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JPRS Report

Proliferation Issues

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PROLIFERATION ISSUES

JPRS-TND-92-037

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9 October 1992

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Premier Supports Pakistan Nuclear-Free Zone

*OW0710125092 Beijing XINHUA in English
1234 GMT 7 Oct 92*

[Excerpt] Beijing, October 7 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng said here today that China supports the proposal of the Pakistani Government on the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in South Asia.

“China supports the efforts of relevant countries in various parts of the world on the establishment of nuclear-free zones or regions of peace on a voluntary basis,” Li was quoted by a Chinese Foreign Ministry official as saying during his talks with visiting Pakistani Prime Minister Mohammad Nawaz Sharif here today.

Sharif proposed in June last year a five-nation conference involving the United States, the former Soviet Union, China, India and Pakistan be held to work out a mechanism to make South Asia a nuclear-free zone. [passage omitted]

Spokesman Confirms Underground Nuclear Test

*OW0410120992 Tokyo KYODO in English 1144 GMT
4 Oct 92*

[Text] Beijing, Oct. 4 KYODO—A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman confirmed Sunday [4 October] that China has recently conducted a underground nuclear test.

It was China's second nuclear test this year.

The spokesman made the confirmation after an inquiry from KYODO NEWS SERVICE.

An Indian nuclear center earlier announced it detected a Chinese underground nuclear test on the scale of a 15-kiloton TNT blast on September 25.

Western military sources in Beijing estimate that a May 11 nuclear test was a strategic nuclear explosion of one-megaton and last month's test was a tactical nuclear blast.

New Office To Handle Arms Transactions

*HK0210102192 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 2 Oct 92 p 13*

[Text] The Defence Ministry will shortly set up a new office which will handle armaments transactions.

Informed sources said the unit would coordinate the import and export of weapons, which at the moment is undertaken by companies and departments under various branches of the military.

Another responsibility of the office will be to satisfy international agencies that China abides by such accords as the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty and the Missile Technology Control Regime.

The Defence Ministry has traditionally been regarded as a toothless organ whose major function is to liaison with military forces in other parts of the world.

Construction of Daya Bay N-Station Complete

*OW2809165592 Beijing XINHUA in English
1519 GMT 28 Sep 92*

[Text] Shenzhen, September 28 (XINHUA)—The civil engineering construction of the Daya Bay nuclear station in southern China has finished and technicians are testing the installed equipment.

Experts said the construction and installment of the nuclear island, conventional island and auxiliary facilities are basically completed and operators are testing some systems and machines.

The project, which started in August of 1987, is expected to generate 10 billion kWh each year after it goes into full operation.

About 10,000 technicians and workers from 20 countries and regions are working for the station.

INDONESIA

Nuclear Power Station Expected 'Next Decade'

BK0610104492 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0927 GMT 6 Oct 92

[Excerpt] Jakarta, Oct. 6 (OANA-ANTARA)—Indonesia expects to establish its first nuclear power station within the next decade in order to meet the country's increasing demand for energy, Vice President Sudharmono said here Tuesday when opening the 21st Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA) convention and the third Jakarta International Energy Conference.

Indonesia, which is currently using a variety of energy sources such as oil, natural gas, coal, thermal and solar energy, is now preparing for the possible utilisation of nuclear energy, said the vice president.

Sudharmono did not rule out a possibility that Indonesia, which is at present a major oil exporting country, might turn into an oil importer if the growth in energy consumption continues as a result of the country's economic progress and industrial growth.

Indeed, there are other sources of energy, such as coal which will not be depleted for more than one hundred years. But oil remains a source of energy which cannot easily be replaced, without technological breakthroughs which can find an efficient and economic substitute for oil, he said.

Conservation and diversification of resources are therefore the primary objectives of the country's national energy policy, according to him.

He said that environmental conditions are also a factor to be seriously considered in the choice of energy sources and its efficient and economic consumption. [passage omitted]

JAPAN

Nuclear-Fusion Research Accord Signed

OW0210144992 Tokyo KYODO in English 1429 GMT 2 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 2 KYODO—Japan signed an implementing agreement Friday to cooperate in the development of a nuclear fusion device known as a stellarator, the government announced.

The agreement has already been signed by the United States and the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom), an organization formed under the European Community.

Stellarator is a device for facilitating nuclear fusion by confining a high-temperature plasma. It consists of a tube which closes in on itself in a figure-eight or race-track configuration, and external coils which generate

magnetic fields whose lines of force run parallel to the walls of the tube and prevent the plasma from touching the walls.

Under the agreement, researchers from Japan, the U.S., and Euratom will exchange opinions and information on nuclear fusion technology of the helical type, government officials said.

The National Institute for Fusion Science will represent Japan in the international joint project, the officials said.

Government To Host OECD Talks on Nuclear Energy

OW0210082492 Tokyo KYODO in English 0759 GMT 2 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 2 KYODO—Japan will host an international meeting on nuclear energy Tuesday [6 October] and Wednesday under the auspices of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Friday [2 October].

Spokesman Masamichi Hanabusa said the 85th steering committee meeting of the OECD's Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) will be attended by high-level representatives of the agency's 23 member countries.

Also attending will be officials of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the European Community (EC), he said.

The steering committee is the highest nuclear energy agency organ and decides agency policies on the promotion of international cooperation in nuclear safety and the development and regulation of nuclear energy.

Hanabusa said there will be consultations at the meeting on the agency's overall activities and its action program.

He noted that Japan is playing host to the meeting as this year falls on the 20th anniversary of Japan joining the agency.

Hanabusa said that just after the meeting concludes on Thursday, an international symposium on nuclear development and new developments in relevant international cooperation will be held at the Foreign Ministry.

Reports Continue on Plutonium Shipment

Greenpeace Issues Warning

OW3009031992 Tokyo KYODO in English 0239 GMT 30 Sep 92

[Text] London, Sept. 30 KYODO—An advertisement warning the world's mariners that a Japanese ship is on its way to France to pick up a cargo of plutonium appeared Tuesday in LLOYD'S LIST, an international shipping newspaper.

The advertisement, placed by Greenpeace, the environmental group, features a small picture of the Akatsuki Maru and is headed "Greenpeace, Urgent Warning: Plutonium Freighter Under Way."

Greenpeace said in a statement that the advertisement had been placed "following the Japanese Government's refusal to provide sufficient information on the shipment, despite requests from governments and environmental groups around the world."

The advertisement warns mariners that the Akatsuki Maru will carry a cargo of one metric ton of plutonium from France and Britain to Japan beginning in October, and says that "these shipments are potentially a serious threat to the maritime community and environment."

It says, "The ship has been labeled a floating Chernobyl by government officials" and asks for any information on the ship's whereabouts to be passed on to its Amsterdam office.

Secrecy Stressed

*OW0110135792 Tokyo KYODO in English 1317 GMT
1 Oct 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 1 KYODO—An international meeting in Vienna to reexamine the nuclear material protection treaty has adopted a statement calling for keeping secret information about the transportation of nuclear materials, Science and Technology Agency officials said Thursday.

The statement, which stressed the necessity for the treaty member nations to maintain such secrecy, supports the Japanese Government policy of insisting on secrecy for transporting nuclear material, the officials said.

This is opposed by growing calls from antinuclear groups for the government to make public information about a plutonium shipment from Europe to Japan, however.

The government-owned 4,800-ton Akatsuki Maru is now on its way to France to pick up and carry home a ton of plutonium for use as fuel in a fast breeder nuclear reactor.

The treaty, organized by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), has been signed by 42 countries, including Japan, the United States and Russia, as well as the European Atomic Energy Community.

Nauru Leader Notes Opposition

*OW0410112992 Tokyo KYODO in English 1014 GMT
4 Oct 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 4 KYODO—Nauru President Bernard Dowiyogo called on Japan Sunday [4 October] to cancel a plan to ship a ton of plutonium from Europe, and said the tiny Pacific island nation would refuse any emergency port calls by the vessel.

The shipments not only lack adequate safety precautions, but also pose a long-term security risk to the region as there are no guarantees the plutonium will never be used for nuclear weapons, Dowiyogo said at an international symposium on Japan's plutonium shipments.

"We all know that plutonium can be fashioned into atomic weapons. The present atmosphere in Japan is of course strongly opposed to such armaments, but can we say the same for 10, 20, 50 years hence?" He said at the opening of the three-day forum.

Expressing frustration that the Japanese Government has not "had the courtesy" to consult with Nauru on the shipments, the president of the 8,400-population nation said his government would not allow the ship to stop at its port should it get into difficulties.

"An accident in Nauru's only port could render our small island nation unfit for habitation for the duration of the toxicity of plutonium, literally tens of thousands of years," Dowiyogo said.

"Such an accident may be unlikely, but it cannot be excluded, especially because there could be as many as 150 shipments over a 30 year period," he said at the forum sponsored by the Citizens Nuclear Information Center and the Washington-based Nuclear Control Institute, which campaigns against plutonium proliferation.

Experts say a one-ton shipment of deadly plutonium, if it met with accident, could kill people hundreds of kilometers away.

Japan maintains that it has taken sufficient safety precautions, details about the shipments, including the actual route, remain a secret for security reasons, however.

The first shipment of plutonium recovered from spent Japanese nuclear fuel is expected to leave France for Japan later this year aboard the 3,800-ton Akatsuki Maru.

Japan's nuclear power industry plans to use 80 to 90 tons of plutonium through 2010, of which some 30 tons are to come from Europe, according to the Foreign Ministry's Nuclear Energy Division.

Governor Lorenzo Guerrero of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands urged Japan to build stronger casks for carrying the toxic plutonium, and to inform countries where the ship may make emergency calls before proceeding with shipments.

Guam Senator Marilyn Manibusan, said she was concerned that Japan's plutonium surplus could destabilize the Asian-Pacific region.

"The thought of nuclear weapons capacity frightens our people because war compensation claims have not been paid," Manibusan said, explaining that after World War II the United States, without consulting with the citizens of Guam, waived war reparations.

"We in Guam do not want to be taken for granted any more," she said.

The forum was attended by more than 100 academics, activists, and concerned citizens, as well as diplomats from 15 countries along the ship's possible route.

Jon Van Dyke, a professor at the University of Hawaii Law School, said Japan's secrecy-shrouded scheme appeared to violate its obligation under international law to inform and consult with countries along the route, and to conduct an environmental impact assessment on the risks presented by the shipments.

No Emergency Ports Identified

OW0510092792 Tokyo KYODO in English 0840 GMT 5 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 5 KYODO—Japan does not plan to make advanced arrangements to call at foreign ports should the plutonium-bearing Akatsuki Maru run into trouble during its voyage from Europe, the top government spokesman said Monday.

"In the off chance that there is an emergency, we will consult with concerned countries at that time. But we are making thorough preparations so we are not supposing there will be any emergency situations," Chief Cabinet Secretary Koichi Kato told a news conference.

He made the comments after Bernard Dowiyogo, president of Nauru, declared the ship would not be allowed to enter his Pacific island nation's only port even in case of an emergency.

Dowiyogo, joined by Gov. Lorenzo I Guerrero of the Northern Mariana Islands and Sen. Marilyn Manibusan of Guam, issued a statement Monday calling for the halt of the shipment because Tokyo has not obtained consent from nations along the route.

Japan has kept the shipping plans for the one-ton load of toxic plutonium cloaked in secrecy in a bid to preempt possible terrorist attacks.

The South Pacific representatives, here to attend an Asian-Pacific forum protesting the shipments, also said in a statement they are concerned about safety precautions and the possibility of the proliferation of plutonium, a key ingredient in nuclear weapons.

They called on the United Nations to conduct an independent analysis on the risks posed by the shipment and to introduce tougher safety standards to ensure casks encasing the plutonium will be able to withstand even the most severe accidents.

Key participants in the three-day forum, joined by academics and antinuclear activists from the Philippines, Indonesia, New Zealand, and the United States, plan to submit the statement to the Japanese Government Tuesday.

Forum Urges Opposition

OW0510134192 Tokyo KYODO in English 1258 GMT 5 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 5 KYODO—An international symposium against Japan's plutonium shipment closed Monday [5 October] after participants adopted a statement calling on all nations which may possibly be along the ship's route to voice their opposition to the shipment.

The statement adopted at the Asian-Pacific forum pointed out the lack of sufficient safety measures for the plutonium shipment expected later this year.

It also said Japan has not consulted with or gotten agreements from the nations along the ship's possible route, and called on the nations in the Asian-Pacific region to oppose the shipment.

About 100 academics, activists, concerned citizens as well as diplomats from 15 countries attended the three-day forum.

Japan maintains that it has taken sufficient safety precautions to transport plutonium to Japan by sea, but it has not revealed details about the shipments, including the actual route, for security reasons.

The first shipment of plutonium recovered from spent Japanese nuclear fuel is expected to leave France for Japan later this year aboard the 3,800-ton Akatsuki Maru.

The statement also called on the United Nations to set up an independent committee to analyze the risks posed by the shipment.

Japan's nuclear power industry plans to use 80 to 90 tons of plutonium through 2010, of which some 30 tons are to come from Europe, according to the Foreign Ministry's Nuclear Energy Division.

Experts say a one-ton shipment of deadly plutonium, if it met with accident, could kill people hundreds of kilometers away.

NORTH KOREA

Inspection Preconditions Termed 'Unreasonable'

SK0710045792 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0427 GMT 7 Oct 92

[Text] Pyongyang October 7 (KCNA)—William Clark, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, told a press conference at the House Foreign Affairs Committee on October 6 that if the DPRK wanted to improve relations with the United States, it should stop "missile exports," give up the "development of biochemical weapons" and accept "North-South mutual nuclear inspection," according to a report from Washington.

They are unreasonable preconditions which are not worth even a passing note.

As far as "missile exports" and "biochemical weapons development" are concerned, they have had and will have nothing to do with the peaceloving DPRK. It is a despicable black propaganda of those seeking to besmirch the DPRK's high international authority, drive a wedge between the Korean people and the world's peaceloving people and deliberately create difficulties in the way of improvement of relations between the DPRK and the United States.

