

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. speech	re: Remarks of Alex Kuzma [partial] (1 page)	n.d.	b(6)
002. certificate	re: Supreme Council Republic of Belarus [partial] (1 page)	05/08/1996	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 20026

FOLDER TITLE:

Chernobyl [Folder 1]

2013-0534-S

rc1706

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

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Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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Tenth Anniversary of
the Chernobyl Tragedy

FIRST LADY
HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

welcomes you to

THE WHITE HOUSE



On the occasion of the
TENTH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
CHERNOBYL TRAGEDY



Wednesday, May 1, 1996

Malofienko Case

The Commissioner of INS has issued a temporary work permit to Mr. Malofienko while the case is pending on appeal before the Department of Labor. The temporary permit goes through April 10, 1997 and can be renewed if necessary.

COUNTERPART

Foundation, Inc.

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Counterpart Chornobyl Commemoration Initiative April, 1996

In commemoration of the 10 year anniversary of the nuclear disaster at Chornobyl, the Counterpart Foundation, Inc. has been executing a special initiative to distribute in-kind assistance to organizations conducting on-going relief efforts in support of the victims of the Chornobyl catastrophe. During the last three months, Counterpart has been identifying, screening and acquiring U.S. Department of Defense excess medical and related relief supplies for distribution to hospitals, clinics, and other organizations throughout Ukraine, Belarus, and Moldova. Counterpart augmented the initiative by soliciting donations of high-value pharmaceuticals from the private voluntary organizations AmeriCares, Project Hope, the Children of Chornobyl Relief Fund, the Department of Defense, and directly from the U.S. pharmaceutical manufacturer Eli Lilly. The donated pharmaceuticals were airlifted into Minsk on April 23rd, Kyiv on April 25th, and Chisinau on April 27th. This initiative is being sponsored by the United States Department of State (Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to the New Independent States), and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID WESTNIS Regional Mission).

Total Value of Donated Items

- ◆ \$4,965,468 in Department of Defense medical supply donations
- ◆ \$5,121,257 in Department of Defense pharmaceutical donations
- ◆ \$5,277,606 in private pharmaceutical donations
- ◆ \$15,364,331 in total donations

Airlift Statistics

- ◆ AN-124 flown into Kyiv, Ukraine: \$7,771,930.00.
- 173,868 pounds; approx. 220 pallets
- ◆ AN-12 flown into Chisinau, Moldova: \$357,508.00
- 26,186 pounds; approx. 27 pallets
- ◆ IL-76 flown into Minsk, Belarus: \$2,269,420.00
- 80,422 pounds; approx. 95 pallets
- ◆ A total of more than 140 tons of pharmaceuticals shipped by air

Surface Shipments

- ◆ 45 Containers shipped from the U.S.: totaling \$3.2 Million.
- ◆ 25 Truckloads shipped from Germany: totaling \$1.7 Million.

May 1, 1996

Operational Factors

- ◆ Coordinated the procurement and distribution of pharmaceuticals and medical supplies from five private voluntary agencies, pharmaceutical manufacturers and the Department of Defense.
- ◆ Counterpart representatives in Ukraine, Belarus and Moldova coordinated the distribution of selected pharmaceuticals and medical supplies to over twenty hospitals within those three countries.
- ◆ Representatives from the Counterpart Foundation coordinated all aspects of both surface and air shipments with officials from Moldova, Belarus, Ukraine, the U.S. State Department, Matrix International Logistics, Military Professional Resources Inc., the U.S. Agency for International Development and countless other personnel.

Items Distributed

- ◆ Items distributed include: pharmaceuticals, medical consumables, medical equipment, patient care, and related relief and rehabilitational supplies.

Where Distributed

- ◆ The donated humanitarian assistance is being distributed to twelve affected regions - Kyiv, Rivne, Zhitomyr, Chernihiv, Cherkasy, Vinnitsa, and Kharkiv in Ukraine; Chisinau and Belts in Moldova; and Minsk, Brest, and Gomel in Belarus.

Recipients of Donated Material

- ◆ The Chernobyl Union, the primary umbrella organization in Ukraine for groups conducting humanitarian activities for victims, estimates there are more than three million victims in Ukraine; an additional two million people in Belarus and Moldova are also considered victims.
- ◆ In coordination with the Chernobyl Union, the government of Ukraine, other local partners and U.S. country teams, Counterpart identified a broad variety of organizations, from government run hospitals and clinics to grassroots associations and organizations who work with victims of Chernobyl. For example, a hospital in Cherkasy, Ukraine has been targeted to receive assistance; 50% of the hospital's patients are victims of Chernobyl - an entire wing is devoted to children with leukemia.
- ◆ Counterpart has targeted many groups of affected people, including invalids, evacuees, children, boarding schools/homes, radiation victims, 'liquidators' (clean up workers from other regions who were exposed through efforts to contain the leak), leukemia support groups, thyroid cancer patients, dairy farmers (infected dairy products contribute to high thyroid cancer rate in Ukraine: 500 times the rate in other populations)

May 1, 1996

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Wednesday, May 1, 1996

file

FACT SHEET: THE ACCIDENT AT THE CHORNOBYL NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

In the early hours of April 26, 1986, during a test on the turbines in Chornobyl's Reactor No. 4, a catastrophic explosion in the reactor core destroyed much of the reactor building. The explosion and subsequent fire released massive quantities of radioactive substances -- radioactive iodine, cesium-137, strontium 90 -- into the atmosphere. The fire raged for nearly two weeks, before being extinguished May 10. Most of the 31 individuals officially recorded as dying during or immediately after the disaster were plant personnel or firefighters with little or no protection against radiation. Some 600,000 individuals from throughout the former Soviet Union helped with the cleanup that followed.

Although arguments persist over the explosion's immediate cause, contributing factors include basic flaws in the reactor's design, poor plant construction, the extreme riskiness of the test procedures used the night of the explosion, and a poor safety culture throughout the Soviet nuclear establishment. The affected reactor also had no containment structure.

Pripyat, a town of some 50,000 housing plant personnel and their families only two kilometers from the plant, was evacuated two days after the explosion. Further evacuations subsequently created a 30-kilometer exclusion zone around Chornobyl. Approximately two-thirds of this zone lies in Ukraine, and one-third lies in Belarus. Exclusion zones, in which habitation, farming, and other activities are restricted to varying degrees, have been designated throughout the large region affected by fallout. Closed zones, where no one may live or enter without a pass, are situated next to so-called permanent control and periodic control zones, where residents undergo health monitoring at various times. However, these restrictions and check-ups are not strictly enforced. In total, some 135,000 people were evacuated, although some individuals have refused to leave the zone.

Health Effects: Although precise figures may never be known, there is general agreement that the accident led to an increase in thyroid cancers among Ukrainian and Belarusian children, from approximately 6 cases a year before the accident to between 30-40 cases per year since 1990. There is also a prospect that we will see a rise in leukemia among

"liquidators" -- those who helped deal with the immediate consequences of the accident at the plant site -- can be attributed to irradiation. The U.S. Department of Energy and Ukraine's Ministry of Health are now discussing cooperative studies of leukemia among the liquidators.

Financial Impact: Estimates of the financial and human costs of the accident vary greatly. The Chornobyl Ministry estimates Ukraine has spent over \$3 billion in the four years since independence on Chornobyl-related health and clean-up costs. Across the border in Belarus, where the wind carried most of the heaviest concentrations of radiation, the government has been struggling with Chornobyl-related costs that have amounted to \$235 billion over the decade. More than five percent of Ukraine's draft 1996 budget--some \$695 million at current exchange rate--has been allocated for dealing with the accident's consequences. About 65 percent of this sum is devoted to direct payments--e.g. rent, utilities, medical, and other types of subsidies--to those affected by the accident, currently estimated at about 3.2 million people. The remainder is largely targeted for construction costs to resettle those in contaminated areas and for cleanup of affected areas. More than 180,000 hectares of arable land and 257,000 hectares of forest land have been rendered useless due to radioactive contamination. An additional 3 million hectares of arable land is still cultivated but has higher than normal radiation levels. In Belarus, some 25% of the land is considered uninhabitable.

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FACT SHEET: US ASSISTANCE TO CHORNOBYL

On December 20, 1995, the U.S. and its G-7 partners joined with Ukraine to undertake a comprehensive program to close Chornobyl by the year 2000. At present, over \$2.5 billion in multilateral development bank financing and \$500 million in donor grant assistance has been made available to address needs identified in the comprehensive program. To date the U.S. has contributed over \$73 million to such efforts, including support for an International Research Center for Nuclear Safety, Radioactive Waste and Radioecology that will help create an indigenous capability to solve nuclear safety and decontamination problems at Chornobyl; enhanced fire protection and operational safety improvements at Chornobyl; assistance to Ukraine's nuclear power regulator to strengthen capabilities in such areas as decommissioning and licensing; and a broad range of energy sector projects to increase efficiency and ensure that Ukraine has an economically sound power sector after closing Chornobyl.

The United States will build on these core programs with a series of new humanitarian and technical assistance initiatives in Ukraine and Belarus during the tenth anniversary year of the Chornobyl accident. This paper describes those new initiatives.

HUMANITARIAN

Delivery of Humanitarian Assistance

A special combined humanitarian assistance surface and airlift mission to Ukraine, Belarus and Moldova was initiated to support the Chornobyl tenth anniversary project. The mission provided over \$15 million in assistance - \$5 million in donated medical equipment and supplies was shipped by surface and over \$10 million in donated medicines was airlifted to Chisinau on April 23, Kiev on April 25 and Minsk on April 27. Ambassador-designate Richard Morningstar, Special Advisor to the President and Secretary of State for NIS Assistance, along with other US and Ukrainian officials, met the airlift in Kiev. In addition to US government stocks, major donors who contributed to this effort included Eli Lilly and Company, Monsanto-Searle, Project Hope Foundation and Americares. The US government organized the deliveries through the non-governmental organization Counterpart and provided the

transportation for the deliveries. Many other donor organizations have been active in making contributions over the past four years, resulting in humanitarian contributions to Ukraine and Belarus transported by the US Government totaling over \$265 million.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Chornobyl Sarcophagus

Of the many problems Ukraine faces in dealing with the shutdown of the Chornobyl nuclear power plant, that of the sarcophagus is one of the most difficult. An acute lack of resources and the severe radiation environment has caused the present sarcophagus, which was built hastily following the Chornobyl accident, to deteriorate. The absence of alarm systems, lack of adequate radiation monitoring, physical decay, and leaks pose immediate and serious risks to the workers at the site, including those operating Unit 3 adjacent to the sarcophagus. Interim measures are necessary to stabilize the sarcophagus and reduce the risk of collapse.

The EU, U.S., Germany and Ukraine are supporting a collaborative initiative to develop short and long-term measures to stabilize the sarcophagus. Short-term options should be completed in mid-1996, allowing work to begin later this year. The U.S. government proposes to dedicate \$33 million in new assistance funds over two years to jumpstart implementation of a solution to the sarcophagus problem. Resources will be devoted to improving conditions for workers at the sarcophagus, specific interim stabilization measures, and a long-term multi-donor solution. This will demonstrate our commitment to realizing quick results on one of the most serious problems.

Additional safety equipment for Ukraine nuclear reactors

Continuing the US program to improve the safety of operating nuclear power plants in the NIS, the Department of Energy will provide \$4 million in additional display and control systems for those reactors without containment systems; these safety displays have the capability to monitor and shut down a facility before a crisis occurs.

Regulatory assistance on nuclear fuel use

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission will provide assistance to Ukraine to develop regulatory institutions for managing the purchase, licensing and use of nuclear fuel.

Energy Efficiency in Ukraine

One of the key objectives of the program in support of Chornobyl closure is adequate and reliable energy in the future. The USG is proposing to devote \$15 million to energy efficiency measures that will respond to priorities in Ukraine. These measures are proposed in the context of overall energy sector reform in Ukraine that is helping to establish rational pricing and payments signals. Funds would be used to assist in the immediate improvement of industry energy efficiency and the development of private Ukrainian energy efficiency service companies (ESCOs); support an energy savings pilot project that would target Ukraine's municipal energy problems including, for example, the water utilities; address crucial components of power sector reform such as load management bidding to the energy market; support the exploration of alternative energy sources; and support an energy efficiency project preparation initiative that would identify efficiency projects for industries and buildings to be financed by the multilateral banks and private investors.

Treatment of breast cancer

The US government will undertake an effort to screen, diagnose and treat victims of breast cancer in those areas most effected by radioactive contamination resulting from the Chornobyl accident. Existing hospital partnerships in Ukraine and Belarus will administer part of this effort.

Support for decontamination of milk

US government agencies will be supporting the final research and testing of a new technology for removing radioactive contamination from milk and other liquid foods in Ukraine. Selentec, a US firm based in Atlanta, will receive funding from several USG agencies to help develop, test and work toward a product that removes cesium from liquids like milk and fruit juice. While still at a very early stage, the technology is promising enough for the Department of Energy to commit \$80,000 for the joint development of test procedures for the process and another \$480,000 to apply the technology to Ukrainian milk production. USAID will also provide funds for the project.

