

Tamara Cakic, Helena Ursic, Irena Ipavec, Polona Kete and Irena Cavdek from Slovenia worked on this contribution. Tamara describes how the newspaper "VEČER" reports about the Chernobyl catastrophe in its number of the 30<sup>th</sup> April 1986. Helena presents two articles from the newspaper "Delo". The first one is from the 29<sup>th</sup> April, the second from the 30<sup>th</sup> April 1986. Irena contributed an article from the weekly newspaper "PRIMORSKE NOVICE". It was published on 6<sup>th</sup> May 1986. Polona presents an article from the weekly journal Mladina. It was published on 9<sup>th</sup> May. Last but not least Irena Cavdek presents two articles. The first one is from the weekly newspaper "Naš tovariš". The number was published on 8<sup>th</sup> May. The second one is from a journal for women and family, published on 6<sup>th</sup> June 1986.

Tamara Cakic:

### VEČER (30<sup>th</sup> April 1986)

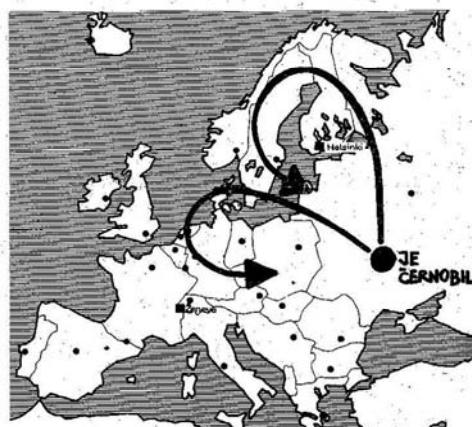
Slovenian newspaper VEČER was issued in Maribor (2<sup>nd</sup> largest city in Slovenia with 119 000 inhabitants)

**Kakšne so razsežnosti nesreče v sovjetski jedrski elektrarni Černobil?**

# Sovjetska zveza prosila za pomoč

Prizadevajo si obvladati požar v jedrskem reaktorju — se je stopilo jedro? ● Radioaktivni oblak nad Evropo

Sovjetska zveza je včeraj — potem ko je njena vlada dan poprej sporočila, da je prišlo do okvara na enem od reaktorjev jedrske elektrarne Černobil, 130 kilometrov severno od Kijeva — zaprosila Švedsko in ZR Nemčijo za pomoč pri obvladovanju požara v tem reaktorju. Še vedno ni povsem jasno, kakšne so razsežnosti te nesreče, ki naj bi se bila po predvidevanjih švedskih strokovnjakov zgodila že v soboto popoldne. Toda predstavniki atomskih agencij Švedske in ZR Nemčije so po pogovorih s sovjetskimi diplomati izjavili, da obstajajo znaki, po katerih bi bilo mogoče sklepati, da se je stopilo grafitno jedro reaktorja. Bojazen, da za to obstaja velika verjetnost, so včeraj izrazili tudi ameriški eksperti. To bi bila tedaj najhujša katastrofa v zgodovini uporabe je-



Radioaktivni oblak nad Evropo se vrača proti Sovjetski zvezi.

V dobro obveščenih sovjetskih virih trdijo, da se je okvara v JE Černobil zgodila v trenutku, ko so reaktorje ustavili, da bi jih očistili. Pri tem so mehansko poškodovali enega od reaktorjev. Začeli so ustavljati sevanje in poskrbeli za varnostne ukrepe oziroma evakuirali prebivalstvo.

drške energije v mitrojune namene.

Vetrovi so prinesli radioaktivni oblak na Finsko, Švedsko, Dansko, Norveško, Poljsko in ZR Nemčijo, vendar se oblak zaradi sprememb smeri vetra vrača nad Sovjetsko

zvezo. Švedki strokovnjaki trdijo, da radioaktivnost upada in da za prebivalce nordijskih dežel ne pomeni nevarnosti. Verjetnost, da bi vetrovi prinesli radioaktivne oblake nad Balkan, je po mnenju slovenskih meteorologov majhna.

