwaves before. And Jack Nelson, spokesman of the British Radio Society, considers it an extremely strange fact that the alleged conversation with the man from Chernobyl was not monitored by a single other ham, even though the mysterious conversation was held on a most popular frequency.

### 'Pack of Lies'

LD081954 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 8 May 86

[Video talk by writer Genrikh Borovik; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Hello, comrades. We have just seen new material on the situation in the areas adjacent to Chernobyl AES. Having flown over the site of the accident, Director General Blix of the IAEA testifies that the situation is normalizing there. The fabrications of Western propaganda about a mass grave for 15,000 people and incredible destruction all around, are being destroyed. This pack of lies has been circulating, and still is, as if being directed from a single center.

Letters are coming in to television and newspaper editorial offices, the authors of which note how amicably, in what an agreed manner, just as if at a command, the West launched the propaganda attack against us. In fact, we are not talking about a misfortune, but about a crime, just like, for example, the continuation of underground nuclear testing in Nevada, like the stockpiling of nuclear and binary weapons and the development of space weapons, and so on. Whose hand is guiding these pens, many of the authors of these letters ask? I would like to talk not so much about this question itself, as much as the circumstances that give rise to it.

In general, the propaganda machine set in motion at full speed by the Washington administration ground to a halt.

Here is an excerpt from a press conference transcript: Question: The director of the George Washington University Nuclear Medicine Institute declared today that it is most likely that indeed only two persons died as a result of the accident, as the Soviets said. Could it be that they are really telling the truth?

Answer: I do not think that we are in a position to know the correct answer. It is perfectly possible that (the Soviet Union) is correct...

The answer was given by Harold Denton, nuclear science specialist and member of the so-called interdepartmental group set up on President Reagan's instructions to "investigate questions connected with the accident" at the Chernobyl AES.

Why then, to quote one of the reporters who attended the press conference given by specialists from the interdepartmental group, "draw irresponsible conclusions regarding" the scale of the incident? But this is a different question, and Harold Denton would hardly answer it. After all, he is only a physicist...

Postscript: Since 1979, U.S. nuclear power stations have registered a total of more than 20,000 small, medium, and major incidents and breakdowns. This has just been announced by the "Public Citizen" social research organization. No one remembers the administration releasing this figure at any time...

We live in a harsh world, in a world in which, as is now being confirmed anew, there are highly placed people who rejoice in the misfortune of others, just as the Hitlerites rejoiced when they managed to destroy a Leningrad food store. We are not a frightened people, we are not getting ourselves scared over foreign terrorist death squads, but the question people are asking arises from the situation that prevails in the world. I have in mind the explosion in the West Berlin discotheque, the bombing of Libya, and the provocation with a South Korean aircraft, and many other things. The naturalness, the legitimacy, so to speak, of this question is one of the manifestations of the tragedy of the modern world. It is one more warning that people, whose standard of morality is immeasurably lower than the destructive level of the weapons they possess, are pushing the world toward catastrophe.

The newspapers have reported many facts, like the nuclear accident in the United States, that have led to tragic consequences. I would add just one instance, when a Hollywood film crew were filming a feature film several years ago in the Nevada



desert, where the Pentagon, as is known, regularly tests nuclear weapons. All the members of the film crew, including the famous American film actor John Wayne, died from the same illness. As far as I know, there were no official reports about this at all in the United States.

Time will pass. The monstrous propaganda show with which the West has surrounded the misfortune in Chernobyl will be packed away, passions will cool and the people who today have come under its influence will think about just what did happen. And I

think that they will understand that the campaign was guided by those for whom the Soviet proposals for a moratorium on nuclear testing and destruction by the end of the century of nuclear weapons undermine all their life's plans. They have thought to get from their propaganda explosion an anti-Soviet political fall-out and to spread it as widely as possible round the earth. People will realize that this whole spectacle based upon a misfortune tells of the lack of morality of its organizers no less than the bombing of Libya, the shelling of Beirut, or the poisoning of Vietnamese land with chemical weapons.

Paper on U.S. 'Malicious Reaction'

PM120937 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent V. Soldatov report: "Unworthy Behavior"]

[Text] New York — The accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station aroused in a number of American statesmen and politicians and the mass media not a sense of sympathy with the victims, but flagrant schadenfreude.

Many American newspapers and the television and radio have deliberately reported fantastic rumors which are enough to make your hair stand on end.

This malicious reaction is a common phenomenon here. During my years of work as a correspondent in the United States I have had repeated opportunities to see for myself that both the American right and the so-called liberals are prepared to break into a dance the minute a "Russian failure" is reported. But it is not a case of schadenfreude alone. There are other motives too.

In recent months the Republican administration has been firmly on the defensive. The peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, which proposed a plan for radically reducing and then eliminating nuclear weapons and which has not carried out any nuclear explosions for a long time, caused confusion in Washington. It became much more difficult for the administration to convince the Americans and their allies that its promises to promote nuclear disarmament are not simply fine phrases spoken in order to reassure people who are worried about the nuclear danger.

It was no accident that the State Department recently spoke of the need to stop the "public diplomacy," which has become extremely disadvantageous to Washington, and go over to confidential talks.

And then the Chernobyl accident happened. The administration immediately went into a propaganda attack, misrepresenting, through old habit, both the event and its significance. *THE*

*WASHINGTON POST* correspondents in Tokyo reported on 3 May that at briefings for correspondents, U.S. officials constantly drew the reporters' attention to the accident at the nuclear power station in the Soviet Union and denied that they were exaggerating the danger represented by this event.

The accident at Chernobyl, American propagandists say and write, is evidence that the United States should not trust the Soviet Union in anything. In particular, they say, the Russians cannot be trusted on arms control questions. This idea was expressed most concisely by the well-known *THE NEW YORK TIMES* observer and well-known chauvinist W. Safire, who expresses the views of the hardest right. "Flirting with arms control agreements based on mutual trust," he writes, "will inevitably lead to cheating."

The White House also inspired the present anti-Soviet campaign in order to justify in the public's eyes its own feverish activity in preparation for "star wars" and the lack of progress at disarmament talks.

At the same time it is becoming increasingly obvious that the U.S. Administration has no desire to achieve success at Soviet-U.S. strategic arms reduction talks. This is indicated by its attitude toward the Soviet proposals on eliminating nuclear weapons, the White House intention to continue underground nuclear explosions with a view to creating new models of nuclear weapons, and the demand for an increase in the Pentagon's budget.

Justice requires me to say that by no means all Americans approve the noisy anti-Soviet campaign being pursued by the administration. They draw quite different conclusions than Washington does from the Chernobyl accident.

'Cacophonous Pandemonium'

LD101544 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 10 May 86

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by PRAVDA political observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov]

[Text] The participants in the Tokyo meeting linked their voices to the anti-Soviet hullabaloo raised in connection with the accident at the Chernobyl AES [Atomic Energy Station]. Of course, a calamity took place in Chernobyl. But the human being approaches the cognition of nature, the mastery of its secrets by a thorny path. The Arctic, the ocean depths, or space do not submit without tragic losses. And it is possible only to regret that against the broad backdrop of sympathy, understanding and the sincere desire to help, attempts were revealed to use what had happened for unscrupulous speculations. Cock-and-bull stories are whipped up about thousands of dead, fires at a completely destroyed station, a radioactive threat not only to Europe but to the United States also. Throughout this cacophonous pandemonium a single leitmotif is clearly to be heard: there, it goes, you have a new example that the Soviet Union is a closed society. Terrible things take place there, they say, and they try to hide them from the outside world. From this it emerges that it is not possible to trust the Soviet Union. And once you cannot trust it, then it is useless negotiating with it, and it would appear that the Soviet peace initiatives do not deserve attention.

By means of hysterics about the accident in Chernobyl attempts are made to hush up the nuclear explosions in Nevada, the demands to stop nuclear tests, and to liquidate nuclear weapons as such. But what has happened has reminded people of what a threatening force the energy of the atom is, of how circumspectly it is necessary to have dealings with it, even when it is a question of its peaceful use. What calamities await humanity indeed, if, instead of an accident at a nuclear reactor, which it is possible to get under control and whose consequences it is possible to remove, devices for nuclear charged lasers start to explode in orbit, if, on the earth and in space a nuclear missile conflict breaks out, the scale of which no one will be able to control and whose consequences no one will be able to control and whose consequences no one will be capable of removing?

In a word, the sensation about Chernobyl forces people to think even more deeply about the dangerous consequences of the military course of Washington and lends additional weight to Moscow's peaceloving initiatives against the calculations to discredit them.

'Red Menace' Stereotype Behind Propaganda

LD121753 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 12 May 86

[Commentary by political observer Vladimir Tsvetov]

[Text] Studying the many articles, commentaries and reports in the bourgeois mass media concerning the accident at the Chernobyl AES, one notes their general biased nature [zadannost] along with a varied assortment of slanderous fabrications. This bias is a rehash of the extremely worn-out old stereotype that was expressed by the term "Red menace." There was a time when the argument used to prop up this stereotype was that the Soviet Union opposed disarmament and disagreed with the liquidation of nuclear weapons under international monitoring. The numerous lucid and realistic proposals put forward by the USSR to eliminate nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and to create an all-embracing system of international security have knocked the foundation out from under the stereotype.

The accident at Chernobyl AES is being used to try to prevent this stereotype from collapsing altogether. It amounts to accusing the Soviet Union of concealing the truth over what happened at the nuclear power station. The "Red menace" is still there because the Soviet Union just cannot be trusted — that is the logic behind the current propaganda campaign. This is the rule the Soviet Union should follow, according to the West: Report immediately about everything that happened at the AES, without waiting for a thorough check and scientific analysis of the facts.

How would bourgeois propaganda like it if such haste led to inaccuracies in the depicting of the situation and to errors in its appraisal? In that event, the stereotype of the "Red menace" could be reinforced by accusations that the Soviet Union was lying.

What sort of authority have those who are writing rules for us to follow? If you recall, the U.S. Congress was informed about the accident at the U.S. nuclear power station at Three Mile Island within 10 days, whereas the International Atomic Energy Agency learned about it almost 2 months after the accident. That deals with the question of the time factor. Now, regarding the substance of the information: It was incomplete and in many ways contradictory and has remained that way ever since.

What happens when honest people in the U.S. analyze the reasons for a serious accident, and the public finds out the truth about these reasons? (Alan Macdonald) and (Roger Bodgeley), employees of a firm that took part in the creation of the U.S. "Challenger" spacecraft told the truth about the criminal negligence that led to the spacecraft being destroyed. (Macdonald) and (Bodgeley) were demoted. Their colleagues believe they got off lightly.

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One recalls how former U.S. Secretary for War [as heard] Arthur Sylvester reacted to the demands by U.S. journalists to tell the truth about U.S. Army crimes in Vietnam. Listen, Sylvester said, if you believe that any U.S. leader intends to tell you the truth, then you are fools; fools; do you hear me?

The U.S. authorities still hold to that principle today, including when they give out information about the leakage of radioactivity during underground nuclear explosions in Nevada and about accidents at nuclear power stations.

## FRG MEDIA SOW PANIC OVER CHERNOBYL

PM131000 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Yakhontov dispatch: "The Real Goals of the Hostile Campaign"]

[Text] Bonn, 11 May — Certain circles in the FRG and their mass news media that do their bidding are continuing to exploit the Chernobyl AES accident as an opportunity to whip up anti-Soviet hysteria. The tone of this unsavory and inhumane campaign is set by the United States, which, citing "data" obtained with the help of spy satellites, is spreading all kinds of fairytales.

Right-wing publications and the gutter press in the FRG eagerly take up these lies and, blowing them up, sow panic among the country's population. The organizers of the hysteria campaign are circulating a downright lie alleging that "thousands" of people in Chernobyl died as a result of the accident and that "there is no one to bury them." It is true that a few days later the newspapers reported that the Soviet figures "have proved to be accurate," but this appeared, as always, in small print instead of under the banner headlines which accompany the "sensational reports." All this is having an effect. No one buys fresh greens

or vegetables at markets or stores in the FRG capital and other cities. No children are to be seen in Bonn's streets. Children's playgrounds are deserted. Tennis courts, swimming pools, and many parks are closed. Feeling that they may have overdone the panic-mongering, the authorities have started backpedaling. The FRG minister of the interior delivered a more or less reassuring statement on television, and the setting up of a special commission of scientists dealing with radiation protection has been announced. This statement said: "There is no danger to people or animals in the FRG, nor is there any need for any restrictions. There are absolutely no grounds for panic." But such explanations are, of course, effective only for unprejudiced people, certainly not for those who act on the instructions of the opponents of peace and socialism. *UNSERE ZEIT* wrote in an editorial that the scheme of the initiators of the latest anti-Soviet campaign boils down to an attempt to undermine confidence in the USSR, its peace-loving policy, and its peace initiatives. By causing unjustified fear and sowing panic, the FRG right-wing forces want to diminish the impact of the program that the Soviet Union has put forward for the stage-by-stage liquidation of nuclear weapons by the end of the century.

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WESTERN TV 'LED UP GARDEN PATH' BY YUGOSLAV VIDEOTAPE

LD141053 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1012 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Rome, 14 May (TASS) — The Italian state television company RAI TV has questioned the authenticity of a videotape shown on Italian television, in which a fire at the Chernobyl AES was allegedly depicted. The U.S. television companies NBC and ABC showed this subject on their stations on 12 May after RAI TV.

The film, it was maintained, was taken by a Yugoslav tourist at a distance of 14 km from the AES several days after the explosion. On 14 May Italian television showed another film with a picture of an industrial district of Trieste, a town in the north of Italy. The buildings represented during the showing of both tapes turned out to be similar, and Italian television received hundreds of letters from people who recognized the alleged Chernobyl AES to be ...a cement factory in Trieste.

Later RAI TV confirmed that the Yugoslav tourist's film turned out to be a forgery depicting an industrial district in Trieste.

According to reports from the United States, the NBC and ABC television companies started to investigate the circumstances in which the Yugoslav tourist's film was obtained. However, it is hard to acknowledge the coincidence of the fact that three major Western television companies, including American ones, were led up the garden path by a trickster.

In its effort to exaggerate the extent of the accident and its possible consequences, the Western press has repeatedly published different "sensational" and slanderous material, contrary to the facts. It is obvious that a quest for such information was the real reason that led to the showing of a forgery on Italian and American television.

EMBASSY IN FRG STATES USSR SAFE FOR TOURISTS

LD131851 Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Bonn May 13 TASS — In conjunction with the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station reports have appeared in the West German press alleging health hazards to West German citizens going to the USSR on tourist tours.

Groundless claims are being made about allegedly increased radioactivity levels on a considerable part of the territory of the USSR, the penetration of radiation into water reservoirs, the "radioactive contamination" of foodstuffs in the USSR and the like. On this basis recommendations are being made not to travel to the Soviet Union. The embassy of the USSR in the Federal Republic of Germany would like to declare the following on this score:

"The systematic monitoring of the radioactive state of the terrain has shown that on the territory of the Ukraine, Belorussia and Moldavia radiation levels do not exceed the radiation safety norms set by the IAEA and the Public Health Ministry of the USSR.

"The radiation situation in air space, the water reservoirs on all itineraries and in all cities visited by foreign tourists does not have deviations from normal.

"This applies also to foodstuffs which undergo obligatory checks. Since the accident not a single foreign tourist in the USSR has suffered damage to his or her health.

"Kiev has been visited by IAEA Director-General Hans Blix and a group of foreign correspondents who have seen for themselves there that there is no threat to the health of the city's residents.

"Any apprehensions concerning tourist trips to the USSR are unfounded. They are based on incorrect information coming from incompetent sources."

## LITHUANIAN FARMERS USE LASERS TO LEVEL FIELDS

WA131050 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1500 GMT on 12 May broadcasts a 3-minute commentary by Semen Astakhov on the latest agro-industrial developments in Lithuania. He introduces a report by correspondent Elan (Krukletite) who says she visited some land improvement workers in Kaunas Rayon. They are working with laser equipment.

(Krukletite) introduces three members of the team who are trying to fulfill double daily quotas. One of these workers says: "We have sent several machine operators, along with equipment, to take part in eliminating the consequences of the accident at Chernobyl AEA. Of course, we miss using that equipment now, but we will all work to compensate for it by working for each another."

(Krukletite) asks how much work quality has improved since workers began using laser equipment. A worker says that "productivity has increased by around 15 percent and quality is 3 or 4 times higher."

Astakhov then continues his comments from the studio: "Let me explain that the laser beam is used in marking out the fields and leveling them [pri planirovke, vyrovniivanii poley] because it is hard to achieve good cultivation in uneven fields. This is merely one example. Land improvement workers, in constructing and operating new systems, make wide use of automation, long-life chemical materials, and the latest equipment. The state does not stint on funds for the development of land improvement."

## TEXT OF 14 MAY GORBACHEV TELEVISION ADDRESS

PM151200 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 86 First Edition p 1

[M.S. Gorbachev's Address on Soviet Television--PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Good evening, comrades. As you all know, a misfortune has befallen us — the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. It has painfully affected Soviet people and caused the anxiety of the international public. For the first time ever we encountered in reality such a sinister force as nuclear energy that has escaped control.

Considering the extraordinary and dangerous nature of what had happened in Chernobyl the Politburo took into its hands the entire organization of work to ensure the speediest liquidation of the breakdown and the limitation of its consequences.

A government commission was formed and immediately left for the scene of the accident while at the Politburo a group was formed under Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov to solve urgent questions.

All work is being conducted actually on a round-the-clock basis. The scientific, technical and economic possibilities of the entire country have been put to use. Operating in the area of the accident are organizations of many union ministries and agencies under the leadership of ministers, prominent scientists and specialists, units of the Soviet Army and the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

A huge share of the work and responsibility has been taken upon themselves by the party, government and economic bodies of the Ukraine and Belorussia. The operating staff of the Chernobyl nuclear power station are working selflessly and courageously.

So what did happen?

As specialists report, the reactor's capacity suddenly increased during a scheduled shut-down of the fourth unit. The considerable emission of steam and subsequent reaction resulted in the formation of hydrogen, its explosion, destruction of the reactor and the associated radioactive release.

It is yet early to pass final judgement on the causes of the accident. All aspects of the problem — design, projecting, technical and operational — are under the close scrutiny of the government commission.

It goes without saying that when the investigation of the causes of the accident is completed, all the necessary conclusions will be drawn and measures will be taken ruling out a repetition of anything of the sort.

As I have said already, it is the first time that we encountered such an emergency when it was necessary quickly to curb the dangerous force of the atom that had escaped from under control and keep the scale of the accident to the minimum.

The seriousness of the situation was obvious. It was necessary to evaluate it urgently and competently. And as soon as we received reliable initial information it was made available to Soviet people and sent through diplomatic channels to the governments of foreign countries.

On the basis of this information practical work was launched to liquidate the accident and limit its grave aftermaths.

In the situation that had taken shape we considered it our top priority duty, a duty of special importance to ensure the safety of the population and provide effective assistance to those who had been affected by the accident.

The inhabitants of the settlement near the station were evacuated within a matter of hours and then, when it had become clear that there was a potential threat to the health of the people in the adjoining zone, they also were moved to safe areas.

All this complex work required utmost speed, organisation and precision.

Nevertheless the measures that were taken failed to protect many people. Two died at the time of the accident — Vladimir Nikolayevich Shashenok, an adjuster of automatic systems, and Valeriy Ivanovich Khodemchuk, an operator of the nuclear power plant. As of today 299 people were in hospital diagnosed as having radiation disease of varying degree of gravity. Seven of them have died. Every possible treatment is being given to the rest. The best scientific and medical specialists of the country, specialised clinics in Moscow and other cities are taking part in treating them and have at their disposal the most modern means of medicine.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government I expressed profound condolences to the families and relatives of the deceased, to the work collectives, to all who have suffered from this misfortune, who have suffered personal loss. The Soviet Government will take care of the families of those who died and who suffered.

The inhabitants of the areas that heartily welcomed the evacuees deserve the highest appreciation. They responded to the misfortune of their neighbours as though it was their own, and in the best traditions of our people displayed consideration, responsiveness and attention.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government are receiving thousands upon thousands of letters and telegrams from Soviet people and also from foreign citizens expressing sympathy and support for the victims. Many Soviet families are prepared to take children to their homes for the summer and are offering material help. There are numerous requests from people to be sent to work in the area of the accident.

These manifestations of humaneness, genuine humanism, of high moral standards cannot but move every one of us.

Assistance to people, I repeat, remains our top priority task. At the same time vigorous work is under way at the station itself and the adjacent territory to limit the scale of the accident. In the most difficult conditions it proved possible to extinguish the fire and prevent it from spreading to the other power units.

The staff of the station stopped the three other reactors and switched them into a safe state. They are under constant control.

A stern test has been passed and is being passed by all — firemen, transport and building workers, medics, special chemical protection units, helicopter crews and other detachments of the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

In these difficult conditions much depended on a correct scientific evaluation of what was happening because without such an evaluation it would have been impossible to work out and apply effective measures of coping with the accident and its aftermaths. Our prominent scientists from the Academy of Sciences, leading specialists from the union ministries and agencies, the Ukraine and Belorussia are successfully coping with this task.

I must say that people have acted and are continuing to act heroically, selflessly.

I think we will yet have an opportunity to name these courageous people and assess their exploit worthily.

I have every reason to say that despite the entire gravity of what happened the damage turned out to be limited owing to a decisive degree to the courage and skill of our people, their loyalty to duty, the concerted manner in which everybody taking part in liquidating the aftermaths of the accident are acting.

This task, comrades, is being solved not only in the area of the nuclear power station itself but also in scientific institutes, at many enterprises of the country which are supplying everything that is necessary to those who are directly engaged in the difficult and dangerous struggle to cope with the accident.

Thanks to the effective measures taken, it is possible to say today that the worst has passed. The most serious consequences have been averted. Of course, it is too soon to regard the matter as closed. This is no time to rest content. Extensive and long work still lies ahead. The level of radiation in the station's zone and on the territory in the immediate vicinity still remains dangerous for human health. The top-priority task as of today, therefore, is operations to deal with the effects of the accident. A large-scale program for the decontamination of the territory of the electric power station and the settlement, of buildings and structures has been drawn up and is being implemented. The necessary manpower, material and technical resources have been concentrated for that purpose. In order to prevent the radioactive contamination of the water basin measures are being taken at the site of the station and on the adjacent territory.

Organizations of the meteorological service are constantly monitoring the radiation situation on the ground surface, on water, and in the atmosphere. They have at their disposal the necessary technical systems and are using specially equipped planes, helicopters and ground monitoring stations.

It is absolutely clear — all these operations will take much time and will require no small efforts. They should be carried out meticulously in a planned and organized manner. The area must be restored to the state that is absolutely safe for the health and normal life of people.

I cannot fail to mention one more aspect of that affair. I mean the reaction abroad to what happened at Chernobyl. In the world as a whole, and this should be emphasized, the misfortune that befell us and our actions in that complicated situation were treated with understanding.

We are profoundly grateful to our friends in socialist countries who have shown solidarity with the Soviet people at a difficult

moment. We are grateful to the political and public figures in other states for the sincere sympathy and support.

We express our kind feelings to foreign scientists and specialists who showed readiness to come up with assistance in overcoming the consequences of the accident. I would like to note the participation of the American medics Robert Gale and Paul Terasaki in the treatment of the affected persons and to express gratitude to the business circles of those countries which promptly reacted to our requests for the purchase of certain types of equipment, materials and medicines.

We evaluate in a fitting manner the objective attitude to the events of the Chernobyl nuclear power station on the part of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and its Director-General Hans Blix.

In other words, we highly appreciate the sympathy of all those who treated our trouble and our problems with a open heart.

But it is impossible to leave without attention and political assessment the way the event at Chernobyl was met by the governments, political figures and the mass media in certain NATO countries, especially the U.S.A.

They launched an unrestrained anti-Soviet campaign. It is difficult to imagine what was said and written these days — “thousands of casualties”, “mass graves of the dead”, “desolate Kiev”, that “the entire land of the Ukraine has been poisoned”, and so on and so forth.

Generally speaking, we faced a veritable mountain of lies — most dishonest and malicious lies. It is unpleasant to recall all this, but it should be done. The international public should know what we had to face. This should be done to find the answer to the question: What, in actual fact, was behind that highly immoral campaign?

Its organizers, to be sure, were not interested in either true information about the accident or the fate of the people at Chernobyl, in the Ukraine, in Belorussia, in any other place, any other country. They needed a pretext by exploiting which they would try to defame the Soviet Union, its foreign policy, to lessen the impact of Soviet proposals on the termination of nuclear tests and on the elimination of nuclear weapons, and at the same time, to dampen the growing criticism of the U.S. conduct on the international scene and of its militaristic course.

Bluntly speaking, certain Western politicians were after very definite aims — to blast the possibilities for balancing international relations, to sow new seeds of mistrust and suspicion toward the socialist countries.

All this made itself felt clearly during the meeting of the leaders of “the seven” held in Tokyo not so long ago. What did they tell the world, what dangers did they warn mankind of? Of Libya groundlessly accused of terrorism, and also of the Soviet Union which, it turns out, failed to provide them with “full” information about the accident at Chernobyl. And not a word about the most important thing — how to stop the arms race, how to rid the world

of the nuclear threat. Not a word in reply to the Soviet initiatives, to our specific proposals on the termination of nuclear tests, on ridding mankind of nuclear and chemical weapons, on reducing conventional arms.

How should all this be interpreted? One involuntarily gets the impression that the leaders of the capitalist powers who gathered in Tokyo wanted to use Chernobyl as a pretext for distracting the attention of the world public from all those problems that make them uncomfortable, but are so real and important for the whole world.

The accident at the Chernobyl station and the reaction to it have become a kind of a test of political morality. Once again two different approaches, two different lines of conduct were revealed for everyone to see.

The ruling circles of the U.S.A. and their most zealous allies — I would like to mention specially the F.R.G. among them — regarded the mishap only as another possibility to put up additional obstacles holding back the development and deepening of the current East-West dialogue, progressing slowly as it is, and to justify the nuclear arms race.

What is more, an attempt has been made to prove to the world that talks, moreover, agreements, with the USSR are impossible, and thus to give a green light to the further military preparations.

Our attitude to this tragedy is absolutely different. We realise that it is another sound of the tocsin, another grim warning that the nuclear era necessitates a new political thinking and a new policy.

This has strengthened still more our conviction that the foreign policy course worked out by the 27th CPSU Congress is correct and that our proposals for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, the ending of nuclear explosions, the creation of an all-embracing system of international security to meet those inexorably stringent demands which the nuclear age makes on the political leadership of all countries.

As to the “lack” of information around which a special campaign has been launched — a political campaign in both content and nature at that — the whole thing is an invention in this case. The following facts confirm that this indeed is so. Everybody remembers that it took the U.S. authorities ten days to inform their own Congress and months to inform the world community about the tragedy that took place at Three Mile Island atomic power station in 1979.

I have already said how we had acted.

All this enables one to judge who and how approaches the matter of informing one's own people and foreign countries.

But the essence of the matter is different. We hold that the accident at Chernobyl, just as the accidents at U.S., British and other atomic power stations pose to all states very serious problems, which require a responsible attitude.

Over 370 atomic reactors now function in different countries. This is reality. The future of the world economy can hardly be imagined without the development of atomic power. Altogether 40 reactors with an aggregate capacity of over 28 million kilowatts now operate in our country. As is known, mankind derives a considerable benefit from atoms for peace.

But it stands to reason that we are all obliged to act with still greater caution, to concentrate the efforts of science and technology to ensure the safe harnessing of the great and formidable powers contained in the atomic nucleus.

The indisputable lesson of Chernobyl to us is that in conditions of the further development of the scientific and technical revolution the questions of reliability and safety of equipment, the questions of discipline, order and organisation assume priority importance. The most stringent demands everywhere and in everything are needed.

Further, we deem it necessary to declare for a serious deepening of cooperation in the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). What steps could be considered in this connection?

First, creating an international regime of safe development of nuclear power on the basis of close cooperation of all nations dealing with nuclear power engineering. A system of prompt warning and supply of information in the event of accidents and faults at nuclear power stations, specifically when this is accompanied by the escape of radioactivity, should be established in the framework of this regime. Likewise it is necessary to adjust an international mechanism, both on a bilateral and multilateral basis, for the speediest rendering of mutual assistance when dangerous situations emerge.

Second, for the discussion of the entire range of matters it would be justifiable to convene a highly authoritative specialised international conference in Vienna under IAEA auspices.

Third, in view of the fact that IAEA was founded back in 1957 and that its resources and staff are not in keeping with the level of the development of present-day nuclear power engineering, it would be expedient to enhance the role and possibilities of that unique international organisation. The Soviet Union is ready for this.

Fourth, it is our conviction that the United Nations organisation and its specialised institutions, such as the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), should be involved more actively in the effort to ensure safe development of peaceful nuclear activity.

For all this, it should not be forgotten that in our world where everything is interrelated, there exist, alongside problems of atoms for peace, also problems of atoms for war. This is the main thing now. The accident at Chernobyl showed again what an abyss will open if nuclear war befalls mankind. For inherent in the nuclear arsenals stockpiled are thousands upon thousands of disasters far more horrible than the Chernobyl one.

In conditions when the attention to nuclear matters increased, the Soviet Government, having considered all circumstances connected with the security of its people and entire humanity, has decided to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests till August 6 of this year, that is till the date on which more than 40 years ago the first atomic bomb was dropped on the Japanese city of Hiroshima, as a result of which hundreds of thousands of people perished.

We urge the United States again to consider with utmost responsibility the measure of danger looming over mankind, to heed the opinion of the world community. Let those who are at the head of the United States show by deeds their concern for the life and health of people.

I confirm my proposal to President Reagan to meet without delay in the capital of any European state that will be prepared to accept us or, say, in Hiroshima and to agree on a ban on nuclear testing.

The nuclear age forcefully demands a new approach to international relations, the pooling of efforts of states with different social systems for the sake of putting an end to the disastrous arms race and of a radical improvement of the world political climate. Broad horizons will then be cleared for fruitful cooperation of all countries and peoples, and all men on earth will gain from that.



TASS REPORTS GALE, ARMAND HAMMER PRESS CONFERENCE

'Soviet Specialists Lauded'

LD151221 Moscow TASS in English 1213 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 15 TASS — Professor Robert Gale of the University of California, Los Angeles, who chairs the advisory committee of the International Bone Marrow Transplant Registry, spoke highly of the work done by Soviet medical experts to treat the victims of the accident at the nuclear power station in Chernobyl. The U.S. specialist is staying in the Soviet Union to help determine the levels of radiation the patients have absorbed and treat them.

By the time he had arrived, he said, a group of Soviet physicians led by Professor Vorobyev, Professor Guskova and Dr Baranov had already done much to determine the levels of radiation exposure of the 35 most seriously afflicted accident victims and give them corresponding treatment.

Gale was speaking at a news conference for Soviet and foreign correspondents here today, which was also addressed by Andrey Vorobyev, a corresponding member of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR and head of the hematology department of the Central Institute of Advanced Training for Physicians, and Armand Hammer, a prominent U.S. public figure and member of the U.S. business community.

Gale said his view was that his Soviet colleagues had been exceptionally well prepared for such emergencies and that their preliminary estimation of radiation damage and the choice of therapy for the patients had been correct to the extent it had been possible in those circumstances.

He said he believed that despite the fact that the data base had been limited, the best possible patient evaluations had been made.

Gale expressed confidence that in the coming months specialists would be able to judge the results of the forecasts made and introduce certain corrections, although the original evaluations

had been exceptionally correct. A total of 299 persons who had received significant doses of radiation from the Chernobyl nuclear source were now hospitalized. A group of 35 persons, appeared to have received the highest radiation doses. Twenty eight of them were now alive. A total of 19 bone marrow transplants had been performed. Gale voiced the hope that a substantial number of those people would survive.

Speaking of the problems of medical treatment given to the patients, he said he had been impressed by Soviet medical expertise and conditions at the clinic. But that kind of treatment on that kind of scale, he said, could be beyond the means of any single country, which was why it was essential to mobilize additional resources and means to treat the radiation patients.

Answering questions about the motives he had been guided by when organizing assistance to the victims of the Chernobyl accident, Hammer said they had been purely humanitarian. He recalled that 65 years ago he had first come to Soviet Russia as a physician to help fight typhus and famine.

After hearing the news of the Chernobyl accident, he said, he had decided it was the case where he could give another form of aid to those affected by the unfortunate event at Chernobyl.

Vorobyev spoke in detail about the medical service monitoring the situation in the area of the Chernobyl nuclear power station, pointing out that all data concerning the radiation situation there and on the borders of the USSR was being daily reported to the International Atomic Energy Agency.

"We report everything we know in this field," he said. "And everything we report can be easily checked." Answering newsmen's questions, Vorobyev said the Kiev zone was quite safe and there was no danger either to the people's lives or to their health there.

AFP: More Deaths Expected

AU151223 Paris AFP in English 1210 GMT 15 May 86

[Excerpt] Moscow, May 15 (AFP) — Of the 35 persons who suffered heavy radiation exposure in the Chernobyl nuclear plant explosion, 28 are still alive, but some of them will die of "irreversible injuries," an American specialist said Thursday [15 May]. Dr. Robert Gale, a University of California bone marrow transplant specialist, told a press conference that 299 persons had received "substantial doses of radiation" in the April 26 accident.

He said "35 have received the highest dose of radiation. Nineteen received transplants, 28 remain alive." Two other people were killed immediately after the accident. "Other victims of irreversible injuries will die," said Dr. Gale. "We anticipate more

deaths." The doctor was to meet later Thursday with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

He said the most critically injured in the accident had suffered tissue and bone marrow lesions. But he said it was unlikely that persons outside a 30-kilometer (18 mile) radius of the plant had received "even moderate" doses of radiation. And it was "extremely unlikely," he said, "that individuals who are at considerable distances could suffer consequences of the accident." The accident, which some experts have termed the worst in the history of civil nuclear power, demonstrated "our very limited capacities to react to the consequences of a nuclear war," Dr. Gale said.

Dr. Gale declined to estimate the possibility that the accident could increase the future incidence of cancer, saying "no evaluation is possible for the time being." "In the near future we will be able to make the necessary estimations," he said. "For the moment, we do not have the dosage data to make the calculations."

He said treatment of the Chernobyl victims had been "very complex," and had met with "serious problems and difficulties." "The large number of individuals exposed to radiation may exceed the resources of a single transplant center," he said.

Dr. Gale, who heads an international exchange of bone marrow banks, said marrow transplants had been done on a total of 19

Chernobyl victims, some of them performed by Soviet surgeons before his arrival. He said bone marrow lesions from radiation doses above the 800-900 rad level was "probably irreversible," with little probability of survival. If the dose is less than 500 rads, "even a moderately intensive" treatment is sufficient for the patient to recover, he said.

Andrey Vorobyev of the USSR Academy of Medicine said 100 rads was the radiation dose beyond which there is a health danger. Only persons in the immediate vicinity of the Chernobyl reactor at the time of the explosion received radiation exposure in excess of 100 rads, he said.

#### PRAVDA CITES BLIX CRITICISM OF WEST'S REPORTING

PM141559 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "If Only To Mislead"]

[Text] Vienna, 14 May — H. Blix, director general of the IAEA, has condemned the fuss made by American propaganda, with the support of a number of Western countries, in connection with the accident at the Chernobyl AES. At the general assembly of the International Press Institute which is taking place here, the IAEA leader stressed that Western reports, especially in the first few days after the accident, were "often misleading, especially as regards the damage and casualty figures." In this connection he expressed regret over the lack of a sense of responsibility on the part of certain Western observers, who published such panic

items and often misled people. H. Blix noted that there are always some experts, or even politicians, who tend to panic in assessing a situation. The way the Western mass media covered the events in the Soviet Union could easily have caused unnecessary panic. In a tense situation, he stressed, it is necessary to maintain a correct awareness of the scale of what is happening.

The IAEA director general, citing WHO experts, noted that there are no grounds for restricting imports of foodstuffs from East European countries, including the USSR.

#### LOGINOV BRIEFS SFRY, PRC ENVOYS ON CHERNOBYL

LD141706 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1606 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 14 May (TASS) — Today in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, there were talks with Milojko Drulovic, the ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the USSR, as well as Li Zewang, the ambassador of the People's Republic of China to the USSR.

In addition to information received earlier, Vadim Loginov, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, briefed them in detail about the situation at the Chernobyl AES and the measures being taken to eliminate the consequences of the accident;

MOSCOW TV SHOWS CHERNOBYL 'FORGERY' VIDEOTAPE

LD141657 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 14 May 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] Hello, comrades. In the West the unworthy hullabaloo in connection with the accident at Chernobyl AES continues. True, there has now been some sobering-up. Many experts have been forced to admit that the initially fabricated assessments of the incident were exaggerated. Western correspondents who have visited Kiev have reported their findings. From their reports it has become clear that life in the Ukrainian capital, despite the conjectures, is proceeding normally. Everywhere there are radiation checks and careful monitoring of foodstuffs and drinking water. Nevertheless, certain circles continue to spread fairy tales, exaggerating the results of the accident. This is being done to sow distrust toward the Soviet Union.

Obviously, this explains the broadcasting of another sensational bit of news from the Soviet Union. The U.S. television companies NBC and ABC, and following them the Italian state television, showed a videotape allegedly depicting the Chernobyl AES. You can see it now. [video shows very cloudy scene of industrial plant with buildings around and hills in distance, shot from inside a car] You see everything is smoky. It looks as if a fire is raging.

The tape was accompanied by an explanation that the scene had been filmed illegally from a distance of 14 km by a foreign tourist who had managed to get close to the site of the accident undetected and then secretly got the videotape out of the country.

True, when the film was shown on Italian television, some staff members said it strongly reminded them of something. Then the deceit was exposed. The television station received a phone call from someone in Trieste, which as you know is located in northern Italy, who said the plant depicted as Chernobyl AES was none other than the steelworks in Trieste. It always smokes like that, the town's people explained. Those who enjoy gloating at other people's misfortune found themselves in an unenviable position. The question remains as to whether that scandalous exposure will bring them to their senses.

USSR JOURNALISTS VISIT AES FOR FIRST TIME 15 MAY

LD151013 Moscow TASS in English 0956 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Kiev May 15 TASS — A TASS special correspondent reports from the Chernobyl nuclear power station:

Soviet correspondents today were allowed for the first time to visit the Chernobyl nuclear power station. Our itinerary was strictly defined: first a medical control station, where we changed our clothing and underwent a gasometric check, then a change of vehicles as we got into armored personnel carriers which reduce the danger or radioactive exposure and make travel quicker.

The first thing that struck was that every group was busy doing a specific job of its own. If it is needed to join the efforts, for example, of power experts and builders, the instructions come in advance from the headquarters of a government commission through the operations staff at the station.

Today there were some 50 workers on shift duty at the first three generating sets, excluding repairmen. Those at the control panel were recording the parameters of the reactors' operation. Though

the latter are shut down, the station keeps living even in this condition.

Operators were busy at the central control board of the station. Water supply services were ensuring quality purification of water. The temperature regime was being strictly observed. Fire and radiation safety were being closely monitored. The workshop of underground fuel utilities was functioning at an even pace. The people were working calmly, answering questions, smiling. The most often spoken word the journalists heard in reply to their questions was "normalno" ("Everything is O.K.").

On the territory of the station, lorries were bringing concrete to unit 4 every few minutes. Armoured personnel carriers were coming and going and several people were seen walking. The journalists were told that, according to radiological tests of the air above the nuclear power station, the radiation level dropped nearly by a ratio of four to one over the past three days.

#### CHERNOBYL FIREMEN, WORKERS LEAVE KIEV HOSPITAL

LD131504 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1420 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Kiev, 13 May (TASS) — Fireman Stanislav Yuzishin discharged himself from the hospital today. During the first minutes of the accident at Chernobyl AES he arrived at the fourth power set together with his team. Along with his comrades he fought the fire boldly and helped the AES workers leave the danger zone. Yuzishin was taken with other injured people to Kiev Hospital. A whole floor and the best words were allocated to them. Leading specialists conducted their treatment. Comprehensive treatment aimed at the detoxification of the organism of people arriving with symptoms of primary radiation reaction was of help. Among those who discharged themselves from hospital were the firemen Nikolay Kurilovich, Stepan Sheherbak and Mikhail Kovalskiy, AES engineer Vladimir Lyamets, radiation supervisor [dozimetrizt] Vladimir Moskin and others. Now almost half the patients who arrived at Kiev hospitals after the AES accident have already been discharged.

All the people taken out of the danger zone have undergone medical inspection. New medical establishments were deployed for this work, 230 medical brigades from other oblasts of the Ukraine were formed, 240 ambulances are on constant duty. The brigades consist of doctors, nurses and laboratory assistants.

The Lesnaya Polyana Sanatorium is ensuring rest for the reserve group of workers from Chernobyl AES. All conditions have been created for them to feel at home here. For they will have to continue the watch at Chernobyl AES. Although the reactors have been shut down, the necessary control has to be maintained there. And the people to whom such a responsible matter has been entrusted must be in good shape. The medical specialists of the sanatorium are looking for this. Along with other specialists, the medical experts have taken under their control the state of the environment and the quality of food products. A great deal of health instruction work is being carried out.

#### KIEV OBLAST CHILDREN BEGIN PIONEER CAMP VACATIONS

LD141427 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] As of today practically all schoolchildren from the rayons of Kiev Oblast, which took in the evacuees from the area of the Chernobyl AES, have begun to be sent to Pioneer camps. After them, schoolchildren from junior classes in Kiev will be sent away too. Although doctors say the children are in good health, at present conditions it is acknowledged that it is desirable to offer them an extra vacation. The journey to the camps on the Black Sea and the stay there are free.

#### WORKERS DONATE PAY TO RED CROSS, RED CRESCENT

LD122305 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Odessa: Dock machine-operators of the No 308 integrated work team, led by (Nikolay Timun), Hero of Socialist Labor and delegate to the 27th CPSU Congress, have decided to help those who suffered in the accident at the Chernobyl AES. This is our aspiration: not to remain an observer but to come to the aid of those who have come to grief, says the fine team leader. And so at Quay No 14, where the Black Sea meter vessel *Nikolayev* lay at anchor, the port workers set to work. They displayed exemplary high organization in their labor, fulfilling

their day's norm by 154 percent. The money earned by the work team has already been sent to Moscow into the current account of the Executive Committee of the Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR. Let us note that the collectives of many harbors in the Black Sea Shipping Company have warmly supported this initiative and decided to work an extra shift, transferring the money to the aid fund for those who suffered in the accident at the Chernobyl plant.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN ON RURAL LIFE NEAR CHERNOBYL

PM121638 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 13 May 86 pp 1, 3

[S. Luzgan report: "Together Against the Disaster. A SELSKAYA ZHIZN Correspondent Reports From Regions Adjacent to the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant"]

[Excerpts] The vernal land of the Ukraine is arrayed in the lush green of crops and grass and the white and pink of orchards in blossom. This spring has brought certain amendments to the usual rhythm of spring tasks and concerns, to our great chagrin. Leaving Kiev we are stopped at a check point: the car is tested for "radioactive cleanliness." And later, wherever we happened to be, a great deal reminded us of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in one way or another.

At the "40 Let Oktyabrya" Kolkhoz in Vasilkovskiy Rayon the woman on duty informed us that the chairman had gone to inspect the houses where it is proposed to accommodate those evacuated from Chernobyl. A middle-aged man comes into the office. He asks that the chairman be told that he is prepared to take any family into his home. Several other visitors make the same request.

N.P. Sobchuk, the kolkhoz chairman, soon arrived. Finding out about the visitors, he said that the kolkhoz will not have to take in any evacuees, that there is no longer any need.

Real people always treat a neighbor's misfortune as if it is their own, Nikolay Petrovich said. It is only our enemies who rejoice in what has happened. Honest people understand what is what.

The kolkhoz workers, N.P. Sobchuk said, are now struggling to make an appreciable leap forward in the 1st year of the 5-year plan.

When I entered the office of M.N. Burnashov, first secretary of the Vasilkovskiy Ukrainian Communist Party Gorkom, the latest report on the radiation situation was placed on his table.

Although our rayon, Mikhail Nikolayevich said, is close to the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, background radiation has not caused and is not causing alarm. Our radiation monitoring posts "cover" the whole territory of the rayon and we are given information on the radiation condition of the soil, water, and crops twice if not three times every 24 hours. This information is regularly given out on local radio. Why is this done? So that people are aware of the situation.

And how are matters progressing in the rayon's fields and farms?

This is what has been reported by the rayon agro-industrial association. The plan relating to the sale of all types of livestock products has been overfulfilled, the sowing of spring crops has been completed, and the tending of crops is under way. The

second fertilization of crops has been carried out in fields of intensively grown winter wheat.

To tend crops in good time and to a high standard, and to daily increase the output of farm products, M.N. Burnashov said, is our particular concern. But today the most important thing for us is to assist with feed the farms in those rayons of the oblast where people have been evacuated from the Chernobyl nuclear power plant zone. As arranged, we are sending our neighbors up to 20 tons of straw and up to 60 tons of silage every day.

...The village of Kopylovo. I talk with M.D. Makaro, head of the medical section. True, he still calls himself a sector therapist. But today he has dozens of specialists and laboratories at his disposal.

How are things going? Miroslav Dmitriyevich asks. Things are fine on the whole. We are doing what has been laid down. We are examining people arriving from the nuclear power plant zone. We are pleased that of the thousand people we have checked, only a few have aroused suspicion of illness, and we are testing them repeatedly. There is a lot to do. We are working around the clock.

From the numerous meetings and conversations, from the usual and unusual scenes I witnessed these days, no one can draw the comforting conclusion that no misfortune will break our good, heroic, human people. Misfortune is misfortune. It has also revealed the fainthearted and the feeble. When the bitterness of the unexpected losses and the passion and emotion recede, everyone who was involved in these events in one way or another will be given his due.

Someone once said: Heroism is crowned with tragedy, but tragedy gives birth to heroes. Tragedies are not needed, of course, to test us for fortitude. But if a tragedy happens... Any lesson, even a sad one, must be stored up for future use.

Any misfortune is easier to surmount and overcome together.

When this report had been dispatched to the editorial office N.I. Priymachenko, first secretary of the Poleskiy Ukrainian Communist Party Raykom, telephoned the correspondents office. He reported that the majority of those who had come to them temporarily from the Chernobyl nuclear power plant region had already started work. He also said that rural meetings, sessions of rural and settlement soviets, and meetings of primary party organizations of "hosts" and "guests" are being held in the rayon. Every vitally important problem is being discussed at them.

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## KOMSMOL OFFICIAL DESCRIBES WORK IN KIEV

LD142100 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 14 May 86

[Telephone interview with Anatoliy Plevachuk, secretary of the Kiev Komsomol Obkom, with unidentified correspondent; date not given--live or recorded]

[Text][Correspondent] Work is continuing to eliminate the consequences of the accident at Chernobyl AES. Self-discipline [sobrannost] and precise actions are things which typify the labor of courageous people. While I was preparing this broadcast I phoned the Kiev Komsomol Obkom. Anatoliy Plevachuk, the obkom secretary is on the line. What is the obkom doing at the present time?

[Plevachuk] Our obkom is working and leading a normal life. Headquarters and working groups have been set up at the Komsomol and on site to render assistance to Komsomol raykoms which are in the area which people have been evacuated to. The activity of these headquarters is constantly monitored by the obkom and by the Central Committee of the Komsomol of the Republic.

[Correspondent] Do you often go to the site?

[Plevachuk] I worked there in the first group. Four Komsomol obkom workers and myself went out to Poleskiy Rayon. What did we have to do? Well, just the general work which was being carried out in the rayon; that is receiving and deploying the evacuees and all the work connected with that. My impression of those first days and what was striking about the people was, one could say, that they are true patriots of their town. Literally the day after the evacuation they were asking when they could go to the town, when they could help there in carrying out the decontamination of industrial enterprises and of housing. Well, it was obvious that they all loved both their town and the nuclear power station very much and that they were worried about the fate of the town and of the station and were impatient to see them again.

I don't want to separate Komsomol members and young people into particular categories, but I would simply like to say that our Komsomol aktiv showed its best aspects. A fire broke out at the wrecked fourth set of the station. It was a very severe fire and it was the men of the 7th militarized fire unit who took on the first blows of the flames. Among them was Viktor Kupinok, secretary of the unit's Komsomol organization; Viktor Romashevskiy, member of the unit's Komsomol committee was also there. And despite the fact that the fire was in the radiation zone, virtually all the workers on shift during the night of 26 April helped the firemen. People went to dangerous places. Aleksandr Lyushenko, member of the Pripjat town committee of the Komsomol — an operational worker in the No 2 reactor shop — did this. And as the specialists are now noting, it was due to the selfless actions of the teams of firemen who came from the oblast and also the workers on the shift who helped that it was possible to localize the scale of the accident. It could have been far greater. And, of course, the injured who had been in the danger zone were given medical aid first. I can cite an example of real courage: It is Doctor Valentin Petrovich Blokhin. While helping others in the radiation zone he virtually did not think of himself. Valentin

Petrovich gave aid and helped remove many of the injured from the danger zone. And what I would like to say is this: From the moment the accident occurred, the staff of the station carried out and are continuing to carry out its labor watch. Aleksandr Bacherov, secretary of the Komsomol committee, and his deputy Mikhail Borosyuk worked along with all the others. I wish to say that the lads were responsible for providing food for the shift on duty. They were at the station constantly.

[Correspondent] Yes, and yet Western propaganda has been continually speaking of panic.

[Plevachuk] I can tell you that this is nonsense and pure rubbish. There was no panic there. People arrived there calm and confident of the future, and the opinion expressed by the majority of the population is that everyone understands that the evacuation is a temporary affair. I have already said that what struck me was the great love for their town, the great love for the station, and their confidence in tomorrow. There was no talk there such as, for example: Where shall we go? I'm going to change my job to another town — there was virtually no such talk. All are waiting to return to their town. And despite the fact that Western voices are asserting that the waters of the Dnepr have been contaminated with radioactive dust, all of us young people, all of us representatives of all the towns and rayons, along with veterans of the Great Patriotic War, have been taking an active part in peace cruises on the Dnepr, and an antiwar meeting has taken place at the (?Bukrinskiy) bridgehead. Large functions have been taking place over the last few days. For example, in Pereyaslav-Khmel'nitskiy Rayon there is our oblast rally of young peace fighters devoted to International Peace Year and the International Day of Youth Solidarity. In the village of (?Sinyalo) in Rakitnyanskiy Rayon a youth demonstration has taken place within the framework of the Keep Up the Revolutionary Pace actions. Many other examples could be cited.

The work of sections of the working rural youth is not stopping here. The spring sowing has been completed. They are summing up the results to determine the victors of the socialist competition. So the life of the Komsomol obkom is proceeding according to its work plan. We are now preparing to conduct a plenum of the Komsomol obkom.

I should also like to tell you this news. When we visit labor collectives and talk to people, we are sincerely convinced that eliminating the consequences of the accident has at present become the cause of our republic and the country as a whole. When you are in the villages, you meet medical specialists and other specialists who have come from all corners of the republic.

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And also, there were many calls to the obkom — especially in the first days after the accident — from Komsomol committees of fraternal republics. People are offering assistance to the population which has suffered and are expressing a desire to work on restoring the station. I should like to take this opportunity to thank all of them for their sympathy and concern for the town's inhabitants and for the fate of the Vladimir Ilyich Lenin nuclear power station at Chernobyl.

## IZVESTIYA INTERVIEWS OFFICIALS, STUDENTS IN KIEV

PM121513 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 May 86 Morning Edition p 3

[Special correspondent A. Illesh telephone report: "Kiev: Several Interviews on the Same Question"]

[Text] Kiev, 12 May — "What are the main concerns for you today?" — that was the question which *IZVESTIYA's* Kiev correspondent Nikolay Baklanov and I asked people of various professions. Two prominent specialists answered us from the Headquarters for the Elimination of the Consequences of the Chernobyl AES Accident.

Academician B.A. Legasov, deputy director of the I.V. Kurchatov Atomic Energy Institute:

"The reactor has lost its criticality and is not producing radioactivity. But, as is known, radioactivity was released to outside, and today intensive operations are under way aimed first at reducing it, and ultimately at completely eliminating it. The accident, as you know, has been localized, but there is still much work to be done, and it is being done in the most unusual and, frankly, difficult conditions. Nonetheless we are coping. I wish to note that all the scientists' and specialists' requests and recommendations are being fulfilled without delay."

Yu.A. Izrael, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control:

"The country's meteorological stations are constantly, intensively monitoring the level of radioactivity. To this end the State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control is using specially equipped planes and helicopters and other equipment. The data obtained are being constantly analyzed at our scientific research institutions. As has already been reported, agreement has been reached for the regular transfer of data on the background radiation from one of the stations of the Ukrainian Administration of the State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control to the IAEA."

For students in the Ukrainian capital, this is the tense time before the examinations. Some 8,000 foreign students are studying at Kiev's VUZes. There are 700 at the Polytechnical Institute alone. The majority of these people took the news of the misfortune calmly, and only eight of them have left the city. Mohammad Kasem from Afghanistan says:

"Our concerns are everyday ones. Lectures, writing essays... This is my impression: The West wants to extract as much advantage as possible from the misfortune for its own policy. And that policy is a dirty, dishonest one. Remember, for instance, the nuclear explosions in Nevada..."

He is backed up by his colleague, Roli Sikst from Burundi, a student at Kiev State University:

"The slander campaign does not surprise me: the usual Western propaganda tactics. Everything is in order here. And as far as I know the consequences of the accident are being successfully eliminated."

A rather unexpected interview — A. Puzach, one of the trainers of Dinamo Kiev, whose team recently won an honorable trophy, the Cupwinners Cup, says:

"The last match which we were to play in the country's championship was canceled. But the reason the match did not take place was not because the team, on returning from its victory in Lyons, found itself under the influence of radiation at home. I would not be surprised if some people in the West try to 'explain' the cancellation of the match in that way, but it was only because the Dinamo Kiev team is well represented in the national team which will soon be setting off for Mexico for the world championship. The trainers have asked nine of our leading players to join the main team. Because of this, the question of our club's possible release from its match in the domestic championship is now being discussed."

Our conversation with V. Pechorin, a fifth-grade welder, took place after his return to the Lesnyye Polyany Sanatorium from his latest shift at the AES.

"What we were doing at the power station was, in general, an ordinary job, but in an unusual situation, it is true: We were sealing up doors to eliminate draughts and stripping down the

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electricity circuit [elektroskhema]. There is plenty of tidying-up work [khozyaystvennyye raboty] too. What is the situation? Well, for instance, we were given the job of repairing an aperture [vosstanovit okoshko] between the third reactor and the fourth — the damaged one. We had to do the job in no more than 12 minutes — that was the time set by the radiation specialists as safe for remaining in the work zone. The shift chief, the foreman, and the other guys were a great help in speeding up the work... As a result we kept within 10 minutes. Then, it goes without saying, the doctors examined us. Everything was within the norm. Now we have a rest, then we go back. We will be given our specific mission, as usual, immediately before entering the zone..."

The Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers resolution on organizing the labor and leisure of students and the health of children in

## KIEV DAILY DESCRIBES INITIAL CHERNOBYL 'HELL'

AU141427 Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 8 May 86 p 3

[Report by V. Zhukovskiy, V. Itkin, and L. Chernenko, TASS-RATAU correspondents: "A Battle Without a Front Line--Resolute Actions Performed by Staff Members of Internal Affairs Organs at the First Hours and on the First Days of the Accident at the Chernobyl AES"]

[Text] The general slipped his uniform off his shoulders. There was a golden flash of the epaulets, a sparkle of the colorful mosaic on the medal ribbon bar. The general took a last look at the uniform, which had been tailored only recently, thought for a moment, and removed the badge of the Honored Worker of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs. His uniform and trousers with stripes now had to be destroyed; this was a requirement of the precautionary measures. This was how the battle field was left by the commander who, along with his combat comrades, had fought a bitter battle there.

In the biography of Gennadiy Vasilyevich Berdov, militia major general and Ukrainian deputy minister of internal affairs, there have been quite a few complicated situations. He has fought bandits and dangerous criminals... But the single combat that has now been going on for 9 days running in Chernobyl has proved to be a particular one. People have perhaps never been in contact with such a formidable enemy: invisible but powerful, and for this reason very perfidious. And responsibility in this clash was without precedent.

The war diary initiated by the general at dawn on 26 April, immediately after his arrival in the area of the Chernobyl AES, has become for Major General Berdov and his many colleagues a kind of chronicle. Behind the laconic lines of this document there is the chronicle of the feat performed by the thousands of staff members of the Ministry of Internal Affairs who were among the first to engage in battle against the accident. Firemen were alerted only two minutes after what occurred. The units

Kiev and the oblast is commented on by A. Romanenko, Ukrainian minister of health:

"This year it has been decided to end the school year at general educational schools in the Kiev Oblast rayons which have accepted evacuated schoolchildren on 15 May. The kids will then be sent to labor and leisure camps in the southern oblasts. In Kiev, the school year will also end on 15 May for the first through seventh grades. Students in those grades will be sent for their summer vacation to camps and health institutions in other oblasts of the republics. In the senior grades the dates of the summer vacation have not been changed. A large number of trains and motor vehicles are now being assigned to take the children out."

commanded by Lieutenants V. Pravik and V. Kibinok immediately rushed to the fourth power block that was engulfed in flames. More than 50 firefighting teams were sent to the afflicted facility from Kiev and Kiev Oblast. The heat was unbearable, but the firemen courageously advanced into this hell. Smoke blinded the eyes, melted bitumen stuck to boots, and burning graphite hailed down on helmets. The fire could spread over to the roof of the third block. But Major L. Telyatnikov chose the right tactics to fight the fire and skillfully distributed his men. And the third block was in safety. And by 5 o'clock in the morning the fire at the AES was practically stopped. But the price paid for the first victory was considerable: 17 firemen, including Major Telyatnikov, were sent to the hospital.

The situation continued to be obscure. Radiation supervisors were in action, and specialists tried to assess what had happened in the fourth block. The militia took over the relay baton from the firemen. They blocked all roads to the AES and the settlement. After all, the AES area is very picturesque, and people like to spend time there on their days off. And it happened to be Saturday, since the recreation areas had now become dangerous, militia details, quite naturally, sealed them off.

An operational headquarters, set up by General G.V. Berdov at the Pripyat city militia station, was already in operation. Staff members of Poleskiy, Ivankovskiy, and Chernobylskiy Rayon militia stations arrived to help. The militia actually launched combat operations. Under those very unusual circumstances, militia men on their way to the posts were additionally armed with



dosimeters. Colonel V. Sporishko made more and more entries in his "war diary." Reinforcements were continuously arriving in the Chernobyl AES area. Thousands of militiamen were already engaged there.

One cannot assess the situation correctly without seeing things for oneself. That was how G.V. Berdov thought, and that is why he did not spend his time in the "headquarters," but was constantly at the "hottest" spots. Posted in the danger zone were not only sergeants and master sergeants, but also militia colonels. And under these highly complex conditions, no one left his post, and there was not one single refusal to carry out one's duty. The tasks to ensure order and to protect the danger zone, as well as to find the victims and to assist them were also accomplished by staff members of internal affairs organs. Colonel General I.D. Gladush, Ukrainian minister of internal affairs, quickly arrived at the site of the accident and took over command over all actions of the militia.

In the emergency, staff members of the Ministry of Internal Affairs also performed functions which seemed to be out of their competence.

"When the problem of evacuating the settlement rose," Gennadiy Vasilyevich said, "we gathered all divisional inspectors and told them: let us have all data on how many buildings and gates are there in your respective division. We obtained these data and determined the necessary number of motor buses, as well as worked out a plan for the evacuation. In this respect, everything must be clear and well organized. In such cases chaos is impermissible..."

Of course, the announcement about the ensuing evacuation disturbed the people. An entire delegation arrived at the executive committee headquarters. General Berdov was commissioned to meet the people and to calm them down. Gennadiy Vasilyevich went out to see the people in his general's uniform. Tall, grey-haired, and calm, he was able to find the most suitable words to use about the ensuing evacuation of the city.

"Someone tried to complain," the general recalls, "but the troublemaker was silenced by the others. Although with difficulty, people saw the real danger."

A thousand buses were already standing at the AES city. Their column moved in at exactly 1400 hours. A vehicle stopped at every gate. Many people did not think that they would have to stay away long, and left everything as it was. The militiamen checked every dwelling to be certain: all have left the settlement.

"Under those circumstances," G.V. Berdov considered, "a great deal depended on the acts of our staff members, on their calm and confident behavior. After all, the people were disturbed, excited. For this reason we had to be particularly restrained, tactful, kind, and willing to help."

And this was precisely why, in that tense and distressing situation, vigorous political and educational work was constantly conducted among staff members of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Provisional party organizations and groups were set up in combined detachments, and meetings were held. All this work

was spearheaded by Militia Major General A.I. Borovik, chief of the political section of the Ukrainian Ministry of Internal Affairs. Political work was conducted in conformity with a clear plan which, under those emergency conditions, encompassed the most important issues, including enrollment in the party. Here is what Oleg Dmitriyevich Kazakov, militia captain authorized for the operation, wrote in his application: "As a Communist I would like to carry out my official and civic duty in eliminating the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl AES..." V.A. Kuybin, Yu. G. Vergel, and A.S. Vdovichenko, party members for many years, gave the colleague the references he needed.

During the first 3 days, nearly 20 applications of this kind were made. In accordance with the statutes, all of them were immediately examined. We have been told in Kiev Gorkom that the decisions of the party meetings held in the settlement of power engineering specialists were given a priority treatment.

The work performed under the emergency conditions at the AES has become a test for the highest marks. The number of those who creditably passed the test includes Militia Master Sergeant S. Matyukha, Major V. Kucherenko, Junior Lieutenant V. Vishnevskiy, and Sergeant First class V. Denisenko. All militiamen — from private to general — received a baptism of fire in Chernobyl, and were part and parcel of the force that blocked the way of the sudden calamity.

The evacuation flooded the roads with thousands of vehicles. But, largely to the credit of the workers of the Automobile Highway Inspection, there were no accidents and no major bottlenecks. Transport militiamen were also actually masters at Yanov Station which is located near the AES.

There were small villages whose inhabitants were taken to safety by militiamen. The events in Chernobyl turned into a severe test for the characters and true moral qualities of people. They sharply revealed cowards and new heroes. The accident at the AES will be not only a bitter technical lesson for us, but also a moral one.