Mobile test laboratory

The United States is providing the Ukrainian Ministry of Environment with a state-of-the-art mobile laboratory to test air, water and soil for contamination. The value of the equipment and accompanying training programs is about \$1. million. The laboratory will be delivered to Ukraine in the summer 1996.

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FACT SHEET: CHORNOBYL CLOSURE

On December 20, 1995, the Group of Seven (G-7) countries signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Ukraine to implement a comprehensive program to support the closure of the Chornobyl Nuclear Power Plant, the site of the world's worst civilian nuclear power reactor accident on April 26, 1986. The memorandum signed by Ukraine and the G-7 is intended to lead to closing the remaining two operating units of Chornobyl by the year 2000, with a related objective of restructuring Ukraine's energy sector to run more efficiently and according to internationally accepted safety standards.

Background: Ukraine's economic prosperity requires a stable and secure energy supply. Ukraine is one of the most energy-intensive countries in the world, importing roughly half of its energy supply -- 90% of it from Russia. In 1994, thermal plants generated 57.4% of Ukraine's electricity; nuclear (34.1%), hydro (6.1%) and small industrial (2.3%) plants generated the balance.

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU): Ukraine's MOU with the G-7 puts Chornobyl closure in the context of Ukraine's effort to restructure its power sector. The MOU outlines a comprehensive program with four elements: power sector reforms to create a national electricity market; least-cost power supply and efficiency investments to meet national power demand; nuclear safety issues associated with decommissioning; and the social impacts of closing the plant. The MOU creates a unique multilateral mechanism to reach these goals which has already mobilized over \$3 billion of G-7, international financial institution (IFI), and other donor resources, over \$2.3 billion of which is IFI financing.

PROJECTS UNDER THE COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM

Power sector restructuring: A competitive power system with market-based electricity prices and commercially viable generation and distribution companies is essential to Ukraine's energy future. On July 1, 1995, the breakup of Ukraine's monopoly power system was completed resulting in four thermal generation companies, two hydropower companies, a nuclear company, and a transmission company. Furthermore, twenty-seven joint-stock electricity companies have been created to own and operate low-voltage networks. The key next step is to

implement a competitive power market, the "Energomarket". To support these efforts, the World Bank increased proposed funding for its power sector reform loan to \$300 million and is expediting the loan, including \$30 million for retroactive reimbursements for fuel.

Least-cost energy investments: The G-7 and Ukraine agreed to indentify and mobilize financing for least-cost investments to meet national power demand as Ukraine restructures its power sector. President Chirac, on behalf of the G-7, has obtained assurances from the World Bank and the EBRD of their cooperation. These investments will include demand and supply-side measures. A preliminary least-cost study points to priority investments for conventional power plant rehabilitation, building new pumped storage facilities, and completion to international safety standards of two nuclear plants at Rovno and Khmelnytsky. The EBRD, Euratom, the European Investment Bank and the European Union (EU) are preparing detailed feasibility assessments to determine whether the completion of these two reactors would satisfy environmental, safety and financial feasibility requirements.

Improved energy efficiency: While estimates for potential energy savings vary, representative projections for electricity savings are 10-15% of total power demand. Retail price reform, improved tariff collection, and restructuring/privatization of industrial and municipal enterprises will reduce energy intensity, reduce waste, and improve productivity and competitiveness. The U.S. is developing a special grant package to develop bankable energy efficiency projects for IFI financing, as well as demonstration projects for low-cost/no-cost efficiency technologies.

Nuclear safety plan: The plan includes G-7 and EU support for decommissioning Chornobyl, managing nuclear waste from the 1986 accident, and short-term upgrades for Unit 3. A decommissioning plan is now complete, and \$173 million in grants from the multidonor Nuclear Safety Account (NSA), the EU and Canada have been mobilized for waste treatment facilities. The U.S. has initiated additional \$10.8 million in safety upgrades, and the NSA has developed an additional \$15.5 million safety package. The EU and Ukraine have agreed on criteria for a cost-effective, environmentally sound solution to the sarcophagus problem; experts from Ukraine, the EU and G-7 countries expect to have interim stabilization measures ready in mid-summer and a final solution ready by November.

Social impact: Chornobyl's closure will affect 5,000 workers at the plant and the 30,000 inhabitants of Slavutich and the Chornobyl region. The EU and the U.S. are helping Ukraine develop a plan that addresses dislocation, job creation, retraining, and the need for long-term financial sustainability in the region.

Financing: The MOU is a cooperative effort in which the G-7 will mobilize international financing to supplement Ukraine's domestic resources. International financing will be based on the principle that IFI loans will be mobilized for bankable, income-generating projects while grant funds will be considered for appropriate non-income generating projects. Ukraine and the G-7 will meet twice yearly at the policy level and twice yearly at the technical level to accelerate implementation of the MOU.

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Remarks of Alex Kuzma

As Coordinator of Chornobyl Challenge '96, I am grateful for this opportunity to say a few words on behalf of all those who have risen to a deathly challenge by restoring life -- and hope.

To the First Lady, I say Thank You for bringing us [all] together today. Your presence and encouragement in the childrens' hospitals of Belarus and Ukraine has been more important than you can imagine.

To the Vice President, I express our gratitude for helping restore America's global environmental leadership.

And to the President and the entire Clinton Administration go our heartfelt thanks for helping [us] keep the world's attention focussed on Chornobyl -- and for recognizing that many of its greatest challenges are yet to come.

The Chornobyl relief community is a remarkable [microcosm] [slice] of America -- including medical professionals and environmentalists, corporate sponsors and young volunteers, ethnic communities and religious organizations. So many distinguished organizations and individuals are represented in this room. Many more could not be here.

None of us could have taken on this monstrous challenge alone. We have made some hard-won progress only by working together. Just as the disaster of Chornobyl defied borders, so coping with it has broken down barriers -- and stretched what we thought was possible.

Let me offer just a few illustrations:

- * Dr. Mona [REDACTED] (b)(6) works miracles over the phone. Her persuasive appeals to company executives have helped secure priceless donations of ultrasound equipment, leukemia medications, even an MRI system.
- * Schoolchildren in Spring Valley, New York, Orange, Connecticut, Cambridge, Massachusetts and other towns across America have raised tens of thousands of dollars to save the lives of their counterparts in Belarus and Ukraine.

*

[REDACTED]
(b)(6)

[001]

- * A brilliant retired chemist, the late [Dr.] Volodymyr Hordynsky, spends the last four years of his life establishing the finest blood testing laboratory in Eastern Europe. Today his legacy is helping save the lives of children with leukemia and non-Hodgins lymphoma.

These few brief stories cannot do justice to the outpouring of generosity and courage we have seen from hundreds of unsung heroes. But they do hint at the miracle of how a tragedy on another continent has evoked the best in the American spirit.

That tragedy was, of course, a product of its time and place. So I find it fitting we come together on this particular day. For May Day 1986 was a day of infamy -- with children in Minsk and Kiev absorbing terrible levels of radiation, marching in parades the [Soviet] authorities assured everyone were harmless.

For those children and all who love them, those parades began a journey whose conclusion we cannot yet know. What we [can and] do know is what the Talmud teaches -- that to save one life is to save the world.

I would now like to introduce a very brave boy who knows firsthand Chornobyl's consequences. Vova Malofienko is one small slice of the world [that] I am so very grateful America has been able to save.

Vova was 5 and suffering from leukemia when he came to the United States in 1990. He is with us today thanks to outstanding treatment received from Dr. Molly Schwenn in Boston and Dr. Kamalaker at Beth Israel Medical Center in Newark. He first came to America under the auspices of CCRF and Paul Newman's Hole in the Wall Gang Camp for children with cancer.

Vova is joined today by his parents, Olya and Alexander. Though their son has recovered, they have not forgotten all the families and children who remain in the Chornobyl region, and whose futures remain in doubt. Though the Malofienkos had to leave them, they have not left them behind.

Here, in America, we have grown to love Vova for his courage, his wonderful sense of humor, his gentle zest for life that turned out to be his special saving grace. His one life spared has enriched so many others. So it fills me with joy to introduce to you our dear friend, an everyday advocate for all the children of Chornobyl, Vova Malofienko.

Remarks of Vova Malofienko

Dear Mrs. Clinton -- Dear Mr. Vice President:

I am very happy to be here today, to thank America for saving my life. And to say "keep doing what you're doing" for all the other [children] [kids] like me that I had to leave behind, who might be getting sick because of Chornobyl.

I especially want to thank *** , Paul Newman, the actor who....

When I first came here I did not speak much English, but there were many people at *** who became my friends and helped me get through a very hard time in my life.

America is an amazing country. You are so lucky to have freedom and such good hospitals and great doctors [and kind/generous people].

Where I [come] [came] from, [the city of] Chernihiv, the hospitals are not as modern as in America, and not everyone can be taken care of as well as I have been -- especially children and old people. Lots of radiation from Chornobyl fell on Chernihiv, and today, many children have thyroid cancer and leukemia. [full stop]

My Doctors, who Alex named, were fantastic. In Ukraine, there are wonderful doctors and nurses too, but they don't always have all the things they need. Here, [at my hospitals in Boston and Newark,] my doctors had everything they needed to make me better. It was hard but it worked. [significant pause] I am grateful.

Mrs. Clinton, I want to thank you and the President for not forgetting the children like me. Your trip and hospital visits -- and now again today -- have reminded everyone that children are getting sick from Chornobyl, and the whole world needs to help.

I know you wrote a book called "It Takes a Village" to raise a child. I haven't read it ... yet. But I can tell you also know that it takes a village to HEAL a child. I am grateful you are helping send this message all over the world.

I want to thank everyone in this room and all the people who could not be here.

I know you have worked hard. You probably get tired; I know grown-ups do -- and I did when I was still sick [and going to the hospital]. But even if you are tired, you can't stop now. You are doing so much good and still there are more children to be healed.

Please don't stop until no more kids are getting sick from Chornobyl. I want all the children I had to leave behind to feel how I feel today: healthy, and [free] [normal] ... and grateful.

Thank you -- and God bless [you] [America].

Remarks of the Vice President

April 26, 1996 2:42PMPM/Spalter

MELANNE - AS PROMISED:

Remarks by Vice President Al Gore 10th Anniversary of Chernobyl Memorial The White House April 30, 1996

Let me begin by thanking you, Mrs. Clinton, for that nice introduction and for your moving words. We are all in your debt for all the hard work you do to ease the pain and lift the lives of so many people around the world. Your deep concern for the future of the peoples of Ukraine, Belarus and Russia as well as all those who were affected by this tragedy has touched the hearts of all of us here today.

(ACKNOWLEDGMENTS FROM ADVANCE)

Ten years ago, when reactor #4 of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant disintegrated in blast of steam, flaming graphite, and deadly radionuclides, the promise of spring gave way to long sad winter of unspeakable suffering that still remains with us to this day.

From that moment on, life for all of us around the world would never be the same.

The Chernobyl tragedy caused the complete social disintegration of whole communities. It caused dangerous radiation exposure of over half million courageous men and women involved in the clean-up and medical care of survivors. In all, well over 50 million curies of radioactivity were released during the accident. This is more than one hundred times the radiation emitted by the atomic explosions over Hiroshima and Nagasaki -- about one million times as much as the Three Mile Island accident of 1979.

And the effects are still with us today. They are measured in the anxiety of young Ukrainian and Belarusian and Russian parents who hope and pray that their newborns will grow healthy and whole. They are measured by the degraded natural resources that trace a poisoned arc across Ukraine, through Belarus, into Russia, and reaching as far as Scandinavia. They are measured by the uncertainty that we all share about whether another Chernobyl someday might explode.

But as Mrs. Clinton so eloquently reminded us, out of this mire of tragedy also has emerged great stores of hope, and deep reservoirs of resolve. Selfless men and women -- thousands and thousands of them -- risked their lives to protect those of others. And courageous leaders like you here today are working tirelessly to relieve suffering. We salute you, and we honor you for your heroic efforts.

Let there be no doubt: all Americans stand with you. President Clinton is determined to do whatever we can to overcome this tragedy, and to ensure that all reactors everywhere are

safer, cleaner, and forever free from the sort of catastrophe we remember on this important anniversary.

That's why in the past two years, the United States has delivered one hundred of tons of medical supplies to the hospitals of Ukraine, Belarus and Russia. In cooperation with several visionary private voluntary organizations, we've launched Operation Provide Hope to send critical supplies to maternity hospitals and cancer wards throughout the region. We've also launched through USAID innovative partnerships between American and Ukrainian health providers to improve the efficiency and quality of health care in Ukraine. And our National Cancer Institute, together with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the Department of Energy are hard at work examining the health effects of the accident on children and clean-up workers so that treatment and care might be improved. And just a few days ago, on April 26th, we delivered over twelve million dollars in additional aid and medical relief, including a mobile laboratory to enable Ukraine's government to monitor radiation and environmental contamination throughout the country.

