

Chernobyl

(1)

the best traditions of party members, committed fighters for the cause of the working class and the whole people.

Ye.S. Stroyev had a meeting with members of the Pskov and Novgorod Oblast party committees and members of the oblast executive committees. They discussed improving the supply of food products to the population, particularly meat and milk, and ways of successfully implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee March (1989) Plenum.

Theorists Debate Social Democratic Contribution

PM0901102990 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
5 Jan 90 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Meeting of Scientists"]

[Text] A "roundtable" was held at the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences 4 January on the topic "Communists and Social Democrats: The Socialist Idea and Practice from the Position of New Thinking."

In his introductory speech R.G. Yanovskiy, rector of the academy, emphasized the topicality of socialist theory for the processes of perestroika and democratic renewal. All these phenomena are largely consonant with the article "The Socialist Idea and Revolutionary Perestroika" published in PRAVDA.

The "roundtable" speakers pointed out that other dialectical processes attesting to complex new phenomena in social life, including the creation of new social democratic parties and movements, are occurring in the socialist countries' political practice.

RSFSR Supreme Court on Sentencing Policy

PM0901111590 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA
in Russian 5 Jan 90 Second Edition p 6

[Unattributed report: "RSFSR Supreme Court Plenum"]

[Text] A routine plenum of the RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic] Supreme Court has been held. It discussed the practice of imposing penalties not involving deprivation of liberty.

The report by V.I. Radchenko, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Court, and speeches by plenum participants noted that, on the whole, the republic's courts correctly apply legislation regulating the practice of imposing the aforementioned types of penalty. There are considerable shortcomings and omissions, however.

When deciding the question of selecting a certain type of punishment, the courts do not always consider all the facts about the accused's character, which leads to the unfounded imposition of penalties not involving deprivation of liberty on habitual offenders and also persons leading an antisocial, parasitical lifestyle.

In addition to this, sometimes sentences of confinement are unjustifiably imposed on people who have committed crimes not representing a great danger to the public and whose isolation from society is unnecessary.

In its resolution the plenum drew courts' attention to their duty to strictly observe the principle of individual punishment for every criminal case.

It is proposed that courts discuss—when there is justification for this—the question of imposing strict penalties, as stipulated by the law, on persons who have committed serious crimes, habitual offenders, and organizers of and active participants in criminal groups. At the same time, the plenum recommended that courts use the possibilities offered them by law with regard to imposing penalties not involving confinement on people who commit less dangerous crimes and who can be reformed without being isolated from society.

V.M. Lebedev, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Court, chaired the plenum.

Leningrad Soviets Discuss Food, Supply Problem

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1000 GMT 9 Jan 90

[Text] The problems of supplying the inhabitants of Leningrad with food and manufactured goods were discussed at a joint session of the oblast and city soviets of people's deputies. The participants of the session came to the conclusion that with the weakening of interregional links, first and foremost with the Baltic republics, it is necessary to introduce on a temporary basis in the city and in the oblast, a system selling individual types of goods on the basis of special identity cards [vizitnyye karty].

Scientific Cleanup Center Set Up Near Chernobyl

LD0901145890 Moscow TASS in English 1419 GMT
9 Jan 90

[Text] Kiev January 9 TASS—By TASS correspondent Aleksey Petrunya:

A new scientific and production association, Pripyat, has begun to function within the 30 kilometer zone around the Chernobyl nuclear power station.

The association, which has been established on the basis of the kombinat amalgamation, will more comprehensively and effectively tackle all problems connected with clear-up operations following the 1986 accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station.

Apart from production and economic activities within the zone, the collection, processing and dumping of radioactive wastes, the association will also handle the organization and coordination of all research, international scientific and technical cooperation, testing and introduction of new technical means and decontamination procedures within the zone.

"It is the first time that a scientific and technological centre has been established to handle Chernobyl-related problems," Mikhail Sedov, general director of the new association, told TASS.