The days in the area of the Chernobyl AES have become the most important days in the lives of G.V. Berdov and of his colleagues: V.V. Durdinets, first deputy minister; Yu.A. Voshkin and V.D. Pitsyura, deputy ministers; and others.

The leaders of internal affairs organs are now alternating in their trips to the Chernobyl area, whose problems and concerns keep them busy. All that has to be comprehended and appraised. Justice has to be done to those who have distinguished themselves. In his thoughts, General Berdov again and again wanders to the danger zone where his comrades are continuing the combat effort. They are at their posts, patrolling the streets of the deserted settlement, and making responsible decisions. More and more entries are being made in the militia's war diary. Junior lieutenants and ensigns are going prematurely grey. Contact with a danger whose reality is hardly believable leaves a deep imprint on human souls. In the Ukrainian Ministry of Internal Affairs, reports from Chernobyl are expected like reports from the front line.

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## MILITIA'S HEROIC FEATS AT CHERNOBYL DESCRIBED

PM121544 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 May 86 Second Edition p 5

[Report by correspondent Lieutenant Colonel A. Polyakov: "The Soviet Character. From the Region of the Chernobyl AES"]

[Text] Everyone involved in liquidating the accident at the Chernobyl AES during these bitter days for us deserves to be mentioned in the loftiest and most glowing terms. Many names have already been featured in the press and have been heard on television and radio broadcasts. As a correspondent for a military newspaper, I would like to speak of people with shoulder boards — servicemen and representatives of fire and militia subdivisions — who are worthily fulfilling their duty under extreme conditions.

"Much has been spoken about the beauty of the soul of our people," Internal Service Colonel N. Khoroshok, chief of Kiev's Fire Protection Administration, said in conversation with me. "Chernobyl and the tragedy that has been played out there have brought to light many new colors in that soul. I am unable to speak without emotion with some of my subordinates: I want to doff my cap to them. Take Sergeant Aleksandr Nemirovskiy, driver and department commander. Outwardly he's unremarkable and taciturn. But when courage of a high order was demanded, he found it at once: He resolutely drove a special fire truck to the reactor to pump out water. Was the man aware of the extent of the danger? Yes, our people are competent and erudite. But Aleksandr did not think of himself, of his own fate. The chief thing for him was to divert misfortune and danger from other people. And that was precisely how all the other firemen acted." "Everyone is now under a great strain, with business cares," said Militia Captain A. Zarubitskiy, deputy chief of Kiev city Internal Affairs Administration's Political Department, continuing, as it were, the thoughts expressed by Khoroshok. "And when the danger is over and everything has calmed down, great gratitude will have to be expressed to many, very many people. On behalf of our entire people. And once again we shall have to take stock and take, a detached view of ourselves. Soviet character makes our individuals great and unflinchingly strong. No misfortune can bend or break them." Militia Captain A. Karachenko was one of the first to arrive in Pripyat with the subdivision he commands. It took him a matter of minutes to size up the situation and ascertain the details on the spot. Then came militarily precise and unambiguous orders comprehensible to everyone. People did not simply understand the militia worker, they derived calmness, coolness, and staunchness from him. The evacuation of residents was carried out quickly and with the strictest discipline.

I learned with pride that Capt Karachenko had Army training. He did his normal military service in the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany and was a platoon deputy commander. He is now one of the foremost militia officers.

"Several years ago," Militia Capt Zarubitskiy recalled, "the press carried reports on an incident connected with a temporary electricity outage in New York. There was an immediate outbreak of robberies and a sharp increase in the number of attacks on residents. I even feel awkward comparing that picture with what has happened at Pripyat. They are things that cannot be compared. The misfortune has brought Soviet people still closer together. They were and are a single family, in which everyone seeks to take upon himself the heaviest possible burden and to be wherever reliable, strong-willed people are most needed. During these days and nights we have encountered only man with a capital 'M'."

I have repeatedly had occasion to talk also with helicopter pilots. Before writing these lines, I met with Major General of Aviation N. Antoshkin, first deputy commander of the district's air forces. Nikolay Timofeyevich was in the power workers' settlement on the first day of the accident. He has been both over the reactor and around it.

I peered particularly closely and inquiringly into my interlocutor's face: How did he feel at heart? The general smiled in reply: "Of course, none of us has the right to belittle the danger or the scale of the misfortune. That would be an unforgivable mistake. But neither can we lose our head in the complex situation. My conclusion, my personal conclusion is this: Our people met this absolutely sudden and quite unforeseen occurrence fully armed. I am sure they could not have acted any better. People are showing themselves to be heroes. Lieutenant Colonel Yakovlev, for example, made more than 30 flights in one day and dropped loads weighing tens of metric tons onto the reactor. I will not be sparing of the loftiest epithets for Lieutenant Telegin and Senior Ensign Vyshkovskiy." My interlocutors repeatedly emphasized that their allies in a difficult situation are sensitive and accurate instruments which make it possible to constantly determine the real degree of danger. Even those people resolving tasks at the very epicenter of events, which is the most dangerous spot, are not receiving radiation doses that would threaten their life. There is no need for such a risk.

"Everyone can determine at any moment with the help of an individual dosimeter what dose of radiation he has received," said Major General of Aviation V. Kobayakov, member of the Military Council and chief of the district Air Force Political Department. "And yet even we senior comrades sometimes need to have recourse to monitoring. Certain pilots are very reluctant to report the dose received and are afraid that it will be recognized as high and that they will be taken off flights and removed from the region. We have to explain: You will be replaced at once by another crew, a fresh one — don't worry..." We fell silent in meditation. After a pause Kobayakov summed up what had been said: "With such people no misfortune is terrible. They are ready for anything for the sake of the common cause."

## TRAVELERS FROM KIEV SAY FOOD SHORTAGES WORSENING

AU111948 Paris AFP in English 1940 GMT 11 May 86

[Excerpt] Moscow, May 11 (AFP) — Travelers to Moscow from the Ukrainian capital of Kiev, 130 km (80 miles) south of the Chernobyl plant, said food shortages in the region were worsening under embargoes on livestock, dairy products and produce exposed to radiation from the April 26 accident. Long lines were reported outside food shops, which were offering only canned and frozen foods.

Draconian health measures were in force, and residents were being cautioned to go outdoors only when essential to avoid exposure to radioactive fallout, travellers here said. One mother

who arrived here from the Ukraine on Friday to leave her three children with her sister said, "In the block of flats where we live, we take turns shopping, because we have to look after the children and reassure the old folks."

However, the Soviet Government newspaper, *IZVESTIYA*, said "economic activity in Kiev is normal." The paper quoted a specialist as saying the city's radiation levels were "above normal, but pose no danger for the population...and could return to normal around May 19."

## WEST'S ARMS POSTURING 'MAIN LESSON' OF CHERNOBYL

LD131511 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 13 May 86

[By TASS political news analyst Aleksey Grigoryev]

[Text] Moscow, May 13 TASS — Influential quarters in the West have visually demonstrated over the past few days that they are prepared to exploit even such an unfortunate event as the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station to further their selfish ends.

Circulating bizarre allegations about "mountains of corpses around Chernobyl", they have sought to whip up anti-Soviet hysteria and the fear of a "nuclear threat from the East".

Some people in the West have proved capable, as British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe admitted in a BBC interview, of turning a human tragedy into political football.

There is also another conclusion to be drawn from the Chernobyl misfortune. Writing to U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou said the accident at the nuclear power station at Chernobyl had underlined most graphically the dangers of a nuclear catastrophe threatening mankind. Such a catastrophe, he added, could mostly be a consequence of the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The Greek leader urged the U.N. secretary general to take all necessary measures to bring about a moratorium on all nuclear testing and thus freeze the nuclear arms race. Andreas Papandreou also proposed constant and automatic exchanges of more important information on any events at nuclear power stations.

But the main and overriding need, he said, was world nuclear disarmament. All the responsible political leaders of mighty powers, he added, should ponder a nuclear catastrophe's consequences to the world as a whole and to everyone.

This appeal, which the Greek prime minister as well as the leaders of Argentina, Mexico, India, Tanzania and Sweden have addressed to the great powers more than once, has found in our

country not only complete understanding but also a practical response. It is responding to such an appeal by the leaders of the six nations to suspend nuclear tests until the next Soviet-U.S. summit meeting that the USSR has displayed goodwill, once again, by declaring readiness to refrain from nuclear blasts also after March 31 — until the first nuclear explosion in the United States. The U.S. response to the humane Soviet position has been further nuclear tests in Nevada.

The propaganda outcry in the West is gradually dying out. More and more people are coming to realize that an accident like the one at Chernobyl could have happened anywhere else. "Chernobyl reminds us again that the power we are playing with is bigger than we are," Bruce McLeod, minister of the Toronto Metropolitan United Church, wrote in *THE TORONTO STAR*.

"No one can say for sure what won't happen. Nuclear accidents are not times for blaming or gloating, or for nourishing national self-righteousness. We are a single fragile human family. We still have some time left to learn to live together," he said.

The accident makes one think of what has not yet led to catastrophe but is a cause of great concern all over the world, namely the negative reaction of the United States and its allies to Soviet proposals for putting an end to all nuclear testing and eliminating all nuclear weapons even before the end of the century.

This posturing by the West is by far more dangerous than the unfortunate event at our nuclear power station. This is the main lesson of Chernobyl.

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## W. EUROPE SAID VICTIM OF OWN PROPAGANDA ON RADIATION

LD131957 Moscow TASS in English 1841 GMT 13 May 86

["Propaganda Boomerangs--Losses"; "By TASS Political News Analyst Aleksey Grigoryev"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 13 TASS — Less than a week separated statements on the radio by two West German ministers.

First the West Germans were addressed by Friedrich Zimmermann. The Federal interior minister declared: "The serious accident at the Soviet nuclear power station has plunged us all into confusion", but he added right away: "For us there has not existed and does not exist any danger...the World Health Organization does not see any danger to people outside the affected area in the USSR either."

Contrary to any logic, however, Zimmermann's ministry immediately after began provoking panic among the West German population, urging them to seal their windows and wash vegetables and fruits, as if these had previously been eaten dirty.

The U.S. television network CBS admitted that the avalanche of often conflicting pieces of advice had stirred up fear. The official thesis throughout Europe, it said, was that there was no danger but if that was so, many people were wondering, why so many pieces of advice on safety precautions.

The results of the fear-fostering campaign were quick to tell. The anti-Soviet hysteria fanned up in the West by official propaganda services and the mass media made people buy less farm produce and so made farmers suffer losses.

This was why another West German cabinet member, Economics Minister Martin Bangemann, went on the air to speak to the nation. He reported that tomorrow, May 14, the agriculture ministers of the country's federal lands will hold a conference in Bonn to discuss the issue of compensating the West German farmers for their losses. Bangemann said also that the government will consider the possibility of demanding that the USSR pay damages.

In the opinion of a whole number of officials in the Federal Republic of Germany, such a demand is groundless from the standpoint of international law. What happened was clearly a boomerang effect: It is anti-Soviet allegations about the "radio-

active contamination of Western Europe" that caused losses to farmers in West Germany and other Western countries. Regardless of all this, influential circles in the West are obviously itching to launch yet another propaganda campaign against the USSR, only this time they are aiming to gain not political capital but capital proper.

The issue of a possible suit to be filed against the Soviet Union was raised also in the U.S. mass media, although there are no grounds, including international legal grounds, for it also there. [sentence as received]

It is relevant to recall that the increased radiation levels in Western Europe as a result of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station were considerably lower than the standards set by the IAEA and determining when and what precautions are to be taken.

If the West German authorities took such precautions even if they were unnecessary, it is they that should bear responsibility for this. The opinion of most prominent experts on radiation safety did not give any causes for rash and panicky reports on the "contamination of farm produce" either.

At their meeting in the WHO headquarters it was stressed that as of May 6, radioactive substances over the European Continent had dispersed and most of the short-life elements of the radioactive substances had disintegrated.

The experts said that the coverage given in the Western mass media to the accident had caused an undesirable reaction among the population, which did not correspond to the actual extent of the danger. Since those scientists said there were no reasons to recommend restrictions on the import of food produce from East European countries, including the USSR, it was all the more unjustified for the West German authorities to make the people in their country scared over the "harmfulness" of the products of their own agriculture.

So the ones that have to pay now are those who have frightened themselves through their own efforts.

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ZHOLKVER: U.S. 'CRISIS OF TRUST' COUNTERED BY SALT II

LD131836 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 13 May 86

[Commentary by political observer Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] In June 1979 I had occasion to witness the signing of an important agreement at the Soviet-American summit meeting in Vienna which is called for short SALT II. It is true that even then, certain of my U.S. colleagues who had gathered for the festive ceremony in the Vienna Hofburg Palace warned: SALT II will hardly be ratified by the United States since the military industrial complex sees it as a threat to its business.

These predictions have been fulfilled. The treaty has not even been presented to the Senate for approval. However, because of the popularity of the idea of disarmament throughout the world, including among the American public, Washington did not risk simply renouncing the Vienna accords and announced that the treaty, although unratified, would be observed by the United States. It is true that all this time SALT II has been a thorn in the flesh of American military industrialists, and they have been striving in all possible ways to get rid of it. Sometimes they expatiated on the treaty's imperfection and sometimes they accused the Soviet Union of violating it.

Meanwhile, the very idea of arms limitation was being undermined. And now that Washington has openly begun to implement a strategy of neoglobalism — from the bombings of Libyan cities

to the stepped-up production of nuclear and space weapons — the present U.S. Administration evidently considers it possible to finally discard the SALT-II treaty too. In any case, as *TIME* magazine has reported, it was decided at a secret conference of the U.S. National Security Council to violate that treaty, in particular concerning number of cruise missiles. Appropriate plans, as *TIME* also points out, were expounded to the participants of the recent Tokyo conference of the Big Seven.

It is true that, as is noted for example in the West German press, these plans gave rise to no small degree of concern even among the closest U.S. allies. FRG Chancellor Kohl is even alleged to have sent a special message to President Reagan calling upon him not to violate SALT II. Of course, it is difficult to contemplate that Washington will in this case — as in all other ones — listen to the opinion of its partners. However, for the sake of fairness it is worthwhile asking the question: In connection with the Chernobyl accident, Washington has expatiated a great deal about the crisis of trust in international relations. But what trust is there at all when the Washington administration both practically, and now evidently also formally, breaks off a very important treaty under which stands the signature of the President of the United States?

PONOMAREV: WEST EXPLOITS ACCIDENT TO PROVOKE ENMITY

LD131651 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 13 May 86

[By TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow May 13 TASS — The governments of several Common Market countries are trying to take advantage of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station for the unseemly end of kindling enmity to socialist countries in Europe.

This is demonstrated by yesterday's decision by a session of the EEC Ministerial Council at foreign minister level to suspend the import of meat, dairy products and vegetables from the European socialist countries on account of their alleged radioactive contamination.

The attending ministers were clearly guided not by objective data now available to any government but by purely time-serving political and economic considerations and a reluctance to extend cooperation, strengthen trust and promote goodneighbourly relations in Europe.

Commenting on the EEC decision, the American and West European press called attention to the fact that the EEC

"experts" had not had the objective scientific facts to work out acceptable universal standards for radioactive contamination levels. The EEC's actions are nothing other than sanctions, this time under the pretext of "safety".

The Polish Foreign Trade Ministry described the Common Market ruling to stop food imports from Poland as discriminatory.

The Hungarian newspaper *MAGYAR HIRLAP* said the decision is totally unjustified and is hardly explained by concern for public health.

The Yugoslav newspaper *BORBA* stressed the groundless nature of the EEC's actions which are not supported by any compelling arguments. Similar views were expressed by the press in other socialist countries.

The EEC leadership's actions, prompted from Washington, show very clearly a desire to draw public attention from the issues

uppermost on the minds of people in Western Europe and elsewhere, namely the problems of delivering mankind from nuclear and chemical weapons and preventing the militarization of outer space.

The Soviet Union's proposals on these issues, taking into account the interests of all sides, have long been before the leaders of the United States, Britain and other NATO countries.

It is high time there was a practical response to these proposals but cold winds keep blowing from the West as before. There, they

are looking for any pretext to dodge taking concrete measures and signing accords with the USSR on arms control.

NATO figures have tried to exploit even such an unfortunate event as the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station to poison international atmosphere and provoke strife and mistrust.

Socialist countries have been subjected to all manner of boycotts, blockades, economic blackmail and pressure more than once before but each time those discriminatory measures have failed. The same lot is awaiting also the EEC's cabbage and onion embargo.

### COLUMNIST EXCORIATES SENATOR DOLE'S 'MUDSLINGING'

PM151029 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 May 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Melo Sturua article under the rubric "Notes Apropos": "Robert Dole's Anti-Soviet Aria"]

[Text] When, on the eve of the 1976 elections, President Ford made Robert Dole, senator from Kansas, his running mate, the uninitiated were rather surprised. But the connoisseurs of political intrigues understood very well the significance of this decision. Ford needed Dole, the magazine *U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT* wrote at the time, to "sling mud" at his rival Carter. Republican strategists were hoping that the "foul-mouthed Dole" would be able to "bring Carter out of his equilibrium and annoy him," provoking the rival to make mistakes. This strategy proved unjustified. The team of Ford and Dole lost the election.

It is no accident that I am recalling this old story. Robert Dole, who now heads the Republican majority in the Senate, is still considered leader in the sphere of "slinging mud" at his political rivals. And when it comes to the socialist countries, in particular the Soviet Union, Dole's eloquence begins to resemble a mud Niagara.

The other day the Kansas senator unleashed his latest Niagara against us, in connection with the accident at the Chernobyl AES. The anti-Soviet radioactivity of his speech was unusually high even for this grand master of political bad language. Dole expatiated on the Soviet Union's "irresponsibility and cynicism" and its allegedly "unprecedented disregard for the fears and apprehensions of millions of inhabitants of the planet," saying that "the Russians have the potential to cause tremendous, potentially lethal problems for us all" and that they are "ignoring Chernobyl, but we cannot ignore it," and so forth, all in the same vein.

Frankly speaking, there is a great temptation here to fall into a rage. After all, according to Dole it appears that we all but deliberately provoked the accident at the Chernobyl AES, apparently in order to intimidate, if not actually destroy, all mankind. But despite the extreme irresponsibility and cynicism of such expatiations by the American senator, let us not lose our equilibrium, let us take a look at the sources of his "eloquence." And

Dole himself leads us to those sources, warning in highly significant terms that "the Russians cannot be blindly trusted." (Blind hatred is another matter.)

Imperialist circles seized on the accident at the Chernobyl AES as an "argument" against the attainment of realistic accords with the Soviet Union on curbing the arms race and eliminating the threat of nuclear missile war. To this end they distort not only the actual facts about Chernobyl, but also the lessons of Chernobyl, which have shown once again how fragile our planet is and how destructive is the might of the atom, especially if it is chained not to peaceful concrete, but to military armor. It is not we who cause "potentially lethal problems" for mankind, but the U.S. ruling circles, to which Robert Dole has the dubious honor of belonging. It is they who refuse to stop the nuclear tests, they who continue to create ever more powerful instruments of mass destruction, they who try to take atomic death into space, they, finally, who sow the seeds of distrust in order to reap the poisonous fruits of international tension. The latest example of this is the anti-Soviet song and dance around the accident at the Chernobyl AES.

Into what muddy depths you have to plunge in order to accuse us of "ignoring Chernobyl"! We must admit that Robert Dole has succeeded, with the help of ignoring common sense, and, most important, the true needs and aspirations of mankind. But will he succeed in extricating himself from these depths? That is another matter. Malevolence once failed to bring him the position of vice president. Nor will it yield the expected dividends for him now. In trying to bring us out of our equilibrium he is losing his own. In trying to vent his spite on us, he is removing his own mask.

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## CHERNOBYL 'PRETEXT' FOR BANNING FARM IMPORTS

PM121626 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 May 86 First Edition p 5

[V. Bolshakov "Rejoinder" under the general heading "Who Needs the Anti-Soviet Campaign in Connection With the Accident at the Chernobyl AES": "Warming Their Hands..."]

[Text] There is one infallible indicator of moral health — the desire to help someone who has gotten into trouble and not to profit from another's misfortune. Alas, this indicator is absent where the practice of pursuing profit is considered "ethical" and quite "moral." What connection could there be, you might think, between the "trade war" raging on both shores of the Atlantic and also within West Europe itself and the accident at the Chernobyl AES? It turns out there is a connection, albeit an artificially created one.

The United States, which long ago threatened to take "punitive measures" against West European suppliers of agricultural products to the United States, is forcing legislation through Congress "banning" imports of foodstuffs from the Old World on the pretext of the supposedly "sharply increased radiation there." Even though WHO experts publicly announced a few days ago that there are no reasons for such a ban, nor for continuing the precautionary measures originally introduced, fears continue to be stoked intensively.

According to the French TF-1 television channel, the accident at the Chernobyl AES was "a convenient pretext for certain politicians to establish an embargo on agricultural products whose importation was scheduled under agreements." It cites as an example Italy's refusal to accept certain French products. Italy in turn complains that its EEC partner-rivals are not buying its milk, even though it has been proved that its is safe...

The fabrications disseminated in the Western press have done direct harm to exports of foodstuffs from Finland and other countries. But the strategists of "psychological warfare" have directed their primary blow against the USSR and the other European socialist countries. Despite convincing proof submitted by these countries' national organizations and by international organs, and despite the painstaking measures to monitor the level of radiation and the quality of the goods, the EEC countries and also certain states which are not members of this grouping have announced a ban on imports of a number of kinds of agricultural products from East European countries.

*L'HUMANITE DIMANCHE* regards this measure as "overtly discriminatory and dictated by purely political considerations." The Polish PAP agency adds: "This is not the first instance when wrenches have been thrown in the works of the socialist countries and of East-West economic cooperation on farfetched pretexts." The Hungarian press points out that the EEC decision is scarcely motivated by health considerations but, rather, is designed to protect the "Common Market" countries' food market, which is burdened by tension.

In this situation the actions of certain "fighters against radioactive products" rather resemble attempts to profit from other people's misfortune and, at the same time, to trip up competitors. It was for this that the current massive "irradiation" with anticommunism was needed.

## SHLENOV ON EEC COMMISSION'S BAN ON FOODSTUFFS

LD131048 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 2100 GMT 12 May 86

[Viktor Shlenov commentary]

[Text] The EEC commission has imposed a ban, to last until the end of the month, on imports of foodstuffs from the European socialist countries. Radio Moscow commentator Viktor Shlenov writes:

The EEC has joined the anti-Soviet campaign unleashed in the West in connection with the fault at the Chernobyl nuclear power station. It has done so despite the fact that each day the inconsistency is becoming increasingly obvious concerning the rumors spread about radioactive contamination in the countries bordering the USSR and despite the fact that it has been officially declared that Soviet products pose no radioactive threat to the population of the USSR nor to citizens of other countries.

Other socialist countries are also monitoring the levels of radioactivity and are forwarding detailed reports to the International Atomic Energy Agency. It should be pointed out that consumption of the foodstuffs included in the EEC's banned list is not absolutely restricted [nao esta absolutamente limitados] in the exporting countries. The impression emerges that the EEC Commission's discriminatory measures have in no way been dictated by concern for the health of the people of Western Europe but rather by political considerations. And the question arises: Why has the EEC ban not been extended, for example, to Sweden, Denmark, and Austria where radioactivity levels have not been lower than those registered in the socialist countries?

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The possibility cannot be ruled out that the EEC Commission acted on the suggestion of the farming and commercial monopolies seeking to supplant the socialist countries in the Western markets. In the capitalist world, all means of fighting the competition are acceptable, sometimes even base and unworthy means. It is also hard not to think that Brussels was waiting for a pretext to deal a blow to East-West economic cooperation. From the standpoint of the enemies of such cooperation, this is an opportune moment, for possibilities had recently emerged for the establishment of mutually beneficial trade relations between the EEC and CEMA.

Obviously such actions damage the international agreements concluded between the EEC members and the socialist countries on cooperation in the trade, economic, industrial, technical, and scientific spheres. It is also obvious that the EEC's discriminatory actions undermine the political confidence that is so necessary for the success of the talks under way in Geneva, Vienna, and Stockholm. Such actions also serve to show that while on the one hand the Europeans are coming out with increasing resolve against the nuclear threat hanging over the world, on the other hand certain politicians are doing their utmost to divide Europe and sow fresh seeds of mistrust and enmity.

## 'U.S. NUCLEAR PLANTS SAFER' CLAIMS DISCOUNTED

LD121639 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 12 May 86.

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenکو]

[Text] Hello comrades. Whipping up an anti-Soviet campaign in connection with the accident at Chernobyl, a number of official representatives of the U.S. Administration have made gloating statements saying that the safety techniques in Soviet nuclear power engineering are allegedly useless, and that U.S. nuclear reactors are much safer than Soviet reactors.

(Marvin Resnikoff), the well-known U.S. nuclear scientist, writing in the *PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER* refutes these conjectures. He claims that, on the contrary, I quote him: In some respects, U.S. reactors are more dangerous than Soviet ones. For instance, to generate the same quantity of electricity, U.S. reactors use much more radioactive substances than Soviet ones. In particular, the reactor of the U.S. (Limerick) nuclear power station, located near Philadelphia has, in the words of the U.S. scientist, 10 times more radioactivity than Soviet reactors, and in the event of any incident it would pose a serious threat to the populace of that city.

(Marvin Resnikoff) considers that the attempts of the leaders of the U.S. nuclear industry to give the public of their country a false sense of security can be qualified as criminal. This disinformation hampers the drawing-up of appropriate emergency plans to be used in the event of an accident threatening people's lives.

And in the view of *TIME* magazine an important lesson learned from the accident at Chernobyl is the fact that the authorities must always be ready and able to evacuate people living in the vicinity of a nuclear power station, and to isolate them from the effects of radiation. In this connection, the U.S. observers draw attention to the fact that the Soviet authorities were able to carry out an organized and very rapid evacuation of 49,000 people from four population centers near Chernobyl AES. It is difficult to imagine how the populations living near the U.S. nuclear power stations of Indian Point, (Zion) and (Limerick) located near such major population centers as New York, Chicago and Philadelphia could be quickly evacuated, *TIME* magazine writes.



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## RADIO CRITICIZES WESTERN PROPAGANDA ON CHERNOBYL

LD121816 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 12 May 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Boris Andriyanov]

[Text] The events of the past few days convincingly show that resolute and effective measures are being taken in our country in order to restrict and eliminate in the shortest possible time the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl AES. However, these measures have absolutely no interest to certain circles in the West. Confirmation of this is the fact that these circles are continuing to inflate the provocative ballyhoo, sowing panic among the population.

In this way, says the French Communist newspaper *L'HUMANITE*, in the West they are trying to gather as many political dividends as possible from what happened at Chernobyl, while the eminent Australian writer and journalist, editor of the magazine *SURVEY*, William Brown, called the West's reaction to the events in Chernobyl the fiercest flare-up of anti-Sovietism in recent years.

Washington is especially eager in this respect, having forgotten the most elementary decency. In the White House, for example, they have gone so far as to accuse the Soviet Union of uncivilized behavior. Let us leave such an incorrect — to put it mildly — statement to the conscience of its authors. Let us just note that it, like the entire inflated campaign of fear and hatred, was needed by some one across the ocean in order to distract world

public attention from their own acts, which are a danger to peace, and which, according to generally accepted humane concepts, can in no way be described as civilized.

Suffice it merely to recall just a few terms which are currently especially in vogue among leading American figures. After all, they keep on about the nuclear stick, about the space stick, and other such sticks, clearly taken from the lexicon of some sort of troglodyte dictionary for contemporary neanderthals. And what is the worth of their arguments which are conducted with unconcealable lust for — having deployed their "star wars" system — the U.S. gaining the opportunity to deal an industrially developed country such damage as would set it back at least to the level of the 18th century? Surely such arguments are unworthy of a civilized personality?

An unambiguous answer to this is given by every honest person on earth. And this answer reflects the miscalculation of the Washington organizers of the propaganda ballyhoo around the accident at Chernobyl. While shouting about this misfortune, which is incomparable in scale with the threat which Washington's nuclear space schemes represent, the U.S. Administration has merely emphasized what a lethal danger for mankind is contained in the plans of the transatlantic neoglobalists.

## LITERARY PAPER CITED ON U.S. 'HYSTERICAL' PRESS

LD132126 Moscow TASS in English 2044 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 13 TASS — The Soviet press reports on the accident at the nuclear power plant near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, "contained no hint of a speculation around other people's misfortune. Deplorably, this cannot be said about the American press, which raised an anti-Soviet propaganda wave around the Chernobyl accident," *LITERATURNAYA GAZETA* points out in its issue of May 14.

The banner headlines in New York newspapers sound hysterical. "The Atomic Nightmare in Chernobyl," "A Death Power Plant", "The Lesson of Chernobyl Is That the Russians Should Not Be Trusted in Anything". The newspaper *NEW YORK POST* carried a colourful story of an anti-Soviet demonstration in New York where a crowd of dregs chanted: "Russians, go to hell".

The whipping up of mass anti-Sovietism is designed above all for the local man in the street, who is frightened with consequences of the Chernobyl accident. The U.S. press put the death toll as a result of the accident first at 60, then at 2,000 and later even at

15,000. Yet it was soon found out that the first faked report had been cooked up by a professional misinformer in Tel Aviv, the second — a liar named Kofman in the Netherlands, and the third was cooked up by an epigonus of Bandera men, who settled in New Jersey, USA. In conclusion it was found out that the clouds carried out by winds from the Ukraine and by which the Americans were particularly frightened, reached the United States but did not carry along any dangerous radiation.

Two groups of American tourists arrived from Kiev at Kennedy Airport in New York on May 2 and 3. They were met by sobbing relatives, a crowd of reporters and a special team of radiation experts. After a medical check on all tourists, Charles Maynhold, who was in charge of the check, said: "All of them are absolutely healthy." The relatives began to smile, and the tourists laughed. One of them, Alice Ehrensohn, exclaimed: "Everything in Kiev was normal, everything was superb". The next day *THE NEW YORK TIMES* again published under a panicky headline "Nuclear Disaster" five pages of absurd gossip stories, *LITERATURNAYA GAZETA* says in conclusion.

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'ANTI-SOVIET HUE AND CRY' CONTINUES OVER CHERNOBYL

LD141503 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 14 May 86

[Excerpts] What is the situation in the Chernobyl nuclear power station area? What is being done to eliminate the consequences of the accident? Are there any health hazards? These and other questions are asked by many people around the world. The Soviet Union has been giving extensive and detailed coverage to the accident. Summing up the opinions of experts on the situation leads to the conclusion that the main danger has passed, although many problems still exist.

Soviet papers and television have reports on the work to decontaminate the terrain and stop the radiation leak from the damaged reactor. Tens of thousands of square meters of the nuclear station area have been covered with a special film. Military helicopters have been dropping bags of sand and other materials on the reactor. Preparations are under way to encase the reactor in a solid concrete shell. There have been reports on radiation levels in various regions.

There has been extensive information on the situation in the Chernobyl nuclear power station area. There have been unambiguous statements by authoritative experts. And still a number of mass media in the West have continued the anti-Soviet hue

and cry over the Chernobyl accident. The technique used by them is simply outrageous. For instance Italian television played a video recording of what it claimed to be a fire at the Soviet power station. It turned out later that the facility shown in the program was a cement mill in Trieste. It was Italian viewers that caught the slanderers redhanded. The directors of the television have had to confess to the fraud. Incidentally, the same fraud was broadcast by two major American television networks, NBC and ABC.

This campaign has met with worldwide condemnation. And now one more report on the same subject: Washington has announced with much pomp and hypocritical sympathy that it is going to send dried milk to Poland, allegedly affected as a result of the Chernobyl accident. A Polish Government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, has told a news conference that the Poles do not need the milk offered by the American Senate because he said that milk is (?contaminated) [words indistinct]. However, if the United States (?does) send us milk, Jerzy Urban pointed out, Poland is ready to reciprocate by providing blankets and sleeping bags for the thousands of homeless New Yorkers.

'NEW GENERATION' MEETING TEST OF ACCIDENT 'TRIAL'

LD091615 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1509 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] The scarlet flag, the unchanging companion of our festivals, like everywhere else in the country of the Soviets on 9 May, Victory Day, has also appeared on the Chernobyl AES. It was raised by those who are on watch today which can be called, quite justifiably, a militant watch.

It is difficult now: Titanic work is under way, exhausting work, without the right to a rest, to a break. But these people who have gone through fire and ashes, who, with their courage are making progress every minute, are already victors.

Those with whom correspondents came into contact in Chernobyl, who were leaving to go on watch or were returning from it, were, for the most part, young people. There was no war in their biographies: War passed through the life and the hearts of their fathers and mothers, turning their hair to silver, leaving them with wounds, wastes and losses. But then there arose a trial for the new generation such as never existed in the day of the veterans. And in this unprecedented battle, not one of these young people faltered, gave way, gave up.

They are different years, the forties and the eighties, but the individual is the same, the Soviet individual.

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ALBANIA

'ABSENCE OF INFORMATION' FROM USSR NOTED

WA081500 [Editorial Report] *TIRANA ZERI I POPULLIT* in Albanian on 1 May carries on page 4 a 300-word report, citing unnamed news agencies stating that the Chernobyl disaster took place on 26 April, damaging one of the four reactors. An International Atomic Energy Spokesman is quoted on the "absence of details" from the Soviet Union. The report also mentions DPA and AFP reports of radioactivity levels in Poland and Austria.

*ZERI I POPULLIT* on 3 May on page 4 carries a 300-word item citing unnamed news agencies' reports that the effects of the disaster are still being felt in the Soviet Union. AFP is cited on radioactivity levels in Poland, and TANJUG is cited on radioactivity levels in Yugoslavia. *ZERI I POPULLIT* on 3 May also carries an ATA announcement on page 1 identical with the referent item, but adding the words:

"As prophylactic measures it is advised that fresh vegetables be washed carefully, and that water from open springs and reservoirs not be drunk. Pregnant women and small children should not spend too long out of doors."

RADIATION LEVELS NEAR NORMAL, RESTRICTIONS LIFTED

AU151025 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 15 May 86

["Announcement of the Commission on Environment Protection of the PSR of Albania"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, May 15 (ATA) — The continuous examination of the radioactive pollution of the environment, made by the Institute of Nuclear Physics during the whole period after the Chernobyl accident in the Soviet Union, shows that now the level of radioactivity has fallen and has approached considerably the basic natural level.

Under such conditions, the prophylactic measures recommended through the press on May 3, 1986 are abolished. Hence, it is not

dangerous for the children and the adults to stay in the open air, the drinking of water in open resources, the use of vegetables, fruits and medicinal herbs, after they are cleaned as usually. All the fresh foodstuff products such as milk, which is sold to the people, fish, oysters, frogs, etc. should continue to be used normally. Likewise, no restriction are imposed on taking bath in the seas, lakes, etc.

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BULGARIA

## FATHERLAND FRONT OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON ACCIDENT

AU070840 Sofia BTA in English 1931 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Sofia, May 6 (BTA) — Mr. Nikolay Georgiev, deputy chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front and chairman of the National Committee for Environment Conservation, spoke today on environment conservation in Bulgaria. At a meeting on the occasion of the traditional declaring of May as a month of environment conservation, he declared himself for a still greater public activity in the field of environment conservation and for wide international cooperation in this field. He recalled the initiative of the Bulgarian party and state leader Mr. Todor Zhivkov for the working out and the signing of a Balkan Treaty for Ecological Protection and for adopting an appeal in this respect to all European peoples.

Mr. Nikolay Georgiev dwelled on the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station, stressing that this is an accident which met sympathy among the wide world public. Along with this, he also noted the attempts of certain circles in the West to use the accident for political anti-Soviet and anti-socialist purposes. And this is being done by those who are stepping up the arms race, who are working out plans for the militarization of space and increasing the threat of the annihilation of life on the planet, the speaker pointed out.

## RADIATION SAID POSING NO THREAT TO PUBLIC HEALTH

AU081237 Sofia BTA in English 1915 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Sofia, May 7 (BTA) — Prof Lyubomir Shinderov, corresponding member of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, first deputy minister of public health, and sanitary inspector general, and senior research associate Ivan Pandev, M. Eng, chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, appeared on national television here tonight to explain in detail the radiological situation in the country.

The two experts said that systematic monitoring has shown so far lowering radiation levels and that there is a tendency towards their normalization. Prof Shinderov and Mr Pandev specified that levels up to three times higher than the natural background radiation readings were registered only in separate areas after

May 2, when there was a wind shift from the north. The level of radioactivity, its short-lived character, and the pronounced tendency towards normalization had given the health authorities no reason to recommend iodine prophylaxis.

Prof Shinderov stressed that no threat at all was posed to public health. Nobody in Bulgaria was exposed to significant doses of radiation, and the slightly increased levels, all the more only in separate areas, do not endanger the health of children, mothers, pregnant women or elderly people, he said.

Radiation levels in Bulgaria are expected to go back fully to normal in the coming days.

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## FOREIGN MINISTRY REJECTS WESTERN 'DISINFORMATION'

AU092015 Sofia BTA in English 1736 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Sofia, May 9 (BTA) — The mass media in Holland and other Western countries are circulating reports that the People's Republic of Bulgaria has allegedly failed to release any information on radiation levels in this country after the Chernobyl nuclear accident.

Today, May 9, the ambassador of the Netherlands to Sofia, Mr Johan Faber, was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs where he was notified of the serious concern expressed by the Bulgarian side in this connection. Apart from the official announcements published in the Bulgarian press and broadcast

on national radio and television on May 4, 6, 7 and 8, Ambassador Johan Faber, in his capacity as envoy of the country presiding over the commission of the European communities, was additionally briefed on the level of radioactivity in the People's Republic of Bulgaria at meetings in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on May 4, 6, and 9 this year. The ambassador was told that such reports disinform the Western public about the real state of affairs on such an important matter, something which could lead to a deterioration of economic, tourist and other relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the West European countries.

## AGRARIAN JOURNAL CARRIES ARBATOV INTERVIEW

AU121345 Sofia ZEMEDEL'SKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 9 May 86 p 4

[Interview given by USSR Academician Georgiy Arbatov to "Western radio and television stations, in connection with the accident [avariya] in the Chernobyl nuclear power plant": "Misfortune [neshtastiye] Should Not Be a Reason for Hatred"; time and place of interview not given. Interview dispatched "especially for ZEMEDEL'SKO ZNAME by NOVOSTI."]

[Text] In connection with the accident in the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, many Western radio and television stations addressed questions to Academician Georgiy Arbatov, the noted USSR scientist and public figure.

[Question] Many Western mass media accuse the USSR of delaying information on the accident. What can you say about this?

[Arbatov] The case required verification and the obtaining of reliable information based on real facts and the instruments' data. It seems that the situation in the region of the nuclear power plant during the initial period was connected with circumstances that complicated the investigation into the reasons behind the unexpectedly occurring trouble [beda]. First of all we had to take care of saving people who were in immediate danger. In addition, clarifying the reasons behind such an accident is no simple task. It is known that the United States is still clarifying the precise reason for the "Challenger" disaster.

After the first report from the Soviet government all the necessary information was given to the IAEA. The director general of the agency, Hans Blix, was invited to the USSR in order to get acquainted with the situation on the spot. By the way of comparison we can recall that the United States informed the IAEA about the accident at the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant 2 months after the incident [proizshestvie]. I do not recall anybody in the West making an issue of it. However, now hatred for

the USSR is hiding behind this uproar about the accident in our nuclear power plant. We are witnessing an artificial exaggeration of what has happened, with the goal of provoking hysterics. This at least is not honest. It is shameful and undignified.

[Question] Did the level of radiation threaten neighboring countries? What measures were taken to decrease the danger?

[Arbatov] Our scientists can have no data on the radiation level in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, and Japan, simply because these countries are rather far away from the USSR. In Kiev, which is situated 130 km from Chernobyl, the radiation level did not exceed the safety limit for people. Radiation in the accident area has increased.

Good sense indicates that all measures must be adopted to decrease the consequences of the accident. Recently, highly qualified Soviet specialists equipped with appropriate instruments departed for Romania and Poland. You know that the level of radiation is not a constant value. It depends on the distance from the location of the accident, the direction of the winds, and so forth. In the immediate proximity of the reactor — in a radius of 100 meters — the radiation level increased sharply; the possibility of radioactive fallout existed up to a distance of 10 km; only negligent deviations from the natural level were noted in several regions located 100 km from the reactor.

[Question] In the West many people are sincerely concerned with the fate of the population in the regions affected by the misfortune. What form of assistance was rendered?

[Arbatov] We are very grateful to those thousands of voluntary donors who offered bone-marrow for transplants and blood for transfusions. We are touched by the manifestations of sympathy. We gratefully accept the assistance offered, if it is offered with good intentions.

I do not recommend that one seriously accept, let alone believe, the Western mass media which are trying to turn the case into a sensation and to disseminate panic. This is precisely what the "Liberty" and "Free Europe" radio stations — financed by the CIA and the United States — are doing in their broadcasts to the USSR, Poland, Romania, and other countries.

[Question] One of the main obstacles to the United States' accepting the Soviet peace proposals is the issue of verification [kontrol]. Can the Americans believe the USSR if it did not immediately give information on the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant?

[Arbatov] The accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant is being used by the American side as an excuse for their refusal to conduct a serious dialogue on the issue of control over the arms race and disarmament.

Such an approach is incorrect according to us. It aims at diverting mankind's attention from the main goal — to avoid a nuclear catastrophe that will be millions of times more terrible than similar accidents in all nuclear power plants combined.

The USSR is against the nuclear threat, including the one that emerges as a result of accidents at peaceful nuclear power plants. The Chernobyl accident provided another lesson as to how vulnerable modern civilization is in conditions in which technology is developing dynamically.

The world exists while 50,000 nuclear warheads also exist, and NATO has the intention of using nuclear weapons first.

Mankind can be saved from alarm about the future and can deal peacefully with its daily deeds, if it receives an assurance that the atom, and primarily the military atom, will not be used against it.

#### EEC FOOD IMPORTS BAN FROM E. EUROPE FAULTED

Termed 'Discriminatory'

AU131020 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] The Council of Ministers of the Common Market has announced that the import of certain agricultural goods from Bulgaria, the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, and Yugoslavia is being halted until the end of this month. This is a completely unjustified discriminatory action and a fomenting of psychosis around the accident [avariya] at the Chernobyl nuclear power station. As is well known, after a special conference devoted to this question the World Health Organization officially reported that food products from the socialist countries are completely safe for consumption and are not radioactive, as is maliciously being asserted in the West.

#### Further Criticism

AU131747 Sofia BTA in English 1349 GMT 13 May 86

["Discrimination or Subversion Against Peaceful Coexistence and Trade"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 13 (BTA commentator Ivo Garvalov) — Simply discrimination? Or maybe a provocation? And why not an attempt at subversion?

This strong — unusually strong — language outlines the possible range of motives underlying the decision of the Common Market

foreign ministers to ban the import of foods from the U.S.S.R., Hungary, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia until May 31. The pretext is the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant.

Why comment on the ethics of government officials who try to make discriminatory policy out of a mishap? But if we would grasp the essence of such a puzzling decision, we should take a look back in time. Precisely when was this decision made? Perhaps when the scope of the Chernobyl disaster was still uncertain in quantitative terms? No, it was taken weeks after some quite competent Soviet and foreign experts had determined that the radiation hazard is insignificant and declining. Maybe there is still something unclear? No, if those statesmen would not give credence to the specialists on site, then let them trust their own press, which has repeated, time and again, that radioiodine 131 has a half-life of eight and a half days! Or maybe the West knows better, so that can afford [as received] to raise political noise? Yes, some countries do, such states as Finland, Austria, Greece and others, which are much closer to the accident site than the United States, and even countries who were first inclined to succumb to alarm, if not to panic, have now come up with official statements that radiation levels on their territory pose no danger at all.

The Common Market has decided to take discriminatory action at a point which has its explanation in other coincidences. It came only days after the United States forced its Western partners in Tokyo to put their signatures (if not to reach a consensus) on a

#### SOFIA PAPER: RADIATION LEVEL 'BACK TO NORMAL'

AU141107 Sofia BTA in English 1029 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Sofia, May 14 (BTA) — As of 10:00 a.m. on Tuesday, the atmospheric air in this country is practically free of radioactivity and the background gamma radiation is already within its normal values. Potable water throughout Bulgaria is good for drinking. Cow's milk and meat are also safe. There are still some problems with leafy vegetables and fodder which have been exposed to rain.

These facts have been announced in today's *RABOTNICHESKO DELO* by representatives of the Research Institute of Roentgenology and Radiobiology with Bulgaria's Medical Academy. The data is reliable, because, as the scientists stressed, Bulgaria's regular participation in the I.A.E.A. programmes for analyses quality control is a guarantee that the results obtained reflect the real levels.

The feature explains that indications of the presence of certain short-lived products of nuclear fission in this country were first detected in the rain water at 15:30 hours (local time), on May 2. Since then atmospheric air, water supplies and food throughout the country have been constantly monitored. All food products for export are also closely checked.

declaration directed against the socialist community. And yet another coincidence. Months before the Chernobyl accident, disregarding the Soviet proposals on a nuclear testing moratorium, Washington carried out two nuclear explosions at the Nevada desert. And only days before April 26, official Washington decided to launch a campaign to convince the world of the impossible: that its nuclear tests are harmless, despite the undisclosed dose of radiation released in one of them.

The campaign is far-reaching in its objectives: It seeks to legalize nuclear tests, to undermine the road leading to peace and nuclear disarmament. The Chernobyl disaster is now taken as an unfair opportunity to suggest that nuclear tests are "harmless", while peaceful atoms pose a threat, although mankind simply cannot do without them at this stage.

That is why today's decision of the Common Market, as part of NATO's overall political propaganda campaign, can be only described as a subversion against peace and international cooperation, against East-West trade.

The representatives of the research institute emphasise that the slightly increased background radiation levels do not pose a threat to the population, including children and women in childbearing age. This categorical conclusion is based on the readings which show that despite the increased radiation levels for several days, the year's exposure will still remain far below the maximum permissible dose of annual radiation determined by the I.A.E.A.

The experts also stress that the analyses show so far that the contamination is mainly confined to the surface, which gives them reason to believe the crops will not be affected.

The article dwells also on the monitoring of the environment around the nuclear power plant in Kozloduy. The surroundings there have been constantly monitored ever since the first reactor was put into operation. It is stressed that if anything at all is being detected there, it is far below the sensitivity of the up-to-date equipment and it remains within the normal fluctuations of background radiation.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CHARTER 77 PROTESTS LACK OF INFORMATION

AU071914 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1615 GMT 7 May 86

[Austrian radio correspondent Otto Hoermann report from Prague]

[Text] The latest statement of the CSSR authorities on Charter 77 was given during the party congress in March, calling Charter 77, quote, a small group of renegades who hate the regime and therefore write nasty anticommunist remarks which are spread all over the world by Western media, unquote. Today the three Charter 77 spokesmen, Martin Palous, Anna Sabatowa, and Jan Stern again published a paper. It bears the number 15 and is addressed to the government and National Assembly of the CSSR. It deals with the Chernobyl reactor disaster in the USSR.

To say it right at the beginning: in this paper the nasty anti-communist remark of Charter 77 consists in reproaching the CSSR authorities for their keeping silent about the accident and at the same time demanding extensive information. Official information by the CSSR state media started on Wednesday, 30 April, with a report saying that regular measurements are carried out on CSSR territory and no elevated radioactivity levels can be detected. This was said on 30 April, that is, 2 days after the official USSR news agency TASS felt compelled to make the first official announcement. On Monday, 5 May, 5 days after the first announcement, there followed the second announcement stating that a slight increase in radioactivity had been noted. On Monday, 5 May, *RUDE PRAVO*, the party daily, carried a small note in the lower right corner of the front page saying that measurements are being carried out twice a day and that in some CSSR towns those measurements showed a slight elevation of radioactivity, whose level is more than 200 times lower than that

which is dangerous to human health. The environment and food are being kept under observation, the note stated.

In this connection the Charter 77 paper says that it is no wonder that many people in the CSSR follow the recommendations and advice of the radio and television stations of the neighboring countries. So, the official CSSR media did provide information, but at a late date, and the overshoot [ueberreichweite] of Western transmitters made it possible for the people in the CSSR to compare the abundance of Western information with the paucity in their own country. The result is a strong uncertainty among the population. Thus the Charter 77 spokesmen express in their paper the mood in the country.

Later in this paper Charter 77 insists on the right to life and health. It demands the fastest possible publication of all available data, the uncolored opinion of experts on the existing risks. The government in Prague is also requested to gather all information from the USSR Government. Beyond the topical issue, the paper demands that the public be told which practical lessons are drawn from the reactor disaster, in particular concerning the security of the nuclear power plants on CSSR territory. Yesterday, at the first official press conference in Moscow, it was said that the USSR nuclear power plant program will be continued, and the Charter 77 spokesmen cannot expect any different answer from the authorities — if they get an answer at all and not merely official condemnations.



## HEALTH OFFICIAL ASSURES NO DANGER FROM RADIATION

LD061928 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 6 May 86

[Interview with Dr Dana Zuskova, chief public health officer of the Czech SR, by unidentified interviewer--date and place not specified; live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] The general public has learned from reports that an increased level of radioactivity has been recorded on Czechoslovak territory. Is this increase important?

[Zuskova] The measured levels are higher than normal but this is not a cause of concern for health. Even in the first days, when an increase of radioactive substances in the environment was recorded, this was many times lower than what could affect human health even if it went on continuously. In addition, this increase of radioactive substances is only temporary. It will gradually fall to the normal level, and, for example, the content of radionuclide in the air has significantly fallen already.

[Question] Are you following daily developments?

[Zuskova] Naturally. Several organizations throughout the territory of our state are making use of highly sensitive scientific instruments to measure all the components of radiation. Twice daily, health bodies analyze all data with regard of their effect on human health. Some measures were adopted in agriculture and food production for — I emphasize — reasons of prevention. They concern in particular the method of feeding milking cows. With regard to current dry weather, we are trying to reduce the dustiness of streets by spraying them with water more often.

[Question] Citizens keep asking how should they behave in this situation. Can you advise them?

[Zuskova] Above all, they have to trust us, and not create unnecessary nervousness, because, as I have already said, the

health of our people is not in danger. All foodstuffs and drinking water are checked by health care, veterinary, and water conservation bodies. Therefore, there is no need to be concerned about milk sold in shops. I would like to stress in particular that babyfood is absolutely unaffected.

With regard to the measured levels, citizens should live quite normally. They can travel, they can send their children on school courses in the countryside, and so on. However, we suppose that they will observe all principles of personal hygiene, including washing fruits and vegetables before eating them.

[Question] Some people, concerned by the news from the excessive measures of some neighboring states are demanding potassium iodine or they are buying iodine tincture in pharmacies.

[Zuskova] I would like to say, first, that giving potassium iodine is not necessary in our state in relation to the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station. People who are taking iodine on their own initiative could badly damage their health. I would like to assure the citizens of our republic and if it is necessary — and the development of the situation does not indicate this — all the necessary measures to protect their health will be adopted.

[Announcer] Thank you for the interview. May I bring your attention to the fact that all the information provided by Dr Zuskova will be carried in the daily press tomorrow, and naturally we will broadcast further information as it comes.

## HYGIENIST SPEAKS ON INCREASED RADIATION LEVELS

LD062050 Prague CTK in English 1954 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Prague May 6 (CTK) - "Radiation levels have increased in Czechoslovakia since the Chernobyl nuclear accident but pose no health hazard," Dana Zuskova, main hygienist of the Czech Socialist Republic, told CTK today.

She added there had been no threat to human health even in the first days following the accident, as the levels were much lower than those considered dangerous.

All the measurements are analysed twice a day by experts to prevent any possible negative effect of radiation on human health. Zuskova said, adding that several measures have been

adopted in agricultural production, mainly in the field of cow feeding. She went on to say that food and drinking water in Czechoslovakia are permanently checked, stressing that milk sold in the shops can be drunk without any fear of contamination. People can freely maintain their way of life — travel, send children to open-air school courses, etc., she said.

Zuskova advised all the hygienic standards like washing fruit and vegetables before eating should be observed carefully, but said it was in no way necessary to administer iodine tablets to people, warning it could, in contrast, have a negative effect on health.

PRAGUE TV DESCRIBES SCENES NEAR CHERNOBYL, KIEV

LD082256 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Let us take a look, on live TV, at how people evacuated from the Chernobyl area. These are shots from districts which are next to the area of the accident. This is the area to which the people from the town of Pripyat and a number of villages were evacuated. Consequently in these districts the number of inhabitants has substantially increased for — it is expected — 2 or 3 months. In this connection the local infrastructure has been reinforced. For example, even the number of telephones has substantially increased, including telephones for dialing throughout the USSR, as can be found in Kiev. Demands for such phones have multiplied. The Ministry of Communications has introduced a continuous service to suit all customers. A number of people have been moved in a hurry, and everyone must receive their letters. Naturally, relatives keep phoning, often from distant parts of the USSR. Chernobyl itself places a great demand on communications since the government commission is there; it makes a number of operative decisions, and for their implementation it asks help from different places in the USSR.

Evacuated livestock from kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and private plots have also found new homes. The districts that received evacuated citizens are supplied preferentially with everything they need, including fodder for livestock. According to information, all those evacuated have been given jobs and suitable accommodations. In the majority of cases, local people vacated parts of their homes for them.

The Kiev river port. Dozens of cargo and passenger ships leave it daily, either up or down the Dnepr, sometimes toward a barrage lake which locals call the Kiev Sea. The artificial lake covers 920 square kilometers. Pripyat river, which passes by Chernobyl, leads into it. There was concern that the water from the lake may be contaminated. Therefore ships now regularly leave the Kiev port to take water samples. Koval, chief officer of the local sanitary services, said that despite the natural initial concern, analysis of the water shows that it is within safe norms.

One hundred and thirty kilometers further north, work on liquidating the cause of the accident continues with intensity. Protective mounds were piled up along the river to protect it from pollution. Well-known academician Velikov, who works with a group of experts in Chernobyl, said to *PRAVDA* reporters that work continues, not only around the reactor but underneath it too. Our role is to neutralize the reactor entirely — as is said, to bury it. In his view the experts are now tackling problems which have never been confronted before.

The accident brings us many lessons, and not only for the experts. It shows us how bad a nuclear war could be. This accident is nothing in comparison.

SOVIET HEALTH MINISTER ON MEASURES AT CHERNOBYL

LD082023 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] A news conference was held today in Moscow at which leading Soviet experts spoke about cleaning up after the breakdown at the Chernobyl nuclear power station. Stefan Simak reports:

[Simak] Investigations into the cause of the breakdown of the fourth block at the Chernobyl nuclear power station will take at least another 2 months. Soviet experts agree, however, that most likely there was a heat explosion in the reactor after the overheating of steam as a result of a technical fault or incorrect procedures by the attending personnel. A nuclear explosion would have destroyed surrounding buildings and would have caused great damage to grass.

Yevgeniy Vorobyev, deputy minister of health of the Soviet Union, said that health workers are making extensive checks on all citizens who were evacuated from the 30 kilometer radius. They have, however, found no serious organic changes of any of them. The best medical care is being given to 204 hospitalized energy workers and firemen who were working during the time

of the accident at the nuclear power station. With the participation of American professor Gale and Tarasaki six of the affected people have had bone marrow transplants. A third worker at the power station died in the evening in Kiev as a result of radiation.

The greatest danger for the health of the people is caused by iodine 131 which escaped into the atmosphere. The period of its decomposition is, however, only 8 and 1/2 days. Strict hygienic norms and controls can insure that the iodine does not enter the human organism in milk or in fresh vegetables.

(?Around) the station they are at the same time taking measures so that rain does not wash the radioactive materials into the waterways. The level of radiation around the power station is continuously falling and according to Soviet experts it does not represent any danger for people in a wider radius. This fact was also confirmed today by the director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Hans Blix, who acquainted himself with the situation in Chernobyl itself.

PRAGUE CONTRASTS SHULTZ REMARKS, 'EVIDENCE'

LD061139 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 6 May 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] On behalf of the USSR Government, the Soviet press agency TASS on Sunday expressed gratitude to all who expressed sympathy and understanding and who offered assistance to the Soviet Union in connection with the accident in the Chernobyl AES. However, the offer of sincere help is not the only reaction which the accident has evoked in the world; the other reaction is discussed in the following commentary:

Sensible people everywhere in the world understand that accidents can happen anywhere and that no one is immune to them. Despite this, some Western circles literally exploited the accident in the Chernobyl AES to launch an anti-Soviet propaganda campaign. Yesterday, British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe spoke about this campaign with some concern in a BBC telephone interview from Tokyo. He expressed hope that the natural expression of concern would not grow into an anti-Soviet propaganda campaign. However, a campaign has already begun and is continuing.

At the same time that the British foreign secretary was speaking from Tokyo, his U.S. colleague George Shultz was speaking in Tokyo with the U.S. ABC television station. In his interview, Shultz once again cast doubt on Soviet information about the accident, saying that the Americans have other information on this. However, the evidence shows the opposite: Each measurement carried out, from checks of Western citizens in the Ukraine,

to checks for radioactivity in fish caught by Danish fishing vessels near the USSR shore, to atmospheric checks, has shown the same negative results. The fabrications about the thousands of dead, the alleged panic among the population of the Ukraine, and the claims that the United States has its own information simply add to the arsenal of those for whom the spirit of trust and detente are alien and for whom the fanning of hostility among nations is an undeniable practice.

In addition, Swedish Government experts have criticized the measures introduced in many Western states, calling them exaggerated reaction. There surely has been an exaggerated reaction to the accident, but from the political point of view this reaction has been carefully calculated to gain political capital from the accident. First of all, there is an attempt to use the accident to undermine the trust in the Soviet peace policy and to undermine the prospects of the U.S.-USSR disarmament talks, which will resume this week in Geneva. By the same token there is an attempt to divert the attention from accidents [as heard] which — unlike the one at Chernobyl — have been caused deliberately. These include, for example, the U.S. nuclear blasts in Nevada, and of course the U.S. feverish arms buildup, including in space. These U.S. Governmental circles are not interested in people's health; they only want to continue with this policy which poisons the entire international atmosphere.

CHERNOBYL 'HYSTERIA' FURTHER DIVIDES EAST, WEST

AU061131 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 May 86 p 5

[Julius P. Loerincz commentary in the "Word on the Events" column: "Background of Shameful Hysteria"]

[Text] In January 1986, after the explosion of the American space shuttle challenger, in which seven people perished, when the American CBS television network commentator asked one of the experts of the American NASA center for aeronautics and space research what his first thought was after hearing the report on the catastrophe, the expert replied; "I thought: The Russians will be glad, it will be a holiday for them" This angry expression of anti-Sovietism was followed by television shots of reportage from the streets of Moscow; and a woman worker from one of the plants in the Soviet capital replied to that very same question: "When something like this happens, it is no longer important whether we are Russians, or Americans; we are all simply people. We feel sorrow for those who have perished, and we share the grief of their close relatives...."

After the many expressions of commiseration from the Soviet Union and after the Soviet cartographers had named two craters on Venus after the two tragically perished participants in the challenger flight, Christa McAuliffe and Judith Resnik, there was even talk in America about the "Russians' surprising gestures." The decent and normal expressions of commiseration surprised those who are branded by the ideological influence of some kind of tertiary and sick anti-Sovietism. They cannot, and frequently even do not want to, grasp that this is neither exceptional, nor extraordinary for us.

It is hard to reconcile oneself to the human sacrifices in pioneering work on the road of progress in science and technology, too; but this is the price to pay for getting to know the unknown, for

searching for new horizons of perfection, for achieving new possibilities of making use of the natural resources of the earth and of the surrounding outer space for the benefit of mankind. The price, of course, the greatness of the risk which we are striving to diminish.

What is surprising, these days, even shocking is the absolute lack of this very same human sympathy on the part of the West in connection with the tragic accident in the Soviet nuclear power station in Chernobyl. And "lack" is a very weak word. The formally voiced condolences are followed by a wave of hysteria, a slanderous anti-Soviet campaign which is flooding the world from the United States and other NATO countries, combined with what is almost a terror of intimidation of the population. Although all radioactivity measurements in areas outside the immediate 30-km radius around the Chernobyl nuclear power station and in countries neighboring the USSR, as well as in more distant ones — measurements which have been confirmed by the IAEA in Vienna — show that not the slightest danger is threatening man and his environments, the atmosphere of panic on our continent is quite intentionally provoked. It can be said that an attempt is even being made to erect a kind of new "iron curtain" between the East and the West.

The fabrications and deceit are boundless. TASS commentator Sergey Kulik wrote that, at one time, gentlemen whose deceit had been unmasked used to fire a bullet into their heads in order to save their honor. The authors of the current lies who, contrary to facts, are claiming that not two, but two thousand people had perished and that the radiation level from the Chernobyl nuclear power station is "2,000 times stronger than during the explosion of the atomic bomb in Hiroshima," obviously have no longer anything to save. In Tokyo, at the summit conference of the seven most important capitalist countries, they would like to turn Chernobyl into a world problem. At the same time they are keeping silent about the fact that not the nuclear power stations, but the test nuclear explosions and the feverish nuclear armament have brought the world so far that the present potential of nuclear arms could destroy human civilization more than 60 times over. This is the main and fatal problem of the world.

But this is the very thing that the organizers of the present hysteria would like to distract attention from. They would like to try and make the world forget that during the last 9 months the Soviet Union has unilaterally not once carried out underground nuclear tests, whereas the United States has several times torpedoed the generous Soviet peace initiative with the moratorium nuclear tests by its Nevada tests. The apostles of imperialism's military-industrial complex, above all American ones, would like the world to forget that Washington has rejected the Soviet comprehensive proposal to eliminate all nuclear arms by the end of this century, a proposal which is both understandable to everybody, and realistic. Washington would like the nations to forget the ruthless American attack on Libya, and to relax their vigilance toward preparations for new American aggressions against Nicaragua and the people and states of the Near and Middle East.

The set of Soviet disarmament measures provides an opportunity for a positive way out of the dilemma between perdition and survival, and also the possibility to release immense means for resolving mankind's many serious problems. These include the insurance of sufficient sources of energy, including nuclear power — this enormous force which is both destructive and creative. The main thing is that it should serve solely peaceful purposes.