The "North-South mutual inspection," too, is a matter that deserves nobody's sympathy.

While failing to utter a word about the DPRK's just call for an overall inspection of the U.S. nuclear weapons and bases in South Korea, he repeated the hackneyed talk about "mutual inspection." This comes from the two-bit trick of the U.S. reactionary quarters to lay down a smokescreen around the nuclear weapons kept hidden in South Korea.

Clark said "a little fresh air would hasten reunification of the Korean peninsula." This is, indeed, a revelation of their aggressive intention.

His remarks vividly reveal that the United States is still pursuing its aggressive policy of annexing the northern half of Korea.

The United States must give up its criminal scheme to hinder the reunification of the Korean peninsula with its anachronistic acts.

It must wake from the infeasible daydream, remove the unreasonable preconditions and take the road of improving relations with the DPRK in compliance with the requirements of the times.

SOUTH KOREA

Koreas To Hold Nuclear Control Talks 14 Oct

SK3009115292 Seoul YONHAP in English 1139 GMT 30 Sep 92

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 30 (YONHAP)—South and North Korean officials Wednesday discussed rules for mutual nuclear inspections at Panmunjom.

At the second members contact of the eighth South-North Nuclear Joint Commission Meeting, the South suggested that the two sides exchange the lists of about 50 inspectors within 10 days of the effectuation of inspection rules and that each inspection team be formed with less than 20 from among the listed persons.

The North asserted that an inspection team should comprise 15 inspectors for the inspection of a suspected nuclear arms base and five inspectors for a nuclear material site or a nuclear facility, however.

The North Koreans also maintained that as many inspection teams as the number of the sites to be inspected should be operated at the same time.

Also by insisting that the lists of inspection team members should be exchanged 10 days before inspections, the North in effect reaffirmed their rejection of any unscheduled inspection of nuclear facilities and sites.

The two sides decided to have the third Nuclear Joint Commission Members contact at Panmunjom on Oct. 14 to carry on discussion.

No Tae-u on Nuclear Issues at News Briefing

SK2909140792 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network in Korean 0825 GMT 29 Sep 92

[News conference by ROK President No Tae-u with foreign and domestic reporters at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on 29 August—live]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Unidentified reporter, ASSOCIATED PRESS; in English] Mr. President: Yesterday, in your talks with the Chinese, the Chinese side suggested that too much international pressure on North Korea with regard to the nuclear issue could be counter-productive. Do you agree with this statement? Also, have you had any indication that China is pressuring North Korea to open up its society and its nuclear facilities? Thank you.

[No] As you well know, North Korea's nuclear issue is not only a North-South Korean issue but also a serious international issue. China, too, understands this well. How to remove North Korea's nuclear threats will be our future task. I think the international community concurs that North Korea must in no way develop nuclear weapons. What we must do is to have North Korea implement the joint denuclearization declaration, on which the North and South have agreed, through dialogue. We have been eagerly persuading North Korea to implement it. We have failed to do so. I hope progress will be made gradually in our efforts, however.

What China wants is identical to what we want. China has expressed its view that it would be better to remove North Korea's nuclear threats [wihyop] through dialogue and persuasion, rather than through some physical pressures. I think that this is fundamentally identical to what we have pursued.

[No] I will now take the question by the RENMIN RIBAO reporter in Beijing.

[Unidentified RENMIN RIBAO reporter] His Excellency President, you explained about economic and trade issues. What do you think about future cooperative relations between China and the ROK in each field, including science, technology, culture, and sports?

[No] The ROK minister of science and technology is accompanying our party. The agreement on science and technology between the two countries will be signed tomorrow.

This is indeed a desirable event. The leaders of the two countries shared the same view that cooperation in the cultural and art domain will also be excellently and substantively realized between the two countries. I believe that such cooperation will be carried out in the future.

[No] Lastly, I will take a question from a Korean reporter. Reporter Yun from HANGYORE SINMUN, you may ask questions.

[Yun Kuk-han, HANGYORE SINMUN] I am Yun Kuk-han from HANGYORE SINMUN. Mr. President, will you tell us about the thoughts the Chinese leaders whom you met have toward the extent and capabilities of North Korea's nuclear development? At the same time, Mr. President, you expressed your intention to help North Korea normalize its relations with the United States and Japan, provided that suspicions [uihok] concerning North Korea's nuclear development are removed. Will you please explain what kinds of concrete help our government can give?

[No] As I mentioned earlier, the Chinese position is that it does not want nuclear development by either side of North and South Korea. Please keep this in mind. How can we help North Korea concretely? The immediate, impending issue for North Korea is that it wants to establish diplomatic relations with Japan.

At the same time, it also wants to establish diplomatic relations with the United States and other Western countries. The most serious stumbling block is that these countries do not want to establish diplomatic relations with North Korea unless suspicions on North Korea's nuclear development are completely removed. It is indeed distressing.

What we earnestly hope at present is that North Korea remove the suspicions concerning its nuclear development at an early date. Thus, in the event that such suspicions are completely removed, we will take the initiative in offering cooperation to North Korea by taking advantage of our experiences gained in the course of establishing diplomatic relations with foreign countries. Since I assumed the presidency, our nations established diplomatic relations with as many as 39 nations.

We will cooperate with North Korea by offering our experience. In addition to the issue of diplomatic relations, we will give economic support to North Korea and other substantive assistance in many fields in its interest.

Since we approach the appointed time, I will now take only one last question. The NHK reporter, you may ask a question.

[Unidentified NHK reporter] I am an NHK reporter. I think that with the establishment of diplomatic relations

between the ROK and China, the ROK's northern diplomacy has now been successfully finalized. It is our understanding that North Korea is now hastening establishment of diplomatic relations with Japan and the United States. Thus, Japan and North Korea are showing their active stance to establish diplomatic relations. This being the case, His Excellency President, what is your feeling on the Japan-North Korea talks for diplomatic relations, which are being held even before all problems are resolved?

[No] As I mentioned earlier, my understanding on the positions of Japan and the United States is that the issue of removing suspicions concerning North Korea's nuclear development is a precondition for their establishing diplomatic relations with North Korea. We should make efforts to have North Korea completely remove suspicions on its nuclear development at an early date. The removal of nuclear suspicions at the earliest possible date is a shortcut, or, the best way to establish such relations at the earliest possible date. I ask for your cooperation on this.

Thank you.

JNCC Chairman Urges Unity in Nuclear Inspection

*SK0110134992 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean
1300 GMT 1 Oct 92*

[Text] Kong No-myong, our side's chairman of the South-North Joint Nuclear Control Committee [JNCC], revealed that if North Korea is to free itself from isolation and economic difficulties, there is no other way but to respond to carrying out mutual inspection as soon as possible. Chairman Kong, who returned home on the evening of 1 October after winding up his visit to the United States and Mexico, said that high-ranking U.S. officials also fully agree to our side's principle of carrying out mutual inspection. He also said that there is no change in the U.S. position that inspection on all suspicious regions and a special inspection should be carried out without fail.

Chairman Kong added that resolving the nuclear issue does not simply signify providing regulations for mutual inspection. He said that it also means carrying out practical mutual inspection based on inspection regulations. He revealed that rumors that the ROK and the United States have different opinions on carrying out mutual inspection is groundless.

Asian-Pacific IAEA Training Course Opens

*SK0810101192 Seoul YONHAP in English 0930 GMT
8 Oct 92*

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 8 (YONHAP)—An Asian-Pacific regional training course of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) opened Wednesday at the Taedok science town, South Chungchong Province.

The main theme of the three-week annual international training course, hosted by the Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute, is "Non-Destructive Testing (NDT) and Evaluation in Nuclear Power Plants."

Atomic energy experts from eight nations, including China, India, Pakistan and Vietnam, will be briefed on South Korea's experiences and technology in NDT engineering.

Seventeen experts of South Korea's atomic energy-related agencies and industries will give lectures on Korea's NDT technology.

Roy Gillmourndt, an Australian specialist from the IAEA will deliver a special lecture on "New Trends of NDT Application in Nuclear Power Plants."

MALAYSIA

Minister Opposes Japanese Plutonium Shipment

*BK2409094892 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0706 GMT 24 Sep 92*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sept 24 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysia can cite security reasons to block a Japanese ship carrying radio-active plutonium from using the Straits of Malacca on its homeward journey from France in November.

The Law of the Sea empowers Malaysia to do so using those reasons, Science, Technology, and Environment Minister Law Hieng Ding told reporters here Thursday.

Malaysia could stop the "Akatsuki Maru" from passing through the straits under a provision in the sea law if it endangers the country, Law said.

Law was non-committal when reporters asked him whether Malaysia would exercise such power under that provision but said it would depend on the situation.

The ministry through the Foreign Ministry, had informed the Japanese Government last Saturday that Malaysia was very concerned about the ship's passage through the straits, he said.

Malaysia, Indonesia, and Singapore had objected to the Japanese vessel using the straits last week.

At last Monday's ASEAN science and environment ministers conference in Singapore, Malaysia had sought a common stand among fellow ASEAN countries in dealing with the "Akatsuki Maru".

A report from Tokyo on the eve of the Singapore meeting said the Japanese Government had re-routed the ship's journey so that it avoided the Straits of Melaka, however.

The ship was reported to be carrying a tonne of weapon-grade plutonium from France for use in Japan's power stations.

Law said his ministry was still awaiting an official reply from the Japanese Government over Malaysia's protest.

When discussing the "Akatsuki Maru" issue at last Monday's conference, Singapore, Indonesia, and Malaysia had agreed to alert each other on the ship's movement, Law said.

Malaysia had set up a committee headed by the Atomic Energy Licencing Board to monitor the ship's movement.

BULGARIA**Kozloduy Nuclear Plant Shuts Down Reactors**

*AU3009111492 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network
in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 30 Sep 92*

[Text] A further unpleasant piece of news today apparently indicates that we will have to stock up with candles. Our Vratsa correspondent Veselin Angelov reports that the latest information from the Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant is that the Nos. 5 and 6 reactor units, the most powerful ones at the plant, with capacities of 1,000 megawatts each, will produce no electric power during the next two months. Here are the specific facts from our correspondent Veselin Angelov.

[Begin Angelov recording] Following the incidents with the switches of the Nos. 5 and 6 units, the plant is awaiting the delivery of new switches from Russia. According to Engineer Yordan Yordanov, spokesman of the Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant, even if the new switches were delivered now it would take at least a month to install them, however, and a further month would be needed to put the nuclear generating units back into operation.

This means that we will start the winter with a very low electricity output from the Kozloduy Plant, and this will of course make power cuts necessary.

At the moment, precommissioning preparations are in progress for starting up the No. 4 reactor, and if everything goes well, it is expected that the unit will enter service during the next few days, providing an additional 400 megawatts [figure as heard] for our national power grid. The No. 3 reactor, which has the same capacity, will be shut down for its planned annual overhaul, however. The unit has to be reloaded with fuel, and the necessary maintenance work will delay its return to service.

This is the situation at present. The most important question is how long it will take to complete these operations, and this depends both on the specialists and on normal operational parameters being obtained during the testing of the equipment before the units are restarted. [end recording]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA**Ministers Disagree on Need To Complete Temelin**

*AU2309110592 Prague CSTK in English 0939 GMT
22 Sep 92*

[Text] Prague (CSTK)—Czech Minister for the Environment Frantisek Benda considers Sunday's statement by Czech Minister of Industry and Trade Vladimir Dlouhy on the nuclear power plant Temelin, South Bohemia, in connection with the case of Skoda Plzen, which now faces big financial problems, to be a matter of personal opinion.

Dlouhy said Skoda's energy division, which has lost its markets because of the disintegration of the former Soviet bloc, should take advantage of Temelin's conversion to a modern power plant to get orders for itself.

Benda told CSTK today that the future of Temelin, where two blocks are now being built, and of nuclear energy overall will only be a matter for the entire Czech Government. The government will soon express itself clearly on the development of nuclear power, particularly on the construction of the nuclear power plant Temelin, he said.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA**Chemical Factory in Vitez Hit by Serb Aircraft**

*LD2609172592 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina
Network in Serbo-Croatian 1600 GMT 26 Sep 92*

[Text] After an air raid alert, a general alert was sounded in Vitez at 1440 [1240 GMT]. Immediately after that the enemy air force launched an attack on the town. The aggressor's target was the public firm Slobodan Princip-Seljo [former JNA main explosive factory]. The entire Vitez air defense reacted to the attack. The attack was repeated two or three times. According to the first information we received from Ilija Buha, editor of Vitez radio-television's information program, one enemy aircraft was hit.

Smoke is rising from the direction of the factory, and the Vitez firefighters' brigade has been put in action. There is still no information about the extent of the damage or about possible casualties. Since there is great danger of dangerous acid poisoning, the information center instructed citizens not to leave their shelters and to observe the orders issued by civil defense bodies concerning protection against chemical poisoning. A general alert is still in effect in Vitez.

ARGENTINA

Nuclear Energy Agreement Signed With France

*PY3009132592 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish
2220 GMT 28 Sep 92*

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Sep (TELAM)—Argentina and France agreed to carry out “on the best possible terms” a joint cooperation program on nuclear energy “with exclusively peaceful and not military purposes.”

The Argentine Foreign Ministry reported that a declaration of principles was signed today by Argentine Foreign Minister Guido Di Tella and his French counterpart, Roland Dumas.

During the ceremony at D’Orsay Palace, Di Tella admitted that “the new nuclear nonproliferation policy is one of the central objectives of Argentine foreign policy.”

Di Tella said the signing of the agreement on the peaceful use of nuclear energy “will correlate with a new dimension of the cooperation between the two countries, especially in the use of nuclear energy in the health and industrial fields.”

He noted the good bilateral relations and the “various French enterprises” that are participating in the Argentine privatization program.

Di Tella regretted “the lack of progress in the GATT talks as a result [word indistinct] of the disagreements that still prevail in the agricultural sector,” however.