Danes

## Resna zadeva

*What are the extensions of the accident at the soviet nuclear power plant Chernobyl?*

### Soviet Union asked for help

**They are striving to put out the fire in the nuclear reactor – did the core melt? Radioactive cloud over the Europe**

Yesterday the Soviet Union — after the previous day its government gave notice, that there had been some damage on one of the reactors of nuclear power plant Chernobyl, 130 km north of the Kiev — asked Sweden and Federal Republic of Germany for help by putting out the fire in this reactor. It is still not completely clear what are the extensions of this accident, for which Swedish experts foresee has happened already on Saturday's afternoon. However, after discussion with soviet diplo-

According to the reliable soviet sources, damage at the nuclear power plant Chernobyl has happened at the moment when the reactors were stopped to be cleaned. They started to suspend the radiation and took care for safety measurements respectively evacuated the population.

mats, representatives of atomic agencies of Sweden and FRG declared, that there are signs which indicate that the graphite core of nuclear reactor had melt. The American experts yesterday also expressed the same fear. This would be the worst catastrophe in the history of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

The winds have carried the radioactive cloud over Finland, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Poland and Federal Republic of Germany, however the cloud is now returning to Soviet Union because of changes in the wind direction. Swedish experts claim that radioactivity is decreasing and that there is no danger for inhabitants of Nordic countries. According to Slovenian meteorologists likelihood, that the winds would carry the radioactive cloud over the Balkans, is little.

**Danes**

## **Resna zadeva**

Se je enem od treh reaktorjev sovjetske jedrske elektrarne Černobil pripetila resna nesreča ali je mora prišlo celo do katastrofe, kot je svet v zgodovini uporabe jedrske energije v miroljubne namene ne pomni? To vprašanje so si včeraj z bojaznijo zastavljali poleg drugih tudi številni strokovnjaki za jedrsko energijo po svetu, vendar jasnega in nedvoumatega odgovora ob skopkih podatkih – tudi o tem, kdaj se je zgodila nesreča, so včeraj še ugibali – ni mogel ponuditi nihče, tudi ne Mednarodna agencija za atomsko energijo, saj černobilska elektrarna ni na spisku tistih, ki jih agencija v SZ lahko nadzoruje.

Več znamenj dokazuje, da v tem primeru najbrž ne gre samo za eno od okvar na jedrskih reaktorjih v svetu. To naj bi bila prva nesreča take vrste v SZ; ta je vest o njej – če držijo predvidevanja – objavila po 48 urah. Nапосled je tu tudi dejstvo, da je SZ dve deželi – Švedsko in ZR Nemčijo – zaprosila za pomoč v prizadevanju, da bi obvladali požar v reaktorju.

Zadeva je torej resna!

Sonja Ploj

### Serious matter

*Did a serious disaster or perhaps even a catastrophe occur in one of three reactors of soviet nuclear power plant Chernobyl, which the world in history of use of nuclear power for peaceful purposes does not remember? This is the question that nuclear energy experts all around the world have been asking themselves with fear yesterday, yet no one could offer clear and unequivocal answer along with miserly data – they were also still guessing when the accident occurred – not even the International Atomic Energy Agency, since the Chernobyl power plant is not on the list of those, that agency in the Soviet Union can control.*

*There are several signs, that this is not the case of just one of the damages on nuclear reactor in the world. This is supposed to be first disaster of this kind in the Soviet Union; the latter had announced the news – if the forecasts are true – only 48 hours later. Finally here is also the fact that the Soviet Union asked two countries – Sweden and West Germany – for help in the endeavor to put out the fire in nuclear reactor.*

*The matter is therefore serious!*

### Public notification

**Obvestilo javnosti**

V zvezi s časopisnimi novicami o jedrski nesreči v Sovjetski zvezri in novicami o posledicami radioaktivnosti na Švedskem in Finsku je bil včeraj pri izvršnem svetu skupčine SR Slovenije, pod predstvodom podpredsednika dr. Borisa Frleca, sestanek predstavnikov strokovne komisije za jedrsko varnost, inženirja Jozef Stefan, ekološkega laboratorija hidrometeorološkega zavoda, republikega Štaba civilne zaštete in nekaterih republiških upravnih organov.

