

1

2

3

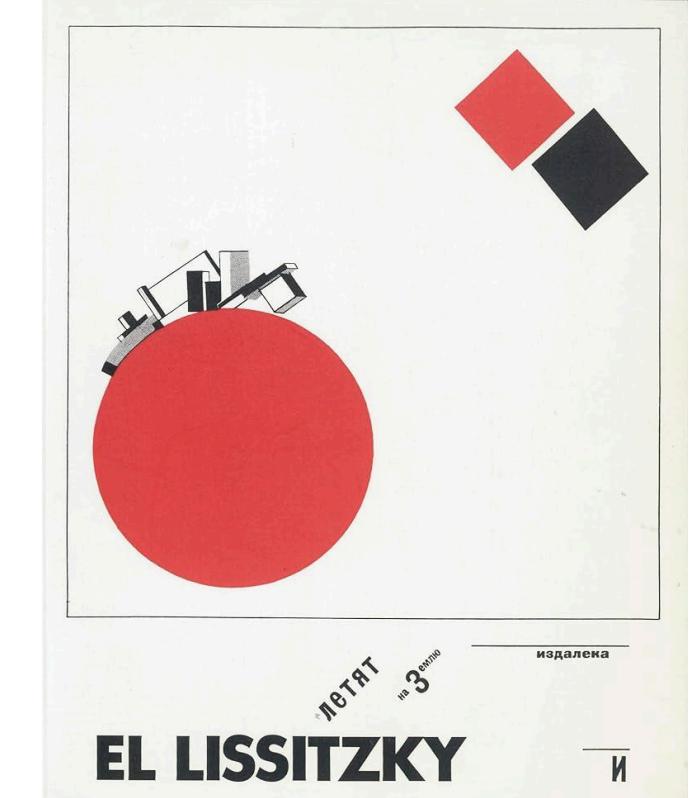
4



СНЕЖНОВЪ

Matt Meerov

