

have to be imported, that's for sure.

EIR: But we're looking into the future to go to a very large-scale use of small modular-type reactors.

Einav: Then I think a feasibility study should be made in order to see what kind of components could advantageously be manufactured in our country. This would be quite easy: We have a pretty developed industry that is quite sophisticated in certain areas, and we would be able to manufacture up to 70% of what you have in this plant after we do some work. I think it is in that ball park—the least would be 40%, and up to 70% . . .

EIR: We are now talking about the nuclear part, but then there would be the desalination plant, which Israel already produces for itself.

Einav: With the desalination, there would be no problem, because we have a company here that is manufacturing multi-effect distillation desalination plants and also vapor compression desalination plants. Part of the components we will buy outside, such as certain special pumps, etc., as necessary. But most of it we can produce in this country with no difficulty.

EIR: Such a development could involve a division of labor

among nations. We are talking about a region that involves Israel and Arab states, and one of the points of the Oasis Plan was that political solutions will not work in the long term, unless they are associated with real economic development which involves water and so forth. How would you see this kind of development of nuclear desalination centers and so forth in the context of regional cooperation? What about the area of Gaza: What would be the possibilities for cooperation there?

Einav: Well, if there is a will there is a way. There could be cooperation. A plant like this could be run with common teams that were trained together. If it is a common plant, peoples of both nationalities could operate it, and it will be subject to certain controls by the International Atomic Energy Agency. One could find solutions for this type of plant and operate it quite easily.

EIR: There is a particularly acute water problem in Gaza. In an earlier discussion you mentioned a possible location in the south there.

Einav: It would be in the very south or at the edge of the Gaza Strip, and then people from Egypt could participate, and people from Gaza and people from Israel could participate in running this plant and maintaining it under international control.

EIR: One feature of the HTR is a very high degree of security against proliferation.

Einav: As I mentioned, the fact that it could be fueled with thorium is a definite advantage, and this is also one of the disadvantages of discontinuing the development of this kind of reactor.

EIR: How would cooperation involve other nations, such as Russia, for example?

Einav: Russia is a big power, although right now the situation is bad. It's like having a sick giant, but it is still a giant. If you take the capabilities they had and divert them to the correct goals, then everyone could benefit. So, by all means, if there is any possibility to engage the Russian scientists and Russian technologies, Russian engineers and production facilities, in order to provide for certain types of nuclear facilities or other facilities at a reasonable cost under rigorous controls and standards, then everyone could benefit. It is only a matter of providing a goal, and providing the money and the vehicle and the appropriate people in order to bridge the gap between the western mentality and the Russian way of doing things, which is different. Although some of the products may look similar, there is a different way of looking at the product and a difference in methods of analyzing a given area. So, there should be an effort to bridge the gap between the Russian technologies and the western technologies and the user . . .

We can take advantage of all the many people that came

Correction

The "Science Policy" article entitled "Thorium Holds Great Promise for India's Nuclear Future," which appeared in *EIR* of May 6, 1994, should have included the following references:

1) "The Potential Uses of Thorium as a Nuclear Fuel," Dr. H.L. Roy Memorial Lecture, by Dr. Raja Ramanna, Nov. 21, 1981.

2) "Nuclear and Material Aspects of the Thorium Fuel Cycle," by P. Rodriguez and C.V. Sundaram, *Journal of Nuclear Materials*.

3) *The Thorium Fuel Cycle*, by E.R. Merz, Institute for Chemical Technology Kernforschungsanlage, Jülich, Germany.

4) "The Reoptimized Large HGTR Plant Using a Nonproliferation Fuel Cycle," by A.J. Neylan and G. Jones. *Proceedings of the American Power Conference*, 1978.

5) "Concrete Reactor Vessels for HTRs—Building on German Experience," by J. Schoning, C. Elter, and G. Becker, *Nuclear Engineering International*, October 1984.

6) *Nuclear India*, published by the Department of Atomic Energy, Government of India.