Deplorably, nobody is at present insured against accidents similar to that in Chernobyl, not even the United States — we may recall only some of the accidents on U.S. territory during the past few years, for instance in Harrisburg, Zion, South Carolina. The Soviet Government authorities will draw conclusions from the Chernobyl accident, which will benefit the entire world community. And, as was said by Boris Yeltsin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member, at the eighth congress of the German Communist Party, the Soviet Government "is doing everything to remove the consequences of the accident and, in the spirit of the implementation of the energy program, to force the atom to serve peaceful purposes in the future too." The Soviet Union and the other socialist states have affirmed time and again that they are in favor of a constructive cooperation of states also in this sphere — that they are in favor of cooperation in the name of mankind's secure and peaceful future.

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## RUDE PRAVO DENOUNCES 'HYSTERICAL CAMPAIGN'

AU061126 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 May 86 p 6

[Zdenek Horeni commentary in the "We Comment" column: "About Events in Chernobyl"]

[Text] The accident at one of the reactors of the nuclear power station in Chernobyl in the Ukraine has for quite natural reasons immediately become the object of general international attention. Expressions of sincere sympathy are being sent to the Soviet Government. The energetic intervention of the appropriate Soviet authorities and the selfless struggle of Soviet experts and rescue services in localizing the source of radioactive radiation that escaped as a result of the accident are being praised.

In essence, this extraordinary occurrence is a misfortune [nes-testi] that affects people and, in a way, also scientific-technical progress, the significant economic effort of the Soviet society. Quite naturally, the attitude of the international public should also proceed from this aspect. One cannot help noticing, however, that, since the moment the TASS report on the Chernobyl accident flew around the world, this extraordinary and unfortunate event has become a springboard for impudent speculations, for an accumulation of lies and slanders. Certain Western press agencies have even begun to spread false claims about 2,000-3,000 dead, despite the Soviet Government statement giving specific data about the number of dead and injured.

In Washington some people in high places are even abusing this extraordinary event — the first in the history of Soviet nuclear energetics — for political extortion against the Soviet Union, trying to create a political problem in international relations from the misfortune. At the same time Washington is showing a surprising forgetfulness. As though there have not been similar accidents in the United States! It is only 7 years since the big accident at the nuclear power plant near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, when radioactive matter also escaped. There were other incidents in nuclear facilities later, too, and in other countries.

The leading circles of certain NATO countries — apart from the United States, mainly in the United Kingdom, — are striving to whip up around the Chernobyl accident what literally amounts to hysteria. Yes, hysteria. This is how a Canadian student called it — we quote his words in *RUDE PRAVO* of 1 May — when he disagreed with his being recalled from Kiev where he is studying.

There is no doubt about the background of the hysterical campaign of the past few days. In the first place it is based on anticommunism and anti-Sovietism, on the notorious effort to muddy international relations and slander the Soviet Union and the world of socialism whenever some pretext can be found, even

a misfortune. Moreover, in the case of the Chernobyl accident, we can see obvious efforts to drive a wedge between the Soviet Union and other European peoples, above all its closest neighbors. Finally, we also have here a transparent attempt to divert attention from today's real issues of substance, which are being urgently raised in the international arena precisely by the Soviet Union, such as the ban on all nuclear tests and chemical weapons, to say nothing of the well-known set of proposals regarding nuclear and conventional arms.

The stormy scientific-technical progress brings with it not only the successes of the discoverers of the unknown. It also brings with it sacrifices, both material and human. No scientific field, no sector of human activity is an exception. All mankind's progress has to be paid for — and even by human sacrifices. Even the discovery of electricity from traditional sources involved tragedies among the ranks of both its discoverers and users. And the same situation exists to this very day. Even when conquering space, or other spheres of human research, man has not been able to evade a tragic toll — let us recall, for instance, the accident that occurred on the 25th — it might already appear to have been well-tested — the launching of the American space shuttle.

As regards this human toll, even the explorers in the sphere of nuclear energetics are no exception, despite the extraordinary and extremely costly safety measures that are being taken. Without delving into the technical details of such a complicated and extraordinary event as an accident in a nuclear power station, one can truthfully say that man's fight to master all the forces of nature can never be considered concluded. Many "freaks of chance" and many hidden snares continue to be an obstacle in man's way...

In times like these, the Soviet Union's friends are standing at its side with full understanding; and not merely with expressions of sincere sympathy, but — above all — with feelings of unbreakable faith that it is exactly the Soviet Government that is doing everything it can to place at man's service the sources of nature that surround us. So that it can force the atom, too — this source of immense power, a force that is both destructive and creative — to serve peace, and only peace.

This is the essential thing, this is the background of the Soviet people's decisive effort. Herein also lies the reply to the question about the background of the hysteria whipped up by certain circles in the capitalist world around the events in Chernobyl.

UNDERGROUND 'ANTIATOM' PROTEST REPORTED DEVELOPING

AU091257 Vienna KURIER in German 9 May 86 p 5

["Exclusive Report": "Fear and Protests Against Nuclear Power"]

[Excerpt] In the CSSR a citizens' initiative going by the name of "antiatom" has developed in the underground, which operates under the Damocles sword of the authorities. It informs people on postcards that another 12 nuclear reactors are to be put into operation in the CSSR in the next few years, some of them in the immediate vicinity of residential areas and without any biological shield. The biggest nuclear power plant, in Temelin, the protest card says, will constantly emit gigantic quantities of Moldau water in the form of radioactive steam. Apart from that there is also the problem of final storage of the radioactive waste.

RADIOACTIVITY LEVELS IN AIR FOUND DROPPING

AU131345 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 May 86 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK)--The authoritative Czechoslovak agencies monitoring the occurrence of radioactive substances in the CSSR's environment announce that, according to the latest knowledge, the content of these substances in the air has dropped. Experts are devoting constant attention to ensuring that food-stuffs and drinking water are perfect.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

SAFETY OFFICE REPORTS NO RADIOACTIVITY DANGER

LD071717 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1444 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 7 May (ADN)--The State Office for Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection of the GDR has issued the following statement from its president, Secretary of State Professor Georg Sitzlack:

In the GDR all important natural environments (air, water, soil, plants) and selected foodstuffs have for years been subjected to continual and careful monitoring for radioactivity by the State Office for Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection. On the basis of this monitoring network, which is in constant existence, the measurements for radioactivity were immediately intensified and continually evaluated in the territory of the GDR after the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station.

The results of the concentrated checks carried out by the State Office for Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection prove that, as already announced, on the basis of the situation on GDR territory with regard to radiation following the accident at the nuclear power station in Chernobyl/USSR there have neither been any nor are there any health hazards whatever to the GDR population.

CHERNOBYL RUMORS USED TO MASK REAL THREAT

LD052316 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 5 May 86

[Talk by Hans-Guenter Moerike: "Facts and What To Make of Them"]

[Text] The accident in the Chernobyl nuclear power station with its tragic consequences for the people employed there is a fact. The readings of radiation measurements are another fact. According to the FRG Nuclear Research Center in Karlsruhe, the radioactivity level poses no health danger. Yet media in the FRG, of all countries, are having a field day. Their motives are obvious. *BILD-ZEITUNG* is once again serving up horror stories as ordered. Banner headlines are the order of its day: Atom Dust-Fresh Danger; Children's Playgrounds Contaminated; or Mothers, Shower Your Kids.

It conjures up apocalyptic visions against its better knowledge yet well knows what impact is enlightenment will have. Its main purpose is to project the Russians as the power of evil, a sinister menace looming on the horizon. Crop Losses in Prospect; Fear of Poison Rain; Vegetables May Be Contaminated; and other horrific reports round out the picture. The gutter press like *BILD* quote from each other, hoping perhaps to enhance their credibility. They run all this under the heading of Nuclear Catastrophe and want to send chills up your spine. The very mention of Moscow is meant to frighten *BILD* readers. East is to

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imply danger from the East. Now the east wind has joined this verbiage.

With such monumental horrors, who will look for the small print? The only outdoor danger just now is to get sunburned, replies a scientist, bursting that propaganda soap bubble, a spray of mist intended to hide the real threat to mankind: the U.S. "star wars" plans and Washington's various arms programs for implementing them.

Noisy but feigned indignation and synthetically manufactured fear are to make people forget the real threats to mankind. They are to repress recollection of the very concrete, verifiable, and clearly phased Soviet ideas to rid the world of nuclear weapons. Today's real dangers come from the Nevada nuclear tests, intended to enable the United States to develop new and still more dangerous types of weapons. The Soviets remain ready to abstain from such tests on the basis of reciprocity. That is worth remembering when security is under discussion; worldwide safety for everyone.



HUNGARY

RADIOACTIVE LEVELS DOWN; FOOD WARNINGS IN EFFECT

LD061509 Budapest in Hungarian to Australia and New Zealand 0900 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] No further radioactive contamination has been observed in the airspace of Hungary, and the radioactive level of the air has further decreased. Experts still recommend however that the population should purchase milk only from state-run stores and that they should thoroughly wash fresh vegetables.

RADIOACTIVITY REMAINS LOW; FOOD, MILK SAFE

LD072039 Budapest MTI in English 1748 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 7 (MTI) — The radioactive radiation level of air in Hungary basically has not changed over the past 24 hours. Measurements continue to show a very low radioactive pollution. As a consequence of changing air movements in the Central European region, smaller fluctuations can be experienced.

Istvan Feher, head of the Radiation Safety department of the Hungarian Central Physics Research Institute (KFKI), said Wednesday that the joint value of the three radiation effects that can be observed in Hungary as a consequence of the accident is very low: about the same as the value used for various medical examinations, for instance, a chest x-ray. This means that, on the basis of the current soil, air and food pollution level, this is expected to be the total amount that will be intaken by the human body until the total breakdown of the radioactive polluting materials, expected to take place in one or one and a half months.

The measurement instruments of the KFKI Radiation Safety Department are operating continuously, not only the instruments for sampling at intervals, but also those which constantly indicate the momentary radiocative value, stressed Istvan Feher. The Meteorological Institute examines the radioactive pollution of the air, and the radioactive materials that fell on the soil

throughout the country. Competent units of the Ministry of Agriculture and food also carry out control of food, and particularly milk, throughout the country. The network of national health and epidemiological authorities measures the radioactive pollution of food and water. Experts of the national headquarters of the Civil Defence are continuously on the road with measuring cars, to observe the level of soil pollution.

Dr Gyorgy Koteles, deputy director and head physician of the Hungarian Radiation Biology and Radiation Health Institute, stressed that the task now is to avoid, or to reduce to the lowest possible level, the intake of radioactive materials by the body. Rational precaution is necessary, therefore experts continue to recommend the population to consume only milk sold by the state and cooperative industry, as it is continuously controlled by the health authorities.

He said that Hungarian drinking waters are not polluted at all, and conduit and well-water can alike be consumed. Swimming in Lake Balaton and Lake Velence is not dangerous. The radioactive pollution that fell on the soil does not harm the sown cereals and other produce. Meat and meat preparations are also continuously controlled, and no radioactive pollution has been found in these, said the radiation biologist.

'MORE THAN ENOUGH' IODINE TABLETS, YET NO NEED

LD062034 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 6 May 86

[Excerpts] A large number of our viewers have inquired about the consequences to health of the accident in the Ukraine. We hear that worried parents are forcing doctors to prescribe iodine tablets or iodine solutions for their children. Some pharmacies are also complaining about this.

County civil defense commands have been given iodine tablets, which, since they lose their effect after two months, have been freshly prepared. To check this, we came here, to the Budapest

Command of Civil Defense. It has been calculated that there are 165,000 children under the age of six in Budapest. It is this age group which might be given the medicine if the occasion arose. Oh yes, and pregnant women might also need to take the pills. There is more than enough medicine here; several times the amount, in fact, which might be needed if the occasion arose — in other words, not yet. So, the pills are there, but at the moment there is no need for them.

SZUROS SPEAKS AT NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL SESSION

LD081349 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 8 May 86

[Report on speech by Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, at a National Peace Council session in the Budapest Congress Hall; date not specified--passages in italics recorded]

[Text] The festive session of the National Peace Council opened the peace and friendship series of events. Ilona Banki reports on the meeting at the Congress Hall of parliament:

The participants were greeted by Mrs Nandor Sebestyen, chairman of the National Peace Council and deputy president of the World Peace Council. In her opening speech she spoke about the significance of VE day, recalling the events that had taken place 4 decades ago and paying tribute to the memories of the victims. Speaking about the present, she said an important task of peace fighters is to turn the current International Peace Year into a year of radical change, into an event expressing the strengthening of confidence, understanding, and cooperation, and the joint effective action of peace-loving states and peoples.

After the chairman's opening speech, Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, approached the rostrum. He said that one of the historical paradoxes of our age is that, while a significant proportion of peoples and even governments stand for peace and security, the threat of the arms race and war, instead of abating, is becoming more intense from day to day. Matyas Szuros pursued this theme further:

[Szuros] *A characteristic feature of the early 1980's was mankind living in unceasing fluctuations between hope and anxiety. In international relations, the strengthening of rivalry and a conscious intensification of tensions appeared simultaneously and parallel to one another along with the recognition of interdependence, the dangers accompanying confrontation, and of an endeavor to limit the arms build-up and resolve disputed international questions by negotiations. Developments burdened with danger and those eliciting hope alternated.*

*The grinding to a halt of the development of East-West relations, the rise of mistrust, the Soviet-U.S. tension that has become permanent, and the acceleration of the arms race accentuated, in the early 1980's, the unpredictability in international relations. At the same time, the resumption of dialogue between the two leading superpowers, the dynamic initiatives of Soviet foreign policy and the other socialist countries, the realistic attitude of sober-minded bourgeois political factors, and the survival of the system of institutions of the Helsinki process gave rise to the hope of an improvement in the international situation."*

The Central Committee secretary then spoke about the domestic tasks of the Hungarian peace movement:

[Szuros] *I believe that one of the fundamental preconditions for popularizing our peace endeavors at home and for getting them accepted in as wide a circle as possible is honest and open talk and the acceptance of publicity. It is the inalienable right of everyone to be able to understand and to be aware of what goes on in the world and in his more narrow surroundings. Honest and open dialogue is also necessitated by the anxiety that can be seen among a wide range of people and arises as a result of certain consequences of the scientific-technological revolution, which is increasingly influencing our daily lives.*

*The peace movement is not an heir to the Luddite tradition. It says yes to scientific progress, but at the same time it must also take into account, and deal with, the fear living in people, which can be justified or unfounded, whether it is connected with the*

*environmentally damaging effect of nuclear tests serving direct military objectives, or of a regretful catastrophe at a nuclear power plant.*

Following Matyas Szuros' speech, the festive session of the National Peace Council is continuing with contributions from the floor.

#### NEPSZABADSAG CITED ON CHERNOBYL 'MANIPULATIONS'

LD071002 Budapest MTI in English 0857 GMT 7 May 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Budapest, May 7 (MTI) — "We have no intention to convince the reader that what happened in Chernobyl is merely a harmless episode in the history of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Such an attempt would be doomed to failure, as would endeavours to exaggerate the case and use it for the service of particular political interests, runs an article in the Wednesday issue of *NEPSZABADSAG*.

There are numerous examples in the history of press to show how short-lived some reports and commentaries are, but now we only quote an American colleague, the Moscow correspondent of the *THE NEW YORK TIMES*, as writing in the May 5 issue of the newspaper. 'Months, maybe even years have to pass until we learn what really happened in Chernobyl, (the report begins, suggesting perhaps that there is no sufficient information available on the event. But with the elapse of 24 hours, an on-scene report was published in *PRAVDA* in confirmation of the official Soviet statements and carrying further details. It said that the explosion had occurred in the Reactor Bloc No 4 of the Chernobyl nuclear plant on April 26, the blast caused fire and two people died and 204 were injured in the accident. Nevertheless, the U.S. CBS television company refused to accept the official Soviet communique and, referring to the information of 'a woman from Kiev', it spoke about '2,000 casualties'. Even State Secretary George Shultz said, 'I will bet ten dollars that the casualty list given by the Soviets does not match facts.' The bet was not considerable, and losing it was obviously not too painful to Shultz. A day later, a British Embassy staffer in Moscow said to REUTERS that the story about 2,000 casualties was a rumour.

"This is just to indicate the rapid spreading of reports and rumours in the West about the melting of reactor(s) and Gamma radiation. An increase in radiation levels beyond the borders of the Soviet Union was first observed in Sweden, where the first precautions were taken, which have since been lifted. Restrictions have just been announced in other West European countries. In Italy a two-week ban was imposed on locally grown vegetable and fruit sales, alarming the population and causing no small damage to peasants at a time when radiation levels hardly differ from the normal.

This is perhaps the reason why the Common Market standing Committee decided to introduce unified control, 'lest the crisis serve as a basis for protectionist measures that restrict free trade,' writes the AFP news agency.

"Nevertheless, the concern of people in Kiev and Chicago, Budapest and Rome is justified, as our age is ridden with the hazard of disasters, although it is not the accident of a nuclear plant for peaceful uses that carries the biggest danger.

"Yet, what accounts for the conduct of leading politicians responsible for the fate of tens of hundreds of millions, who — as the participants in the Tokyo capitalist summit — devote a separate statement to the Chernobyl accident and set demands for the Soviet Union which they have never met?

"In the United States, for instance, last year 2,974 accidents were recorded in 100 civilian reactors, 20 percent more than the year before. One can wonder at the calls for 'prompt information' and 'international inspection', when *THE WASHINGTON POST* says that the 1979 'mysterious overheating' at the Pennsylvania nuclear plant was not commented on by the American Authorities for three weeks, and the causes of the accident have not been investigated up to the present day.

"Of course, Chernobyl also has its lessons and, as the Soviet side stressed, the necessary conclusions will be drawn after the investigations, including safety measures, international cooperation to overcome dangers carried by similar accidents, or the improvement of the international information service. The same intention is reflected by the Moscow talks with leaders of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

"It is obvious that the peaceful use of nuclear energy is an international affair of greater importance than to enable some circles to use it for their political ends, inadmissible manipulations and the poisoning of the international atmosphere. Such attempts meet with the aversion of all people of good will," concludes the commentary in *NEPSZABADSAG*.

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GRAZING HALTED IN SOME AREAS; FOOD UNCONTAMINATED

LD101002 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0430 GMT 10 May 86

[From the Press Review]

[Text] Hungarian foodstuffs remain uncontaminated even after the accident at Chernobyl. This unambiguous statement of affairs is made by Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Food Laszlo Papoczi in an interview with Istvan Matko, published in *MAGYAR HIRLAP*.

The subject of the interview is the EEC countries' ban on the purchase of certain foodstuffs from seven socialist countries. The article stresses that it is measurable and can be proven that

Hungary has not been touched by the radiation effect harming foodstuffs. Thus, if Hungarian goods need to be withheld for any reason then these goods would not be allowed to be consumed domestically either, Istvan Matko writes. Food producers are constantly informed about the situation and, if needed, measures are taken as well. For example, in some areas grazing has been stopped as a precaution. I quote here the deputy minister's statement that milk processed and sold by the state and cooperative milk industry may be consumed with complete safety.

## WEEKLY SUMS UP CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT CHRONOLOGY

*WA130815* [Editorial Report] Budapest *MAGYARORSZAG* No. 19 on 11 May on pages 6 and 7 carries a 3,500-word report by Tams Oltvanyi under the title: "Nuclear Power Station — Chernobyl — Dossier Of Events". The report presents a chronological sequence of the Chernobyl accident stating:

"It seems that — last but not least due to the Western countries' attitude in striving to make use of the accident primarily for propaganda purposes — the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station in the Soviet Union may also have an effect on the world political atmosphere.

"here is the chronological order of the accident and the various statements connected with it:

"27 April: Increasing radiation levels are measured in the city of Kuopio in Finland, not far from the Soviet border. First among the press agencies, REUTER reported on radiation levels several times higher than the normal in the central areas of Finland.

"28 April: In the early morning hours an increased radiation level is also measured in the area of the Forsmark nuclear power station in Sweden. From the direction of the wind it is understood that the radiation is coming from across the border. An increase in radiation levels is also detected in the well-known resort center around the Mazur lakes in Poland.

"In the evening [of 28 April], a communique of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union announces that an accident has occurred at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Station and that one of the reactors has been damaged. Measures are said to have been taken to avoid the consequences of the accident and the injured are given medical attention. Not much later, TASS points out in a background report that this is the first such accident in the Soviet Union."

The chronological sequence of events then continues with factual reports on the government committee appointed on 29 April, the IAEA data on the type of nuclear reactor in Chernobyl, Reagan's reaction, the measures taken in Warsaw, and measurements in Hungary. The report continues by mentioning the TASS communique on the USSR Council of Ministers session on 30 April, international press reactions, a Soviet Television news "VREMYA" commentary, iodine pills being administered in Poland, the fact that some countries have banned food and vegetable imports from Eastern Europe, and a *NEPSZABAD-SAG* interview by a duty engineer at the Paks Nuclear Power Station in Hungary.

The events described for 1,2,3,4,5, and 6 May contain references to the Boris Yeltsin interview to GDR television, preventive measures taken in Romania, the "wave of hysteria" in the West, the history of nuclear accidents compiled by the *INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE*, measures taken in Austria, U.S. expert Robert Gale's visit to Moscow, IAEA'S Blix' visit to Moscow, Arbatov's interview to the BBC, Soviet Government communique on measures taken at and around the site, and a Pravda on-the-spot report on the operations carried out in order to contain the radiation.

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AIR RADIOACTIVITY LEVELS 'PRACTICALLY' NORMAL

LD121253 Budapest MTI in English 1230 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 12 (MTI)--The radioactive content of air in Hungary's atmosphere--following continuous decrease over the past days--has practically returned to the natural level prior to the Chernobyl reactor accident. Radioactivity of the soil, plants and surface waters is also very near the natural value. Regular measurements are continuing.

NATIONWIDE RADIATION LEVELS RETURN TO NORMAL

LD131302 Budapest MTI in English 1148 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 13 (MTI)--The latest data of radiation level measurements show that the radioactive content of the air in Hungary has returned to the natural level. The radioactivity of the soil, plants and surface waters is close to the natural value.

BUDAPEST PAPER QUESTIONS EEC SANCTIONS ON FALLOUT

LD140819 Budapest MTI in English 0722 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 14 (MTI) — Wednesday *NEPSZABAD-SAG* carries a commentary by its correspondent Sandor Gyori in Bonn on EEC's discriminatory measures affecting agricultural imports from Eastern Europe.

The commentary runs, "Contradictory decisions like that have been rare during the decades-long existence of the Common Market. We have no intention to debate the right of the West European governments to protect the health of their citizens, but the nature, extent and timing of the measure all allow to suggest that there were not only health considerations behind the decision.

"As the over the past decades EEC's internal agricultural production has increased far more rapidly than consumption, the accumulated piles of meat, butter, milk powder and other food

reserves have become an unbearable burden for the organization. On the other hand, peasants in some member states, such as the Federal Republic of Germany, find themselves confronted with the contradictions of Common Market rivalry and its agrarian system. The suspicion is then justified: The EEC wants to get rid of this 'burden', if momentarily.

"There also are other, indirect indications of the protectionist and political considerations that motivated the Brussels decision. It is difficult to find a plausible explanation why do hothouse vegetables from Western Hungary pose a greater danger to EEC consumers, than from neighbouring Burgenland which is not affected by any embargo. And how does the argument hold up about 'inadequate information', while government circles from Bonn to Brussels appreciate Hungary for its exemplary cooperation in the exchange of information."

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RADIOACTIVITY DATA EXCHANGED WITH FRG

AU131433 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 May 86 p 3

[MTI report: "Hungarian-West German Exchange of Information"]

[Text] People in Bonn appreciate the fact that good cooperation has developed with Hungary in exchanging data on radioactive pollution, stated the West German news agency in its report from Bonn. This DPA report notes that following the Chernobyl catastrophe, the FRG's Ministry of Foreign Affairs sent doctors with Geiger counters to the West German embassies located in the Warsaw Pact countries and that no actual radiation pollution has been reported so far.

According to the experts of the Juelich (FRG) Nuclear Research Center, one single nuclear weapons test carried out in the atmosphere prior to the nuclear moratorium agreement provided a greater danger to the world than the latest catastrophe in Chernobyl.

According to the latest measurements — on Tuesday [6 May] — radioactive pollution in the atmosphere of our homeland was very low, and decreased compared to the level on Monday [5 May].

The population's attention was again called to the dangers of consuming iodine pills unnecessarily. This was done on Hungarian Television on Tuesday [6 May] by Laszlo B. Sztanyik, director general of the National Research Institute for Radiation Biology and Radiation Medicine. As was stated in the broadcast, part of the population intended to protect themselves against the presumed effects of radioactive pollution caused by the accident [baleset] at Chernobyl nuclear power station by buying and taking iodine preparations. In this context, the radiation biologist stressed that there are people who are sensitive to iodine and they would expose themselves to various ill effects by taking iodine tablets unjustifiably, since in our homeland the radioactive pollution of the environment is far below the level that is dangerous to health. He also pointed out that, by taking iodine tablets, after a while the system of a person who is not sensitive to iodine could also be damaged. Nobody can take iodine tablets indefinitely and if these tablets are used unnecessarily, it may happen that people are not able to take them when doctors need it, for example to examine the thyroid gland.

RADIATION DIFFERS SLIGHTLY FROM NORMAL LEVELS

LD141412 Budapest MTI in English 1243 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 14 (MTI)--According to data of radiation level measurement on Wednesday [14 May], the radioactive content of the air in Hungary has returned to the natural level prior to the Chernobyl reactor accident. The radioactivity of the soil, plants and surface waters slightly differ from the normal average value.

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POLAND

## SPOKESMAN URBAN DISCUSSES RADIATION SITUATION

LD062333 Warsaw PAP in English 2230 GMT 6 May 86

["Government Spokesman's Press Conference" by Waldemar Janiec and Miroslaw Luniewski--PAP headline and byline]

[Text] Warsaw, May 6 — The issues related to the increased radiation level registered in Poland last week dominated today's press conference of spokesman for the Polish Government Min. Jerzy Urban. He also presented the Polish Government's answer to the discriminatory moves by the U.S. authorities which limited the freedom of travel by staff of Polish diplomatic missions in the U.S., and answered a few questions concerning attempts to disturb social order on May 1st and 3rd.

## Radioactivity: The Safety Level Was Not Exceeded

Touching upon the issue of the increased radiation level in Poland after the accident at the Soviet power station in the Ukraine, Min. Urban made an extensive statement.

I accuse the Western mass media of ill will in passing forth information concerning the radioactive contamination of Poland's territory. I accuse them of conduct incompatible with the principles of human solidarity. In particular, I charge the American "Free Europe" radio station with unjustified and unfounded, but deliberate actions aimed at scaring Poland's population. The station aimed at spreading panic throughout Poland, at whipping up the emotions and using them to pitch the public moods against our state authorities. Poles' common sense and composure on one hand and the low credibility of the information broadcast from Munich by the American radio station on the other prevented the RFE from reaching its objectives. The aim was to use the accident for political ends, to spread panic here, the results of which would be incalculable in the days when part of Poland's society was upset and anxious. The RFE provocations were hitting out at the vital interests of the entire Polish society. The RFE lies thus assumed an inhuman character.

Examples: On May 2, Radio Free Europe screamed hysterically that Poland's authorities were concealing the perils for Poland's population, that the operation of giving children iodine was started too late. Let me further quote: "Poland's authorities prefer to be silent instead of saving the population with extensive and detailed information on the danger and preventive measures." Unquote.

The RFE further said that information was concealed about the increase of radioactivity on Poland's territory by 50 to 100 times, that the government was withholding this information from the nation. Free Europe did not add, however, that this radiation level, although many times higher than before the reactor broke down, did not pose any health hazards, and was very far from the safety limits for human organisms, as American experts later confirmed. The 100-fold increase of radiation sounds frightful, and the point was to scare people in Poland, leading them to despair and spread panic.

On May 4, Radio Free Europe quoted American newspapers in such a way as to spread horror and distrust in Poland in what the authorities were saying. It claimed the government commission lied by stating there was no hazard to health and life in Poland. The evacuation of the families of various embassy staffs was to prove that. Note that no such evacuation has actually taken place, and the urge to leave was caused by wrong estimation of the situation.

"The evacuation proves that other governments are more worried about the radiation level than the Polish authorities," RFE cried out. "Polish society does not know where exactly the threat lies and what it is. Consequently, it is not immediately known where one should refrain from eating the most contaminated food products." abetted the RFE.

Radio Free Europe tried at any cost to undermine the confidence in the assurances, recommendations, and actions taken by Polish authorities. If it managed to reach these ends under existing circumstances, chaos and panic would have been the result.

On May 2, for instance, RFE cried out to the inhabitants of the Mazury, the north-eastern region of Poland, that they were sleeping peacefully while being exposed to a 500-fold radiation level, and that the government was silent, deliberately endangering even those who were going to spend their holidays in the Mazury unaware of the danger. (I shall refer to the issue of Mikolajki later).

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Quoting *WASHINGTON POST*, the Voice of America beamed the worries of individual Poles who erroneously thought the danger real, and were certain they learned about it too late and did not take the necessary measures to protect themselves and their children in time. The station was astounding Poles, quoting, for instance, a pregnant woman as saying "I could not help myself, and now nobody can help me." The intentions behind beaming individual statements by a subversive radio station can only be imagined. The station extensively quoted various rubbish published by Poland's underground on leaflets issued on this occasion.

In its May 2 broadcasts, the French radio described an apocalyptic image of Poland quoting the liberation daily — people besieging drugstores, which did not have any radiation-protective medicine available anyway, physicians waken up in the middle of the night did not know what to do because of lack of proper instruction.

Children-protective methods depend upon radiation level, but the latter is kept secret by the government. I quote: "Gigantic queues are lining-up in front of drugstores and hospitals; the preventive operation at schools proves futile." The radio further maintained that instead of informing people, Polish authorities made jokes of the population, and a certain general admitted on the TV that milk quality is not being monitored, but the cow breeders' conscience is being appealed to. All this is obvious rubbish, broadcast with ill will at a highly inopportune moment.

After several days of attempts at spreading panic in Poland and leading the population to despair, after attempts to undermine, in such a delicate moment, social confidence in our authorities, their information and recommendations, a sudden change occurred in Western propaganda.

It was confirmed — based on the research conducted by Western experts — that Poland had not been and was not threatened with radiation. It was confirmed, for instance, by the American Department of State and the British authorities. An American Government expert who arrived in Warsaw found the results of his measurements to be the same as those reported by Polish authorities. It was stated that the information policy of Polish authorities was open and honest. It was also published that all preventive measures taken by Polish authorities, including the ones aimed at human health protection, were proper and prudent, and introduced on time. This was admitted by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Vienna yesterday.

The Polish-language Western radio stations did not retract their previous lies, though. And no apologies appeared in the Western press saying "we did not tell the truth, we are sorry."

Let me ask in public: By what right has it been attempted to spread panic, despair, and distrust in Poland? In the name of what human rights has it been done? How is it possible for the Western journalists to express even their justified doubts in a fashion so inhuman to Polish mothers, who were told anybody cared for their dimpled children? Where was the human solidarity, the sense of responsibility and good intentions of the initiators of this provocative campaign?

I accuse some of the Western forces of resorting to mean methods in their struggle against Polish authorities, thus taking for nothing the security and nerves of Polish society.

In this context I would like to comment on the declarations of some Western governments, foundations, and organizations concerning their readiness to aid Poland by sending food and medications. We are very thankful, but under the existing circumstances these undertakings are in majority superfluous. Poland did not run short of the necessary iodine medication. Despite some disturbances in retail sales, we did not run short of noncontaminated food either. Only a shortage of powdered milk was noted, followed by immediate purchases of proper Polish institutions. The transports of imported milk are on their way.

We are cordially grateful to all organizations which desire to help us in meeting our market's increased demand for powdered milk. We have always been, and still are grateful for any aid based on humanitarian grounds. We would like to tell some Western governments and political forces so eager all of a sudden to help us what follows:

"Stop harming Poland, and that is all. It is the best and free aid you can send to Poland."

As a state official in charge of informing, I would like to state that Poland's society has been kept informed honestly and in due time on the existing contamination, possible health hazards, and appropriate preventive measures.

The measuring equipment registered the presence of first contamination in the air over Poland on Monday, April 28. That resulted in a series of measurements of soil, water and air contaminations reaching as far up as to the stratosphere. The measurements had to be analysed in order to draw proper conclusions. Late Monday night appropriate services concluded we had a significant contamination of the air over a considerable part of Poland with radioactive iodine. When this became apparent, a government commission was set up with Vice-Premier Zbigniew Szalajda in chair, and a first communique was issued on Tuesday Morning, April 29th. Afterwards, communique was issued daily. They presented honestly the existing situation. Experts were invited twice to answer questions on TV. The range of contamination was published in detail as soon as it could be determined based on several days' measurements.

It is true we did not report daily where the air, grass or milk contamination was the highest in Poland at a given moment. We did not do so because the radiation levels were nowhere near the hazardous limits at any point or time in Poland. Reporting the current contamination figures for various parts of Poland was superfluous from the point of view of human health protection. On the other hand it could lead to unnecessary anxiety, resulting in various unnecessary reflexes. It could cause, for instance, a shifting of a part of Poland's population from one place to another, and that would make no sense. First, because nowhere and at no time was anybody in danger (except, in some regions, for children drinking milk from pastured cows). Second, because



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the radiation levels here were changing quickly, and whoever fled less contaminated regions, could find himself at a place more contaminated than his previous whereabouts.

Let me illustrate the problems of our information policy by referring to the example of the town of Mikolajki, north-eastern Poland. One of our experts told the foreign press the highest contamination level was reported in Mikolajki, and that it totalled 500 times the natural radiation level.

500 times more — that sounds frightening. How could a man with no knowledge of radiation whatsoever react to the news he has been exposed to radiation 500 times higher than the normal? Western radio stations stirred panic without understanding, or wanting to understand the meaning of the information broadcast to Western correspondents. In Mikolajki, neither, nobody was threatened with irradiated air. Let me use an analogy here. Let us imagine a room, where nobody ever smoked. If suddenly someone lights up a cigarette there, a measurement apparatus could indicate the smokiness to rise 500 times in comparison to the previous condition. It does not mean, though, that anyone could get poisoned with nicotine by entering the room.

Meanwhile, Western radio stations broadcast the news on Mikolajki in an alarming fashion. A *WASHINGTON POST* journalist went there and reported that nobody in Mikolajki was aware of the danger. Let me repeat: There was no danger in Mikolajki. The American journalist lamented the town's shops and schools are opened. The town has been stricken a blow, he despaired. People were already feeling sick; they had head and stomachaches. The naughty authorities said, in turn, that it had nothing to do with the radiation and administered children with iodine preparations.

Any man could get nausea or a stomachache when he is told he has been exposed to radiation 500 times higher than normal.

We said in general that the largest contamination was registered in north-eastern Poland. We did not specify, though, the exact location of size of the contamination since, I repeat, human health was nowhere threatened, nobody had to flee, no schools had to be closed down, and nobody fell ill because of radiation. Had we informed the way *THE WASHINGTON POST* did, we would have stirred unnecessary panic and hysteria. It is not easy to explain to the entire nation the complicated matters concerning the kinds of radiation, safety standards, etc. Thus our information policy was open, we informed the people fast, but only in such a detail as it was called for.

At present, the Western press changed its opinion, without retracting the previous ones, considering our policy correct and right. The *CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR* called our communiques open, fast, honest, and increasing the authorities' credibility.

Similar views were expressed by the Swiss *TAGES ANZEIGER*. Analogical statements were made by some American papers, and even by some American officials. Why all of a sudden the praise of the same information policy that yesterday was called a criminal suppression of truth?

The reason has to do with a new unfair game. The point here is to construct contradictions of an anti-Soviet edge. This is a new kind of the same political game carried on by a part of the Western press from the very beginning, preying on the Chernobyl nuclear power station breakdown. It is not the first Western attempt to use Poland as an instrument in setting up contradictions of this kind. It will not be a more efficient attempt than the other ones aimed at upsetting the Polish-Soviet relations of friendship and confidence.

On behalf of Polish authorities let me express our sympathy with the Soviet citizens who suffered in result of the nuclear plant's breakdown. I also express our deep sympathy with the families of the persons who died as a result of this tragic mishap.

Speaking next on the measures adopted following the reports on the increased amount of radioactive iodine in the air over Poland, Urban stated:

"After the breakdown at the nuclear power station in Ukraine, weather conditions were particularly unfavourable for Poland. Contamination — which one could have hardly anticipated — advanced mostly towards Poland.

"We adopted a particular kind of safety measure, and we kept people informed about them. The preventive measures were adopted just in case. Fortunately, no real, direct threat to human health occurred.

"We started to act when the contamination measurements over Poland informed about them. The preventive measures were adopted just in case. Fortunately, no real, direct threat to human health occurred.

"We started to act when the contamination measurements over Poland justified it. We were not late either with preventive measures or with providing information. We denied the existence of any threat from the very beginning. Thus, we could not have been warned against danger — as Western press would wish — as there was no danger.

"Both sides, however, were drawing conclusions from the situation which had developed. After all, it is a new experience, unprecedented in our region. The thing is to unify safety standards and principles concerning the level of contamination and the time at which the sides should notify one another on the issue," Urban went on.

"According to today's press reports on Vice-Premier Szalajda's meeting with Soviet experts, this work started to make it possible to draw all the necessary conclusions for the future, including ones on the systems and principles of notifying one another, stemming from the effects of the breakdown at Chernobyl," Urban stated.

Next Spokesman Jerzy Urban and his guest, Deputy Chairman of the State Atomic Agency Andrzej Rodowicz, answered many questions, mostly about the degree of the radioactivity threat which occurred over Poland April 28 - May 2 this year.

Presenting detailed data on the state of radioactivity in Poland following the breakdown in the Ukrainian nuclear power plant,

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Rodowicz stressed that there was not one moment after stations registered increased amounts of radioactive elements in the atmosphere Monday afternoon in which the state of health of the population was endangered.

The average national contamination of the atmosphere with radioactive iodine was five times lower than the Polish norm and fifty times lower than the international norm.

As far as the amount of radiation from external sources received by the populace throughout 4 days equal to 25 milirems is concerned, it was 4 times lower than the annual amount and twenty times lower than the Polish norm and 400 times lower than the alert level recommended by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

On the other hand, the level of radioactive contamination of milk was in some cases exceeded to some extent, and in the north-eastern parts of Poland was above the norm recommended by the IAEA. This caused an immediate response of the government commission which banned open-air grazing of cows, Radowicz said.

Rodowicz also stated that no increased presence of strontium in the atmosphere was registered in Poland and that the level of other radioactive elements, such as caesium and tellurium, did not exceed trace amounts. He added that a report on the radiological situation in Poland was submitted to the management of the IAEA in Vienna on Monday.

Asked for a presentation of an estimate of losses sustained as a result of the radioactive contamination, Urban stated that they were not estimated but added it was certain they were not high and wound down primarily to the costs of supplying 10 million Polish children with a preventive amount of iodine and redistributing milk.

Neither did he share fears showed by some Western newsmen as to the consequences of the existing state of affairs for Polish food exports. "Food exported by Poland is being appropriately tested," he said and added: "I cannot imagine either that the EEC countries could make a decision banning imports of food from Poland. If such a decision was made, however, then, I cannot imagine that the ban on Polish food imports could last longer than the process of radioactive disintegration."

Asked whether the Polish Government intended to ask the Soviet Government to compensate for the losses caused by the radioactive fallout, Urban once again stressed that these losses were not too big. "In the whole of Polish-Soviet cooperation and in the context of great assistance extended to Poland by the Soviet Union, this issue is not of such a dimension as to be raised separately," the spokesman said.

Answering other questions, Urban stated that the Polish authorities had no information about any Polish citizen staying in the USSR to have been affected by the breakdown at the Ukrainian power station. Next, he pointed out that the Polish standards of radioactive danger are far stricter than the international ones and stressed once again the great speed with which the Polish authorities had taken appropriate preventive measures, as well as

honesty and responsibility which characterized the authorities' policy of providing information in the period of radioactive fallout in Poland.

## Poland's Reply To U.S. Restrictions

Urban also briefed the conference on the Polish Government's reply to the introduction by the U.S. of curbs on travel by the staff of Polish diplomatic missions in the U.S. as of last January 6.

"I would like to stress once again that curbs on travel within the U.S. imposed on the staff of the Polish Embassy in Washington, the commercial counsellor's office and the Orbis Travel Office in New York, as well as on the staff of Poland's general consulates in New York and Chicago and on families of employees of all these missions are the violation of international law, and particularly of immunities and privileges contained in the Vienna conventions on diplomatic and consular relations, the signatories of which are both Poland and the U.S. These moves also run counter to international customs and are clearly of a discriminatory character.

"I have already said that the Polish side proposed the U.S. side to hold talks in order to totally lift these restrictions. Such talks were held in Warsaw.

"Despite the Polish side's insistence, the talks have not resulted in the lifting by the U.S. of curbs introduced on last January 6. In this situation, Poland was forced to apply real reciprocity as of May 1," Urban said.

"The point was to introduce restrictions corresponding in the sense of the degree of inconvenience to those applied by the U.S. side. Because of the basic difference in size of the Polish and U.S. territories and, in connection with this, more frequent use of other means of transport, the introduction by the Polish side of the same curbs as those imposed by the U.S. side would not provide the same control over travelling by the U.S. missions' staff as the one already exercised by the U.S. over the employees of Polish missions in the U.S.

"Thus, it was introduced as a rule that the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw and the U.S. consulates in Krakow and Poznan must notify in the Foreign Ministry's diplomatic protocol about every trip by their employees and their families outside the voivodship in which the mission is based. The obligation of notifying excludes heads of diplomatic missions in the two countries.

"I would like to stress that the Polish side will lift these limitations on travel as soon as the U.S. side lifts its curbs imposed on last January 6 through a unilateral decision of the U.S. authorities," said Urban.

## Attempts To Disturb Public Order

Answering next a couple of questions concerning recent attempts to disturb public order in Poland, Urban disclosed that on May 4 militiamen apprehended a group of people, including Western

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correspondents, who gathered on a road leading to the locality of Machowa, Tarnow Voivodship, where the grave of Otto Schimke is situated. These people were apprehended to explain the causes of the gathering. "No person was arrested," the spokesman said.

Urban also stated he had no information about the number of people arrested for illegal attempts to disturb the May Day celebrations and the celebrations of this year's anniversary of the May 3rd Constitution. He added that some of them had already appeared before a misdemeanour court.

Commenting on the security measures undertaken by the authorities ahead of May Day and May 3rd to head off illegal demonstrations Urban emphasized, replying to a question, that the "cost of such an operation constituted barely a fraction of the expenses borne by Poland in 1981 when demonstrations and strikes were daily routine."

## COMMISSION REPORTS LATEST RADIOLOGICAL READINGS

LD072117 Warsaw PAP in English 1957 GMT 7 May 86

["Government Commission's Communique"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, May 7 — At a session held today the government commission headed by Zbigniew Szalajda acquainted itself with the results of the current radiological readings from around Poland.

The commission stated that the concentration of active iodine in the air ranged from 0.3 bq/m<sup>3</sup> to 6.6 bq/m<sup>3</sup>, the concentration permissible by national standards being 1000 bq/m<sup>3</sup> and according to recommendations of the International Atomic Energy Agency — 10,000 ba/m<sup>3</sup>.

The dose of radioactivity did not exceed 0.05 - 0.06 mrem/hour with a permissible amount of 500 mrem/hour according to national recommendations, and 10,000 mrem/hour according to IAEA recommendations.

The contamination of water from water pipes was 1.5 bq/l - 14.9 bq/l, and for surface water 1.7 bq/l to 19.7 bq/l with a permissible concentration equal to 1000 bq/l and according to IAEA recommendations, 10,000 bq/l.

The contamination of milk reached up to 700 bq/l, that is, it did not exceed the permissible level which is 1000 bq/l and, according to IAEA recommendations, 1000 bq/l for children and 10,000 bq/l for adults.

As these readings and evaluations of specialists show, the contamination of the atmosphere has decreased radically and has returned to normal. At the current stage of the situation there is still temporary contamination of earth surface and surface waters.

The commission unequivocally stated that drinking water from water pipes and wells was not hazardous to health and was perfectly suitable for consumption. One should not believe any

stories about the alleged contamination of drinking water. Such a rumour was circulated, for instance, in Warsaw and Katowice Wednesday. It was aimed solely at deliberately disinforming the populace.

As authoritative results of research and experiments conducted in recent days confirm, milk from cows, goats and sheep fed on dry fodder is suitable for consumption, including fresh milk drinking. Cattle for slaughter can be let out to graze in open pastures and can be fed on grass. Milk cows can also be fed on grass if their milk is destined for industrial processing.

The current stage of the effects of the movement of the radioactive cloud is characterized, also due to weather conditions, by a temporary concentration of active iodine on the earth surface and plants. Taking this into account, as well as the accelerated growing period of plants, the commission reviewed in detail the issue of the contamination of vegetables. The commission recommends temporarily refraining from or limiting the consumption of vegetables such as, for example, lettuce, spinach, and sorrel by children pregnant women and nursing mothers.

The government commission recommended the continuation of radiological readings of water, earth surface and food. The commission announced that a system of inspecting food exports and imports and foodstuffs in transit was set up. The inspection is conducted according to international principles and requirements.

The commission announced that the presented results of readings have been submitted to the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna. The agency's director general, Hans Blix, positively assessed the information supplied by the Polish specialists and gave assurances that experts of this U.N.-based organization would continue cooperation with Polish experts.

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## MESSNER REFUTES RUMORS ABOUT RADIOACTIVITY

LD072251 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 7 May 86

[Interview with Premier Zbigniew Messner by unidentified reporter in Warsaw on 7 May following meeting of government commission on radioactivity--recorded]

[Text] [Messner] As you know, the commission was created immediately on the establishment of an emergency situation in our country. General Jaruzelski and our party's political leadership and the government came to the conclusion that, in such a situation, it was imperative to appoint a body composed of experts which would direct preventive, remedial, and explanatory actions regarding the situation in the country, in a centralized way. It was to operate according to one principle: maximum security for society with the minimum of panic. As we know, all societies, not just ours, are susceptible to various types of unfavorable phenomena which may produce panic.

I must say that the commission got more than full marks in fulfilling this duty, because from the very beginning, it presented successive reports — of course, within the limits of its knowledge and recognition of the situation and, within, the limits of its possession of a greater amount of information, these reports were more detailed than the recommendations.

The commission is fulfilling this role to this very day. Among others, it has visited the IAEA in Vienna, has contacts with various international organizations, and has cooperation with Soviet experts in order to provide a full explanation of the matter and to inform the public. The first stage of its action was the decision to give children up to the age of 16, doses of Lugol solution.

[Question] Premier, the commission has not yet ended its work. What tasks now face this team which has worked with great self-sacrifice so far?

[Messner] The commission cannot complete its work while other tasks still face it. The first tasks have already been named, that is, control of the current situation and taking specific decisions and directives to suit the current situation, which are to be fulfilled throughout the country. The commission also has to calm society, reveal the truth, and at the same time show what in fact should result from (?collective) action. But there is also a second task which faces the commission at this time, that is, the matter of briefing and informing (?society). For example, the farmers will have a whole series of questions to ask. For example, whether the fruit from trees which are in blossom now will be all right or not, whether, let us say, hay will be all right or not, whether one can go on vacation or not....

[Reporter interrupts]... to the Mazury lakes.

[Messner] Yes, to the Mazury lakes — human questions. This will have to be explained. The commission, with the help of experts,

will have this task of explaining, in all kinds of reports, talks, and information explanations, in the nearest future.

[Question] Premier, I cannot resist one question, if you will allow me: each day more and more rumors appear — I do not know whether this is normal and what effect this will have — that water is contaminated, that one should not eat this or the other. Recently, there has even been a rumor — I do not know whether you have heard about it — that you are in an underground bunker, but I have an opportunity to speak to you now in the office of the Council of Ministers. What do you think about this as premier of the Polish Government?

[Messner] First of all, I would like to say that rumor is always an additional phenomenon in this type of situation. It is almost unavoidable psychologically, that is, the normal human type of rumor, when one person knows better than the next one. People are agitated, everyone wants to ward off disaster for himself, everyone is concerned for his own health, and doubt is sown in this way. Various invented situations and such are repeated. Such rumors always manifest themselves somewhere and aggravate the situation. I must also take this opportunity to say that a negative and deliberately malicious form of rumor also manifests itself, which excites the public and which aims to create panic. This type of rumor is verging on sabotage, is on the verge of, let me say, well, it is difficult to say, well, I don't want to use great words but, of an antisocial attitude because it produces in people unnecessary agitation, many unnecessary and unfavorable phenomena which manifest themselves. We cannot fight these rumors, because how can that be done? They can only be denied when they are universal. For example, the case of contaminated tap water in Warsaw. There will be a clarification of this matter in the report today: there is no contaminated water because there was never any contaminated water anywhere in Poland. But today, I heard two versions — you spoke about one but I have heard two versions — one, that there was a thunderstorm over Krakow and that radioactive dust fell into the Vistula and everything is flowing to Warsaw; and the second, that somewhere in the Azoty in Pulawy, a leak occurred which then poisoned the lake. Well, such rumors, unfortunately, are spread by someone who does this deliberately, which results in panic. A second person repeats it but does not do it with hostile or negative intent, but has simply heard it and since the public is agitated — which is not surprising — these rumors also arise from this. But I think that our activity, that of the commission and of the people in the commission, of well-known and first-class experts, with not only national but also international acclaim and authority, continue to explain and clarify, and hopefully the rumors will cease.

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## MESSNER ATTENDS COMMISSION MEETING ON CHERNOBYL

LD071912 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] The government commission for monitoring the effects of the breakdown at the electricity power station in the Ukraine, under the chairmanship of Zbigniew Szalajda, had another meeting. Taking part in today's proceedings of the commission was Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of ministers..

On behalf of Wojciech Jaruzelski, the party central committee Politburo, and the government, the premier thanked the commission's members; the specialists conducting systematic measurements; officials of the health service, of the SANEPID stations; and the chemical troops for their efficient work, full of self-sacrifice. The government expressed its appreciation for the scientists and experts participating in preventive and protective action.

## URBAN CRITICIZES WESTERN REPORTING OF RADIATION

LD061334 Warsaw PAP in English 1200 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 6 — At the start of today's news conference for foreign journalists, spokesman for the Polish Government, Minister Jerzy Urban made a statement in which he accused Western mass media of ill will in reporting from Poland on radioactive contamination. Urban stated that those dispatches aimed to terrify Polish society and were marked by an inhuman character.

Urban said that the measurements in individual regions of the country were not released as the level of radiation has nowhere and never before endangered human life. The releasing of such

information could have led to an unjustified concern and people moving to other regions.

Urban stated that in answer to discriminatory moves by U.S. authorities from January 6, 1986, which limited the freedom of traveling by staff of Polish diplomatic missions in the U.S., the Polish Government has introduced as of May 1 an obligation to notify each trip made by staff members of U.S. diplomatic mission in Poland outside the voivodship in which the mission is situated, excluding heads of those missions.

## URBAN: EEC BAN ON POLISH FOOD IMPORTS POLITICAL

LD080935 Warsaw International Service in Polish 2230 GMT 7 May 86

[Excerpts] Continuing this broadcast from Radio Polonia in Warsaw, we would now like to invite you to listen to the gist of an interview which the government press spokesman Jerzy Urban gave to our station, in connection with the propaganda campaign following the nuclear plant accident at Chernobyl in the Soviet Ukraine.

The spokesman finally reacted to the wild allegations made in the West in connection with the Chernobyl accident. Dozens of such accidents were noted in the past, most of them in Western countries. That is the price of civilization and progress.

The EEC introduced a ban on food imports from Poland on the very same date as the IAEA in Vienna, which is the most authoritative international body in this field, confirmed Polish data on radioactivity. That level was more or less the same as in Sweden, said the spokesman, so, if there is no ban on food imports from Sweden, while there is one on imports from Poland, this is a sign that political motives are the underlying factor. Urban said that it is more than scandalous to behave in such a manner at a moment when the whole international community should be showing solidarity with Poles, who have suffered from the accident. This is hardly a reason to use against the Jaruzelski government, concluded Jerzy Urban in his exclusive interview for Radio Polonia.

URBAN ANNOUNCES TRAVEL CONSTRAINT ON U.S. DIPLOMATS

LD062204 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 6 May 86

[Marek Kassa report on 6 May press conference by Polish Government spokesman Jerzy Urban in Warsaw; portions within quotation marks denote recorded passages]

[Text] To fill up our program, there remains the report by Marek Kassa from today's press conference of the government press spokesman. Here is our reporter.

[Kassa] One of the first questions was about the Polish authorities' estimates on the results of the radiation.

[Urban] "No, the Polish Government does not have such an estimate. Neither can I say whether it will make such an estimate, since these are not significant damages from the point of view of the whole economy. The costs amount to giving out an inexpensive preparation to over 10 million children, a certain prophylactic activity, just in case. In the case of the contamination that occurred, this is not necessary, though experts acknowledged this precaution as justified in case the contamination were to continue to return."

[Kassa] It was asked whether losses would ensue in view of the ban on importing food from Poland by the EEC countries.

[Urban] "I do not imagine that such a resolution could have been made on the basis of any rational data. If, however, it is made, then I do not imagine that the restriction of food imports would last longer than the process of decay of those factors that determine the contamination levels of food. After 8 days, for instance in milk, the contamination reduces by one half. After a further 8 days, it is reduced by another half. In a word, this is a very fast process."

[Kassa] It was also asked why it is said in Poland that the emission of contamination has ceased, when the Soviet side talks of its limitation.

[Urban] "A wrongly directed question. We describe what is happening in Poland and, from the point of view of Poland, the drop has already been in progress for a long time and from our point of view, nothing is rising and everything is dropping."

[Kassa] Krzysztof Bobinski, of *THE FINANCIAL TIMES*, asked whether Poland is interested in the introduction of a system of international information in such cases as the Chernobyl accident.

[Urban] "I wish to say yes in response to this, and that this affirmative reply stems from, among other things, the content of the communique or report published by today's Polish press about the adoption [as heard] by Deputy Premier Szalajda, who is leading the government commission dealing with the contamination, and the Soviet experts who were working in Poland — and these conclusions stem from the text of this information." [sentence as heard]

[Ksaas] During the 2 hours-plus duration of the conference, matters other than the breakdown in Chernobyl were mentioned only twice. Michael Kaufman from the United States asked whether the measures undertaken on 1 May to prevent disruptions of order were too costly.

[Urban] "Preventive measures have as their goal that no gatherings would take place which have not been legalized, and, through this, that there should be no need to employ measures to disperse these gatherings in order to enforce law and order."

To answer the question on the cost of this mobilization, I can answer, sir, that it amounted to a fraction of the costs that Poland incurred in 1981 when an everyday tradition was to hold numerous marches, demonstrations, and strikes."

[Kassa] Jerzy Urban also referred to the directive of the U.S. Administration that limits the freedom of movement of the representatives of our outposts [placowka] in the United States.

[Urban] "I have already said that the Polish side has proposed to the American side that talks be held in order to totally annul these limitations. Such talks have taken place in Warsaw. Despite the urging of the Polish side, the talks did not result in the United States withdrawing the limits introduced on 6 January, and in this situation the Polish side has been forced to introduce, as of 1 May, an effective reciprocity."

In view of the substantial difference in the size of Polish and U.S. territories and the frequent use, because of this, of different means of transportation, the introduction of limits identical to those imposed by the U.S. side would not present the same restriction to movements of personnel at U.S. outposts.

As a matter of principle, we have therefore decided that the Embassy of the United States in Krakow and Poznan will notify, through a diplomatic protocol of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the departure of members of their personnel and families in cases of journeys outside the boundaries of the voivodship in which the outpost's office is situated. Heads of diplomatic representations in both countries are excluded from the need of notification. The Polish side will immediately lift the travel limitations as soon as the American side sets aside the limits imposed on 7 [as heard] January this year by a unilateral decision of the U.S. authorities."

IAEA APPROVES POLISH 'PROPHYLACTIC MEASURES'

LD070932 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0330 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] After a discussion in Vienna of specialists of the International Atomic Energy Authority and representatives of the commission functioning under the chairmanship of Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szaljda, it was stated that the prophylactic measures undertaken by the Polish authorities were the right ones and were used at the appropriate time; the increased level of radioactive contamination does not constitute a danger for the health of the population.

WARSAW WATER SAID SAFE; HOARDING DISCOURAGED

LD071048 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 7 May 86

[Excerpts] Here is a report which will be of interest to Varsovians. In connection with numerous questions from listeners concerning the purity of water in the Vistula in the Warsaw region, the press spokesman for Warsaw Mayor Zygmunt Janik has informed us that the level of contamination [zanieczyszczenie] of surface waters in the Warsaw City Voivodship has not changed from the norms. In connection with this, the municipal water supply from pipelines is fit for use. Water should not, therefore, be stored in baths and other containers, because its increased consumption may result in a lack of water on higher storeys. Our reporter Wieslaw Malak has been to the Urban waterworks:

[Begin Malak recording] Rumors are circulating in Warsaw that water contaminated by radioactive substances is flowing into the capital via the Vistula. Is this true?

[Stefan Pluciennik] No, it is not true.

[Malak] That was Stefan Pluciennik, director of the urban water and sewage works in Warsaw.

[Pluciennik] I deny this rumor. There are no radioactive substances in the water in pipelines or in the Vistula. [passage omitted — hoarding water in the temperatures current in Warsaw will only mean that it has to be thrown out and the water supply will be in general difficulty]

[Malak] Is it possible that the water will be contaminated in several days?

[Pluciennik] I do not think that there will be any kind of contamination of the water in several days. The level of radiation, according to the official communiques, is dropping; [word indistinct] it is almost nonexistent. [passage omitted — everyone can use water as before, without danger; there is no need to hoard it]

IAEA PUBLISHES POLISH RADIATION LEVELS

AU071010 Vienna NEUE AZ in German 7 May 86 p 10

[Excerpts] In Austria no comprehensive data concerning the radiation load of foodstuffs or the soil have been published. Now Polish radiation experts, through the IAEA in Vienna, have published a list of the Polish people's exposure to radiation during recent days. According to this, from 28 April to 1 May the average radiation burden in the air was 25 millirem. Before the disaster, 0.1 Becquerels per cubic meter were measured in the air, and on 29 April the maximum level was 571. On the same day the level for milk increased from the normal level of 42 to 2,000. The level for grass exploded from a normal 3,223 Becquerels per kilogram to 105,000.

WARSAW REPORTS ON USSR PRESS CONFERENCE ON CHERNOBYL

LD081848 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 8 May 86

[Unidentified correspondent's report from Moscow]

[Text] During a meeting with journalists, USSR First Deputy Health Minister Yevgeniy Vorobyev reported that of 204 people who were in the area of the Chernobyl nuclear power station accident, 18 were in serious condition, including five who were very serious. In spite of doctors' efforts the third victim has died in a Kiev hospital. The cause was a high dose radiation. Five people are being treated in specialist hospitals in Moscow. Consulting assistance is being provided by two American doctors who have arrived in the Soviet Union, Professors Gale and Terasaki.

Yevgeniy Vorobyev also declared that all residents within a 30-km radius zone in the vicinity of the power station and who had been evacuated, had been medically examined and, above all, had had their blood tested. Except for a group of people who had been close to the place of the accident, no changes in them were found.

Yuriy Sedunov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control, who was taking part in the conference, also reported that competent services were taking systematic measurements of contamination throughout the Soviet Union. Yuriy Sedunov also said that under the effects of winds and air currents some of the contaminated air mass resulting from the Chernobyl accident passed over Poland and also over Romania, Hungary and Yugoslavia. A higher degree of radiation was recorded in those states, but it did not present danger to human health. In the Soviet Union higher radiation was recorded among other places in Kiev and in the south of the country. However, these phenomena presented no danger.

Soviet media carry many reports by their correspondent from the vicinity of the Chernobyl nuclear power station. TASS journalists write that real struggle against the elements is in progress in the area of the nuclear power station — planned struggle, supported with the results of scientists' and specialists' research. The damaged reactor is continually showered with sand, clay, lead and boron. Unfortunately, the struggle against radioactivity is not over yet and is still in progress. It is being conducted by thousands of people. The building up of the banks of the Pripyat River and the dismantling of a 200-meter bridge, along which the population had been evacuated, are also in progress.

A government commission is at work at the rayon party committee in Chernobyl. This is where all the information arrives and where decisions, which are immediately implemented, are reached. According to Academician Yevgeniy Velikhov, nobody has had to deal with a similar accident. The extreme situation, he emphasized, required the solution of problems never before encountered by scientists or specialists.

In their report, *IZVESTIYA* journalists describe the living conditions of the evacuated population, emphasizing that at present more than 90 percent of the children are regularly attending school. The *IZVESTIYA* journalists also write that the events in Chernobyl have also had an effect on the lives of the inhabitants of Kiev. As purely preventive measures a swimming pool has been closed in the city and the street sales of ice cream have stopped. All produce brought to markets is being checked for radioactivity. Kiev schools also look different as there are no usual crowds of children in their sports grounds. Teachers are making sure that children stay indoors in accordance with doctors' recommendations. The possibility of declaring earlier summer vacations is also being considered.

SOVIET MINISTER SAYS FIVE VICTIMS IN SERIOUS DANGER

LD081439 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Work is continuing in the region of the Chernobyl atomic power station with the aim of liquidating the consequences of the emission of radioactive substances.

During a meeting with journalists, Yevgeniy Vorobyev, the first deputy minister of health of the USSR, stated today that of the 204 persons who were in the vicinity of the breakdown [awaria] 18 are in danger, 5 of them seriously.

In the Kiev hospital, despite efforts by doctors, a third victim has died. The cause was the large dose of radiation received. As is known, the first two people died as a result of burns and injuries sustained directly as a result of the disaster [katastrofa]. Five people are being treated in specialist hospitals in Moscow. Consultative help is being given by two U.S. doctors who have come to the Soviet Union: Professors Gale and (?Trasakin).

Yevgeniy Vorobyev also said that all persons living in the region of the power station and evacuated from a 30-mile radius have undergone medical tests and, above all, blood tests.



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TOURISM CONTINUES DESPITE HEIGHTENED RADIOACTIVITY

LD080853 Warsaw PAP in English 0719 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 7 — As PAP learned at the Main Committee of Physical Culture and Tourism, preparations for the tourist season, including the reception of foreign guests, were proceeding without disturbances.