In the agreement, the parties express their “satisfaction” with the Foz de Iguazu common nuclear policy declaration signed by Argentina and Brazil on 28 November 1990. This declaration establishes “the solemn renunciation of nuclear weapons and the commitment to ratify the treaty aimed at forbidding nuclear arms in Latin America.”

The agreement also notes that “on 24 August, France decided to ratify additional protocol No. 1 of the Tlatelolco Treaty and the amendments proposed to the treaty’s text by Argentina, Chile, and Mexico that ensure its quick ratification and implementation in those countries.”

It states that “Argentina, Brazil, the Argentine-Brazilian Agency on Accounting and Control of Nuclear Material, and the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] signed and ratified a four-party agreement on the application of guarantees on all nuclear materials, and the activities carried out in the territory under its jurisdiction.”

The agreement states that both Argentina and France “are willing to carry out joint tasks with other countries for a widespread implementation of the IAEA safeguard rules, which is an essential element for the international nuclear nonproliferation system.”

CHILE

Talks With Argentina, Brazil on Plutonium Shipment

*PY0310190092 Santiago Radio Chilena Network
in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Oct 92*

[Report by Maria Angelica Rodriguez from Punta Arenas]

[Excerpt] The government is engaged in joint negotiations with Argentina and Brazil to defend Chile from the danger posed by the passing of ships carrying 45 loads of radioactive plutonium in the waters near those countries.

This information was released by President Patricio Aylwin during a meeting he held with Magallanes University students to whom he made some comments.

[Begin Aylwin recording] No country can forbid navigation on the high seas. A country can forbid navigation in its own territorial waters, and it can adopt safeguard measures in its exclusive economic area. But traffic on the high seas is entirely free. [end recording]

He said that for this reason the conversations with neighboring countries should be made within the framework of actual legal possibilities, within international law, emphasizing that the government will do everything necessary to avoid this risk. [passage omitted]

CUBA

Delegate to Vienna Speaks on Nuclear Issues

Increased Security Proposed

*FL1809011992 Havana Radio Rebelde Network
in Spanish 2300 GMT 17 Sep 92*

[Text] Cuba today expressed, in Vienna, its position on the advisability of having an international instrument for strengthening nuclear security. Speaking at the last session of the meeting of the board of governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Cuban delegation leader Andres Garcia de la Cruz said this should be put into effect on the basis of certain principles and criteria, above all respecting the idea that, in the last analysis, nuclear security is the responsibility of each and every nation.

Plant Construction To Continue

*FL2409015192 Havana Radio Rebelde Network
in Spanish 2300 GMT 23 Sep 92*

[Text] Cuba will continue to apply nuclear technology in its biomedicine and is interested in completing the construction of its first nuclear power plant. This declaration was just made in Vienna by Andres Garcia de la Cruz, the executive secretary of the Cuban Atomic Energy Commission. Garcia de la Cruz spoke at the general conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency and said that our country is making important changes to strengthen and perfect the nuclear program, consolidate the role of its secretariat, and complete, despite the current limitations, important projects that have already been started.

Garcia de la Cruz reiterated that, even though the construction of the Juragua Nuclear Power Plant has been stopped, there is interest in completing the project when it becomes possible. Therefore, the project will receive proper maintenance.

INDIA

Firm Produces Items for CIS, Gulf Missiles, Subs

*BK0410092492 Delhi All India Radio Network
in English 0830 GMT 4 Oct 92*

[Text] The Palghat-based public sector Instrumentation Limited in Kerala has developed prototypes of eight items for supply to defense organizations. Manufactured as part of its diversification plans, these items include fuses for tanks, slow relay valve for Agni, Trishul, and Akash missiles, and bell metal instruments for submarines. The executive director of the company told our Kozhikode correspondent that it has secured orders of about 2.5 crore rupees for supply of these items. These are import substitute items and can save foreign exchange. The company, producing critical control valves for industrial and nuclear power projects, has also secured orders from CIS and Gulf countries in the face of global competition.

Rao Returns From 'Fruitful' Paris Talks

*BK0110080992 Delhi All India Radio Network
in English 0245 GMT 1 Oct 92*

[Text] The prime minister, Mr. P.V. Narasimha Rao, has said that no effort will be spared to resolve all outstanding issues with France, including supply of enriched uranium to Tarapore Plant and cryogenic rocket engines. Talking to newsmen in New Delhi this morning on his return from a three-day visit to France, he said that the two sides have agreed to discuss all these issues at ministerial and other levels to resolve them early. The French ministers concerned will be visiting India soon. Mr. Rao said that it was agreed that there should not be any outstanding problem, even between private companies of the two countries.

Describing the visit as fruitful, Mr. Rao said that he found similarity of views on international and other problems during his discussions with President Mitterrand, Prime Minister Beregovoy and other French leaders. He said both countries felt the need to counter terrorism, particularly from across international frontiers. He said he found the French leaders extremely concerned about the problem and the two countries will have further discussions on the matter.

The prime minister said the French leaders took note of India's stand on the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty which comes up for review in 1995. The French leaders have similar views that the treaty should be non-discriminatory and universal in character. Mr. Rao said that India will continue to have discussions with other countries as well to achieve these objectives.

Former Army Chief on South Asia Nuclear Status

*BK0510023792 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English
26 Sep 92 p 11*

[Text] New Delhi—India and Pakistan should declare their nuclear weapon status as it is no longer a question

of keeping South Asia nuclear-free, but nuclear weapon-free. This approach will make it easier to prevent a nuclear war through miscalculation stated the former Army chief General K Sundarji.

Mr Sundarji was speaking on "The world power structure in transition from a quasi unipolar to a quasi multipolar state and the options of a middle power in this milieu", organised by the United Services Institution as part of its National Security Lecture 1992.

He said further, a tripartite conference with India, China and Pakistan attending as full participants for limited nuclear arsenal, agreeing on no first use, verifications, transparency and confidence-building measures was overdue.

In this exercise, the US as an honest broker could help in giving credibility to verification and transparency, by the availability of its sophisticated satellite, electronic and other means of surveillance, he added.

The former Army chief felt that with nuclear deterrence in place between India and Pakistan, it should not be difficult for the two countries to agree on mutual conventional force reductions. Although, Pakistan suggests that this issue should be tackled by a progressive agreed reduction in defence budgets, Gen Sundarji contended that defence budget figures were usually fudged. An honest mutual forces reduction approach would be a mutually conventional forces reduction. For instance, if the existing Army divisions with Pakistan and India were, say, 20 and 25, these could be gradually reduced to 16 and 20. This method was more easily verifiable, opined the former Army chief.

This exercise was only possible if both countries worked towards the improvement of mutual relations. What needs to be kept in mind is that while minimum nuclear deterrence will add to stability and peace, salvation lies only in following policies of cooperation and not confrontation, Gen Sundarji observed.

This is exactly what China also has in mind. Beijing is of the view that the change in the world power structure from unipolar to multipolar, makes it more essential for nation states to maintain national power, than ever before. The Chinese firmly believe that as constraining factors on the US are less now than before, more bullying can be anticipated. It is, therefore, necessary that along with military power of all types, national power in its full range should be developed.

With a reduced Russian threat to China, the subsequent US-Sino honeymoon of the 70's and 80's over, and a possible congruence of US-Japanese interests in the South-East, East Asia and Asian-Pacific region, there is likelihood of a hardening of US attitude towards the North-South question. This makes it imperative that the South unite and wrest concessions from an unwilling North, according to the Beijing perception as recently given to Gen Sundarji. In this context, the Chinese displayed interest in the former Army chief's view and

similar writings in the Indian media that a loose confederation based on SAARC be evolved in the coming decades.

This was possible as in the changing geo-political situation, China saw India as a potential ally, rather than a potential adversary. It was willing to make common cause with India in dealing with the North in general and the US in particular. This Beijing perception was bound to change its attitude towards supporting insurgencies in the Indian North-East, the playing up of the Indian bogey in Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan or playing up Pakistan against India. In this context, the Chinese exports of arms to Pakistan and other neighbouring countries should not raise India's hackles. These were commercial-oriented and not given at friendship prices for ideological reasons, according to Gen Sundarji.

Even for India, the new relation being worked out with the US was bound to be influenced by the ill effects of the past. Further, the US was likely to adopt a somewhat overbearing approach using a mix of inducement and threat towards India. Firstly, it would attempt to force India to sign the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in its present form or with cosmetic modifications. Secondly, it would try to see that India gave up its quest of developing frontier technology, which the US construes has military application. Thirdly, it would want that the Indian market be opened to unrestricted foreign trade. Fourthly, there would be a threat of a nuclear first strike, if the US ever found any possibility of Indian interference, even non-nuclear, to its deployments or military activities in the region.

It was, therefore, in the interest of all regional countries that they worked towards a loose South Asian Federation based on SAARC by 2015. India must wholeheartedly support Pakistan's right to develop and deploy a minimum nuclear deterrent. If the West was arrogant enough to impose any sanctions, India and Pakistan must share nuclear and missile technology and cooperate in all other spheres, according to Gen Sundarji.

The concept of the strengthened regional cooperation implies that cooperation with China be stepped up, India and Pakistan declare a policy of nuclear minimum deterrence, India open negotiations with Pakistan and China for mutual limitations of nuclear force levels and deployments and other confidence building measures, to eventually work out mutual reductions of deployable conventional forces. The technological thrust of the region should be to ensure that the global protection system against missile attack that the US is developing never attains an exceedingly high assurance level statistically against counter measures that could be devised by India.

IRAN

Daily Criticizes IAEA Leniency on Israel

*LD3009144992 Tehran IRNA in English 0725 GMT
28 Sep 92*

[Text] Tehran Sept. 28, IRNA—A morning daily Monday stressed that if there is to be a resolution in the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on nuclear safety and control in the Middle East, it is expected for the law to be fairly applied to all the member states, even Israel.

On Friday the IAEA headed off an Arab-backed provision criticizing Israel, with the TEHRAN TIMES saying that it was the first time in 11 years that there was no Arab resolution seeking Israel's expulsion from the agency.

"The compromise by the Arabs is apparently part of an effort to reach a settlement with the Zionist state, even though such attempts continue to be frustrated by Israel's Western allies, notably the United States," commented the daily.

Stressing that there was no doubt about Israel's nuclear capabilities and Tel Aviv's efforts to proliferate its atomic weapons program, the article pointed to revelations made by an Israeli atomic worker early in the decade which received extensive coverage in the media but no response from Western leaders.

"While Muslim countries have been continually denied access to nuclear energy, even for peaceful purposes, Israel faces no limitations in trying to procure and develop atomic weapons. In Iran, for example, our nuclear energy program continues to be ostracized by the West in spite of the numerous assurances we have made to the IAEA to work within a peaceful framework," it noted.

It is in this connection that Bushehr atomic power plant which was initiated by Germany's Siemens in the mid-70's had been left unfinished, thus depriving the country of much of the energy it desperately needs, the editorial added.

It lauded the IAEA's measure in censuring Iraq for concealing 175 nuclear weapons programs, but regretted that such punishments were extended only to the weak countries, and not to those violators who enjoyed the backing of great powers.

IRAQ

UN Supervising Destruction of CW Stockpiles

*NC2909100092 Paris AFP in English 0932 GMT
29 Sep 92*

[Text] Baghdad, Sept 29 (AFP)—Iraq has begun destroying its chemical weapons stockpiles at a desert

site northwest of Baghdad, U.N. inspection team leader Bernhard Brunner said Tuesday.

The weapons have been gathered at Al-Muthanna, 130 kilometres (80 miles) from here, where U.N. experts supervised the building of two incinerators to burn nerve gas and mustard gas.

"The destruction process has started now" although there was "still a lot of work to do," Brunner said as he left Baghdad on a final inspection before leaving for Bahrain.

Brunner, a Swiss, said most of the chemical weapons had been transferred to Al-Muthanna, where his six-member team paid a surprise visit Sunday. The team travelled to 10 sites around the country during a 10-day mission.

The destruction process will last from six months to a year, the head of the previous chemical mission Ron Manley said earlier this month.

The operation is aimed at destroying 140 tonnes of nerve gas and, at a later stage, 400 tonnes of mustard gas under U.N. Gulf war ceasefire resolutions ordering the elimination of Iraq's weapons of mass destruction.

SAIRI Reports Threat of CW Spraying in South

NC2609145992 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi People in Arabic 1400 GMT 26 Sep 92

[Text] The outcast regime intends to use chemical weapons against civilians in south Iraq under the cover of spraying the marshland areas with pesticides. In a statement issued yesterday, the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq, [SAIRI] said that the ostracized regime is paving the way to put these areas under control by spraying them with pesticides. SAIRI called on international organizations to keep watch over the southern areas to prevent the tyrant regime from committing new crimes.

UN Team Finds No CW at Sites North of Baghdad

NC2809190292 Paris AFP in English 1834 GMT 28 Sep 92

[Text] Baghdad, Sept 28 (AFP)—U.N. experts visited two sites in northern Iraq on Monday in search of chemical weapons but found nothing, the inspection team leader said.

Bernhard Brunner declined to give the exact locations but sources close to the inspectors said they had travelled to sites around 350 kilometres (210 miles) north of Baghdad using German helicopters.

"We found no chemical weapons. That means they have been destroyed or transported to al-Muthanna," the Swiss team leader told reporters.

Brunner said his team had so far inspected 10 sites and would carry out a final visit on Tuesday in the Baghdad region before winding up its mission and leaving the country.

On Sunday, the inspectors paid a surprise visit to al-Muthanna, the site where Baghdad has agreed to gather all its stockpiles of chemical weapons for destruction.

Under U.N. supervision, Iraq has built two incinerators at al-Muthanna to burn nerve gas and mustard gas. It lies in the desert 130 kilometres (80 miles) northwest of Baghdad.

The six-member team led by Brunner has since September 21 checked if Iraq moved all its chemical weapons to the site.