O novicah o nekajkrat posvetani radioaktivnosti okolja na Švedskem in Finsku, je na sestanku predstavnikov ekološkega laboratorija izporočal dav.v.SR.Sloveniji niso bili zaznani nikakršni vplivi te jedrsko nesreči. Stanje je normalno. Iz sporocila in slik hidrometeorološkega zavoda SRS pa izhaja, da je z ozirom na smer vetrov verjetno širjenje onesnaženega ozračja iz Sovjetske zvezde proti Balkanu majhna, še posebno ker se zaradi trenja in gorske pregrade, Karpatov, zrachte mase ne morejo gibati neovirano.

V Sloveniji in Jugoslaviji se stalno in sistematično preiskuje radioaktivnost okolja prek mreže merilnih mest. Ekološki laboratorij z mobilno enoto in strokovno komisijo za jedrsko varnost bosta v prihodnjih dneh zbirala informacije in spremljata stanje. O vseh zbranih informacijah bo javnost sproti in popolno obveščena.

A meeting of representatives of the commission for nuclear safety, the Institute Jožef Stefan, the ecology institute, the hydro meteorological institute, the republican staff of civil protection and some republic administrative agencies was yesterday held at the parliament of S. R. Slovenia under the direction of the vice-president dr. Boris Frlec in connection with the newspaper news about nuclear accident in the Soviet Union and the news about increased radioactivity in Sweden and Finland.

The representative of ecology laboratory reported, that no influences of that nuclear disaster were noticed in S. R. Slovenia. The situation is normal. From the picture and the report of hydro meteorological institute of S. R. Slovenia resulted that the possibility of spreading the contaminated atmosphere towards the Balkans is small with regard to wind directions and especially because the air masses cannot move unimpeded because of the friction and the mountain barrier of the Carpathians.

In Slovenia and Yugoslavia the radioactivity of environment is constantly and systematically inspected over the network of the measuring points. Ecology laboratory with a mobile unite and the expert commission for nuclear safety will in the next days gather information and observe the situation. Public is going to be each time fully informed about all the gathered information.

**Helena Ursic:**

**Delo (29<sup>th</sup> April 1986):**



*The position of the article:*

The article was published in the cover page, but in a very small black frame. Its position implies the fact that the information of the accident came into newspaper with the very last redaction.

*The content:*

The article had an interesting title: »Radioactivity in Sweden«. It continued with explanations that the high rate of radioactive particles was probably caused by the incident in Chernobyl and not by Swedish or Finnish nuclear plants (as they thought before).

The Soviet Government informed the public about the breakdown in the reactor the day before. The authorities were trying to prevent the catastrophe and help the injuries. The certain number of the

victims was still unknown at that moment. The Government also set up a special commission to find out the reasons for the accident and its dimensions.

**Delo (30<sup>th</sup> April 1986):**



*The position of the article:*

The article was published in the cover page and third page (covering the whole page). The main news about the accident was supported by the information about past accidents in nuclear plants, general information about the nuclear energy etc.

## *The content:*

The information about the serious accident in the nuclear plant was at that moment confirmed. Slovenia was not directly endangered. Help was coming to Chernobyl from many European and also other countries.

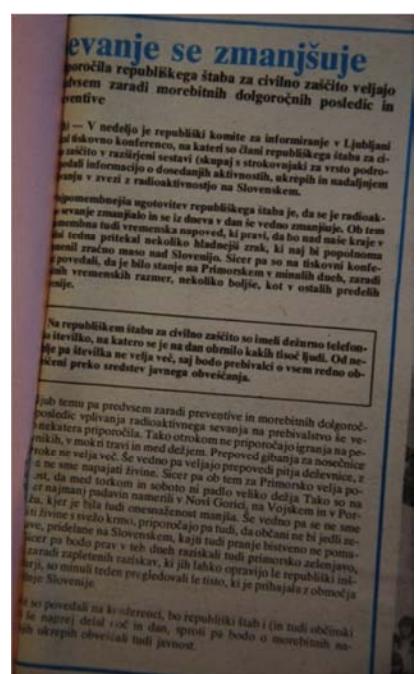
The author of the article also concentrated on question what was the reason that the Soviet Government informed the neighbor countries so late about the accident. His remark, however, was not supplied with any explanations.