The temporary occurrence of heightened radioactive contamination of the atmosphere and an increased level of radioactivity did not pose and are not posing any threat to human health. All of the organizers of tourism in Poland, including travel and airline offices, are realizing, without limitations, the agreements signed with foreign and domestic contractors and are providing the agreed programme of stays in Poland. Appropriate service is also secured for individual tourists.

URBAN SAYS EEC MEAT IMPORT BAN NOT JUSTIFIED

Termed 'Discriminatory'

LD091753 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] The EEC decision to ban meat imports from Poland cannot be justified on the basis of the contamination levels published by our country, government spokesman Jerzy Urban told a representative of the REUTER news agency. The spokesman pointed out that the IAEA — a UN agency — has accepted the detailed Polish report. Therefore, the EEC decision is even less understandable, especially in view of the fact that Poland carries out checks on exported food. The politically discriminatory nature of the Common Market decisions is indicated by the fact that the import ban concerns only the majority of the socialist countries whereas physical contamination knows no political boundaries. Plants and animals cannot be more contaminated because they grow and live under socialism, said Jerzy Urban.

Ban 'Insult' to Scientific Authorities

LD101143 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 10 May 86

[Report on press conference addressed by Polish Government spokesman Jerzy Urban; date and place not given]

[Text] We begin with a statement by government spokesman Jerzy Urban.

[Begin recording][Urban] The EEC has decided to ban the meat imports from Poland. The alleged radioactive contamination of meat has been used as a pretext. Today a decision is to be made whether the ban should encompass other than meat food products.

We consider the decision as unjustified from the health point of view. No meat has been contaminated in Poland sufficiently to harm human health. This also applies to other food products, excluding fresh milk which is not a subject of export. There were recommendations issued in Poland that children and pregnant and nursing women should not eat leafy vegetables cultivated in open fields, but the recommendation is becoming outdated. It was issued as a precaution, out of the conviction that it is better to

sustain economic losses than to expose even one child to health hazards.

The halting of exports from Poland is an insult to Poland's highest scientific authorities in many domains. With highest precision, scientists have established a strict system of food control and recommendations expressing concern for consumers. It also insults the UN bodies, the IAEA and WHO, which confirmed Polish measurements of contaminations and stated that in principle there has not been in Poland any threat to health arising from the temporarily increased radiation. Food in Poland is the subject of inspection, and it is additionally inspected before being exported.

The fact that the ban on meat imports to EEC countries affected only socialist countries proves that the radioactive contamination is regarded only as a pretext for introducing politically motivated obstacles. Similar, and sometimes higher contamination than in Poland was observed in Sweden, Finland, Austria, Italy and many other western countries. But these countries have not been included in the ban. For these reasons, Poland considers the discriminatory steps in international trade as an expansion of political restrictions, this time under the pretext of care for health.

Since the end of 1981 alone these political restrictions have affected Polish agriculture and Polish exports and other areas. Besides, we see the EEC decision as a trick based on unfair competition. Even the temporary halting of imports of Polish food products favored by consumers leads to the permanent ousting of Poland from the market. There was a similar situation in 1981 as regards Polish coal, when some Western countries supported strikes in the Polish mining industry, and subsequently took Poland's place as coal suppliers to West Europe.

Poland is repaying its debts. The creditor countries should be sensitive to our solvency through the normalization of trade and financial relations with Poland. Instead, they create new restrictions striking at Polish food exports to the West valued at about \$1 billion annually.

### Ban Said 'Political'

LD111938 Warsaw PAP in English 0536 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 9 — The Executive Commission of the EEC decided Thursday [8 May] to halt imports of meat from most European socialist states, including Poland.

The meat concerned is fatstock, beef, pork, lamb and horse meat and venison. A possibility of blocking imports of other articles is being considered, among others, fresh fruit and vegetables, dairy products, fresh water fish, horses, sheep and calves, poultry and rabbits and even snails and frog legs.

What end does this decision serve? It is doubtless that this decision is not subject to concern for the protection of health of Western societies but to political aims. The "policy of pretexts" is practised in relation to Poland not for the first time and it is

I regret that the EEC countries, breaking human solidarity, are preying on common all-European concern created by the contamination of the atmosphere and soil, and under this pretext are striking at Poland and its interests.

On this occasion I want to say that yesterday Radio Free Europe reported that the EEC spokesman in Brussels stated that the authorities in People's Poland applied to that organization for the delivery to Poland of surplus milk and other food. The spokesman assumed that the Polish authorities fear the consequences of human consumption of Polish milk and other food produced in Poland because of their contamination. The authorities' request was delivered through a nongovernmental relief organization.

This is all untrue. It is untrue that Poland is in need of food in general, and asks for food because its own is contaminated, and it is untrue that Poland applied for any help. Poland did not apply for any help, Poland simply bought for cash some quantities of needed powdered milk and asked some Western countries to facilitate the purchase and delivery in a short period, in connection with the urgent need.

In such way, a usual purchase caused by the situation is firstly used against us as a proof that Polish food is contaminated, and also a false impression is created that Poland needs charity assistance, food assistance.

[Unidentified speaker] Does the Polish Government intend to submit a claim for damages?

[Urban] That is a premature question for the moment. We are awaiting the second EEC decision — we do not know what the decision is going to be yet. Then we shall examine the situation, estimate the losses and we shall then take appropriate decisions. [end recording]

Jerzy Urban also replied to questions from Guenter Schubert, a journalist of the West German ZDF television network.

not the first case of setting up barriers for socialist states and East-West economic cooperation.

We perfectly well understand the anxiety which is stirred by the possibility of procurement and consumption of contaminated food. We ourselves keep our society informed in detail and recommend appropriate procedures to be followed. Meanwhile, Western mass media, without any grounds, accuse us of concealing information on the degree of contamination in Poland. This is countered by precise numerical data carried in the Polish press. Is the West reluctant to notice them?

The truth is quite the opposite from what some Western countries would like it to be. It was precisely in the interest of the buyers

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of our goods, through concern for Poland's prestige as a good supplier that even before the EEC introduced restrictions against Poland we ourselves had introduced rigorous inspections of exported goods supplying them with certificates of compliance with radioactivity norms.

Since May 6, sanitary inspections were carried out by various specialized institutions on radiation levels in all Polish ports and two border check points at Swiecko/Slubice and Zebrzydowice. They cover external checks of ships, cars and railway carriages and all the goods they contain. The results of checks are confirmed by Polcargo tests. Only goods with radioactivity levels below 0.15 milliroentgens/hour are cleared for shipment. Any confirmation of higher levels causes the goods to be stopped.

Poland informed the buyers of her goods about all these activities. Our surprise and anxiety over the EEC decisions is the greater. The more justified is the question whether the thing was in the interests and protection of the health of consumers in some Western countries or whether it was an occasion to jump at the opportunity of eliminating Poland from Western markets and setting another difficulty by the West to hamper the repayment of the Polish foreign debt.

Every month our country exports food worth about 40 million dollars only to the EEC markets themselves. The alleged radioactivity of Polish products, which can so easily be checked by the contractors of our goods, is only a pretext.

And, by the way, would the question why the restrictions did not touch, for example, Sweden, Denmark or Austria in which countries the radiation was not lower than in Poland, be groundless?

This is probably where the answer is hidden, namely, that the real aim of the restrictive measures taken against Poland was a wish to make use of the arising opportunity to eliminate Poland from the markets of the EEC. Other countries, which do not belong to the West European community, have not introduced such restrictions, limiting themselves only to stricter inspection of Polish goods.

What is also meant here is an attempt to create a situation in which Polish goods would be deemed as of poor quality. And if that is the case then why were Polish goods thus far bought so eagerly by residents of Western Europe. Everything points to the fact that the "policy of pretexts" has surfaced once again.

## RADIATION SITUATION SEEN RETURNING TO NORMAL

LD091844 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Today the government commission chaired by Zbigniew Szalajda analyzed the results of the latest radiation measurements. These confirm the earlier assessments of a systematic decline in contamination. The situation is gradually returning to normal. A decisive decline in the contamination of milk over the last 2 days deserves emphasis. The commission reiterates that the recommended temporary restrictions on the consumption of some vegetables — lettuce, spinach, and sorrel — applies only to children and pregnant and nursing women. The radiation situation in the country, which in practice is returning to normal, allows the government commission to declare that the preparations for the tourist season, summer rest, and all forms of recreation for children and young people should be continued on full scale.

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URBAN SAYS FOOD EXPORT BAN TO COST \$45-50 MILLION

LD131152 Warsaw PAP in English 1120 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 13 — "According to preliminary assessments, the losses resulting from the ban on Polish food exports to Western markets will total at the end of this May some 45-50 million U.S. dollars," press spokesman for the Polish Government Ministry Jerzy Urban told today a press conference for foreign newsmen. "We do not know what will be the outcome of this ban after it is lifted, for the return of Polish food to the Western markets may be difficult because of this bad publicity," he added.

URBAN ON U.S. MILK AID, EEC BAN ON FOOD

LD131859 Warsaw PAP in English 1731 GMT 13 May 86

["Minister Urban's Press Conference"--by Stanislaw Filipczak and Janusz Zaleski]

[Excerpt] Warsaw, May 13 — The main topics discussed by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban at today's press conference for foreign journalists included the resolution of the U.S. Senate calling on President Reagan to deliver aid to Poland in the form of powdered milk, the Polish humanitarian aid for the homeless in New York, losses sustained by Poland as a result of the EC ban on food imports from Poland, the stand of the government towards the call of the episcopate to lift the law allowing abortions, and the stance of the Polish Olympic committee on the summer Olympics in both Korean states.

"On May 7, the Senate of the United States passed a resolution calling on the U.S. President to send aid in the form of powdered milk to Poland. The Polish Government did not ask anyone for such assistance," stated Jerzy Urban.

"The shortage of this kind of milk in Poland is only temporary. The Polish Government ordered to purchase the immediately necessary amount of powdered milk for children in Western Europe on an urgent basis. The supply of Polish powdered milk will soon be exceptionally plentiful. Despite all these circumstances the Polish authorities are accepting with due gratitude every reaction of human solidarity and kindness towards Poles," he went on.

"Unfortunately we cannot limit our commentary to this statement," the government spokesman said and added: "Every tonne of milk designated for Poland is accompanied by a portion of abusive, arrogant words which the Senate's resolution contains and which were uttered in the American Senate during the debate on the milk resolution."

"One has an impression that the real aim of sending milk is not assisting Polish mothers but finding a pretext for more political declarations hostile to Poland. In declaring the milky gift, the

Senate calls — with great exaggeration — the radioactive contamination over Poland a tragedy. It also implies that the U.S. Government is concerned with nothing else but supplying permanent aid for Poland. The Senate stresses in the resolution — with tact which is characteristic of it — that the U.S. Government has at its disposal great surpluses of powdered milk and connects precisely this surplus with the declaration of friendship toward Poles," Urban said.

The transport of powdered milk is treated by the U.S. Senate as an opportunity for questioning the good intentions and honesty of the Polish authorities. An amendment was adopted which puts to question the honest intentions of the Polish Government and which excludes cooperation with it even in distributing the milk among children, he went on.

This stirs surprise and indignation because it is contrary to the elementary principles of international relations. A question arises as to with whom the United States Government maintains diplomatic relations, Urban said.

Senator Dole spoke about the desperate need for milk in Poland which has, in his opinion, become a victim of a nuclear nightmare. He forgets that it is precisely the arms policy of the U.S. that threatens Poland and the world with a real nuclear nightmare, said he [Urban].

The American Administration is sending U.S. 50 thousand tonnes of powdered milk which, as is stressed, it absolutely does not need, stated Jerzy Urban further on.

Meanwhile, the American restrictions on Polish agriculture and food industry have themselves caused losses for Poland in the range of a few billion dollars. Talking about aid for the Polish

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nation on the part of the authorities of a country which in recent years tried to incur losses on it as only it could and did indeed cause immense losses, not only economic ones by the way, is at least an exaggeration, continued Urban.

At the same moment in which the American Senate was passing the resolution, full of hostility and hypocrisy, on the shipment of powdered milk which is being served to us on a dirty dish, the allies of the U.S. grouped in the European Economic Community groundlessly, under the pretext of contamination, adopted a ban on imports of food from Poland, the spokesman said.

The losses which Poland will sustain as a result of this will not be compensated by the donated powdered milk. One might say that forcing Polish products out of the Western market, which is being carried under an unfair pretext, will cause that Poland's position as an exporter of foodstuffs will be taken over by, among others, the U.S. The United States can earn many times more through new anti-Polish restrictions than what the cost of unnecessary for it surpluses of powdered milk is.

The Polish Government has declared and is currently declaring a wish to improve relations between Poland and the U.S, Urban continued.

Statements by some representatives of the U.S. Administration went in a similar direction of late. Unfortunately, not all of them. Vice President Bush delivered a speech extremely hostile towards people's Poland. The debate in the Senate which was characterized by hostility towards Poland proves that there are still forces in Washington which want to hamper the improvement of relations with Poland. We deplore this. Sending milk to Poland could have been a gesture of friendship. Unfortunately, American powdered milk has been more contaminated than the iodine-contaminated milk from Polish cows because it has been contaminated with hostility, Urban stated.

We are thankful for the shipment of milk sent from American non-governmental organizations which did not season their shipments with words full of poisonous hostility, added the spokesman.

We have learnt from the American press that in New York City alone there are many thousands of homeless people who sleep in the streets. For the Poles it is a shocking phenomenon. I have been authorized to state that Poland, being guided by humanitarian reasons, decided to give five thousand sleeping bags and blankets to the homeless in New York City, Minister Urban said.

This gift will be conveyed to the American charity organization CARE. Knowing the Reagan administration's dislike for the programme of social assistance, and for support to the extremely poor who are so many in that richest country in the world — we would rather entrust a non-governmental institution with distributing the Polish gift.

Losses following the ban on imports of Polish foodstuffs to Western markets will amount to 45-50 million dollars at the end of May, according to preliminary estimates, the spokesman said. No one knows, however, what the effects of that ban will be after it is lifted, the effects of pushing Poland temporarily out of its traditional markets, he went on.

Poland's food exports were expected to amount to over 900 million dollars this year. So far, some 200 million dollars worth of exports were materialized, Urban said.

Recently Poland has signed an agreement with the Soviet Union on increasing her exports of fresh vegetables to the Soviet border republics.

#### MEASURES TO PROTECT POLES FROM RADIATION OUTLINED

LD130959 Warsaw PAP in English 0900 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 13 — Following are excerpts from an interview granted *RZECZPOSPOLITA* government daily by General Prof. Jerzy Bonczak, an expert in biomedicine. The general spoke on the preventive measures taken in Poland to protect our population from the influence of the radioactive cloud which passed over Poland's territory.

"We started informing people on the current situation as early as the first night hours of April 29 through the government commission's communiqués," said the general. "First of all, though, we had to organize on a very short notice an action aimed at protecting the health of, let us say it frankly, 37 million citizens of our state."

"The main attention over that period, because of the character of the threat, which involved iodine 131, was focused on children

and teenagers below 16 years of age. The nation-wide preventive action, which took only three days, encompassed more than 10 million children and teenagers. I will not mention here the several million grownup citizens who administered themselves with Lugol fluid on their own, which was utterly unnecessary."

"It would be good to realize, too, that the enormous preventive action we conducted in Poland on the first days of the radionuclide threat was, in principle, the first and the only action of such a wide scope in the history of medicine," concluded Nonczak. "For this reason, the opinions and postulates stemming from the Polish experience will certainly be used also by the World Health Organization, WHO, which pays much attention to the situation in our state, too."

AIR, WATER 'ALMOST RETURNED' TO NORMAL CONDITIONS

LD141925 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 14 May 86

[Excerpt] The government commission at a meeting chaired by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda analyzed the test results from 9-14 May and established that the air, surface water, and drinking water have almost returned to the state they were in before the accident [at Chernobyl and the radiation level is at normal background level.

The contamination of milk which was higher before is steadily falling and the maximum does not exceed 500 becquerels per liter, with the local permitted level being 1,000 becquerels, and according to the IAEA 1,000 becquerels for children and 10,000 becquerels for adults.

Tests on vegetables show that the contamination on Polish territory — which the commission has reported on in previous announcements — is also below the level permitted locally of 5,000 becquerels per kilogram.

On the basis of the favorable development in the radiological situation — which has been confirmed by assessments and analyses by Polish specialists, as well as specialists from the IAEA and the WHO — on 15 May the commission is lifting the partial temporary recommendations concerning the consumption of milk and some vegetables, such as lettuce, spinach, and sorrel by children and pregnant and nursing mothers. The commission says that there are no grounds for restrictions on the grazing of cows in open pastures. There are no other restrictions on the normal life and work in Poland.

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ROMANIA

RADIOACTIVITY LOWER IN SOME, HIGHER IN OTHER AREAS

AU051902 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1829 GMT 5 May 86

["From the Party and State Environmental Monitoring and Control Commission"--  
AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/5/1986--According to the measurements conducted throughout Romania, radioactivity dropped continually on May 4 and 5, 1986, in some of the affected areas, Bucharest city included, owing to a favourable air circulation.

In other areas, radioactivity is higher, without posing any danger to the population's health.

The evolution of radioactivity is permanently monitored by the relevant stations and laboratories and the population will be further notified until it falls back to acceptable limits across the country's territory.

RADIATION DROPS; ABOVE NORMAL IN 'CERTAIN ZONES'

AU121946 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 12 May 86

["From the Party and State Environmental Monitoring and Control Commission"--  
AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/5/1986--The measurements carried out all over Romania showed that in the last few days radioactivity had continued to recede, nearing normal limits, in most of the affected areas, Bucharest city included. In certain zones, however, radiation levels are still higher than normal owing to air circulation fluctuations, but they present no health hazard.

The previously set prophylactic measures remain in force. Radiation levels are being monitored by specialized stations and laboratories and the population will be kept informed until radioactivity returns to permissible margins throughout the territory.

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RADIATION DECREASES, PRESENTS 'NO HEALTH HAZARDS'

AU141851 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1806 GMT 14 May 86

["From the Party and State Environmental Monitoring and Control Commission"--  
AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/5/1986--The measurements carried out all over Romania showed that on May 13 and 14 radioactivity had continued to recede in all the affected areas, Bucharest city included, nearing normal levels and presenting no health hazards. Vegetables and fruit may be eaten after thorough washing. Radiation levels are being monitored by special stations and laboratories and the population will be kept informed until radioactivity reaches permissible margins.

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YUGOSLAVIA

TANJUG ON TOKYO DECLARATION, TERRORISM, CHERNOBYL

LD070304 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0236 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, May 7 (TANJUG) - The Tokyo meeting of the seven, the Belgrade daily *POLITIKA* writes in a commentary today, has passed under the shadow of dramatic developments such as the epidemic of terrorist violence and the breakdown at the Soviet nuclear plant at Chernobyl. The former led to the adoption of a declaration on terrorism whereby Washington has been "given an opportunity to interpret the support of the Tokyo summit as final isolation of Al-Qadhdhafi's Libya".

The impression nevertheless remains that "that which is not mentioned in the Tokyo declaration might be of greater importance than the generalised, provocative denunciation of the Libyan Jamahiriya", the commentator of the Belgrade daily notes. And what is left out is not only the approval of Washington's proclivity towards using military power to assault the "fountain-heads of terrorism" but also the mention of economic sanctions on which the Reagan administration has been insisting for such a long time, *POLITIKA* writes.

Regarding the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear station, the seven rich countries addressed two messages to Moscow which, taken together, give an impression of restraint, the Belgrade daily comments. The impression is, the daily notes, "that, in spite of the deep differences existing even in such fundamental matters as information at this social and civilisation level, there is nevertheless hope for greater understanding and assistance in the handling of technology which is by its nature of a planetary character".

"Is the radioactive cloud from Chernobyl not actually a terrifying and perhaps the last warning that control of nuclear energy presupposes international cooperation of a higher degree", asks the Belgrade daily. "Does not a precondition for such cooperation lie in timely and complete information that rules out ideological and all other artificial, self-defeating obstacles".

It remains to be seen, *POLITIKA* concludes, whether the messages from Tokyo too carry this motive and whether they are thus understood also in Moscow, to which they are addressed.

RADIATION LEVELS IN VOJVODINA STABILIZE

LD062212 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1807 GMT 6 May 86

[Summary] Novi Sad, 6 May (TANJUG)--According to a statement by the Committee for Information, the situation in Vojvodina continues to stabilize, although grass, sheep's milk, and cheese made from fresh cow's milk are still contaminated.

The earlier announced preventive measures remain in force, but it is believed that school trips do not have to be cancelled.

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HIGH RADIATION LEVELS FOUND IN KRAGUJEVAC MILK

LD062129 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1600 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Kragujevac, 6 May (TANJUG)--Today, 100 metric tons of milk produced by the Mladost Dairy in Kragujevac were withdrawn from use. The order to withdraw the milk from sale was given by the chief republican inspector because the Belgrade Veterinary Faculty has established that it had a radiation level of 240 becquerels. Thirty tons of milk produced yesterday were also withdrawn from use, and purchases from private farmers have been suspended until further notice.

REDUCED RADIATION PERMITS RESUMED SOWING IN BOSNIA

LD071001 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0844 GMT 7 May 86

[Summary] Sarajevo, 7 May (TANJUG)--The Republican Committee for Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of Bosnia and Hercegovina has issued a recommendation to the effect that sowing operations in the republic can resume because there has been a reduction in radiation.

RADIOACTIVITY 'CONTINUES TO FALL' IN SERBIA

LD071103 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1004 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, 7 May (TANJUG)--The air radioactivity in Serbia continues to fall. According to information released by the republican committee for health and social policy, the average radiation value at 1100 was 50 micro-roentgens per hour, which is 65 percent down compared to what was registered on 2 May.

LOWER RADIATION RECORDED IN MACEDONIAN AREAS

LD071721 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1428 GMT 7 May 86

[Summary] Belgrade, 7 May (TANJUG)--No radioactivity in the air was recorded in Skopje in the past 24 hours, and its level in precipitation was five times lower than yesterday. Radioactivity in Djevdjelija was 70 percent lower than the previous day. Monitoring of the atmosphere continues, and special attention is paid to drinking water, milk, and basic foodstuffs. The same preventive measures apply as before.

RADIATION 'BOUNCED OFF' MOUNTAINS, BYPASSED ADRIATIC

LD071223 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1040 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, May 7 (TANJUG) — Intensified radioactivity which has been causing concern and uneasiness throughout Europe in the past several days has by-passed the Yugoslav Adriatic Coast. Experts say that the radiation wave bounced off the mountain range which stretches like an endless wall along the entire 1,000-km long coast and that favourable air currents have helped, too.

Measurements taken yesterday in the tourist centre of Split, central Adriatic coast, showed no contamination of the air. A negligible level of radiation of 0.48 microrentgens was recorded in the split area in the afternoon of Thursday last, when the radiation level inland measured above 100 microrentgens an hour.

The tourists, who have flocked to the Yugoslav Adriatic coast in larger numbers than last year, as well as the population of the littoral, are basking in all the amenities of spring, with no restrictions placed on movement, on bathing in the sea or on consuming fresh vegetables.

Precautionary measures are still in force in most of Yugoslavia. The people are advised not to use leaf vegetables, rain water and milk from animals grazing in fields. Vegetables from the coast, where they ripen much sooner than inland, will be sent to the country's interior in large quantities than usual.

RADIATION DECREASING 'THROUGHOUT COUNTRY'

No Health Hazard

LD072243 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 7 May 86

[Excerpt] The Federal Committee for Labor, Health, and Social Welfare announced this evening that radiation and the concentration of iodine 131 is decreasing throughout the country. And according to the latest information from the interdepartmental working group of the Croatian republican organs, basic radiation is 60 microrentgens per hour, and the concentration of iodine 131 in the air is 2.39 becquerels per cubic metre, and as experts stress is not a health hazard. Detailed tests confirm that the greater part of Yugoslavia has not been affected by significant radioactive precipitation. On the Adriatic and in most of Montenegro there has been no radioactive contamination at all.

The federal committee, on the basis of all this, is altering some of its measures and recommendations, so that for pregnant women and babies, and all other citizens, there are no longer any restrictions on going out and spending time out of doors. Green-leaf vegetables can be used after thorough washing in running water, but because of remnants of contamination these are not recommended for children under 15 or for pregnant women. Rain water can be used for drinking only where it was collected before 28 April or after controls.

Levels Continue To Fall in Slovenia

LD062138 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1807 GMT 6 May 86

[Summary] Ljubljana, 6 May (TANJUG) -- Radiation levels in Slovenia continue to fall. The radiation levels fell 20-25 percent compared to yesterday's levels. Milk and eggs have not been contaminated and are currently on sale. Fresh vegetables, however, have been withdrawn from sale and will be destroyed. Fresh meat will only be sold after it has been analyzed. It is also advisable not to hold sporting events in the open or in rainy weather.

LCY PRESIDIUUM'S VIDIC ON CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT

AU061509 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 5 May 86 p 2

[Article by Dobrivoje Vidic: "Time for Agreements"]

[Text] It often happens that a particular event causes something to be no longer what it was yesterday, to be no longer able to remain what it was. This, you see, is the case with the accident in the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. Why can it no longer be what it was? Is it because of 104 or because of 120 micro-roentgens, because of the 3 percent of radiation received by a person from one chest X-ray?

It is so because every single layman now understands that he is also exposed to the horrible side of the nuclear age and that he can be systematically destroyed and finally annihilated by the silent fires of radiation. Now even "only" one Chernobyl seems to be enough to remind us all of this.

The world gains experiences and on the basis of these experiences it reflects on the meaning of the events that make up these experiences. In the fifties and sixties the degree of radiation was not measured from hour to hour as it is nowadays but atomic bombs continued to explode on all sides and we were passing through a stage of intensive tests of new nuclear weapons. The nuclear age was taking its toll for a breakthrough. Relying on their monopoly, the nuclear powers were arrogantly entering the stage of a new quality of armaments. Even at that time enough was known about the dangers of radiation and the lethal power of new weapons. The Nonaligned Movement came into being in 1961, among other things, primarily as a result of the awareness of the fact that in the event of continued irreconcilable confrontations between the blocs, the bloc division of the world, which is entering the nuclear age and the age of nuclear weapons, could and necessarily would lead to the nuclear annihilation of mankind. The Belgrade conference sounded the alarm bells and called attention to the roots of the dangers we all face.

If we are already entering the nuclear age, then everything must be done to ensure that the atoms serve peace. The slogan has been raised: "Atoms for peace."

The agreement on banning all nuclear tests except underground ones was an expression of this awareness. Recently the Non-aligned Movement has intensified its actions and it is appealing for an end to all nuclear tests. An expression of this is also that part of Gorbachev's disarmament plan which stands on the position that nuclear tests should be completely stopped. The United States has not accepted this and has refused to follow this road.

Scientists stay silent or have been silenced and they are not saying what they could about underground nuclear explosions.

But at the same time all possibilities have already been created to put nuclear weapons into orbit around the earth.

Numerous incidents in nuclear weapons tests and in the storage of these weapons have followed one another, there have already

been incidents of nuclear submarines running aground in shallow and deep ocean waters, and no real information is available about what happens with the fuel that is stored or removed to "nuclear dumps."

The frightening aspects of the nuclear age have already acquired proportions that are barely still on the border of control. Therefore it would be naive and irresponsible to create the impression that the only problem now is the question of how the nuclear power plants and nuclear reactors can be controlled. As though in this case everything is in order.

Of course, international organizations should be fully authorized by all UN member-countries to monitor the quality of protection of man and the human environment in nuclear power plants, at the centers of installed reactors, and so forth, and also to exercise control over the purposes for which they are used.

For, at the same time, the production of plutonium continues unhindered. The monopoly of nuclear powers is complete and it is being defended by invoking the interests of mankind. We all continue to subscribe to the treaties on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons as though the whole matter depended on this.

Unfortunately it has become possible for us to measure the degree of development of human civilization by the firepower of lethal weapons. About this, too, no real and reliable information is available and all such information is guarded as the greatest military secret, as though what is involved were not the fate of all people of the world.

It is believed that in the Vietnam war more bombs were dropped on that small country than all the bombs dropped during the whole of World War II. Hypocritical civilization was reconciled to this: Let them, for, after all, they are not nuclear bombs. Thus the effect of the past nuclear weapons tests and other experiments connected with nuclear energy also has not been measured to this day.

Drawings of nuclear devices that can be turned into tools of individual terrorism have appeared in the press and, at the same time, the terror of nuclear armaments and of the continued race in these weapons hangs over the entire mankind.

At the same time, the general social awareness of the dangers of the nuclear age and awareness of the need for organized opposition to these dangers are growing.

After Chernobyl it has become strikingly obvious how great is the responsibility of statesmen, the elected holders of public authority, to seek and find internationally agreed ways of dealing with the negative aspects of the nuclear age in the interests of all mankind.

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At the same time, the organized and progressively oriented public faces the increasing duty to undertake on its part strong public activities and actions for this purpose, activities and actions that would lead in this direction. For, Chernobyl has shown how even because of those few microorganisms pregnant women must stay in closed rooms. We have already reached the point where the question is raised: What is the sense of bearing children? What a question and what an answer!

Creating an illusion of action by reducing the contemporary problems of the protection of mankind merely to the limited sphere of control of nuclear reactors should not be allowed.

It is time for peace in the true sense of the word and for human solidarity, it is time to resolutely start the process of real and complete disarmament on the basis of the policy and practice of active peaceful coexistence between peoples and states with different sociopolitical systems, the only policy and practice possible in our period.

## 'BELATED' INFORMATION CAUSES 'MISTRUST' IN POLAND

AU071301 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 May 87 p 7

[Permanent correspondent N. Burzan report]

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 5 May — A radioactive cloud has been hanging over Poland for at least a week, but it was only today that the first specific and exact data were published on the radiation level measurements between 28 April and 2 May. Such incomplete and belated information to the public has caused much indignation among the people and mistrust of everything that has been published in official communiques.

The latest announcement by a special government commission points out that "the appearance of radioactive iodine in the air has virtually ceased" and that only routine measurements are taken.

## POLITIKA DISCUSSES 'LESSONS OF CHERNOBYL'

AU061421 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 4 May 86 p 2

[Bosko Jaksic commentary: "Chernobyl Radiation"]

[Excerpts] Long threatening shadows have extended over tremendous areas. The radioactive cloud that we are "spying upon" with an existential interest in our fate is already over Britain in the West and Saudi Arabia in the South. We all know what Chernobyl is and where it is. We are tormented by what we do not know: How did it all happen, who has the right to restrict information, what will the consequences be ...?

It may seem cynical, but a considerable part of mankind has been shaken by an accident at only one of the four nuclear reactors at one of the 360 atomic power stations in the world. What is this against a single thermonuclear bomb of 100 megatons?

The tremendous stocks of "A" weapons — and this may be one of the lessons of Chernobyl — are incomparably more dangerous.

Albert Einstein said a long time ago that mankind behaves like a monkey touching a nuclear trigger. Luckily enough, there has been no nuclear war. There seem to have been more than enough nuclear accidents. There may be a lesson in that, too. States prepare for war like giants, but in the race for prestige they sometimes remind one of pygmies with their incomplete mastery of (dangerous) technologies.

There is another dimension which has caused concern — not without serious reason — in the modern world. It is correct to say that this mankind of ours is divided by various "iron curtains," obstacles of an ideological or any other kind. It is also correct to say, however, that in the situations like Chernobyl there are no curtains that will stop the threatening radioactive clouds of iodine, strontium, cesium ....

Has anybody the right to try to prevent the flow of information in what we call the fateful interdependence of the world? It does not matter whether it is to one's own or to another people. All children are the same. Both those near Kiev and those 2,500 kilometers away must know that they will be deprived of lawns (for a few days, luckily).

There is no "higher aim," whether it be called ideological vigilance, military secret, or technological suspicion that could be put above the right to live. If an attempt is made to deprive us of such information as measurable facts, even if only for a short time, what can one think of the hundreds and thousands of other pieces of information which at this moment, in their secrecy, determine our future fate?

The lessons of Chernobyl will continue to be gathered. One of them, strongly manifested, is the solidarity of the world in

working together when facing danger that touches us all. The block obstacles have to some extent been overcome in the case of Chernobyl; aid has been offered. Along with the acceptance of this aid, this is the only road to prevent catastrophes or to eliminate their consequences.

Nuclear power stations are not harmless like macaroni factories. "The Einstein monkey" continues to live in us.

Therefore, when demands come from various sides for true and complete information about what happened in Chernobyl, one must know that such information serves very well indeed a better perception of all the consequences. All the consequences concern all of us. Mastering the atom for military and peaceful purposes, mankind has opened to itself too many sources of dangerous radiation.

## NUCLEAR POWER PLANT NOT MENTIONED IN CROATIAN PLAN

### Nuclear Waste Storage Omitted

LD062056 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1856 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Zagreb, May 6 (TANJUG) — The proposed location for nuclear waste storage from Yugoslavia's first nuclear power plant at Krsko is not to be found planned in the Republic of Croatia, western Yugoslavia.

At its session here today, the Croatian Assembly approved Croatia's draft development plan for the 1986-90 period. This draft does not have the construction of another nuclear power plant, Prevlaka, in Yugoslavia whose location was planned before close to Zagreb, capital of Croatia.

The draft does not mention locations for storing nuclear waste of medium and low radioactivity from the Krsko plant built on the boundary between Yugoslavia's Republics of Slovenia and Croatia. This storage was planned in the areas of Mount Papuk and Mount Psunj.

People living in the areas held several local and regional gatherings last winter and sent their demand to the Assembly of Croatia to drop Mount Papuk and Mount Psunj as possible locations for nuclear waste storage.

### Further on Station Postponement

AU071649 Paris AFP in English 1626 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, May 7 (AFP) — Yugoslav anti-nuclear campaigners, their movement strengthened by the Chernobyl accident, have succeeded in bringing about a decision in Croatia to postpone indefinitely plans for a nuclear power station near Zagreb, the Belgrade daily *VEČERNJE NOVOSTI* reported Wednesday.

Work on the Prevlaka power station on the River Sava, in the north of the country, should have started in 1988, and 12 foreign firms had already submitted tenders.

Yugoslavia has only one nuclear power station, some 50 kilometres (30 miles) west of Zagreb, brought into service in 1981

with the help of U.S. firm Westinghouse. It generates 668 megawatts.

The Croatian parliament, looking at plans for development in the region up to 1990, decided that after the Chernobyl accident in the Soviet Union a debate on energy policy was called for, with particular reference to the Yugoslav nuclear programme.

Opponents of nuclear energy, who form an appreciable majority, will press for a referendum, which would be a first for socialist Yugoslavia if it took place.

RADIATION LEVELS CONTINUE TO FALL IN BELGRADE

LD080836 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0706 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, 8 May (TANJUG)--Air radioactivity in and around Belgrade continues to fall. Measurements carried out near the Boris Kidric Institute in Vinca at 0600 GMT this morning showed radiation to be 67.7 microroentgens per hour.

RADIATION DECREASING THROUGHOUT NATION

LD082300 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 8 May 86

["Chronicle of the Day" program]

[Text] Here are details on radiation today in our country. Reports from all areas of Yugoslavia show that radiation is continuing to decrease. In Zagreb, at a session of the commission of experts for monitoring radioactive contamination of the Croatian Republican Committee for Health and Social Welfare, it was said that basic radiation measured 66 microroentgens an hour, while the concentration of Iodine-131 in the air was 1.61 Becquerels per cubic meter. Radioactive contamination will continue for some time. Radioactive iodine is gradually disappearing from the atmosphere because of its natural disintegration, and after about y weeks it will completely disappear. Other elements contribute very little to the overall dose of radiation. Analysis of drinking water shows that this is not contaminated. Since rain is expected, citizens are advised to prevent rain water from getting into cisterns. Eggs, meat, and meat products can be used without any restrictions. Examinations of citizens who spent the May Day holiday in the countryside or on excursions in other countries have revealed that the dose of radiation received has had no effect on their health. No one should take iodine preparations as a preventive measure, nor are special examinations of our citizens at medical institutions necessary.

According to information from Slovenia, in this republic the level of radiation has not changed significantly in comparison with yesterday. Thus all preventive measures and recommendations for protection against possible consequences of radiation are still in force. This was concluded at today's session of the coordination group in the Republican Committee for Health and Social Welfare.

Examining the state of the contamination of the biosphere in the territory of Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Executive Council of the Assembly of this republic stated that in all municipalities and in the town of Sarajevo all measures of preventive protection have been taken in keeping with the degree of danger to the region. In this connection the activity of the organs, organizations and communities in informing working people and citizens on the preventive measures taken for protection against possible consequences of radiation were positively assessed.

SOVIET OFFICIALS UPDATE SITUATION AROUND CHERNOBYL

LD081448 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1405 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Moscow, May 8 (TANJUG) — There are no indications by now that radiation from the leak-affected Lenin nuclear power plant at Chernobyl contains other dangerous elements save Iodine-131 and Iodine-132, Yevgeniy Vorobyev, deputy Soviet public health minister, and Yuriy Sedunov, vice-chairman of the State Committee for Hydrometeorology, told a group of foreign correspondents here today.

This claim is based on so-far analyses, it was stated precisely, but this does not rule out the possibility of finding other dangerous elements on the accident site such as strontium or caesium. Soviet physicists are optimists, however, and consider that this would be not so high quantities as to "additionally poison the already contaminated zone."

The situation at Chernobyl has been getting stable by degrees for all that the focus of radiation has not yet been neutralized, but the on-the-spot radioactivity has a "tendency of mild decrease." This is why the banks of the Pripjat River and accumulation lakes immediately close to Chernobyl are being decontaminated now.

As to radioactivity in other areas close to Chernobyl, the situation is also being "step-by-step stabilized," the Soviet officials said. In Kiev and Gomel, two cities relatively close to the leak-affected plant, the radiation level was 0.3 milliroentgens this morning and 0.4 in other closer regions. In the opinion of Soviet medical experts, this is no dose that should "upset the population."

#### NATION SUFFERS HEAVY LOSSES DUE TO CHERNOBYL

LD081734 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1629 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, May 8 (TANJUG) — Radiation brought about through a nuclear power plant leak in the Ukraine keeps decreasing in Yugoslavia, the Yugoslav Federal Committee for Labour, Public Health, and Social Security said in its communique here today.

According to measurements in Belgrade, radiation amounted to 45 microroentgens an hour today.

On account of intensified radioactivity, the leak at the Soviet nuclear power plant at Chernobyl has inflicted heavy losses on Yugoslavia's agriculture, particularly on vegetable and milk producers, it was said at today's session of the Yugoslav Committee for Supervising Works in Agriculture.

For the time being it is unknown whether the intensified radioactivity will affect this year's yields of wheat and other agricultural products, it was said.

Keeping the Yugoslav market supplied with agricultural products, being upset for radioactive contamination, is slowly returning to normal. Being marketed are large quantities of frozen fruits and vegetables and fresh provisions are being transported inlands from Yugoslavia's Adriatic coast it having not been irradiated because of its specific geographical position and winds.

#### WORKERS IN USSR GIVEN MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

LD081416 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1317 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Moscow, May 8 (TANJUG) — Yugoslav experts are carrying out comprehensive measurements on the site of a steel works project at Zhlobin, a Belorussian town 150 km north of Chernobyl, to determine radioactive contamination of air, nearby land, the site itself and the machines.

Last Tuesday a team of five radiation experts and doctors with most up-to-date equipment arrived in Zhlobin, where 570 workers of the Yugoslav Komgrap Enterprise are engaged in the project. Their manager, Dragoljub Melic, said that the work on the site, resumed last Monday, was proceeding normally.

Melic also said the measurements so far indicated no danger of increased radioactivity. All workers underwent complete medical examination and were interviewed both in groups and individually to obtain the fullest possible picture of the situation and

definitively decide on the need for taking possible protection measures.

Yugoslav experts are working together with a similar team from Austria, since Austrian workers are also engaged in the project. Both teams daily cooperate with local medical services, and final results of their work are expected to be announced in four days at the latest.

Performance on the site and general mood of the workers are reported to be good.



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## ZAGREB INSTITUTE DEMANDS BAN ON NEW NUCLEAR PLANTS

LD081321 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1220 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Zagreb, May 8 (TANJUG)— The city institute for health protection in Zagreb, Yugoslavia's second city, has demanded a ban on the construction of new nuclear power plants in Yugoslavia.

An explanation of the motion, carried by the daily *BORBA* today, says that accidental emission of radioactive materials from nuclear installations poses a problem that has not been adequately solved anywhere in the world. The institute also raised the issue of nuclear waste storage, another problem to which a definitive answer has not been found.

The institute's demand coincides with the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear plant in the Soviet Union, but is also a continuation of the heated debate in this country over the past few months on whether nuclear plants should be built, or if existing energy sources should be used more rationally and alternatives other than nuclear power sought.

It is believed here that the Chernobyl accident will be used as a new, potent argument by opponents of nuclear power. It will probably put into question a plan under which Yugoslavia should start building four nuclear plants by the end of the century. An international tender for the first plant in the series was put out last year.

Yugoslavia has only one nuclear plant, at Krsko in Slovenia, at which there have been no accidents.

A definitive decision on the nuclear power program in Yugoslavia is to be taken by the Federal Government. Following the latest events, however, it is not at all certain whether it will be willing to take the responsibility of implementing the program.

Nuclear power opponents demand a national referendum on the issue.

## GOVERNMENT NOT YET CONSIDERING DAMAGE CLAIM

LD081411 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1335 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, May 8 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav Government has not so far considered the possibility of compensation from the Soviet authorities for losses incurred through destruction of agricultural products on account of radiation brought about by an accident at the Soviet nuclear power plant at Chernobyl, Aleksandar Stanic, official press spokesman for the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, told his press conference here today.

## USSR AGREES 'IN PRINCIPLE' TO CHERNOBYL MONITORING

LD081427 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1403 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Moscow, May 8 (TANJUG) — General Director of the U.N. International Atomic Agency Hans Blix left here this morning for Chernobyl accompanied by two associates where he will inspect the damaged Soviet Nuclear power plant "Lenin". On his return tomorrow Blix will hold a press conference in Moscow.

the "Lenin" plant. The station would give readings on radio activity levels several times a day and the International Atomic Agency would forward the data to all interested countries. Official sources confirm that the Soviet Government has already agreed in principle to Hans Blix' proposal.

Soviet official sources report that Blix has proposed to the Soviet Government an immediate installation of a station equipped with latest instruments for checking radio activity levels at the site of

SLOVENES PROTEST CHERNOBYL, NUCLEAR STATION PLANS

LD102121 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1936 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Ljubljana, May 10 (TANJUG) - Several hundred young people gathered today in Ljubljana, capital of the Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia, to express their opposition to radioactive pollution of the planet and the planned construction of nuclear stations in the country.

A statement by the "forcibly contaminated and insufficiently informed population of Slovenia", addressed to the Slovenian, Yugoslav and Soviet governments, was read out at this protest rally, organised by the republican and city socialist youth organisations.

The statement, which most strongly condemns the late and sketchy information in connection with the Chernobyl accident, demands that in future the Soviet Government should provide without delay all information essential to the effective protection of the effects of the disaster.

The protesters also sharply criticised the way the public had been informed about the Chernobyl accident by the competent organs in Slovenia. They wanted to know who was responsible for dalying the initial information on the immediate dangers. The Slovenian Government was asked to set up a commission to determine the extent of the damage and to lodge a request for compensation with the Soviet Government or a competent international court.

The participants in the rally also demanded that the Yugoslav nuclear programme, including all technical data and lists of proposed Yugoslav and foreign contractors, should be made public and that the Assembly of Yugoslavia should proclaim a moratorium on the construction of nuclear power stations. The only Yugoslav nuclear station is in Slovenia, near the small town of Krsko.

REPORTAGE OF EC EFFORTS TO BAN SFRY FOOD EXPORTS

No Need for Restrictions

LD092140 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1549 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, 9 May (TANJUG) — According to an announcement from the Federal Secretariat for Information, the Federal Executive Council has discussed and approved a report from the interdepartmental working group of experts on measures and activities in connection with the accident at the nuclear power plant in Chernobyl. It was assessed that the measures and activities undertaken to protect the population are timely and in keeping with the specialized and scientific criteria applicable to such a situation.

Dr Branko Pocek, director of the Institute for Health Protection, who heads the interdepartmental working group of experts, informed the Federal Executive Council that detailed investigations by specialized organisations, including aerial photography, indicate that the degree of radiation in the country is constantly decreasing.

In no part of Yugoslavia has the degree of radiation been anywhere near the intensity which would pose a danger to the

state of health of the population, and there is therefore no cause for concern.

The recommendations of the WHO on the basis of assessments of the contamination in Europe and the preventive measures taken fully coincide with what has been undertaken and is being undertaken in Yugoslavia.

The Federal Executive Council positively assessed the preventative measures taken to protect the most vulnerable section of the population — small children and pregnant women. Taking all these facts into consideration, the Federal Executive Council assessed that there are no reasons to restrict the importation of agricultural and food products from Yugoslavia and has informed its partners in the EEC of its stance.

Certain other questions of the current economic policy and Yugoslav relations with other countries were also examined.

No Grounds for EEC Ban

LD091653 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1530 GMT 9 May 86

["A Ban on Exports of Yugoslav Meat to the EEC Would Be a Political Decision"--  
TANJUG headline]

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 9 May (TANJUG) — If the European Community [EC] adopts the proposal to ban imports of agricultural products from Yugoslavia on the basis of the assessment that these products could be contaminated by radiation, it would be an impermissible discriminatory measure, and one which would inflict great economic damage on our country. It is certain that it would have political implications, with undesirable political consequences, Ranko Radulovic, head of the Yugoslav delegation for negotiations with the EC, told a TANJUG reporter.

We anticipate that the "Twelve" will not adopt such a decision, he stressed, in light of the documented evidence on no such

danger of radioactive contamination of Yugoslav agricultural products exists. It has been proved that the level of radiation in Yugoslavia following the Chernobyl disaster is no greater than that recorded in other European countries. For example, it is even below that in Belgium, the Netherlands, Austria or the FRG. In certain parts of Yugoslavia, such as the coastal region, no presence of radioactive particles has been registered at all. In Yugoslavia, strict measures of control and prevention are being applied. And finally, experts from the World Health Organization have stressed that there are no grounds for limiting imports from individual European countries.

TANJUG Reports 'One-Sided' Ban

LD102139 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2104 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Brussels, May 10 (TANJUG) — The European Community (EC) tonight agreed to ban the import of fresh agricultural produce from six Eastern European countries and Yugoslavia, a spokesman for the European Commission, who had previously told journalists that there would be no ban, announced. The ban went ahead owing to a late change of heart of Italy and France, it was said.

The ban, which will apply to all fresh produce and livestock from these countries, will remain in force until the end of the month. The commission will discuss the situation on May 20 when it may propose certain changes. The ban was imposed to prevent the entry of products which might be contaminated as a result of the nuclear accident in the Soviet Union, it was said.

The EC decision, which will cause at least 15 million dollars damage to Yugoslav exports, is a one-sided act because it clashes with the provisions of the cooperation agreement between Yugoslavia and the EC and disregards the preventive measures taken by Yugoslav authorities. The commission's first proposal did not envisage a ban on Yugoslav produce because Yugoslavia had taken the same preventive measures and kept their partners informed as the members of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), the spokesman said. But subsequent insistence by some countries, however, tipped the scales and the ban included Yugoslav exports as well.

No EC Accord Yet

LD111919 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1725 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Brussels, May 11 (TANJUG) — The European Community (EC) member-states have still reached no accord on banning fresh food and livestock imports from six Eastern European countries and Yugoslavia, as an EC Commission spokesman confirmed here today.

The spokesman said the talks on the ban and common radiation levels permitted in foods would continue today. He said in the event no consensus on the food import ban was reached today, the matter would be decided by the EC foreign ministers in Brussels tomorrow.

The proposed measures, as the EC Commission spokesman said, can take effect only if agreed to by all twelve community member-states. Italy does not accept the draft agreement on banning the import and on joint control of radioactive pollution of foodstuffs and farm produce within the EC because it believes that the section of the agreement dealing with inter-EC trade would directly impair Italian exports.

At the EC Brussels meeting of experts, Italy demanded that the standards on the maximum permitted radioactivity for fruits and vegetables should be raised from the suggested 350 becquerels

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(bq) per kilogram to 1,000 bq per kg, while for milk and dairy products the 1,000-bq limit would be lowered to 250 bq, otherwise in compliance with Italian regulations. Lower radioactivity limits for milk are sought by Bonn because the southern sections of the F.R. of Germany, like Italy's north, (both major milk producers and exporters) were hit by radioactive pollution more badly than any other EC areas.

In the first proposal of the European Commission, Yugoslavia was not on the list of the countries affected by the ban. A Commission spokesman had explained that the EC was satisfied with the food and livestock control measures undertaken by Yugoslavia since these measures are identical with those taken by the members of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), who are not affected by the ban.

A late proposal to ban meat and other foodstuff imports from Yugoslavia came at the insistence of France, Italy and the Netherlands. The cooperation agreement between Yugoslavia and the Community provides for all disputes being settled by mutual agreement. In this particular matter, the EC did not even bother to contact the Yugoslav side.

A possible EC decision to ban the import of fresh food and livestock from Yugoslavia would be a unilateral decision that would cost Yugoslavia at least 15 million dollars in exports. The Yugoslav Government announced on Friday [9 May] that there was no reason whatever to limit the import of Yugoslav agricultural produce because it was not contaminated. All Yugoslavia's EC partners have [words indistinct] of this fact.

## TANJUG on Consequences of Ban

LD111945 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1841 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, May 11 (TANJUG)— In Belgrade it is believed that the decision of the European Community to ban the import of Yugoslav agricultural produce, allegedly because of its radioactive contamination, would be an unfounded discriminatory measure and would jeopardise the fundamental principles of the agreement on economic cooperation with Yugoslavia. For it is known and proven that the degree of radiation in Yugoslavia after the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear station has not been above that registered in other European countries. The degree of radiation in Yugoslavia is even lower than, for example, in the Federal Republic of Germany, Austria, Belgium and the Netherlands.

The decision on a ban on the import of fresh food and livestock from Yugoslavia would cause Yugoslavia great material damage while the specific propaganda drive being conducted against Yugoslav tourism would produce unforeseeable consequences, it is stressed here.

In Belgrade it is pointed out that the EC decision, which would follow the unjustified accusations against Navip's plum brandy

and the increasingly frequent and unfounded anti-dumping procedures against Yugoslav producers would beyond all doubt carry a certain political weight. It would hamper the forthcoming continuation of negotiations between Yugoslavia and the EC on the extension of the trade provisions of the agreement on economic cooperation which is planned for the end of June. It is known, namely, that almost all Yugoslav proposals and requests for more liberal exports to the EC market have met with the rejection of the other side.

It is recalled here that Yugoslavia is the only Mediterranean country whose "sensitive" industrial products are subject to import restrictions on the EC market. Of the 6.5 billion dollars or so worth of the average annual volume of commodity exchange with the European Community, Yugoslav exports have been fluctuating around the 2.7 billion dollars mark. This has been maintaining for years the high Yugoslav trade deficit. At the same time, it is stressed in Belgrade that the EC decision would not make it easier to repay the Yugoslav convertible debts which are for the main part concentrated in the countries of the "Twelve".

## NATION'S PRESS LAUDED FOR CHERNOBYL REPORTING

LD112105 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Our correspondent Aleksandr Shakin reports from Belgrade:

In recent days, Belgrade newspapers have been carrying regular reports from our town of Zhlobin, Belorussia. There are 570 Yugoslav specialists, fitters, and engineers working at a large metal combine project there. Zhlobin is situated not far from Chernobyl, and the attention of the press to the current state of affairs at the project is not surprising. I am quoting newspapers:

"Life has returned to absolutely normal," "Work is going on," and "No reasons for alarm." This is how the situation in Zhlobin is seen here.

I have visited the management office of the Komgrap Building Combine whose collective is now working in Belorussia. (Radovan Penovic), a management representative, has told me that permanent communication is being maintained with the group working in Zhlobin. Judging by the reports we receive here,

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(Radovan Perovic) said, the situation at the project is normal: all are at their working places and work is proceeding according to schedule. The timeliness of the work pleases us.

The staff of health of our comrades in Zhlobin does not cause concern. We receive regular health information from Soviet doctors. By the way, a group of Yugoslav medical experts is now there, too. All of our specialists have undergone health checks and no problems have been recorded. I have been to Zhlobin more than once, (Radovan Perovic) noted, and I must say that one of the best industrial installations, in the opinion of specialists, has

been built there. The first stage has been completed in record time, 2 months ahead of schedule. I think that now, too, work will be conducted at an accelerated pace, the management representative concluded. They have been writing and talking here about the events at Chernobyl and information has been fed from everywhere. Against the background of reports from Western agencies, which are deliberately distorting the situation, and creating an atmosphere of fear and unease among people, the latest news in Yugoslav newspapers speaks of the stabilization of the situation and of the absence of any health hazard.

## MILITARY COMMENTATOR ON EFFECTS OF CHERNOBYL

AU082158 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 May 86 p 6

[Dimitrije Seserinac, "Military-Political Commentary": "Nuclear Accident and Its Consequences"]

[Excerpt] The grave disaster [teska nesreca] which occurred in Chernobyl has caused varied reactions and provoked negative as well as some positive effects.

The first negative effect is certainly the disaster itself, which will have great consequences for economic trends and life in the Soviet Union. The second is, however, the strong and unnecessary aggravation of relations along the line of the existing ideological and political divisions in the world. The rightist extremists, attacking the Soviet Union for delayed and insufficiently exhaustive information of the world public about the disaster go so far as to try to show that it is implicit in the very nature of socialism that it does not protect its own people, that it does not care for its own people, and that consequently it wants even less to cooperate in the field of caring for other peoples.

Noting that the necessary information has indeed not been provided in time, one may say that anybody who is at all objective is far from drawing such conclusions. Nobody knows yet why information was not provided, which is to say, which motives prevailed at the moment. Any guesses rank among senseless speculation, but one may suppose that the responsible Soviet factors themselves did not learn quickly enough about the exact diagnosis of the accident or its extent.

However, we may at the same time note two positive effects of the disaster in Chernobyl. The first is of particular significance for us. One has now quite seriously begun to realize and to comprehend how serious and complicated the problem of relying on nuclear energy is. Second, it is now much more clearly understood how serious the possible repercussions of relying on nuclear energy may be from the viewpoint of organizing the country for defense.

## U.S. CORN MORE DANGEROUS THAN CHERNOBYL FALLOUT

LD111421 Moscow TASS in English 1352 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Belgrade May 11 TASS — The danger posed by the infected corn that was imported by Yugoslavia from the United States is much greater than the danger for the Yugoslav people coming from the accident at the Chernobyl atomic power plant. This has been stated in a TANJUG interview by Academician Pavel Savic, a well-known Yugoslav scientist.

The doses of radiation to which we are being subjected cannot be dangerous to anyone, he continued. The accident at the Chernobyl atomic power plant should not become the reason for giving up further construction of atomic power plants. P. Savic described the ban imposed by the EEC leaders on the import of Yugoslav farm produce by the common market countries as absolutely unjustified.

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## MILK CONSUMPTION 'RAPIDLY INCREASED' LAST WEEK

LD121301 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1211 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, May 12 (TANJUG) — In the second half of the last week the buying and consumption of milk in Yugoslavia rapidly increased and virtually reached the level prior to the Soviet nuclear part Chernobyl disaster. In some cases dairies are even forced to lower orders for milk.

At the moment the market supply in Yugoslavia with milk and dairy products is good, says General Director of "Mlekosim" Associated Enterprises Tomislav Gitric. Only sheep and goat milk and dairy products made of this particular type of milk are still in short supply because sheep and goats feed on grass and leaves. All milk and dairy products sold in shops have been checked, and thus any possibility of the presence of radioactive particles is ruled out.

Daily checks of milk samples are carried out in specialized laboratories of institutes and agricultural faculties in all Yugoslav republics and provinces.

## SATISFACTORY PHYSICALS FOR WORKERS NEAR CHERNOBYL

LD122131 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1926 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Moscow, May 12 (TANJUG) — Workers of the Yugoslav building enterprise Komgrap of Belgrade continue work on the construction of a steel plant in the Soviet town of Zhlobin, some 150 km from the stricken Chernobyl nuclear power plant.

A team of doctors from Belgrade has examined all 570 workers who were in the area at the time of the Chernobyl accident, it was announced today. The results were satisfactory, since no health problems that could be linked to the nuclear disaster were found.

## RADIATION LEVELS FALL; PREVENTIVE MEASURES LIFTED

LD122147 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1737 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, May 12 (TANJUG) — Measurements of the radiation level in Yugoslavia since May 7, when the latest recommendations and preventive measures were announced, have shown that the level of radioactivity has dropped considerably, so that restrictions imposed earlier can be lifted, the Yugoslav Committee for Labour, Public Health and Social Security announced today.

Milk and dairy products sold in shops may be used by all sections of the population, and so can fruit and vegetables after being washed with running water. The preventive measures which have been in force were timely and efficacious. French expert on protection from ionization and member of the international commission on radiation protection, Henri Joumment, who is in Yugoslavia at the moment, agrees with this.

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Radiation level in the air in southeastern Yugoslavia averages somewhat below 40 microroentgens per hour. All waters in the Republic of Serbia are fit for use. The concentration of iodine 131 in the air has dropped considerably in the west of the country as well and has been measured at 0.04 becquerel per one cubic metre of air. The basic radiation level is also falling and today measured 48 microroentgens per hour in this region.

Radiation is nearing its normal values in central Yugoslavia as well and today measured 48 microroentgens. Fruit, vegetable and milk tests show that radiation is below the set level and standards prescribed by the World Health Organization and that these products are fit for human consumption.

## LONCAR EXPLAINS SFRY PROTEST TO EEC IN ASSEMBLY

AU131722 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] The last session of the present Chamber of Republics and Provinces was held today in the SFRY Assembly. A report and a sharp protest against the EEC decision to ban imports of agricultural produce from Yugoslavia were adopted. Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, made a speech and read the statement by the Federal Executive Council:

[Begin Loncar recording] The Federal Executive Council received with regret and concern the EC decision banning the imports of some agricultural produce from Yugoslavia after the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station. The Federal Executive Council considers this measure unilateral and unfounded. It is contrary to the contractual relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EC, which are based on the principles of equality, mutual benefit, and the necessity of consultations on all possible problems and difficulties that may arise between them.

The strict control and precaution measures which Yugoslavia has been taking since radiation appeared, and the comprehensive information offered to the domestic and international public about them, should have been a guarantee for unhindered development of economic cooperation with the said countries. Radiation in Yugoslavia did not reach a level to cause concern, and particularly not to justify the introduction of such measures.

It is unacceptable practice to adopt such and similar measures without EC-SFRY Government consultation which is one of the contractual principles between the SFRY and the EC. The Federal Executive Council believes that in the interest of mutual relations and cooperation, the EC should urgently reexamine its decision for the purpose of establishing normal conditions for a continuation of commodity trade between Yugoslavia and the EC countries.

This statement was sent by Comrade Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, to his colleague, the minister of foreign affairs of the Netherlands, as the chairman of the EC during this term. We are informed that the latter further informed the EC council. At the same time, we called all 12 ambassadors of the

EC member-countries and the representative of the EC Commission to the Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. We acquainted them with this statement and pointed out to them the following:

First, that such a unilateral discriminatory measure directly opposes the proclaimed interests of both the Community and Yugoslavia that efforts be made by the EC precisely now, when the second trade protocol is under consideration, to facilitate trade and to enable the relations to become more dynamic; it is known that relations are stagnating precisely because of discriminatory or restrictive measures by the EC.

Second, that such a measure will have an unfavorable chain reaction on other sectors of Yugoslav relations with the EC countries and beyond, such as tourism, and we pointed out to them the cancellation of some arrangements that have been contracted for.

Third, we underlined that it will have [Loncar corrects himself] may have some influence on the position of EFTA which is also concerned and is now considering its own measures, as well as on the position of the United States and Canada.

And fourth, we particularly underlined that aligning Yugoslavia, once again after a long time, with the group of the East European countries, cannot but reflect — not only apparently but also in substance — a political view, a regional placing of us on a political basis which is unacceptable to Yugoslavia and which contrasts with the contractual relations between the SFRY and EC. We pointed out that such a measure creates an atmosphere of distrust and that it cannot escape the indignation and even condemnation of our public opinion.

At the same time we pointed out that the parallel steps taken — for instance, their exempting the GDR because it guarantees by its seriousness and its well-known feeling of responsibility that it will take all the necessary measures — indirectly indicate that Yugoslavia has an unserious and irresponsible government, and that this is an indirect additional insult, which we reject and denounce. [end recording]

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## SFRY CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON VISIT TO REGION

AU091625 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Special TANJUG reporter Slavko Stanic, who is otherwise a permanent correspondent in Moscow, with a group of foreign correspondents today visited the endangered area in the immediate vicinity of the damaged power station at Chernobyl.

[Begin Stanic recording] In Kiev, from where we are reporting, there are at least 1 million of its people out in the streets just now. One does not have the impression that they are adhering strictly to the rules of protection against radiation, although these were officially recommended.

The level of radioactivity here this morning amounted to 0.2 milliroentgens, and in the Chernobyl region around the damaged Lenin atomic power station it amounted 130 milliroentgens.

Half an hour ago, a group of foreign reporters including your correspondent, returned from (?Kopilov), 60 kilometers outside the evacuated danger zone. The radioactivity registered there today amounted to 0.35 milliroentgens, but its level fluctuates constantly, depending on the direction of the wind. Our hosts would not let us go further. In this region, there are about 6,000 citizens evacuated from Pripyat, the settlement nearest to the damaged power station. Reception centers have been organized, a medical service has been set up and those evacuated are constantly being checked, and there is a check of water, food, and milk. According to the latest data which we received from our hosts half an hour ago, 92,000 people have been evacuated so far. However, there is no panic here. Many of the people — according to some data as many as 70 percent — began to work in the fields of their hosts who provided accommodation for them. [end recording]

## CALL FOR EMERGENCY EEC MEETING ON FOOD BAN ISSUED

AU141454 Paris AFP in English 1424 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Brussels, May 14 (AFP) — Yugoslavia has sought an urgent meeting with the European Economic Community (EEC) following the EEC's decision to include it in a ban on imports of food products from seven East European countries, community officials announced here Wednesday.