They revealed Saturday that some weapons were still being stored at two sites west of Baghdad but would be transferred by Iraqi authorities to al-Muthanna.

The United Nations ordered the destruction of Iraq's weapons of mass destruction after the Gulf war last year.

ISRAEL

U.S. Reportedly To Finance UAV Examination

TA0510144392 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 5 Oct 92 pp A1, A8

[Report by defense affairs correspondent Aluf Ben]

[Excerpts] Next year, as part of SDI, the U.S. Government would like to allocate \$43 million for the technological examination of the Raptor, an armed unmanned aerial vehicle [UAV] which would fly at a high altitude and intercept surface-to-surface missiles, such as the Scuds, at takeoff.

Operational scenarios drafted by SDI and published in JANE'S DEFENSE WEEKLY, estimate that four Raptors would be able to defend Israel's population centers against missiles such as the Scuds. Thirteen such UAV's would defend Israel and the Persian Gulf states against long-range missiles fired from anywhere in Iraq. [passage omitted]

Israeli defense officials expressed their astonishment yesterday at the reported plan to have four UAV's defend Israeli territory. "We were not consulted on the matter," they said. [passage omitted]

Israeli security experts argue that such a UAV could not replace a ground defense system such as the Arrow because only a relative small number of UAV's could be put in the air, and they would be no protection against hundreds of surface-to-surface missiles in the Arab countries. Moreover, the experts say, the Arrow and the UAV could complement each other, as different components of an antimissile defense system.

The experts added that possession of the Raptor would improve Israel's deterrent power. Furthermore, intercepting the Scuds at takeoff would deter the enemy from using biological or nuclear warheads because their countries could be seriously harmed if the missiles blew up over them. It would partially deter them from using chemical warheads because the impact of an explosion in mid-air in the deserts of the Middle East, such as those in western Iraq, would be minimal.

Germany To Finance Third Patriot Battery

TA0610094792 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT
in Hebrew 6 Oct 92 p 8

[Report by military correspondent Dani Sade]

[Text] Israel will receive another battery of Patriot missiles in five months. With its arrival here, the Air Force will have three batteries of surface-to-air missiles of this type.

The new Patriot battery will be given to Israel by Germany in the framework of compensation for damage caused by the Gulf war, which includes six Fuchs vehicles for the detection of chemical weapons substances.

At first, Germany wanted to give Israel a Patriot battery from its own arsenal, but when it became apparent that this would be a PAC-1 type battery—the first generation, which cannot intercept surface-to-surface missiles—the Germans agreed to finance a new Patriot battery.

Naval, Airborne Warfare Simulator Unveiled

TA3009091992 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST
in English 30 Sep 92 p 2

[Report by Michael Rotem]

[Text] Rafa'el, the weapons research and development authority, last week unveiled a naval or airborne electronic warfare simulator.

The simulator consists of a large echo-less hall, with special padding that prevents the passage of electromagnetic radiation.

Inside, the trainees can find simulations of all the factors of the electronic warfare arena: The attacking missile's warhead, the defending platform (airplane or naval craft), and the craft's electronic "protective blanket."

Inside the RNEW, as the simulator is called, the homing missile's warhead sends radio signals to an electronic "target wall," which simulates the ship or plane under attack.

The system's computers can then simulate active electronic defenses like radio jamming, or passive methods like the spreading of chaff, or metal particles. The system works in real time, and trainees and instructors can receive the results—hit or miss—on screens.

RNEW is a vital tool in the development of new electronic warfare tactics and in the testing and assessment of the homing devices installed in real missiles. The system is also an essential tool in the planning of real electronic warfare systems.

Arrow Project's Merit Questioned

TA0110121492 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
1 Oct 92 p B1

[Article by Re'uven Pedatzur: "A Small Step on a Long Road"]

[Text] The successful test launch of the Arrow missile last week should not mislead anyone. It was but one small step on a very long road full of pitfalls. Naturally, there is no cause to underestimate the Israel Aircraft Industry's [IAI] accomplishment, which followed three failed test launches. It should be remembered that the only thing the IAI engineers have tackled up to this point has been the challenge of launching a missile—albeit a very fast one—and that they have not as yet begun addressing the real difficulty: the interception of offensive ballistic missiles.

The Arrow project is now at a crossroads. Soon the defense establishment's decisionmakers will have to make several decisions that will determine its fate. In the absence of a public debate, pertinent issues have been concealed from the public and may remain the exclusive domain of defense elements. This does not refer to the disclosure of secret information, merely to a businesslike analysis of some of the Arrow project's facets. Such an analysis may reveal various questionable points, which should be discussed in depth before the authorities decide on the investments required to complete the project.

There is a common misconception—and no one in the defense establishment has taken the trouble to correct it—that the U.S. Administration is financing most of the Arrow system's development costs. If that is true, there is no reason to oppose a development plan that will result in an Israeli defense system financed by a foreign government. The truth is different, however. The U.S. Administration is sharing in financing the development of the Arrow missile only, while not allocating a cent to the development of the planned defense system's other components.

The missile is but one component of a complex, elaborate system. Among its other components are two types of radar (early warning radar and fire control radar), national command and control system, communication system, launchers, missile storage installations, and a national early warning system.

Israel alone, without American financing, will have to develop all these. The development cost of the missile itself will stand at 10 to 15 percent of the entire Arrow project's development cost. This means that to complete

the development of the Arrow system's other components and to purchase them, the defense establishment will have to allocate about \$8 to \$10 billion over the next decade, in addition to missile development investments (Israel is financing 28 percent of the current stage of the missile's development). The allocation of budgets of such order for one project is liable to bring about a total collapse of the IDF's [Israel Defense Forces] procurement plan. Senior General Staff officers are perfectly well acquainted with the data and fully realize its implications. This is the reason for the broad opposition that the Arrow project encounters in General Staff corridors.

Timetables are another aspect casting doubt on the Arrow's future. Under the original schedule, the Arrow system was supposed to be operational by 1995. Delays caused by previous test failures changed the target date, and the development was rescheduled for completion by 1997. Experts close to the project estimate that this target date as well will not be met and that development will not be completed before the beginning of the next century.

It is believed in Israel that by that time Arab countries will have acquired nuclear weapons, however. Former Defense Minister Moshe Arens estimated that additional countries in the region will be equipped with nuclear weapons within a decade. Both the Intelligence Branch chief and the chief of staff endorsed the minister's view. Prime Minister and Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has also voiced his concern over the Arab countries' procurement of nuclear weapons. If this estimate materializes and Middle East countries acquire ballistic missiles with nuclear warheads, the Arrow may become irrelevant even before its development has been completed. Israel's situation is such that a missile or two, landing on its territory, would exact an unbearable price, which Israel must not countenance.

To avert such a strike, Israel would need a completely hermetic active defense screen. That is, it needs to be assured that 100 percent of the offensive missiles will be destroyed. None of the people involved in the project is prepared to pledge such a result. The Air Force, which defined the Arrow's operational specifications, indicated much lower destruction rates.

While such defense standards can be sufficient vis-a-vis Scud missiles with conventional warheads, they are hardly relevant in the face of the threat of nuclear missiles. The defense establishment's policymakers must decide whether the benefits Israel will derive from the Arrow system in 10 or 20 years, when the Middle East will be nuclear, justify the cost of completing its development and acquiring it. In a nuclear Middle East, Israel will have to resort to a different policy, one that is not based necessarily on active defense, but mainly on deterrence.

No one can anticipate the technological snags that may arise in the future stages of the Arrow development. The project is based on technological breakthroughs that

have not been implemented anywhere else so far. IAI engineers may come up with solutions to all of them, but on the other hand, they are liable to encounter a dead end. The Arrow's basic concepts are very interesting and promising, but foreign developments of advanced projects show that not all of them reached the finish line because they did not manage to clear technological hurdles for which, according to the original plans, applicable solutions had been anticipated. This does not mean that the Arrow will meet a similar fate, but again, the policymakers must consider whether they can base such a considerable part of their defense policy against ballistic missiles on a project whose future hides behind such a thick technological fog.

The Arrow development involves many other issues. While some of them cannot be discussed because of the imperative secrecy limitations, one should be mentioned: the fire control radar, whose development plan was given to Elta. Some \$100 million of the defense budget were allocated for the initial stages of the development of this radar. Air Force experts have many doubts as to Elta's capability to tackle the development of such an advanced radar. In their opinion, Elta will be unable to complete the development in the coming years, and the process will continue for over a decade.

Basically, this is a complicated professional argument, but if the Air Force people are right, a situation may arise in which a vital component of a defense system will be incapable of performing the task for which it had been created.

There is room for pride over the Arrow's successful test launch, but this does not contradict the need to examine the plan. A decision to continue the project requires vast Israeli (and not American) investments. Its impact on the defense establishment and the entire national economy must be examined, and the defense minister should initiate a serious debate on its future.

PAKISTAN

China Offers 300 MW Nuclear Power Plant

No Preconditions Set

*BK0510093092 Islamabad THE NEWS in English
5 Oct 92 p 12*

[Text] Lahore—China has offered Pakistan a 300 MW (megawatt) nuclear power plant without setting any precondition to sign the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). This was disclosed by the Chairman Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC), Dr Ishfaq Ahmed, while talking to the journalists after the inauguration of National Course in Uranium Geology and Exploration at the Atomic Energy Minerals Centre Lahore on Sunday.

Dr Ishfaq told newsmen that Beijing has told Islamabad that the signing of the NPT is Pakistan's internal concern. The plant is likely to be operational by 1998, he informed. Pakistan would be acquiring more reactors from China in the future, he said.

Other countries are also willing to provide nuclear reactors for power generation but want Pakistan to sign NPT before entering into any such deal. He told the audience that Pakistan is on its way to self-reliance in the field of nuclear energy, however, and would be able to build up its own reactors in the near future.

Dr Ishfaq said worldwide interest in nuclear energy has shown resurgence now after a short lean period.

Earlier, during his inaugural address the PAEC chief said Pakistani scientists would modify the Karachi nuclear power plant on their own and try to extend its life till the first decade of the next century. "By that time we would have acquired and developed additional reactors to meet our energy needs."

Stressing that there can be no development without energy, he advocated variegated modes of power generation instead of confining to only one form of energy production. "Suppose the supply of Uranium gets restricted it would be a catastrophe to depend exclusively on nuclear plants in such a situation."

He also emphasised the check on Green House Effect. If its growth is not arrested, it will have adverse effects on ecology, he added.

Talking about the New World Order, he expressed the hope that it would be fair to all the regions and countries of the world. "If the old way of thinking persists, the world is likely to split once again into haves and have nots."

Dr Ishfaq said, "while taking into consideration the three E's—Energy, Economics and Environment we should also concentrate on three F's—Fast forwarding to the Future."

Dr Younes Mughal, Director Atomic Energy Minerals Centre, told the audience that with International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) help Pakistan has been able to discover fresh and greater reserves of Uranium in the Bannu Basin. He told the participants that IAEA was helping Pakistan in incorporating new techniques in the field of nuclear energy, "which will help us meet our future energy needs."

He informed Pakistani and Iranian participants of the course would receive instructions from highly qualified instructors from France, Canada, Italy and Germany.

Addressing the seminar, Daniel Faure, Course Coordinator of IAEA, said the Uranium cannot be explored without the proper knowledge of geology.

Plant Under Construction

92WP0298B Lahore NAWA-I-WAQT in Urdu
13 Aug 92 p 1

[News Report excerpt: "Spokesman: 'The Installation of a 300-Megawatt Chinese Nuclear Power Plant Has Started; There Are No Doubts or Suspicions Regarding the Agreement; Pakistan Will Not Sign Any Discriminatory or Unequal Pact'"]

[Excerpt] Islamabad (News Reporter): A foreign ministry spokesman said during a briefing here Wednesday that there were no doubts or suspicions regarding the agreement by China to supply a 300-megawatt [MW] nuclear power plant to Pakistan and that reports published in connection with this matter were false. The spokesman said that the agreement to supply the 300-MW power plant had been concluded and work on the installation of the plant had already started. He said that Pakistan had conferred with the international nuclear agency in regard to the matter and that the plant would have the safety [approval?] of the Agency. He stated that Pakistan had always made it clear that it would never sign a discriminatory and unequal pact regarding the designation of South Asia as a nuclear free zone; the prime minister also had made it clear that Pakistan would not enter into any agreement regarding its peaceful nuclear program. The spokesman referred to a press report and said in explanation that the international agency for nuclear safety was not considering any proposal under which countries that had not signed the NPT (Nonproliferation Treaty) would be asked to open to inspection those nuclear installations that are not ordinarily open to such inspection. The spokesman stated that the board of governors of the international agency for nuclear safety would be meeting in Vienna next month and its agenda did not include any such proposal. [passages omitted]

Nuclear Reactors To Foster Self-Sufficiency

BK0410153892 Hong Kong AFP in English 1511 GMT
4 Oct 92

[Text] ISLAMABAD, Oct 4 (AFP)—Pakistan plans to develop its own nuclear reactors to generate enough energy to achieve self-sufficiency, the chairman of the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC) said Sunday.

Ashfaq Ahmad made his remarks in a speech to participants in a 22-day course on uranium geology and exploration in Lahore, organized with the cooperation of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Pakistan now has a 90 megawatt nuclear power station, supplied by Canada some three decades ago, in the port city of Karachi in the southern province of Sindh.

A second nuclear power station of 300 megawatts is being built by China in the Punjab province under an agreement signed last year.

Ahmad said the PAEC would make certain changes to the Karachi reactor to keep it operative for another decade.

Earlier, a PAEC official said Pakistani geologists had found uranium deposits near Dera Ghazi Khan in Punjab and also near Bannu in the North West Frontier Province.

He said the finds would help the country achieve self-sufficiency in uranium.

Pakistan is known to have acquired the know-how and technology to enrich uranium.