Irena Ipavec:

## **PRIMORSKE NOVICE No. 36, (6<sup>th</sup> May 1986):**

Primorske novice, which is the newspaper of the Primorska region (Slovenia), was published weekly (on Tuesdays) in 1986 with a print run of approximately 18.000 which is a quite decent number for Slovenia. The first issue which reported on the Chernobyl accident was No. 36 and was released on 6<sup>th</sup> May 1986, while the previous issue (No. 35, 29<sup>th</sup> April 1986) did not mention anything about it yet.

The most interesting fact is that there are two short articles regarding the Chernobyl on the cover, the first one with the task of informing and the second one with the task of philosophizing on the future of a mankind. The Slovenian public was apparently so well informed in the other media in the days before that those two articles did not mention the place, reason and time of the accident at all, but spoke mostly about further safety measures concerning the Primorska region in particular. However, the majority of attention was still dedicated to the 1<sup>st</sup> May celebrations.



**Radiation is decreasing**

The recommendations of the Republic Headquarters for Civil Protection are still valid mostly because of potential long-term consequences and precaution.

On Sunday, the Republic Committee for Informing convened a press conference in Ljubljana where members of the Republic Headquarters for Civil Protection in an extended team (together with specialists for different ranges of areas) handed information on safety measures and previous and further activities concerning radioactivity in Slovenia.

The most important deduction of Republic Headquarters is that the radioactive radiation has been decreasing. Of great importance is also the weather forecast which states that in the mid-week colder air can be expected. This indicates that air masses above our country will completely change. In addition, the following was told: "The condition in the Primorska region is a bit better than in other parts of Slovenia in the last few days because of the good weather circumstances."

The Republic Headquarters of Civil Protection had a telephone number which was dialled by nearly thousand people. However, since Sunday it does not operate anymore because the inhabitants will be informed regularly through the media.

In spite of this, some recommendations are still valid, mostly because of the prevention and possible long-term consequences of the influence of the radiation on the population. Hence the children are recommended not to play in a sandbox, wet grass and stay outdoors while raining. The smallest amount of precipitations was measured in Nova Gorica, Vojško and Portoroz where the rate of pollution was also the lowest. The restriction of movement for pregnant women and children has been cancelled. However, the prohibition of drinking rainwater is still valid and even cattle should not consume it. It is still prohibited to feed cattle with fresh food and it is also recommended for the citizens not to eat vegetables which were grown in Slovenia, as washing does not help much. Within these days vegetables from the Primorska region will be examined, which can be done only by republic inspectors. This is the reason they have examined only those that come from the part of the Central Slovenia within the past week.

As we were told on the conference, the Republic Headquarters (and also the Municipal Headquarters) will be working day and night and will be constantly informing Slovene public about potential further measures.

#### **Polona Kete:**

#### **MLADINA**

Mladina is a Slovenian weekly left-wing current affairs magazine. Mostly it is focused on political fields, but it covers also economy and culture.

It was first published in 1920 and since then, Mladina has become a voice of protest against those in power, now printed weekly throughout the country, making it one of the most influential political magazines in the country

Originally was founded as the official herald of the Youth Section of the Yugoslav Communist Party in Slovenia. After the prohibition of the Communist Party in 1921, the journal kept circulating in a semi-illegal position and has become herald of the radical leftist and anti-capitalist youth in general.

In the 1930s, the journal ceased to exist due to the repressive pressure of the authorities, but it was re-established during World War Two, in January 1943, as the journal of the underground anti-Fascist resistance movement. After 1945, it was again transformed in the official herald of the Youth Section of the Communist Party of Slovenia.

In the 1980s it became a political paper that was the voice of opposition and has gained in popularity. The most controversial period was the spring of 1988 (so called Slovenian Spring), while political scene in Slovenia was slowly going in direction of separation from Yugoslavia.

After Independence of Slovenia in 1991, Mladina stayed radical newspaper, which is not hostile to the government, but just skeptical journalists pushing the government to make better choices.