A spokesman for the community's executive commission said the meeting would likely be held Thursday [15 May] at the earliest. Yugoslavia has called the ban an "inadmissible discriminatory measure" and has argued that radiation levels in the country following the accident at the Soviet nuclear power station at Chernobyl have been lower than those of EEC members Belgium, the Netherlands and West Germany.

The EEC imposed the suspensions until May 31 on a range of food products from Yugoslavia, Poland, Hungary, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Romania to prevent the entry of potentially contaminated produce. The commission spokesman said Yugoslavia had requested the meeting, in accordance with a 1980 treaty covering its relations with the community, to discuss the prejudice that its agricultural exports are likely to suffer because of the ban. Yugoslavia last year exported 353 million dollars' worth of agricultural products to the EEC, accounting for 40 percent of its farm exports.

## RADIATION PREVENTIVE MEASURES NO LONGER NECESSARY

LD141932 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1641 GMT 14 May 86

[Summary] Belgrade, 14 May (TANJUG)--The level of radioactivity has been falling throughout the country. Latest results obtained from authorized institutes in the republics and provinces show that preventive measures are no longer necessary. Further monitoring of radioactivity in Yugoslavia will be carried out within the framework of regular systematic examinations.



EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

FAILURE TO AGREE ON BAN OF E. EUROPEAN FOOD IMPORTS

AU071351 Paris AFP in English 1336 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Brussels, May 7 (AFP)— Representatives of the European Economic Community (EEC) were Wednesday having trouble reaching agreement on a proposal to suspend certain food imports from six Eastern European countries in the wake of the nuclear accident at Chernobyl in the Soviet Union, community sources said here.

They said that during a meeting of permanent delegates from the 12 EEC members, France, Italy and the Netherlands wanted to expand the measures to include East Germany, Albania and Yugoslavia.

The EEC's Executive Commission, in its proposal submitted Tuesday, had included only those countries located within a 1000 kilometer (625 miles) radius of Chernobyl, namely the Soviet Union, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Romania.

French, Italian and Dutch officials have said the commission's restricted list would not prevent the entry of potentially contaminated food products via the three countries not included.

But West Germany has refused to include East Germany, arguing that intra-German trade cannot be tampered with and that all food imports from East Germany are carefully monitored by West German authorities.

Italy is also seeking authorization to take national measures excluding imports from certain Eastern bloc countries if the community does not approve the ban on food from such states as Yugoslavia.

The commission has said it has been in contact with Albania, East Germany and Yugoslavia, as well as with Austria and Sweden, to determine the extent to which their food products might be contaminated. The products the commission has said could be banned are livestock, meat, fresh dairy products, fresh fruit and vegetables, freshwater fish and caviar. If no agreement is reached today among permanent representatives here, the question could be debated Monday at a meeting of EEC foreign ministers, sources said.

EEC SUSPENDS MEAT, LIVESTOCK IMPORTS FROM E. EUROPE

AU081449 Paris AFP in English 1443 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Brussels, May 8 (AFP)— The European Economic Community (EEC) has suspended all meat imports, as well as those of live cows and pigs, from seven countries in Eastern Europe that may be contaminated with radioactivity from the stricken Soviet nuclear power station at Chernobyl, Community sources said here Thursday.

The ban, to remain in effect until May 31, will affect imports from the Soviet Union, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Romania and Yugoslavia.

EEC governments are to rule by Friday morning on other items, including live sheep, fowl, fresh dairy products, fresh fruits and vegetables and freshwater fish, that were part of lists proposed by the Community's 12 permanent delegates here as well as its executive commission.

DECISION ON SOVIET FOOD BAN POSTPONED

NC101035 Paris AFP in English 1032 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Brussels, May 10 (AFP) — The European Economic Community Saturday [10 May] postponed for five hours a decision on whether to ban certain food imports from the Soviet Union as a result of the April 26 Ukrainian nuclear disaster, EEC sources said here. The decision on a ban covering imports of goats, live sheep, fresh water fish, fruit, vegetables, milk and dairy products had been expected at 1100 GMT Saturday. The announcement is now to be made at 1600 GMT.

The decision was put off at West Germany's request, to enable Bonn officials to study new proposals from the European commission concerning radioactivity norms, made after a reunion of experts Friday here, the sources said. France decided Friday to act unilaterally to ban food imports from the seven countries, arguing that the EEC's action was proceeding too slowly.

On Thursday the European Commission announced that imports of meat, live cows and pigs were suspended until May 31. The decision was taken in accordance with the Commission's powers concerning the Community's common agricultural policy.

TRAVEL DISCOURAGED TO AFFECTED AREAS

AU121637 Paris AFP in English 1619 GMT 12 May 86

[Excerpts] Brussels, May 12 (AFP) — The European Economic Community Monday advised against travelling and consumption of certain foods in northern Poland, Lithuania, Belorussia and the western part of Ukraine, where the Chernobyl nuclear plant accident occurred on April 26.

All 12 foreign ministers of the EEC adopted a statement which said that travel in these parts should be avoided "unless it is absolutely necessary." People who do travel in the region "should continue to avoid fresh milk and free range eggs", it said. Fresh vegetables "should preferably be avoided" but in any case they should be washed and peeled, the statement said.

The recommendation on food also applies to Romania, "where weather patterns have meant that contamination is somewhat greater than in the surrounding area," the statement said.

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## FARM PRODUCTS 'SERIOUSLY HIT' BY CONSUMER CONCERN

HK110702 Hong Kong AFP in English 0651 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Paris, May 11 (AFP) — Sales of Western European farm products such as milk, meat and fresh vegetables have been seriously hit by the continuing consumer and government concern about the radioactive fallout from the Chernobyl nuclear accident.

In West Germany and Italy, where consumer anxiety has been high, sales of farm produce have plunged. France, where consumers have been relatively indifferent, has suffered a big drop in farm exports. The relative boom in long-conservation products has not assuaged European farmers' losses. Denmark has expressed fears that the United States and Japan could go as far as suspending imports of certain European foodstuffs.

The union for the wholesale fruit and vegetable trade of the European Economic Community asked EEC farm ministers Friday to "urgently agree on community-wide measures" to combat the crisis facing the industry.

The union said the market was suffering not only from "great insecurity" among consumers, but also from protective measures taken separately by EEC countries, which had affected intra-community trade.

The EEC has banned a wide range East [as received] European imports until May 31 because of possible radioactive contamination from the Chernobyl nuclear disaster. The ban includes fresh meat, fruit, vegetables and dairy produce, and livestock.

France, which banned on Friday certain food imports from Eastern Europe ahead of the EEC vote for joint action, is, along with Britain, one of the only Western European countries not to have taken measures on the consumption of domestic milk and fresh vegetables.

Bonn has warned West Germans not to eat greens or drink milk, and has advised farmers to keep cattle in the stable. In Bavaria, sales of fresh milk have dropped 60 per cent since the warning, contributing to losses for Bavarian farmers of around 200 million marks (85 million dollars), the West German farmers federation has said.

In the Netherlands, fresh fruit and vegetables are piling up in refrigerated warehouses, at an estimated loss of several million guilders a day for Dutch growers (one guilder equals 2.6 dollars).

The Italian Government is demanding health certificates on goods entering the country, leading to complaints from France and Sweden that Rome is unnecessarily hindering passage of their exports. Pregnant women and children under 10 in Italy are not allowed to drink fresh milk, and farmers are not allowed to give fresh feed to their cattle.

The reaction of Italian consumers has been extreme. They have forsaken potatoes and tomatos, which are not on the danger list, and have completely bought up supplies of long-life milk and frozen vegetables. Prices for these goods have shot up, leading to criminal investigations on fraud and speculation.

In Denmark, prohibitions on the grazing of 900,000 dairy cows have reduced farm revenues by an estimated five to seven million krone (around 700,000 dollars) a day.

## PROVISIONAL BAN OF SOME E. EUROPE FOODS IMPOSED

AU121859 Paris AFP in English 1849 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Brussels, May 12 (AFP) — The 12 countries of the European Economic Community (EEC) Monday decided to impose a provisional ban on certain food imports from seven Eastern European countries, Community sources said here.

They said the EEC foreign ministers meeting here also agreed to respect free trade in produce within the community.

The ministers, who met here to examine the effects of the Soviet nuclear disaster at Chernobyl, agreed that the suspension would remain in effect until May 31 on fresh food products from the

Soviet Union, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. They further committed themselves to lifting barriers to trade in fresh produce within the EEC, which reflect very different national standards of radioactivity tolerance, sources added.

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## GRATZ ON POSSIBLE DAMAGES DEMANDS TO USSR

AU072014 Vienna Television Service in German 1906 GMT 7 May 86

[Interview given by Foreign Minister Leopold Gratz to television reporter Eugen Freund in Vienna; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Gratz] This [demands that the USSR pay for damages caused by the Chernobyl disaster] is not only an Austrian problem; currently this is a problem of all offices dealing with international law in the affected European states, with whom we are coordinating our activities, and in Austria too lawyers are researching whether there are stipulations in international law that justify such demands for damages.

[Freund] Does this mean that activities will be coordinated with other states before taking any individual actions? Or could you imagine that Austria would dare to act on its own?

[Gratz] Of course, it is always possible to act on one's own. When there are states that are affected in the same way — I have reports that some states are considering the same measures — then it is certainly more useful to act in a coordinated fashion, that means with the same arguments and with the same method of calculating the damage.

[Freund] Mr Minister, there is a case of precedence: Some years ago a nuclear-powered Soviet satellite crashed in Canada and contaminated the area. The Canadian Government kept on quarreling with the Soviet Government and even brought charges against it — at least according to information from the Canadian Embassy in Vienna — until Canada did finally receive some money. Does this give you hope?

[Gratz] Of course, this gives one a certain amount of hope, although especially in this field there exist written stipulations of international law. These must be analyzed, as I have said, and there are top experts and international law judges all over Europe, and they have to work that out. But may I say that I consider the real problem in another field — that is, a lesson has

to be drawn from this accident: First, that our way of thinking about nuclear power plants near the border is no longer correct because in reality, as the current damage shows, Europe has become one whole in this respect; second, that the existing contracts on control, inspection, and information are insufficient, and that it is not only we who are demanding that these contracts be supplemented or newly concluded, but this was also done at the summit meeting of heads of state and government in Tokyo some days ago. And here I think that due to the shock of this event the states will suddenly be willing to achieve such an agreement. This would be much, much more helpful in the future.

[Freund] Now, there could be people who say: This is again typical for the Austrians. They are afraid of attacking the big Soviet Union because there are big deals they want to conclude with the Soviet Union; these deals are currently being negotiated, and one does not want to interfere, does not want to cause any unpleasant consequences. Could this also play a role in Austria's decisions?

[Gratz] No, certainly not, because in all fields the Soviet Union is a hard negotiator but a reliable contracting party. That means that our economic relations are one thing, and the other thing is that when one of the two states thinks that it has some specific right in one field, it must demand this right and try to enforce it. None of the parties is angry about this. Particularly because I have also already heard some opinions of this sort, I think that in this respect the Austrians should for a change keep a bit more together — especially when our national interests are at stake — and not try to place the blame on each other already in Austria even before we have found out what we can do abroad.

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## MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINATION

AU061915 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1743 GMT 6 May 86

[Excerpts] Vienna/Innsbruck — The radioactivity level after the reactor disaster of Chernobyl is still elevated in Austria.

Checks of the Innsbruck market authority showed life-threatening radioactivity levels in sheep milk. In the afternoon the radioactivity level of the soil in Innsbruck was four times above. Public open air swimming pools and open areas of indoor swimming pools closed until further notice.

Education Minister Moritz called upon schools to refrain from any outdoor activities.

In a press release Moritz announced that civilian and self-protection information centers will be established on a trial basis in about 50 towns. These centers will start their work on 14 and 15 June. If these facilities prove their worth, such information centers will be established in each town.

In Vienna sand was removed from the sandboxes of playing grounds today. Fresh sand will be supplied only after the "all clear."

Vienna's mayor, Helmut Zilk, issued an ordinance today according to which ships from the East bloc are permitted to unload only after it is certain that the cargo is not radioactively contaminated.

In Vienna air filters from the Stephansplatz subway station and from several subway trains were changed. The fire brigade will store the filters that have been contaminated with radioactive dust until the radioactive emanation has decreased.

The director of the Austrian Dairy and Cheese Association, Glas, said today that in case of a crisis Austria can be supplied with milk powder for 3 weeks.

## BAN DECLARED ON EAST BLOC FOOD IMPORTS

### Cattle Feeding Prohibitions

AU041437 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1406 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Vienna — Yesterday Health Minister Kreuzer ordered an import ban on milk, milk products, fruit, and vegetables from the USSR, Hungary, the CSSR, Bulgaria, Poland, and Romania. This is to ensure that no radioactivity contaminated foodstuffs reach the Austrian market.

On Sunday afternoon the health minister emphatically requested the provincial governors to prohibit pasturing and feeding [with green fodder] milk cows.

In Styria, Tirol, and Lower Austria appropriate prohibitions are already in force.

In Carinthia and Upper Austria urgent recommendations have been issued to refrain from feeding with green fodder and rain water.

The province of Salzburg, however, in an extraordinary session withdrew its ban on pasturing milk cows, which had been in force since 0000 today, as "useless and unfeasible."

Provincial Governor Haslauer said milk is regularly checked so that it is absolutely certain that no contaminated milk is sold. Milk producers are recommended to abstain from feeding with green fodder.

Further Restrictions

AU060739 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 0712 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Vienna — Yesterday Health Minister Kreuzer instructed all provincial governors to ban sales of vegetables grown outdoors.

Pertinent ordinances have been in effect in Salzburg since yesterday evening and in Vienna since midnight. The ban applies to domestic vegetables such as spinach, lettuce, cabbage, savoy cabbage, parsley, cauliflower, leguminous crops, and tomatoes.

At the same time imports of this produce from Bulgaria, Italy, Yugoslavia, Poland, Romania, the CSSR and the USSR, and Hungary have been banned.

In addition, people should abstain from bathing in open air pools and children should not engage in open air sports.

IAEA SAYS USSR AUTHORITIES 'VERY COOPERATIVE'

AU071718 Paris AFP in English 1705 GMT 7 May 86

[Excerpt] Vienna, May 7 (AFP) — Soviet officials are being "very cooperative" with International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) director-general Hans Blix, in Moscow to look into April 26 Chernobyl accident, an IAEA spokesman said here Wednesday.

Mr. Blix is accompanied by two experts — a Soviet and an American — who are gathering information on the accident, which according to the Soviet authorities, killed two and injured 197.

The IAEA chief arrived in Moscow Monday and was met by members of the Soviet State Atomic Energy Committee and nuclear experts, the spokesman said.

He was not yet visited Chernobyl, 133 kilometers (83 miles) north of Kiev, and the duration of his visit is not yet known, the spokesman said, adding that Mr. Blix would hold a news conference on his return here.

USSR ASKS FOR TUNNEL CONSTRUCTION EXPERTS

AU121358 Vienna NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG in German 10 May 86 p 3

[Excerpts] Moscow/Vienna — Now tunnel construction experts from Austria are to fight the nuclear conflagration in Chernobyl from below: Yesterday the Soviet authorities asked the Ministry of Trade in Vienna to name the best experts in this field. Indeed, the Austrian tunnel construction technique enjoys an excellent reputation — as is proved by large-scale international orders.

The Soviet request for tunnel construction experts confirms the fears of leading nuclear energy experts in the West: The melted reactor core has burnt through the concrete fundament and is sinking into the earth.

TRACES OF PLUTONIUM FOUND IN VIENNA'S AIR

AU130907 Vienna NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG in German 13 May 86 p 10

[Report by Peter Strasser and Christian Hauenstein].

[Excerpt] New measurements have now found another radioactive element in Vienna that is set free in nuclear fission. A student and research team of the Institute of Inorganic Chemistry of Vienna University have found traces of plutonium in the air. Plutonium is poisonous and particularly dangerous to man. It mainly affects the lungs. The Nagasaki bomb, for instance, consisted of this material.

Professor Thomas Schoenfeld, the head of the research team, said: "The concentration of the poison, however, is very small and not dangerous in any way. After the nuclear tests in the 1960's far higher values of plutonium were measured here than today." Cesium and strontium, two other elements that were set free by the Chernobyl reactor disaster, currently have the same concentration in our air as in the 1960's.

HEALTH MINISTRY PROJECTS LONG-TERM CHERNOBYL IMPACT

AU131005 Vienna NEUE AZ in German 13 May 86 p 7

[Christian Nusser report]

[Excerpt] In Austria, radioactivity values of level three, that is, more than 100 microroentgen, were measured in only two provincial capitals, Linz and Salzburg. On 1 and 2 May our country's population was exposed to increased radiation. In Vienna radiation levels were always relatively low. Since this date values have been decreasing up to now.

The Health Ministry is now starting to calculate the effects of this radiation. According to these calculations, increased radioactivity levels will probably be maintained over the next 20 to 30 years. About 300 additional deaths from cancer are expected.

EXPERT STUDY ANALYZES RADIOACTIVITY IN AUSTRIA

AU141240 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1013 GMT 14 May 86

[Gisela Hopfmueller report on a 14 May press conference in the Austrian Institute for Ecology in Vienna--recorded]

[Text] Radioactivity-contaminated air has reached Austria in three waves since the Chernobyl reactor disaster, reports Dr Veronika Zwatz-Meise, basing this statement on synoptic calculations by meteorologists. The first wave occurred on Tuesday, 29 April, in the afternoon; the second — carrying most of the radioactivity — during the night of 30 April-1 May; and the third — via Yugoslavia — during the night of 3-4 May. The final change for the better, the meteorologists say, came on 8 May for Austria. Since then, air has been fresh and uncontaminated, arriving from the Atlantic.

Dr Karl-Johann Hartig from the Ministry of Health now also knows a bit more about the composition of the radiation coming from Chernobyl. The data are not quite exact, he says, and nothing is being hidden. The analyses are lengthy and complicated, but:

[Begin Hartig recording] What we now see is clearly quite a large amount, relative to each other, of iodine 131, iodine 132, and an equal amount of tellurium 132. Iodine 131 has a half-life of 8 days and it affects the thyroid gland; the same goes for iodine 132, but this has a half-life of 3 days, the same as tellurium. Molybdenum 91 — a half-life of 66 hours. Then ruthenium 103 in much smaller amounts — a half-life of 40 days. And then we come to the more durable elements: one is cesium 137 — I do not know the exact data, but it is something like 3-5 percent of the total activity of iodine at the beginning; then, of course, there is strontium — current measurements shows less than 0.1 percent of the total activity for strontium 90, and a bit more for strontium 89. [end recording]

In the case of plutonium we were lucky, he said — lucky due to the construction and purpose of the Chernobyl reactor. Hartig:

[Begin Hartig recording] It is good luck that it was a plutonium breeder reactor — I mean cynically speaking, it is good — where plutonium for bombs was produced. This means that in the reactor core there is very little plutonium 239, compared to light water reactors of the type we have in Austria's Zwentendorf power plant, and in this case this was good luck, one really has to stress this. [end recording]

Dr Peter Weiss of the Environmental Institute of the Academy of Sciences and declared critic of nuclear power does not want to use the original radiation values of 28 and 29 April as a basis for assessing the current radiation.

[Begin Weiss recording] If one now takes a dust sample, what is the percentage of durable radioactivity? I am not interested in what was higher at one time or other, in one place or other, but I want to know how the radioactivity level will continue in the future — the radioactivity level of the substance which is currently sticking to the leaf of a vegetable or which is in an egg. How must this be assessed? And there I think that at least one-third of that which we have been able to measure so far — or even a bit more than one-third — has a half-life of 30 years. And therefore, storing, freezing, fermenting, and so forth are no measures against this radioactivity. [end recording]

Pediatrician Dr Ferdinand Sator opposes the fact that the setting of radiation limits is always based on so-called standard human



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beings — the standard human being weighing 70 kg and being healthy. This is very, very rare in reality, Sator says, and in this connection criticizes the value of 10 nanocurie radiation per liter set as a limit for milk samples by the Health Ministry. This, the pediatrician says, might be safe for adults, but not for children.

[Begin Sator recording] That means we must expect that infant mortality, which has been decreasing up to now, will rise again due to increased radioactivity. That means the prognosis calculating rising life expectancy has to be abandoned again as a fantasy. Problems with children born prematurely are certainly due to radioactivity — that means that a large proportion of the problems which we in pediatrics are faced with are largely caused also by radioactivity [end recording]

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BELGIUM

PRIME MINISTER REPORTS ON ANTICONTAMINATION ACTION

LD091446 Brussels Domestic Service in French 1422 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] The government has issued a statement on the consequences for Belgium from the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station. Prime Minister Wilfried Martens first condemns the fundamental loophole in the international legal system that allowed the USSR to not report the accident on its own. In Belgium, as soon as an increase in radioactivity was detected, safety measures were strongly increased, but the critical threshold, says Wilfried Martens, was never reached, neither for the atmosphere, nor for foodstuffs or drinking water.

Wilfried Martens also emphasized the particularly strict safety measures in force in Belgium — the strictest measures in the

world, he states, as far as the construction of nuclear power stations is concerned.

On emergency plans in case of an accident, Wilfried Martens specified that a general plan would soon be drawn up, and a permanent monitoring network would soon be formed. In addition, a permanent coordination center is currently nearing completion. Of course, a great deal of questions were posed by the senators, who are concerned about the public confusion produced by contradictory information released by the authorities. Some MPs even suggested that a commission of inquiry be set up.

TASS: MARTENS SAYS COUNTRY AT NO RISK

LD092106 Moscow TASS in English 2036 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Brussels May 9 TASS — The accident at the Chernobyl atomic power station has not created the slightest health risk to the population of Belgium. Radiation levels in the air of the country, in drinking water or in food have never reached dangerous levels, Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens said here today.

Delivering a governmental statement to the Senate on the consequences of the Chernobyl accident to the country, he said that throughout the days since the accident the international radiation levels in the air had not been exceeded in Belgium. Readings taken by specialists showed that radiation levels in drinking water and fresh vegetables were far below the international norms.

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CYPRUS

SLIGHT INCREASE IN RADIATION LEVEL IN SOME AREAS

NC070730 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 7 May 86 p 1

[Text] The presence of fallout in the atmosphere, following the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station, does not as yet pose any threat to public health in Cyprus.

In a statement though, the government has admitted that a slight increase in the level of radiation has already been detected in some areas of Cyprus.

According to the statement, weather conditions and wind directions prevailing in the Eastern Mediterranean will further reduce radiation levels in the atmosphere.

It seems that the rainfall over the weekend was the result of clouds coming from the Balkans where radiation levels were higher. Government sources suggested that this should not cause any alarm as rainfall in the Balkan area preceded the southbound movement of the cloud.

The members of the European Economic Community have already announced a ban on the importation of fresh fruits, meat, milk and vegetables from Eastern Europe. The Cyprus Government has not yet indicated whether it will adopt similar measures.

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DENMARK

PARLIAMENT SEEKS CLOSING OF SWEDISH NUCLEAR CENTER

AU071529 Paris AFP in English 1524 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Copenhagen, May 7 (AFP) — The Danish Parliament on Wednesday urged the government to demand the closing down, as soon as possible, of Sweden's nuclear centre at Barseback, 15 kms (nine miles) from here.

A majority of M.P.'s voted for the resolution, proposed by the opposition Social Democrat Party before the nuclear disaster at Chernobyl, requesting the government to urge Stockholm to close down the Barseback plant. The party said that it was badly sited in a heavily populated region in northern Europe with 2,500,000 inhabitants.

Party leader Anker Joergensen explained: "The nuclear threat is one that concerns us all, so we are not interfering in Sweden's domestic affairs when we ask Stockholm to close down Barseback which is so close to our frontier."

A majority of Danish M.P.'s want the closing down not only of Barseback, but also of other neighbouring nuclear plants, particularly at Greisewald, in West Germany, 110 kms (66 miles) from Denmark's southern coast.

Danish Prime Minister Poul Schlueter is known to be hesitant about approaching Stockholm over Barseback on the grounds that it is interference in the internal affairs of a neighbouring country.

Sweden decided, after a 1980 referendum, to start slowly dismantling its 12 nuclear plants, supplying 40 percent of its electricity, from 1995-2010.

EDITORIALS ON LACK OF INFORMATION FROM USSR

Gorbachev 'Squandered' Prestige Abroad

PM070810 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 2 May 86 p 10

[Editorial: "Disappointment"]

[Text] Yesterday CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev stood on the dais by the Lenin Mausoleum on Red Square in Moscow and accepted the applause of his people in the traditional Soviet manner.

There have been such great Western expectations of the new man. Such hopes have been attached to him as a renewer — and he has thrown the sympathy and most of the respect away on an attitude that in its way is "old Russian." It has been the isolated Soviet Union's strength to be able to orchestrate information both inside and outside the country. It has done so because of misguided ideas. The Soviet Union could very well have tolerated

criticism and open debate and will now have to understand that its time of isolation is past.

It is not only of interest to us if a nuclear power station explodes in Kiev. It also represents a danger to our lives. That is why it is so incredibly disappointing and cynical of the Soviet authorities not to give immediate and clear warning instead of engaging in a foolish attempt that was doomed to failure in advance to hide the facts. In 3 days Gorbachev squandered too much of his prestige abroad. The Soviet Union's friends outside the Soviet Union are hurt.

### Secrecy Over Incident Castigated

PM071140 Copenhagen AKTUEL in Danish 30 Apr 86 p 10

[Editorial: "Shocking Silence"]

[Text] When 6 years ago an accident took place at the U.S. nuclear power station at Three Mile Island in Pennsylvania, panic almost spread throughout the world, but fortunately we escaped with the fears alone. "The worst thing imaginable" did not happen, but the situation did give rise to a worldwide debate on the risks, and here in Denmark we had yet another discussion about the unfortunate location of Sweden's Barseback nuclear power station.

At the Soviet nuclear power station at Chernobyl near Kiev "something or other" has happened. We do not know what this was, but over the whole of Scandinavia rising levels of radioactivity have been measured, and at Sweden's Forsmark nuclear power station alarm was so great that evacuation was begun.

Only then did the Soviet Union confirm that "an accident has happened in the Ukraine and that it has claimed victims." It is so upsettingly incredible that the Soviet Union, which on behalf

of the whole of humanity time and again appeals to the United States to halt nuclear testing, should experience a nuclear accident — without anyone being informed! There is a difference between a military nuclear test and a civilian accident. This is true, but it is for this very reason that the traditional Russian uncommunicativeness is unreasonable and the country's long silence is shocking. The Soviet Union should of course have raised the alarm and given reasonable warning when the accident happened. It is an expression of a lack of good-neighborliness to pretend that nothing has happened and only admit to the accident several days after it happened and only to do so after Sweden had discovered the increased radiation. It is especially important that when the Soviet Union is as lax in its safety regulations as it is, there should be friendly agreements on rapid warnings about such catastrophes which could affect other countries. Now we have been shown the difference in the reports given of the nuclear accidents on Three Mile Island and at Chernobyl. And that is precisely what is appalling: Why should there be a difference in the alarms raised over such civilian accidents?

### WHO URGES COORDINATED RESPONSE TO NUCLEAR ACCIDENTS

AU071116 Paris AFP in English 1105 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Copenhagen, May 7 (AFP) — Eleven health experts from European nations including the Soviet Union have urged a coordinated international reaction after any future nuclear accident, by way of immediate information exchanges. At a meeting here on the aftermath of the April 26 Chernobyl nuclear disaster in the Ukraine, they also decided its "acute stage" had now passed, and new protection measures against ionising radiation were no longer needed. Their recommended future response would include surveillance, with immediate data exchanges at both international and even national level.

"We have encountered communication problems in different services, even in Western countries," World Health Organisation deputy director Dr. J. P. Jardel said after the experts had discussed the Chernobyl aftermath here Tuesday. While regretting a lack of information from countries like the Soviet Union, the experts recommended lifting post-Chernobyl measures like travel and food import restrictions, introduced by some countries for want of full facts. But they said nuclear fall-out from clouds over Europe could create long-term regional problems in places including northern Sweden, Bavaria in southern West Germany, and Poland.

The experts urged people not to drink milk in regions where sizeable quantities of radioactivity had been dumped on the soil, not to drink water from wells, and to wash all vegetables. At the same time the contaminated zone was relatively limited on a European scale, they said, at several dozen or perhaps several hundred kilometers (miles) round the Ukraine accident site.

Dr. Jardel said latest data indicated no further radioactivity emission at the Chernobyl site. They also believed radiation levels in neighbouring countries to the Soviet Union had never directly endangered the lives of their populations.

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## DANISH PAPER CITES APN CORRESPONDENT ON CHERNOBYL

PM131424 [Editorial Report] Copenhagen *BERLINGSKE TIDENDE* in Danish on 7 May publishes on page 5 a 2,000-word dispatch from Chernobyl by APN correspondent Vladimir Kolinko, dated 28 April, which describes Kolinko's visit to the area around the Chernobyl power station in the days after the reactor accident. Kolinko describes the intense activity in the area, the efforts to measure and control radiation levels, the attempts to contain the fallout by dropping lead and other materials onto the reactor, and the party's efforts in the village of Pripyat to bring the situation under control. Kolinko also sketches the steps being taken to protect the health of the people in the area and the preparations for the evacuation of the inhabitants of the town of Chernobyl.

## DAILY CRITICIZES USSR SECRECY OVER CHERNOBYL

PM131530 Copenhagen *BERLINGSKE SONDAG* in Danish 11 May 86 p 16

[Editorial: "The Fallout From Chernobyl"]

[Text] It should not really surprise anyone that the Russians are Russian and behave as such. In the event of the biggest or the smallest threat to their security from within or from outside in the great unknown, they withdraw into their homes and surround themselves with silence. Weaknesses are covered up by unapproachability, not only to deny their existence but also to gain time to overcome them. It is the same in wartime and peacetime, under czars and general secretaries, when a submarine runs aground in an archipelago, when flight KAL-007 is shot down over Sakhalin, and when Chernobyl blows up. The closed society closes itself entirely; and only when it knows how things stand does it open up a little, and then a little more if necessary.

There is no reason to believe that the Russians did not know what they were dealing with in the Ukraine. Perhaps people down in Kiev were also trying to lie their way out of the danger in the first hours of the first day, but thereafter Moscow knew about it. The Soviet Union has carried out many hundreds of nuclear arms tests above and below the surface of the earth, and the Russian nuclear medicine specialists know as well as anyone else about the effects of radioactive emissions of all sizes. The communist system has a brutal attitude to the relationship between the needs of society and the needs of its citizens. This attitude has an effect on the judgments which determine how much or how little is to be invested in unproductive and expensive safety measures at individual reactor construction projects; and the leaders of Russian society do not have the problems or the advantages of a body

of public opinion which can demand that their misjudgments be corrected so that safety standards are improved. But when things go wrong, they know very well why and they also know what should be done. They do not deliberately expose their citizens to unnecessary danger, but they do have a very restrictive view of the difference between necessary information and frightening details which could lead to panic and criticism of the system.

The Soviet Union is not alone in the world, and by no means alone in Europe. Within its own borders the Soviet leadership can perhaps do what it likes; but when it spreads its radioactivity out across Western Europe, it comes face to face with a body of public opinion which makes justified demands for improved Russian reactor safety. The taciturn Soviet leaders, and the general secretary who has been totally silent in the last few weeks, could take the view that this is an overreaction in Western Europe to the fallout from Chernobyl and read a political motive into it. But it is there simply because public opinion is part of the foundation of European politics. The demand for security from Russian radioactivity has permeated deep into European grass-roots in the last fortnight and it has been reflected in the urgent government calls to the Soviet Union to enter into a binding international cooperation agreement to safeguard human life. The Soviet Union's leaders will be forced to enter into more open cooperation on safety standards and warning procedures. Otherwise they themselves will give rise to stronger and even more negative political fallout.

FINLAND

CONTAMINATION RISING; NO RESTRICTIONS NECESSARY

LD052111 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 2000 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Here at home, the Institute of Radiation Protection reports a clear increase in amounts of Iodine-131 in milk south of Kokkola and Kajani. However, the institute sees no need yet for restrictions. According to the institute's report, the highest measured amount of radioactive iodine has been 50 Becquerel per litre. The limit for rejecting milk is 2,000 Becquerel per liter. The amount of radiation in Finland is still decreasing. At most the amount of radiation all over the country is 4.2 milliroentgen an hour, or over ten times the amount of natural background radiation. Radiation is decreasing at the predicted rate, that is, halving in about 6 days, said special researcher Leif Blomqvist of the Institute of Radiation Protection today. Use of rain water should still be avoided. Children should also be prevented from playing in mud or dried mud puddles.

RADIATION LEVELS CONTINUE TO SLOWLY DECLINE

LD071313 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1200 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] According to the Institute of Radiation Protection, (?outside) radiation in Finland is still slowly declining. The amount of radioactive iodine in milk has remained much the same: all over the country it is less than 60 Becquerel units a liter. The limit for rejection is 2,000 units. Fresh vegetables, such as (?radishes), nettles, and spring onions, may be eaten without special restriction, according to the Institute of Radiation Protection. Fresh products from abroad that are in the stores have been checked and approved by the Customs laboratory.

## EXPERTS EVALUATE LONG-TERM RADIATION EFFECTS

AU061847 Paris AFP in English 1817 GMT 6 May 86

[Excerpts] Helsinki, May 6 (AFP) — About 100 Finns will develop cancer due to the radiation from the Chernobyl nuclear plant disaster, the National Radiological Center said here Tuesday, while a U.S. professor predicted a 0.18 per cent rise in deaths in Poland, Romania and Ukraine. In Finland, people received within a week the amount of radiation they normally get in a year, which will lead to an estimated 100 people "sooner or later" getting cancer from the increased radiation, Professor Antti Vuorinen of the Radiological Safety Center said.

In Vienna, W.J. Gofman, who teaches physics and medicine at Berkeley University in California, said that the April 25 accident would lead to an additional 9,000 deaths per five million people (0.18 per cent) in the next 10 to 30 years in the worst-affected regions: Poland, Romania, and Ukraine. Professor Gofman said there would be 187 additional cancer-related deaths within 10 to 30 years for every five million people in regions further from the site but who were still exposed to 10 millirems more radiation than normal.

The average dose of radiation from natural sources is about 110 to 180 millirems per year. A sudden dose of 100 rem, or 1,000 millirems, will make a person sick and 500 rem will produce a major risk of death, according to U.S. scientists.

In Austria, where radioactivity is currently at 50 microrem per hour, Mr. Gofman said that 8.3 days of this level radioactivity would mean 280 more deaths by cancer in the next 10 to 30 years. He said that such a nuclear plant accident, contrary to an atomic bomb explosion, would at first cause relatively few deaths but would lead to more serious consequences in the long term.

In Helsinki, Finnish officials Tuesday announced that all foodstuffs from Eastern Europe would be examined before going on sale in Finland.

The Finnish Radiological Safety Center recommended that tourists and businessmen travelling in Eastern Europe avoid going within 50 kilometers (31 miles) of Chernobyl. They were also advised not to drink milk or eat vegetables from an area within 500 kms (312 mi.) of the plant.

## RADIATION 'UP TO FIVE TIMES' HIGHER THAN NORMAL

AU072033 Paris AFP in English 2017 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Helsinki, May 7 (AFP) — Radiation levels in Finland are steadily decreasing after the nuclear accident at the Soviet Chernobyl power plant but the levels are still up to five times higher than normal, the National Radiological Center said here Wednesday. In southern and western parts of Finland radiation levels up to 30 times higher than normal were measured soon after the April 25 accident. But Professor Tapio Kytömaa of the Radiological Centre Wednesday confirmed that according to statistical probability 100 to 300 Finns will develop cancer in the next 50 years due to the radiation from the Chernobyl nuclear plant disaster.

In neighbouring Sweden, the Swedish Radiological Centre earlier this week estimated that up to 8,000 Europeans might develop cancer within the next 45 years due to the accident.

The Finnish Radiological Centre Wednesday published a comprehensive report on the fallout situation from April 26 to May 4, and the conclusion was that even if the concentrations were much higher than normal they were not dangerous to health in the short term.



FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES INFORMATION DELAY ON ACCIDENT

LD081351 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1300 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has denied the idea that our country has delayed giving information about the Chernobyl nuclear power station accident. The ministerial statement stresses that Finnish officials gave the (?reported) measurements of radiation immediately after the report came from (?Sweden) on the Monday of the accident, from radiation measurements taken there.

The (?Foreign Ministry) says cooperation with Sweden has been continuous. Contacts with the Soviet Union Concerned Finnish officials' (?plan) to evacuate the Finns from Kiev. The statement stresses that Finland was the first country to evacuate its citizens. However the ministry does admit that the experience is a cause for Finland to tighten up communications in future both with the Soviet Union and within the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Interior Minister Kaisa Raatikainen also reported on information relating to radiation measurements this afternoon to the press. Raatikainen also stressed that officials had at no stage (?withheld) information from citizens.

[Begin Raatikainen recording] Although [words indistinct]. A future warning will be taken from this. Apparently there is a need also to develop the information system so that the country's leading bodies will be (?given) information to disseminate as early as possible. [Words indistinct] will not necessarily be sent yet, nor will reasons be (?explained). The government has already started preparations to develop the systems on the basis of these (?experiences).

STATEMENT AT UN CONFIRMS NO RADIATION RISK

LD091549 Moscow TASS in English 2106 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] New York May 9 TASS — The Permanent Mission of Finland to the United Nations disclaimed "erroneous information" that has come up abroad concerning the radiation effects in Finland due to the accident at the Chernobyl atomic power station. At no stage after the accident have the radiation levels measured in Finland increased so much that they would have given rise to any special measures for protecting the population against health hazards, the statement of the Permanent Mission released at the U.N. Headquarters says. The accident has not increased the radiation level in northern Finland at all.

According to the information received in Finland, the statement says, iodine tablets have been distributed in some countries especially to children. On the basis of the radiation concentrations measures in milk, the Finnish National Board of Health does not consider it necessary to distribute iodine. The statement also says that, according to the Finnish authorities, there is no reason for limiting travels to Finland.

TRADE, INDUSTRY MINISTER ON NUCLEAR ENERGY BILL

LD132234 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1900 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] In the opinion of Minister of Trade and Industry Seppo Lindblom, decisions on Finland's fifth nuclear power station ought to be postponed until after the elections. Lindblom thinks that the building of a condensing power plant using coal and peat could be brought forward so that the necessary increase of 500 megawatts in electricity production could be realized in the next decade. In the Diet Finance Committee's discussion of the nuclear energy bill, Lindblom said that in taking a stance on nuclear energy one has to be careful because the attitudes also apply to plants that do not exist. Nuclear energy should not be entirely excluded as an alternative, said Minister of Trade and Industry Seppo Lindblom.

MINISTRY SETS 26 MAY FOR SAFE CATTLE GRAZING

LD131904 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1500 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry recommends that cattle not be let out to graze before 26 May. Nor should cattle be fed with fresh grass in sheds before that date. The Institute of Radiation Protection reports that radiation levels caused by the Chernobyl nuclear accident are still declining. For example, in Helsinki the reading at 1200 was 0.018 milliroentgen an hour. The normal reading is 0.014 milliroentgen.

ATMOSPHERE 'LARGELY FREE' OF CHERNOBYL RADIATION

LD140849 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0700 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] The atmosphere over Finland according to this morning's bulletin, has become largely free of radioactivity caused by the Chernobyl nuclear accident. Radiation is now considered to be returning to the range of normal background radiation. The total radiation rate in Helsinki this morning was 18 microroentgen an hour, whereas the normal background radiation is 14 microroentgens. According to the meteorological office's forecast, the southerly airstream will not bring new radioactivity to Finland, nor is it believed that rain will raise the outside radiation level. Official recommendations that rainwater be avoided for household use still apply.

FRANCE

RADIOACTIVE TRACES DIMINISH TO PRE-CHERNOBYL LEVEL

LD071047 Paris Domestic Service in French 1000 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] There are no longer any traces of radioactivity in the skies of France. This is reported this morning by the central department for the protection against ionising radiation. The director of the department, Professor Pellerin, in fact points out that the analyses made at his laboratory confirm that radioactivity in the air has returned to practically the same level as that preceding the accident at the Soviet nuclear power station in Chernobyl. There is still one exception: the southeast, where radioactivity still remains slightly higher but is nothing to worry about.

RADIATION EXPERT TO ARRIVE AT MOSCOW EMBASSY

LD061230 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] A French specialist, Professor Henri-Paul Jammet, is expected in Moscow this afternoon. The counsellor of the Grand Commission for Nuclear Energy and an expert in ionizing radiation, has been invited by the French Embassy to give his advice to the French community in the USSR after the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear plant. The embassy wants to consult him before informing our compatriots in the USSR about possible preventive measures to be taken in the coming days, weeks, or months, and to decide on the eventual return to Kiev of the teachers who have been recalled to the Soviet capital.

FRENCH 'ANTIRADIATION PAINT' SENT TO USSR

LD071449 Paris Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] A manufacturer of industrial paint in the region of Paris, Les Etablissement Meyer of Levallois Perret, has just delivered an important quantity of antiradiation paint to the USSR. Some 10 tons of this special paint, which fixes radioactivity somehow like a sponge, were sent last evening by air cargo from Roissy-Charles de Gaulle Airport. A second delivery will be made in 1 week.

## SETBACK TO GORBACHEV 'OPENNESS' CAMPAIGN SEEN

PM071426 Paris LE MONDE in French 2 May 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The Reticence of Agitprop"]

[Text] Mr Gorbachev is not having any luck with his nuclear industry, or with one of the watchwords which he launched 1 year ago: that of "openness" in the information sphere. While this "new policy" was only just beginning to be implemented — what is more in minute doses — the Chernobyl accident immediately casts doubt on the whole information system behind which leadership in totalitarian regimes protects its power and privileges. And this is not only because the serious nature of the affair has forced Moscow to undergo the supreme humiliation of having to ask foreign countries for help.

Soviet-style regimes traditionally ban a number of "negative" events from their media: riots and other collective disturbances, of course, but also crimes, accidents, and natural disasters. First, because none of this is "edifying" and therefore does not contribute to the function of education — in fact of propaganda — which is the main task of information. Second, because anything which escapes the party's control demonstrates the limits of its power, the emptiness of its alleged "wisdom," and of the omnipotent planning system: it is therefore better to behave as if this "news" did not exist.

Unfortunately, for the party itself the result of this is to encourage rumor. Any information thus obtained is no longer credible even when it is true. This is especially so when it is given in carefully measured doses under pressure from events, and

therefore becomes an admission complete with inevitable euphemisms and innuendos. What figure are we to take between the 2 dead given by the official communique and the 2,000 given over the bush telegraph? Whatever the facts it is highly probable that the Soviet public will believe the latter.

At all events modern means of observation at international level have destroyed the barriers and reticence of agitprop. We do not really know whether American satellites can always make out at will objects the size of a football anywhere on Soviet territory, as has often been said. But they are sophisticated enough to examine each building of what remains of Chernobyl power stations, and probably also to detect a large-scale evacuation of the population. In addition to this there are all the operations to measure radioactivity directly or indirectly in any part of the world.

In these circumstances, what is the point of all this secrecy which is still being observed both with regard to the circumstances of the disaster and the date on which it occurred? Once again it is the Soviets themselves — those primarily concerned — who are likely to be the last to be informed. Unless they listen to Western radio stations, including the famous Radio Liberty, against which the defector Tumanov has just helped agitprop to win another "victory." It is a victory which has the bitter taste of rearguard action.

## RADIOACTIVITY OVER NATION NORMAL FOR LAST 2 DAYS

LD081537 Paris Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] For 2 days now, the level of radioactivity in the air over France has been back to normal. This was indicated today by the prime minister's spokesman Denis Baudouin. The central service for protection against ionizing radiation has been following up the situation on a daily basis since the Chernobyl power station accident. This was done through tests on more than 300 samples of atmospheric dust carried by airplanes, vegetables, soil, milk, fish, river water, drinking water and rain water. Today everything is normal; there is nothing to fear.

NUCLEAR SPECIALIST MEETS WITH OFFICIALS IN MOSCOW

LD081450 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 8 May 86

[Excerpts] Several countries have sent specialists to Moscow either to help their Soviet colleagues or to meet to reassure their countrymen. Thus the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs has delegated to the spot Henri Paul Jammet, a specialist in nuclear contamination problems. He confirmed to Ulysse Gosset that he is in Moscow to try to reassure the French people there:

[Begin recording][Jammet] The minister's concern is that French communities in a certain number of countries need to be informed and possibly to be reassured on what is going on as far as radioactivity is concerned.

[Gosset] What did you say to the French people here in Moscow in order to reassure them?

[Jammet] The meeting lasted a very long time. I explained to them what the risks are and also gave them points of reference in so they can understand the implications.

[Gosset] And do you think that your intervention has reassured the French people in Moscow?

[Jammet] I hope so. [end recording]

OECD NUCLEAR SAFETY EXPERTS MEET 9 MAY IN PARIS

AU091058 Paris AFP in English 1052 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Paris, May 9 (AFP) — Nuclear safety experts from countries in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) were to discuss here Friday the consequences in their 24 countries of the Soviet nuclear power plant disaster in Chernobyl, an OECD communique said here.

The experts were summoned by OECD's Nuclear Energy Agency committee on safety at nuclear installations, the communique said, adding that the committee would hold a news conference Friday afternoon.

FRANCE UNILATERALLY BANS BLOC FOOD IMPORTS

AU091849 Paris AFP in English 1845 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Paris, May 9 (AFP) — France Friday [9 May] decided to act unilaterally to ban imports from seven Eastern bloc countries ahead of Saturday's expected European Economic Community (EEC) vote on a community-wide suspension, the French Ministry of Agriculture announced here. The ban covers imports of meat, dairy products, fresh water fish, frogs, snails, fruit and vegetables, that may have been contaminated by fallout from the Chernobyl accident, the Ministry said, adding that community action was proceeding too slowly.

EEC-member governments were due to vote Saturday morning on suspending imports of goats, live sheep, fresh water fish, fruit, vegetables and dairy products from the seven countries. Imports of meat, live cattle and pigs have already been suspended by the

EEC executive commission. The EEC ban had been initiated by France to end protective restrictions imposed unilaterally by EEC countries. But a vote on the imports not under the jurisdiction of the commission has been postponed twice since Wednesday.

The countries affected by the ban are the Soviet Union, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Yugoslavia.

GREENS ACCUSE GOVERNMENT OF WITHHOLDING INFORMATION

Officials' Resignation Demanded

AU091446 Paris AFP in English 1426 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Paris, May 9 (AFP) — France's "Greens" ecology party Friday [9 May] accused the authorities of withholding information from the public about radioactivity levels in France after the Chernobyl nuclear disaster and demanded the resignation of the government official responsible.

The environmentalist group called for the removal of Pierre Pellerin, head of SCPRI, the scientific information department at the Health Ministry, whom they accused "of irresponsible behaviour". "In France, the leadership continues to keep the population in ignorance about radioactivity levels," the group said, accusing the government of "lying by omission".

The party said there had been several cases of abnormal radioactivity levels in France after the April 26 accident in the Soviet Ukraine, and called for the creation of a top level independent authority for nuclear safety. The Chernobyl disaster should lead to a "rethink" of the entire French nuclear programme, the largest in the world with 44 nuclear power stations providing two-thirds of the country's electricity, the "Greens" said.

The French nuclear industry is "dangerous and vulnerable" they added. They also called for a halt to the commissioning of the

new Superphoenix fastbreeder reactor near the southern city of Lyons, which they termed "the most dangerous site in France."

They urged a new radical energy savings policy to allow a 30 percent cut in energy use and to bring other energy sources into service.

The "Greens" and four other ecologist groups later went to the Health Ministry to demand information on the exact levels of radioactivity registered in France over the past two weeks. Mr. Pellerin said no special medical precautions were envisaged in France and he attacked what he called "panic, even hysteria, which has no relation to reality."

He added that apart from France, only Britain and Spain were keeping their heads and observing standards laid down by European agreements on the question of imported goods. He said radiation to which the French population had been exposed was less than "one tenth of the natural annual exposure" and was "equal to what one can be exposed to during a two-week stay in the mountains." He said "no particular chemical activity significant for public health had been detected" in milk or food.

Authorities Criticized

LD101515 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 10 May 86

[Excerpts] The Greens have been silent in France until now, but things have been changing in the past 48 hours. The ecologists are intensifying their criticism. Let us start with Prof (Robert Berraud) interviewed by Radio France Lyon. According to tests made by him the radioactivity levels in France are as high as those in Germany. Here he is:

[Begin recording][Berraud] The main result is that we observe in the samples taken from rainwater, from milk or from the oil quantities of iodine 131 and cesium 137 much greater than in those in the piped water, which means that this is radioactive fallout caused by raining the last few days. The fallout has not yet reached the water table.

[Unidentified correspondent] Soon we may fear that piped water may also become contaminated.

[Berraud] Through infiltration it is obvious that in the final analysis this fallout, the rain, will infiltrate and little by little reach the water table. But here time and the life of the radioactive material also matter, so certain elements can gradually disappear through decay. It is clear that, depending on meteorological conditions, these amounts of radioactive elements will vary, upward or downward, according to the weather, and it is up to

the officials in charge of civilian defense and doctors and biologists to say what is to be done about it.

[Correspondent] Do you feel that civilian defense has fully done its information work?

[Berraud] Yes, I feel it is doing its work well but not necessarily that of informing. [end recording]

Another scientist though, Yves Lenior, mining engineer and scientific advisor of Greenpeace, goes even further. He says purely and simply that the absence of information is a breach of democracy. Here he is interviewed by Michel Forgit:

[Begin recording][Lenior] We feel that this is purely and simply a breakdown of democracy, because a public service that gathers information and figures, instead of publishing them, is merely publishing a commentary on this information by transforming a considerable amount of figures — there are 200 data collecting centers — into information of the kind that says radioactivity is dropping, or people were subject to something equivalent to 15 days holidays in the mountains, and so forth.

[Forgit] When scientists like yourself ask for information, do they obtain it or not?

[Lenoir] No, no, not even these higher placed than we are, and those who are in such institutions such as the Atomic Energy Commission have been ordered to supply us with no information [words indistinct][end recording]

The man directly in question in this affair is Professor Pellerin, who is the top man in charge of security regarding nuclear energy. Michel Forgit has met with him:

[Begin recording] [Pellerin] There has never been a dangerous threshold. There has been a noticeable and important rise for several hours, a day, in the atmospheric radioactivity, and now we have returned to an almost normal situation, and there will be no ban on the use of French products. Average radioactivity in France is between one third and half, depending on the region, of what it was elsewhere.

[Forgit] You have been reproached for not communicating the figures of readings taken in France. Is that correct?

[Pellerin] I am with you in order to make them known. We have never refused to provide information. We have taken hundreds of readings; we have sent on average 40-50 telexes every day from our headquarters to AFP and all sorts of other agencies. Time is simply needed for this information to filter through. Moreover, this is technical information which, I agree, is not easily understood by the wide public and maybe by the journalists too. Now all is on the way to becoming clear. The people will soon see on television, if the graphs and maps I am showing are presented, that we have concealed nothing. In fact, we have nothing to hide. [end recording]

This is what can be said this morning. The main thing is that the polemics are now affecting metropolitan France. It is obvious that there will be developments in the coming hours.

#### GOVERNMENT CRITICIZED FOR RADIOACTIVITY SILENCE

AU121205 Paris AFP in English 1203 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Paris, May 12 (APF) — The French Government, under bitter press attack for its silence on the effects of the Soviet nuclear disaster, today set up a national information office to dispense data on radioactivity on French territory.

The French press has blamed the government, particularly Environment Minister Alain Carignon and Industry Minister Alain Madelin, for not having warned that radiation from the Chernobyl plant in the Ukraine had reached France.

"The government lied," said the leftist daily, *LIBERATION*, asking whether the French were to be treated like children. Several papers ran the headline, "Radioactive Lie."

The French learned only Saturday, in anti-nuclear demonstrations in many areas, that the April 26 Chernobyl disaster had sent a radioactive cloud over parts of their country, raising radiation levels to as much as 400 times normal.

The socialist daily, *LE MATIN*, cast suspicion on the future credibility of French scientists who had assured the French population that their health was not endangered by Chernobyl radiation.

Pierre Pellerin, head of the French Central Service for Protection Against Ionizing Rays (SCPRI), said all Chernobyl information at the service's disposal had been relayed to the press. Radioactive levels measures "did not justify health counter-measures," said the SCPRI.

Based on the SCPRI conclusion, supported by the World Health Organization and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the French Government issued no health warning, the SCPRI said.

PRODUCE SALES FALL; RADIOACTIVITY DECREASING

LD141111 Paris Domestic Service in French 1000 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] As a direct consequence of the Chernobyl catastrophe, the Alsace market gardeners in the region of Village-Neuf have seen their sales fall nearly 80 percent at the market in Basel, Switzerland. Of course, there is no question of selling produce which is not safe; but according to the results of analyses made recently on all the vegetables sold in the region, no trace of radioactivity was detected. In any case, the market gardeners are worried and are wondering whether thought should not already be given to compensation on the eve of the tax settlement date.

Having said that, at the national level the radioactivity of iodine in milk is continuing to decrease more than 2 weeks after the Chernobyl accident. As far as food products are concerned, daily analyses of vegetables and milk products from various regions of France show that all these foodstuffs are fit for consumption. There is also no danger as far as water is concerned.

MINISTRY BANS CONSUMPTION OF SPINACH FROM ALSACE

AU131848 Paris AFP in English 1855 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Paris, May 13 (AFP) — Consumption of spinach from the eastern French region of Alsace was on Tuesday banned by Industry Minister Alain Madelin after tests showed a level of radioactivity above international norms. The spinach registered 2,600 becquerels a kilo (2.2 lbs), 600 more than that permitted under norms fixed by the World Health Organisation. The spinach can still be frozen or canned since its radioactivity should disappear completely in ten weeks and drop to under 2,000 becquerels at the end of a week.

Mr. Madelin said on radio on Tuesday that the measure was just a precaution. "One would need to eat two tonnes of this spinach in a few weeks to reach the point at which medical supervision could be required," he said.

Alsace was reportedly one of the regions of France most affected by the radioactive cloud from the disabled Chernobyl nuclear plant in the Ukraine.

RADIOACTIVITY IN NATION FOUND INSIGNIFICANT

LD151034 Paris Domestic Service in French 0900 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Radioactivity in France is insignificant. The Central Department for Protection Against Ionizing Radiation has just indicated this. As far as fresh produce is concerned, spinach from Alsace remains the most affected, although its radioactivity is well under the legal level, so there is no cause for anxiety, as Alain Madelin minister of industry said yesterday.



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FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

## FRG SUMMONS USSR ENVOY OVER 'SECRECY' ON DAMAGE

LD051525 Hamburg DPA in German 1407 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Bonn, 5 May (DPA) -- The Foreign Ministry sent doctors with Geiger counters to German Embassies in the Warsaw Pact countries which might be contaminated. However, so far no contamination has been reported. Vladislav Teretskov, Soviet charge d'affaires in Bonn, was summoned for the third time to the Foreign Ministry on Monday afternoon, in order to ascertain in yet another talk the extent of the danger.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman emphasized that the Soviet diplomat was questioned "most emphatically." This phrase makes clear the pent-up anger which diplomatic circles have expressed, also in talks with journalists, about the continuing secrecy exercised by the Soviets. In this connection Bonn praised the good and cooperative exchange of data with Hungary.

## SOVIET EMBASSY SEEKS ADVICE ON REACTOR AFTERMATH

LD061237 Hamburg DPA in German 1136 GMT 6 May 86

[Text][No dateline as received]— The Soviet Embassy in Bonn has today once again approached the German Nuclear Forum for information about how to tackle the reactor accident in Chernobyl. It was said afterwards that Embassy Second Secretary Aleksandr I. Chagayev enquired about ways to tackle the molten mass inside the burnt-out reactor, which is apparently still very hot.

According to a spokesman for German Nuclear Forum, Chagayev was referred to relevant German nuclear energy experts. In order to help solve the problem it is, however, necessary that all available data be made available by the Soviets to the German experts to enable them to do the necessary calculations. The first objective is to cool down the molten mass.

The Karlsruhe Nuclear Research Center, which was approached directly by the Soviet diplomat through the intermediary of the German Nuclear Forum, has said it is prepared to offer help in solving the problem of the meltdown in the Soviet reactor (Chernobyl). The research center spokesman referred to experiences made by Karlsruhe with a special program in which the interaction of meltdown with the concrete of the reactor foundation was examined.

The Karlsruhe Nuclear Research center is prepared, he said, to undertake relevant calculations in the case of the Soviet reactor, possibly with the help of Soviet experts. However, one condition is that relevant data of the amount and composition of the meltdown and type of the concrete foundation be submitted.

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CHANCELLOR KOHL REMARKS ON INCIDENT

LD061020 Hamburg DPA in German 0911 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Tokyo, 6 May (DPA) — Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl, following the economic summit in Tokyo, emphasized on Tuesday that the Federal Government's nuclear policy would continue to give priority to "the concern for the well-being of the individual and his health."

The chancellor emphasized that the security measures for nuclear power stations are already today "very big" in the Federal Republic. Kohl said it is irresponsible for "certain political forces" to try "to derive political benefit from the reactor accident in the Soviet Union."

The seven participating states in the summit meeting, the United States, Canada, Japan, Great Britain, France, Italy, and the Federal Republic, especially at the urging of Kohl, adopted a statement on the reactor accident in the Soviet Union, which called for substantially more precise details and higher safety standards.

RADIATION READINGS SHOW 3 AREAS REMAIN ABOVE NORMAL

LD070858 Hamburg DPA in German 0823 GMT 7 May 86

[Excerpt] Bonn, 7 May (DPA) — According to the Federal Interior Ministry on Wednesday, normal readings for radioactive radiation in the air were reached to a large extent at 9 of the 12 measurement points throughout Federal German Territory at 0500. As ministry spokesman Michael-Andreas Butz stated, the readings fluctuate in each case according to the weather situation within the bandwidth for natural radiation between 2 and 10 Becquerels. Regensburg with 29.9 Becquerels per cubic meter of air, Norderney with 26.0 Becquerels and Essen with 18.3 Becquerels are the exceptions.

Government sources in Bonn, referring to soil tests conducted in the regions, confirmed that the radiation readings in the ground are still considerably higher in some instances. These readings, however, are a long way away from being dangerous to health.

Franz Kroppenstedt, state secretary in the Federal Interior Ministry, announced after another round of talks with radiation protection and health experts from the regions that the Radiation protection Commission, which will meet again Wednesday, will also deal with the question of possible precautionary measures during leisure time activity.

LATEST ATMOSPHERIC RADIOACTIVITY LEVELS REPORTED

LD060935 Hamburg DPA in German 0859 GMT 6 May 86

[Excerpt] Bonn, 6 May (DPA) — Radioactivity levels in the atmosphere as a result of the Soviet reactor accident have fallen past the half-way mark of the 12-point scale, according to the Interior Ministry today. The levels sank especially in southern Bavaria. While a level of 34.0 Bequerel per cubic meter was measured in Munich on Monday at 0500, this dropped to 9.2 Bequerel by the same time on Tuesday. The highest level of 39.0 Bequerel was measured in Regensburg on Tuesday morning, followed by Norderney with 27 Bequerel.

Michael-Andreas Butz, Interior Ministry spokesman, assured DPA that there is still no acute danger to the health of FRG citizens. A large number of atmospheric radiation measures are already within the natural radioactivity range of 2-10 Bequerel.

## INTERIOR MINISTER EVALUATES FRG RESPONSE

LDO71711 Hamburg DPA in German 1552 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Bonn, 7 May (DPA) — Friedrich Zimmermann, federal interior minister in a television and radio broadcast this evening on the consequences of the Soviet reactor disaster, said, among other things:

"The serious accident at the Soviet nuclear power station in Chernobyl has shocked us all. Our sympathy goes out to the people in that region. That is why the federal government offered immediate technical and medical help. Unfortunately, the Soviet Government provided only tardy and incomplete information to neighboring European states.... Although we have no precise information, the situation here is under control....

In light of our information, there is and there has been no danger for us. Increased radioactivity in the air has fallen and in many places gone down to normal readings. The UN World Health Organization also considers that there is no risk to people outside the region concerned in the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, the federal government, in conjunction with the federal states, has ordered precautions for our population...for two reasons:

1. Because of the lack of information from the Soviet Union, no one could know whether and when the situation in Chernobyl was really under control.
2. Nuclear medicine seeks to keep radioactive exposure as low as possible.

The federal government's environmental policy aims to reduce noxious substances everywhere as far as possible. The principle of 'the less the better' also applies to radiation exposure.

As soon as news of the disaster in the Soviet Union was received, the federal government took precautions. Persons and vehicles at our eastern borders are being checked for radioactivity.... As we have, the European Community has ordered a temporary ban on imports of fresh foodstuffs from the Eastern Bloc.

Most of you, dear fellow citizens, may know little about the effects of radioactivity. In these important matters, the federal government relies on advice given by the Radiological Protection Board, which consists of noted biologists, physicists, and doctors. The Radiological Protection Board, for prudent reasons, has recommended certain standard values concerning the consumption of milk and leaf vegetables. Should further recommendations be necessary, the public will be informed immediately to ensure the best possible health care.... Naturally, the federal government, in conjunction with the federal states, will ensure that the farmers and merchants concerned receive speedy assistance.

Some federal states or local authorities have gone below the values indicated by the Radiological Protection Board in their measures. They certainly were motivated by the best intentions, but their action has created uncertainties among the public. The Radiological Protection Board sees no reason to change our natural habits. There is no need to forbid children to play outdoors, nor do meadows or sandpits pose a risk to health.... The federal, state, and local authorities have been cooperating closely in light of the prevailing situation in order to do everything necessary to protect health. In light of the information received from the Radiological Protection Board, I am confident that the current precautions soon will be unnecessary. Until that time, I beg you to trust us...."

## USSR SPOKESMAN ZAGLADIN SAYS 'STILL WORRYING'

AU071112 Paris AFP in English 1102 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Bonn, May 7 (AFP) — The situation at Chernobyl is still "worrying" because after-effects of the nuclear accident have not yet cleared up, Kremlin spokesman Vadim Zagladin stressed in an interview with AFP here Wednesday. Mr. Zagladin, a member of the Soviet party Central Committee with responsibility for international affairs, revealed that when the explosion at Chernobyl occurred early on Saturday, April 26, "the reactor was not in operation." He left Moscow on May 1 to attend the West German Communist Party congress in Hamburg, and returns home later Wednesday.

