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PAPER TITLE

SUBJECTIVES FACTORS IN THE OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE MONITORING  
( URANIUM MINES IN ROMANIA)

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In Romania, untill 1989, state economical and political reasons requiered to  
give up using individually doseimeters, in the uranium mines.

It attened that object by an intensive disinformation campaign based on the  
extreme poverty of workers and their desir to obtain "unproprs" benefits -  
special rights for the exposed people ( almost vital, for anyone ). The slogan  
was that radiations danger for the human health is only "fairy tales". Ideas  
were:

1. If EDE admitted is reached, it significates that miners must nomore work in  
exposed places so, **they will nomore have the special benefits.**
2. If EDE admitted is not reached, it significates **there are no reasons to give  
them these special benefits.**  
So, the individually doseimeters were completely discredited and nobody  
regretted them!

The Special Service ( S.A.D.) created to monitorise the occupational exposure  
in any working place had insufficient earmarked money and its members were  
forced to don't register unpleasant data.

In present, in other forms but partly from the same reasons, the situation goes  
on ( individually doseimeters are still not used ).

A sustainable solution is to aware the workers. Public NGOs could assume an  
important role but they are not agreed ( it attached to them the image of  
"public enemy no. 1" and their members working in nuclear lostes their  
working places ). In Romania, almost everything about radiations is still "top  
secret" so, NGOs interested must activate in other domains, for the moment,  
and approaching to radioactivity with maximum of prudence.