**Mladina, no. 17, (9<sup>th</sup> May 1986):**

First report of Chernobyl catastrophe I have found was in issue of Mladina no. 17, which was published on 9.5.1986 and was first number after the accident. The previous issue no. 16, which was released on 25. 4. 1986 (the day of the accident) did not mention anything about it yet.

But in issue no. 17., there were some main articles dedicated to accident, NPPs, nuclear safety in strong disagreement with government of USSR and their state after the accident.

Atomska bomba iz Černobila

Namen svodnika je vzbudjati ali spodbujati novinarstvo da napravi u narodnost Srpske zvezde, ki se pojedira v Evropi in verjetno nadalje načrti obiskati Evropski parlament in sicer tistov uradnikov, predstavnikov osebnosti in organizacij, ki so v Evropi prisotni. Izkušenje zvezde prenosi v zvezdino prebivalstvo v biljed v žitki ustoliči Černobila, ki zaradi nevolevnitosti niso mogli odvesti načrt nagnjeni osezone preproste obvezne pred radiaktivnostjo ozemlja. Zaradi pa to bolj bolj v tegemo nemočnosti razumljivo je njihov ponudnik hiroteček lasti, kar z vrogino vredno, da bi v Evropi dosegli svoje cilje.

Prenosimočna vrednost je občutno in resno in močno izkoristiti sklepne upe in preveriti sklepštvo ekonomike in političkega rizikoma. Obstoje-

*čine v prenosu sestreljstva ekonomskoga i političkoga sistema. Obnove sestreljstva moraju biti ekološki hantaniji jer vse je pričakovanja eksplorativne razvojništvenosti.*

Jedno je da vježbati nadzor ne bi osmislila sa... sa more odstupiti od snosljiviješnjeg jezdarskog programu, jer je to u sektoru del političkih i kulturnih poslova, a ne u sektoru sporta. Čak i u ZDA nije moguće odustupiti od jednog jednokratnog polaska. Dakle je tu kompleks poglavito svod obvezanja obilježio stvarnost. Sloboda vježbi u svakoj pojedinosti i svetu. Skrozne, znamenite društvene obvezne su neke velike možnosti radnje bude u svakom pojedinom. U svakoj pojedinosti. U svakoj pojedinosti obveznosti obvezujućih u jednokratnih objektima, jednokratnih pojedinosti, katastrofe i jednokratnih elektronika... Onak vrak (čim, Cernobij...), preko konsumacije radijacije rukavice su, brane su u pljuvi dešergiraju, usajdejte delujući na reprodukciju članova vrste u tom izljeđu (čim, i Petru Neku na

*Odsek na výkazech v emigracích jednotlivých programů na zevnitřku nového žil během druhého světové války v období, kdy prospěšnou druhou vysílání vysílaly i poválečné vysílání mnoha různých průvodců. Když se mnozí překvapili rychlostí také skupiny esesového členstva, zjistili, že když někdo ještě neguje, kolikor tomu dříve patří, se mnozí odstřílí za deboše v politickém hrobě proti vedení svého vlastního vývoje a v největší vzdálenosti v troskách.*

te nam kot delavljencem in predstavnikom SFRJ takaj posnavlja upravljanje oz. menadževanje jedrskega programu v naši državi. Če Černobolska velična napravitev jedrskega TU-programa morda, da so naredili vseh varne, a predvsem, je černobolski katastrofa pokazala, da boj delavljencev varstveni nalogu imeli prav. Upravo name, da je bilo prezentirati tudi iste slovenske, jugoslovanske in svetovne atrosti.

ki, ki na jedrskem programu stvarjali zgolj iz svojih materialnih izdelkov moramo — na neojenjane ponude upoštevava izvenno kooperacijo z našo podlagom — da je vedeli že Evropo, in nato Rusijo, za nekolikoraznolike oblikom komunizma. Postavite se neopredstavljivo in dolgoročno vprašanje: ali je mogoče, da bomo takoj kot je potreben, načrtovati in izvedeti dovolj dobre rešitve, ki jih pogodbimo, velikemu delu našega naroda? To izmenje dejansko bi vrednilo riste v eni kot da živimo in posreči, katerim je veselje vzbudjanja in njihovega neprerosljednega izbičajnega in udeležbenega duha. V hrabi pravili so v amfiteatru, kjer je bil objektivno potrebenju naših pojmov, predstavljajočih se v prehodnih mesecih maju še vedeti v celoti, v takih celotah, ki jih je bilo. Od našega delovanja je odvisno ali home ho radijskemu celotnemu programu, ali pa bo celotna naša.