He told AFP: "Radiation and contamination have not been cleared up, but so far as we know, the leak has been plugged." Mr. Zagladin gave the number of casualties as two dead and about 200 in hospital. "In the region bordering the Chernobyl

plant, life goes on absolutely normally," he said, but did not exclude the possibility that some reports about contamination of water might be correct, although he did not want to make any firm statement. "An explosion very early on Saturday, April 26 killed two people during precautionary repair work," he added. "Why was there an explosion? We do not know exactly. An on-the-spot survey has not yet been made. In any case, the explosion was not caused by anything happening to the reactor, because it was not in operation at the time."

Mr. Zagladin considered that a human error was more likely to have caused the disaster rather than a technical fault. "But we can not say anything definite until there is a major survey which will enable us to get a 100 percent understanding of what happened," he added. Asked if Chernobyl-type reactors in other

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Soviet nuclear centres had been closed down, he said that when he left Moscow "all Soviet reactors were working."

"The Soviet Union is not against international cooperation to prevent nuclear accidents, as we have proved by our invitation to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)" Mr. Zagladin said, "it is all a question of studying the matter further." He did not go into details.

The seven-nation Western industrial summit in Tokyo issued a communique calling for a body to be set up, by international convention, for member nations to exchange information on all nuclear accidents and alerts.

## CHANCELLOR KOHL ON CHERNOBYL, TOKYO SUMMIT

## Discusses Nuclear Security

DW071155 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1700 GMT 6 May 86

[Interview with Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl by correspondent Gustav Trampe in Tokyo on 6 May, from the "Heute" newscast--recorded]

[Text][Trampe] Mr Federal Chancellor: To start with, one very important subject for discussion within the framework of the political dialogue was the problem of security in the field of nuclear energy. You yourself have attached special importance to the discussion of reactor security. Will you continue pushing the issue?

[Kohl] Certainly. It would have been completely unrealistic if we had come together here in Tokyo a few days after the reactor accident in Chernobyl in the Soviet Union and not discussed that topic in detail. It is a topic that worries millions of people in East and West. I myself advanced the formulations. I thought that first of all we ought to express our sympathy to those directly concerned and that we should offer the Soviet Union medical and technical assistance, whenever requested to do so. That goes without saying. However, the third point, we should clearly call upon the Soviet Union to inform us about the facts, to reveal what happened so that we can get an idea of the proportions of the accident. The fourth point, which in view of the future is of course the most important one, is that we must draw the proper conclusions and call on all nations that build and operate reactors to cooperate closely in the competent international authority. That means that technical data and security precautions should be made known. It goes without saying that we are willing to do so. That is no problem. Everybody must be able to assess whether or not operating reactors have the high security standard which we must insist upon. As I said before, our position is that the citizen's security and health must be given precedence. All of us who met here agree that we will have to operate nuclear power plants in the future. It is indispensable.

[Trampe] None of the participants raised any objection?

[Kohl] None of them. However, we all agree that security standards have to be very high.

[Trampe] The Soviet Union has been criticized relatively mildly because of the reactor disaster in the Ukraine. Did that happen in the interest of East-West relations? Are East-West relations affected by the reactor accident?

[Kohl] I think — to answer the first part of your question — that is not the point. I myself said, and others agreed, that whenever an accident occurs in private life we do not ask whose fault it is, but how can we help. Later we have to pose the question of responsibility, or failure. That problem is being discussed now, but at the moment we have to minimize the risks. That has nothing to do with East-West relations — if you think of the Geneva negotiations, for instance. They must go on, and we consider it extremely desirable that General Secretary Gorbachev visit the United States this year and that we — after the first talks in Geneva last year — can make some progress toward disarmament and detente. That will be difficult, but I see a chance to take steps in that direction.

[Trampe] World economic summit, economic policy — many countries were criticized. The Americans, without naming them, are asked to reduce the budgetary deficit, the Japanese are expected to open their market. What do others expect from us?

[Kohl] I think, we are in a very favorable position. We talked about the tasks for the year when we met in Bonn last year. That year is over now. We have a brilliant balance. We are number one among industrial nations regarding almost all economically interesting data.

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[Trampe] Number one often serves as a locomotive to pull the world economy. Is that expected of us?

[Kohl] That was not a topic at all. The term did not come up. As I said before, I cannot get used to such a policy.

**Criticizes 'Limited' USSR Information**

LD091119 Hamburg DPA in German 1021 GMT 9 May 86

[Excerpts] Bonn, 9 May (DPA) — The Federal Cabinet met for an unscheduled session chaired by Federal Chancellor Kohl Friday noon to discuss the Soviet reactor accident and its consequences. It is expected in Bonn that a decision of general principle for an international initiative to safeguard a high standard of safety for all nuclear power stations will be reached. The agenda also includes plan for immediate aid to the German farmers and vegetable growers who are affected by restrictions.

At the opening of the ADAC [FRG Automobile Club] general assembly earlier in Frankfurt [9 May], Kohl stressed that there is no immediate danger to federal citizens as a result of the reactor accident. He levelled strong criticism against the limited

information from the Soviet authorities. The safety of nuclear technology should be put on the agenda of East-West dialogue.

Following a widespread drop in radioactivity in the air to natural radioactivity levels, controversy about the consequences for harvests of the relatively high concentration of radioactivity in the soil looms ahead. The Federation for Environmental and Nature Protection of Germany expressed serious concern at a news conference on Friday that this year's harvest of cereals, vegetables and fruit may be unusable due to radioactive contamination. The Interior Ministry reacted to this by accusing the federation of "frivolous and unfounded claims" and referred to statements to the contrary by the Radiation Protection Board.

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GOVERNMENT TO SEND TWO DECONTAMINATION VEHICLES

LD061011 Hamburg DPA in German 0935 GMT 6 May 86

[Excerpt] Bonn, 6 May (DPA) — The Soviet Trade mission in Cologne intends to buy or hire two unmanned special vehicles from the Nuclear-Technical Auxiliary Service [Kerntechnische Hilfsdienst] to be used for work on the reactor in Chernobyl. Reliable sources told DPA today that Federal Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann (CUS) has replied positively to an Auxiliary Service enquiry on whether the Federal Government would approve sending these vehicles to the Soviet Union for humanitarian reasons.

The vehicles concerned are two remote-controlled front-end loaders that can be operated from a distance of one kilometer. The special vehicles are intended for use in reactor plants which are contaminated after accidents and which individuals are unable to enter. The Nuclear-Technical Auxiliary Service has this equipment at Eggenstein-Leopoldshafen, near Karlsruhe.

BUNDESTAG INTERIOR COMMITTEE TO DISCUSS INCIDENT

DW051145 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1100 GMT 5 May 86

[Announcer-read report]

[Text] Responding to a demand by the Greens, the Bundestag Interior Committee will convene this afternoon for a special meeting to discuss the effects of the reactor accident on the FRG. While relatively high air radioactivity levels are still being registered in Essen, Regensburg, and Munich, data at other measuring points are nearly back to normal levels.

Following the rainfall over the weekend soil radio activity has increased. Spot checks of vegetables exceed permissible levels tenfold. The Radiation Protection Commission therefore has again warned against consuming leafy vegetables and fresh milk. In some federal laender protective precautions have been enhanced. Thus in Hamburg, it is being left up to parents to decide whether they want to send their children to school. On the Berlin wholesale market additional foodstuffs control points have been set up.

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## ZAGLADIN SAYS RADIATION LEAK 'PRACTICALLY STOPPED'

LD071038 Hamburg DPA in German 1008 GMT 7 May 86

[Excerpt] Oldenburg, 7 May (DPA) — According to Vadim Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, at the time of the explosion the Chernobyl reactor had already been out of operation for several days undergoing repair work. Zagladin, who was in Oldenburg for a DKP event on Tuesday evening [6 May], told DPA that less radiation was therefore released than would have been expected from a functioning reactor. The release of radiation, which escaped in three waves, has now been "practically stopped," Zagladin said. He added that all the nuclear power stations in the USSR apart from Chernobyl continue to operate. In contrast, the London *FINANCIAL TIMES* has reported that all nuclear power stations of the Chernobyl type have been turned off.

## BUNDESTAG PRESIDENT JENNINGER MEETS YELTSIN

## Chernobyl Incident Discussed

DW071310 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1100 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] This morning Moscow party chief Yeltsin met with Bundestag President Jenninger. The main topic was the reactor accident in Chernobyl. During the talk lasting for 1 and 1/2 hours an hour, Yeltsin said that the accident could be a starting point for international cooperation in the field of peaceful use of nuclear energy. Before, Jenninger had criticized the inefficient information policy of the Soviet Union in connection with the reactor accident. He pointed out that the countries affected by radioactive fallout were confronted with great problems due to that attitude.

## Yeltsin on More Nuclear Cooperation

LD071402 Hamburg DPA in German 1326 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Bonn, 7 May (DPA) — The USSR is prepared to deepen cooperation with Bonn in the sphere of the peaceful use of nuclear energy, according to [CPSU] Central Committee member Boris Yeltsin. The accident in the Ukrainian reactor can also provide impetus for seeking more common ground [Gemeinsamkeiten] in the spheres of security, disarmament and arms control, Yeltsin stated in a talk with Bundestag President Philipp Jenninger (CDU) in Bonn today. He stressed the need to learn from this incident and to look together for ways of ensuring information at an early stage about any future cases.

On behalf of all party groups in the Bundestag Jenninger gave his visitor the request to the USSR to inform all the neighboring countries as quickly and extensively as possible on the effects of the accident. Yeltsin, who is also a candidate member of the Politburo and the new party chief of the city of Moscow and is currently on a visit to the Federal Republic, promised to pass on this request.

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Greens Criticize Yeltsin

DW071234 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1100 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] The Greens have strongly criticized the Soviet Union in connection with the reactor accident in Chernobyl. Members of the Greens' Federal Executive Board and Bundestag parliamentary group last night had talks with Moscow party chief Yeltsin and Soviet Ambassador to Bonn Kvitsinskiy. According to a party statement the Greens were confronted with palliating and incredible cynism on the part of their Soviet interlocuters when they inquired about the health consequences for the population.

USSR EMBASSY ATTACKS 'CAMPAIGNS' ON CHERNOBYL

LD061251 Hamburg DPA in German 1130 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Bonn, 6 May (DPA) — The Soviet Union has accused "certain circles" in the Federal Republic of trying to misuse the reactor accident in the Ukraine for "dirty political objectives and the fanning of hostile propagandist campaigns" against its country. The objective of such campaigns is to divert attention from the efforts at a complete ban and deterrence of nuclear and other mass destruction weapons, a statement issued by the Soviet Embassy in Bonn on Tuesday says. This conduct is "irreconcilable" with the spirit of detente and the desire to maintain good-neighborly relations as repeatedly stated by Bonn, it was added by way of warning.

The accusations made by the German side about Moscow's "inadequate information policy" about the accident were rejected in the statement as "totally groundless." The USSR provided Bonn and the governments of other states with the "necessary information." Other states and their populations were not in jeopardy. This assessment is shared also by official German authorities who said that there was not and is not any danger to the population.

It emerges from the statement that work to overcome the consequences of the accident and to help those affected is continuing at and near the Chernobyl power station. This work is being done in organized form and with the help of the requisite means. The radioactive levels have dropped to "a considerable extent" and are continuing to fall.

The Soviet Embassy statement referred to a talk between Charge d'Affaires Vladislav Teretskov and representatives of the Foreign Ministry on Monday. This was the third time that Teretskov had called on the Foreign Ministry since the reactor accident. It was learned in Bonn that he had available only the official reports of the official Soviet TASS news agency. The Foreign Ministry said afterwards that efforts at continuing contacts with the Soviets have not yet yielded information on the total effects of the accident.

RADIOACTIVITY READINGS INCREASE IN MARBURG AREA

LD051718 Hamburg DPA in German 1533 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Marburg, 5 May (DPA) — Surface pollution with radioactive materials rose to eight times the permissible limit in Marburg today. This was stated by Marburg nuclear physicist Professor Dr Horst Kuni. Measurements by physicists from Philipps University produced readings of 20,000-25,000 Becquerels a square meter, the scientist said. In addition to the recommendations of the Hesse Social Affairs Ministry, the local council of Marburg-Biedenkopf Kreis advised all schools and kindergartens not to allow children to play outside and not to use school outdoor sports grounds.

The Executive Council of Hesse Youth Sports Organization recommended sports associations in the land to cancel for the time being all children's and youth events outdoors and also to close their own sports grounds. Since there were neither precise details of figures nor binding statements about possible dangers to health, caution required that contact with the ground on open-air surfaces should be restricted. In addition to playing fields and open-air swimming pools, areas of grass and cinder tracks at sports grounds are among the endangered areas.



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BORDER CONTROLS RESTRICT MEAT, VEGETABLE IMPORTS

LD051556 Hamburg DPA in German 1450 GMT 5 May 86

[Excerpts] Hamburg, 5 May (DPA) — By midday on Monday, about 100 trucks had been checked in the process inspecting meat, vegetables, and fresh milk at the border crossing in Berlin. Thirteen trucks with vegetables from Poland and also some from the Federal Republic had been turned back. Only fresh meat imported from the Eastern bloc states was checked in Lower Saxony. The land government recommended that these states not transport any more fresh meat to Lower Saxony for now. At the central market in Hamburg, three trucks with Chinese cabbage from Hungary are standing and are not being allowed to unload. The police economic control service took possession of leaf vegetables such as mangels, savoy cabbage, spinach, chives, and corn salad [as received] at the Mannheim central market.

One truck from the CSSR and two from the USSR were turned back at the Helmstedt border post on Monday as they registered too high a level of radiation.

DPA REPORTS VEGETABLES POLLUTED IN SAARLAND

LD061511 Hamburg DPA in German 1407 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Saarbruecken, 6 May (DPA)--Pollution levels of up to 2,100 Becquerels of Iodine-131 were registered in the Saarland today for leeks and other vegetables. Cesium pollution was reported registered at 500 Becquerels in Saarbruecken.

BERLIN CONFERENCE CRITICIZES USSR INFORMATION POLICY

LD021653 Hamburg DPA in German 1553 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 2 May (DPA) — Local politicians at the 16th European General Assembly of the Council of European Municipalities in Berlin have criticized Soviet information policy in connection with the accident at the nuclear power station of Chernobyl near Kiev. Josef Hofmann, international president of the council, said to journalists at the close of the 4-day congress today (Friday) that there was unanimity among the "representatives of the citizens of Europe" that the "highest possible security status" must be required for nuclear power stations. Nuclear power stations without this security standard should be closed down. Delegates in the "Urban Planning and Environmental Protection" working group backed "binding agreements on security policy" for Europe in this context.

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## PRESS VIEWS TOKYO REACTION TO CHERNOBYL

DW061305 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German 0505 GMT 6 May 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Commentators today deal with the world economic summit in Tokyo, including the summit's reaction to the Chernobyl accident.

*NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG* of Essen writes: What conclusions will the summit participants draw from Chernobyl? Because they are the most highly advanced industrialized nations, it was a matter of course for them to say yes to nuclear energy, assuming correct handling. Yet each country bears sole responsibility for its own nuclear power plants. In case of nuclear emergencies, information is supposed to be immediately available in the future, especially if cross-border consequences are imminent. Nobody had bargained on wind. The Tokyo appeal to the USSR to provide more information and to broaden nuclear energy consultations is clear, but not unequivocal. mutual inspection of nuclear plants is neither demanded nor offered — nobody wants to permit the other to see everything he has in his nuclear pot. It involves more than just current from the wall socket.

*HESSISCHE NIEDERSAECHSISCHE ALLGEMEINE* of Kassel writes: it was to be expected that sharp words were directed at the USSR from Tokyo. They could not have been sharp enough. The Kremlin has made every nation insecure and has done them harm with its evasive information policy after the reactor catastrophe. The West's reaction is poor, however, instead of demanding the obligatory announcement of all future failures and accidents in nuclear power plants, a mere exchange of information is being recommended. Instead of demanding international minimum standards for reactor security, there is only talk of subsequent accident analysis. The summit participants did not even consider the advisability of using nuclear technology.

The *LUDWIGSHAFEN RHEINPFALZ* writes: Inquiring in Tokyo what the summit meeting will really change and what would be considered a success, is the wrong way of posing the question. A former observer said the participants at the summit were like physicists discovering charged particles. With their declaration against terrorism and about reactor security, the state and government chiefs have made it clear that they are willing to discuss the worries of the people in their states, which have democratic constitutions. That should not be underestimated. It is always a temptation to resort to being noncommittal so as to obscure conflicting interests. Considerable differences of opinion cropped up regarding the declaration on terrorism, the newspaper comments.

*KARLSRUHE BADISCHE NEUESTE NACHRICHTEN* writes: The respectable compromise agreed upon about the problem of terrorism is not bad at all, because the joint catalogue of measures does not shrink from naming Libya. Thanks to President Reagan's determination, France and Italy finally joined the American position, the newspaper concludes.

*KOELNISCHE RUNDSCHAU* states: In view of the worries and personal problems that many people are having after the Chernobyl nuclear disaster and the failure of state information policy, the general political statements delivered by Western government chiefs in Tokyo cannot but provoke a lack of understanding. Was that really all, many people will ask with irritation and astonishment, responsible leaders of the most important industrial states managed to do in view of the present international situation, which is obviously and in the true sense of the word out of control and confusing, the newspaper writes.

## DEMONSTRATORS PROTEST 'CONCEALMENT' OF EFFECTS

LD101452 Hamburg DPA in German 1147 GMT 10 May 86

[Summary] Munich 10 May (DPA) — Over 15,000 people took part in a demonstration today in Munich against the Wackersdorf nuclear reprocessing plant and the construction of further nuclear power stations. Speakers addressing the peaceful demonstration accused the authorities of concealment of the true extent of the effects of the Chernobyl reactor catastrophe. Many participants spontaneously joined the kilometer-long procession through the city center.

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## CHERNOBYL ELICITS CRITICISM OF BONN POLICY

WA121250 [Editorial Report] The debate in the FRG on the Chernobyl accident and its consequences have turned from criticism of Soviet information policy to censure of the Federal Government and the Laender for their "inadequate and unsatisfactory" information policy and measures in response to increased radiation data in the regions.

Cologne ARD Television Network carries a special program at 1905 GMT on 5 May an unattributed report over video — describing the confusing action and information. "the chaotic information policy caused confusing and partly erroneous headlines in the media" which in turn "confused the people even more". The people were also said to be irritated by the "expert gibberish of scientists. Too much incomprehensible information came down on worried citizens," and the "terminology chaos" was accompanied by "divergent content." Typical, says the report, was the "danger ceilings for milk. Thus, the Federal Government established a ceiling of 500 becquerel per liter," a level "also adopted by Baden-Wuerttemberg, Bavaria, Bremen, and Rhineland-Palatinate, whereas Berlin used a ceiling of 100 becquerel, and Hesse a mere 20 becquerel per liter.

The situation is similar concerning leafy vegetables. While the Federal Government, Berlin, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Bavaria, Bremen, and Rhineland-Palatinate stipulate a ceiling rate of 250 becquerel per kilogram, it is as low as 50 becquerel in Hamburg. Hesse and North Rhine-Westphalia have not even established ceilings, nevertheless declaring that of the Federal Government as being too high. The mishaps, the report goes on to state, began with the telephone information services set up by the Laender governments. In North Rhine-Westphalia, for example, callers could not get through and hung up because no answering service had been provided to tell them that their call had been relegated to a "waiting loop." Meanwhile, experts, scientists, and physicians were on telephone duty in Duesseldorf "around the clock." The authorities, the report sums up its findings, "had not anticipated such a flood of inquiries. They were totally unprepared."

Mainz Television Network in its "Heute-Journal" program at 1945 GMT on 5 May reports that the vegetable growers of the Schifferstadt area were caught totally by surprise when the Baden-Wuerttemberg government ordered all leafy vegetables on the wholesale market confiscated. Farmers complained that the authorities could have spared them "considerable losses" had they issued the confiscation order "prior to the vegetable harvest." In the same program, SPD floorleader Hans-Jochen Vogel attacks the Federal Government for its information policy in general and lack of coordination with the Laender in particular, denouncing the separate meeting of environment ministers of the "CDU-governed Laender" and flatly demanding that Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann "convoke all environment ministers and responsible ministers of the Laender for a meeting in Bonn" to improve the flow of information.

The Frankfurt/Main *FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU* of 6 May also has gained the impression "that Bonn's information policy of the past few days was not abreast of developments. Criticism was advanced even from the coalition's own ranks." Former interior minister Gerhart Baum, FDP, says in the Mainz ZDF Television Network's "Heute" newscast at 1700 GMT on 5 May and in Hamburg ARD Television's "Tagesthemen" program at 2030 GMT on the same day that, owing to "irritating, contradictory information" the people "did not know how to implement in practice the recommendations" of the authorities.

According to Axel Wernitz, SPD, chairman of the Bundestag Interior Committee, the criticism of Bonn's information policy in the wake of the Chernobyl disaster also dominated the interior committee's special meeting on 5 May. Wernitz, who appears on the "Tagesthemen" program, says that the "information policy of the past few days was inadequate and unsatisfactory," which "came to light during the discussion." SPD Bundestag Deputy Bernd Reuter notes in the same program that the authorities were "not at all prepared for such an accident and offered a picture of helplessness."

## KOHL TO WRITE GORBACHEV OVER CHERNOBYL DATA

LD091330 Hamburg DPA in German 1232 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Bonn, 9 May (DPA) — On Friday [9 May] the Federal cabinet under the chairmanship of Federal Chancellor Kohl decided to request a special session of the IAEA board of governors in Vienna for next week as a result of the reactor accident in the Soviet Union. Government spokesman Friedhelm Ost told the press that the federal chancellor also intends to write a letter to the Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev to urge him to immediately furnish comprehensive information on the reactor accident which has not yet been forthcoming.

The Federal Government would also press for a conference among all 26 states which operate nuclear power stations, said Ost. The Federal Government is willing to host it. Minister of Agriculture Ignaz Kiechle (CSU) will discuss speedy aid for the farmers affected by the accident with regional ministers next week, Ost announced. Claims for compensation from the Soviet Union were not discussed at Friday's cabinet session.

EAST EUROPE VEHICLES CHECKED AT BORDER FOR RADIATION

LD091209 Hamburg DPA in German 1136 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Bonn, 9 May (DPA) — Approximately 12,000 vehicles arriving from East European countries, including nearly 7,000 cars, have so far been checked for radioactivity levels at the Federal Republic's eastern borders. The Federal Interior Ministry also stated today that 244 trucks and 45 cars were turned back. Seventy-five cars and 194 trucks have been decontaminated to eliminate radiation. This also applied to 13 out of 42 coaches that were checked.

FIRM SELLS REMOTE-CONTROLLED DEVICES TO USSR

LD111016 Hamburg DPA in German 0930 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Karlsruhe, 11 May (DPA) — Kerntechnischer Hilfsdienst GmbH (Nuclear Technical Auxiliary Service Company Ltd) has sold special equipment to the Soviet Union in connection with the Soviet reactor accident at Chernobyl in the Ukraine. As Gerd Brudermueller, director of the enterprise, said today (Sunday) in answer to questioning from DPA, three remote-control manipulators, including tracklaying vehicles, [as received] were flown last (Saturday) night to the USSR. The price was not disclosed.

Specialist personnel from Kerntechnischer Hilfsdienst are to fly to the USSR to brief Soviet experts. Brudermueller, however, pointed out that his colleagues will not be involved in any salvage or repair measures to the damage reactor. This was a matter for Soviet specialists.

REJECTION OF EEC RADIATION LEVELS EXPLAINED

LD101617 Hamburg DPA in German 1339 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Bonn, 10 May (DPA) — The Federal Republic refuses to agree to the maximum levels of 1,000 becquerels per kilogram of leafy vegetables and 500 becquerels per liter of milk proposed by Brussels for trade within the EEC because the limit for leafy vegetables is too high. According to Federal Health Minister Rita Suessmuth (CDU), since the deadline for a decision lapsed today the ec foreign ministers will now have to find a solution.

The incidence of very high levels in individual cases has already been taken fully into account by the radiation protection board in its earlier considerations.

Frau Suessmuth said pregnant women need not be concerned. In particular, the recommendation to terminate pregnancies is not scientifically justifiable.

At a press conference in Bonn today the minister also rejected a demand by Hesse for maximum levels for meat. The high individual readings for iodine 131 and caesium 137 found in cattle and sheep in hesse are no reason to diverge from existing practice.

## HESSE FINDS 'ASTRONOMICALLY HIGH' MEAT RADIATION

### Contamination Reported

LD091654 Hamburg DPA in German 1543 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Wiesbaden, 9 May (DPA) — In Hesse radiation has not merely contaminated milk and vegetables to a high degree but meat also. During examinations of animals for slaughter, "almost astronomically high levels" were measured of iodine 131 and caesium 137, Armin Clauss (SPD), social affairs minister [for Hesse], reported this evening in Wiesbaden.

According to this report, the Hesse Food Inspectorate [word indistinct] established up to 17 million becquerels of iodine 131 and up to 3.3 million becquerels of cesium in the thyroid gland of a deer. In sheep, the top readings for iodine 131 reached more than 760,000 becquerels, and in cows over 300,000 becquerels. Thyroid glands while of course not eaten, are still "important indicators," Clauss said. In the muscular tissue of animals for slaughter a radiation contamination from 250 up to more than 4,000 becquerels was found in about half the samples. There was also up to 180 becquerels of cesium 137.

Clauss demanded that the Federal Government finally set limits for meat and meat products. If Bonn does not alter its "scandalous policy of playing down [the danger]," Hesse will protect its citizens by its own measures. After forbidding the import of meat and meat products from Eastern Europe, the Federal Government must also eliminate dangers emanating from German and West European foodstuffs. In a telegram to Friedrich Zimmermann (CSU), the Federal interior minister, Rita Suessmuth (CDU), the Federal health minister, and Ignaz Kiechle (CSU), the Federal agriculture minister, and the Federal Health Authority in Berlin, the Hesse social affairs minister announced that if the Federal authorities set no limits, he will decree 250 becquerels of iodine 131 and 100 becquerels of cesium in fresh meat as the highest safe levels in Hesse.

### Radiation Limits Introduced for Meat

LD101810 Hamburg DPA in German 1735 GMT 10 May 86

[Excerpt] Frankfurt, 10 May (DPA) — Hesse today introduced radiation limits for meat — the first Federal state to do so. Social Minister Armin Clauss (SPD) made this decision after the Federal Government had considered such a step to be superfluous.

According to a Social Ministry spokesman, the limits are fixed at 200 becquerel for iodine-131 and at 100 becquerel for cesium-137. Pork and poultry are exempt from this provision, which is fixed by a decree of the competent authorities. According to his ministry, Minister Clauss said that Hesse's maverick action is a "consequence of the scandalous inactivity of the Federal Government."

### Community Vote on Food Imports Blocked

AU101519 Paris AFP in English 1516 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Bonn, May 10 (AFP) — West Germany Saturday said it would temporarily block a vote by European Economic Community (EEC) countries on whether to ban certain food imports from seven Eastern bloc countries. West German Health Minister Rita Suessmuth said Bonn did not accept recommendations made Friday by the European Commission on the norms used to measure radioactivity in goods traded within the community. EEC foreign ministers will now review the proposed ban on Monday, she said.

The EEC vote, which was postponed to 1600 GMT Saturday at West Germany's request, would end protective regulations

imposed unilaterally by Bonn and other governments and ask member countries to rely on existing export controls on community goods.

But Bonn does not accept the minimum radiation level of 1,000 becquerels per kilogramme recommended by the Commission for Community Trade in spinach and lettuces, Mrs. Suessmuth said. The minimum radiation level recommended by West Germany for the products is 250 becquerels per kilogramme. Bonn made its decision Saturday after consulting with state representatives, the minister said.

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## GOVERNMENT 'REGRETS' LACK OF EC SANCTIONS DECISION

LD111820 Hamburg DPA in German 1722 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Bonn, 11 May (DPA) — After a meeting of the state secretaries of the Federal Government departments concerned, government spokesman Friedhelm Ost said today that Bonn regrets the failure of the EC meeting in Brussels to agree on a ban on importing fresh foodstuffs from Eastern Europe and on uniform radiation limits for milk and leafy vegetables.

He stressed that an EC level agreement was not frustrated by resistance from the Federal Republic. Bonn is still prepared to accept the package originally proposed by the EC Commission to halt imports from Eastern Europe and to set a uniform limit for radiation exposure of 350 becquerel for fruit and vegetables. The measures taken by the Federal Government ensure that, pending an EC regulation, contaminated fresh foodstuffs from Eastern Europe will not reach the Federal Republic.

## GOVERNMENT DECLARES ENTIRE COUNTRY 'ALL-CLEAR'

LD121425 Hamburg DPA in German 1337 GMT 12 May 86

[Excerpt] Bonn, 12 May (DPA)--The Federal Government today announced a radiation all-clear for the entire country, even if soil readings had not yet gone back to normal everywhere. Friedhelm Ost, the government spokesman, told the Federal press conference that all readings permit normal living and food habits.

## CHANCELLOR KOHL VIEWS CONSEQUENCES OF CHERNOBYL

DW091204 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1100 GMT 9 May 86

[Announcer-read report intersected with clip from Chancellor Kohl's recorded statement in Neu-Isenburg on 9 May]

[Text] According to Chancellor Helmut Kohl the reactor accident in the Soviet Union does not endanger the FRG population. The Federal Government has adopted the precaution recommendations of the radiation protection commission, because it would be better in the long run to do too much rather than too little. Addressing the ADAC [General German Automobile Club] general meeting in Neu-Isenburg near Frankfurt, Kohl further said that those who had tried to make the citizens feel insecure by the precaution measures just wanted to profit politically from the people's anxiety.

[Begin recording] What we need now certainly is not some campaigns but composure and determination. The reactor acci-

dent of Chernobyl must not remain without consequence. We in the FRG continue adhering to the principle that the health and safety of our citizens rank absolute priority over all other considerations. Here in the Federal Republic we demand in the construction of nuclear power installations safety standards which are unmatched in the world. We will muster our whole strength to back the demand that other countries must not lag behind the standards which we require -- a matter that will also be a topic of the Bonn cabinet meeting today. Reactor safety also belongs on the agenda of the East-West dialogue. We expect the Soviet Union to take farther-reaching safety precautions. [end recording]

Kohl continued to say that the consequences of Chernobyl cannot be a renunciation of the peaceful use of nuclear energy in the FRG because of neglects in another country. What rather matters is that reactor safety must become the supreme commandment for all countries.

#### KOHL WRITES TO GORBACHEV ABOUT NUCLEAR SAFETY

DW121050 Hamburg WELT AM SONNTAG in German 11 May 86 p 3

[Report signed H.V./SCHE: "Kohl Will Send Letter to Gorbachev on Tuesday"]

[Text] Bonn — Chancellor Helmut Kohl wants to ask Soviet party chief Mikhail Gorbachev in a personal letter to support efforts by the Federal Government to convene a conference of all 26 countries operating nuclear power plants. The conference would take place in Bonn.

In the letter, to be sent on Tuesday, Kohl asks the Kremlin chief to eventually give the FRG, as one of the "neighbors mainly affected" by the reactor accident, all the information about what really happened in Chernobyl. Kohl expects "understanding" from Gorbachev so that Bonn can decide on longer-term supply measures for the people "when the Moscow government provides full information about the fallout from the accident."

At the Bonn conference planned by Kohl, two decisions are envisaged:

1. Adaptation of security standards of all power plants to the level of German reactors.

2. A common commitment that in all future breakdowns, immediate, true, and timely information will be provided by the country involved in the accident.

When SPD candidate for chancellor Johannes Rau demanded at the SPD economic congress in Hamburg long-term abandonment of nuclear energy by the FRG, Hermann Rappe, SPD deputy and head of the chemical workers union, said that for him "abandonment is out." Gerhard Schroeder, SPD candidate in the Lower Saxony Landtag elections, announced that in this election the SPD will be the "executor of the will" of the vast majority of the people to abandon nuclear energy.

The [CDU/CSU] Young Union demanded the dismissal of Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann (CSU). Chairman Christoph Boehr accused the minister of having first said that there was no danger, but that later more and more contradictory measures were taken to avert danger.

#### GENSCHER CALLS FOR COOPERATION IN WAKE OF CHERNOBYL

LD111344 Hamburg DPA in German 1311 GMT 11 May 86

[Excerpts] Bonn, 11 May (DPA) — Hans-Dietrich Genscher (FDP), Federal foreign minister, has described the reactor accident at Chernobyl as a warning sign for the whole world to cooperate. In an interview (RIAS Berlin) today (Sunday), Genscher stated that mankind had become a survival community. The new technologies required the cooperation of states. The East would also recognize this.

Genscher demanded a better exchange of information, the setting of minimum standards for atomic power stations, and mutual help in nuclear accidents. He appealed to the Soviet Union to remedy the deficiency of information which still existed. Going beyond this, he called upon Moscow to cooperate in disarmament matters. This year afforded the opportunity to discuss all questions of disarmament at the various negotiating tables.

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BONN COUNTERS USSR EMBASSY ON 'SAFE' TRAVEL AREAS

LD131841 Hamburg DPA in German 1552 GMT 13 May 86.

[Text] Bonn, 13 May (DPA)--The Bonn Foreign Ministry today again cautioned people against traveling to the disaster area in the Soviet Union. A few hours after a Soviet Embassy statement that travel for foreign tourists to the Ukraine, Belorussia, and Moldavia along all routes and cities is safe, the Foreign Ministry advised against journeys to the Ukraine and Belorussia.

FDP GROUP DENIES WESTERN ANTICOMMUNIST CAMPAIGN

LD121958 Hamburg DPA in German 1746 GMT 12 May 86

[Excerpt] Berlin, 12 May (DPA) — A delegation of the FDP Bundestag group has reiterated in the GDR the demands for close international cooperation on questions of the safety of nuclear power stations. The members of the group's working circle on policy on Germany, foreign affairs and security expressed this in Rostock on Monday [12 May] in a talk with representatives of the Rostock Bezirk Council.

As a spokesman for the group reported in West Berlin, the GDR politicians stated that no danger to health has arisen for the population of the GDR from the Soviet reactor accident in Chernobyl. Besides, there were different reactor systems and different safety regulations in the GDR itself from those in the USSR. The FDP politicians rejected accusations made by their partners in the talk from the GDR that the reactor accident in Chernobyl had been reacted to with hysteria and an anticommunist campaign in the West. Safety for people was the only concern.

BANGEMANN SAYS FARMERS TO LOSE DM1 BILLION

LD131000 Hamburg DPA in German 0943 GMT 13 May 86

[Excerpt] Cologne, 13 May (DPA) — Federal Economics Minister Martin Bangemann (FDP) expects that German farmers and vegetable growers will have suffered about DM1 billion damage as a result of the Soviet reactor accident. However, the Federal Government still has no precise details and seeks to establish the damage from information provided by the Federal states, Bangemann said in an interview with Deutschlandfunk Tuesday [13 May]. He announced that by way of "emergency relief" farmers will receive partial payments without each individual claim being examined immediately. Such examination would take place at a later date.



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XINHUA: SOVIET COMPENSATION 'SURELY' SOUGHT

OW140832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0624 GMT 14 May 86

[Excerpt] Bonn, May 13 (XINHUA)— Federal German farmers will suffer a loss of one billion Deutsche Marks (about 460 million U.S. dollars) as a result of the Chernobyl nuclear accident in the Soviet Union, Federal Minister of Economics Martin Bangemann estimated today.

Bangemann said in an interview with the Federal German broadcast station, no accurate and comprehensive statistics can be compiled at present. But the government will provide subsidies to farmers immediately and postpone the examination on applications for the subsidies until later. He stressed the government will surely ask the Soviet Union to compensate for any losses occurred because of the accident although such effort may not be successful.

SPD DEMANDS REAPPRAISAL OF NUCLEAR ENERGY PROGRAM

LD131950 Hamburg DPA in German 1844 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Bonn, 13 May (DPA)— The SPD group in the Bundestag this evening put forward a motion on the government statement Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl will make to parliament tomorrow on the Soviet reactor accident. The motion was adopted by a large majority of the SPD group. It criticizes Soviet information policy in connection with the reactor disaster as irresponsible, calls for a review of German emergency planning, and demands a radical reappraisal of energy policy.

The motion says that nuclear energy is acceptable only for a transitional period. The controversial fast-breeder reactor in Kalkar should not be put into service, and the plan to build a nuclear reprocessing plant in Wackersdorf should be scrapped. The Chernobyl disaster, the SPD says, exposed the inadequacy of international agreements to avert dangers posed by the use of nuclear energy.

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## NOBEL EXPERT WARNS OF 'THOUSANDS' OF CANCER DEATHS

AU141702 Paris AFP in English 1627 GMT 14 May 86

[Excerpts] Bonn, May 14 (AFP) — Fallout from Chernobyl will cause "thousands of extra cancers" in West Germany over the coming decades, the head of the West German section of the Nobel Prizewinning International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear war says.

"There is no threshold at which radioactivity is not a danger," Professor Herbert Begemann told the weekly magazine *STERN* in an interview published Wednesday [14 May]. "All the experts agreed that even the smallest quantities are harmful." "In general, leukemias occur after seven or 10 years, while cancerous tumours appear only between 15 and 30 years."

He warned that cancer-causing substances with a long half-life, such as cesium 137, plutonium 239 and iodine 129, "will enter the food chain in the next few weeks" after having been absorbed into the ground. However, Erich Oberhausen, chairing a government committee for radiological protection, said that rates of cancer caused by Chernobyl would be negligible "and disappear into (West Germany's) overall statistics."

## FRG PRESS: CHERNOBYL WILL AFFECT ELECTIONS

DW141040 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German 0505 GMT 14 May 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Editorials today deal with the possible effects the Chernobyl reactor accident could have on the FRG elections.

*KOELNSICHE RUNDSCHAU* writes: Chernobyl is located thousands of kilometers away from us, but elections in Lower Saxony and for the Bundestag are approaching. That brings us to an issue that is as interesting from the viewpoint of political opportunism as it is unappetizing as related to political morality. Everybody hints at it, but hardly anybody says that Chernobyl is being strongly exploited in the FRG election campaign. The more the radioactive clouds from the Ukraine dissolve, the more strong and obvious are attempts to activate the citizens' emotions to the disadvantage of the CDU/CSU. First it was only assumptions, but now that Bonn has given the all-clear signal while North Rhine-Westphalia and Hesse are still an alert, the situation has become suspicious. Naturally, such suspicions can quickly hit below the belt. The coming election campaign will not take place in Chernobyl, but the events there could decide the elections. The probability that this assumption might be correct is more likely the more it is denied.

*FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU* writes: These days one must listen carefully who the accident makes reflective and whose remarks are just tactics serving to disguise real intentions. The reminder that one should not misuse such catastrophes for an election campaign does not matter much, it is mostly a hypocritical and purely diversionary maneuver. All problems

must be explained and handled out in the open. The people have a right to know what lessons the big political organizations want to draw from the catastrophe, whether everything will remain as it is, whether the nuclear energy program will be extended, whether discontinuation is advocated, or whether an immediate stop will be ordered in case of a change of leaders.

*NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG* maintains: In the heated debate on a possible discontinuation of nuclear energy as a reaction to the Chernobyl catastrophe, honesty seems to be suffering. Behind the justified concern, there is also trivial opportunism from those who suddenly feel equipped with effective election campaign munition. It is, therefore, only too natural that the challenger in the Lower Saxony election is acting as if he wanted to extinguish every nuclear fire tomorrow. It looks more like craftiness than responsible political action. So what if only the voter and his nuclear fear are mobilized that way. It is equally logical for the Greens to press for leadership in the renunciation movement, especially in Hesse where they can operate in the arms of the SPD. However, nobody says anything about what will follow the renunciation of nuclear energy, what economic and ecological consequences must be expected for an industrial state like the FRG. Compensation by using fossil fuels such as coal and oil is out. Whether windmills, the sun, or tidal power are sufficient replacements is speculative. What is now heard from the SPD and the Greens is, therefore, only for the transitory effect.

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FRG LAWYER SUES USSR FOR DAMAGES AFTER CHERNOBYL

AU140842 Paris AFP in English 0838 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Dusseldorf, West Germany, May 14 (AFP) — Lawyer Hansjorg Loschelder has begun a damages action against the Soviet Union following the Chernobyl nuclear mishap, on the grounds his family has been subject to radioactive fallout. The consequences of radiation caused by the accident were still not well-known, but risked taking the form of many cancers in 10 to 15 years, he argued. "I owe it to my wife and children (aged six and four) to take up their defence and ask for damages for the harmful effects they could suffer," he said. Mr. Loschelder began his action in a court here under the West Germany civil code.

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GREECE

PAPANDREOU ON PROPOSALS FOR WORLDWIDE NUCLEAR SAFETY

NC061903 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1800 GMT 6 May 86

[Statement by Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou; date and place not given--read by announcer]

[Text] The nuclear accident at Chernobyl is a final, most forceful, and dramatic warning to all peoples and political leaders. Regardless of the scientifically sound measures to curb this phenomenon and to combat its repercussions, which have been successful both in Europe and in our country, an enormous political and moral responsibility toward mankind has emerged.

In cooperation with other countries, Greece has begun a great effort to achieve peace and avoid a nuclear disaster. However, it is time for the political leaders of the great countries to stop indulging in wishful thinking and mutual denunciations, and to consider what such a disaster may mean for every man and for the entire world.

With these thoughts, and today, when a certain balance has returned to Europe, the Greek Government intends to place the issue directly before the summit conference of the 12. The initiative of the Six will intensify simultaneously; indeed, the six

are already acting in this direction. In addition to our well-known position in favor of peace, arms reduction, and the withdrawal of nuclear weapons, we shall ask for the following measures:

First, a moratorium on nuclear tests.

Second, open inspections of all reactors without exception, not only by the International Atomic Energy Agency, but by the World Health Organization as well.

Third, a responsible, continuous, and automatic mutual briefing on any incident involving reactors.

Fourth, a halt to the production of breeder reactors. Their construction is fraught with peril, and threatens to transform humanity from a society of people to one of plutonium. Of course, the peoples of the world will not allow this, and billions will certainly wage a struggle to remain human.

SPOKESMAN ON SOVIET DISCLOSURE OF NUCLEAR DATA

NC062005 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] In response to a journalist's question on Greece's position toward the USSR, which did not announce the accident in Chernobyl immediately, the government spokesman made the following statement: Indeed, membership in the international energy organization, of which the Soviet Union is part, brings with it an obligation to provide information on nuclear accidents at once. However, the immediate release of data does not apply to the Soviet Union alone. There have been similar occurrences and behavior in the past. Our position is that information should be given.

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PUBLIC ADVISED ON CONSUMPTION OF MILK, VEGETABLES

NC052101 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Acting on instructions from the prime minister, the body for interministerial coordination met today and was joined by a scientific committee of professors and other experts in order to deal with the consequences of the Soviet nuclear accident in Chernobyl.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Health and Welfare made the following announcement after the conference: All of Europe faces the repercussions of the nuclear accident. Increased levels of radiation are still present in Greece, but they show no upward trend and have not exceeded tolerable limits. Due to today's meteorological activity, it has been determined that radioactive substances have settled on grass, and, consequently, may be in

the food of certain animals, particularly goats and sheep that graze in the open.

Therefore, it is recommended: a) that the consumption of milk, especially that of goats and sheep, and specifically by young children, be avoided. This milk can be used later without any danger. Obviously, preserved [sindirimeno] milk is absolutely safe. b) That the consumption of vegetables, especially those that are difficult to wash, be avoided. We stress that there is no problem with water drawn from supply networks, underground sources, and covered reservoirs. These measures are similar to those taken by other European countries which have faced and are facing similar or greater concentrations of radioactivity.

IMPORTS OF UNCHECKED FOODS PROHIBITED

NC061948 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] The Ministry of Commerce has asked the Ministry of Finance not to permit any imports of fresh milk, fruit, and vegetables, as well as meat from lambs and goats, to clear customs unless they have been checked in advance for radioactive contamination. Meanwhile, the state's General Chemical Laboratory and Dhimokritos [state laboratory for nuclear research] have been instructed to organize a system that will allow these inspections to be carried out.

PROTEST LODGED FOR TOURISTS FORCED ON KIEV VISIT

NC081429 Paris AFP in English 1404 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Athens, May 8 (AFP) — Greece has made an official protest to the Soviet Union over an incident in which 40 Greek tourists were taken against their wills on a trip to Kiev, not far from the site of the Soviet nuclear accident, a government spokesman said on Thursday.

However the holidaymakers were taken there anyway, under circumstances which have still not been made clear, he added.

The tour was organised by "Lev-Tours", an affiliate of the Soviet tourist organisation "Sputnik":

Official spokesman Andonis Kourtis said the tourists had asked that a scheduled trip to the Ukrainian city, part of their package tour, be omitted from the itinerary because of the danger of radiation.

Mr. Kourtis said the Greek ambassador to the Soviet Union had delivered a protest to the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

RIZOSPASTIS INTERVIEWS ARBATOV ON CHERNOBYL

NC111659 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 11 May 86 p 3

["Exclusive" interview granted to RIZOSPASTIS by Georgiy Arbatov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and director of the USA and Canada Institute; place and date not given]

[Text][Question] Western mass media accuse the Soviet Union of not informing the public about the Chernobyl accident right away. What do you have to say?

[Arbatov] What took place required that we check the facts carefully and that we collect reliable information based upon a true reading of the station's control instruments. It appears that the accident created a situation around the power station that hampered investigation into the causes of this unforeseeable calamity.

First of all, we had to think of saving the people who were directly threatened. Moreover, investigation into the causes of such an unusual accident is not a simple matter. We must not forget that to this date the Americans have not yet investigated the true causes of the Challenger tragedy.

The necessary briefing of the IAEA representative was undertaken immediately after the first official government announcement. We invited IAEA Chairman Hans Blix to Moscow without delay. I would like to remind you that the United States informed the IAEA about the Three Mile Island accident a month after it happened. I stress this because certain people in the West have launched unprecedented propaganda. This attack as a result of the accident is a manifestation of unprecedented hatred against the Soviet Union. We are witnessing a premeditated campaign designed to create a state of hysteria among people. This is not right.

Geoffrey Howe, the right-wing foreign minister of Great Britain, has made clear that it is unacceptable for a tragedy to be used for anti-Soviet propaganda.

The Chernobyl accident is a sad event. The world, however, has come to know 151 such accidents. From 1971 to 1984 alone there have been accidents in the nuclear power plants of 14 countries (aside from the United States).

We must draw the proper conclusions from these accidents and make the operation of nuclear power plants throughout the world safer. We must guard against the unforeseeable. To use these unpleasant incidents to fan enmity among people is base and dishonest.

[Question] Does the level of radioactivity threaten neighboring countries? What measures are being taken to reduce the danger?

[Arbatov] Soviet scientists cannot possibly have the facts about the level of radioactivity in Scotland, Wales, northern Norway, or Japan, for the very simple reason that they are quite distant from the Soviet Union. In Kiev, which is 130 kilometers from

Chernobyl, radioactivity levels do not exceed limits that in practice are safe for humans.

These levels are high in the area of the accident. It is for this reason that it has been closed and the necessary measures are being taken. Measuring the radioactivity levels is a purely technical matter. I am not an expert. I am, however, in a position to know that the Soviet Atomic Energy Commission is keeping the IAEA informed at all times.

Logic dictates that we adopt all necessary measures in order to minimize the accident's aftereffects. Soviet scientists, equipped with special instruments, recently arrived in Poland and Romania.

You see, the level of radiation is not constant. It depends on distance, the location of the accident, the direction of the wind, and other factors. The levels of radiation in the surrounding area and at a distance of 100 meters from the reactor were extremely high. We had radioactive fallout in a number of places that were dozens of kilometers away, and readings that were slightly above normal at a distance of 100 km. I do not believe that the inhabitants of neighboring countries were exposed to any greater danger than those people living more than 100 km from the scene of the accident.

Naturally, it is difficult to predict what the level of radiation will be in Japan or some other distant point. However, we do know the effect that American, British, and Chinese nuclear tests in the atmosphere have had on the level of radiation in our country. The same is true of underground nuclear tests.

[Question] There are many in the West who are sincerely concerned about the fate of those residing near the scene of the accident. Are the residents of these areas truly aware of the danger? Do they know its scope?

[Arbatov] We are grateful to the thousands who have volunteered bone marrow for transplants and blood for transfusions. We have been touched by these expressions of support, and sincerely accept every form of help, which presupposes honest intentions and goodwill. However, I would like to remind you that only two people died in Chernobyl, and not 2,000, as some had boasted [khirokrotisan]. Only 200 people were hospitalized, and not 100,000 as in India following the blast at the American "Union Carbide" plant. In addition, 47 of these 200 people have already left the hospital.

I would not advise anyone to pay serious attention to, much less believe, the sensationalist Western media, which are trying to sow panic by exploiting the accident. This is exactly what such stations as "Radio Liberty" and "Radio Free Europe," which are

financed by the CIA, are doing in their broadcasts to the Soviet Union, Poland, Romania, and other countries.

Based on the real facts, we must say that there was no nuclear explosion or chain reaction at Chernobyl. Similar accidents, accompanied by fires, have occurred at nuclear plants in Britain and the United States, and the situation there was no better than at Chernobyl. Here the danger was felt only by those who were quite near to the scene of the incident, and they were few. We should not forget that the Chernobyl plant has an excellent system for automated production, and that only the night shift was at work at the time. Measures regarding the population were taken immediately, and all those within 30 km were transferred to safe areas, well in time. The necessary data is being supplied to Kiev and other towns near Chernobyl.

[Question] One of the most basic obstacles to acceptance by the United States of peaceful Soviet proposals is the matter of controls. Can the Americans have confidence in the USSR when it failed to immediately supply information on the Chernobyl accident?

[Arbatov] The United States is using the Chernobyl accident as an excuse to refuse serious and responsible dialogue on halting the arms race and on disarmament. We consider this interpretation as a serious mistake. This is being skillfully used to divert the world's attention from the main goal: avoiding a catastrophe that could be millions of times more terrible than similar accidents in all the nuclear power stations combined. The planned

offensive by the Western press and certain Western governments, as a result of Chernobyl, is hypocritical and insincere. Once again, it demonstrates the goal of certain specific circles that try to slander the USSR, to undermine confidence in it, and to present it as an untrustworthy partner. All this is done in order to justify a policy supporting a continuation of the arms race.

The Soviet Union is against any nuclear danger, including the danger arising from accidents in peaceful nuclear power plants. The Chernobyl accident gave us another lesson on interdependence in modern civilization under conditions of rapid technological progress.

Let us remember acid rain, the millions of deaths in transportation accidents, as well as the threat of nuclear war, which hangs over humanity.

The world is living in the presence of 50,000 nuclear warheads. It lives under the threat of NATO delivering the first nuclear strike. At the same time, is not humanity informed about nuclear explosions in Nevada and the islands of the Pacific Ocean? Is it not informed about the dozens of accidents in the course of implementing military nuclear technology, as well as the two accidents on U.S. nuclear submarines? However, the supply of information in itself does not solve the problem.

Humanity will be rid of this grave concern and it will be able to calmly devote itself to basic issues, if it truly believes that the atom will not create calamities for it.

#### 'ANARCHISTS' HOLD ANTINUCLEAR DEMONSTRATIONS

NC140719 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0400 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] The nuclear accident in Chernobyl prompted the holding of two demonstrations in Athens yesterday to protest the use of nuclear energy. The first demonstration was held in the courtyard of Athens University at 1800. It was organized by the Nonaligned Movement for Peace, the Antinuclear Initiative, and the Alternative Movement of Ecologists.

A march toward the EEC offices, the French Embassy, and the Soviet Embassy's press office was then staged. It ended at the military museum.

A second demonstration to protest the use of nuclear energy was held in the same area a little later. This protest was organized by PAKOE, KIPAEA, and PEAK [expansions unknown]. A march toward the military museum was then undertaken.

The police arrested 16 people, 14 men and 2 women, for incidents instigated by groups of youth in Omonia [Athens square] and adjacent streets last night. Nine policemen were injured during

these incidents, and three of them are now being treated in Hospital 301.

The trouble began as the march staged after the first antinuclear protest was passing through Omonia. Groups of young people, who according to the police are anarchists, burned a police emergency action motorcycle at the end of Panepistimiou Street in Omonia. The driver was not injured by the incident. The same individuals then threw rocks and a Molotov cocktail at an (?interrogation) vehicle belonging to TOSA [expansion unknown]. A seat in the vehicle caught fire and policeman Konstandinos Yiannakopoulos was wounded. The fire was extinguished immediately.

The youths also threw rocks at police in the Omonia area. A clash ensued and policeman Dhimitris Karalis suffered a neck injury. The young people responsible for these incidents were dispersed by the police. Small clashes also took place in other downtown Athens streets.

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## FILM SHOWING CHERNOBYL FIRE SAID TO BE 'FRAUD'

AU141052 Rome ANSA in English 1049 GMT 14 May 86

[Text](ANSA) Rome, May 14 — The film reportedly showing the fire which followed the April 26 nuclear disaster at the Soviet Chernobyl power plant, and which has been shown by two American networks as well as Italy's state television network RAI, is a fake, sources said here.

The fraud was discovered after residents of the Trieste region of Northern Italy, who had watched the RAI's second channel afternoon news yesterday, began calling the local RAI TV station to say that the area filmed was, (?in fact), Trieste's industrial zone as seen from the Cattinara and Caresana hills.

The fraud was carried out by a Yugoslavian who claimed that he had been a tourist in the Soviet Union and that on April 27 he was in the area near the Chernobyl power plant and that he had filmed the blaze with amateur equipment.

After failing to sell his film to the local RAI station in Trieste, the Yugoslavian had no trouble in selling it to the "Visnews" news agency which, in turn, passed it on to the American networks who then, via satellite, sent it to RAI central headquarters in Rome. The film, in fact, actually shows the smoke which rises from the "Terni" steel mill and the building shown is in reality the Cattinara hospital. Following the phoned-in protests, the RAI showed the film to its reporters who were acquainted with the Trieste region and all confirmed that the film depicted the Trieste industrial zone. The American "NBC" and "ABC" networks also confirmed the fraud after they had consulted with their own collaborators in Trieste.

## CAORSO NUCLEAR PLANT TO CLOSE 10 DAYS FOR REPAIRS

AU141058 Rome ANSA in English 1011 GMT 14 May 86

[Text](ANSA) Piacenza, May 13.— The nuclear power plant in nearby Caorso will stop operating for a period of about ten days in order to repair a small leak in the reserver cooling system of the reactor's core. The leak occurred Saturday night and was defined as "slight". Guido Morandi, who runs the power station, took pains to stress that the reactor's main cooling system as well as its emergency system are fully in order. The ten-day closedown will make it possible for experts to make a thorough check of the plant's machinery and security systems.

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## IBERIAN PENINSULA

## NEWSPAPERS CARRY WIDE-RANGING EDITORIAL COMMENT

*WA081500* [Editorial Report] Iberian papers carry a wide range of comment on the Chernobyl nuclear reactor incident. An editorial on page 4 of the Madrid daily *YA* on 30 April calls the USSR's initial silence about the accident "obviously blameworthy" partly because of "the contamination of populations beyond its own borders who may have suffered considerable harm as a result of that silence." *YA* ends by asserting that "a situation that restricts freedom of expression and that produces technological defects stemming from faulty planning is not the best framework within which to tackle the risks always inherent in mankind's venture in search of solid progress." An editorial on page 4 of the Mayday edition of Barcelona's *LA VANGUARDIA* asks: "Where are the pacifists and the ecologists?" and argues that "protests and condemnations must have no predetermined geographical, ideological, or political boundaries." The paper calls for "an international code of nuclear conduct" to cover any such incidents in the future.

According to a page 10 editorial published by the Madrid daily *EL PAIS* on 30 April, "the attitude of the Soviet authorities, which only admitted the accident 24 hours after the event," "justifies the mistrust with which the entire world has received those authorities' inquiries and announcements." *EL PAIS* says

that the incident "has highlighted not only the major technical shortcomings with regard to security that still exist but also the total absence of international regulations in this regard."

The Lisbon daily *DIARIO DE NOTICIAS* on 30 April carries an editorial on page 6 which claims that "the most logical conclusion" is that "faced with the accident's effects on neighboring Western countries, the USSR had no choice but to confirm that which it failed to announce spontaneously at the time," and rejects the suggestion that the admission exemplifies any new "openness" on the USSR'S part.

According to Jose Antonio Saraiva, editor of Lisbon's *EXPRESSO*, in an editorial appearing on page 8 of the weekly's 3 May edition, "the 'new Gorbachev era' has not brought much change" with regard to the dissemination of information and "such behavior increasingly tarnishes the USSR's image abroad."

## IODINE, CAESIUM TRACES FOUND; NO DANGER

LD082027 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2000 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] The consequences in Spain of the Chernobyl nuclear accident — The autonomous government of Catalonia has admitted that the particles of radioactive iodine detected in the area could enter the food chain.

Traces of iodine in grass and caesium in milk have been detected in Portugal.

A source at the Industry Ministry said, however, that the levels of those substances are very low, without biological significance, and pose no threat to health.

RADIOACTIVE IODINE FOUND IN URINE SAMPLES

NC081211 Paris AFP in English 1208 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Barcelona, Spain, May 8 (AFP)— A doctor here has found traces of radioactive iodine in urine samples taken from 12 people — including himself — in the wake of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster in the Soviet Union.

Doctor Eduard Rodriguez Farre, a member of Spain's Nuclear Safety Council, made the tests after discovering radioactive iodine-131 in rain which fell here Saturday.

Dr Rodriguez Farre said there was ten times the normal level of radioactivity in the rainwater.

ITALY

CRAXI RECEIVED GORBACHEV MESSAGE ON INCIDENT

LD071850 Rome International Service in Italian 1730 GMT 7 May 86

[Excerpts] The health minister's measures regarding the restrictions imposed on vegetable and milk consumption are likely to remain in force for a number of days yet, even though a drop in the levels of radioactivity in the air has been registered. Recent rains, however have caused the radioactivity levels at ground level to increase, hence the state of emergency.

The Christian Democratic Party today submitted a motion in the Senate on the problems raised by the Soviet nuclear incident. The motion requested that the government reveal the steps it has taken and its contacts with Soviet authorities, as well as supply accurate data on radioactivity levels.

Premier Craxi today received a message from Gorbachev in which he said that Italy, too, would be kept informed of the progress aimed at eliminating the consequences of the Chernobyl accident.

The Christian Democrats felt that the national energy plan must be implemented, even if safety is at the highest level in Italy's nuclear plants. Other political parties, particularly the Communists, have asked the government to reveal the extent of the damage suffered by farmers owing to the radioactive cloud.

RADIOACTIVE 'CLOUD' EXPECTED TO LEAVE LATE 7 MAY

AU071028 Rome ANSA in English 1008 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, May 7 — The radioactive "cloud", produced by the Soviet nuclear disaster at their Chernobyl power plant last week, is expected to leave the atmosphere above Italian territory by late this morning at the latest, Italian airforce weather experts said, following their latest study of wind conditions.

Yesterday, the special technical-scientific committee, set up to keep tabs on the nuclear emergency, released their latest findings which showed a drop in the radioactivity in the atmosphere. Tests on milk samples showed a slight drop in radioactivity in the northern and central Italy, but an increase in the south. Radioactivity in vegetables increased throughout the peninsula.

The special committee explained that the rise in radioactivity in vegetables was due to the recent rainfall which, in effect, "cleaned" the atmosphere. The increase of radioactivity in milk, produced in southern Italy, was said to be the delay caused by the cows' digestive cycle. [sentence as received]

Sources at the Health Ministry here said that they are studying ways to treat, and thus utilize, the milk which has been gathered in recent days and their report should be out shortly. These same sources said that imported "contaminated" livestock, particularly from Poland, will be put into quarantine.

AGRICULTURAL LOSSES COSTLY; PROTEST MARCH PLANNED

AU081526 Rome ANSA in English 0810 GMT 8 May 86

[Text](ANSA) Rome, May 7 — The damage wreaked on Italian agriculture by the Health Ministry's ban on the sale of leaf vegetables for a fortnight starting Saturday has cost 3.3 million dollars so far, estimates from the country's market gardeners said Wednesday.

The ministerial order also banned selling fresh milk for feeding to children of up to ten. As a result, even adult milk consumers have given up drinking milk completely, leaving thousands upon thousands of liters unsold and unsaleable.

Two leading Italian milk firms, Parmalat and Polenghi, have now said they will buy in the unsold milk and treat it into [as received] for long preservation once they have checked out that the level of radioactivity is normal. In the southern region of Calabria, strawberry growers are handing out scores of tons of strawberries free in protest against the Health Ministry's measures, which they claim have set off a psychosis leading Italians to shun many vegetables and fruits not included in the ban.

At the frontiers, some food cargos are being sent back, especially those arriving from Eastern Europe. In Parliament, Agriculture Minister Filippo Maria Pandolfi said more than 300 centers are prepared to buy the banned vegetables.

Meanwhile, Italian "Greens", or those of similar views, ranging from the proletarian democrats to the radicals and young Communists, said their antinuclear march on Saturday will pass in front of the Soviet Embassy.

The march is to protest against the Chernobyl disaster and to demand more rigorous security at Italian nuclear power stations.

CRAXI: SITUATION WILL 'RETURN TO NORMAL' SOON

AU101512 Rome ANSA in English 1043 GMT 10 May 86

[Excerpt] (ANSA) Rome, May 14 — Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi said that the situation in Italy should "return to normal" in a few days, following the April 26 nuclear disaster at the Soviet Chernobyl power plant. The prime minister made his statements after meeting with his cabinet yesterday to discuss the measures which have been adopted to face the increase of radioactivity in the atmosphere and on farm products. These measures have been viewed as excessive by some and insufficient by others.

Craxi went on to say that the situation has already returned to normal in Sardinia and Sicily and if wind currents do not bring any new radioactivity "clouds", then the nuclear state of emergency could end shortly.