Reports of IAEA Inspection Termed 'Baseless'

92WP0308A *Quetta BALOCHISTAN TIMES*
in English 13 Aug 92 p 6

[Article: "China To Supply Nuclear Power Plant to Pakistan, Work on Installation Site Going Apace"]

[Text] Islamabad, Aug 12. A Foreign Office Spokesman said here today there is no proposal under consideration of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) under which a non-signatory of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) will be required to open up its nuclear facilities for inspection of the IAEA.

Briefing newsmen, the spokesman said a new item which appeared in an English daily and giving an impression that a proposal has been tabled at IAEA's headquarters at Vienna which if approved, will give the right to the Agency to demand opening up of all nuclear facilities by the non-signatories of the NPT, is also incorrect.

He said there is no such item even on the agenda for the next meeting of the Board of Governors of the IAEA meeting in September.

Similarly, the spokesman also termed as baseless some news reports recently appearing in the press, expressing doubts about the implementation of Pak-China agreement under which China will supply a 300 megawatt nuclear power plant to Pakistan.

He said another agreement was also signed with the IAEA for the safeguards under which the plant will be installed.

He said that the work on the site for the installation the plant has already started and is progressing satisfactorily.

The spokesman replied in negative when asked if the United States or IAEA had asked for one time inspection of Pakistan's nuclear facilities.

The spokesman added that the position of the United States on Pakistan's nuclear programme is well known to everyone. As far as the Government of Pakistan is concerned, he said the prime minister has recently stated in unequivocal terms that Pakistan has the sovereign right to develop its nuclear programme for peaceful purposes.

The spokesman said the prime minister had further stated that there is no question of any roll back of Pakistan's nuclear programme.

He said in line with its policy, Pakistan will be ready to accept non-discriminatory and equitable nuclear non-proliferation regime in South Asia, however.

SYRIA

Al-Shar' Links CW Treaty to Nuclear Pact, Israel

JN0210194992 *Damascus Syrian Arab Television Network in Arabic 1830 GMT 2 Oct 92*

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' has made the following statement to a Syrian Arab Television correspondent: Arab foreign ministers held a meeting in which they discussed the peace talks and process. They also discussed the treaty banning chemical weapons and agreed to link the Arab states' endorsement of the treaty to Israel's endorsement of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

The Arab foreign ministers also stressed that the boycott on Israel should not be lifted until Israel implements the resolutions of international legitimacy regarding the peace process and withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories.

Foreign Minister al-Shar' also held a meeting with the foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates [UAE], in which they discussed the dispute over Abu Musa Island between the UAE and Iran. They asserted that the dispute should be resolved by political means and good-neighborly relations.

Foreign Minister al-Shar' returned to Damascus this morning from Rabat at the end of a brief visit on his way back from New York after participating in the 47th session of the UN General Assembly. Al-Shar' met with King Hassan II of Morocco last night.

Foreign Minister al-Shar' was seen off at Rabat's international airport by Dr. Abdellatif Filali, Moroccan minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, senior Moroccan Foreign Ministry officials, as well as the Syrian charge d'affaires and embassy staff in Rabat.

CIS Nuclear Arms Security Worries Poles

93P50005A Moscow KURANTY in Russian 16 Sep 92
p 6

[Dispatch by Anna Taukher from Warsaw: "Scandal: Nuclear Garrison"]

[Text] Nuclear charges and tactical missiles were located on the territory of the largest former Soviet Army base in Poland (in Borny-Sulimov). Even the Russian military command now admits this fact. Russian authorities assert that the missiles, along with their dangerous warheads, were removed in April and May of this year. And such declarations are so far the only clear guarantee of local "denuclearization": the garrison command did not permit Polish specialists to carry out an inspection of warehouses and storage buildings.

The Russians declared that their army has its own service arms capable of seeing to the security of all types of weapons still remaining on the garrison's territory. The command asserts that there are no chemical weapons or other types of dangerous substances on its "extraterritorial" land. However, it was precisely from this unit that, in June of this year, three capsules of cesium-137 were stolen. They were stolen by soldiers of the former Soviet Army who had been discharged into the reserves but nonetheless remained in Poland.

The garrison prosecutor reported the loss of the dangerous substance only eight days after the fact. The Polish police have as yet not found all the stolen material.

CIS Nuclear Brain Drain Alarms Germany

PM0510145192 Moscow Teleradiokompaniya
Ostankino Television First Program Network
in Russian 1800 GMT 30 Sep 92

[Video report by V. Kondratyev and V. Agayev; from the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] [Kondratyev] This February, on Hans-Dietrich Genscher's initiative and with the backing of the United States and the EEC, it was decided to set up an international scientific and technological center in Russia. The center is to prevent our nuclear scientists from emigrating. But, as you know, nothing happens quickly in our country. There is no center as yet, and that has had rapid consequences. The Bundesnachrichtendienst, the federal intelligence service, sounded the alarm despite the views of the Russian and CIS authorities that there have been no cases of nuclear weapons specialists emigrating. Federal Chancellory State Minister Schmidbauer, in charge of intelligence, has handed over a file naming the countries where our people are either already working or which are actively recruiting them. These include Algeria, Brazil, China, and Libya. According to Bundesnachrichtendienst, there are roughly 50 experts in Iraq, including one laser weapons specialist from

Arzamas-16 and an expert in MIRV-ed nuclear warheads from Ukraine. Since late 1991 14 scientists from the CIS have already been working in Iran. The Iranians have concluded work contracts with 50 others and 200 technicians. Are we heeding the Bundesnachrichtendienst's warning? Are we not trying to ascribe everything once again—as we did a few months ago—to provocations and intrigues by foreign competitors? At any rate these reports must be checked out by both countries, especially since it has been decided to open an official Bundesnachrichtendienst office in Moscow and a branch of the Russian special services at our embassy in Bonn.

CIS' Shaposhnikov on Status of Nuclear Forces

MK0810084792 Moscow NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA
in Russian 8 Oct 92 p 1

[Interview with Marshal of Aviation Yevgeniy Shaposhnikov, CIS commander in chief, by Pavel Felgengauer in Paris, date not given, under the "Army" rubric: "CIS Problems Will be Discussed at Top-Level Meeting in Bishkek Today. Marshal Shaposhnikov: 'I Am Prepared To Hand Over Nuclear Briefcase to Russian Defense Ministry Even Today'"—first paragraph is introduction]

[Text] In several of his last public speeches (including 29 September at the Paris colloquium at which defense ministers of the main West European countries had gathered), Marshal of Aviation Yevgeniy Shaposhnikov, commander in chief of the CIS, proposed that all the strategic forces of the former Union be transferred immediately to Russian jurisdiction, without waiting until 1994, as had been proposed earlier. The situation in the strategic nuclear forces will be discussed at the top-level meeting in Bishkek, and it must be assumed that not all "nuclear" CIS states will support the commander in chief's stance. Nevertheless, Marshal Shaposhnikov agreed to explain Russia's stance (and that of the CIS High Command) in an exclusive interview to NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA at the end of the colloquium in Paris.

[Felgengauer] Yevgeniy Ivanovich, you have stated that all the former Union's nuclear weapons should immediately become Russian, including those that are now located on the territory of other independent states. Is this now your official stance as commander in chief of the CIS Joint Armed Forces?

[Shaposhnikov] Yes, that is my official stance. If we have found the possibility of dividing up conventional armed forces and weapons in a more or less civilized way, then it is particularly imperative that we do not leave such terrible weapons as nuclear weapons without specific national state control.

[Felgengauer] But in that case what will the CIS High Command control if the strategic forces, too, are removed from its jurisdiction?

[Shaposhnikov] When I discussed this problem with one of the four leaders of the CIS "nuclear" states, he made

strong allusions to the fact that "your status will also decrease considerably then." I would like to say loud and clear through your newspaper that for me the question of which state has ownership of the nuclear forces is more important than my personal status. I am prepared to hand over the nuclear briefcase to the Russian Defense Ministry today or tomorrow (with the agreement of the other states). A different formula is also possible, but one state should be responsible for nuclear weapons.

[Felgengauer] Incidentally, talking of the "nuclear briefcase." You are in Paris with me at the moment, so who is now in control of the nuclear "button" in the CIS?

[Shaposhnikov] President Yeltsin and I have elaborated a reliable control system, so no one should have any doubts about that. Everything is in order.

[Felgengauer] The command of the Strategic Rocket Forces changed recently. General Maksimov left and was replaced by General Smirnov....

[Shaposhnikov] General Maksimov did not leave. He was appointed to the post of commander of the CIS Strategic Forces by all the CIS heads of state. He was simply combining two posts: commander of the Strategic Rocket Forces and of the CIS Strategic Forces. Now Russia has appointed a new commander of the Strategic Rocket Forces, and Maksimov has remained as commander of the CIS Strategic Forces. Maksimov will probably leave this post, too, however, and one of the possible options is that I will fulfill his duties during a transitional period. Unless, of course, the CIS heads of state decide to transfer all strategic nuclear forces to Russia. I will raise this issue at the conference of CIS heads of state in Bishkek.

[Felgengauer] Until now, the Russian Federation's official stance was that until the beginning of 1994, while part of the nuclear weapons of the former Union are in fact deployed on the territory of other independent states, they will be under joint command and single command at the same time. Only in 1994 will the status of nuclear power be finally and fully transferred to Russia. Tell me, has your present official stance been coordinated with the Russian leadership?

[Shaposhnikov] It has been coordinated with President Yeltsin and the Russian Federation Ministry of Defense. This is our joint stance. Certain leaders of other states are maintain that "while nuclear weapons are located on our territory, you, Yevgeniy Ivanovich, will be our ears and eyes" in this supposedly joint system of command and control.

[Felgengauer] In purely territorial terms, the services which control the strategic nuclear weapons have not relocated anywhere in connection with the creation of the CIS High Command in the complex of buildings at 41 Leningradskoye Shosse in Moscow. They seem to have been "inherited" by the Russian Defense Ministry

from the USSR Defense Ministry. So how do you, Yevgeniy Ivanovich, specifically control our strategic nuclear potential?

[Shaposhnikov] We have the decree of President Yeltsin, which was signed back in December 1991 after former USSR President Gorbachev handed over the "nuclear button" to him. This document sets everything out, and no changes have been made since then. I have not encountered any friction with the relevant Russian Defense Ministry structures. We are operating in accordance with the presidential decree.

[Felgengauer] Has this decree been published?

[Shaposhnikov] It is secret.

[Felgengauer] So, you are insisting on the formation of CIS joint peacekeeping forces?

[Shaposhnikov] Yes. The situation in Tajikistan and other CIS countries demands the formation of such forces. All CIS leaders will understand sooner or later that it is necessary to form joint forces.

CIS Defense Ministers Discuss Nuclear Forces

*OW0710120792 Moscow INTERFAX in English
1111 GMT 07 Oct 92*

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Representatives of all the Commonwealth's states are participating in the session of the Council of Defense ministers of the CIS states opened on October 7 in Bishkek. Moldova and Azerbaijan have sent their supervisors. Supervisors from Georgia are expected to arrive soon.

While opening the session Ivan Korotchenya, a coordinator of the CIS working group, reported that the agenda of the session of the heads of the states and the heads of the governments scheduled for October 9 in Bishkek includes 9 military issues.

In the first half of the day the session discussed the issue on the status of the strategic nuclear forces. According to the Russian Defense Minister Pavel Grachev, the issue on joint security is supposed to be the most difficult to solve. In his interview with an INTERFAX correspondent Marina Chernukha, he put forward a supposition that the parties will hardly manage to make an agreement on the status of the strategic nuclear forces. According to Grachev, Belarus has completely settled this issue and the terms of the nuclear forces withdrawal had even been reduced from seven to three years. Russia has not solved the problem of forces withdrawal to the Russian territory with Kazakhstan yet, but there are no problems with respect to their control, command, and usage, the Russian minister emphasized. "But, for the present time, we cannot reach an agreement with UKRAINE." Yevgeniy Shaposhnikov, the commander-in-chief of the CIS Joint Armed Forces, told INTERFAX in his turn that, as before, Ukraine would occupy a separate position and

would object to transfer of the strategic nuclear forces under Russia's jurisdiction. "I think that the presidents must solve this issue," Shaposhnikov said. According to the minister, Ukraine must announce whether it becomes a nuclear state or it must hand over the weapons under the Russian jurisdiction. But Ukraine, the commander-in-chief said, refuses to accept either this or that variant. This means that the nuclear forces are staying without any state belonging and this is dangerous for the whole world, Shaposhnikov emphasized.

Ivan Bizhan, the deputy defense minister of Ukraine, believes that the conflict situation related to the strategic forces appeared due to the intention of the CIS commander-in-chief to include into composition of the strategic forces such forces which have no connection with them."

CIS Chemical Weapons Destruction Sites Eyed

PM2909133992 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA
in Russian 24 Sep 92 p 3

[Report by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent Aleksandr Dolgikh: "Chemical Weapons Must Be Destroyed. But Where? Perhaps Where They Were Being Produced Not So Long Ago?"]

[Text] Our correspondent visited the "Khimprom" production association in Novocheboksarsk.

Some preliminary information. Our Armed Forces have at present about 40,000 tonnes of toxic chemical agents in their arsenal. The Americans have approximately the same amount. Since 1987 production of these agents has stopped completely here (in the United States it stopped even earlier). On 23 September 1989 the USSR and United States Presidents signed the "Memorandum on an Understanding Between the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America Regarding a Bilateral Experiment to Monitor and Exchange Information in Connection with Banning Chemical Weapons," by which the sides undertook to give each other information about their facilities for producing chemical agents, their precise geographical location, the types of agents produced, and the munitions which had been prepared at particular enterprises.

In Geneva at the end of August the final meeting took place of experts who discussed the final version of the international Convention on Banning the Development, Production, Stockpiling, and Use of Chemical Weapons and their Destruction. It is very likely that it will come into force at the beginning of next year; then Russia, like other countries which possess these weapons, should destroy them within a 10-year deadline, however.