But that's not all. Only a few weeks ago, we watched proudly as President Clinton joined his G-7 and Russian counterparts at the nuclear summit in Moscow to work towards the day when no Chernobyl can ever happen again. During this summit, President Kuchma announced his commitment close one of the two remaining Chernobyl reactors by the end of this year.

Already we've provided \$61 million in direct assistance to Ukraine to help promote greater nuclear safety. As we speak, our experts are working side by side with their colleagues in

Ukraine to improve the safety of their nuclear plants and to strengthen its nuclear regulatory body.

And as importantly, as part of a broader energy efficiency initiative now underway, we've also been working with the great industrial nations -- known as the G-7 -- to help Ukraine honor its commitment to close and clean-up the Chornobyl reactor sites, and to reduce its fuel bill by \$1 billion every year by the year 2000. I am pleased to note that at the Moscow nuclear summit, President Kuchma pledged to close one of the two Chornobyl reactors by the end of the year which is well ahead of schedule. But we still have much work before us.

Can we meet these goals? I believe we can, but there is a great deal of funding still required. And there are numerous logistical details to work out. Yet underlying all these efforts is our strong belief that the people of Ukraine have the resilience, the will, and the fortitude to get the job done -- and throw off the yoke of their Soviet legacy once and for all.

One just needs to look at the breadth and pace of economic reform underway in Ukraine, at the extraordinary spirit of the Ukrainian people, and at the steady leadership of President Kuchma to know Ukraine, perhaps as no other country with Soviet-era reactors, can sustain the effort needed to modernize its energy system and face the future free from the burdens of its Soviet past.

Chornobyl, after all, wasn't simply mistake of science. It was caused first and foremost by man. It was product of closed authoritarian system that had little concern for the welfare of its people. The Soviets failed to design safe nuclear plant. They failed to operate it safely. When it disintegrated, they failed to contain the damage, and failed to evacuate and decontaminate promptly. And in the end, they failed utterly to be honest about what happened.

In retrospect, I think it was no surprise that just like the faulty nuclear reactor it created, the Soviet system also imploded into ash and dust. Chornobyl -- perhaps more than any other symbol of Communist era, exposed the weakness and corruption of the Soviet system. As Secretary of State Christopher rightly said when he visited Kiev last month, and I quote, "one of the surest safeguards against another Chornobyl is skeptical, open, democratic, questioning society."

This, perhaps, is the most enduring lesson of Chornobyl -- a lesson we'd do well to remember on this anniversary -- that only in freedom can people claim their rightful destiny to live in safety and security. Only in freedom can people insist on public health systems that work and on natural resources that are safeguarded and protected. Only in freedom can people say and mean "no" if arrogant bureaucracies of the sort that ran rampant in the Soviet Union ever again try to make dangerous decisions about dangerous technologies.

Today, at long last, the people of Ukraine and Belarus and Russia have enormous opportunities before them. The promise of democracy and reform burns brightly, and the dream

of a Europe no longer at risk of nuclear disaster slowly is becoming reality. But the future of reform is not certain. A grand struggle is underway between those who would move forward, and those who would retreat back. President Clinton and I -- and each of us here today -- are not neutral bystanders. We know which forces we want to prevail. And we have a stake in their prevailing. We have the capacity through economic assistance, through the generous private and voluntary efforts, and through rigorous diplomacy, to help them do so. And I know we will not fail, that we shall never waiver.

Thank you all very much.

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DANKEVYCH "Taras Shevchenko"
Symphonic Poem (1939)

MAHLER Symphony No. 10
Adagio (first movement)

Intermission

KOLESSA Orchards Blooming in the Carpathians (1950)

SKORYK Carpathian Concerto (1972)

COPLAND Appalachian Spring (1944)

The Odessa Philharmonic's 1996 U.S. tour commemorates the tenth anniversary of Chernobyl.

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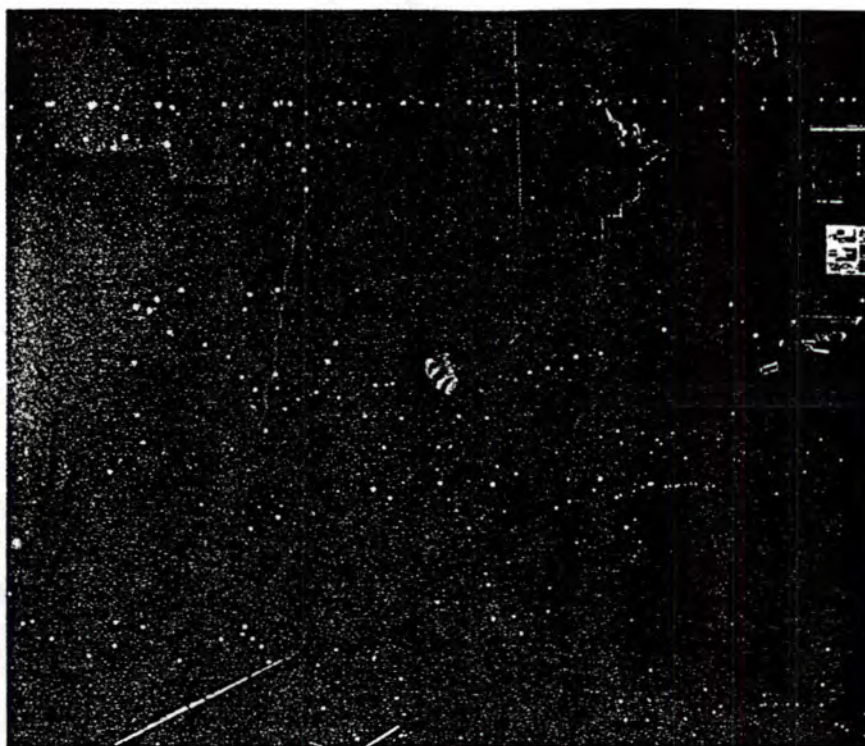
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The computer on your desk may soon become part of the walls of your office, the furniture in your home and the clothes on your back. Systems that can track people, recognize their faces, and interpret speech, expressions and gestures have become a reality. Using this technology, researchers are building "smart rooms" in which, free from wires and keyboards, people can browse multimedia displays, play with virtual animals or control programs by sign language.



CONFRONTING THE NUCLEAR LEGACY

Ten Years of the Chernobyl Era

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A decade ago reactor number 4 at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant exploded, showering much of eastern Europe with radioactive debris. The Ukrainian ambassador to the U.S., who was a medical researcher in Kiev and one of the first physicians to treat the wounded, looks at the medical aftermath of the accident. He also contemplates what additional technological and political measures need to be taken to contain the lasting danger. First in a series.

Ten Years of the Chornobyl Era

*The environmental and health effects
of nuclear power's greatest calamity
will last for generations*

by Yuri M. Shcherbak



"It seemed as if the world was coming to an end.... I could not believe my eyes; I saw the reactor ruined by the explosion. I was the first man in the world to see this. As a nuclear engineer I realized all the consequences of what had happened. It was a nuclear hell. I was gripped by fear."

These words were written to me in 1986 by the head of the shift operating the reactor that exploded at the Chornobyl nuclear power plant in northern Ukraine. The explosion and a resulting fire showered radioactive debris over much of eastern Europe. The author of the words above, along with several others, was later jailed for his role in the disaster, although he never admitted guilt.

Subsequent official investigations have shown, however, that responsibility for this extraordinary tragedy reaches far beyond just those on duty at the plant on the night of April 25 and early morning of April 26, 1986. The consequences, likewise, have spread far beyond the nuclear energy industry and raise fundamental questions for a technological civilization. Before the explosion, Chornobyl was a small city hardly known to the outside world. Since then, the name—often known by its Russian spelling, Chernobyl—has entered the chronicle of the 20th century as the worst technogenic environmental disaster in history. It is an internationally known metaphor for catastrophe as potent as "Stalingrad" or "Bhopal." Indeed, it is now clear that the political repercussions

from Chornobyl accelerated the collapse of the Soviet empire.

Because of the importance of this calamity for all of humanity, it is vital that the world understands both the reasons it happened and the consequences. The events that led up to the explosion are well known. Reactor number four, a 1,000-megawatt RBMK-1000 design, produced steam that drove generators to make electricity. On the night of the accident, operators were conducting a test to see how long the generators would run without power. For this purpose, they greatly reduced the power being produced in the reactor and blocked the flow of steam to the generators.

Unfortunately, the RBMK-1000 has a design flaw that makes its operation at low power unstable. In this mode of operation, any spurious increase in the production of steam can boost the rate of energy production in the reactor. If that extra energy generates still more steam, the result can be a runaway power surge. In addition, the operators had disabled safety systems that could have averted the reactor's destruction, because the systems might have interfered with the results of the test.

At 1:23 and 40 seconds on the morn-

ing of April 26, realizing belatedly that the situation had become hazardous, an operator pressed a button to activate the automatic protection system. The action was intended to shut the reactor down, but by this time it was too late. What actually happened can be likened to a driver who presses the brake pedal to slow down a car but finds instead that it accelerates tremendously.

Within three seconds, power production in the reactor's core surged to 100 times the normal maximum level, and there was a drastic increase in temperature. The result was two explosions that blew off the 2,000-metric-ton metal plate that sealed the top of the reactor, destroying the building housing it. The nuclear genie had been liberated.

Despite heroic attempts to quell the ensuing fire, hundreds of tons of graphite that had served as a moderator in the reactor burned for 10 days. Rising hot gases carried into the environment aerosolized fuel as well as fission products, isotopes that are created when uranium atoms split apart. The fuel consisted principally of uranium; mixed in with it was some plutonium created as a by-product of normal operation. Plutonium is the most toxic element known, and some of the fission products were far more radioactive than uranium or plutonium. Among the most dangerous were iodine 131, strontium 90 and cesium 137.

A plume containing these radioisotopes moved with prevailing winds to the north and west, raining radioactive particles on areas thousands of miles



FORBIDDEN ZONE: militiaman controls access to a town in the district of Narodichi, a region evacuated after the explosion

and fire at the nearby Chernobyl plant caused a shower of dangerously radioactive fallout across eastern Europe.

away. Regions affected included not only Ukraine itself but also Belarus, Russia, Georgia, Poland, Sweden, Germany, Turkey and others. Even such distant lands as the U.S. and Japan received measurable amounts of radiation. In Poland, Germany, Austria and Hungary as well as Ukraine, crops and milk were so contaminated they had to be destroyed. In Finland, Sweden and Norway, carcasses of reindeer that had grazed on contaminated vegetation had to be dumped.

Widespread Effects

The total amount of radioactivity released will never be known, but the official Soviet figure of 90 million curies represents a minimum. Other estimates suggest that the total might have been several times higher. It is fair to say that in terms of the amount of radioactive fallout—though not, of course, the heat and blast effects—the accident was comparable to a medium-size nuclear strike. In the immediate aftermath of the explosion and fire, 187 people fell ill from acute radiation sickness; 31 of these died.

Most of these early casualties were firefighters who combated the blaze.

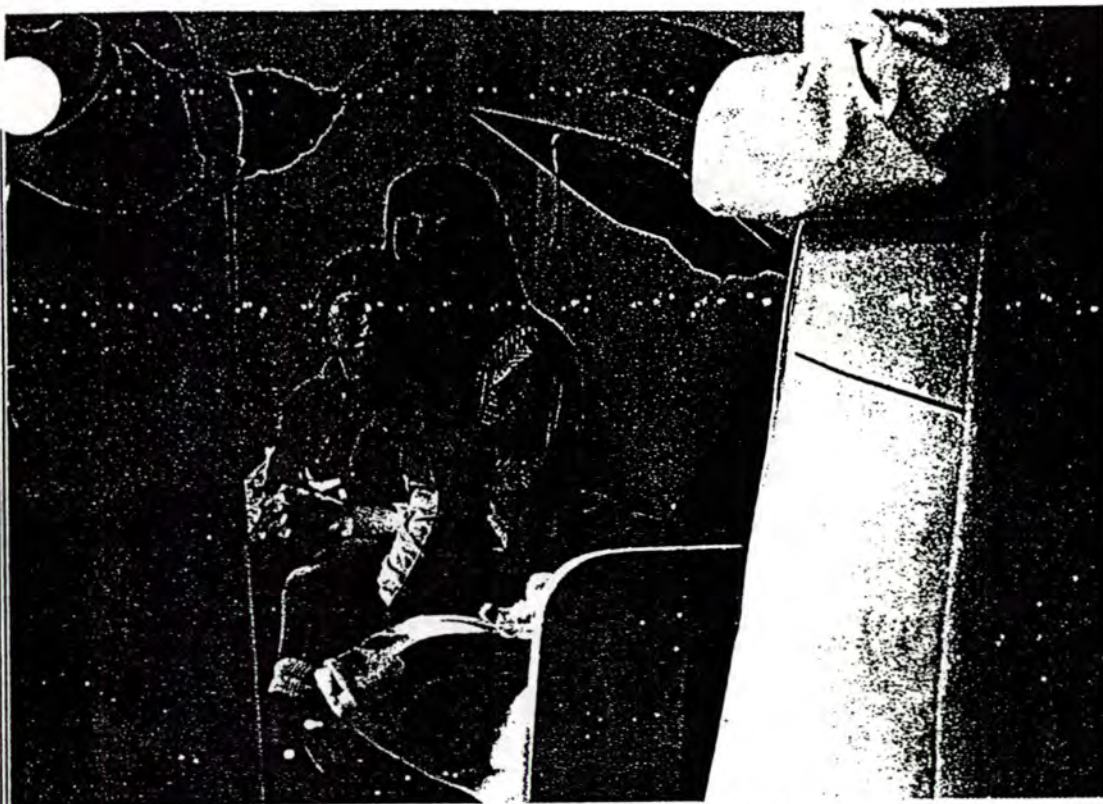
The destroyed reactor liberated hundreds of times more radiation than was produced by the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The intensity of gamma radiation on the site of the power plant reached more than 100 roentgens an hour. This level produces in an hour doses hundreds of times the maximum dose the International Commission on Radiological Protection recommends for members of the public a year. On the roof of the destroyed reactor building, radiation levels reached a frightening 100,000 roentgens an hour.