The statements by the prime minister followed a day of conflicting points of view expressed by government and scientific groups. A note from the National State Alternative Energy Commission (ENEA) said that the increase in radioactivity in Italy, resulting from the Chernobyl incident, was only twice the "natural" level of radioactivity and that data saying that the increase was one hundred times the normal level were "simplistic and not exact."

Before the ENEA note was released, two physicists from the University of Rome physics department, Gianni Mattioli and Massimo Scalia, held a press conference during which they maintained that the Italian authorities have only released partial data on the levels of radioactivity. "We are compiling others, much more alarming, based on much more reliable tests". The two physicists went on to say that the high levels of radiation to

which the Italian public has been exposed, will result in thousands of cases of tumors and leukemia over the next twenty years.

Another alarming statement was made yesterday afternoon by Professor Giovanni de Maria, a chemical physics professor at the University of Rome who is also the director of the Center for High Temperature Chemical Thermodynamics for the National Research Council and an advisor for Euratom in reactor safety. According to De Maria, the 17 meter thick "dome", made of sand, lead and boron, which the Soviets have placed over the Chernobyl reactor, to suffocate the blaze, risks collapsing. The result would be the release of a new "cloud", rich in radioactive elements which have been reduced to the gaseous stage.

The polemics between scientific groups has also drifted into political circles. The Christian Democrat party organ *Il Popolo* writes today that the government "must go to all extremes to provide Parliament with all the data relating to the Chernobyl incident and on the situation of the nuclear sector in Italy and Europe."

These recent polemics have not divided public opinion on the opportunity of carrying out the proposed energy plan which calls for the construction of new nuclear power plants and continued use of existing ones. Following yesterday's cabinet meeting, Industry Minister Renato Altissimo said that "the energy plan will continue as set down by Parliament. The Chernobyl incident does not allow us to put our heads in the sand and security factors will of course be privileged."

FURTHER ON GORBACHEV MESSAGE TO CRAXI ON CHERNOBYL

AU081445 Rome ANSA in English 0851 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, May 7 — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev pledged to keep Italy, other countries and world public opinion up to date on work to eliminate the effects of the Chernobyl power-station disaster in a message to Italian Premier Bettino Craxi handed over in Tokyo, Craxi's office announced Wednesday as the prime minister returned to Italy from the seven-nation summit in the Japanese capital.

The message voiced "recognition for the feelings of solidarity" voiced by the Italian Government over the reactor melt-down. The Soviet Union, Gorbachev said, takes a "highly positive" view of the fact that Italian experts working in various parts of the Ukraine and Belorussia stayed at their jobs. The message described them as "controlling their emotion and continuing to work alongside their Soviet colleagues in the spirit of cooperation which has become traditional for our countries and people."

SOVIET FREIGHTER ISOLATED DUE TO RADIOACTIVITY

Second Ship Checked

AU091454 Paris AFP in English 1452 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Taranto, Italy, May 9 (AFP) — A Soviet freighter has been isolated at Taranto, southern Italy, because of an excessive radioactivity rate, while a second Soviet ship which arrived Friday [9 May] was being checked, port sources said.

Both ships came from ports in the Black Sea a few hundred kilometres (miles) from the stricken Chernobyl nuclear plant in the Ukraine. The *Nikolay Martin* was refused the right to dock and isolated on Thursday after it was found to have a degree of radioactivity of between 0.4 and 0.5 millirems an hour, double the rate permitted under Italian law, Italian medical services said.

The ship was carrying 2,717 tons of steel sections to be processed in Italy. The second Soviet ship was the *Dimitriy Pozhorski*, port sources said.

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## Third Freighter Held

AU101622 Paris AFP in English 1203 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Taranto, Italy, May 10 (AFP) — A Singapore-registered freighter carrying Soviet steel was held on Saturday [10 May] along with two Soviet freighters in this southern Italian port because of possible radioactive contamination, officials said. The three ships sailed from the Black Sea with steel products destined for the state-owned Italsider steel plant here, they add.

Checks Thursday and Friday by port fire officials and a technician from the Italian Atomic Energy Commission showed that the two Soviet vessels, the *Nikolay Markin* [spelling as received] and the *Dmitriy Pozhorski*, had radioactivity of around 0.4 to 0.5 millirems per hour, peaking to 0.9. This compared with the maximum permitted under Italian law of 0.25 millirems per hour, they said. The Singaporean ship, the *Wien*, which came from Novorossiysk, will be submitted to the same check.

The crew of the three vessels, totalling less than 100 persons, have not been confined to ship, but none of them have gone ashore so far, officials said.

## EEC BAN ON FOOD IMPORTS REJECTED AS 'TOO STRINGENT'

NC110955 Paris AFP in English 0947 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Brussels, May 11 (AFP) — Italy has refused to ratify a European Economic Community ban on certain East European food imports, contrary to an official EEC announcement Saturday night that all 12 member-countries had approved the ban, Italian diplomats said here Sunday. The ban, which required a unanimous vote in order to come into force, is now due to be discussed further at a meeting of EEC foreign ministers here on Monday.

The Netherlands, currently presiding the EEC Council of Ministers, has informed other community members of the Italian decision overnight, the diplomats added.

It appears from earlier reports that Italy rejected the ban agreement because it believed appended norms for acceptable radioactivity in some vegetables traded within the EEC were too stringent. West Germany had contended Saturday that they were not strict enough.

The ban agreement was initiated by France last week partly to end protective restrictions imposed unilaterally by some EEC members, notably Italy and West Germany. It was to affect live sheep, goats, horses and donkeys, fresh fruit and vegetables, fresh water fish, fish eggs — including caviar — milk and dairy products, frogs' legs and snails.

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NORWAY

NORWEGIAN ENVOY PROTESTS CHERNOBYL HANDLING

PM021414 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 30 Apr 86 p 72

[Unattributed report: "The Soviet Union Should Have Given a Warning"]

[Text] Norway has told the Soviet Union unambiguously that there should have been a warning about the accident at the nuclear power station outside Kiev. Yesterday Norway's ambassador in Moscow, Olav Bucher-Johannessen, went to the Soviet Foreign Ministry where he delivered a complaint that this had not happened. Ambassador Bucher-Johannessen had been instructed to do so by Oslo.

According to AFTENPOSTEN's information, the Soviet Foreign Ministry had no new information to give during the talks which took place in the Scandinavian section.

USSR ENVOY BRIEFS WILLOCH ON CHERNOBYL INCIDENT

PM070905 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 2 May 86 p 11

[Arne Halvorsen report: "We Are in Control"]

[Text] Minister-Counselor Aleksandr Smirnov at the Soviet Embassy in Oslo yesterday visited Prime Minister Willoch's office to give a report on the accident at the nuclear power station near Kiev. Minister-Counselor Smirnov claimed that the leak of radioactive material has now been reduced. The Soviet Embassy is now giving the impression that the reactor accident is under control.

Minister-Counselor Smirnov's mission was to give Prime Minister Willoch the latest official Soviet information about the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station.

Smirnov told Willoch that the three remaining power stations have been shut down. However, he said nothing about the totals of dead and injured as a result of the accident.

The embassy report states: "As a result of the measures that have been taken the leak of radioactive material and the level of radiation in the area have been reduced in the last few days.

"The measurements which have been carried out show that a chain reaction is not taking place in the nuclear fuel. The reactor is in a dampened-down state [i en neddempet tilstand]. Active work to clean the polluted parts is being carried out.

"The Soviet Union has at its disposal sufficient material, scientific, and technological potential for the work to eliminate the consequences of the accident. At the present stage there is no need for the collaboration of other governments," the report states. A Soviet commission of investigation led by one of the country's deputy prime ministers has been set up to look into the accident.

In talks Under Secretary of State at the Prime Minister's Office Nils Morten Udgaard had with Minister-Counselor Smirnov he stressed that expert Norwegian authorities need more concrete information of a scientific nature in order to be able to form a more reliable picture of the possible effects of the accident.

SPAIN

#### ANTINUCLEAR PROTESTS INCREASE AFTER CHERNOBYL

LD060926 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0800 GMT 6 May 86

[Excerpt] In Spain, the Chernobyl accident caused new anti-nuclear protests. Yesterday in Valencia a group of demonstrators demanded the closing of the nuclear power station in Cofrentes, and in Extremadura the constant controversy over Almaraz [nuclear power stations] has caused the first crisis of that autonomous government. Its premier, Juan Carlos Rodriguez Ibara, dismissed the regional minister of public works and environment following the statements he made denouncing supposed irregularities in the functioning of the Almaraz nuclear power station, irregularities which have been denied by the spokesman for the firm, Antonio Bustamante. The regional

minister of public works also talked about the opening of the nuclear power station of Valdecaballeros, Badajoz, following next year's autonomous elections. Both the premier of the autonomous regional government of Extremadura and the minister of industry have denied it.

Finally the nuclear power station at Asco, Tarragona registered faults in its system that caused a partial shutdown. The faults were repaired, and the nuclear power station is now working normally.

#### MADRID REPORTS RADIATION LEVELS IN CATALONIA

LD071621 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] This afternoon, the interministerial commission conducting radiation checks in Spain following the Chernobyl accident presented its preliminary report concerning the period of 28 April to 4 May. In its conclusions the report affirms that at no time were significant variations detected in the levels of exposure measured following the Soviet nuclear accident. The analysis of the isotopes showed levels below the limits [as heard] until Friday evening, whereas on Saturday the presence of Iodine-131 and other nuclear fission products were detected in the province of Valencia. On Sunday Iodine-131 was detected in the province of Tarragona. However the report affirms that the levels of concentration were always well below the international limits.

After this report was published low-level radioactivity was detected in Barcelona in the rain which fell during the last few hours. RNE in Catalonia:

[Unidentified correspondent] The Department of Industry and Energy of the Generalitat [of Catalonia] has confirmed the presence of traces of radioactive isotopes, Iodine-131 in particular, in the rainwater. According to the Generalitat, the population does not need to take any special protection measures. The level of radioactive isotopes found does not significantly alter the levels measured in the Catalan region since the accident occurred at the Chernobyl nuclear power station. Within the framework of these checks, road traffic crossing the border from France is also being inspected.



SWEDEN

## POLITICIANS REACT TO CHERNOBYL INCIDENT

PM061339 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 30 Apr 86 p 7

[Willy Silberstein report: "Nonsocialists Called for Improved Safety"]

[Text] The nonsocialist opposition on the Energy Council yesterday afternoon called for information from Energy Minister Birgitta Dahl on the Soviet reactor accident in order to be able to propose possible improvements to safety at the Swedish nuclear power stations.

The Energy Council is the energy minister's consultative body whose function it is to discuss longer-term energy questions.

Yesterday several Riksdag deputies submitted questions to the energy minister as a result of the Soviet accident. One of them was Center Party Deputy Chairman Olof Johansson.

He told *SVENSKA DAGBLADET* that what has happened once again underlines the special importance of the question of the rundown of nuclear power in Sweden.

"What has happened means that we really do need to remember that it is by 2010 'at the latest' that nuclear power will be run down." Johansson also wants Sweden to discuss with Denmark "seriously and without precondition" whether Barseback nuclear power station should be closed.

His party colleague, Lennart Daleus, who led Line 3 [No to nuclear power, and immediate shutdown of power stations] in the referendum on nuclear power, takes the view that the incident in the Soviet Union shows the true face of nuclear power — accidents, cleanups, anxiety, and monitoring.

"The rescue work at Forsmark also gives rise to some concern. Before it was clear that the leak had not come from Forsmark long lines [of people] had formed. This could have been very dangerous if there really had been an emergency." In a question to Energy Minister Birgitta Dahl the Left Party-Communists' Viola Claesson has called for a plan to assess the risks at each nuclear power station. She also wants a date for the closure of each power station.

Not everyone in the Riksdag is as worried. Social Democrat Nils Erik Waag said that he does not know any of the details of what happened in the Soviet Union. But "if it was only radioactive steam which leaked it cannot have been that serious." "I have been on the nuclear power inspection board and I know that we have one of the world's safest systems." Moderate Coalition Party member Per Unckell, active for line 1 [retention of nuclear power] during the referendum, thinks that those opposed to nuclear power will use the accident as an argument for rundown.

But even though it is difficult we must make comparisons with the alternatives. It would surprise me if Swedish nuclear power is more dangerous than energy from coal, which is what remains. The Moderate Coalition thinks that it is wrong to close down nuclear power stations if they are still working in 2010.

"That year was not included on any of the voting slips in the referendum; it was decided on later by the Riksdag." The Liberal Party's Hadar Cars said that only when we know what happened will it be possible to say whether what has happened will have any political significance.

"The result of the referendum must continue to apply. If carbon dioxide proves to be a real problem to the extent that it might be necessary to tear up the referendum result, a new referendum will be needed." The People's Campaign Against Nuclear Power has decided to hold a meeting in Stockholm 1 May as a result of what has happened. The theme of the meeting will be "Nuclear Power in Crisis."

BAN ON FOOD FROM E. EUROPE TEMPORARILY LIFTED

LD052047 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] The National Food Administration decided today to temporarily lift the ban on imports of fresh meat and fish from Eastern Europe, in effect since the nuclear accident at Chernobyl. The import ban has already been lifted for fresh vegetables and root fruits. The goods may (?be re-exported only) after checking by the National Food Administration. Milk products and cheese will also be checked. The ban on imports still applies to fresh goods from the Soviet Union.

Farmers in the provinces of Skaraborg and Sodra Alvsborg may now also allow their cows to graze, according to the Institute of Radiation Protection. Earlier today permission was given to farmers in Blekinge to allow their animals to graze, because radioactivity has now lessened.

ENERGY MINISTER, USSR ENVOY CITED ON CHERNOBYL

PM070746 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 2 May 86 p 6

[Willy Silberstein report: "Pankin Promises Information"]

[Text] "Soviet Ambassador Boris Pankin has promised that we will be told if anything happens in Chernobyl to alter the risk scenario for Sweden," Energy Minister Birgitta Dahl said Wednesday [30 April].

On 30 April Ambassador Boris Pankin met Foreign Ministry Political Department Chief Jan Eliasson for talks. These talks had been long planned and were not the result of the reactor accident. Nevertheless, the question was raised. On the Swedish side there were renewed demands for information.

"The ambassador expressed his understanding of the fact that we want information," Dahl said. "He also provided the valuable piece of information that the three remaining reactors in Chernobyl have been shut down. This has been done to reduce the risk of new accidents." According to Pankin the reason why the Soviet Union did not inform its neighbors earlier was due to the fact that the Soviet authorities did not at first realize the seriousness of the accident, Dahl said. Pankin gave assurances that the Soviet Union has no desire to keep important information from other states.

"A dialogue with the Soviet Union is important. I would like to stress that we are still not satisfied with the information we have been given; we assume that we will be given more detailed answers," Dahl said.

"I hope that the Soviet Union learns the lesson that out of concern both for its own citizens and for the safety of the rest of the world it will in future come forward with information when something serious has happened." Birgitta Dahl wants to calm the people who are worried about radioactive fallout. The authorities are not withholding any information, she said.

Even though it has now emerged that the reactor involved in the accident, unlike the majority of reactors in the Soviet Union, was enclosed in a protective shell, this protection did not come up to Swedish standards, Birgitta Dahl said.

"That protective shell would never have been approved by us.

"We must also remember that an amount of time similar to that which we devoted to nuclear power will also be needed for the development of other energy sources." At Wednesday's government meeting Birgitta Dahl gave a detailed report on the Soviet accident. She said that the government was in complete agreement about how the question is to be handled.

The Riksdag will be given information about the accident when questions to the energy minister on the subject are answered on Monday 12 May.

CONCERN EXPRESSED OVER 2D CHERNOBYL AES REACTOR

LD071723 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] [Announcer] We have received new information about what is happening in the area of the catastrophe around Chernobyl in the Soviet Union. Just over an hour ago, the Swedish Atomic Energy Board received new satellite pictures from the area. The pictures create unease about the situation in the other, so far undamaged, reactor. We have this from Dan Magnerud:

[Magnerud] Well, just over an hour ago there came new satellite pictures of the disaster area around Chernobyl. The pictures were taken yesterday morning by a [words indistinct]. From the pictures one can see that extensive (?ground) work is going on in the area. The reservoir that belongs to the damaged reactor has at least partially [words indistinct]. To this [words indistinct] the interior of the damaged reactor might still be burning. The Atomic Energy Board is now worried about what might happen to the reactor next to the damaged one. Lars Hoegberg of the Atomic Energy Board has just seen the new satellite pictures.

[Hoegberg] It is clear that some work is going on at the plant site: What is most noticeable about it really is that something has been done to the cooling water channel at the damaged reactor.

[Magnerud] (?What have they done so far?)

[Hoegberg] It is quite logical that if radioactivity has been released there, they would want to stop more from coming out — into the big dam, maybe to the river.

[Magnerud] Could there still be a fire inside the reactor?

[Hoegberg] We have said all along that (?if) they have a very dense core down at the bottom of the damaged reactor, how the heat can (?be released) one can only speculate.

[Magnerud] Are you also worried about the reactor next to the damaged reactor? Why are you worried?

[Hoegberg] Well, in the interviews yesterday with Russian experts in Moscow, it was apparent that the third reactor, that is, the one right next to the damaged one, is the object of investigation, and we are a bit worried about that. At the same time, that does not mean that there may be an emission of the same size as that which occurred when the other reactor was damaged.

[Magnerud] But something might have happened to that reactor too?

[Hoegberg] I [words indistinct] that it is not yet confirmed that the emission has stopped, and naturally we will follow developments with great attention, and as soon as we know something, we will provide the information.

[Magnerud] Are you worried about the other reactor?

[Hoegberg] I am (?not satisfied) with our situation in Sweden, because we know what the maximum [words indistinct] long time [words indistinct] reduced the emissions. We [words indistinct] less, and we have a relief organization [words indistinct] only for Swedish citizens. [words indistinct]

[Magnerud] Are we over the danger at the disaster area?

[Hoegberg] No, not until we get confirmation from the Russians that the situation is quite stable.

EDITORIAL ON UNCERTAINTY, DANGER OF NUCLEAR POWER

PM071348 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 2 May 86 p 2

[Editorial: "The Uncertainty and the Dangers of Nuclear Power"]

[Text] So, we can breathe out again — and can start breathing in too. After the first few days the winds from the Ukraine have been favorable. It is now central and southern Europe which are being subjected to higher radioactivity. In Poland children under 16 are being given iodine to prevent injury from radiation, while adults are being recommended to drink mineral water with added iodine salts.

The Soviet authorities — and this also includes the TASS news agency and the broadcasting media — are reporting that everything is under control. That's how things always are in the Soviet

Union, particularly when something dramatic has occurred. As long as independent observers have not had an opportunity to look at things themselves, reassuring statements should be taken with a certain skepticism.

With its blockade on information the Soviet Union is creating uncertainty. Sweden — as [Foreign Minister] Sten Andersson advocated in his 1 May speech — should demand an information agreement. The Swedish authorities have been candid in their comments on reports and measurements. What we can complain about is the fact that the warnings came at such a late stage. The

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public was not told until Wednesday — 3 days after the fallout began — that small children should not be allowed to play in sandpits and puddles and that no one should drink from collections of standing water.

It is clear that in many places amounts of radioactivity from 10 times up to 100 times the normal have been measured — not just twice the normal level, which seems to be an average. We have not been told where these levels have been recorded or how careful we should be in such areas. Our emergency readiness is poor.

A number of Swedish newspapers and an advocate of nuclear power from the Moderate Coalition Party — Per Unckell — stubbornly assert that the Chernobyl accident is a sign of a problem that belongs specifically to communist states. That argument does not hold water.

A recently leaked U.S. Congress report shows that 151 "evident safety incidents" involving the risk of major leaks have happened outside the Eastern bloc since 1971. Not a single incident has been reported from the East, but unfortunately this does not mean that there have been none. In all the cases reported the situation was put to rights without serious emissions. But this does not mean that nuclear power is "safe" and "does not harm the environment." He that hath eyes to see, let him use them.

For the Soviet Union and its new leadership under Mikhail Gorbachev the situation is serious. The commitment to nuclear power as the source of energy of the future must have taken a pounding. The catastrophe came in the Soviet Union's cornfield, where the land could be unusable for a long time. And the absence of information to the Soviet Union's citizens and to the rest of the world is yet another catastrophe for Gorbachev's new line of "transparency" and greater openness in the system.

## BIRGITTA DAHL ON CHERNOBYL, DOMESTIC NUCLEAR PROGRAM

PM021040 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 30 Apr 86 p 7

[TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRA report: "Dahl Demands Better Answers From Moscow"]

[Text] Oskarshamn — Energy and Environment Minister Birgitta Dahl assumes that safety at Soviet nuclear power stations will be increased after the accident at Chernobyl, north of Kiev.

Birgitta Dahl has demanded that the Soviet Union answer a number of questions about what sort of accident it was that happened, and yesterday instructed the Swedish ambassador in Moscow both to put the questions to the Soviet authorities and to collect the answers, TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRA reports.

Earlier Swedish pressure to persuade the Soviet Union to improve safety at its nuclear power stations has not "been answered satisfactorily," and how relations between Sweden and the Soviet Union will be in the future depends on the Soviet response.

Birgitta Dahl said this at a press conference in Oskarshamn before she opened CLAB, the interim storage facility for nuclear waste.

The energy minister assumes that in the future the Soviet Union will report any faults at its nuclear power stations to the IAEA. She hoped that the accident will lead to a situation in which Sweden's call for a distinction between civilian and military exploitation of nuclear power will be heeded.

For if all countries distinguish between the two areas there could then also be international inspection and checks on civilian installations and there would perhaps be no repeat of an accident similar to the one which has happened in the Soviet Union, the energy minister said.

She pointed out that the accident has shown the risks of nuclear power "in a frightening way," and the energy minister said that she thinks that the accident will be a lesson for those who "today speak out far too irresponsibly in favor of more nuclear power." On the other hand Birgitta Dahl did not think that the Soviet accident gives the Danes the right to demand that the Barseback nuclear power station be closed.

"Barseback is one of the world's safest nuclear power stations and cannot be compared at all with the Soviet power station. Among other things there is a filter to deal with possible leaks. In the Soviet power stations there is no protection at all around the reactor," Birgitta Dahl said.

She also pointed to the information agreement reached between the Swedish and Danish governments which means that the Swedish Government must supply the Danish Government with all existing information about the running, problems, and economic aspects of the Barseback power station.

Birgitta Dahl said that the accident in the Soviet Union does not necessarily mean that Barseback will be the first Swedish nuclear power station to be closed. However, the energy minister reiterated her view that Barseback's location, its closeness to the major urban areas of Malmo and Copenhagen, is one of the points which will be taken into consideration in the decision about which nuclear power station will be closed first.

The energy minister was surprised that the Finnish Government did not warn the Swedish Government when the first radioactive fallout arrived in Finland. Birgitta Dahl did not know, however, why the Finnish Government had not given a warning.

The energy minister pointed out that everyone, authorities as well as representatives of the nuclear power enterprises, is analyzing the evacuation of the nuclear power station at Forsmark.

#### CHERNOBYL-TYPE REACTOR OPERATING IN LITHUANIA

LD081701 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] As recently as last Sunday, a reactor of the same type as the one that suffered the accident at Chernobyl was still operating, according to new satellite pictures taken today, which are now being studied by the Swedish Atomic Energy Board. The reactor is just outside the town of Ignalina in Lithuania, and is the Soviet reactor which is closest to Sweden. The distance from the Swedish coast is barely 50 miles [Swedish mile equals 10 kilometers]

#### FINLAND REPORTEDLY MAINTAINS SILENCE OVER CHERNOBYL

LD081202 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1030 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Ever since the Chernobyl nuclear accident occurred almost 2 weeks ago, all local authorities in Finland have had a muzzle put on them. No information about measurements of radioactivity have been allowed out. The fire chief in Helsinki, who is responsible for protecting the populace here, said at a press conference yesterday that the reason for the scanty information is that permission was quite simply not given to supply information.

The Ministry of the Interior has put this information ban into force and all questions are referred to the central Government office responsible for radiation safety. There is no reason to provide information; it will only create unnecessary unease, minister of the Interior Kaisa Raatikainen has said and this information policy has subsequently permeated Finnish society. In addition, the sluggishness which is characteristic of Finnish government offices generally and the civil servants' strike which is going on now, have meant that the information that has come was late and sometimes also contradictory.

Finnish mass media have also observed restraint concerning the monitoring of the nuclear accident at Chernobyl. As recently as yesterday a directive went out from the director general of the Finnish Broadcasting Company to all news offices in radio and television, urging sense and restraint.

The political silence has also been almost total. The question has been passed between ministers like a hot potato. For example, Finland did not join the other nordic countries' sharp demands for better information from the Soviet authorities. This seems especially strange considering that Finnish emergency plans are precisely built on the assumption that information will be received if an accident is happening or has happened.

Instead, Finland has observed the silence which has become the hallmark of the Finnish Government's foreign policy, especially when the Soviet Union is involved — the phenomenon which in the west has been called Finlandization. Finland's Government, in connection with the nuclear accident, has done nothing to wash away this impression; on the contrary, the impression of the country that remains silent instead of talking has been reinforced. This would have been a suitable opportunity to show proof of the independent foreign policy which in other contexts they praise themselves for — but they never took that opportunity.

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**NATIONAL RADIATION LEVELS CONTINUE FALLING**

LD081225 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] The measurements by the Institute of Radiation protection around the country of radioactivity following the Soviet nuclear power accident indicate the levels are continuing to fall. Grass samples taken on Gotland show that radiation on the ground there has declined sharply, and Gotland farmers can therefore expect to be able to let their cows graze any day now.

**PLUTONIUM TRACED IN RADIOACTIVITY OVER SWEDEN**

LD132121 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 2000 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] For the first time, plutonium has been traced in radioactive emissions over Sweden from the nuclear accident at Chernobyl in the Soviet Union, according to the National Institute of Radiation Protection. Plutonium has been found in studies of rainwater outside the nuclear power station at Forsmark in Uppland. But the Institute of Radiation Protection says the amount of plutonium found is so small that it will not have any noticeable effects.

**GOTLAND TESTS SHOW HIGH RADIOACTIVE IODINE IN PEOPLE**

LD141831 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] The preliminary test results of measurements of radioactive iodine in the thyroid gland of people living on Gotland show high values. The people on Gotland have higher radioactivity than people on the mainland and in several cases the Institution of Radiation Protection has found higher contents of radioactive iodine in the test group than has been found in people who visited Eastern Europe during the days following the nuclear accident in Chernobyl. However, according to the Institution of Radiation Protection, the amounts are not dangerous.

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## RADIOACTIVE VALUES ON FOOD LOWERED TO EEC LEVELS

LD132028 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Sweden will now accept a lower limit value for radioactivity in foodstuffs which the European Economic Community, EEC, introduced after the nuclear power accident in the Soviet Union. The National Swedish Food Administration has announced to the EEC Commission in Brussels that Sweden will lower its limit value from 2,000 becquerel to 500 becquerel, which EEC demands. Before this, Italy banned the imports of meat and hard bread from Sweden. The 12 EEC countries have now agreed to stop all imports of fresh foodstuffs from Eastern Europe. The Soviet Union says in a comment on the import by imposed by the EEC that the West European countries utilize the misfortune of other countries. According to the news agency TASS, the accident in Chernobyl is used as a pretext to introduce discriminatory actions against the Soviet Union.

## AUSTRIA'S GRATZ ON NUCLEAR POWER AGREEMENTS

LD132152 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 13 May 86

[Report on Austrian Foreign Minister Leopold Gratz' 13 May news conference in Stockholm by reporter Reinhard Krause; from the "Radio Magazine"]

[Excerpts] Austrian Foreign Minister Leopold Gratz said that it is important to remember that the accident in the Ukraine has caused fallout which, despite everything, is only a fraction of what would spread if a single nuclear warhead were to be exploded in Europe. In the midst of the current debate about the reactor accident in Chernobyl, the European peoples must not forget the imminent danger created by nuclear weapons, Gratz said. He added that the accident in the Soviet Union convinced Austria that the completed nuclear power station, Zwentendorf, should never be put in use. The plant was completed in 1978; in practice it was stopped by a national referendum and mothballed. Since then it has been known jokingly by the description: the only completely safe nuclear power station in the world.

Gratz said that he had discussed with the Swedish Government the possibility of achieving international agreements against the risks of nuclear power. Agreements between two neighboring countries are not sufficient, because winds carry fallout thousands of kilometers away. Political borders simply cease to exist when environmental disasters occur. We should at least try to achieve agreements between all countries on direct information and warnings when disasters at nuclear power stations occur, said Leopold Gratz. He also stressed that it would further be important to obtain continuous information about the pollution which follows in daily operation. According to the Austrian Government's view, there are two possibilities of achieving such an agreement: one would be to develop the convention on the IAEA in Vienna, the second would be to extend the European agreement on cross-border air pollution. He did not want to specify which would be best.

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SWITZERLAND

ZURICH PAPER REPORTS ON 'STRONGEST' POLLUTION

DW071209 Zurich NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG in German 7 May 86 p 25

[SDA report: "Strongest Pollution Ever Measured in Switzerland"]

[Excerpt] Bern 5 May, (SDA) — Switzerland experiences at present after the Chernobyl accident the strongest pollution ever. However, according to experts, the registered pollution of the air, the soil, and foodstuff is still far below the critical limits. On Monday, radioactive pollution increased in southern Switzerland, while a decrease was noted in northern Switzerland. Hansjuerg Weder, the Basel Independents' Alliance (LDU) national councillor, demanded an immediate meeting of the national council's energy commission. The Action Committee Against Nuclear Powerplants of northern Switzerland demanded an immediate construction stop of powerplants.

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TURKEY

ATOMIC AGENCY SAYS NO DANGER OF RADIOACTIVITY

TA071137 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] It has been announced that there is no longer any danger from radiation in Turkey. All measures against radiation have been suspended. President of the Turkish Atomic Agency Commission Ahmet Yuksel Ozemre made a statement to the Turkish Radio and Television [TRT] on the issue. As a result of activities over 3 days, our commission's radioactivity decontamination teams have declared Kapikule radioactive-free following radiation caused by rain 4 days ago. Radioactive clouds are drifting from Europe towards America as a result of natural atmospheric currents. Turkey is completely free from the effects of the nuclear accident at the nuclear power station near Kiev.

MINISTRY REPORTS RADIOACTIVITY-FREE PRODUCE

TA081733 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] It has been announced that the level of radioactivity in Turkey has decreased to its normal state and that the meat, milk, water, fish, and fruit in the country are free of any radioactivity that might be damaging to human health. According to a Foreign Ministry announcement, as a result of work carried out throughout the country it has been determined that the meat, milk, water, fish, and fruit are free of radioactivity. The Foreign Ministry statement further adds that Turkish Atomic Energy Commission teams measured levels of radioactivity with some 2500 instruments up until yesterday. The statement notes that as a result of these measurements it has also been determined that the low-level radioactivity observed in a limited area around Edirne, which descended on the soil by means of rainfall, has lost its effectiveness.

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UNITED KINGDOM

## MP'S DEBATE BAN ON E. EUROPE FOOD IMPORTS

LD081744 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1705 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] The government sought to calm fears in the commons today that foodstuffs contaminated by the Chernobyl nuclear disaster might arrive in Britain through a "loophole" in the EEC's proposed ban on imports. MPs from both sides of the house complained that East Germany should have been included in the import ban on certain foods from countries within 1,000 kilometres of the stricken Soviet reactor. But junior foreign office minister, Mr Tim Eggar, pointed out that the greater part of the German Democratic Republic was outside the area of the ban and it would be for West Germany to check the origin of foodstuffs coming across its frontiers. He assured MPs: "If the West German Government is convinced that they can bring in the necessary measures to ensure the ban is followed through, we should have no reason to doubt them."

Answering an emergency question, Mr Eggar said provisional agreement had been reached on a temporary ban on the import of certain foods from the USSR, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. Mr Eggar said the ban, if formally approved, would apply from Saturday and run until May 31 as a "short term precautionary measure." He added: "We will be keeping the ban under systematic review as new scientific evidence comes in during the course of the next few weeks."

Tory Mr Teddy Taylor (Southend East) demanded: "How can you justify the exclusion of East Germany from the ban, when parts of East Germany are much nearer to the disaster than parts of Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia?" Trade from East Germany consistently "slipped through" to the West because of the Inner-German Trade Agreement, he claimed.

"If there is a real problem of contaminated food reaching our constituents, why on earth should we leave this huge loophole? If there is not a real problem, as suggested by the World Health Organisation, isn't this a rather silly public relations ploy," Mr Taylor declared.

Mr Eggar said the ban would have direct effects throughout the European Community. "It would be up to the East German authorities to give effect, in practice, to the ban."

Mr Eggar said the ban was expected to come into effect at midday on Saturday. "But obviously health authorities in community countries will be keeping a close watch on the products

that are already here." The ban would include fresh meat and offal from Eastern European countries.

Labour's Dr Mark Hughes (City of Durham), protested that the trade in meat and vegetables between East and West Germany left a "loophole" which was not closed by the agreement. "Therefore my constituents and the whole of the British community are left at risk, which is unacceptable," he said. But Mr Eggar replied "you must be careful not to exaggerate the fears and stir up concerns which really are not justified. The Community countries responsible for imports from other countries will be responsible for checking the origin of the goods that come in."

Mr Ralph Howell (C North Norfolk) said Mr Eggar had convinced nobody with his answers and demanded: "Why can't this ban come into operation immediately?"

Mr Eggar said the EEC had acted "extremely rapidly," but under procedural rules the ban could not come into effect until all the countries had given their agreement, probably tomorrow.

For the opposition, Mr Brynmor John, asked: "How will West Germany know whether food routed through East Germany is of East German origin? They will only have the word of another government to go on. It's not fair to the West German Government itself."

Pressed further by Mr Charles Kennedy (SDP Ross, Cromarty and SKYE), Mr Eggar said: "There really is no loophole." He was sure that the West German Government would be taking the "necessary precautions".

The Commons will debate civil nuclear matters next Tuesday, leader of the house Mr John Biffen announced to MPs:

Earlier, agriculture minister of state Mr John Selwyn Gummer warned MPs against spreading "alarm and despondency" over the effects of radioactivity levels. "There are two ways in which we do no service to the public — the first is to cover up that which has happened, as the russians, the other is to spread alarm and despondency when it is totally unnecessary," he said at question time. He was replying to a protest from Labour's Mr Dale Campbell-Savours (Workington) that MPs had not seen figures from the National Radiological Protection board to explain their

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statement that radioactivity levels are now 100 times lower than last weekend.

Junior Agricultural Minister Mrs Peggy Fenner conceded in reply to Liberal Mr Richard Livsey (Brecon and Radnor) that Ministry of Agriculture figures on radioactivity levels in milk were "very marginally different" from those released by the NRPB. "They have tested in fewer testing points than we have," said Mrs Fenner.

Later in exchanges on her commons statement on the Tokyo summit Mrs Thatcher made clear that any British help to the Soviet Union over the Chernobyl disaster would be without conditions. She told Mr David Crouch (Canterbury): "We shall respond to any assistance for which we are asked, and have responded in so far as we have been asked. As far as I am aware, there are no conditions attached to our offer. It is our intention and our wish to be as helpful as possible under these circumstances."

Mr Tony Benn (Lab Chesterfield) asked if Mrs Thatcher had considered making available common market food surpluses to the Russians "at a time when their own food supplies have been badly affected by the tragedy at Chernobyl".

The prime minister replied that food surpluses regularly found their way to the Soviet Union. "Indeed that is often the cause of why I am questioned in this house about the cheap rates at which they go to the Soviet Union."

The prime minister underlined her commitment to Britain's nuclear power industry, as she rejected a claim from SDLP leader Mr John Hume (Foyle) that the risk of more accidents "removes all possible justification" for its development. She told him: "provided we can keep up our careful monitoring of design, manufacturing, operational work and maintenance — and our excellent nuclear inspectorate — we can continue to have confidence in this industry."

## HOWE WARNS AGAINST USING CHERNOBYL AS PROPAGANDA

LD041408 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1112 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe today warned against using the Chernobyl disaster to step up anti Soviet propaganda. He called instead for the West to use the tragedy to encourage greater openness from the Soviet leadership. It is not an occasion for turning a human tragedy into a political football," Sir Geoffrey said on BBC Radio 4's World This Weekend programme today. [no opening quotation marks as received]

Speaking from Tokyo where he is attending the world economic summit, he added: "I think the summit will express the very wide concern about the Soviet failure to deal openly with its neighbors about what has been going on. There is great anxiety that this should be a matter of international candour and co-operation. But I hope that very natural expression of anxiety will not spill over to become a propaganda campaign. It is very important for us to encourage the Soviet Union to do the right thing vis-a-vis the rest of the world and its own citizens."

Sir Geoffrey added: "I think it is very important to use this as an occasion for learning lessons which can be learnt internationally from taking the hazards and worries about these hazards over nuclear energy seriously."

Sir Geoffrey said that it was part of the Soviet politic system and of the country's history that it was "a very secretive closed society."

"A society that does not tell its people about the hazards of nuclear energy is bound to find it difficult to share its view of those hazards with the rest of the world. [no end quotation marks as received]

Sir Geoffrey said that if the Soviet Union did not learn the lessons from this tragedy it could have a dmaaging knock-on effect on arms control talks. "If they fail to do so it is bound to increase anxiety over their commitment to verification of the arms control process. I hope that Mr Gorbachev, thinking about all these things carefully, will see the importance for him in the arms control context as well as the human relations, international good neighbours context, of candour and disclosure."

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LABOUR LEADER ASKS GORBACHEV FOR DETAILS

LD012127 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2022 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Labour leader Mr Neil Kinnock disclosed today that he has called on Mr Gorbachev to provide maximum information about the Chernobyl nuclear reactor disaster.

In a letter to the Soviet Leader, Mr Kinnock said: "While realising that the emergency response by our government and authorities to this incident must preoccupy you, I do strongly urge that the Soviet Union provides maximum information on the origin, space and implications of the emission.

"This candour is essential both to prevent unnecessary alarm and to provide expert opinion in other countries with a basis for making their response."

Mr Kinnock told him there was an "immediate readiness" among nuclear experts in Britain to provide assistance in dealing with the emergency.

RADIATION LEVELS AROUND NATION SUMMARIZED

LD082024 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1921 GMT 8 May 86

[By Don Philpott, PA agriculture correspondent]

[Text] British weather experts believe a radioactive plume is still being emitted from the damaged Chernobyl nuclear power station.

A round-the-clock watch is being mounted by weathermen in Britain in case the wind changes and more radioactivity is swept towards the UK.

"As far as we know, the radioactive plume is still being emitted," said a spokesman for the Meteorological Office.

"We are not relaxing our guard and are keeping a continuous watch, day and night, on the winds over this part of Russia."

At the moment winds are light over Chernobyl, in the Ukraine, and the radioactivity is being carried over Siberia, posing no threat to Britain.

The rain cloud, containing very low levels of radiation, which returned to Britain on Wednesday has now been blown out over the North Sea, and the UK is likely to be in a westerly wind pattern for the next few days.

"The winds are now blowing in clean air from over the Atlantic," the spokesman said.

Figures issued tonight by the Department of the Environment showed that radioactivity levels in Britain have fallen sharply since the weekend, and are now nowhere near the level at which precautions might have to be taken.

A spokesman said concentrations of radioactivity in milk were 200 times the normal level in the north of England and 50 times the normal level in the south.

But they would have to be 2,000 times the normal level before there was any need for concern.

In air, the concentration was twice the normal level in the north, but back to normal in the south. Concern would be caused at 50,000 times the normal level.

Concentrations in water were less than five times normal, while no action would be necessary at up to 2,400 times normal levels.

The London Residuary Body said tonight that scientists monitoring the fall-out over the capital had calculated that during the time the radioactive cloud was over head, personal intake would have increased by 40 percent of normal background levels.

This was equal to an increase of only 0.2 percent of the annual average natural background intake, it said.

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In Northern Ireland, a government statement said there was no cause for concern over radioactivity levels in the air, water supplies, or fresh milk.

All levels were safe and the trend was downward, the statement said.

But at Winsford, Cheshire, the mayor banned supplies of milk to 13 schools with 1,280 pupils under the age of seven because of radiation fears.

Mayor Mr David Tomlinson said: "Although the amount of radiation in the milk is well below the safety limit, it is better to be safe than sorry.

"I don't think the town council should subject children to any danger, however remote, knowing that the radiation level was 25 times higher than normal."

Winsford is one of the few local authorities in the area to supply milk to young children.

Rainwater contaminated by the Chernobyl disaster has brought an unexpected problem to the Sellafield nuclear processing plant — it keeps triggering radiation alarms.

A British nuclear fuels spokesman said the rain — containing up to 10 times normal levels of radiation — had triggered alarms at the plant several times.

"It has meant we have had to treat the rainwater in our own decontamination plant before releasing it outside the plant," he said. "This just proves how good our safety system is."

The government worked in the Commons tonight to calm some MPs' fears that contaminated foods from the Eastern bloc could arrive in Britain — because of a "loophole" in the EEC's proposed ban on imports — by being transported through East Germany.

Junior Foreign Office Minister Mr Tim Eggar said the greater part of East Germany was outside the range of the ban, which affects countries within 1,000 kilometres of Chernobyl.

It was also the responsibility of West Germany to check the origin of foods crossing its frontiers.

He said in answer to an emergency question that provisional agreement had been reached on a temporary ban on some foods from the USSR, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia.

BRITISH GROUPS NOTE MANY NUCLEAR PLANTS 'UNSAFE'

LD072059 Moscow TASS in English 1921 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] London May 7 TASS — Many British atomic power plants are not safe from the point of view of their exploitation, and at any moment accidents can take place there that would bring about most serious consequences.

This warning was issued by representatives of the "Greenpeace" and "The Friends of the Earth" organizations who deal with problems of environmental protection. Specifically, they pointed out at a press conference here today that the equipment installed at the atomic power plants was past its service life or was close to its end. It was emphasized at the press conference that there should be no room for self-indulgence.

Participants in the press conference accused the authorities of concealing from the British public the truth about a rather alarming situation at atomic power plants.

BALLET TROUPE CANCELS MOSCOW-LENINGRAD TOUR

LD091256 Moscow TASS in English 1152 GMT 9 May 86

["Victims of Unworthy Propaganda Campaign"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 9 TASS — A guest tour of the English ballet troupe, the "London Festival Ballet", in Moscow and Leningrad has been sacrificed to an unworthy propaganda campaign, *SOVETSKAYA KULTURA* newspaper reports. The troupe's guest performances did not begin on May 5 as scheduled. On that day, during talks in the USSR Ministry of Culture, the British raised the question of a possibility of postponing the guest tour for a week. The Soviet side, notwithstanding great difficulties of organisational nature, agreed to the proposal in the name of helping the performers to restore a normal psychological attitude of mind disrupted by their being massively manipulated by the British propaganda machine. With the same end in view, British specialists were given an opportunity to measure radiation levels on trucks which brought the ballet troupe's requisite to the USSR. The trucks' route ran across the cities of Brest, Minsk, and Smolensk. The measurements showed: there is no danger.

But all that proved in vain, the newspaper goes on. The influence of British official circles, and the lies being poured down on the minds of British people proved stronger than objective data and common sense: the troupe has changed its original decision and will not come to the USSR.

AFGHANISTAN

**BAKHTAR CRITICIZES WESTERN 'HULLABALLOO'**

LD071358 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0430 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Kabul, May 6, BAKHTAR: A Political Observer of BAKHTAR writes:

The United States and other Western countries have launched an anti-Soviet hullabaloo of the accident at the Chernobyl atomic power station.

Instead of expressing sincere sympathy about the accident, Washington administration and its NATO allies are taking advantage of the accident for their sordid political aims.

The mass media of the United States and Western countries by making fake propaganda and distortion of facts are endeavouring to create misconceptions and fears among the world people about an accident which has come under the full control of the Soviet authorities.

The hullabaloo began by Washington reached its climax in the summit conference of seven major capitalist countries. The White House and its associates need this hullabaloo also for casting aspersion on the Soviet Union, on its peaceful initiatives, to call in question of very possibility of conducting talks and reaching agreement with the USSR as well as to distract the public opinion from the most urgent contemporary questions, that is, prevention of arms race and universal disarmament.

The anti-Soviet propaganda campaign aims at camouflaging the U.S. militarist aims and to whitewash the indignation and hatred shown by the world people concerning the continuation of the nuclear tests by the United States.

The heads of the seven major capitalists countries shed crocodile tears in the summit conference of Tokyo of the accident at the Chernobyl atomic power station but did not give any mention about the prevention of nuclear tests and disaarmament till the year 2000 which was proposed by the Soviet Union.

Instead of criticising Washington policy for its negligence of the world public opinion on the prevention of nuclear tests and the prevention of arms race depicted at the conference the "horrors" of the accident at the Chernobyl atomic power station. Aimed at confusing the public opinion of the world and distracting their mind of the most important questions of peace, detente and disarmament which are deterred by Reagan administration.

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ARGENTINA

NUCLEAR EXPERTS STRESS SECURITY IN PLANTS

PY071602 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0127 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 May (DYN) — Officials of the National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA] reported today that Argentine nuclear plants — Atucha I and II and Embalse — are “safer” than the Soviet plants in Chernobyl, where a serious accident took place recently. They added that the possibility of a similar accident in the country “are minimal.”

The CNEA experts also explained that “the great world powers, both the United States and the Soviet Union, are less careful than many other weaker countries, such as Argentina, as far as radiation control is concerned.”

They added that “Argentina fully complies with the security recommendations provided for by the International Atomic Energy Agency, while the great world powers generally pay no attention to those organizations, which they use for their own benefit.”

These remarks were made in a press conference granted today at the Argentine Center of Engineers by Oscar Quihillalt, manager of the CNEA projects; Eduardo Diaz, manager of the Embalse nuclear plant; Rodolfo Fernandez Franzini, manager of Atucha I; Rodolfo Touzet, head of the Embalse Coordination Department; and Abel Gonzalez, liaison chief and former manager of the radiation and security control.

PASSENGERS TESTED FOR RADIOACTIVITY ON ARRIVAL

PY080110 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 7 May 86 p 11

[Text] (NA) — Authorities at Ezeiza airport began testing this week the levels of radioactivity on passengers from areas that could have been affected by the Chernobyl nuclear accident. In the first flight tested, the results failed to yield positive results although one of the passengers had come from the city of Kiev near the site of the accident.

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ATOMIC COMMISSION CHIEF SAYS NUCLEAR PLANTS SAFE

PY090028 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1302 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] San Juan, 8 May (TELAM) — Chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA) Alberto Constantini today insisted that it is very difficult and improbable that an accident like the one at the Chernobyl nuclear plant in the Soviet Union can happen here, because the security norms recommended by the International Atomic Energy Organization are strictly followed at the Atucha and Embalse nuclear plants. The CNEA chairman said that the cost of production at the Russian nuclear plants is \$200 per kilowatt, while at the Atucha and Embalse plants it is \$2,000. The difference is the cost of safety, which is provided by several elements and circuits to shut down the plants in an emergency. That statement was made at the local airport last night when the CNEA chairman arrived to participate in today's celebration of the 14th anniversary of the creation of the National Seismic Warning Institute (INPRES). During his stay in this city, Constantini will give a lecture on nuclear policy at the San Juan Chamber of Commerce.

BAHRAIN

OFFICIAL CITES AREA COUNTRIES ON 'NATURAL' RADIATION

GF080822 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0735 GMT 8 May 86

[Excerpts] Manama, 8 May (WAKH)— Khalid Fakhru, deputy chairman of the Environment Protection Committee in Bahrain and director of the Marine Emergency Mutual Aid Center, has announced that the countries surrounding and close to Bahrain have affirmed that the quantities of radiation monitored in the atmosphere following the leakage of radiation from the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in the USSR are natural and very small quantities and have not necessarily resulted from the Chernobyl reactor. They also do not pose any danger.

Fakhru told the newspaper *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ*, published in Bahrain today, that Bahrain does not possess special equipment to analyse radiation but depends on reports by surrounding and near countries such as Kuwait and Saudi Arabia regarding the extent of air pollution by nuclear radiation. Fakhru urged the parties responsible for the importation of goods to investigate and follow up constantly the countries from which foodstuffs such as meat, grains, and milk are imported if it is proved that they have been affected by radiation from the Chernobyl reactor.

PROFESSOR REPORTS 'NORMAL RADIATION LEVELS'

GF110529 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 11 May 86 p 1

[Excerpt] There has been no increase in radiation levels in Bahrain following the Chernobyl disaster, experiments at the University College have revealed.

An experiment set up last Tuesday by Professor Muhammad Ashraf Husayn and Dr Shawqi al-Dallal has shown normal radiation levels, the scientists revealed. Professor Husayn, a nuclear physicist who was formerly deputy minister of science and technology in Egypt, said there is an ongoing radiation monitoring programme in Bahrain, but it has been stepped up since Chernobyl. "Our monitoring has indicated normal radiation background," he said.

Professor Husayn said there was no need to be concerned about food imports in Bahrain, since the island imports nothing from the Eastern bloc. As a nuclear physicist, Professor Husayn said he believed nuclear energy programmes should be abandoned.

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BRAZIL

INCOMING AIRPLANES CHECKED FOR RADIOACTIVITY

PY061335 Rio de Janeiro Radio Globo Network in Portuguese 0300 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] The National Commission for Nuclear Energy is checking all airplanes arriving in Brasilia from Europe for radioactivity caused by the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in the Soviet Union. So far, only one person registered a slight trace of radioactivity.

EXPERTS SAY RADIOACTIVE CLOUD APPROACHING

PY081855 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1300 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Brasilia, 8 May (EFE)— The Brazilian National Nuclear Energy Commission [CNEN] today announced that the radioactive cloud created by the Soviet Chernobyl nuclear plant mishap could reach South America about 10 May. According to estimates made by experts, the radioactivity will be 100,000 times less concentrated than in the Soviet Union.

At the request of the mines and energy minister, representatives of state organizations that specialize in nuclear affairs, the National Security Council, and the Foreign Ministry met in Brasilia yesterday to assess the Brazilian nuclear program.

After a 1-day meeting, the minister today disclosed that the Angra II nuclear plant, located in Angra dos Reis outside Rio de Janeiro, is operating under strict safety controls.

Sao Paulo University Rector Jose Gondelberg yesterday asked the government to make a more thorough assessment of the Brazilian nuclear program and urged that the use of atomic resources to generate electricity be considered as "the last option."

Almost immediately after the Soviet nuclear accident, the Brazilian aeronautic and CNEN authorities started to measure the radioactivity carried by planes, cargo, and passengers arriving from Europe, at major Brazilian airports. However, no alarming quantity of radioactivity has been found. The tests carried out have revealed the presence of only small quantities of molybdenum, tellurium, iodine, ruthenium, cesium, and lanthanum.

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PROFESSOR CALLS FOR CHANGES IN NUCLEAR PROGRAM

PY081901 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1600 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] USP [Sao Paulo University] Physic Professor (Jose Gutemberg) believes that the Brazilian government will make a big change in its nuclear program in view of the Chernobyl accident. (Gutemberg) noted that the recent evaluation of the program carried out by the special committee [appointed by President Sarney] has been superseded by the Chernobyl accident. The USP physicist believes that Brazil should not build any more nuclear plants other than the Angra II plant since the country has sufficient alternative energy resources.

'NO RISK' RADIOACTIVE CLOUD AWAITED IN '10 to 30 DAYS'

PY131807 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] National Nuclear Energy Commission President (Rex Nazare Alves) has said that Brazil can measure the amount of radioactive material in any imported food item, adding that if food is to be imported, additional measures will be adopted to detect radioactivity levels. As for the arrival of the radioactive cloud in Brazil, (Nazare Alves) confirmed that although it will arrive, it will entail no risks for either people or the environment. He said the cloud might arrive in 10 to 30 days.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

USSR REJECTS WEST'S CRITICISM ON CHERNOBYL

OW070624 Beijing XINHUA in English 0555 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Moscow, May 6 (XINHUA) — A high-ranking Soviet official said today the criticism by the Tokyo summit leaders about the Chernobyl nuclear accident had not been accepted as valid by Soviet leaders although, he added, it did have a positive aspect.

Anatoliy Kovalev, first deputy foreign minister, said the statement of the Tokyo summit had "an objective and on the whole positive nature" but the reproach of the Soviet Union for not giving detailed and complete information on the Chernobyl accident "cannot be accepted."

The leaders of the United States, Japan, Britain, France, Federal Germany, Italy and Canada issued a statement during their Tokyo summit yesterday which called on every country to provide detailed and complete information on nuclear emergencies and accidents and urged the Soviet Government to "urgently" provide such information.

At a press conference, Kovalev said "as soon as we came to know particulars of the situation in the area of the accident, we started issuing information and do so almost every day."

He said that when a nuclear accident occurred in the United States in 1979, government officials did not know causes of the accident "at once." "It supplied the information to the U.S. Senate ten days after," he noted.

Kovalev said that "inventions, falsehoods that are heaped up around the Chernobyl accident have a clearly hostile attitude underlying them."

The deputy minister also said the Soviet Union and director-general of the International Atomic Agency Hans Blix, who arrived here yesterday to discuss the Chernobyl accident, agreed that the safe use of atomic energy exclusively for peaceful constructive purposes "called for extensive international cooperation."

The Soviet Union desired such cooperation, he added.

XINHUA ROUNDUP ON CHERNOBYL INCIDENT

OW051050 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1442 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Beijing, 1 May (XINHUA) — A roundup report by XINHUA reporters: Some West European countries have been monitoring radioactive material released by a Soviet nuclear power plant after an accident occurred, but many experts have pointed out that the amounts of radioactive material that have reached Western Europe are not enough to endanger people's health.

Swedish scholar (Olmer), who is working at Morocco's Institute of Marine Radioactivity, on 30 April detected in the atmosphere over France iodine and cesium particles released by the Chernobyl nuclear plant in the Soviet Union. He said: "The

amounts of these particles are enough to be measured, but not enough to pose any danger." He said he believes the radioactive dust will disappear in 1 or 2 weeks, while, for example, radioactive dust from atmospheric nuclear explosions takes a few years to disappear, he noted. Professor (Boaili Belolan), general director of France's Central Bureau for the Prevention of Ion Radiation, told this reporter on the same day: "Up to now the amounts of radioactive material detected outside Soviet territory have been very far from the stipulated limit, and even farther from the danger level."

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In northern West Germany the amounts of monitored radioactive material have exceeded the normal level by 2 to 3 times, while the radiation level in West Berlin and some areas of Bavaria has doubled. An expert from West Germany's Ministry of the Interior has noted that radioactivity is dangerous to health only when the radiation level is 100 times higher than the normal level.

Heinz Riesenhuber, West German minister of research and technology, has pointed out in a statement that West Germany's nuclear power stations are "absolutely safe" and no similar accidents will occur in these stations.

Meanwhile, West Germany's Greens party has issued a statement criticizing Soviet leaders and Bonn for presenting a false picture of the accident and not allowing citizens to know all

the facts. The statement demands that the Soviet Union publish all relevant data relating to the accident. Atomic energy experts have called on the Soviet Government to abandon its "irresponsible policy of protecting secrets." They have also demanded that all Soviet nuclear power plants be put under some kind of international supervision in order to prevent similar accidents in the future.

According to a morning broadcast on 30 April by Radio Austria, departments concerned in Austria have detected radioactive dust that drifted into Austria. The departments noted that the radiation levels were higher in southern Austria. However, Austrian experts have held that although radioactive material in Austria has increased, the level has not reached a point endangering people's health.

## CHERNOBYL MISHAP WILL NOT AFFECT NUCLEAR PLANS

OW091359 Beijing XINHUA in English 1342 GMT 9 May 86

["'Foreign Mishaps Will Not Mar China's Plans for Developing Nuclear Power'-- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, May 9 (XINHUA) — China will not change its program for developing the nuclear power industry because of the accident at a Soviet nuclear power plant last month, today's *China Science and Technology Review* reported. Jiang Shengjie, director of the state bureau of nuclear safety told the newspaper that the accident which occurred at the Chernobyl plant north of Kiev, in the Soviet Union, would not affect China's nuclear-power development plans.

The main part of China's first nuclear power station, in Zhejiang Province, is expected to be completed this year and the country is planning to set up more nuclear plants in Guangdong and Jiangsu Provinces in the near future. Jiang said the safety measures at the Soviet station were "not ideal", because its graphite-moderated reactor was not adequately housed, considering its size.

Chinese scientists have been closely observing the development of foreign nuclear power stations, according to Jiang, a noted nuclear physicist in China. China will use cold water instead of graphite to slow down radiation and cool the reactors of its nuclear power stations. This is acknowledged as a much safer cooling system by scientists, he said.

This system will be applied at the Daya Bay station in Guangdong. Water will be pumped into the reactor core under great pressure. The reactor core of plant will be housed in three covers designed to prevent the release of radioactive gas. The inner covers will consist of zirconium alloy cladding and the outer one will be a 0.9-meter thick, concrete-walled containment building. Such protective structures have proved safe at the 42 nuclear generators built by France over the past 25 years, he said.

MILITARY SCIENTIST ON NUCLEAR POWER DEVELOPMENT

HK100616 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 10 May 86 p 1

[Special dispatch from correspondent Kung Shuangyin: "Qian Xuesen Talks on Developing Nuclear Power"]

[Text] Newly elected CPPCC Vice Chairman and well-known scientist Qian Xuesen said today that the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in the Soviet Union would not affect China's development of nuclear power. He said that the development of nuclear energy is a firm principle of China. Qian Xuesen made these statements this afternoon when answering questions raised by foreign correspondents assigned to Beijing at a meeting held by the All-China Journalists' Association.

When asked how China was affected by the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in the Soviet Union, Qian Xuesen said: All people over the world are very concerned about nuclear power plants. Whenever there is an accident, people are inclined to add some emotional factors into their consideration.

We shall develop nuclear power with caution and we shall carefully sum up the experiences of all countries in the world in this respect. In other words, we must collect the data on different situations for scientific analysis before making our decisions.

On the activities of protests against nuclear tests in Xinjiang, which took place in Beijing several months ago, Qian Xuesen said: China pays close attention to the impact of nuclear tests on people living in surrounding areas. As far as I know, in our development of the nuclear industry in the past 30 years, the casualties caused by the tests have been very, very minimal. The people understand when we tell them this fact.

On the visit of Chief of Staff Yang Dezhi to the United States and his aim of buying advanced military technology from the West, Qian Xuesen said: In the area of national defense, China first relies on its strength. Under no circumstances should China arm its forces by depending on imported weapons.

However, China is now implementing the policy of opening up to the outside, and we have to learn from the people of the world. We have to use the advanced technology that we have learned so we can produce things of our own. As for the import of military technology, it is not a matter of wishful thinking. This is a very painstaking issue for Chief of Staff Yang. It depends on the opposite side.

He also said: The most arduous task is that we must accomplish the modernization of national defense. On this issue, we must always bear in mind that we still have a relatively strong technological force. In the late 1950's, our country decided to develop and master the technology of atomic bombs, hydrogen bombs, missiles, and satellites. All these were high technology at that time and who helped us? Nobody! We just started from scratch. It was just by starting from that zero base that China's technological personnel mastered these types of high technology.

Therefore, China's technological personnel are full of confidence. They can fulfill all tasks no matter how arduous they are. He added: I do not mean that we should not import advanced technology. What I mean is that if you do not sell, we shall work on our own. This is called acting independently and taking initiative in one's own hands, as well as self-reliance.

COSTA RICA

USSR'S RYUYTEL ON 'EXAGGERATED' REPORTS

PA071454 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1245 GMT 7 May 86

[Report by Danilo Antunez and Nery Artiaga]

[Excerpt] We are reporting directly from San Jose, Costa Rica, exclusively for Radio America. Delegations from various European, American, African, and Asian countries have arrived at the Juan Santamaria Airport to attend the ceremony of transfer of government, which will take place tomorrow starting at 0900 at the National Stadium.

Among the delegations that have arrived is the one from the USSR, headed by Arnold Ryuytel, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic, who was interviewed by Radio America.

[Begin recording] [Ryuytel — in Russian with simultaneous Spanish translation] Yes, this what we believe, that reports have been exaggerated and manipulated.

[Unidentified reporter] So, can the world be definitely sure that there will be no other consequences for the population?

[Ryuytel] The necessary measures have been taken in the USSR to minimize the consequences of this accident. A state committee created especially for this purpose, some time ago, approves the necessary measures to ensure and guarantee security at nuclear plants. [end recording]

Undoubtedly, the presence of the Supreme Soviet deputy chairman has stirred up a natural curiosity and questions about the Chernobyl tragedy. He said that the Western press has magnified the problem, and that, in reality, only 2 people died, although there have been reports stating that more than 1,000 died. He said that the radioactivity problem is now under control.



EGYPT

COUNTRY REPORTEDLY FREE OF RADIATION CONTAMINATION

NC071811 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1700 GMT 7 May 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 7 May (MENA) — An emergency committee on radiation formed by the Atomic Energy Organization [AEO] met today to discuss the explosion in the Chernobyl nuclear plant and the impact and repercussions this incident might have for Egypt and the region. The committee also discussed the need for ongoing preparations and the kind of emergency plan which should be adopted under such circumstances.

Representatives from the AEO, the Defense Ministry, the Nuclear Plants Commission, the Meteorological department, and the Civil Defense Authority at the Interior Ministry also participated in these discussions.

In a statement issued at the end of the meeting, the committee affirmed that the necessary testing has been carried out on water, air, and food specimens in well over 40 observation stations throughout the republic. The results of this research show that there has been no radiation contamination. Consequently, the incident has not created radiation problems in Egypt. There is no need to circulate large quantities of iodine tablets. However, the committee emphasized that all imported commodities should undergo the necessary radiation analysis before being circulated.

GHANA

DAILY CRITICIZES U.S. GLOATING OVER CHERNOBYL

AB090835 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 9 May 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The *PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC* says that nowhere is the game in the East-West superpower politics as transparent as in the attempt by the United States to use the accident which occurred on Sunday 25 April this year [date as heard] at the Chernobyl nuclear power station in the Soviet Union as a propaganda ploy. It says the United States is blowing up the accident as an international crisis and creating fear and insecurity among Western Europeans, especially the neighbors of the Soviet Union.

With indecent haste, the United States has demanded that she should be given the right to make an immediate inspection and investigation on the spot, a demand which the officials very well know that the Soviet Union cannot, in self-respect, allow any such poking and moping around her nuclear installations. [sentence as heard] The *GRAPHIC* wants to know the number of times that the Soviet Union has demanded to go and inspect many serious nuclear accidents in the United States on the pretext that some of the radioactive fallout will reach Mexico or Canada.