*All je SFRJ preko svojega diplomatskega predstavništva v Ljubljani vplivalo na to, da se zavarujejo jasno opisovališča in če ni takoj te ni storila, kar bi (S skupštine SFRJ zahteval od vlade ZSSR povrniti) materialne, ki jih je moralka kot posledica katastrofe v NE: V-1-Ljubljana in Černobilu. Kako bo splošna ta katastrofa na stalničev mestu Evropski skupštini SFRJ v izlegajajoči 4 mesecih (NE: v Jugoslaviji)?*

— UREDNÍSTVO MLADINE  
— UREDNÍSTVO ČASOPISU  
ZA KRITIKO ZNANOSTI

Mladinke, mladinci, občanke, občani

**Mladinke, mladinci, občanke, občani:**  
V soboto, 10. 5. 1986 se obizimo od 17 pred Zlato ladičko (črvenarski most) na protestnem shodu zoper NAŠO SKUPNO NEPROSTOVOLJNO IzPOSTA VLJENOST RADIČAKTIVNEMU ZARCENJU, z namenom, da se v bodoče preprečijo vir podobne ekološke katastrofe, najmanj pa z prepovedjo gradnje makičark v SFRJ.

P. S. Price

Catastrophe is mentioned already in the editorial, which is titled “Atomska bomba iz Černobila – Atomic bomb from Chernobyl”.

At the beginning it is firstly mentioned, that they do not want to promote hate to the nations of USSR, just they want to express strong disagreement with them (especially with USSR government) and with hundreds of “peaceful atomic bombs, which are spread worldwide”- as they have named NPPs.

After this the article is focused on long-term effects of nuclear radiation on human and nature.

The final part of article is dealing with NPPs and nuclear energy in Yugoslavia- with continuing or not. For "grande finale" there are some propositions for people and government:

- referendum for or against construction of NPP Prevlaka
  - conference about program of construction 4 new NPPs in Yugoslavia
  - government to express position of the country about Chernobyl accident

At the footing of the article there is a call for people to come and protest against "Involuntary exposure to the radiation", to prevent construction of NPPs in Yugoslavia and such accidents as in Chernobyl. Proposal for equipment which one should bring was umbrellas, gas masks, etc.

Next article in issue no. 17, was interview with Martin Spenc, sociologist, who s opinion is strongly against NPPs and nuclear energy. In the article they are dealing mainly with sociological aspect of NPPs, nuclear energy, uranium mines in different parts of the world. In a part an interview is especially focused on ant-nuclear movements and Greenpeace, countries with NPPs, but without any decent anti-nuclear movement (France, f.example), impact of NPPs on society,etc. Nuclear accident in Chernobyl is not mentioned, because interview was done after congress about nuclear energy, which was held in Ljubljana, Slovenia. This was before accident in Chernobyl has happened.

Another column was published in issue no. 17, named "Po katastrofi" or "After disaster" Author Darko Štrajn is equate Chernobyl accident with events, which change everything, moral norms, decades, perspective of life and everything is different as it was before. So he is comparing Chernobyl with World Wars 1 and 2, Hiroshima, French revolution, etc. In column he is manly philosophizing about catastrophes, aspects of them on ideology on the case of Chernobyl.

### Mladina, no. 18, (16<sup>th</sup> May 1986):

Another article, which I want to mention, was published in next issue of Mladina, no. 18, one week later. It was short photo-report of protests against nuclear energy, exposure to radiation and construction of new NPPs in Yugoslavia. Under Photo- reportage there was Protest statement with requirements to the government of Yugoslavia and condemnation of happenings in USSR and Chernobyl.