The human dimensions of the tragedy are vast and heartbreaking. At the time of the accident, I was working as a medical researcher at the Institute of Epidemiology and Infectious Diseases in Kiev, some 60 miles from the Chernobyl plant. Sometime on April 26 a friend told me that people had been arriving at hospitals for treatment of burns sustained in an accident at the plant, but we had no idea of its seriousness. There was little official news during the next few days,

and what there was suggested the danger was not great. The authorities jammed most foreign broadcasts, although we could listen as Swedish radio reported the detection of high levels of radioactivity in that country and elsewhere. I and some other physicians decided to drive toward the accident site to investigate and help as we could.

We set off cheerfully enough, but as we got closer we started to see signs of mass panic. People with connections to officialdom had used their influence to send children away by air and rail. Others without special connections were waiting in long lines for tickets or occasionally storming trains to try to escape. Families had become split up. The only comparable social upheaval I had seen was during a cholera epidemic. Already many workers from the plant had been hospitalized.

The distribution of the fallout was extremely patchy. One corner of a field might be highly dangerous, while just a few yards away levels seemed low. Nevertheless, huge areas were affected. Although iodine 131 has a half-life of only



AWAITING A THYROID EXAMINATION, a young patient and her mother sit anxiously at the Kiev Institute of Endocrinology. In the days and weeks following the 1986 accident at Chornobyl, an estimated 13,000 children inhaled aerosols containing high levels of iodine 131, which collects in the thyroid. Among Ukrainian children, thyroid cancer rates have increased roughly 10-fold.

eight days, it caused large radiation exposures during the weeks immediately following the accident. Strontium 90 and cesium 137, on the other hand, are more persistent. Scientists believe it is the cesium that will account for the largest radiation doses in the long run.

All told, well over 260,000 square kilometers of territory in Ukraine, Russia and Belarus still have more than one curie per square kilometer of contamination with cesium 137. At this level, annual health checks for radiation effects are advised for residents. In my own country of Ukraine, the total area with this level of contamination exceeds 35,000 square kilometers—more than 5 percent of the nation's total area. Most of this, 26,000 square kilometers, is arable land. In the worst affected areas there are restrictions on the use of crops, but less contaminated districts are still under cultivation.

The heavily contaminated parts of Ukraine constitute 13 administrative regions (oblasts). In these oblasts are 1,300 towns and villages with a total population of 2.6 million, including 700,000 children. Within about 10 days of the accident, 135,000 people living in the worst-affected areas had left their homes; by now the total has reached 167,000.

Yet it is clear that the authorities' attempts to keep the scale of the disaster quiet actually made things worse than they need have been. If more inhabitants in the region had been evacuated promptly during those crucial first few days, radiation doses for many people might have been lower.

The region within 30 kilometers of the Chornobyl plant is now largely uninhabited; 60 settlements outside this zone have also been moved. Formerly busy communities are ghost towns. The government has responded to this unprecedented disruption by enacting laws giving special legal status to contaminated areas and granting protections to those who suffered the most. Yet the repercussions will last for generations.

Multiple Illnesses

The medical consequences are, of course, the most serious. Some 30,000 people have fallen ill among the 400,000 workers who toiled as "liquidators," burying the most dangerous wastes and constructing a special building around the ruined reactor that is universally referred to as "the sarcophagus." Of these sick people, about 5,000 are now too ill to work.

It is hard to know, even approximately, how many people have already died as a result of the accident. Populations have been greatly disrupted, and children have been sent away from some areas. By comparing mortality rates before and after the accident, the environmental organization Greenpeace Ukraine has estimated a total of 32,000 deaths. There are other estimates that are higher, and some that are lower, but I believe a figure in this range is defensible. Some, perhaps many, of these deaths may be the result of the immense psychological stress experienced by those living in the contaminated region.

One medical survey of a large group of liquidators, carried out by researchers in Kiev led by Sergei Komissarenko, has found that most of the sample were suffering from a constellation of symptoms that together seem to define a new medical syn-

drome. The symptoms include fatigue, apathy and a decreased number of "natural killer" cells in the blood.

Natural killer cells, a type of white blood cell, can kill the cells of tumors and virus-infected cells. A reduction in their number, therefore, suppresses the immune system. Some have dubbed this syndrome "Chornobyl AIDS." Besides having increased rates of leukemia and malignant tumors, people with this syndrome are susceptible to more severe forms of cardiac conditions as well as common infections such as bronchitis, tonsillitis and pneumonia.

As a consequence of inhaling aerosols containing iodine 131 immediately after the accident, 13,000 children in the region experienced radiation doses to the thyroid of more than 200 roentgen equivalents. (This means they received at least twice the maximum recommended dose for nuclear industry workers for an entire year.) Up to 4,000 of these children had doses as high as 2,000 roentgen equivalents. Because iodine collects in the thyroid gland, these children have developed chronic inflammation of the thyroid. Although the inflammation itself produces no symptoms, it has started to give rise to a wave of cases of thyroid cancer.

VLADIMIR STOMIN

The numbers speak for themselves. Data gathered by the Kiev researcher Mykola D. Tronko and his colleagues indicate that between 1981 and 1985—before the accident—the number of thyroid cancer cases in Ukraine was about five a year. Within five years of the disaster the number had grown to 22 cases a year, and from 1992 to 1995 it reached an average of 43 cases a year. From 1986 to the end of 1995, 589 cases of thyroid cancer were recorded in children and adolescents. (In Belarus the number is even higher.) Ukraine's overall rate of thyroid cancer among children has increased about 10-fold from preaccident levels and is now more than four cases per million. Cancer of the thyroid metastasizes readily, although if caught early enough it can be treated by removing the thyroid gland. Patients must then receive lifelong treatment with supplemental thyroid hormones.

Other research by Ukrainian and Israeli scientists has found that one in every three liquidators—primarily men in

their thirties—has been plagued by sexual or reproductive disorders. The problems include impotence and sperm abnormalities. Reductions in the fertilizing capacity of the sperm have also been noted. The number of pregnancies with complications has been growing among women living in the affected areas, and many youngsters fall prey to a debilitating fear of radiation.

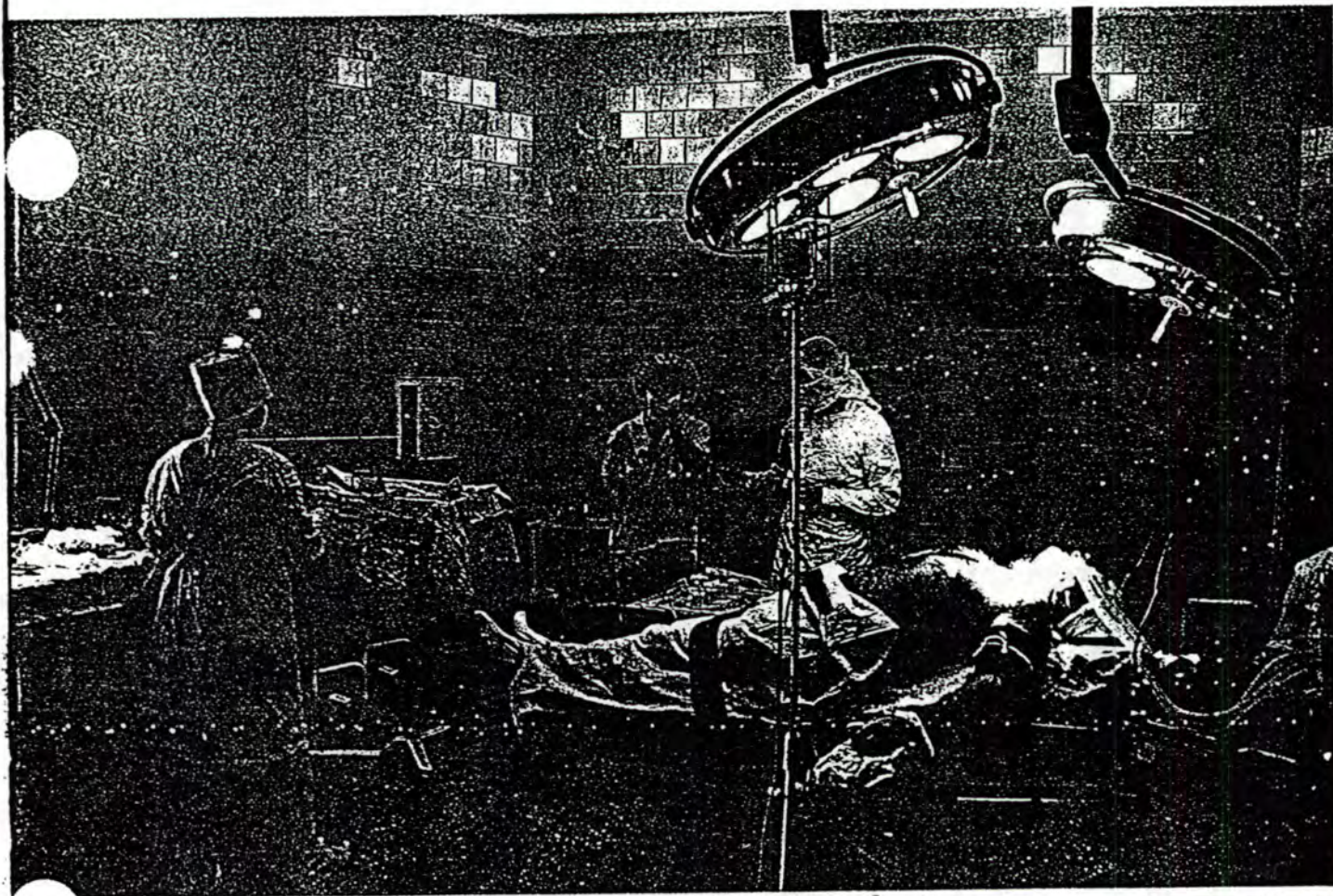
The optimists who predicted no long-term medical consequences from the explosion have thus been proved egregiously wrong. These authorities were principally medical officials of the former Soviet Union who were following a script written by the political bureau of the Communist Party's Central Committee. They also include some Western nuclear energy specialists and military experts.

It is also true that the forecasts of "catastrophists"—some of whom predicted well over 100,000 cancer cases—have not come to pass. Still, previous experience with the long-term effects of radia-

tion—much of it derived from studies at Hiroshima and Nagasaki—suggests that the toll will continue to rise. Cancers caused by radiation can take many years before they become detectable, so the prospects for the long-term health of children in the high-radiation regions are, sadly, poor.

The hushing up of the danger from radiation in Soviet propaganda has produced quite the opposite effects from those intended. People live under constant stress, fearful about their health and, especially, that of their children. This mental trauma has given rise to a psychological syndrome comparable to that suffered by veterans of wars in Vietnam and Afghanistan. Among children evacuated from the reactor zone, there has been a 10- to 15-fold increase in the incidence of neuropsychiatric disorders.