The paper says one of the reasons behind the U.S. ploy is that by drumming up an unnecessary outcry, she and her allies hope thereby to distract the world public from her aggression against Libya. It is also designed to make us here in Africa forget U.S. support for apartheid South Africa and her funding of bandits and mercenaries like Jonas Savimbi and Holden Roberto. The *GRAPHIC* believes that the world has not forgotten the condemnation of U.S. nuclear blasts in Nevada in recent weeks and it has not forgotten that between 1971 and 1984, there were about 151 similar incidents in 14 other countries, mostly NATO countries.

The paper agrees that there has been a nuclear accident in the Soviet Union. It is also a fact that it is an accident against which nobody is guaranteed safety, but to blow it out of all proportion puts it in the realm of fiction. What the world is interested in, since the United States and the USSR both have stockpiles of these destructive weapons, is for them to draw the conclusions that can prevent future accidents, and not to gloat shamelessly over the misfortune of the USSR to score a point in an East-West game.

HONG KONG

SLIGHT INCREASE IN RADIATION LEVELS DETECTED

HK070558 Hong Kong Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] The Applied Science Department of the Hong Kong Polytechnic has detected a slight increase in the level of radioactive material in the atmosphere over the territory. The department has been carrying out tests for more than 2 years and this is the first time any increase has been recorded. Stuart Newall spoke to lecturer Dr. K C Leung who told him that the radiation which had been detected does not occur naturally and probably comes from the nuclear plant at Chernobyl in the Soviet Union.

[Begin recording] [Leung] We have found a few unusual radio-nuclides from the rain samples. We have been measuring the air samples for a long time, but we didn't measure anything. This is simply because the radio-nuclides are in the upper atmosphere rather than in the lower atmosphere, and therefore the detectors at the ground level are very difficult to measure them. Due to showers which occurred yesterday and the day before, and I think the radio-nuclides are brought down to the ground level by the rains.

[Newall] Right, so what about the total level of radiation in Hong Kong; is that any higher?

[Leung] The total radiation in Hong Kong is about one to two times higher than the world average.

[Newall] But this is nothing to do with nuclear plants, this is the natural...

[Leung, interrupting] This is due to the rocks, the granite.

[Newall] Right, so what about the actual nuclides that you've discovered, is there any danger to Hong Kong people at all?

[Leung] No, because the combined radioactivity level is very low.

[Newall] Where are the likely sources of these nuclides? Where do you think they come from?

[Leung] This radio-nuclides are [word indistinct] products from nuclear plants. Therefore we are sure that these nuclides comes from the accident...

[Newall] In the Soviet Union?

[Leung] In that accident of the nuclear power plant. [end recording]

Measurements of rainfall by the Royal Observatory have also revealed a slight increase of radiation levels. The head of the radiation monitoring division, Dr. M. C. Wong says this is still well within the minimum world safety standards. Dave Malcolm asked him if the increase could have been caused by the Soviet accident.

[Begin Wong recording] There is no positive indication of any measurable increase in the radiation levels. And, judging from the current meteorological conditions I would expect that there will be no, um, any significant increase, in the levels in Hong Kong, and, therefore, I would not contribute any of the measurement levels and relate these to the accident. [end recording]

ISRAEL

HEALTH MINISTRY WITHHOLDS RADIATION STATISTICS

TA071222 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] The Health Ministry refrained from disclosing the places in which an outstanding concentration of radioactive contamination was found to prevent the public from panicking unnecessarily. The contamination was of a very low radioactive level which posed no danger. This was reported by Dr 'Alma Avni, Director of the Public Health Services, in a special debate in the Knesset Interior Committee hearing. Our correspondent Elihu Ben-On reports that Dr Avni claims that any Israeli citizen can obtain antiradiation iodine tablets within 24 hours.

The director of the Nuclear Power Division said that there are two nuclear research plants in Israel: one in Nahal Soreq, producing 5 megawatts; the other in Dimona, producing 25 megawatts. The Chernobyl plant, on the other hand, supplied 3,200 megawatts.

USSR DELEGATION ARRIVES, COMMENTS ON CHERNOBYL

TA081921 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 8 May 86

[Excerpt] A Soviet delegation arrived in Israel a short while ago, on the the 41st anniversary of the victory over Nazi Germany. The delegation is the guest of the Israel-USSR Friendship Movement. Hagay Hitron broadcasts from Ben-Gurion Airport:

It transpires that a member of the delegation, Alexander (Novgrodov) is an Orientalist who speaks Hebrew. Here is his reaction to our request for an update on the situation in Chernobyl.

[Begin (Novgrodov) recording] The latest thing about Chernobyl is that the situation there is growing calmer, is becoming more normal. I think there are no grounds for all sorts of exaggerations, the likes of which we heard in Moscow as well as on the way here. [end recording]

RADIATION TESTS TO BE HALTED DUE TO LOW LEVELS

TA081216 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 8 May 86

[Excerpt] Within the next few days the frequent tests of radiation levels in Israel will stop. The tests were initiated last week in the wake of the Chernobyl reactor disaster. Dr Shmu'el Brenner, Director of the Health Ministry's Institute for Environmental Health Hazards Study, told our correspondent Yaron Enosh that the tests conducted by the Atomic Energy Commission in the past 2 days showed a level of radiation two to three times lower than that measured in the previous days, when it was already low.

JAPAN

TOKYO SUMMIT URGES MORE INFORMATION ON CHERNOBYL

OW060359 Tokyo KYODO in English 0351 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Tokyo, May 6 (KYODO) — The United States believes the Soviet Union has not yet released to the world sufficient information on the Chernobyl reactor accident, a White House spokesman said Tuesday.

The Tokyo summit of seven industrialized countries Monday issued a declaration demanding that Moscow provide more detailed reports on the reactor disaster in late April in the Soviet Ukraine.

Speakes said the U.S. "welcomes" the Soviet announcement Monday that it will allow officials of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to inspect the accident site.

The announcement said foreign experts will be allowed to make the trip to the Chernobyl plant "as soon as the radioactivity has decreased to a point where this is possible."

"We still don't have sufficient information to make the kinds of judgments we need to make," Speakes said of the lack of information on the accident.

The statement issued by the leaders of Japan, the United States, Canada, Britain, France, West Germany and Italy gathered in Tokyo for the summit Monday expressed their readiness to extend medical and technical assistance for the Soviet accident,

and urged early elaboration of an international convention in the event of nuclear emergencies or accidents.

Speakes refused to comment on a Monday report on CBS news that the U.S. is considering using air-launched cruise missiles if it attacks Libya again.

In Tuesday's press briefing Speakes also outlined the plans of U.S. officials following the Tokyo summit.

Secretary of State George Shultz will go with Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and the Pacific Gaston Sigur to Seoul and Manila to meet with leaders of both countries.

Shultz will meet with South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong for an annual ministerial meeting.

Treasury Secretary James Baker will go to Beijing for annual Sino-U.S. joint economic meetings on Wednesday and Thursday.

W. Allen Wallis, undersecretary of state for economic affairs, will go to Singapore for "extensive economic consultations" with members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). He will be in Australia Thursday and Friday to brief Prime Minister Bob Hawke on the summit.

'MILD RADIOACTIVITY' FOUND IN MILK IN WEST

HK061332 Hong Kong AFP in English 1322 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Tokyo, May 6 (AFP) — Mild radioactivity, apparently from the crippled Chernobyl nuclear power plant in the Soviet Union, has been found in water and milk in western Japan, local government officials said Tuesday.

The officials in Shimane Prefecture's Matsue City, western Japan, said that they had detected 10.76 picocuries of radioactive Iodine 131 per liter of milk sampled Sunday and 0.35 picocuries per liter of water sampled the same day.

Radioactive Iodine 131 does not exist in the natural environment, according to scientists.

The officials said that radioactive contamination of milk and water in Matsue was too slight to be dangerous.

Radioactivity of 624 picocuries per liter was found in rainwater sampled Sunday and Monday in Kochi, also in western Japan, but the contamination level also posed no danger, Kochi officials said.

Japanese central government officials said Monday that radioactivity believed to have leaked from the Chernobyl plant had been detected in rain and floating dust in 16 prefectures of Japan. But they added that the radiation levels were not high enough to pose a health risk.

PREFECTURES REPORT 'UNHARMFUL' RADIATION IN FOOD

OW071209 Tokyo KYODO in English 1145 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Tokyo, May 7 KYODO — Milk already put on the market in Chiba prefecture was found Wednesday to have been contaminated with radioactivity, apparently as a result of the last month's Chernobyl nuclear power plant disaster in the Soviet Union, a special government group reported.

The radioactivity countermeasures headquarters said that 19 picocuries (a picocurie is one-trillionth of a curie) of radioactive Iodine-131 was detected per liter of milk. Radioactive iodine does not exist in the natural environment.

The radioactive substance has only been detected in freshly produced milk in Japan since the Soviet nuclear plant meltdown in the Ukraine.

The level of contamination of milk already on the market in Chiba prefecture, however, is "absolutely unharmed to the human body," according to the headquarters officials.

They said an ordinary person would have to drink 200 cc (one-fifth of a liter) of milk contaminated with 50 picocuries of the Iodine-131 per liter every day for 100 years before the radioactivity in his body exceeded tolerable levels.

Reports of radioactive contamination of rainwater newly came from Aomori, Gumma, Nagano and Kumamoto prefectures Wednesday. Contamination of rainwater by the radioactive substance has now been reported from at least 34 of Japan's 47 prefectures since the April 26 Soviet nuclear mishap.

The headquarters said the newly reported rainwater contamination reading ranged from 217 picocuries in Aomori to 920 picocuries in Gumma prefecture.

## RADIOACTIVITY FOUND ON RETURNING KIEV TOURISTS

OW051534 Tokyo KYODO in English 1505 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Narita, Chiba Pref., May 5 KYODO — Forty-five of 123 tourists who had visited Kiev around the time of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant accident in late April were found to be contaminated by radioactivity upon their return here Monday [5 May], according to the science and technology agency. Tests conducted at Narita Airport by the agency's Radioactivity Institute found higher-than-normal levels of radioactivity in the hair and nostrils of 45 tourists returning from the Soviet Union.

The agency said the levels of contamination were not immediately harmful to health, but 15 of the travelers whose levels read some 25 to 35 times the natural level needed further checks. Some 100 pieces of baggage and clothing of the tourists were also found to have been exposed to radioactivity, apparently from the Chernobyl accident. Some of the contaminated items will be kept in the Institute in Chiba until the radioactive levels go down, an Institute official said.

The 15 tourists with abnormally high level of radioactivity underwent the further examinations at the institute, spending the whole day there. The agency official said the levels of radioactivity of the 15 tourists were found not harmful Monday night after elaborate examinations. The 123 tourists, in four touring groups, and including 22 foreign residents of Japan, arrived at the airport

Monday morning by three separate Aeroflot flights. Some of the groups had entered Kiev April 28, just after the presumed date of the accident, while others reportedly travelled by train from Moscow to Kiev April 30.

A 72-year-old Tokyo resident, who was found to have a high level of radioactivity in the hair, said, "I feel uneasy, though the examiner said I don't have to worry if I wash my hair." He criticized the tourist agency and the Japanese Embassy in Moscow for not providing information earlier so they could cancel the Kiev visit.

For another Tokyo resident, 60, it was the second exposure to radioactivity. He was in the outskirts of Hiroshima at the time of the atomic bombing of the city in 1945. He said the tourist company informed the tourists of the accident April 30. He said the majority of the tourists had decided to continue the trip, saying "We have come this far so why don't we go on?" though a few expressed fears.

The morning's tests were watched by Yohei Kono, director general of the Science and Technology Agency, who hurried to Narita Airport for the inspection.

## VISITING KOVALENKO DENOUNCES U.S. 'PROPAGANDA'

OW081237 Tokyo KYODO in English 1218 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Tokyo, May 8 KYODO — A high-ranking Soviet Communist Party officer accused the United States Thursday [8 May] of trying to politically cash in on an accident at a Soviet nuclear power plant late last month.

Ivan Kovalenko, deputy head of the party International Affairs Department now on a visit to Japan, said in an interview here that the accident at Chernobyl near Kiev was local and limited in scale. Kovalenko, describing the Chernobyl disaster an unfortunate accident, said Western countries, particularly the United States, have promoted an anti-Soviet propaganda as if the accident was a global incident.

The Soviet Union is undertaking an intensive investigation into the cause of the disaster and will take stricter safety measures on nuclear power plants, he said. Kovalenko affirmed an official Soviet announcement that two people were killed and 197 others injured, saying all the injured except 18 in serious condition have left hospital. The Kremlin officer said there was no adverse effects on human health near the power plant.

Commenting on a Tokyo summit statement on terrorism, Kovalenko said the seven major advanced democracies took international terrorism as an excuse to condemn any national liberation movement. The United States, Japan, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy and Canada adopted the antiterrorism statement accusing Libya of sponsoring and supporting international terrorism.

Kovalenko was negative about an early second superpower summit between Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, saying it is impossible in view of present circumstances. But he added that the U.S.-Soviet summit, second following the one in November in Geneva, is still on a Soviet schedule.

Moscow will welcome an early visit of Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe to the Soviet Union, Kovalenko said. It is up to Abe himself to decide when to visit Moscow, he said. In a meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in Tokyo last January, Abe agreed to visit the Soviet Union this year.



AGENCY TO CHECK EAST EUROPEAN FOOD FOR RADIATION

OW090615 Tokyo KYODO in English 0528 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Tokyo, May 9 KYODO — Samples of foodstuffs and soil from Eastern Europe and Scandinavia are to be brought to Japan to check the effect of the recent Soviet nuclear power plant accident, a cabinet minister said Friday [9 May]. Yohei Kono, director general of the Science and Technology Agency, made the announcement following a cabinet meeting.

He said his agency will collect food and soil from the countries concerned with the cooperation of the foreign ministry. The Japanese Embassy in the Soviet Union had earlier sent to Tokyo samples of water, milk, vegetables and soil that it collected. Kono said the government will make continuous studies of the items. He also said the government will send medicines and milk to Japanese nationals abroad if requested to do so.

COMPUTER SYSTEM TO EVALUATE CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT

OW131120 Tokyo ASAHI EVENING NEWS in English 12 May 86 p 3

[Text] The Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute [JAERI] has decided to try to calculate the extent of environmental contamination resulting from the Chernobyl nuclear power plant accident using a computer system which the institute developed recently for such a purpose.

Since the nuclear reactor disaster took place at the Soviet power station last month; little information has been divulged by the Soviet authorities as to the seriousness of radiation leakage and environmental contamination.

The JAERI's computerized forecasting system was developed to determine the levels of radioactivity which would be released into the environment by a nuclear accident. Authorities could use the information in evacuating people near a stricken reactor.

The development of the system began after the 1979 Three Mile Island nuclear plant accident in the United States, and was completed with the cooperation of the Meteorological Agency and others.

The JAERI is trying to calculate the scale of radioactive contamination around the crippled Soviet nuclear power plant by feeding into a computer data on radioactivity which was recorded in northern Europe and other countries around the world.

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MILK CONTAMINATED WITH IODINE 131 IN NAGASAKI

OW151205 Tokyo KYODO in English 1157 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Nagasaki, May 15 KYODO — Milk on sale here has been found contaminated with radioactive iodine 131 due probably to fallout from the Chernobyl nuclear plant accident environmental pollution control officials said Thursday [15 May]. The officials said the contamination levels were 42 picocuries per liter of the milk on Wednesday and 35 picocuries on Thursday, both too low to be dangerous to the human body.

The milk was checked when it was put on the market after it was produced in Nagasaki Prefecture on the previous day. Radioactive iodine 131 does not exist in the natural environment.

In Tokyo, meanwhile, health and welfare ministry officials said that they have not so far detected any abnormal radiation readings in imported food arriving at the international airport at Narita. The officials have been checking all perishable and frozen foods arriving from the Soviet Union, Poland, Sweden, Italy and 12 other European countries since May 2, following the April 26 Chernobyl nuclear accident. They said they have so far examined about 28 tons of foods, including three tons of salmon meat which arrived from Norway Thursday afternoon. The examination will be continued for some time to come, they said.

SOVIET TOURIST OFFICE STRESSES USSR TRAVEL SAFE

OW150735 Tokyo KYODO in English 0727 GMT 15 May 86

[Excerpt] Tokyo, May 15 KYODO — The Soviet travel office here said Thursday [15 May] travel to the Soviet Union is safe and regretted a printing error in a message to Japanese travel agents which caused misunderstanding about tourism to the country. There is no danger for foreign tourists despite the Chernobyl nuclear power plant accident in late April, the Soviet Government tourist information bureau (Japan) said.

The telegram, which the Soviet state-run travel agency Intourist sent to 31 Japanese travel agents, said "none of them (tourists) have been affected by radiation." It, however, contained a conflicting message saying "foreign tourists may travel throughout the Soviet Union visiting any tourist center being absolutely endangered." Viktor Turkin, director of the Soviet Government tourist bureau (Japan), issued a statement and said it was a simple printing mistake.

The telegram, which was signed by Intourist President Valentin F. Lebedev and originally written in Russian, was misprinted and

should read "... absolutely undangered," a spokeswoman for the bureau said.

Lebedev issued a fresh statement later in Moscow, correcting "absolutely endangered" to "absolutely safe," said Kawasaki Enterprises Inc., the Japanese advertising agency for the Soviet tourist office.

Turkin issued the statement in response to Japanese English language newspaper articles based on a KYODO NEWS SERVICE report on the telegram, officials at his office said. Turkin said he was surprised to read those newspapers which reported the intourist telegram in the opposite sense to that intended. He added that one could have understood it was a mere printing error if he read the whole telex. A copy of Lebedev's telegram, available to KYODO NEWS SERVICE, explained the April 26 Chernobyl disaster and subsequent developments in detail.

JORDAN

## MINISTER ON STEPS TO ENSURE RADIATION-FREE IMPORTS

JN101520 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1416 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Amman, 10 May (PETRA) — Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir, minister of industry, trade, and supply, has asserted that the ministry, in cooperation with all competent government bodies, has taken all necessary precautions to guarantee that imported foodstuffs are free of radiation. He said the measures taken stipulate that the importers of fresh meat for the Ministry of Supply should attach an official certificate issued by government sources in the country of origin to every shipment, confirming that the meat is free of nuclear radiation.

Regarding frozen meat and fish as well as dairy products imported by the private sector, all those who import them from countries neighboring the nuclear radiation zone should provide an official certificate with every shipment confirming it is free of radiation.

The supply minister asserted that the ministry, out of its complete concern for the citizens' safety, is conducting the necessary tests on all shipments of foodstuffs imported to Jordan in cooperation with the specialized technical bodies in the Royal Scientific Society to ensure they are safe for human consumption and free of any traces of nuclear radiation.

## IMPORTED MEAT TESTED; FREE OF RADIATION

JN111441 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1412 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Amman, 11 May (PETRA) — The minister of supply, in cooperation with the Royal Scientific Society Laboratories, has conducted laboratory tests on imported meat.

The Ministry of Supply under secretary has said that laboratory examinations confirmed that the imported meat was free of any harmful nuclear radiation. He explained that meat importers provided certificates of origin stating that the meat was free of any radiation harmful to citizens' health.

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REPUBLIC OF KOREA

RADIOACTIVE DUST DETECTED IN RAINWATER

HK060458 Hong Kong AFP in English 0452 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Seoul, May 6 (AFP) — Scientists have detected radioactive dust in South Korea and have linked the contamination with the nuclear accident in the Soviet Union ten days ago, the Science and Technology Ministry said Tuesday.

The ministry said that scientists had found 1,500 picocuries (PCI) of Iodine-131 in one litre of rainwater falling over Chungju, southeast of Seoul, Monday night.

Besides, it said they also found 900 PCI of Ruthenium-103, as well as 10 PCI of Cobalt-60 in the rain water samples. Scientists believed it was linked to the Chernobyl nuclear plant disaster, the ministry said. It, however, added that this amount of radioactivity in rain would not be harmful to health, but warned against drinking rainwater.

The report is the second in Asia following Japanese scientists traced abnormally high radiation levels in central Japan last Friday and Saturday which they also believed to be the result of the Chernobyl nuclear plant accident near Kiev.

PRECISE SECURITY CHECKS DUE ON FIVE NUCLEAR REACTORS

SK070303 Seoul YONHAP in English 0251 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Seoul, May 7 (YONHAP) — The South Korean Government plans to make precise security checks on the nation's five nuclear reactors, the Science and Technology Ministry's Radiation Protection Committee announced Tuesday.

A team comprising 24 nuclear experts from the ministry, the Korea Energy Research Institute and the Korea Electric Power Corp. will conduct the checks over a two-week period, according to the committee.

It will make the checks in five classified fields — engineering safety, fire protection, accident prevention capability, operating capability and environmental monitoring.

The committee, headed by Vice Science and Technology Minister Kwon Won-ki, was set up in the wake of the Chernobyl accident near the Soviet city of Ukraine [as received] late last month.

The committee has determined that Korea's nuclear power plants are safe because they utilize pressurized water reactors, which are quite different from the boiling water reactors used at the Soviet plants and because the Korean reactors are equipped with sufficient disaster protection systems.

The committee also plans to invite to Korea the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA's) operational safety review

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team and nuclear specialists from the (U.S.) Institute of Nuclear Power Operations (INPO) to conduct further checks, in accordance with international standards, as soon as possible, a ministry official said.

Nuclear power has emerged as a major source of power in Korea, which is poor in energy resources. Four nuclear power plants are now operating in Korea and a fifth will go into test operations at the end of this month, according to the official.

The five atomic reactors' combined generating capacity of 3,600 megawatts accounts for 37 percent of Korea's total power supply, he said.

An additional four reactors now under construction are scheduled for completion by September 1989, he added.

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KUWAIT

CHERNOBYL POSES NO 'SERIOUS DANGERS' FOR AREA

LD061643 Kuwait KUNA in English 1319 GMT 6 May 86

[Excerpt] Geneva, May 6 (KUNA) — The fire and subsequent leak of radioactivity from a Soviet nuclear power station did not pose any serious dangers for Kuwait or the Gulf region, Kuwait's public health and planning minister said Tuesday.

Dr 'Abd al-Rahman al-'Awadi, in comments to journalists, stated that "there is not much of an alarm in this year".

"Up to now there is no danger to our region. Of course continuous monitoring is taking place both in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait regarding the sensing of any radioactive material coming", the minister observed.

"Even if it reaches us, it will be so diluted that it will not have any effect on health," he went on.

Dr al-'Awadi stressed that there had been no problem so far over contamination of food products in the Gulf as a result of the leak of radioactivity.

AMBASSADOR SAYS STUDENTS IN KIEV SAFE, HAPPY

LD062326 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1913 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 6 May (KUNA) — 'Abd al-Muhsin al-Du'ayj, Kuwaiti ambassador to the Soviet Union said here today that the psychological and educational situation of the Kuwait students in the Soviet city of Kiev is "good and does not arouse concern".

In a statement to KUNA, Al-Du'ayj pointed out that the clamor about the situation of the 16 Kuwaiti students in Kiev, capital of the Ukraine, where a nuclear reactor exploded recently, was a result of "the anxiety of their families and the cables sent to the students from their families demanding their immediate return home."

The Kuwaiti ambassador, who last night sent Cultural Attache 'Ali al-Halabi to Kiev to receive reassurance from the students, expressed his appreciation for the Ukrainian deputy minister of education's cooperation and willingness to either postpone the date of the students' examinations or to evacuate them from the city if they so wished. The students decided to remain and to continue their studies and their examinations.

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LEBANON

HEALTH OFFICIALS SAY NO RADIATION CONTAMINATION

NC071207 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 7 May 86

[Excerpt] Dr Muhammad Muhanna, director of the health protection department at the Health Ministry; Dr George Furayhah, coordinator general of the People's Committee; and Dr Fu'ad al-Shamali, chairman of the Lebanese doctors association, have confirmed to the Voice of Lebanon that neither the water nor the air is contaminated by radiation. They said that there is no danger to Lebanon and that there is no need for concern or for taking preventive medicine.

FOOD IMPORTS FROM 7 EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES BANNED

NC101950 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Lebanon has placed an indefinite ban on the import of foodstuffs and consumer goods from seven East European countries because of the possibility of radioactive contamination.

At the end of a meeting of officials from the Ministries of Health and Economy, which was also attended by specialists from the American and Lebanese Universities, a statement was issued containing the following points:

1. An indefinite but temporary ban has been placed on the import of foodstuffs and consumer goods, especially meat, fish, milk, milk products, vegetables, fresh and canned fruit, as well as grains and their derivatives, from these countries: Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Hungary, the Soviet Union, Romania, and Poland.
2. Those goods which have already entered Lebanon will be inspected and tested to determine if they are free of radioactive materials.
3. The necessary measures will be taken to destroy any contaminated goods.
4. The competent departments of both ministries are asked to implement this decision.

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MALAYSIA

NUCLEAR UNIT MONITORING CHERNOBYL EFFECTS

BK131317 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] A working group coordinated by the Nuclear Energy Unit in the Prime Minister's Department has been set up to study possible indications to Malaysia of the recent Chernobyl reactor accident in the Soviet Union. Director General of the Nuclear Energy Unit Professor Datuk Mohamed Ghazali Rahman said today the group comprised representatives from the foreign affairs, health and science, technology, [word indistinct], and the veterinary services departments.

He said in a statement that the Nuclear Energy Unit would monitor the environment and all casualties coming from countries affected by the Chernobyl incident, although there were no records of increase in environmental radioactivity in this country.

Following the Chernobyl reactor accident, the Nuclear Energy Unit has set up monitoring of the environment from complex PUSPATI [Pusat Penyelidikan Atom Tun Ismail — Tun Ismail Atomic Energy Research Center] in Kuala Lumpur. Radioactivity in the air, rain, river, water, soil, and vegetation is analyzed at various stations within a 10-km radius at the complex. Professor Datuk Mohamed Ghazali said the unit will assist the health ministry in the control of food items imported from affected region.

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MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

CONDOLENCES SENT TO USSR ON CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT

OW081127 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1350 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 5 May (MONTSAME) — Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, and Dumagiyn Sodnom, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, sent to the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers a telegram expressing their deep condolences over the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station in the Soviet Ukraine.

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NEW ZEALAND

## COLUMNIST SEES CHERNOBYL SUPPORTING LABOR GOVERNMENT

HK100938 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 6 May 86 p 4

["Weekwatch" column by chief political reporter Tony Garnier: "Soviet Nuclear Accident Will Help Anti-Nukes Policy"]

[Text] It is not true that the Soviet Union stage-managed the Chernobyl nuclear accident to help out the Labour Government.

Of course not. But there can be little doubting that what is happening throughout Europe as a result of the accident will consolidate international respect for this country's anti-nuclear stand.

There can be no going back for New Zealand. By the end of the year its "world first" anti-nuclear legislation will be on the statute books. All that is left to do, really, is dot i's and cross t's.

Indeed, suggestions in some diplomatic quarters that New Zealand and, in particular, Prime Minister Lange, might yet water down the legislation enough to allow port visits by warships of nuclear powers on a "neither confirm nor deny basis" is simply wishful thinking. In a sense, too, the ANZUS row is now over. All the viewpoints have been canvassed at length, to the point that some of the latest claims and counterclaims between Washington and Wellington is simply recycled rhetoric.

That is not to argue that the heat has gone out of the ANZUS dispute. Neither is it an unimportant sideshow. The United States may well initiate moves to expel New Zealand from ANZUS. However, if it does, the process will take more than a year to achieve, and it remains far from established that it will get the required support of Australia, the third member of the ANZUS treaty.

Instead, what will happen will be no more than what has already happened: The United States will continue to display a degree of displeasure but — optimistic as I am — will gradually come to accept the New Zealand initiative as not only sensible in the context of New Zealand's unique South Pacific world view but a positive contribution to Western values and interests.

More proof of Mr Lange's personal commitment to Labour's anti-nuclear stand will come later this month, when he visits Europe. As this newspaper reported weeks ago, it was always

intended that the visit to countries such as Sweden and West Germany would be used to highlight the nuclear policy. Chernobyl provides a ready-made platform.

He is to deliver a major speech to the Sixth World Congress of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War in West Germany. True, the Chernobyl disaster was to a power station — and not the result of using nuclear weapons — but connections can obviously be made. An anti-communist cynic might wonder whether the radiation cloud over Western Europe constituted a warlike act of aggression! In such an emotive anti-nuclear climate Mr Lange cannot lose during his forthcoming trip to Europe.

A recent visit to New Zealand by a high-powered delegation from Japan's Socialist Party, including its leader, showed how hungry some politicians are for global leadership on the anti-nuclear issue. Japan's socialists are using the slogan "Follow New Zealand" at upcoming elections. While they have little hope of defeating the ruling Liberal Party, the socialists are the main opposition group and have a following of millions.

New Zealand's attraction on this issue appears to be two-fold. While some other countries, including super powers like the United States, Britain, China and France, have politicians who espouse anti-nuclear viewpoints, only New Zealand has gone the extra step to put its objections into legislative form. Unlike Japan, Sweden, Greece, Australia and some other middle-ranked powers whose governments were elected on anti-nuclear policies, New Zealand has not backtracked but is proceeding with its promise.

The second main reason New Zealand is commanding interest overseas on the anti-nuclear policy has to do with the row that it has generated with the United States, and the implications for the collective Western alliance. There is a growing perception of New Zealand as an independent nation, and not simply a colonial appendage of Britain and/or the United States.

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Foreign Affairs Secretary Merwyn Norrish touched on this last aspect in a recent speech: "New Zealand has arrived at the point where it is prepared to say to a valued friend, a powerful ally, 'This is how we propose to run our affairs; it is a bit different from before; but we believe you should be willing to fit in.'"

The US had not found it easy to respond positively. Indeed, for reasons which had more to do with its relations with other countries than with New Zealand, it had displayed a degree of displeasure, he noted. "But New Zealand has stood firm. And when the dispute comes to be viewed in its proper perspective, I think its true significance to New Zealand will be seen to lie in New Zealand initiative, rather than the American response.

"Whatever you may think of the ship visits policy on its own, we are moving into a rather new stand on defence and security issues which takes account of present-day realities here in the South Pacific," suggested Mr Norrish. "I believe that is a sensible course for New Zealand to take. Not only that, but it is in the present Western interest as well. Over time, the Americans and our other friends will no doubt come to accept that is so.

"New Zealand must now make its own way in the world. But that is not to say that we will willingly see traditional friendships lapse — only that we have moved beyond the colonial mentality that would make our own best interests subordinate to those friendships."

Mr Norrish's comments were in the context of arguing that New Zealand psychologically had finally achieved a distinct foreign policy because economically it was now no longer a colony. It is a viewpoint that has relevance to the rural crises.

In the last 25 years, New Zealand has dramatically diversified its trade away from dependence on a single market. In 1960, some 92 percent of exports went to Britain and other developed OECD nations. Last year, they took 67 percent, with Britain's share less than 10 percent against more than half 25 years ago.

You can't expect independent political relationships to blossom on the one hand, when in a position of chronic economic dependence on the other. Or as Mr Norrish puts it, "In the last few years we have just about broken out of the 'colonial' economic mould. It is a shift that has led us also to adjust our foreign policies."

Similarly, the growth to nationhood is reflected in the development of new products as well as many new markets. In the wake of the rural march on Parliament last week, government ministers conceded that farming was now facing its most difficult financial crises in 50 years. Fifty years ago, such an admission would have been a sign of the whole country being in a deep recession or depression, such was New Zealand's total dependence on a few agricultural products. That is plainly not the case now.

This new and diverse economic reality, therefore, can serve to explain and link both the "pain" in the rural sector — it no longer dictates the New Zealand lifestyle — and also why New Zealand's foreign policy has broken out of the colonial straitjacket so dramatically.

Maybe the pendulum and pace of change has swung too far, too quickly in a new direction. Maybe not. It is still too early to say. Rogernomics and the new foreign policy has not yet been sealed in place, let alone given a fair try. There is still more than a year to the next election.

But one point is certain. Diplomats and commentators are on a fruitless search by analysing every line of Mr Lange's lengthy post-cabinet press conference transcripts for hints of how the ban on port visits by US and British warships might be resolved.

Resolving the impasse depends less on what New Zealand does to change the antinuclear legislation than on what the US and UK do to send ships which are clearly non-nuclear.

For example, last week it was well publicised that Mr Lange noted that China (a nuclear power and one which doesn't have anti-nuclear legislation) was accepting a visit by two British warships, and the UK had acknowledged the Chinese "no nuclear" policy for visiting foreign vessels. The inference Mr Lange was obviously leaving was that if Britain could declare its "no nukes" intentions before visiting China, then perhaps it could also do so when wanting a warship to visit here. Also, if Britain could relax its policy, it might make it easier for the US to do so.

In other words, Mr Lange was not indicating a new initiative. He was saying it is over to the UK and US to disclose there are no nukes involved. More significantly, Mr Lange was at pains to say that while New Zealand could modify the legislation to help Britain and America over problems of disclosure he was emphatic on one point: "We are inflexible on the subject of having nuclear weapons in New Zealand. We are not seeking to have trouble but we want to have our nuclear-free position. We are not going to withdraw the legislation." There were no circumstances in which the government would be prepared to withdraw the legislation. And so on...

The one development in recent weeks has in fact been by the United States. In a radio interview a State Department deputy secretary, James Lilley, signalled an acceptance that the legislation would be passed. How adverse it will be seemed to be the new critical issue. However, the next day an unnamed State Department source was back to the earlier position; any legislation and the US will press ahead and expel New Zealand from ANZUS.

Take your pick. It is always difficult to read signals from Washington, as difficult perhaps as some diplomats and others have in untangling the thoughts of Mr Lange.

The US has not (yet) made 'official submissions to have the legislation changed, but numerous New Zealand interest groups (representing thousands of Labour votes) have. Overwhelmingly they have called for the anti-nuclear clauses to be strengthened. Like it or not, New Zealand's foreign policy is set on a new path, which even a change of government may not be able to greatly alter.

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NIGERIA

GOVERNMENT SENDS CONDOLENCES TO USSR ON EXPLOSION

ABO62244 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] The Federal Government has sent a message of condolence to the Soviet Union on the explosion at the nuclear plant at Chernobyl which led to loss of lives and property. The message was delivered to the Soviet ambassador to Nigeria by the minister of external affairs, Professor Bolaji Akinyemi. The Federal Government appealed to the Soviet authorities to help give utmost protection to Nigerian students resident in the affected areas.

GUARANTEE ON SAFETY OF CITIZENS REQUESTED

ABO61914 Paris AFP in French 1840 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Lagos, 6 May (AFP) — The Nigerian Government has asked the Soviet Union to guarantee the security of 131 Nigerian students living in the vicinity of the Chernobyl nuclear station in the Ukraine where an accident took place last week, it was learned in Lagos.

In a communique issued on Tuesday, the Nigerian Government also expressed its "sympathy" for the loss of human lives and damages resulting from this accident. Mr Bolaji Akinyemi, the Nigerian minister of foreign affairs, received Mr Yuriy Kuplyakov, the Soviet ambassador, to express Nigeria's sympathy and condolences as well its government's "concern" for the security of Nigerian students. The communique stated that, according to a report sent by the Nigerian embassy in Moscow, the 131 students are not threatened. According to the communique, Mr Akinyemi has, nevertheless, asked the Soviet ambassador that Moscow must see to "the protection of the students or their transfer to other regions to continue with their studies."

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## RADIO EXAMINES CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT, NUCLEAR REACTORS

AB141740 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 14 May 86

[News analysis]

[Text] On the 25th of April a fatal nuclear accident occurred at the Chernobyl nuclear power station in the Soviet Union. Fire had (?burst) one of the reactors, leading to radioactive leak into the atmosphere. The Soviet Union had said that only four people died as a result of the radiation emitted from the reactor. Western scientists are insisting that the death toll was on the order of thousands of people. What is, however, clear is that the incident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station is one of the worst nuclear accidents so far recorded, since nuclear reaction became a huge source of energy.

The fact that more than 20,000 people were evacuated from a radius of about 100 km from the scene of the accident underscores the dimension of the problem. Also, vegetables and (?meats) from the Soviet Union and some East European countries are being refused in Western Europe and other parts of the world. This is for fear of radioactive contamination. Neighbors of the Soviet Union have panicked in the wake of the nuclear accident. Some of them, in fact, recorded radiation much higher than normal.

But their fears are now being allayed as assurances are being given by the Soviet authorities that the situation is under control. However, for the past 2 weeks, the incident has made the use of nuclear reactors as a source of energy a topical issue around the globe. The current discussion on the issue, for one thing, has somehow increased average knowledge about nuclear reactors. Many people now know that these reactors are devices which generate a large amount of heat and radiation. It is also known that a dark compound of uranium is responsible for the release of the heat and radiation. Nuclear scientists have further explained that the resultant energy is being used to generate electricity and to satisfy heat requirements of heavy industries like food processing, pulp and paper, iron and steel, as well as chemicals.

The utility of nuclear energy is demonstrated by the fact that it is now responsible for 15 percent of the total power generation in the world. There are 101 nuclear power stations in the United States alone. The Japanese derive 26 percent of their total energy needs from their nuclear power stations. France must save up to 1.2 million barrels of oil daily by obtaining three-quarters of her energy needs from nuclear reactors. Today 26 countries are using nuclear reactors as a source of energy.

The misfortune of this development lies in the controversy surrounding it. Protagonists of nuclear energy believe that it is a field of engineering that has relieved mankind of heavy dependence on traditional sources of energy. Those opposed to it have supported themselves with the fact that no amount of safety measures would prevent fatal accidents that can threaten human existence. They argue that since the development of nuclear power stations, not less than 20,000 accidents have been recorded. At least 1,000 were said to be quite fatal. It is also the concern of those opposed to nuclear power generation that the disposal of its solid and gaseous wastes remains a big hazard to life.

In spite of these contentions, governments in countries where nuclear power stations are being proliferated insist that such stations are cost-effective. Therefore, they have ignored thousands of antinuclear power demonstrations. The demonstrations are bound to increase in intensity as the Chernobyl nuclear accident serves as a reminder to everyone that the search for alternative sources of energy has culminated in the storage of lethal radioactive material which constitutes a real threat to mankind.

PAKISTAN

EDITORIAL VIEWS LESSONS INVOLVED IN NUCLEAR ENERGY

GF061409 Karachi DAWN in English 1 May 86 p 15

[Editorial: "Kiev and the Lessons Beyond"]

[Text] The magnitude of the nuclear disaster near the Soviet city of Kiev has yet to be fully known. But the few facts to have trickled out so far point to the outbreak of a "graphite fire" in the Chernobyl power station near Kiev in the Ukraine. There have been some casualties according to TASS news agency and although it has not given any more details, the fact that a Soviet official has urgently contacted West German experts for advice on how to control the fire indicates the seriousness of what has occurred. Graphite is a form of carbon and is used in reactors as a nuclear material. Its use leads to the accumulation of energy and "stress" which can break out into fire unless properly released. Some thing of the kind seems to have happened although from a distance, and with few details available, it is hazardous to make any guesses. In Scandinavian countries, meanwhile, radiation levels far above the normal have been reported premature, of this being the most serious incident of its kind to have taken place.

To some extent, this occurrence reflects a certain law of probability. When a particular facility is multiplied over a number of years, as nuclear power has been since the end of the Second World War, the number of incidents related to it is likely to

increase. But to accept as much is no consolation when it comes to nuclear accidents - simply because their potential to cause havoc and destruction, in case anything should go wrong, can only be imagined. It is true that nothing like the Bhopal poison gas tragedy has occurred in the nuclear field. But in a finite world that is no guarantee against mishaps in the future. All this merely underlines the need not only for proper safeguards when it comes to building nuclear plants (in the wake of the Kiev incident the Swedish Energy Minister, whose country has had to contend with rising radiation levels, has said that Soviet reactors were not built as safely as Swedish ones) but also to draw a line somewhere about nuclear development as a whole. For example, a satisfactory solution has yet to be found to the problem of nuclear waste. Dumping it in the oceans or deep inside the earth may be all right for the time being but at some point in the future it is going to pose serious problems - it takes thousands of years for radioactive plutonium to become inactive. For the present, however, one can be reasonably sure that none of the admonitions that are going to flow as a consequence of the Kiev incident will stop the production of new nuclear power reactors, or have the slightest effect on the nuclear arms race. But it is a warning, and a stern one, of the risks involved.

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PANAMA

PHYSICIST COMMENTS ON WESTERN LIES ABOUT CHERNOBYL

LDO61014 Moscow TASS in English 0650 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Panama-City, May 6, TASS — TASS correspondent Igor Klekovkin reports:

Reports of Western news agencies on the accident at a Soviet atomic electric power plant abound in false assertions and fabrications, the local newspaper *LA PRENSA* has been told in an interview by noted Panamanian physicist Simon Quiros Guardia, who worked for a long time at the nuclear research centre of Oklahoma University (USA). Pursuing openly political aims, streams of lies and misinformation were pounced on the poorly informed audience.

Could a sober-minded person believe, for instance, the report saying the "radiation in Chernobyl is a thousand times higher than that of the Hiroshima explosion" or the absurd statement that "two thousand lives were lost". This is a cynical lie, bound to divert the attention from nuclear tests, said the scientist. Atomic explosion on the Mururoa Atoll and Christmas Islands are many times more dangerous than the Chernobyl accident, and could contaminate to a much greater extent the atmosphere with radio-active substances, said Simon Quiros Guardia.

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PHILIPPINES

GROUP FORMED TO MONITOR RADIATION LEVELS

HK060407 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 2300 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] The Philippine Atomic Energy Commission, or PAEC, has formed a special body to monitor radiation levels 'round the clock in the country's atmosphere. PAEC commissioner Manuel Eugenio said precautionary guidelines will be issued if they become necessary. As of now, however, Eugenio said there is no need to worry. He said the nuclear plant accident in the Ukraine does not seem to have affected the country.

[Begin Eugenio recording] We would not be expecting too much of this fallout over the Philippines, but as I said, we are continuing to monitor. We are doing this every day, even during the past weekend. We will do it tomorrow. We are getting samples to measure the radioactivity of the environment, and we will inform the public as the results we are getting. [end recording]

CHERNOBYL RADIOACTIVE FALLOUT REACHES NATION

HK081031 Hong Kong AFP in English 1025 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Manila, May 8 (AFP) — Radioactive fallout from the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in the Soviet Union appears to have reached the Philippines in non-dangerous levels, the nuclear regulatory agency said Thursday.

"A slight increase in radiation levels in the ambient environment was noted recently by a PAEC [Philippine Atomic Energy Commission] monitoring team, indicating that fallout from the damaged Soviet reactor is of minimal levels such that no harm to public health is expected," the Philippine Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC) said.

In its regular bulletin carried by the official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY, the commission said direct radiation measurements using gammameters in the capital showed an increase in exposure from about five microrentgens per hour to about seven.

The commission did not issue safety precautions but said it was continuing to monitor for radioactive fallout.

(In Canberra, Australian Science Minister Barry Jones said fallout from the Soviet accident could take a year to 18 months to reach the southern hemisphere.

(It was not expected that any detectable levels would reach Australia, he told Parliament.)

(Prime Minister Bob Hawke told Parliament that all food imported since April 25 from countries potentially affected by radioactive fallout was being held by the Australian Customs Service as a precautionary measure.)

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CHERNOBYL RADIOACTIVE FALLOUT LEVEL 'MINIMAL'

HK091315 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 9 May 86 p 1

[Text] Radioactive fallout from the damaged Soviet nuclear reactor may now have reached the Philippines, but the level is minimal and poses no harm to public health, the Philippine Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC) said yesterday.

PAEC Commissioner Manuel R. Eugenio said a slight increase in radiation levels in the ambient environment was noted recently by PAEC monitoring team, indicating that fallout from the damaged Soviet reactor is of minimal level such that "no harm to public health is expected," he said in a press statement.

He said direct radiation measurements using gammameters in the Metro Manila area showed an increase in external doses from an average value of about five microroentgens per hour to about seven microroentgens per hour.

This increase in exposure dose is not considered alarming considering that the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR), in its 1982 report, has estimated the dose due to natural sources of radiation in areas of "normal" background to be about 7.5 microroentgens per hour, Eugenio said.

COMMISSION SAYS CHERNOBYL FALLOUT NOT HEALTH HAZARD

BK130515 Manila PNA in English 0419 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Manila, May 13 (PNA)— The Philippine Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC) Tuesday [13 May] assured the public that the minimal level of radioactive fallout that entered the Philippine environment posed no health danger. PAEC commissioner Manuel Eugenio said traces of minimal amount of cesium 137 and iodine 131 in air samples that were detected earlier by the PAEC environmental monitoring team following the nuclear accident in Chernobyl, Soviet Union, are not alarming.

He said the amount of cesium 137 that was detected is still permissible within the maximum concentration of 2,000 picocurie per cubic meter in the air. Iodine 131, Eugenio said, reached one picocurie per cubic meter compared to maximum permissible concentration of 100 picocurie in the air. Cesium 137 and iodine 131 are used by scientists for radiation measurement of the atmospheric condition.

He said prior to the Chernobyl accident, the specific activity of iodine 131 observed in the air was zero. He said direct radiation measurement over the weekend showed that the exposure dose rate decreased by one microentgens per hour.

As part of its fallout monitoring program, Eugenio said, the PAEC will now include rainwater, drinking water, soil, grass and agricultural products for specific radionuclei analysis.

QATAR

OFFICIAL SAYS NATION 'NOT AFFECTED BY RADIATION'

GF071411 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1330 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Doha, 7 May (WAKH) — A responsible source at the Qatari Public Health Ministry has affirmed that the explosion of the Soviet nuclear reactor in Chernobyl will not have a tangible effect on the state of Qatar. In statement to QNA, the source said that nevertheless, concerned authorities have temporarily banned the import of food stuffs from some East European countries.

The source stated that the administration of preventive health at the Ministry of Public Health will supervise food-stuffs arriving in the country from West European countries in accordance with WHO recommendations. [Words indistinct].

He added that the danger of radiation is almost nonexistent in the Arab region in light of the rarity of rain, which carries the nuclear dust.

UNIVERSITY STUDIES SHOW NO 'ABNORMAL' RADIATION

GF121644 Manama WAKH in English 1550 GMT 12 May 86

[Excerpt] Doha, 12 May (WAKH) — The outcome of studies made by Qatar University's scientific and applied research centre showed that state of Qatar is free from any abnormal radiation.

A statement issued by the centre today said it is unlikely that radioactive dust reached Qatar's atmosphere and if such a dust arrives it would leave very weak radioactivity, QNA reported. Tests made until this morning showed radiation levels remained the same as those of last year, the statement said.

SAUDI ARABIA

INCIDENT SAID TO POSE NO DANGER TO KINGDOM

GF071835 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1715 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Riyadh, 7 May (SPA) — Dr Salih al-'Adhl, head of the King 'Abd al-'Aziz City for Science and Technology, has stated that the information received so far indicates that the Kingdom's atmosphere is free from any radiation pollution, thanks be to God, and that there is no need to undertake strict precautionary measures like those implemented in Europe. He added that there is no danger to public health stemming from the Chernobyl nuclear reactor accident.

In a press statement by Dr Salih al-'Adhl, he said that the city contacted many institutions and establishments and national and international specialized bodies to learn the outcome of the radiation. Dr al-'Adhl noted that the King 'Abd al-'Aziz City for Science and Technology asked the nuclear center in the FRG city

of (?Karlsruhe) to provide detailed information on the movement of wind polluted with radiation by using a special calculator available at the center. He continued that the center replied immediately indicating that the chance of the Saudi atmosphere becoming contaminated — according to course of the wind as registered by satellites and immediately analyzed by computer — is very little. He stressed that the city continues its contacts with the Saudi university, and the meteorological observation and environment protection departments to garner further information on the subject. He stated that the city has permanent contacts with the radiation security office affiliated with the international agency for nuclear energy for emergency cases to be fully assured of the safety of the Kingdom's atmosphere.

MINISTRY BANS FOOD IMPORTS FROM WEST EUROPE

GF130544 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1150 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Riyadh, 12 May (SPA) — The Commerce Ministry has issued an order to ban the import of all kinds of frozen meat, vegetables, fresh fruits, and milk from West European countries. Citing a responsible source at the Commerce Ministry, Saudi papers reported today that this ban, which was implemented on Tuesday [13 May], will last for 1 week. The source added that this is to protect the Kingdom's citizens and residents from the

traces of nuclear reactor radiation from the Soviet Chernobyl reactor. The ban period will be subject to an extension for another period if it becomes evident that the dangers have been eliminated and that the banned products do not contain any nuclear radiation.

ROYAL APPROVAL FOR BAN ON FOOD IMPORTS

GF150457 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Royal approval has been granted to proposals previously submitted by their excellencies the ministers of health and commerce for precautionary measures to avert the harm resulting from the pollution of foodstuffs in countries affected by radiation from the recent explosion of the Soviet nuclear power plant.

TAIWAN

NUCLEAR PLANTS UNDER STRICT SAFETY CONTROL

OW051451 Taipei CNA in English 1440 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Taipei, May 5 (CNA) — The Executive Yuan said Monday that all nuclear power plants in the Republic of China are under strict safety control by the Atomic Energy Council and the Taiwan Power Company and they are not allowed to make any small mistake in their daily operations.

In a written reply to interpellations by Legislators Huang Chwen, Chiang Peng-chien and Liu Yu-hsiang concerning the safety of nuclear power plants, the Executive Yuan said it has directed Taipower to shelve its plan to build the fourth nuclear power plant until the people here better understand the efficiency and safety of nuclear power plants and their influence on the environment.

The Economics Ministry has also entrusted the Chung Hwa Institute for Economic Research to go through every pro and con

of the construction of the fourth nuclear power plant and come up with an overall evaluation report by June this year, it said.

The Yuan pointed out that Taipower has always viewed safety as the top priority in building, maintaining and running nuclear power plants.

To ensure the safety of nuclear power generation, each nuclear reactor and generator in this nation has to pass through several thousand safety tests a year, it said.

The Yuan also indicated that Taipower has already dispatched many outstanding engineers and technicians to study nuclear technology at renowned institutes in the United States. This, it said, will further enhance the safety of nuclear plants.

MEASURES ORDERED AGAINST CHERNOBYL-TYPE ACCIDENT

OW081143 Taipei CNA in English 1031 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Taipei, May 8 (CNA) — Premier Yu Kuo-hwa Thursday [8 May] asked the Atomic Energy Council to take appropriate measures to guard against a nuclear accident such as took place recently at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in the Soviet Union. The premier also instructed the Energy Council to collect as much information as possible on the Chernobyl incident. If such an accident should happen in a neighboring country, Yu said, AEC should be prepared to deal with it. The premier gave the instructions during a cabinet meeting Thursday morning after hearing a report from Dr. Yen Chen-hsing, chairman of the AEC.

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PREMIER YU SEEKS CHERNOBYL REPORT, SAFETY ASSURANCE

OW121117 Taipei CHINA POST in English 9 May 86 p 12

[Text] Premier Yu Kuo-hwa yesterday urged the Atomic Energy Council (AEC) to take all necessary precautions to ensure the safety of domestic nuclear power plants as the problem has concerned the people.

Many foreign countries have used nuclear energy to generate electricity, he said. To prevent and defend against possible safety problems which might occur in neighboring countries, the AEC should also work out concrete measures soon, he said.

Yu asked the AEC to collect more information concerning the accident at the Soviet Union's Chernobyl nuclear power plant and compile a complete report. Premier Yu gave the directives at the Executive Yuan meeting after hearing a report from the AEC on the accident in the Soviet Union.

The AEC, in its report, pointed out that the facilities at the Chernobyl plant lack containment and safety devices the nuclear power plants in Western countries and Japan have, so no similar accidents will occur in those countries. The AEC said it has notified personnel at domestic nuclear power plants to observe all operational rules and dispatch specialists to supervise.

NO RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINATION IN IMPORTED FOOD

OW141443 Taipei CNA in English 1402 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Taipei, May 14 (CNA) — An examination report shows that no sign of radioactive contamination so far has been found on the foodstuffs the Republic of China imports, says T.P. Wang, director general of the Bureau of Commodity Inspection and Quarantine.

Examined food grains included barley, wheat, oat, maize, sesame, and cassava which are imported from Australia, New Zealand, the United States, Thailand, Sweden, Indonesia, India, Canada, Portugal, Hong Kong, South Africa, Japan, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, the United Kingdom, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Singapore.

Since 1973, Wang said, his bureau has cooperated with the nation's Tsing Hua University to engage in inspections for radioactive contamination on imported foodstuffs. During the period of Jan. 1985 till May 1986, all 84 examined cases have been found safe and with no sign of radioactive contamination. Wang made the statement in reply to legislator Hwa Ai's interpellation at a Legislative Yuan's Economic Committee meeting Wednesday.

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TRINIDAD-TOBAGO

GUARDIAN CRITICIZES USSR ON LACK OF INFORMATION

FL071221 Bridgetown CANA in English 1805 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, May 6, CANA — The Trinidad *GUARDIAN* newspaper today criticised the Soviet Union's failure to alert the rest of the world and its own citizens about the extent of the meltdown of a nuclear reactor at Chernobyl last week.

It was an unforgivable example of callousness and indifference to the lives of citizens of the Soviet Union itself and those in neighbouring countries, the paper said.

But those who understand the communist system will recognise such a reaction as nothing really unusual, it is simply an illustration of the arrogance of the Marxist commissars who see their power over life and death as absolute.

*THE GUARDIAN* added: But even if the Russian leaders did not really care about the fate of their own nations, they had a clear duty under all international codes to inform immediately all the other countries likely to be affected by the nuclear plant explosion.

The paper said there was still reason to believe that the Russians had not told the whole truth about the Chernobyl disaster.

Those who had any hopes of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev being a less doctrinaire leader than his predecessors ought to learn from this incident, the newspaper said. [sentence as published] He remains a rigid product of that totalitarian system.

The paper compared the incident with the one on Three Mile Island when, it said, the American authorities immediately informed the world of the development with the American news media on the scene.

Everyone knew right away what was happening, and the extent of any possible danger, the paper said.

This is the difference between an open, free, and democratic society like the United States and a closed, totalitarian one like the Soviet Union.

Despite a major disaster in the making, the opinion and the good of the Russian people take second place to the political interests of the Kremlin, *THE GUARDIAN* commented.

VIETNAM

HANOI SAYS U.S. 'EXPLOITING' CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT

BK061321 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 6 May 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The U.S. imperialists and some other reactionary forces are exploiting the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear factory in the Soviet Republic of Ukraine for political purpose. They fabricated sensational stories about thousands of people got killed in the nuclear accident to horrify people. U.S. President Reagan even accused the Soviet Union of covering up the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear station.

The fact is that immediately after the accident the Soviet Government has informed all countries concerned about it and measures to overcome its aftermath. This accident only killed two people and wounded a few others. Moreover, it is the first accident at a nuclear factory in the Soviet Union. Meanwhile, according to a report by the American Citizens Organization, there have been about 20,000 such accidents at U.S. nuclear factories since 1979, and the number of these accidents increases annually. In 1983, there were 5,000 accidents; among them 247 cases were regarded as serious. The Reagan administration did not care a thing for the victims while making a hue and cry about and shedding crocodile tears on the fate of the victims of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear factory of the Soviet Union. If the United States Administration really cares for mankind's existence and fate, it should not have accelerated the nuclear arms buildup, the most dangerous weapon of mass destruction. By making such noises about the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear factory, the United States attempted to besmear the Soviet Union's prestige and play down the Soviet peace initiative, which has won worldwide support and to sidetrack world public attention from the U.S. testing.

However, the Reagan administration's efforts would get to nowhere. Even during these days, the world public — including the American — keeps condemning the U.S. nuclear buildup and demanding that the Reagan administration follow the Soviet Union's example to halt all nuclear tests. In Britain, Secretary of State [title as heard] Geoffrey Howe urged the U.S. President not to make use of the Chernobyl nuclear accident for anti-Soviet propaganda. Reaction by the world public proves that the U.S. efforts to use this accident to besmear the Soviet Union have been futile.

WESTERN PACIFIC

## AFP SUMS UP ASIAN REACTION TO CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT

HK130813 Hong Kong AFP in English 0748 GMT 13 May 86

[By Peter Mackler]

[Text] [No place-name as received] May 13 (AFP) — Several Asian nations are taking hard looks at their own atomic futures while keeping a close eye on fallout from last month's nuclear power-plant accident in the Soviet Union.

Taiwan has put off construction of its fourth nuclear plant for at least two years while Indonesian authorities pondered whether to go ahead with their first.

The April 26 disaster at Chernobyl probably dealt the coup de grace to the Philippines' only nuclear facility, a 2.1 billion dollar white elephant that had been kept closed because of cost problems and safety concerns.

"In the wake of the Chernobyl tragedy it seems impossible now to operate the plant, as a practical matter," said government spokesman Rene Saguisag. The options under consideration are to mothball the U.S.-built plant on the Bataan Peninsula indefinitely, sell its equipment abroad, or convert it into a conventional power generating unit, Mr. Saguisag said.

Chernobyl has forced India to reconsider an eight-year-old Soviet proposal to build an atomic power station using enriched uranium with light-water, graphite-moderated systems, reliable sources said.

Pressure was also mounting on other governments to burn their nuclear bridges.

The 4.5-million member General Council of Trade Unions of Japan joined with Japanese pacifist groups on April 30 to urge that all nuclear power plants in the country suspend operations after the Chernobyl accident.

Anti-nuclear groups in Hong Kong launched a campaign to pull out of a joint venture with China to build a nuclear power plant 50 kilometers (30 miles) to the north of [the] bustling colony.

They planned to petition local officials Wednesday and start a signature campaign later this month to block the long-planned Daya Bay project, which would be China's first major atomic plant.

In Australia, which has a quarter of the world's known uranium reserves but no atomic power plants, concern over Chernobyl has prompted new calls for the closure of two small scientific nuclear reactors on Sydney's outskirts.

Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden called for the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna to impose emergency procedures in the case of accidents. "Nations with nuclear reactors should have international legal obligations in these areas," he said.

South Australian Premier John Bannon also said his government would not allow any uranium to be exported to the Soviet Union because of the lack of adequate safeguards. But some countries said that the Chernobyl drama would have no effect on their own nuclear programs.

While voicing concern, China said it intended to go ahead with Daya Bay as well as other units to be built near the eastern port city of Shanghai, home to some 12 million people. Peking did not even cancel plans to send a team to the Soviet Union to study nuclear cooperation.

A nuclear energy official said China was using a pressurised-water system to cool its reactors, which was safer than the graphite used at Chernobyl. "The accident caused no panic among Chinese experts," he said.

Authorities in South Korea came to the same conclusion after a radiation-protection committee within the Science and Technology Ministry carried out security checks on the nation's five nuclear reactors. The Energy and Resources Ministry said that despite the Soviet accident, South Korea would go ahead with the planned construction of two additional nuclear power plants.

Officials of Japan's Science and Technology Agency said they too saw no need to change their nuclear-power program since their reactors were different from the one at Chernobyl. Japan has 32 atomic power plants on stream.

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In Jakarta, nuclear-energy officials were optimistic that a scheduled June 3 meeting of seven ministers and experts would approve their plans to build the country's first nuclear power plant at Serpong, West Java.

Indonesia is counting on nuclear power to provide a third of its electricity by 2005. Officials brushed aside suggestions by anti-nuclear groups that they opt for alternative sources of energy. "They recommend solar, wind, water or biomass. It's ridiculous," said Jali Ahimsa, director of the Indonesian Atomic Agency. "If you want to industrialise Java, with a population of more than 100 million, you need a huge quantity of energy that you can only get with coal and nuclear."

Asians were still nervous, however, about radioactive fallout from the Chernobyl accident.

Reports last week that radioactive iodine had been found in domestically produced milk sent shock waves through Japan. Its nuclear pollution detection posts are on full alert and its meteorological agency says it is swamped daily with questions about local levels of radioactivity.

Any arrivals from the Soviet Union are carefully checked at Japanese airports.

Singapore's Environment Ministry said that it was regularly collecting and testing dust samples, but there had been no abnormal readings so far. "All meat, milk and other farm produce, such as fruits and vegetables, imported from Eastern and Western European countries will be tested for radioactive contaminants before they are allowed for sale to the public," the ministry said.

Malaysian health officials have also been monitoring the environment and checking food imports. They said that all ships from the Soviet Union and other countries affected by Chernobyl fallout would be closely inspected when they docked at Malaysian ports.

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ZAIRE

FIRST STATE COMMISSIONER RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR

AB131745 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] It seems that the situation is returning to normal at Chernobyl and the nuclear station, it seems, should be able to resume its activities in the very near future. This statement was made this morning by Valentine Soldatov, the Soviet ambassador to Zaire, following the audience granted him by the first state commissioner, Citizen Kengo wa Dondo. The two personalities also discussed relations between Zaire and the Soviet Union in the political, economic as well as cultural fields. This was the point stressed by Valentine Soldatov when he spoke to our correspondent (Bitinin Ndaye Kimtako):

[Begin recording] [Soldatov in French] First, we discussed at length problems concerning our bilateral relations, in the economic field in particular. I cannot tell you concretely the details of these discussions, but I can tell you frankly that we discussed projects that we want to implement in the shortest possible time.

[(Kimtako)] Mr Ambassador, I want to recall one of the projects. In the area of sports, you once announced the intensification of relations between the Soviet and Zairian Olympic committees. I do not know whether negotiations have begun or are at an advanced stage. At what stage are these negotiations?

[Soldatov] We are at an advanced stage concerning this protocol agreement between the two Olympic committees. However, we have already drafted the project for cultural relations. I think it will be signed in the forthcoming days.

[(Kimtako)] One is really not clear about what is currently happening at the Chernobyl nuclear station. Can you give us precise details on this issue?

[Soldatov] What happened at our nuclear station in Chernobyl was (?an accident) like any other accident. This accident happened on 26 April. But, in the meantime, the situation is firmly under control. During a trip to the Soviet Union, the general directors of the International Atomic Energy authority saw that the repair works being made by the Soviet Government correspond to the norms. Now, in the region where this station is located, the situation has returned to normal. The reactors are almost (?dormant) and the temperature has already fallen to 300 degrees. The radioactivity situation is almost [passage indistinct].

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