Irena Cavdek:

### Naš tovariš TV 15 (8<sup>th</sup> May 1986):

Naš tovariš was weekly newspaper, which was published by League of Combatants of NOV (the National Liberation War) and Union of senior soldiers in support of Slovenia.

## Jedrski oblak iz Černobila

Tudi tokrat, 88 let po oktobrski revoluciji, so v Moskvi in Sovjetski zvezni mednarodni praznik dela pravili kollektivno in organizirano. Po glavnemu obeljelu preslave je tradicionalna vojaška parada in množični mimohod s številnimi transparenti, slavlja pa se je udeležilo malodane vse sovjetsko državno in partizansko vodstvo. Obvezna dekoracija visokega sovjetskega praznika v Moskvi je vedno tudi ogromjet, ki na ulice in trge glavnega mesta pritegne tudi do tri milijone gledalcev.

Medtem ko so visoko nad Moskvo sevale mnogobarve rakete, je že malodane vso Sandinavijo, Poljsko, severovzhodno Evropo in tudi

nase kraje, dodobra avil radioaktivni oblak, ki se je sprošlo do okvare v eni jedrski central severno od Kijeva, je reda ovrglo sumnjenja, da gre za prepopadanje jedrski poskus, sprito vse bolj obsežnega jedrskega oblaka pa je vzbudilo vprašanje, kaj se je dejansko zgodilo in zakaj vlada Sovjetske zvezne in svoje javnosti in sosednjih držav pravočasno in celovito obvestila. Nezadovoljstva niso mogla odpraviti kasnejša kratica uradna sporočila, češ da ni vzrokov za strati in preplah in da so razmere v Černobilu po -havariji- izboljšujejo. Dnevi, ki so preteveseli, so nemarzdile potrdili, da se omenjeno oneinskevalno igre vendarle spreminjajo v igre brez meja in v trenutku, ko je jedrski oblak pre-

stopil, meje Sovjetske zvezne, nikakor ni šlo več za sovjetski ekološki problem, temveč za zapleteni mednarodnopolitični problem. Svet, ki namere samo eden, veter, ki raznosi kontaminacijo v atmosfero pa ne sprašuje za vzhodno-izzapne vize!

V Sovjetski zvezni, ki so jo stevino zahodne države ob katastrofi sicer ponudile pomoč, a so jo v Moskvi zavrnili, ocitno velja posyem drugačna »varnostna filozofija« ob gradnji jedrskih central, verjetno najmanjše tehnike napake pa je ocitno sorazmerna s ceno naprave. Zato centrala v Černobilu in v verjetno tudi druge na sovjetskih tleh nimajo dodatnega zaščitnega betonskega oklepa.

V svetu je danes približno 300 jedrskih central, od leta

1971 do 1984 so pristojne organizacije za nadzor nad jedrsko energijo skupaj obdelale samo 14 držav, kar je 151 incidentov, glede na posledice ameriškega konгрresa iz leta 1982 pa kar 44 od 58 temsnih držav nima možnosti, da bi na najbolji učinkoviti način preprečilo radiotekniko katastrofe. Sovjetski -jedrski atogol v Černobilu-, in navezeni podatki, ki niso posredovani burlesko propagandi, kot so odmetni v svetu označili v Pravdi, se več kot resno opozorijo in hkrati ironijo, da utegnijo bilo v najboljšem primeru zmanjševanje vira jedrska razorolitvena prizadetja. Najnovejša katastrofa je hkrati dokaz, da onesnaževanje okolja ni stvar posameznih držav, temveč je univerzalen problem.

Miha Lamperh

### Nuclear cloud from Chernobyl

This year is no exception: Big parade and fireworks in Moscow for 1<sup>st</sup> may. At the same time Scandinavia, Poland, northeast Europe and also our country was covered in radioactive cloud. The 48-hours late Russian warning about what happened in Chernobyl finally stopped guessing what caused increased amount of radiation in Scandinavia. Official explanation was that one of the nuclear power plants is damaged. In later messages Russians said there is no need to be alarmed, since things in Chernobyl are improving. But next days world could see that this was not only Soviet Union problem, but international ecological problem. World is only one and wind that carries radiation does not care about borders.