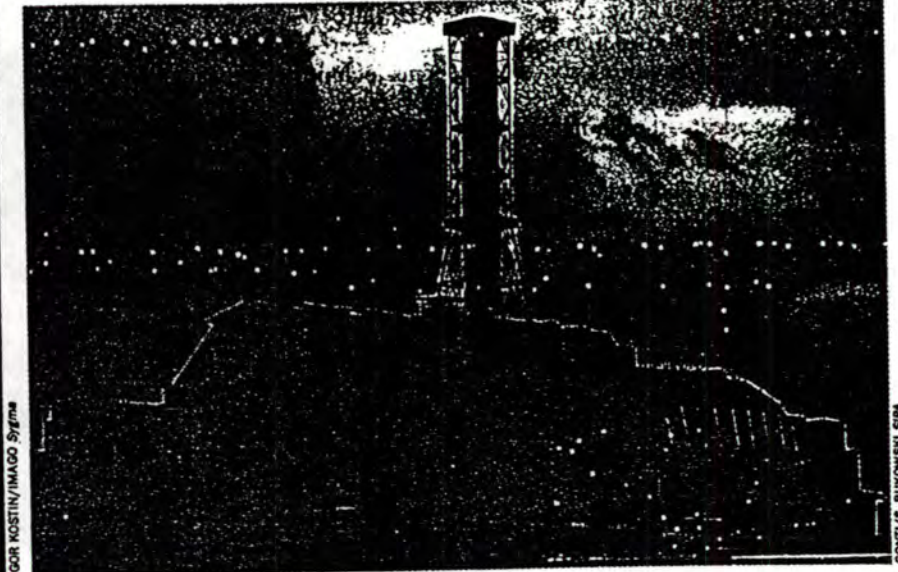
The catastrophe and the resulting resettlement of large populations have also caused irreparable harm to the rich ethnic diversity of the contaminated areas, particularly to the so-called *drevly-*



VLADIMIR STOMIN

THYROID OPERATION will remove the cancerous gland from a patient in an attempt to prevent the spread of the disease. The operation, carried out at the Kiev Institute of Endocrin-

ology's cancer clinic, is the only treatment for cancer of the thyroid. The patient will then have to take thyroid hormones for the rest of his life to replace those no longer produced in his body.



BURNED-OUT REACTOR was photographed from the air not long after the disaster (*left*). A concrete-and-steel sarcophagus was hastily built (*right*) to contain dangerous radioisotopes; it is

now decaying at an alarming rate. An international consortium proposes to surround it with a stronger structure, but construction would cost about \$300 million and take five years.

ary, woodland people, and *polishchuks*, inhabitants of the Polissya region. Unique architectural features and other artifacts of their spiritual and material culture have been effectively lost as abandoned towns and villages have fallen into disrepair. Much of the beautiful landscape is now unsafe for humans.

The Ukrainian government, which is in a severe economic crisis, is today obliged to spend more than 5 percent of its budget dealing with the aftermath of Chernobyl. The money provides benefits such as free housing to about three million people who have been officially recognized as having suffered from the catastrophe, including 356,000 liquidators and 870,000 children. Ukraine has introduced a special income tax corresponding to 12 percent of earnings to raise the necessary revenue, but it is unclear how long the government can maintain benefits at current levels.

Today the Chernobyl zone is one of the most dangerously radioactive places in the world. In the debris of the ruined reactor are tens of thousands of metric tons of nuclear fuel with a total radioactivity level of some 20 million curies. The radiation level in the reactor itself, at several thousand roentgens per hour, is lethal for any form of life. But the danger is spread far and wide. In the 30-kilometer zone surrounding the reactor are about 800 hastily created burial sites where highly radioactive waste, including trees that absorbed radioisotopes from the atmosphere, has been simply dumped into the ground.

These dumps may account for the substantial contamination of the sediments of the Dnieper River and its tributary the Pripjat, which supply water for 30 million people. Sediments of the Pripjat adjacent to Chernobyl contain an estimated 10,000 curies of strontium 90, 12,000 curies of cesium 137 and 2,000 curies of plutonium. In order to prevent soluble compounds from further contaminating water sources, the wastes must be removed to properly designed and equipped storage facilities—facilities that do not yet exist.

Cost of Cleanup

The two reactors that are still in operation at the Chernobyl plant also pose a major problem (a fire put a third out of action in 1992). These generate up to 5 percent of Ukraine's power; the nuclear energy sector altogether produces 40 percent of the country's electricity. Even so, Ukraine and the Group of Seven industrial nations last December signed a formal agreement on a cooperative plan to shut down the whole Chernobyl plant by the year 2000. The agreement establishes that the European Union and the U.S. will help Ukraine devise plans to mitigate the effects of the shutdown on local populations. It also sets up mechanisms to allow donor countries to expedite safety improvements at one of the reactors still in use. In addition, the agreement provides for international cooperation on decommissioning the plant, as well as on the

biggest problem of all: an ecologically sound, long-term replacement for the sarcophagus that was built around the ruin of reactor number four.

The 10-story sarcophagus, which is built largely of concrete and large slabs of metal and has walls over six meters thick, was designed for a lifetime of 30 years. But it was constructed in a great hurry under conditions of high radiation. As a result, the quality of the work was poor, and today the structure is in need of immediate repair. Metal used in the edifice has rusted, and more than 1,000 square meters of concrete have become seriously cracked. Rain and snow can get inside. If the sarcophagus were to collapse—which could happen if there were an earthquake—the rubble would very likely release large amounts of radioactive dust.

In 1993 an international competition was held to find the best long-term solution. Six prospective projects were chosen for further evaluation (out of 94 proposals), and the next year a winner was selected—Alliance, a consortium led by Campenon Bernard of France. The consortium's proposal, which entails the construction of a "supersarcophagus" around the existing one, unites firms from France, Germany, Britain, Russia and Ukraine. The group has already conducted feasibility studies. If the project goes forward, design work will cost \$20 million to \$30 million, and construction—which would take five years—upwards of \$300 million. Final disposal of the waste from the accident will take

30 years. One possibility being explored is that the waste might be encased in a special glass.

Chornobyl was not simply another disaster of the sort that humankind has experienced throughout history, like a fire or an earthquake or a flood. It is a global environmental event of a new kind. It is characterized by the presence of thousands of environmental refugees; long-term contamination of land, water and air; and possibly irreparable damage to ecosystems. Chornobyl demonstrates the ever growing threat of technology run amok.

The designers of the plant, which did not conform to international safety requirements, are surely culpable at least as much as the operators. The RBMK-1000 is an adaptation of a military reactor originally designed to produce material for nuclear weapons. There was no reinforced containment structure around the reactor to limit the effects of an accident. That RBMK reactors are still in operation in Ukraine, Lithuania and Russia should be cause for alarm.

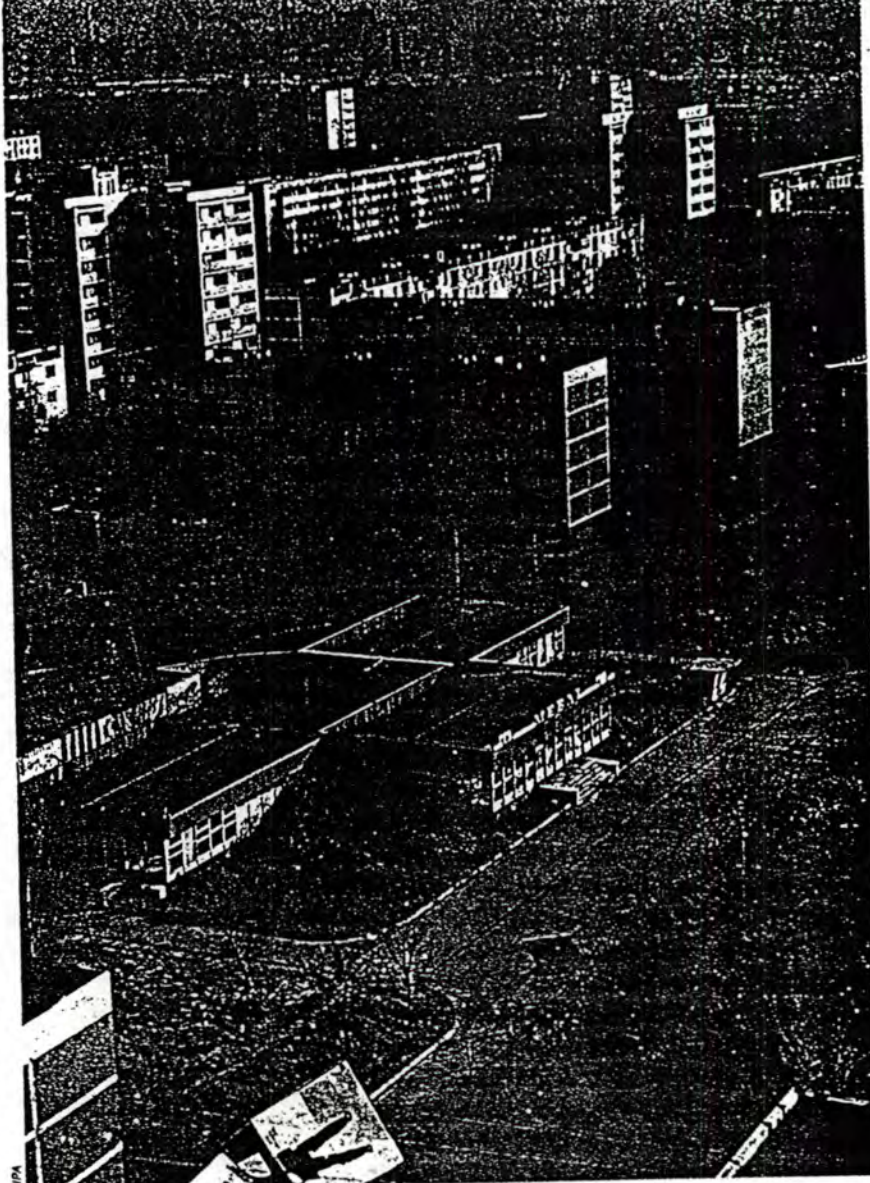
The disaster illustrates the great responsibility that falls on the shoulders of scientific and other experts who give advice to politicians on technical matters. Moreover, I would argue that the former Soviet Union's communist leadership must share the blame. Despite then President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's professed support for glasnost, or openness, the regime hypocritically closed ranks in the aftermath of the tragedy in a futile and ultimately harmful attempt to gloss over the enormity of what had occurred.

The event offers a vivid demonstration of the failures of the monopolistic Soviet political and scientific system. The emphasis under that regime was on secrecy and on simplifying safety features in order to make construction as cheap as possible. International experience with reactor safety was simply disregarded. The calamity underscores, further, the

danger that nuclear power plants could pose in regions where wars are being fought. Of course, all such plants are potentially vulnerable to terrorist attack.

Chornobyl has taught the nations of the world a dreadful lesson about the

necessity for preparedness if we are to rely on nuclear technology. Humankind lost a sort of innocence on April 26, 1986. We have embarked on a new, post-Chornobyl era, and we have yet to comprehend all the consequences. ■



GHOST TOWN: Pripjat, a once vibrant city of 45,000, was home to many of the workers from the Chornobyl plant. It was evacuated after the accident and remains deserted.

The Author

YURI M. SHCHERBAK is ambassador of Ukraine to the U.S. He graduated from Kiev Medical College in 1958 and has advanced degrees in epidemiology. Besides having published extensively in epidemiology and virology, he is the author of 20 books of poetry, plays and essays. In 1988 Shcherbak founded and became leader of the Ukrainian Green Movement, now the Green Party. In 1989 he won a seat in the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., where as an opposition leader he initiated the first parliamentary investigation of the Chornobyl accident.

Further Reading

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LEVEL 1 - 16 OF 16 STORIES

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April 21, 1996, Sunday, Late Edition - Final

SECTION: Section 4; Page 7; Column 1; Week in Review Desk

LENGTH: 1637 words

HEADLINE: Word for Word: Chernobyl Witnesses;
After Meltdown, Unsung Heroes Talk of Rads, Duty and Vodka

BODY:

NUCLEAR safeguards were at the top of the agenda last week as President Clinton and other leaders gathered in Moscow for a nuclear summit conference. The meeting coincided with 10th-anniversary commemorations of the explosion and fire at the Chernobyl reactor complex in Ukraine, which killed untold numbers of people and spewed radiation across much of Europe.

The participants probably didn't need any reminder of the shortcomings of the former Soviet Union's nuclear program, but for vivid new insights they can turn to the latest Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists. It includes in-depth interviews with a handful of workers close to the Chernobyl accident, which occurred 10 years ago this Friday. Now there are plans to shut the reactor. And all of the workers are middle-aged and have ailments presumably stemming from the radiation they endured. They were interviewed by Sergei Kiselyov, a correspondent for Literaturnaya Gazeta. Excerpts follow.

Yuri Korneev was a turbine operator at Chernobyl's ill-fated Unit 4 in the early-morning hours of April 26, 1986. His task was to shut down a turbine during a test of emergency power systems -- the test that touched off the explosion and fire at the reactor:

Usually I went through the procedure without any problems. But this time something went wrong. At the moment when the turbine stopped working, there was a sudden explosion in the area of the tubing corridor. I saw it with my own eyes, heard it with my own ears. I saw pieces of the reinforced concrete wall begin to crumble, and the reinforced concrete roof of our Turbine 7 began to fall.

In a few seconds the diesel apparatus kicked in, and emergency lights went on. I immediately looked at the roof of the engine room. It was crumbling in layers. Falling pieces of concrete were slowly coming closer to my turbine.

A Lucky Moment

It was all so unexpected. It was difficult to figure out what was happening. The explosion and crumbling of the roof took only a minute, maybe even less. Right after that, a shift supervisor, Boris Rogoshin, and the [now] deceased deputy chief engineer ran into the turbine room from the control center. I was



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Malofienko Case

The Commissioner of INS has issued a temporary work permit to Mr. Malofienko while the case is pending on appeal before the Department of Labor. The temporary permit goes through April 10, 1997 and can be renewed if necessary.