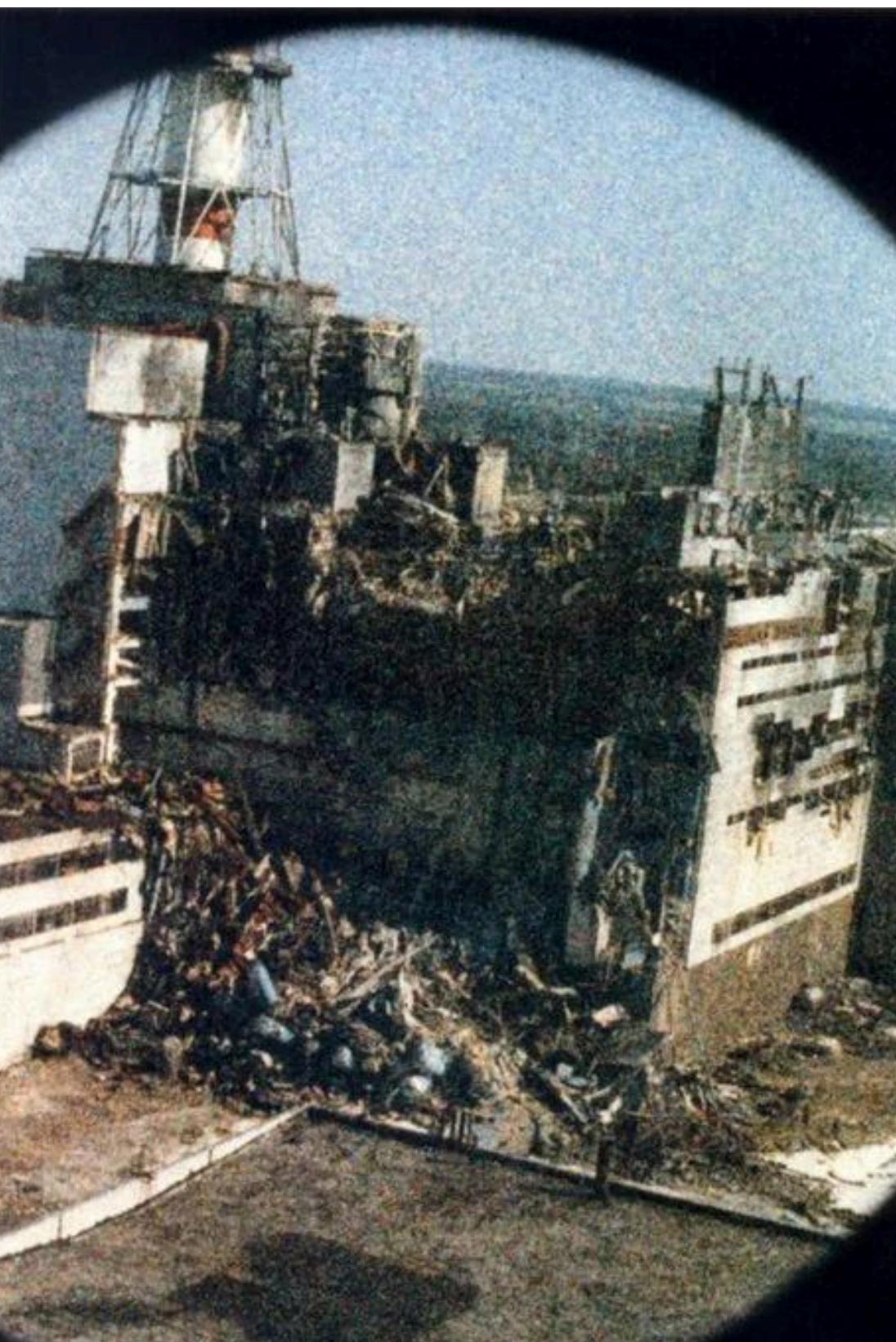
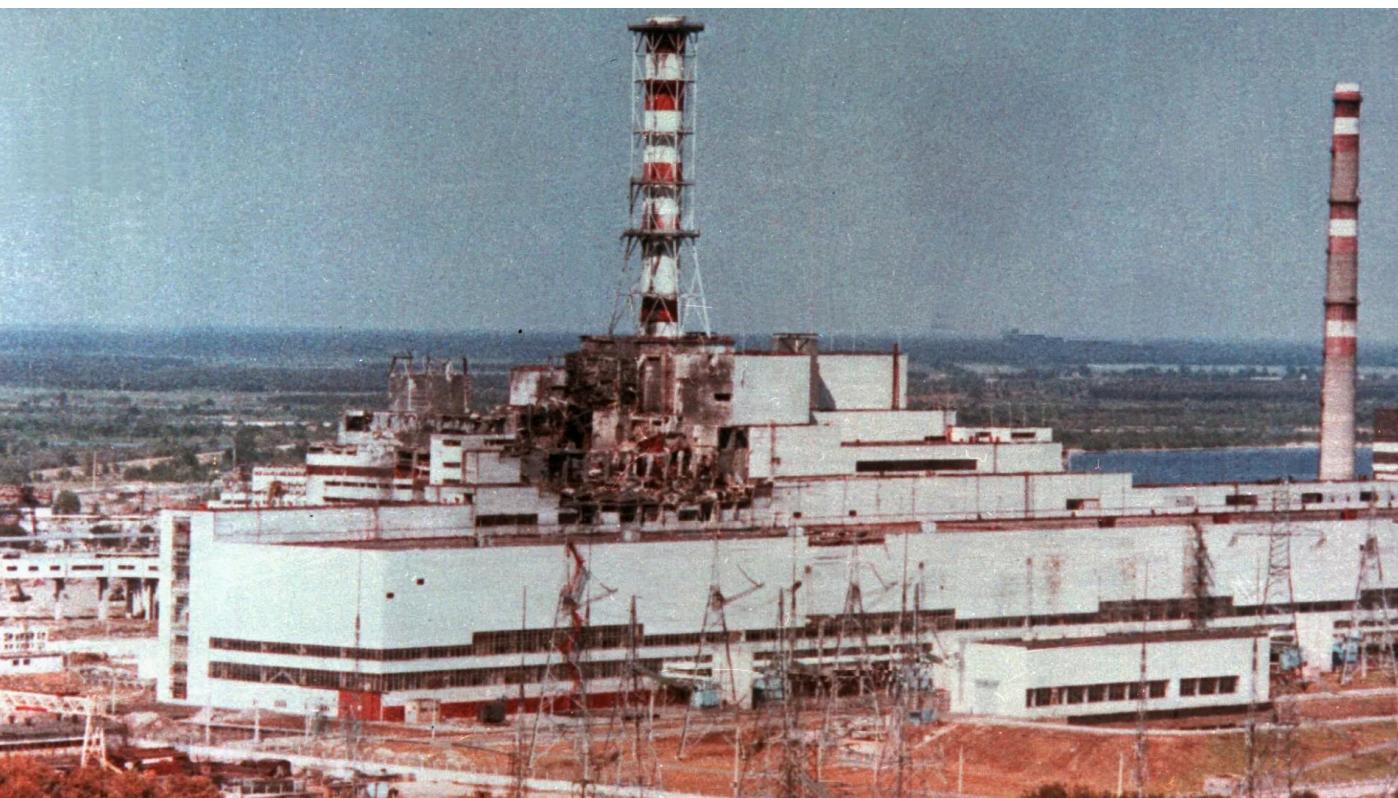
# Moodboard 1