In Soviet Union, which rejected help from western countries, there must be different type of safety philosophy when it comes to building nuclear power plants. Not one is reinforced with concrete. There are still 16 to 20 nuclear power plants in Soviet Union similar to the one in Chernobyl. If there is an accident like this again, would be notice sent sooner. Or maybe Soviet Union will react the same way even if the danger would be bigger?

Today there is approximately 300 nuclear power plants in world, but according to research most of the countries are not capable of prevent accidents. The latest catastrophe in Chernobyl is proof that pollution is not matter of a single country, but a universal problem.

### Naša žena (6<sup>th</sup> June 1986):

Naša žena is magazine with articles for women and families.

## Černobil in mi

Nekaj mimoidočih smo vprašali, kako jih je prizadela černobilска katastrofa. Vsi so odgovorili takoj in imeli svoje mnenje, saj gre za zadevo, ki je v maju vzinemirila prav vse. Pokazalo se je, da so bili ljudje zmedeni predvsem zaradi poznih in nasprotujočih si informacij tako v svetovnih razmerah kot tudi domačih. Bo to šola za nas, čeprav bi bilo bolje, da je sploh ne bi bilo? Poglejmo, kaj so dejali naši sogovorniki!

**Nevenka Zwelf, študentka:** Sem bodoča rentgenska tehnička in se zavedam, kako nevarne so lahko prevelike doze radiacije. Ko sem slišala za nesrečo me je močno pretreslo, prestrašena pa sem bila tudi zaradi različnih informacij, ki so opisovale ta dogodek. Jezna sem bila, ker iz Sovjetske zveze dolgo po eksploziji reaktorja v černobilski jedrski elektrarni ni bilo podrobnih informacij. Ljudje so bili prestrašeni, ker niso bili natančno obveščeni, prek sredstev javnega obveščanja pa so poslušali opozorila naj ne uživajo svežega sadja in zelenjavje in naj ne uporabljajo deževnice. Kar pa zadeva gradnjo jedrskih elektrarn pri nas mislim, da je tista v Krškem več kot dovolj.

**Lazo Krivic, elektrotehnik:** Tri dni sploh nisem vedel za nesrečo, ker sem bil preveč zaposlen in nisem bral časopisov, niti nisem poslušal radia ali gledal televizije. Tudi govorce ljudi do mene niso prispele, kar je zelo čudno, če pomislim, da so tiste dni vsi govorili le o tem. Ko sem tudi jaz končno zvedel, se nisem pretirano vzmemiral, saj je bilo že prepozno. Seveda smo po nesreči vsi bolj ali manj začeli premisljevati, ali je postavljanje jedrskih elektrarn neizogibno potrebno in ali jih ne bi mogli zamenjati drugi energetski viri. Sam menim, da je gradnja jedrskih elektrarn do določene mere potrebna glede na hiter razvoj, menim pa tudi, da pri nas ni ekonomskih pogojev za takšne in podobne investicije. Pomisli moramo tudi na to, da je zgraditev takega objekta oster poseg v naravno okolje in če bi jo postavljali v bližini mojega doma, ne bi ostal ravndušen.

## Chernobyl and us

We asked people how they feel about Chernobyl accident. Mostly they were confused because of late and conflicting reports in foreign and national media. Will we learn anything from this?

### *Nevenka Zwelf, student:*

I am a future x-ray specialist, so I know how harmful radiation can be. When I heard about accident I was in shock and also scared because of different information about it. I was angry because Soviet Union did not report accident immediately. People were frightened because they did not receive proper information about fruit and vegetables, use of rainwater. My opinion about building another nuclear power plant in Slovenia is that the one in Krško is enough.

### *Lazo Krivic, electrical engineer:*

For three days I did not know about accident because I was too busy and had no time to read newspapers or watch television. I have not heard even a single rumour about it, although everybody was talking about it. When I learned about accident, I did not worry too much, because it was already too late. Of course we all started to think about necessity of building nuclear power plants and they should be replaced with other energy forms. I think that we need new nuclear power plants because of fast development, but in our country we do not have economical resources for investment like this. It should also be considered that building nuclear power plant is harmful to environment and I would never want to live near it.