Novocheboksarsk is one of those cities which we are accustomed to calling factory cities. The first inhabitant registered here in 1961, and now there are about 130,000 inhabitants. It is difficult to say what was in the heads of the founders of the "Khimprom" production association, but, to all appearances, they did not from the very

start envisage producing here toxic chemical agents. Paints, lacquers, dyes for the leather and textile industries, household chemicals—that is the basic list of output which is being produced even now. But at the beginning of the 70's the so-called "production facility No. 3" was nevertheless created here, where since December 1972 one of the most potent organophosphoric toxic chemical agents—VX—has been manufactured, a fatal dose of which is only 0.4 milligrams. But, only individual people knew about this production facility. Even among the republic's leadership only two or three people were privy to it.

Apart from the protection offered purely by its secret status, production was reliably concealed by technical means. The monitoring which the third Main Administration of the Ministry of Health carried out did not once record the presence of anything like VX in the soil, air, or water. Although, of course, during 15 years' continuous work incidents were impossible to avoid. For example, in 1974 there was a fire in the finished products store-room. Firemen succeeded in putting it out quickly, but one or two of them were nevertheless "poisoned" slightly, which caused their "systems to be upset for a short time." There were also several unpleasant incidents connected with disturbances to the manufacturing cycle. But, the documents testify, none of this had any serious consequences.

I repeat that production of toxic chemical agents was stopped as of 1987. Some 2,500 people, who until then had been working at "production facility No. 3," found themselves out of work at that point. It should be pointed out that these specialists were of a high class: Discipline, organization, and professionalism were the main criteria by which they were selected. The majority of them were assigned to other sections of "Khimprom," and some remained at "production facility No. 3." The point is that before basic production at "production facility No. 3" was halted, a few products were produced for the national economy: different kinds of plasticizers, kompleksony [meaning unknown, possibly chelates], and antioxidants. Incidentally, as concerns the antioxidants (agent used in tire production which prevents rubber from aging), they are not produced anywhere else in Russia apart from at Novocheboksarsk.

None of this goes any way at all to compensate the plant for expenses it is bearing owing to its equipment being at a standstill and having to maintain it in an appropriate state. This year alone they will amount to more than 135 million rubles [R]. Therefore, during the Russian president's recent visit to "Khimprom," those working at the plant asked him to resolve the question of "production No. 3" as quickly as possible.

The above-mentioned draft convention enshrines the idea of using chemical weapons production facilities for these weapons' destruction. Therefore, it is highly likely that this is what the Novocheboksarsk workers will have

to do in the near future. The Russian Federation president's Committee for Problems of Chemical and Biological Weapons Conventions is scrutinizing this option, and the "Khimprom" production association is in principle ready for this. It is supposed that the overall cost of this program to destroy toxic chemical agents should amount to about R3.5 billion] at 1991 prices.

"Only this program," the association's deputy general director A. Shkuro said to me, "should be elaborated in a very open manner, and should be accompanied by authoritative expert examinations, right down to international ones, when it is being put into effect. Otherwise you will get what happened in Chapayevsk, when the city's inhabitants were confronted with the fact that a plant to destroy toxic chemical agents had been opened. Indeed, an expert examination confirmed that this plant was ecologically safe, but what was the sense in concealing what the people would sooner or later find out anyway?! The result was as follows: The plant, which is designed to destroy up to 350 tonnes of toxic chemical agents annually, has been standing idle for three years now."

Such questions as the siting of particularly dangerous plants should without doubt be resolved taking stock of the opinions of the people living there. On 12 June B. Yeltsin signed the Decree "On Immediate Measures for Preparing To Carry Out Russia's International Obligations in the Area of Destroying Chemical Weapons Stockpiles," which stipulates the creation of benefits for those who will be engaged in destroying toxic chemical agents, the construction of social facilities and diagnostic centers in a 15 kilometer zone, and mandatory state insurance.

If we are to talk about the technology for destroying toxic chemical agents, it has already been produced in Russia, and has been approved by an international commission of experts. In short it amounts to the following. Shells, bombs, missile warheads etc., which contain toxic chemical agents are first of all drilled through. Then the toxic agent is "sucked up" through the hole, and immediately detoxified. Materials which have undergone reactions are recycled or burned. This is as far as organophosphorus toxic agents (sarin, zoman [translation unknown], and VX) are concerned. There is every indication that Lewisite will through processing be used as a raw material for producing pure arsenic (which is used in radioelectronics).

That is how it is planned to destroy chemical weapons in our country. It is, nevertheless, unclear where this is going to take place, however. The final decision depends on many factors. First and foremost on those people who live in Novocheboksarsk, Volgograd, Chapayevsk, Berezniki, and other cities where this terrible weapon was produced just recently, and where there are the conditions for its destruction.

Commentary on U.S. Suspension of Nuclear Tests

LD0710124192 Moscow Radio Moscow World Service in English 1810 GMT 5 Oct 92

[Commentary by Vladislav Kozyakov]

[Text] On 2 October President George Bush signed a bill which makes a provision for suspending nuclear tests for nine months, then a limitation for such tests for three years and after that a complete ban on nuclear tests by 1996. Commentator Vladislav Kozyakov looks at the implications. He points to the following:

To be brief, we can use a well known idiom. The ice has finally been broken. There were doubts up to the very last moment whether the United States was going to change its nuclear test policy or not. It would seem that [as heard] the international situation as it is, the United States should take a new look at the problem. If the cold war has vanished with its Moscow-Washington controversy, if agreements have been signed on considerably reducing nuclear arms and if Russia and France are adhering to the moratorium on nuclear tests, why should the United States continue its nuclear explosions in the state of Nevada?

But, even when the Senate and the House of Representatives voted for the moratorium and eventually for banning nuclear tests, still up to 2 October (?which is) last Friday, it was not clear whether the White House would pass the bill and make it a law or not. The Pentagon's position in a way promoted this uncertainty. Pentagon representatives have denounced the phrase, the ban on nuclear tests, altogether. On 4th August a Pentagon spokesman said his organization was against the suspension, as well as the full ban on nuclear tests. He added that Defense Secretary Dick Cheney was going to recommend to the president a veto to end all nuclear tests.

But what did have its influence on the White House then? Some American observers say that President Bush passed the bill to gain points in his election campaign. The Democratic nominee Bill Clinton is for a stage-by-stage limitation of nuclear tests and then a full ban on such tests. Some observers believe that George Bush did so because the U.S. Congress had included its regulations in the moratorium, which provides for the construction of a super powerful particle accelerator in Texas, a key state in the 3 November election.

Meanwhile, the problem of stopping tests of nuclear arms has long since gone over the framework of political campaigns. Even if we think from the point of view of the policy of nuclear deterrence, which supporters of continuing the tests in Nevada very often quote, the moratorium meets the national interests of the United States of America. After all, the present understanding of deterrence means adopting effective measures against nuclear arms proliferation; that is just what the United States Administration believes to be primary. The discontinuation of nuclear tests is one of such measures.

Senate Democratic leader, George Mitchell, has said that a test ban would be an obvious first step in discouraging other nations from developing such weapons of mass destruction.

The new United States law on nuclear tests will undoubtedly bring in a good effect into relations between Russia and the United States. The law brings the positions of Moscow and Washington, therefore, closer together on one of the most important international problems. When the law is enacted we will be able to say that Russia and the United States not only belong to nuclear powers but they are now also among countries which call for banning all nuclear tests.

Russia, U.S. Sign Defense Agreement

*LD0610230892 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English
2032 GMT 6 Oct 92*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Vladimir Matyash]

[Text] Washington D.C. October 6 TASS—An agreement on technical assistance in design of safe, protected and ecologically reliable storage of splitting materials received as result of nuclear arms destruction was signed here on Tuesday by Russian Ambassador in the United States Vladimir Lukin and First Deputy Secretary of Defence Donald Atwood.

The agreement between of the Russian nuclear power engineering ministry and the U.S. defence department is part of joint efforts of the Russian Federation and the United States aimed to curtail mass destruction weapons' arsenals and eliminate the aftermath of arms race.

The agreement fulfillment will contribute to the solution of the problem of splitting materials received from destroyed nuclear arms of the Russian Federation and contribute to the prevention of proliferation of mass destruction arms.

Russia Hails U.S. Ratification of Arms Treaty

*LD0210231492 Moscow Radio Moscow World Service
in English 2200 GMT 2 Oct 92*

[Text] A Foreign Ministry spokesman in Moscow has welcomed the news about the ratification of the Strategic Arms Treaty by the United States Congress. Mr. Sergey Yastrzhembskiy said his country would also try to speed up the ratification process by its parliament. The spokesman also said that the two countries were engaged in intensive talks in a bid to hammer out an agreement on further cutbacks in nuclear weapons.

Russian, Pakistani Officials Discuss Proliferation

*BK3009095892 Islamabad Radio Pakistan Network
in Urdu 0200 GMT 30 Sep 92*

[Text] Akram Zaki, the secretary general of foreign affairs, held detailed talks with Russia's Deputy Foreign

Minister Georgiy Kunadze in Moscow. A Russian Foreign Office spokesman told newsmen in Moscow that the two sides exchanged views on bilateral, regional, and international issues, including South and Southwest Asia. They discussed matters relating to nuclear nonproliferation in the region and reviewed the situation in Afghanistan and the question of the early return of prisoners of war captured during the Afghan conflict.

Russian Minister Attends Tokyo Nuclear Symposium

*LD0510200992 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English
1537 GMT 5 Oct 92*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Andrey Varlamov]

[Text] Tokyo October 5 TASS—Nikolay Yegorov, Russian deputy minister for nuclear energy, told ITAR-TASS that Russia is prepared to cooperate with state and private structures of other countries on all the ranges of the conversion of the Russian nuclear complex. Yegorov heads the Russian delegation to the first Russo-Japanese-U.S. symposium that opened in Tokyo on Monday. The symposium on the "control over nuclear arms and nuclear research after the ending of the called [as received] war—prospects for peaceful uses" was organised by the Japanese newspaper YOMIURI with the assistance of the Japanese Foreign Ministry and Japan's Science and Technology Agency and also with the assistance of the Russian non-governmental organisation "Council for Foreign Policy and Defence.

Participants in the symposium pointed to the danger of nuclear terrorism that enhances proportionately to the widening of raw material market for nuclear power. The U.S. side believes that each country having nuclear power stations should clearly determine its needs in fuel and should not permit free travel of uranium and plutonium meant for peaceful uses across its borders. Moreover, while Russia and the U.S. undergo disarmament, it should not be forgotten that nuclear weapons are possessed by Britain, France, China, that nuclear preparations are being made by India, Iraq, Pakistan, Israel, North Korea. The role of international inspections of nuclear facilities enhances in this connection.

Japanese participants in the symposium stressed in their speeches that Japan, in principle, is prepared to help develop technologies for the processing of weapon-grade plutonium. There is even a theoretical possibility of a variant under which Japan would purchase Russian plutonium via the U.S. and would process it at its own reactor, Ichihisa Mori, acting director of the Japanese Nuclear Industrial Forum, said.

In the interview with ITAR-TASS, Yegorov refuted a report published by YOMIURI on Monday that Russia had suggested to Japan a project of using as fuel for Japanese reactors Russian plutonium resulting from the dismantling of nuclear weapons. "It was not a project but merely an unofficial proposal, one of possibilities of cooperation", Yegorov said.

Russian Official Warns of Nuclear Threat

*OW3009102192 Tokyo KYODO in English 0959 GMT
30 Sep 92*

[Text] Moscow, Sept. 30 KYODO—Russian Deputy Prime Minister Mikhail Poltoranin told Asian news agency executives Wednesday [30 September] the world would face a real nuclear threat if Russia's transformation to democracy failed.

Speaking at the opening of the 13th executive board meeting of the Organization of Asia-Pacific News Agencies (OANA), Poltoranin, who is also minister of press and information, said Russia's move from communism to democracy is irreversible.

"Democracy has survived and gained momentum," he said in explaining the efforts Russians have made since last year when the Soviet Union collapsed.

But, he said there are still many "revenge seekers," and "if we failed, the world would face a real nuclear threat."

"We hope we will be supported and helped by our neighbors."

Poltoranin said Russian journalists proved to be loyal as reporters of truth in their role of reporting events that have taken place since last year.

He said the Russians are committed to the free flow of information.

The two-day OANA meeting got underway at the head office of the host ITAR-TASS NEWS AGENCY Wednesday.

Representatives from news agencies of China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, Vietnam, and Russia are taking part in the meeting.

KYODO NEWS SERVICE of Japan is the current president of OANA.

Russia Approves Dual-Use Chemical Export Controls**Presidential Directive**

*925D0750A Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA
in Russian 30 Sep 92 p 3*

["Directive of the president of the Russian Federation: On Introduction of Control of Exports from the Russian Federation of Chemicals and Technologies Which Are of Worldwide Significance But Can Be Used In the Creation of Chemical Weapons"]

[Text] 1. To approve the list submitted by the government of the Russian Federation of chemicals and technologies which are of worldwide significance but can be used in the creation of chemical weapons which are exported under licenses (appended).

2. The government of the Russian Federation is to approve the statute on the procedure for control of exports from the Russian Federation of chemicals and technologies which are of worldwide significance but can be used in the creation of chemical weapons.

[Signed] President of the Russian Federation B. Yeltsin
16 September 1992.

No. 508-rp.