"A coordinating scientific and technical intersectoral council will function in order to avoid duplicating the activities of scientists and specialists and to raise the efficiency of their work.

"An international scientific centre is also being established. This initiative was supported by the international atomic energy agency and applications for participation have already come from the companies of 26 countries and eight international organisations".

The Pripyat association will ensure more effective international, scientific and technical cooperation on Chernobyl problems. Original technologies and technical means are being developed in the Soviet Union to make it possible to decontaminate the affected territories in both stationary and mobile modes, Sedov said.

But it would be wrong to ignore world experience in this field and renounce technical means that are already available in the world, he added.

"For example, foreign firms have expressed a readiness to participate in the decontamination of the flood-plain of the Pripyat river where a large amount of radionuclides is concentrated.

"One of new tasks being handled by Pripyat is to give scientific and methodological assistance in work on contaminated territories of the Ukraine, Belorussia and the Russian Federation.

"A clean-up training centre is being established for Soviet personnel and foreign specialists to draw on the experience in clean-up operations following the Chernobyl disaster. "Training will be carried out in three main fields—decontamination, the handling of radioactive wastes, and practical dosimetry," Sedov said.

Chernobyl Victims Get Privilege Facilities

*PM0901165190 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
8 Jan 90 Morning Edition p1*

[Interview with A. Potapov, Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic Health Minister, by own correspondent R. Ignatyev under the heading "For Radiation Victims"—date and place unspecified; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] The Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic (RSFSR) Council of Ministers has adopted a decision on setting up special centers to help victims of the accident at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant (AES). Our IZVESTIYA correspondent asked A. Potapov, RSFSR health minister, to comment on this document.

"First of all I would like to point out that these centers will be organized at medical establishments and sanatoria belonging to the former Fourth Main Administration under the RSFSR Ministry of Health and the Administration of Affairs of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. The 'Rossiya' Sanatorium in Yessentuki, the 'Arkhipo-Osipovka' Sanatorium in Krasnodar Kray, a boarding house with the same name, the 'Bimlyuk' Children's Sanatorium in Anapa, and the 'Yantarnyy Bereg' Sanatorium in Yurmala have been allocated for this purpose. Incidentally, these establishments are intended for the preventive treatment of adults and children living in RSFSR regions, and in Bryansk Oblast in particular.

"The necessary equipment is being installed in these sanatoria and boarding houses. Specialists are being taken on as staff. In short, everything is being done to provide qualified medical assistance for victims of the accident at the Chernobyl AES.

"The RSFSR Council of Ministers decision is essentially a continuation of the important work begun last year. In 1989 we were given several medical establishments and sanatoria previously belonging to the Administration of Affairs of the CPSU Central Committee, the Administration of Affairs of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and the former Fourth Main Administration of the RSFSR Ministry of Health. They include the 'Goryachiy Klyuch' Sanatorium in Krasnodar Kray for the treatment of mothers and young children, three children's sanatoria in Anapa, a hospital in Klyazma, and the 'Kratovo' Sanatorium in Moscow Oblast. The 'Kratovo' treats children who were victims of the accident at the Chernobyl AES: they account for half of the patients there. A boarding house has been established at the 'Arkhipo-Osipovka' Leisure Center, where parents can go for a break with their children, and the consultation and diagnosis center of the republic children's clinic has now been set up at Clinic No. 3 in Moscow. The 'Krylatskoye' Leisure Center has also been made available for treating parents and their children. The children's clinic in Moscow, on Tsandera Street, has been handed over to us. A consultation and diagnosis center for giving assistance to young children from the capital's Dzerzhinskiy Rayon is now being established there. A rehabilitation and restorative treatment center for army personnel who served in Afghanistan has been opened at the 'Baykal' Sanatorium.

"They are planning to make more such establishments available in the future for organizing treatment and rest for the population."

Vlasov Views Kaliningrad Economic Autonomy

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[TASS correspondent V. Biryukov report: "Economic Autonomy the Aim"]