## PROPAGANDA KONSTRUKTOR



# Moodboard 2



**USSR STENCIL Regular**

**USSR ARMY REGULAR**

AA BB CC DD FF FF GG HH II JJ

KK LL MM MM OO PP QQ RR SS TT

UU VV WW XX YY ZZ



0123456789



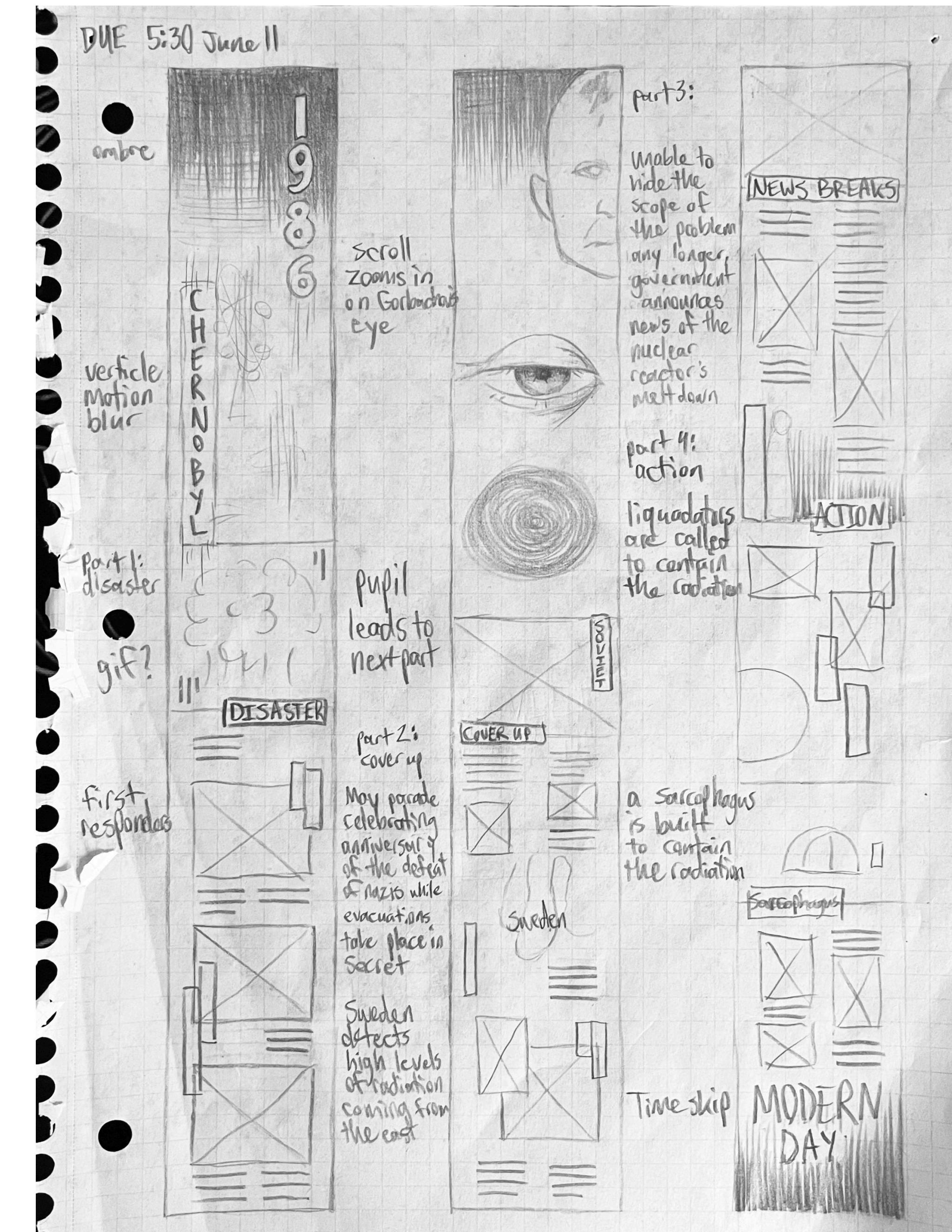
Работа по трафарету:  
1—2) трафарет-шаблон для отдельных букв; 3) алфавит-трафарет для «набора»; 4) кисть-«трафаретка» и нож; 5) работа по трафарету;  
6) аэрофограф-распылитель.

