

Americans argue that the stations were put on other countries' territories long before the treaty was signed.

And another thing: U.S. permitted health norms are more than 10 times higher than ours. As a rule, the facilities are located in densely populated areas. But this does not pose any special problems. Because both the local authorities and the military explained things to the populace in good time.

I would add to this the fact that the presence of radar stations both in the USSR and in the United States is envisaged by the relevant treaties. And this balance must not be upset.

Swiss Technology To Be Used at Chernobyl

PM0905075190 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
5 May 90 Morning Edition p 5

[Yu. Kosinskiy dispatch under the rubric "Switzerland":
"Technology for Chernobyl"]

[Text] Geneva—The Soviet Union will become the first country in the world to possess the latest technology for decontaminating radioactive metal. Starting January 1991 a plant under construction at the Chernobyl AES [nuclear electric power station] and fitted out with the latest equipment derived from technology developed by the Swiss company "Retsitek" will be able to decontaminate up to five tonnes a day of the diverse metal equipment which has accumulated in the station's area.

The siting at the AES of an enterprise equipped in line with Swiss technology became possible thanks to an agreement signed March this year between the Soviet association "Atomenergoeksport" and the Swiss company "Retsitek," which specializes in the transfer of advanced technology.

The features of the Swiss technology are its highly effective decontamination of radioactive metals at a relatively low process cost. The process' basic principle is the decontamination of metals which are immersed for a set time in a concentrated acid solution. It is as if the acid, by eating away the metal's surface, washes out the radioactive particles, which form a sediment. The waste from "washing" 100 tonnes of metal fits into a container measuring 30 cm by 30 cm.

Decontaminated radioactive metal becomes safe to man and the environment and can be utilized as secondary raw material. Major U.S. transnational corporations controlling the nuclear power industry are also showing great interest in the Swiss technological innovation acquired by the Soviet Union.

AES experts think that there is a great future for enterprises concerned in decontaminating the production equipment of AES's. There is an increasing number of outdated AES's requiring overhaul or modification in the world. By the year 2000 there will be around 40 such stations in various countries. The main work at them is

linked to the need for preliminary equipment decontamination. As yet this process is not sufficiently perfected and is extremely expensive—around \$20 for every decontaminated kilogram of metal. Countries possessing the advanced and economical technology for decontaminating equipment and radioactive metals can earn or save hundreds of millions of dollars and guarantee the safe protection of man and the environment from the rays of "the invisible death."

Belorussian Elections Held for Supreme Soviet

LD0705104790 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 1002 GMT 7 May 90

[Report by TASS correspondents Vladimir Bogdanov and Vladimir Glod]

[Text] Minsk 7 May (TASS)—Following a third round of voting, the Belorussian Supreme Soviet now has 29 more deputies. Altogether 60 percent of the electorate participated in the elections. The elections were declared null and void in nine constituencies where less than half of the electorate turned out to vote.

The elected deputies include lawyers, republican KGB officers, doctors, teachers, and party officials. All 29 of the new parliamentarians are communists. There is just one woman among them.

Thus 317 of the 360 seats in the republic's parliament have been filled. Another round of voting will be held before 19 May. However, the Belorussian Supreme Soviet will start work on 15 May, since the requisite quorum of two-thirds of the total membership has already been reached.

Belorussia Discusses 'Economic Sovereignty'

LD0805153590 Minsk Domestic Service in Belorussian
0515 GMT 8 May 90

[Text] At the latest meeting of the Presidium of the republic's Council of Ministers a concept of Belorussia's economic sovereignty was discussed. The chairman of the Belorussian Council of Ministers, his deputies, the minister of finance, scientists, and economists exchanged their views at the session. The draft concept was approved in general. After some amendments are made, the document will be submitted for discussion at the republic's Supreme Soviet.

The Belorussian Gosplan [State Planning Committee] was instructed to submit concrete proposals in no more than three days on how the principle of economic sovereignty is to be formed and the switch-over to market economy achieved. It will also prepare draft treaties between Belorussia and the [Soviet] Union and between Belorussia and other Union republics.