List of chemicals and technologies which are of worldwide significance but can be used in the creation of chemical weapons and which are exported under licenses

Section I. Chemicals

No. of position	Name of chemical	Code on commodity list for foreign economic activity
1.1.	Compounds with one P-methyl, P-ethyl, or P-propyl (normal or iso) bond	293100100; 293100200; 293100300; 293100900
1.2.	N, N-diisopropylaminoethyl-2-chloride	292119900
1.3.	N, N-diisopropylaminoethane-2-thiol	293090800
1.4.	N, N-diisopropylaminoethane-2-ol	292219000
1.5.	Diethyl- N, N-dimethylamidophosphates	292119900
1.6.	pinacolyl alcohol	290519900
1.7.	3-hydroxi-1-methylpiperidine	293339900
1.8.	quinuclidine-3-ol	293339900
1.9.	thiodiglycol	293090800
1.10.	arsenic trichloride	281210900
1.11.	cyanogen chloride	285100900
1.12.	dichloranhydride carbonic acid	281210900
1.13.	hydrogen cyanide	281119000
1.14.	trichloronitromethane (chloropicrin)	290490900
1.15.	dimethylphosphite	292090200
1.16.	trimethylphosphite	292090300
1.17.	diethylphosphite	292090800
1.18.	triethylphosphite	292090800
1.19.	chlorhydratedimethylmine	292119900
1.20.	phosphorus trichloride	281210150
1.21.	phosphorus pentachloride	281210190
1.22.	phosphorus oxychloride	281210110
1.23.	hydrogen fluoride and its salts	281111000; 282611000; 282619000
1.24.	benzilic acid	291819900
1.25.	3-quinuclidine	293339900

List of chemicals and technologies which are of worldwide significance but can be used in the creation of chemical weapons and which are exported under licenses
(Continued)

Section I. Chemicals

No. of position	Name of chemical	Code on commodity list for foreign economic activity
1.26	dimethylamine	292111110; 292111190
1.27.	thionylchloride	281210900
1.28.	methylbenzylate	291819900
1.29.	chlorethanol	290550100
1.30.	pinanolene	291419000
1.31.	potassium cyanide	283719000
1.32.	sulfur monochloride	281210900
1.33.	sulfur dichloride	281210900
1.34.	dimethylaminhydrochloride	292111900
1.35.	sodium cyanide	283711000
1.36.	triethanolamine	292213000
1.37.	phosphorus pentasulfide	281390100
1.38.	diisopropylamine	292119900
1.39.	diethylaminoethanol	292219000
1.40.	sodium sulfide	283010000

Section II. Technologies

No. of position	Name of technology
11.1.	Technology for producing compounds containing P-methyl, P-ethyl, or P-Propyl (normal or iso) compound:
11.1.1.	dimethylmethylphosphonate
11.1.2.	methylphosphonyldifluoride
11.1.3.	methylphosphonyldichloride
11.1.4.	diethylethylphosphonate
11.1.5.	ethylphosphonyldichloride
11.1.6.	ethylphosphinyldichloride
11.1.7.	ethylphosphonyldifluoride
11.1.8.	methylphosphinyldichloride
11.1.9.	O-ethyl-2-diisopropylaminoethylmethylphosphonite
11.1.10.	diethylmethylphosphonite
11.1.11.	dimethylethylphosphonate
11.1.12.	ethylphosphinyldifluoride
11.1.13.	methylphosphinyldifluoride
11.1.14.	phosphacrylate
11.1.15.	phosdiol-A
11.1.16.	estephane-383
11.1.17.	hexarane
11.1.18.	phospoliol II

11.1.19	phostetrol I
11.2.	Production technology N, N-diisopropylaminoethyl-2-chloride
11.3.	Production technology N, N-diisopropylaminoethane-2-ol
11.4.	Production technology N, N-diisopropylaminoethane-2-thiol
11.5.	Production technology diethyl-N, N-dimethylamidophosphates
11.6.	Production technology for pinacolone alcohol
11.7.	Production technology for thiodiglycol
11.8.	Production technology for cyanogen chloride
11.9.	Production technology for dimethylphosphite
11.10.	Production technology for phosphorus trichloride
11.11.	Production technology for phosphorus pentachloride
11.12.	Production technology for phosphorus oxychloride

Government Decree

925D0750B Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA
in Russian 30 Sep 92 p 4

["Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of 18 September 1992, No. 734, Moscow: On Approval of the Statute on the Procedure for Control of Exports from the Russian Federation of Chemicals and Technologies Which Are of Worldwide Significance But May Be Used in the Creation of Chemical Weapons"]

[Text] In keeping with the directive of the president of the Russian Federation of 16 September 1992 No. 508-rp "On Introduction of Control of Exports from the Russian Federation of Chemicals and Technologies Which Are of Worldwide Significance But Can Be Used In the Creation of Chemical Weapons," the government of the Russian Federation decrees:

1. To approve the appended statute on the procedure for control of exports from the Russian Federation of chemicals and technologies which are of worldwide significance but may be used in the creation of chemical weapons.

2. Commissions for export control of the Russian Federation under the government of the Russian Federation in conjunction with the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations of the Russian Federation and the State Customs Committee of the Russian Federation are to provide for organization of control of exports from the Russian Federation of chemicals and technologies which are of worldwide significance but may be used in the creation of chemical weapons.

[Signed] Ye. Gaydar

Export Control Statute

925D0750C Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA
in Russian 30 Sep 92 p 4

["Statute on the Procedure for Control of Exports from the Russian Federation of Chemicals and Technologies Which Are of Worldwide Significance But May Be Used in the Creation of Chemical Weapons"]

[Text] 1. The present statute specifies a complex of measures for control of exports of chemicals and technologies which are of worldwide significance but may be used in the creation of chemical weapons (henceforth called dual-use chemicals and technologies).

2. The procedure for control of exports from the Russian Federation of dual-use chemicals and technologies envisions:

—preparation and issuance of resolutions regarding the possibility of exporting dual-use chemicals and technologies included on the list approved by the president of the Russian Federation of chemicals and technologies which are of worldwide significance but may be used in the creation of chemical weapons and which are exported under licenses (henceforth called the List);

—licensing and declaration of exports of dual-use chemicals and technologies.

3. Subjects of economic activity on the territory of the Russian Federation or in places (points) under the jurisdiction or control of the Russian Federation, regardless of the form of ownership, upon conclusion of contracts (agreements, treaties) for the export of dual-use chemicals and technologies included on the List, necessarily must indicate the requirement that the importer of these chemicals and technologies will not be used for purposes of production of chemical weapons, re-exported, or transferred to anyone else without the written permission of the exporter, which must be coordinated with the Commission for Export Control of the Russian Federation under the government of the Russian Federation. Permission for re-exporting may be obtained upon fulfillment of the conditions indicated in the present point.

The obligations under the guarantees must be especially documented by the importer in the state organ of the importer country which regulates foreign economic activity for each concrete transaction for the delivery of each exported object included on the List.

4. Dual-use chemicals and technologies included on the List may not be exported from the Russian Federation or re-exported to a state that is violating the ban on the use of chemical weapons established by the 17 June 1925 Geneva protocol on banning wartime use of asphyxiating, toxic, or other similar gases and bacteriological means.

5. Licensing of the exportation of dual-use chemicals and technologies included on the List is mandatory for all

subjects of economic activity on the territory of the Russian Federation, regardless of the form of ownership, and is done for all kinds of foreign economic activity, including direct production and scientific-technical ties, coastal and border trade, and commodity exchange operations in keeping with the present statute.

Dual-use chemicals and technologies included on the List are exported only under one-time licenses issued by the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations of the Russian Federation.

The basis for the issuance of the license is a resolution of the commission for export control of the Russian Federation under the government of the Russian Federation concerning the possibility of exporting dual-use chemicals and technologies.

In order to obtain a resolution one sends to the export control division of the Ministry of the Economy of the Russian Federation (103009, Moscow, Okhotnyy ryad. 1), which is a working organ of the Export Control Commission of the Russian Federation, an application for the issuance of a license filled out in keeping with the requirements established by the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations of the Russian Federation. Appended to the application are copies of the contract and a document specifying the importer's guarantees that the exported object will not be used for chemical weapons.

The decision to issue the resolution is made no later than 20 days after the aforementioned division receives the indicated documents. The resolution is sent by this division to the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations of the Russian Federation and a copy is sent to the applicant.

The Ministry of Foreign Economic Ties sends (in the agreed-upon form) to the export control division of the Ministry of the Economy of the Russian Federation information on the licenses issued on the basis of the resolution.

6. Dual-use chemicals and technologies included on the List, when moved outside the Russian Federation, are subject to mandatory declaration in keeping with the established procedure.

The exporter submits to the customs control organs of the Russian Federation the declaration and a copy of the license that has been received, which serve as a basis for allowing the exported object to cross the borders of the Russian Federation.

The State Customs Committee of the Russian Federation submits (in the agreed-upon form) to the export control division of the Ministry of the Economy of the Russian Federation information on declarations that have been submitted for the exportation of goods and services for which the licenses and resolutions specified by Point 5 of the present statute have been issued.

7. Dual-use chemicals and technologies included on the List and shipped from the territory of the Russian Federation without submission of a customs declaration and a copy of the license or in violation of the established procedure for declaration are not allowed to pass.

Russia's Krasnoyarsk Reactor Shut Down

LD0110135092 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 0518 GMT 29 Sep 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Yuriy Khots]

[Text] Krasnoyarsk, 29 Sep—Yet another page in the history of our country's military-industrial complex has been turned. The last single-flow [pryamotochnyy] reactor producing weapons-grade plutonium—for nuclear warheads—was shut down today at the Krasnoyarsk chemical ore-processing plant in the presence of Russian and foreign journalists.

Two such reactors were in operation at the plant for over 30 years. Deep underground, they faithfully manufactured enough of their deadly substance for several all-out nuclear wars. They also did considerable damage to the Yenisey, pouring into it radioactive water that had been used for cooling. The first reactor was shut down at the start of this summer, so further pollution of the Yenisey has been averted. The reactors, even though shut down, will remain under expert supervision for a long time to come. Only in 50 years' time will they be finally interred in shafts.

The question already arises of what further use to make of the reactor staff's scientific expertise. One option under consideration is to manufacture some demonstration models of small reactors that could be used in outlying northern regions to generate heat and electricity.

Details Reported

LD0310093592 Moscow Teleradiokompaniya Ostankino Television First Program Network in Russian 1200 GMT 30 Sep 92

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] The production of the contents of nuclear weapons, plutonium-239, has ceased at the Krasnoyarsk mining and chemicals combine. Details in the story from our correspondents:

[Unidentified correspondent] [Video report shows crowded control room as people gather to mark the shut-down] Experts from many countries of the world as well as a large group of foreign correspondents, of course, came to bid farewell to the past, the shut-down of the second nuclear reactor. This is understandable. The fate of the nuclear industry outside Krasnoyarsk has for many years worried not only the people of Siberia, but also the residents of the Scandinavian countries. The uniflow AD and AD-1 reactors processing weapons-grade plutonium discarded waste water into the Yenisey

and onward into the Arctic Ocean. Unfortunately, zones of increased radiation levels have been registered all along the river. From today this terrible source of pollution has shut its sluices.

[Begin recording] [R.Kh. Solntsev, state secretary of Krasnoyarsk Kray, people's deputy of Supreme Soviet of Russia] Well, talking about our nuclear township, at the moment we are starting to think about how these talented engineers are going to live from now on. What can we think up to stop this brilliant, remarkable collective breaking up now we are breaking up missiles and cutting up weapons. I would be very much against our unwieldy departments deciding this exceptionally important issue behind the back of our nation. I would like our scientists, the people of Siberia, to take a direct part in discussing these very complex issues.

Closure Worries Staff

PM0610132392 Moscow Russian Television Network in Russian 2000 GMT 30 Sep 92

[Video report by G. Nikolayev and I. Dolgushina; from the "Vesti" newscast]

[Text] [201038] [Nikolayev] Everyone is now aware that weapons-grade plutonium-239 was produced by the three reactors at the Krasnoyarsk-26 mining and chemical combine. The first reactor was shut down three months ago and the second 29 September. This reactor, like the first, was a direct-flow reactor, that is, water from the Yenisey cooled the fuel assemblies and was then returned to the river. Over the last 35 years many dangerously radioactive shoals have formed throughout the length of the Yenisey. The environmental position on the Yenisey is now considerably improved, and the mining and chemical combine's third reactor is operating on a closed circuit. For the combine's collective the shutdown of the two reactors has aggravated the employment situation as far as skilled cadres are concerned. A scientific and practical conference opened yesterday in Krasnoyarsk-26 on the problems of nuclear power generation. It will discuss in particular the processing and storage of nuclear waste. [201127] [Video shows scenes inside mining and chemical combine]

Russian Nuclear Energy, Arms Laws Examined

PM3009135792 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 92 p 3

[Report by K. Belyaninov: "Where Will the Nuclear Dump Be?"]

[Text] In the very near future Russian nuclear power engineering will be adorned with a whole bundle of laws. A package of documents which is now being examined in Supreme Soviet committees and commissions includes as many as eight drafts—"On the Exploitation of Nuclear Energy," "On Nuclear Weapons," "On Radioactive Waste," and so forth. Deputy Yevgeniy Nesterov, chairman of the working group, seriously believes that

only a perfected concept of "nuclear law" will enable a repetition of the Chernobyl catastrophe to be avoided.

The package of documents contains one whose contents alarm nuclear scientists, however. The draft law "On State Policy in the Sphere of Dealing With Radioactive Waste" bans the import and processing on Russian territory of "foreign-made" waste.

"If this article is adopted, we risk losing hundreds of thousands of dollars," Sergey Yermakov, chief of the Ministry of Atomic Power Press Center claims.

In the opinion of the ministry's officials, in addition to nuclear fuel which we have delivered for foreign AES's [nuclear electric power stations] built with our participation and are simply obliged to take back in accordance with international accords, Russia is quite capable of processing "foreign waste."

"This is a gold mine," Yermakov explains. "This waste contains up to 90 percent enriched uranium, 2-3 percent plutonium, and a number of useful isotopes which can still be used. Strictly speaking, only 2 percent is actually waste. For processing a tonne of spent fuel it is possible to receive no less than \$30,000. So add it all up for yourself."

Even in this event Russia intends to return the processed fuel to the "manufacturers," however. Although the ministry employees have few hopes for this so far little exploited form of commercial activity: Antinuclear sentiments in the Russian parliament are too strong, in their opinion.