Ukr file

CHORNOBYL CHALLENGE '96

UNITING THE GLOBAL COMMUNITY FOR THE CHORNOBYL 10TH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATION

May 9, 1996

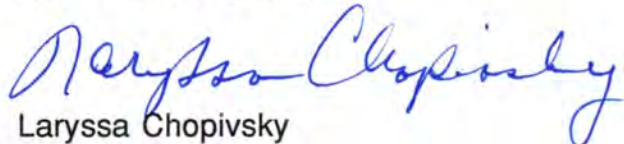
First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton
Room 100, OEOB
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mrs. Clinton,

Last week you very graciously invited to the White House the individuals and organizations who have been involved in providing relief for Chornobyl victims, in order to personally thank them for their efforts. I am writing to express my sincere gratitude to you for hosting this important ceremony and, in so doing, demonstrating your personal concern for the Chornobyl victims and your desire to find solutions to the enormous health, environmental, and energy problems which continue to grow as a result of the Chornobyl nuclear disaster, ten years ago.

I would like you to know that your support is greatly appreciated by the Ukrainian - American community and by all who were affected by Chornobyl. I am confident that your interest and personal involvement will generate additional relief for the victims and will contribute significantly to finding solutions to Chornobyl related problems, as well as to the prevention of similar nuclear disasters in the future. As I had mentioned to you at the White House reception, your strength and unwavering determination to make the world a better place to live are an inspiration to my own daughter and to young women everywhere. Thank you again for your invaluable support and for serving as Honorary Chair of Chornobyl Challenge '96.

Appreciatively yours,



Laryssa Chopivsky
Director, The Washington Group Cultural Fund
Chornobyl Challenge '96

3722 48th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20016

*file under
Chernobyl*

**SPECIAL SCHEDULING REQUESTS
HONORARY CHAIR, HONORARY PATRON, HONORARY MEMBERSHIP**

Today's Date: February 21, 1996

Date of Request: 2/07/96
Request for: POTUS/FLOTUS
Type of Request: Honorary Chairpersons
Requestor Name: Mr. Alexander B. Kuzma
Title: Coalition Coordinator
Children of Chornobyl Foundation
Organization: Chornobyl Challenge '96

Contact Tel. #: 202/363-3964

Event Date: April '96

Event Description: Chornobyl Challenge '96

Notes: The Challenge is composed of a coalition of organizations, under the patronage of the Ukraine Embassy, which will sponsor various events in the month of April to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the nuclear disaster in Chornobyl.

Recommendations:

MW

yes

TS

EL

Please return to Room 457

CHORNOBYL CHALLENGE '96

UNITING THE GLOBAL COMMUNITY FOR THE CHORNOBYL 10TH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATION

February 7, 1996

rec'd 2/21/96 SPA

President and Mrs. Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C.

272 Old Short Hills Rd.

Dear President and Mrs. Clinton:

Short Hills, NJ

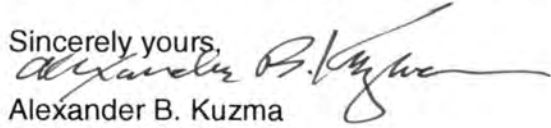
April 1996 marks the Tenth Anniversary of Chornobyl, the worst nuclear disaster in history. Under the patronage of the Embassy of Ukraine, a coalition of organizations - **Chornobyl Challenge '96** - has been organized to plan events to commemorate this tragedy and to inform the American public about Chornobyl's continuing threat to human health and to the environment. To meet our goal of broadening public awareness of Chornobyl's consequences, the following activities have been planned:

07078

- ❖ National and regional press conferences announcing the Ukrainian government's decision to designate 1996 the "Year of Chornobyl";
- ❖ A national ecumenical service at St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York, where John Cardinal O'Connor and General Secretary of the UN, Boutros Boutros-Gali will be featured speakers, as well as regional ecumenical services throughout the country;
- ❖ International conferences at Yale University, the Harriman Institute, Georgetown University and the United Nations;
- ❖ A memorial concert tour featuring the Odessa Philharmonic and its American conductor, Hobart Earle, including concerts on April 26th at the UN and a concert on April 28th at the Kennedy Center, followed by a reception hosted by the Ukrainian Ambassador;

We are writing to invite you to be the Honorary Chairpersons of Chornobyl Challenge '96. We sincerely hope that you will agree to this request and that your schedules will permit you to participate in this important commemoration. We may be contacted at: (201)376-5140 or at (202)363-3964. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,


Alexander B. Kuzma
Coalition Coordinator
Children of Chornobyl Foundation


Laryssa Chopivsky
The Washington Group Cultural Fund

-363-3964

SPONSORING COALITION: Children of Chornobyl Foundation; Chornobyl Committee of Washington; Coordinating Committee for Aid to Ukraine; Embassy of Ukraine; The Harriman Institute at Columbia University; Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations; Ukrainian American Coordinating Council; Ukrainian-American Professionals and Businesspersons Association - New Jersey/New York Chapter; Ukrainian Catholic Church; Ukrainian Congress Committee of America; Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist Fellowship; Ukrainian Fraternal Association; Ukrainian National Association; Ukrainian National Women's League of America; Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the USA; The Washington Group; World Federation of Ukrainian Medical Associations; World Information Transfer.

SPECIAL SCHEDULING REQUESTS
HONORARY CHAIR, HONORARY PATRON, HONORARY MEMBERSHIP

Today's Date: February 21, 1996

Date of Request: 2/07/96
Request for: POTUS/FLOTUS
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Requestor Name: Mr. Alexander B. Kuzma
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Children of Chornobyl Foundation
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Notes: The Challenge is composed of a coalition of organizations, under the patronage of the Ukraine Embassy, which will sponsor various events in the month of April to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the nuclear disaster in Chornobyl.

Recommendations:

MW yes TS _____ EL _____

per mv

Please return to Room 457

CHORNOBYL CHALLENGE '96

UNITING THE GLOBAL COMMUNITY FOR THE CHORNOBYL 10TH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATION

rec'd 2/21/96 SPH

February 7, 1996

President and Mrs. Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C.

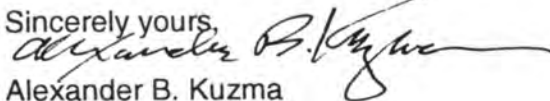
Dear President and Mrs. Clinton:

April 1996 marks the Tenth Anniversary of Chornobyl, the worst nuclear disaster in history. Under the patronage of the Embassy of Ukraine, a coalition of organizations - **Chornobyl Challenge '96** - has been organized to plan events to commemorate this tragedy and to inform the American public about Chornobyl's continuing threat to human health and to the environment. To meet our goal of broadening public awareness of Chornobyl's consequences, the following activities have been planned:

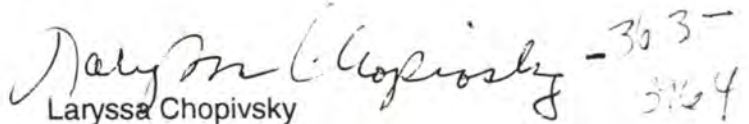
- ✦ National and regional press conferences announcing the Ukrainian government's decision to designate 1996 the "Year of Chornobyl";
- ✦ A national ecumenical service at St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York, where John Cardinal O'Connor and General Secretary of the UN, Boutros Boutros-Gali will be featured speakers, as well as regional ecumenical services throughout the country;
- ✦ International conferences at Yale University, the Harriman Institute, Georgetown University and the United Nations;
- ✦ A memorial concert tour featuring the Odessa Philharmonic and its American conductor, Hobart Earle, including concerts on April 26th at the UN and a concert on April 28th at the Kennedy Center, followed by a reception hosted by the Ukrainian Ambassador;

We are writing to invite you to be the Honorary Chairpersons of Chornobyl Challenge '96. We sincerely hope that you will agree to this request and that your schedules will permit you to participate in this important commemoration. We may be contacted at: (201)376-5140 or at (202)363-3964. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,



Alexander B. Kuzma
Coalition Coordinator
Children of Chornobyl Foundation



- 363-3964

Laryssa Chopivsky
The Washington Group Cultural Fund

SPONSORING COALITION: Children of Chornobyl Foundation; Chornobyl Committee of Washington; Coordinating Committee for Aid to Ukraine; Embassy of Ukraine; The Harriman Institute at Columbia University; Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations; Ukrainian American Coordinating Council; Ukrainian-American Professionals and Businesspersons Association - New Jersey/New York Chapter; Ukrainian Catholic Church; Ukrainian Congress Committee of America; Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist Fellowship; Ukrainian Fraternal Association; Ukrainian National Association; Ukrainian National Women's League of America; Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the USA; The Washington Group; World Federation of Ukrainian Medical Associations; World Information Transfer.

agency - could this go to the ABA?
KTSR

file
Chen

WinCor, Inc.

1651 University Blvd. NE, Albuquerque, NM 87102 • (505) 842-1566 • Fax: (505) 244-3257

Mrs. Hillary Clinton
The White House,
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington DC 20500

June 4, 1996

Dear Mrs. Clinton,

With this letter I introduce myself and the Association of Law Enforcement and Public Safety Officials from the Republic of Belarus. I have been authorized to represent them in the United States of America.

My name is Tatiana Andreyeva. I am a citizen of Belarus currently residing in the USA (Albuquerque, New Mexico) and working as the Director Technology Transfer for WinCor, an American Company. In addition to my business duties, I perform certain public activities directly connected with the work of the Belarus Association.

The Association of Law Enforcement and Public Safety Officials of the Republic of Belarus, named "Shield for Chernobyl", was created in 1991 representing about 50 thousand professionals and members of their families who participated in the immediate clean up of the Chernobyl accidents starting April 26, 1986. Today they continue to perform their duties in contaminated areas living with their families under health risk environmental conditions.

The President of the Association, Lieutenant-General of Militia, Vladimir N. Savichev, has been elected to the Belarus Supreme Council (a form of parliament), and is in charge of its Committee for State Development and Local Governments. He continues to pursue the aims of the Association, one of which is to develop direct contacts between police, fire brigades, public safety, law enforcement, jurisprudence and other public organizations in Belarus and their counterparts in the United States of America.

Mrs Clinton, you are a well known person in Belarus. Belarussian people respect both your high professionalism as a jurist and your human qualities in coordinating charitable and humanitarian help from the USA to the victims of Chernobyl.

Unfortunately, many people in the USA and throughout the world know very little or nothing about the Chernobyl consequences for Belarus. The world community should know that 70% of all radioactive elements from the wrecked reactor polluted up to half of the territory of Belarus, inhabited by 2.5 million people (or one forth of its population). The so called "small dosage radiation" and economic stagnation has put the nation on the brink of survival.

WinCor, Inc.

We are sure that Belarus, with highly developed intellectual and technically skilled potential, situated at the very center of Europe must recover.

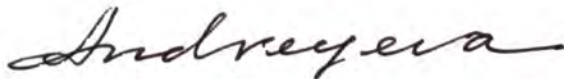
Any assistance will be beneficial, whether it comes from governments, small or large private businesses, hospitals, religious organizations or just from people's personal charity. The Association will appreciate your continued participation in this effort to assist the Belarussian people.

It is believed that jurisprudence is one of the areas where American specialists can help Belarus. Going through a rather painful stage of state development, this country needs to better understand the USA experience in democratic traditions. Jurists from various countries must unite their skills in developing legal mechanisms, dealing with damages to people caused by disasters such as Chernobyl. We acknowledge that International law is rather new and undeveloped in Belarus, so any support from the International jurisprudence community will be appreciated. Would you please give us your views on these ideas and the feasibility of their practical implementation.

A few years ago, I participated in a meeting of the National Academy of Sciences in Minsk where I met President Clinton. He approached the younger generation of businessmen with the ideas of economic development, democracy, friendship, cooperation and peace. Being in the United States today, I follow his activities and am pleased to see him holding his course. I sincerely wish him success in his continuing efforts.

Please, let me know if I can provide you with additional information on our Association and its work concerning the consequences of the Chernobyl accident.

Respectfully yours,



Tatiana Andreyeva
Director of Technology Transfer
WinCor, Inc.

enclosures: Warranty of Authority for Tatiana Andreyeva
Brochure from the "Shield for Chernobyl"

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. certificate	re: Supreme Council Republic of Belarus [partial] (1 page)	05/08/1996	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 20026

FOLDER TITLE:

Chernobyl [Folder 1]

2013-0534-S

rc1706

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

**Supreme Council
Republic of Belarus**

CERTIFICATE

The following is a translation of the attached document, Registration Number 458, issued May 7, 1996 by the Supreme Council of the Republic of Belarus, Committee for State Development and Local Governments.