# Wireframes

I had a clear vision of what I wanted but not how to execute it. I wanted to make the transition like the one in the Kubrick website.

Here's the link to it: <https://kubrick.life/pathsofglory1/?ref=producthunt>

I wanted part one to end with Gorbachev's eye getting closer to the camera before fading to part two.



# Research

As I kept researching I realized I couldn't do as many parts in time for the deadline so I opted to just write the first two.

In total, the script ended up being over a 1000 words.

I still want to do the other parts and am hoping my grandma, who was a doctor and treated some patients who were relocated after the disaster, will help in providing some info.

In the end, I want the project to feel both educational but also compassionate to those who were affected by this tragedy.

## Cover up EVACUATIONS BEGIN IN SECRET

An hour after the accident, soviet officials held a briefing on the situation. They ordered the closure of roads to Pripyat, a town built in 1970 as a company town for the power station, with a population of around 50,000.

Next, they cut the phone lines to prevent the rest of the soviet union citizens from panicking.

Then, in the morning, the military was sent to evacuate civilians in what came to be known as the exclusion zone. The first exclusion zone was 10-kilometers (6.2 mi) in diameter but was later expanded to 30 kilometres (19 mi), resulting in the evacuation of approximately 68,000 more people.

These people had no idea they were never going to see their homes again, just that there was an accident and they had to bring all their documents until the area was safe to return to. Which is estimated to be approximately 20,000 years from now.

## SWEDEN BLOWS THE WHISTLE

Despite the Soviet Union's best efforts to calm the masses, other countries caught on relatively quickly when the radiation set off alarms at other countries' nuclear facilities.

The first one to report their findings being Sweden, after the high radiation levels set off alarms at their Forsmark Nuclear Power Plant. A plant located over 1,000 kilometers (620 mi) from the Chernobyl Plant.

The workers first thought it was coming from their reactor, but after an inspection by the Swedish Radiation Safety Authority, it was determined that the radiation had originated from outside the country.

That set the Swedish government's eyes on the USSR but after contacting the Soviet government to inquire about a nuclear accident, the Soviets initially denied it until the Swedish government said they were about to file an official alert with the International Atomic Energy Agency, but even then they significantly downplayed the scale of the accident that had occurred.

It got harder and harder to deny that scale once they began evacuating more than 100,000 people.

## FRANCE CONFIRMS FINDINGS

Hearing the reports, France took this as an opportunity to use their Satellite for observation of Earth, known as SPOT-1: "Satellite Pour l'Observation de la Terre" to take a closer look at the reactor from space.

The images it took on May 1st confirmed the findings. There was a crater in what used to be the Reactor 4 building.

## USSR ANNOUNCES DISASTER

Unable to hide from international scrutiny, the USSR had to make an announcement, and like a lot of Soviet "bad news" radio announcements, it started with an instrumental recording of Swan Lake.

People assumed a Soviet leader died. That's what that song always means. Except not this time. This time, it signified something much more horrific.

At 9pm on April 28, a 20-second announcement was read: "There has been an accident at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant. One of the nuclear reactors was damaged. The effects of the accident are being remedied. Assistance has been provided for any affected people. An investigative commission has been set up."

# Prototypes

By far my favorite part of the project is nailing down the visuals.

I wrote the text after making the layout so it might not be spaced as tight as I want but its going to be a website anyway so things will move around.