The framework of Belorussia's switch-over to regulated market economy will be submitted to the republic's Council of Ministers not later than 1 July 1990.

Moldavians Reject Renaming of Supreme Soviet

PM2704112590 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA
in Russian 27 Apr 90 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report under the general heading: "At Supreme Soviet Sessions"]

[Text] Kishinev, 26 Apr—Disputes about the draft interim regulation on the republic's parliament have been raging for two days now at the Moldavian SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic] Supreme Soviet session. Deputies' opinions were divided even on its name.

The editorial commission elected by the session made use of two versions in working out a draft—a basic version, proposed by the Supreme Soviet, and an alternative one put forward by a group of deputies, as well as proposals made during the discussions. It is being proposed in particular that the Supreme Soviet be renamed "Sfatul Tseriy" ("The Country's Soviet"), in line with the name of the organ of power which existed in Bessarabia from 1917. However, this would require an amendment to the Moldavian SSR Constitution. Such a decision can be adopted by two-thirds of the elected deputies' votes. But this proposal did not gain the necessary number of votes.

Caucasus**Armenian Party Begins Congress Preparations**

PM0805141790 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
6 May 90 Second Edition p 2

[Own correspondent A. Sarkisyan report: "Plenum Held"]

[Text] Yerevan, 5 May—An Armenian Communist Party Central Committee plenum has been held here. It considered questions concerning the convocation of the routine 29th Armenian Communist Party Congress, the report and election campaign within the republic's party organizations, the elaboration of the Armenian Communist Party's draft program and statutes, and elections of delegates to the 28th CPSU Congress.

Opinions were exchanged on the reports delivered by V. Movsisyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, and O. Lobov, Armenian Communist Party Central Committee secretary. When discussing the proposed agenda, the speakers expressed serious concern about the current political situation within the Armenian Communist Party and advocated the speediest elaboration of a consolidating program for the Communist Party to reflect the interests of the Armenian people and of each citizen of the republic and Armenia's specific problems. The plenum participants advocated setting up a Council of National Accord and strengthening legality and law and order in the republic.

It was decided to convene the Armenian Communist Party Congress this November. A commission was set up to elaborate the Armenian Communist Party program

and statutes. The procedure and dates for electing delegates to the 28th CPSU Congress were outlined.

'Green' Movement Holds Founding Session in Baku

LD0805204390 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 1109 GMT 8 May 90

[Text] Baku, 8 May (TASS)—The Caspian which is polluted by industrial and domestic waste and the dead zone around the chemical factory of Sumgait—these and other sore points in Soviet Azerbaijan have become an object of fixed attention for the Greens in this republic in the Transcaucasus. The movement held its constituent conference in Baku today.

Among those who are campaigning for environmental purity are teachers and academics, staff at the republic's Committee for Environmental Protection, and sanitary-epidemiological stations and students. The aim of their actions is to normalize the ecological situation in the republic and improve legislation on environmental protection and bring it into line with international conventions.

The Greens are demanding complete declassification of information on ecological and health emergencies and favor independent ecological expert inspection of important national economic installations.

Azerbaijan Parties Meet for Talks in Moscow

PM2804184990 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA
PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 90 p 1

[A. Mursaliyev report: "Down Bayonets?"]

[Text] Representatives of Azerbaijan's various political forces have met together for the first time since the January tragedy. Admittedly, this did not take place in Baku but in Moscow. A scientific and technical conference entitled "The Sociopolitical Crisis in Azerbaijan and Means of Escaping From It" lasted two days here, in the Azerbaijan Permanent Mission building. USSR and Moscow Soviet people's deputies, leading scientists from the republic and Moscow, and Russian informants took part in the meeting along with representatives of the Azerbaijan Communist Party, the People's Front, Social Democrats, the Party of National Accord, and the Greens.

What lies in store for the republic in the future: civil peace or unabating civil war? The meeting has as yet not given an unequivocal answer to this question. The sides' positions and their views of the future are too diverse.

Nevertheless there were a number of questions on which points of contact were found. The meeting's participants unanimously condemned the bringing in of troops to Baku 20 January, and acknowledged the need to reject political and personal ambitions and to jointly create an atmosphere of consensus.