The document states:

WARRANTY of AUTHORITY

This is given to certify that Andreyeva Tatiana Nikolavevna, currently residing in the United States of America (b)(6) is authorized to act for the Association of Law Enforcement and Public Safety Officials of the Republic of Belarus "Shield to Chernobyl," whose personnel participated in the immediate clean up of the Chernobyl contamination, and to represent the Association in the USA, Canada and Latin America countries through opening and registering Association offices, solving problems of organizing charitable and humanitarian help, assisting in the implementation of medical and public health advances for the benefit of the affected Belarussian population, as well as starting joint trade ventures for providing Belarus with medical equipment, pharmaceuticals and other devices. (002]

The Association also authorizes Mrs. Andreyeva to develop direct contacts between police, fire brigades, public safety, judicial, law enforcement and public organizations of the USA and the Republic of Belarus.

The present WARRANTY of AUTHORITY is valid until May 20th, 1998.

President of the Association "Shield to Chernobyl",
Lieutenant General of Militia,
Belarus Supreme Council, Committee Chairman, State Development and Local Governments
Member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police

V. Savichev

The translation of the document is correct and equal to the original "Warranty of Authority" issued on May 7th, 1996, Reg. #458 in Minsk, Republic of Belarus.

Certified by:

A. Danilovich, PH.D.

A qualified translator, Head of the Translation Department
May 8, 1996, Minsk, Belarus



Ladies and gentlemen!

As all of the people of the Earth, you know about the most terrible tragedy of the 20-th century - the Chernobyl Accident which took place on April 26, 1986 in the Ukraine, only 12 km off the border of the Republic of Belarus.

But, unfortunately, it is unknown that it is Belarus suffered more than the Ukraine and other states as air streams were moving towards Belarus.

Approximately 70% of all radioactive substances, which were thrown out of the wrecked reactor, fell out on the territory of Belarus. Almost one fourth part of vital space became polluted, 3.668 settlements with more than 2 mln people making up 20% of the population of Belarus got into the zone of affection.

The authorities kept silence about the scale of tragedy, and the first special groups of militiamen and firemen of the Republic of Belarus left urgently for the area of disaster. That was the beginning of tense and dangerous work for the liquidation of the consequences of atomic disaster. After the first grous new detachments of militiamen and other lawenforcement services, over-all strength of more than 15.000 people went there. The contaminated with radionuclides territory became uninhabited for many years as a terrible reminder of the heaviest disaster of nowadays. But the systematic growth of the number of different diseases including oncologic (cancer) diseases of those who lived or served on the contaminated with radionuclides territory, became the most terrible reminder of it. The death connected with the influence of radiation carried away the lives of more than 100 militiamen and other professionals - participants of the liquidation of the consequences of Chernobyl disaster. 97 children were left without their fathers. Many people of those who worked on the contaminated territory became invalids including those people who are suffering from radiation disease now.

The threatening tendencies in the state of Health are typical for the members of the families of militiamen who live on the territory of "atomic bombing".

Such situation cannot leave anybody indifferent, it needs the most active sanitation and medical measures. But under conditions of deep economic crisis in Belarus the fulfilment of all these measures through state organs is impossible in many cases.

That's why militiamen, firemen and other professionals of lawenforcement agencies who took part in the liquidation of the

consequences of Chernobyl disaster, united into the association "Shield for Chernobyl" in 1991 under the motto: UNITY, HUMANISM, CHARITY, SURVIVAL.

The main efforts of the Association "Shield for Chernobyl" are directed to the broadening of social help to the victims of radiation, and mostly to children, sick pensions, invalids, pensioners and families of dead participants of the liquidation of the consequences of disaster. There are about 10.000 children in the families of the members of Association, and all in all it unites more than 50.000 people.

The Association "Shield for Chernobyl" exists thanks to the payments of its members, donations of citizens, state and private enterprises and different organizations of the Republic of Belarus and other states. Its fund is formed owing to the charitable arrangements.

The programme of the Association "Shield for Chernobyl" in particular, envisages the assistance in medical treatment of those who suffered from the accident, organization of sanitation and rest of children in ecologically clean zones, including other states, providing hospitals of the Ministry of Internal Affairs with all the necessary medical equipment, medicines, vitamins.

The Association "Shield for Chernobyl" is interested greatly in the establishment and broadening of mutual relations with foreign partners. We'll be thankful to you if your colleagues from police and fire brigade will display solidarity and give charitable help to the Association "Shield for Chernobyl", and in particular in the programme of children's sanitation.

We are ready to discuss the prospects of our mutual relations and development of our contacts.

The association "Shield for Chernobyl" is ready to admit you or your establishment into our Association.

We assure you that any support to the Association "Shield for Chernobyl" will be apprehended by the militiamen and professionals of the Republic of Belarus with gratitude. It'll be published in the press and other means of mass media.

Yours sincerely

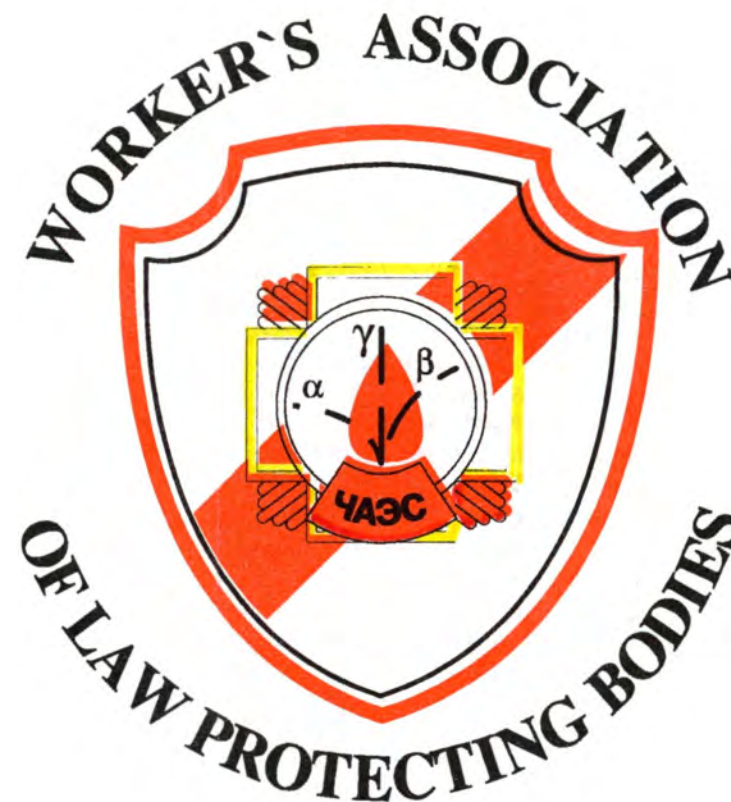
President of the Association

"Shield for Chernobyl"

Lieutenant-General of Militia

 V. Savichev

REPUBLIC OF BELARUS



**WORKER'S ASSOCIATION
OF LAW PROTECTING BODIES
"THE SHIELD FOR CHERNOBYL"**

220771, Republic of Belarus, Minsk, Varvasheny str., 6
t.(0172) 33-34-16 - President, 33-15-75 - Vice-President
t. 33-38-16, t./f. 33-43-16.

THE SHIELD FOR CHERNOBYL

Children of Chernobyl: Their Pictures Tell the Story

On April 26, 1986, a chain reaction set off a catastrophic explosion at the Chernobyl nuclear power station north of Kiev, Ukraine (then part of the U.S.S.R.). The surrounding area, including a neighboring region in the now-independent republic of Belarus, was contaminated by radioactivity. Even today, visitors to the region are astonished by the devastation of the countryside and the

abject state of those who still live there. Some fears of radiation-related diseases have been borne out, especially among children.

One Westerner who has witnessed the aftermath of Chernobyl is Christian K. Narkiewicz-Laine, founder and director of the Chicago Athenaeum, a museum of architecture and design. The descendant of a prominent Belarusian fam-

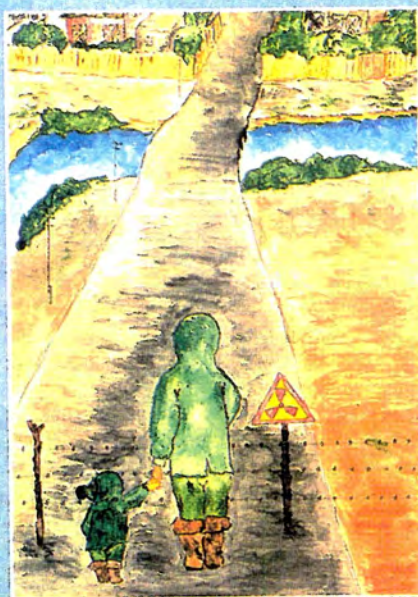
ily, Narkiewicz-Laine visited the land of his forefathers in 1993. He was moved by the people's courage.

When he was shown the artwork of young Chernobyl survivors, he was struck by its level of sophistication. The pictures on these pages, never before reproduced, represent just a few of the 100 drawings that Narkiewicz-Laine selected for an exhibit at

the Chicago Athenaeum in December 1993. He is now working to place these drawings in other exhibit spaces around the U.S.—as a reminder to an often forgetful world of the plight of the children of Chernobyl.

Most but not all of the artists' names and ages are known; many have since died from the effects of radiation.

—*Medical and Health*
Annual editors



(Above) "Mommy, I Want Home,"
Sergey Kozlov, age 13; (opposite page)
"Atom," Julia Berlinova, age 14.

Photographs, courtesy of The Chicago Athenaeum:
Museum of Architecture and Design; photography by Jim Iska





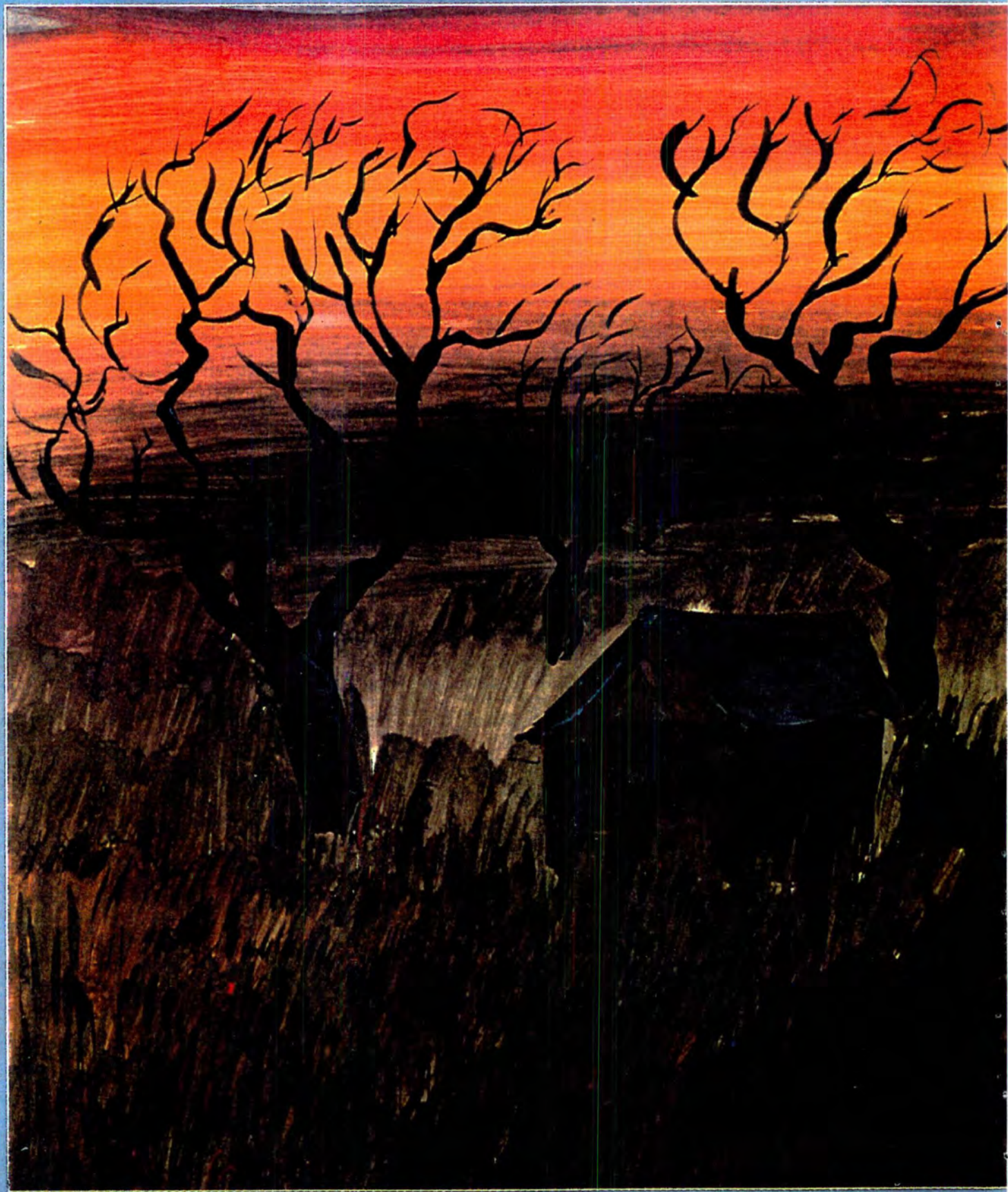
(Above) "Wind of Chernobyl,"
unidentified artist; (opposite
page, bottom) "My Toys,"
Anna Skozetskaya, age 9