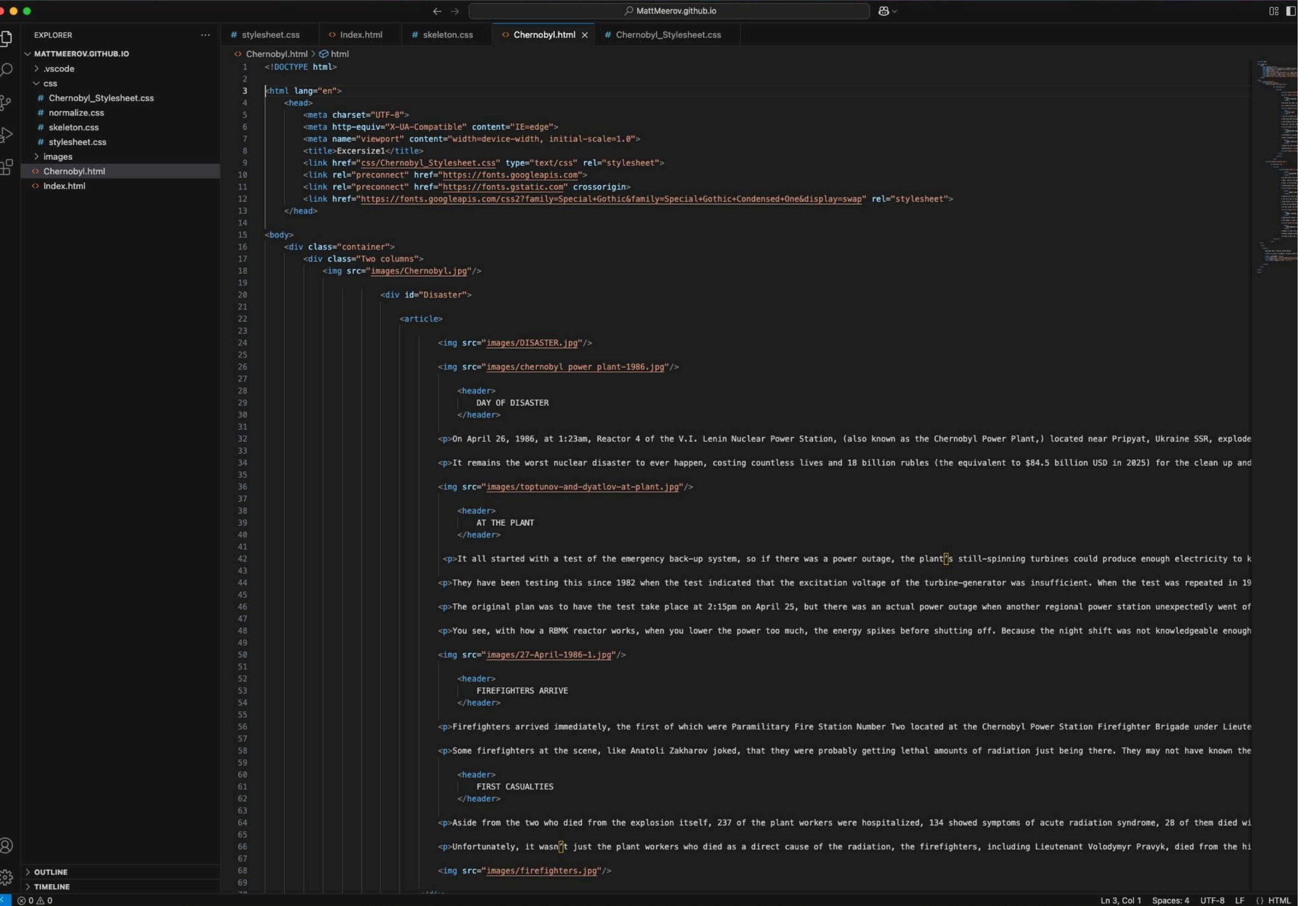
The image displays a collection of website prototypes for a Chernobyl-related project. The prototypes are arranged in three main columns: Desktop1, Desktop2, and Desktop3, followed by three smaller Mobile versions labeled Mobile1, Mobile2, and Mobile3.

- Desktop1:** A dark-themed page featuring large red Cyrillic text "ЧЕРНОБИЛЬ" running vertically down the left side. In the background, there's a grayscale image of a Ferris wheel at night. At the top right, there's a small image of a Chernobyl reactor building with the word "DISASTER" overlaid.
- Desktop2:** A dark-themed page with a large black and white photograph of a Chernobyl reactor building with smoke rising from it at the top. Below the image, the word "DISASTER" is written in red. The page contains several smaller images and sections of text.
- Desktop3:** A dark-themed page featuring a large black and white portrait of a man (likely Nikita Khrushchev) at the bottom. Above the portrait, there's a scene of a road with several cars and a bus. The word "COVER UP" is written in red across the middle of the road. The page includes several images and text blocks.
- Mobile1:** A vertical prototype showing a dark background with red Cyrillic text "ЧЕРНОБИЛЬ" on the left. It includes a small image of a Chernobyl reactor building at the top.
- Mobile2:** A vertical prototype showing a dark background with red Cyrillic text "ЧЕРНОБИЛЬ" on the left. It includes a small image of a Chernobyl reactor building at the top.
- Mobile3:** A vertical prototype showing a dark background with red Cyrillic text "ЧЕРНОБИЛЬ" on the left. It includes a small image of a Chernobyl reactor building at the top.