"We will be forced to return to this law time and again to amend it," Yermakov says. "True, this will not save the situation: Britain and France are wholeheartedly engaged in similar business, so that in a couple of years there will be no room for Russia on the world fuel-processing market."

Reports on Chelyabinsk-56 'Atomic City'

Europarlamentarians Visit

PM0210092192 Moscow Teleradiokompaniya Ostankino Television First Program Network in Russian 1800 GMT 29 Sep 92

[Video report by S. Sergeyev and V. Sosunov from Chelyabinsk Oblast; from the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] [Sergeyev] On the first day a European Parliament delegation led by Mrs. Magdalene Hoff, chairman of the Commission for Relations with the CIS, set off for the so-called atomic city of Chelyabinsk-65. In the late 1940's a powerful complex producing nuclear weapons components was set up here in extreme secrecy. It is now Russia's largest defense enterprise—the "Mayak" chemical combine. The European Parliament deputies came to "Mayak" on a sad anniversary—a tragic day in the history of national nuclear power generation. Precisely

35 years ago, on 29 September 1957, a tank containing highly concentrated radioactive waste exploded on this site in the chemical combine's industrial yard. As a result of the accident a huge area was contaminated by radionuclides. People and nature fell victim to this Chernobyl in the Urals.

The consequences of this disaster, the problem of the destruction of Lake Karachay, which contains 120 million curies of radioactive waste—2.5 times Chernobyl—and the problems involved in the conversion of military production were discussed with "Mayak" leaders and specialists. The Chelyabinsk atomic specialists voiced the hope that the European community would help in resolving the highly acute environmental problems facing the Urals region. Delegation head Mrs. Magdalene Hoff said [speaking German with Russian translation]: We are planning and would like to cooperate with Russia's atomic specialists in nuclear safety.

Radiation Legacy Viewed

PM0210104392 Moscow Russian Television Network in Russian 2000 GMT 29 Sep 92

[Video report by A. Shesterkina and S. Gordiyenko, from Chelyabinsk; from the "Vesti" newscast]

[Text] [Shesterkina] Exactly 35 years ago, 29 September 1957, there was an explosion here in Chelyabinsk-65 at the "Mayak" chemical combine. It left a vicious trail of radiation, and roughly 260,000 people in the area received in excess of the permissible radiation level. This area was not on the map at the time and was dubbed Kyshtymskiy after the totally innocent neighboring city [of Kyshtym]. More than 10,000 residents from nearby villages were evacuated. The deserted area became the Eastern Urals State Preserve. "Mayak" is still one of the largest nuclear industrial complexes processing fuel from nuclear power stations in the CIS, Bulgaria, Hungary, Finland, and Germany, and it has already amassed 1 billion curies of radioactive substances. It is estimated that in the year 2000 all the liquid waste will be vitrified. But there's still a long way to go before the situation is totally OK. People have still not been compensated for the damage caused by the radiation contamination.

Radioactive Spill Reported in Vitebsk Plant

OW0210145192 Moscow Central Television First Program and Orbita Networks in Russian 1945 GMT 1 Oct 92

[Report from the "Utro" program]

[Text] There has been an accidental spill of cesium-137 in the foundry of the Komintern plant in Vitebsk. More than 20 square meters was contaminated, and the radiation level ranged from 0.5 to 15 roentgens per hour. The accident was discovered at the beginning of shift change, but work in the shop was not halted until 1200. Many of the 20 people who were in the shop during that time

received significant doses of radiation. A special commission is investigating the cause of the accident, and work on cleaning up the radioactive pollution has gotten under way.

Ukraine Foreign Ministry on Use of Uranium

*OW0710010592 Moscow INTERFAX in English
2008 GMT 06 Oct 92*

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Having proclaimed its nuclear-free status, Ukraine will firmly adhere to it, the Ukrainian Foreign Ministry announced during a briefing on Tuesday [6 October].

It also noted that in view of the elimination of strategic missiles—there are 176 of them in Ukraine—economic and environmental problems may arise. As Ukraine has no facilities for eliminating this type of weapon, the strategic missiles will have to be moved to Russia. Meanwhile, Russia and the United States are having talks on the possibility of Russia's selling enriched uranium from the warheads to the United States. Convinced that the missiles located in Ukraine belong to it, the Ukrainian Parliament opposes such a deal believing that it can sell the uranium to the United States on its own.

This idea was expressed during the talks between Ukrainian Foreign Minister Boris Tarasyuk and Under-Secretary of State for National Security Frank Wizner. The United States proposed that uranium be bought from Russia and part of the income be transferred to Ukraine.

Time will show whether the three parties will come to terms. There is the environmental aspect, however. Out of the 176 missiles 130 are filled with toxic fuel one drop of which may poison a river for years. In the absence of facilities for eliminating missiles, Ukraine will have to pass them to Russia.

Ukraine Claims Independent Role in Uranium Trade

*LD0610210192 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English
1806 GMT 6 Oct 92*

[Text] Kiev October 6 UKRINFORM-TASS—Ukraine, which proclaimed its desire to be a nuclear-free country, claims the missiles deployed on its territory as its property and says it can sell independently the uranium extracted from its missile warheads in Russia.

The idea originating in the Ukrainian parliament was first aired internationally during a recent meeting in Kiev between Ukrainian Deputy Foreign Minister Boris Tarasyuk and U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Frank Withner.

It came hot on the heels of the announced Russian plans for selling enriched uranium from missile warheads to the United States.

According to a Ukrainian Foreign Ministry spokesman, the American side which proposed to buy uranium from Russia was willing to channel part of the money paid for the goods to Ukraine.

Ukraine now has 176 strategic missiles deployed on its territory, but it has no facilities for dismantling them. The missiles have to be transported to Russia for the purpose.

The Ukrainian spokesman said Ukraine was strictly abiding by its intention to become nuclear free.

Ukraine Rules Out Strategic Nuclear Forces

*LD0210192892 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service
in Russian 1835 GMT 2 Oct 92*

[By UKRINFORM correspondent Sergey Balykov for TASS]

[Text] Kiev, 2 Oct—The strategic nuclear forces in Ukraine are under its control, which rules out their use from the republic's territory. This was stated today at a news conference for Ukrainian and foreign journalists by Ukraine's Defense Minister Konstantin Morozov. He noted that the Ukrainian military doctrine, whose draft has been passed for study by parliament, is of an exclusively defensive nature. Its principles are built on the absence of territorial claims on anyone, on the non-use of force in contentious issues, and on relations of good-neighborliness with other countries. For this purpose the military districts have been reformed, on the basis of which two operational commands have been organized, the reduction of conventional armed forces has been started, and monitoring of the safekeeping of weapons and other military property has been intensified. Touching on the problem of the Black Sea Fleet, Morozov noted that the sale of its property is continuing. Without the Ukrainian Defense Ministry's sanction, stores of weapons, several ships from the support fleet, and a number of military installations with the plots of land they occupied have been sold. There is continuing trade in petroleum products, foodstuffs, and material property. In this connection, the minister said, a number of pieces of evidence have been passed on to the Ukrainian procuracy general.

Ukraine To Accede to NPT, IAEA Inspections

*PM0510135992 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA
in Russian 1 Oct 92 First Edition p 7*

[Unattributed report on UN general Assembly speech by Ukrainian Foreign Minister A. Zlenko, carried under the UN Chronicle: Direct Speech" rubric: "Ukraine Expects Guarantees"]

[Text] Having started to cut back and destroy its nuclear armaments, Ukraine "expects clear international guarantees of its national security," Zlenko told the 47th Session of the UN General Assembly.

He drew attention to the fact that "Ukraine intends very soon to accede to the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons and to place its atomic power stations and fissile nuclear material under IAEA supervision [kontrol]."

Zlenko stressed, "Ukraine cannot accept a purely mechanical approach to the question of the proportional allocation of the former Soviet Union's contributions, however. We will be seeking a radical review of the system that sets the scale of contributions and will seek to bring it into line with today's realities and the level of development and ability to pay of UN member-states."

The minister was critical of the CIS at a press conference.

The CIS has made in toto over 150 different decisions, but no one has ever spoken about their implementation. Moreover, the mechanisms necessary to enable them to be carried out are missing. The Commonwealth is incapable of acting. Despite this, Ukraine is not one of those states which advocates the Commonwealth's immediate disbandment.

In response to a question on the Russian-Ukrainian dispute over the Black Sea Fleet, the minister said: We are making gradual progress toward a solution of the problem; the first step in the context of the Yalta decisions has been made—it concerns the fleet's flag.

Belarus Accepts U.S. Aid To Remove Nuclear Arms

*LD0310210892 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English
1019 GMT 1 Oct 92*

[By BELINFORM correspondent Leonid Tratsvskiy for TASS]

[Text] Minsk October 1 TASS—The Belarusian Government is ready to accept assistance from the U.S. Administration to evacuate nuclear missiles subordinate to the strategic commandment of the Commonwealth Joint Armed Forces from the republic's territory. A provision to this effect is contained in the agreement initialled by the American and Belarusian delegations in Minsk on Wednesday after three-day talks.

The two delegations had agreed and prepared for signing an interstate accord on turning Belarus into a nuclear-free zone. As is known the move is in full conformity with the policy announced by the Belarusian Parliament aiming to create a nuclear-free neutral Republic of Belarus as a guarantor of peace in central Europe.

The signing of the agreement is due to take place in Minsk and Washington in two weeks.

Tatarstan Parliament Declares Nuclear Free Zone

*OW0210225592 Moscow INTERFAX in English
1912 GMT 2 Oct 92*

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Tatarstan has been declared a nuclear free zone, free of mass-destruction weapons. The resolution was prepared by the government and passed by the republic's parliament on Friday.

According to the document, Tatarstan assumes the responsibility to neither produce nor store fission materials, components designed for the production of nuclear weapons, or poison gas.

Deputies asked whether the document is in accord with the Russian Defense Ministry, but received no answer from the government.

Deputy Prime Minister of Tatarstan Ilgыз Khairullin announced at the parliamentary session that at present in Tatarstan nuclear ammunitions and means of mass destruction were neither being produced nor stored in Tatarstan.

FRANCE

Company Packaging Plutonium for Japan

*OW0610060392 Tokyo KYODO in English 0357 GMT
6 Oct 92*

[Text] Paris, Oct. 6 KYODO—France's state-run nuclear fuel company has been packing plutonium to be sent to Japan at a nuclear reprocessing facility near Cherbourg, western France, since September 1, company officials said Monday.

A Japanese ship is now on its way to France to pick up and carry home a ton of the plutonium for use as fuel in a fast-breeder nuclear reactor.

A number of countries have expressed concern about the ship passing close to their shores, citing fears of accidents or terrorist attacks.

Cogema, the nuclear fuel company which is reprocessing spent nuclear fuel into plutonium at Japan's request, said in a statement that there is no danger of a leak from the casks, referred to as FS47, that will contain the plutonium, even if there is an accident.

Tests showed that the casks can withstand water pressure at depths of 30,000 meters, and also can withstand temperatures of 1,000 degrees celsius for one and a half hours, the company said.

It said 133 casks will be used. They have a diameter of 75 centimeters and are about two meters tall, with each one being able to store over 10 kilograms of plutonium. It is the first time that such details of the casks have been disclosed.

The Japanese freighter Akatsuki Maru will be loaded with 15 containers each containing up to 10 casks, the company said.

The shipment is slated to begin as soon as the 3,800-ton Akatsuki Maru arrives at the port of Cherbourg in northwest France.

The French Government will check to ensure the safety of the Japanese ship before it is loaded with plutonium and leaves France's territorial waters, according to Cogema.

It said the ship, formerly a British-registered nuclear waste transportation vessel called the Pacific Crane, had never been involved in any accidents in the past.

The Pacific Crane was registered with a Tokyo-based private firm named Sea Bird and sailed under a British flag for more than a decade until July this year. It carried the spent fuel from Japan to Britain and France for reprocessing.

Although Japanese authorities have refused for security reasons to disclose details of the ship's route or sailing times, sources say it is expected to reach France soon and return to Japan by the end of the year.

Japan plans to ship about 30 tons of plutonium over the next 20 years after it has been processed in Britain and France from spent nuclear fuel from Japanese nuclear power plants.

Critics of the plan both in Japan and overseas argue that it is unreasonable to use dangerous plutonium when the supply of uranium is in glut, and have voiced concerns about a possible accident, such as a shipwreck, hijacking by terrorists, or fire.

GERMANY

Ship With Nerve Gas Sent Back to Bombay

*AU0810090092 Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG
in German 5 Oct 92 p 4*

[Report by Friedrich Kuhn: "Dangerous Cargo of Poison Did Not Reach Its Destination"]

[Text] These days dangerous stuff will arrive where it started out: at the Indian port of Bombay. "We are very happy that we were able to make an example out of that and to remove this devilish substance from circulation," a German intelligence service man says about the matter. What he means are the 225 barrels full of trimethylphosphite, which were sent on their way from India to Syria on the German freighter the "German Senator" this summer. The chemical substance is a basic material for the production of nerve gas. For years it has been taken from the producer country India to Syria and to other Middle East countries by inconspicuous routes.

In May the Federal Intelligence Service (BND) received information "that something was supposed to leave Bombay." When the ship unloaded the containers in the Cypriot port of Larnaca on 6 August, the time had come for Bonn. The shipowner was told that he was in the process of "entering illegality."

From Larnaca the poisonous cargo was supposed to be taken to the Syria port of Latakia by another ship. The owner of the "German Senator" had—knowingly or unknowingly—violated a regulation of the foreign trade law. According to this regulation, the chemical cargo was not permitted to be taken to another country by a German ship unless the export was officially approved. Since there was no permit, the ship had to take the cargo aboard again. It was permitted to load the barrels onto a Russian package freighter in Singapore, which set course for Bombay.

This was the second time that such a spectacular action had been taken against illegal transports. At the end of January Bonn stopped the German freighter "Godewind" in the Mediterranean, which wanted to transport tanks from the stocks of the CSFR Army from the Polish port of Szczecin to Syria without approval by the FRG Government.

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