

U.D.C. [50(091)]



BESOV

Leonid M.,

PhD in history, professor,
Centre monuments
National Academy of Sciences of
Ukraine and the Ukrainian Society of
popular city attractions History and
Culture, (Kyiv)



ZVONKOVA

Galina L.,

PhD in history, research associate,
State institution «Institute for Scientific
and Technological Potential and Science
History Studies H.M. Dobrova National
Academy of Sciences of Ukraine»,
(Kyiv)

CHERNOBYL AND ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF UKRAINE

Summary

The characteristics and evaluation of nuclear energy in Ukraine in terms of its security. When covering the consequences of the reactor explosion at Chernobyl and the participation of academic institutions to neutralize radioactive particles emissions. Displaying the position of the Academy of Sciences for the construction of nuclear power plants in Ukraine.

The article shows how scientists Academy of Sciences of Ukraine intellectually sabotaged Soviet union state plans to expand construction of nuclear power plants on the republic territory. Soon they led work to neutralize the consequences of the nuclear disaster at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant (CNPP) April 26, 1986.

By the mid- 1980s the Ukraine had operated 40% of nuclear reactors in USSR (14 of 35).With total capacity of power plants, republic took 8th place in the world, 14th - in the production of electricity on them . At the same time, nuclear power accounted for 40% of total electricity production in eight countries, including France, Belgium , Sweden and some other Eastern European countries.

In the early 1980's, on the lands of Ukraine new NPP's additionally were built Crimea, Odessa, Chyhyryn. There were problems with durability facilities at the Rivne NPP. IAEA has recognized, in terms of environmental safety of nuclear power Ukraine occupied one of the last places in the world.

USSR state organization tried to remove Ukrainian scientists to participate in the works on NPP. Academy of Sciences of Ukraine denied the expediency of expansion of the Chernobyl power plant (So called - project Chernobyl-2). within a radius of 250-500 km from the plant at the beginning of the 1980's. Scientists worked and took part in projected and construction of nine nuclear Object (in Ukraine, Russia, Lithuania and Belarus). In the 1981-1985 years The Academy of Sciences with the support of the party-state leadership of Ukraine forced Soviet government to stop the construction of the Odessa and Kharkiv atomic and thermal power (APEC), and similar Crimean NPP in Donetsk region, on the coast of the Azov Sea and a number of other facilities increasing the number of units at the Khmelnytsky, Rivne and South-Ukrainian nuclear power plants.

In November 1981 the Academy of Sciences of Ukraine declared the negative consequences in case of extreme situations at nuclear power facilities, including disaster. In March 1986 scientists predicted catastrophe in Chernobyl. The explosion on 26 of April in 1986 is estimated as an explosion of more than 500 atomic bombs similar to those dropped on Hiroshima. The destroyed reactor of the Chernobyl contaminated area over 50 thousand. Km² in 74 districts of 12 regions of Ukraine - 2294 settlements. Number of victims suffered from the Chernobyl accident - 3,2 millions. (10 millions total from Russia, Belarus and Ukraine). Among them, about 1 million Children. The scale of destruction was significantly reduced by intellectual efforts of 42 institutions of the Academy of Sciences and about 1,200 of

professionals, including 550 - scientists. Their main task was: saving people; ecology; elimination of consequences of the Chernobyl directly in the 30-kilometer zone.

The first scientific work program of studying the problem of radioactive contamination of the environment was conducted by scientists of USSR Academy of Sciences in the May of 1986 . In May and November 1986 on the 4th reactor of the Chernobyl was built a protective building "Shelter" . Design decisions were made without adequate scientific justification. It was envisaged to build a new shelter, designed for 100 years. In 1988-1990. The pace of work at the "Shelter" project slowed.

Conclusion. Only scientific thought and scientific calculation is the foundation on which can be settled Economic and Social Development of Ukraine.

Key words: *nuclear power, nuclear power, accident, environmental safety, the Academy of Sciences, Institute, scientific program.*