# Coding

This is very outside my comfort zone, but at the same time I kind of get it. Or I think I do and then it turns out nothing is linking and it all looks terrible.

Trying to do an editorial is hard when its in code.



The screenshot shows a dark-themed code editor interface, likely VS Code, displaying an HTML file titled "Chernobyl.html". The file contains a header section with meta tags and links to external fonts, followed by a main body section. The body includes a container div, a two-column grid, and an image of Chernobyl. Below this, there's a section titled "Disaster" containing three images: "DISASTER.jpg", "chernobyl power plant-1986.jpg", and "toptunov-and-dyatlov-at-plant.jpg". The text discusses the Chernobyl disaster, mentioning the test of the emergency back-up system on April 26, 1986, and the subsequent events. It also mentions firefighters arriving and the first casualties. The code editor has a sidebar with an "EXPLORER" view showing the project structure, including files like "stylesheet.css", "normalize.css", "skeleton.css", and "Index.html". The bottom status bar indicates the file is an HTML file with 3 lines and 1 space, and the file path is "MattMeerov.github.io/Chernobyl.html".

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Excersize!</title>
    <link href="css/Chernobyl_Stylesheet.css" type="text/css" rel="stylesheet">
    <link rel="preconnect" href="https://fonts.googleapis.com">
    <link rel="preconnect" href="https://fonts.gstatic.com" crossorigin>
    <link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Special+Gothic+Condensed+One&display=swap" rel="stylesheet">
  </head>
  <body>
    <div class="container">
      <div class="Two columns">
        
      </div>
    </div>
    <div id="Disaster">
      <article>
        
        
        
      </article>
    </div>
    <header>
      | DAY OF DISASTER
    </header>
    <p>On April 26, 1986, at 1:23am, Reactor 4 of the V.I. Lenin Nuclear Power Station, (also known as the Chernobyl Power Plant,) located near Pripyat, Ukraine SSR, exploded. This was the worst nuclear accident in history, resulting in the deaths of many people and causing long-term health problems for many more. The explosion was caused by a series of events that began with a test of the emergency back-up system, which triggered a chain reaction that led to a massive fire and explosion. The fire continued for several days, causing extensive damage to the reactor building and surrounding area. The cleanup operation, which lasted for years, involved thousands of workers and cost billions of dollars. The accident has had a lasting impact on the region, with ongoing health issues and environmental concerns.

<header>
  | AT THE PLANT
</header>



<p>It all started with a test of the emergency back-up system, so if there was a power outage, the plant's still-spinning turbines could produce enough electricity to keep the reactor cool. However, during the test, the emergency shutdown system failed to engage, causing the reactor to overheat. The heat caused the fuel rods to melt, which in turn caused a massive explosion. The explosion sent a plume of radioactive smoke and ash into the air, contaminating the surrounding area.



<p>They have been testing this since 1982 when the test indicated that the excitation voltage of the turbine-generator was insufficient. When the test was repeated in 1986, the results were similar, but the reactor was not yet fully operational. This led to a decision to postpone the test until the reactor was fully operational. However, the test was delayed due to a power outage, and when it was finally conducted, it resulted in a catastrophic failure.



<header>
  | FIREFIGHTERS ARRIVE
</header>



<p>Firefighters arrived immediately, the first of which were Paramilitary Fire Station Number Two located at the Chernobyl Power Station Firefighter Brigade under Lieutenant Anatoli Zakharov. They were met with a scene of utter destruction, with flames and smoke billowing from the reactor building. Despite the danger, the firefighters bravely entered the building to extinguish the fire and prevent it from spreading to other parts of the plant. Their efforts were instrumental in preventing a much larger disaster.



<header>
  | FIRST CASUALTIES
</header>



<p>Aside from the two who died from the explosion itself, 237 of the plant workers were hospitalized, 134 showed symptoms of acute radiation syndrome, 28 of them died within the first year. Unfortunately, it wasn't just the plant workers who died as a direct cause of the radiation, the firefighters, including Lieutenant Volodymyr Pravyk, died from the high levels of radiation they absorbed while fighting the fire.






```

# Conclusion

This project is far from done but I look forward to working on it in the summer.

Maybe after taking a long awaited break, though. I feel thoroughly burnt out.

I also want to remake this map because all the ones I saw were kind of ugly.