(Opposite page)
 "Abandoned," Tanya
 Konovalova, age 10; (above)
 "Our Future," Sergey Krutko,
 age 12



"Dead Garden," Natasha
Yerofeyeva

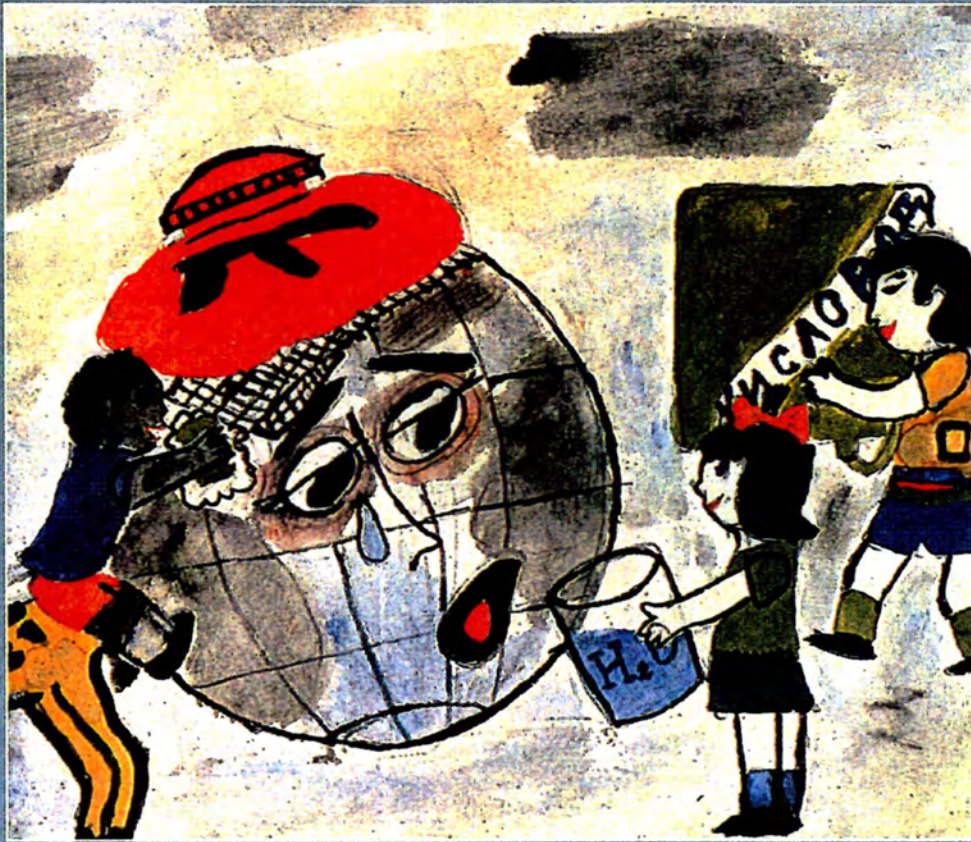


"We Are Still Living in the
Affected Zone," Elena
Antonyuk, age 14



"The Flowers of Chernobyl,"
Masha Samagulova, age 12

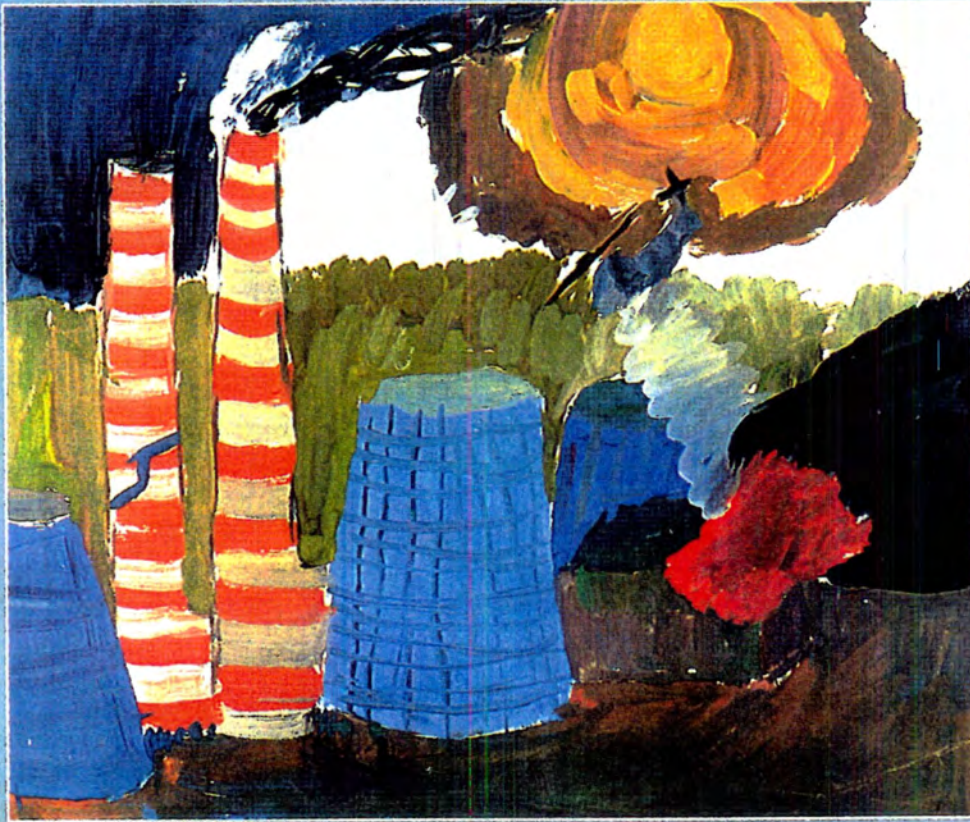




"Washing the World," Igor Blozkov, age 12.



"In the Chernobyl Forest," Larisa Maskalyova, age 13



"The Chernobyl Nuclear Power Station," Sergey Krutko, age 12



"Chernobyl Stairs," Yura Fedorin, age 11; (overleaf)
 "A Handful of Soil in Memory of My Native House,"
 P. Vinga



Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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This marker identifies the place of a publication.

Publications have not been scanned in their entirety for the purpose of digitization. To see the full publication please search online or visit the Clinton Presidential Library's Research Room.



USAID AWARDS MAJOR GRANT TO RELIEF FUND \$350,000 FOR PHYSICIANS' TRAINING AND PROCURE- MENT OF CANCER DRUGS

We are pleased to inform our donors that the Children of Chornobyl Relief Fund has received a \$350,000 grant from the U.S. Agency for International Development to develop a special relief program in Ukraine. The grant is designed to deliver high-priority medicine to children suffering from leukemia, thyroid cancer, and other illnesses believed to be caused by exposure to radiation. A portion of the grant is earmarked for training Ukrainian doctors who specialize in the treatment of such illnesses.

"This is a fantastic breakthrough," said Executive Director Nadia Matkiwsky. "In the past, we've had a lot of success in getting cancer medicine at low cost. But this should really boost our ability to leverage much larger discounts and contributions from the pharmaceutical companies."

USAID was apparently impressed with CCRF's past successes in procuring large amounts of aid with limited funding.

Continued on Page 2



Leukemia patient Khrystynka rests in the hematology ward at the Lviv Regional Pediatric Center.

FUND DELIVERS WINTER SHIPMENT

In December, CCRF secured a donation of \$429,000 worth of methotrexate and leucovorin - two drugs which are essential for the treatment of leukemia. The medicines were donated by the Immunex Division of Lederle Laboratories in Seattle, WA. The Fund gratefully acknowledges Mr. and Mrs. Peter and Oksana Duda, of Yonkers, NY, both employees of American Cyanamid and Ms. Theresa Hedges of Immunex for their assistance in arranging this donation. The Catholic Medical Mission Board also provided CCRF with over \$1.0 million dollars' worth of basic medicines that can help in treating children suffering from milder radiation effects. From separate sources, CCRF obtained a large supply of eurythromycin and claforan - two antibiotics which have proven exceptionally effective in treating life-threatening infections in children. On February 3rd and

6th, CCRF staged two medical airlifts which delivered a total of 20 tons of these basic medicines, antibiotics, hospital supplies and cancer drugs valued at over \$1.2 million dollars.

Arriving at Kyiv's (Kiev) Boryspil Airport and at the Lviv Airport, these two airlifts were a part of a series of medical transports that CCRF is staging in conjunction with USAID. The supplies were delivered to the Institute of Endocrinology and Metabolism and the Kyiv Emergency Hospital and Trauma Center, as well as to the Lviv Regional Pediatric Center of Western Ukraine (founded by CCRF in 1990). CCRF's Ksenia Kyzyk and Tania Sawa and intern Lydia Potoczniak monitored the transport and delivery of both shipments as well as the on-site distribution of the medicine door to door.

Continued on Page 4



Project Director Ksenia Kyzyk and Intern Lydia Potoczniak monitor the medical cargo at the Lviv Airport for the USAID Oncology Project, as it is being unloaded from the aircraft.

file

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton
Honorary Chair
Chornobyl Challenge '96

The Ukrainian Ambassador
and Mrs. Yuri Shcherbak
cordially invite you
to a Chornobyl 10th Anniversary
Commemorative Concert
featuring

The Odessa Philharmonic Orchestra
and its American Principal Conductor, Hobart Earle
in the Kennedy Center Concert Hall
Sunday, Twenty Eighth of April, at two o'clock

and a
Reception
in the Chesapeake Room
at The Watergate Hotel
immediately following the concert

R.S.V.P. by April 20
Reply card enclosed

Children bear Chernobyl's harshest legacy

Thousands have cancer or are at risk

By Andrew Melnykovych
The Louisville Courier-Journal

PRIPYAT, Ukraine — For a decade the children of Chernobyl have paid an extraordinary price for a terrible accident.

Ten years ago this Friday, on April 26, 1986, a nuclear reactor exploded at the V.I. Lenin Atomic Electric Generating Station at Chernobyl. It was the worst nuclear disaster in history. The fallout was 200 times that of the bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in World War II.

Thirty-one people, most firefighters, were killed at the site. Estimates of related deaths in the 10 years since the accident range from 6,000 to more than 100,000.

At a now-abandoned nursery school in Pripjat, a company town 2 miles from Chernobyl, children played the next morning in foam that had appeared overnight. The foam was a chemical used to wash the radiation. It was contaminated.

One day after the fallout set off radiation monitors in Sweden, Moscow confirmed there had been an accident. Residents of Pripjat and 100,000 others within 36 miles of the site were evacuated.

They were told it was temporary. It turned out to be forever. Eventually, 50,000 square miles, an area larger than New York state, was contaminated by radioactive poisons.

Today, about the only people in Pripjat are decontamination workers and scientists. Traffic consists mostly of police patrols and trucks carrying radiation-tainted soil.

In the apartment buildings, snow drifts in through broken windows and open doors. A few engineering textbooks lie scattered in a stairwell. The only signs of life are rat droppings in dark corners.

Moscow's attempt to keep Chernobyl a secret was foiled by Western scientific monitors. Radiation knows no boundaries.

Even after the Kremlin acknowledged an accident, officials were slow to concede its scope. In the years since, many looked back and speculated that so grand a deception in the end felled the Soviet Union, which collapsed five years later.

The evacuation came too late for thousands of children. They already had absorbed high doses of short-lived but dangerous iodine-131, which causes thyroid cancer.

In Ukraine nearly 800 children have been diagnosed with thyroid cancer since Chernobyl. Hundreds more are ill in Belarus. Doctors are grateful that the accident did not produce more cases of deadly diseases like leukemia. But the thyroid cancer rate in both countries is more than 10 times normal.

Still, officials estimate that in Ukraine alone 1.5 million children are at risk for thyroid cancer. They are in the hands of a health-care system that has boundless compassion but little of almost everything else.

Victor Kozlov, who lived in Pripjat at the time of the accident, is facing his third surgery. The first two operations couldn't halt his cancer. It has eaten away his thyroid gland, invaded his lymph nodes, attacked his lungs. He is 14.

Victor and thousands of others "lost their childhoods in a hospital,"

his mother, Anya Kozlova, recalls in a voice choked with tears.

Like Victor, who had surgery in Paris, many Ukrainian children have gone abroad for treatment or

recuperation, to places from the USA to Cuba.

Others who remain in Ukraine depend on foreign medical aid to stay alive. The New Jersey-based Chil-

dren of Chernobyl Foundation, which donated \$38 million in medical aid to Ukraine, supplied a year's worth of a drug vital to the survival of children with thyroid cancer.

Nearly all Ukrainian children with thyroid cancer are treated at the Institute of Endocrinology in Kiev. If detected early, the cancer is curable. But institute director Mykola Tronko says many children aren't diagnosed until the cancer has spread. And a few, mostly from rural areas with poor medical care, have died.

Ten years after the accident, Ukraine's children still get traces of radiation from the food they eat and the milk they drink, says Yuri Antypkin of the Kiev Institute of Pediatrics, Obstetrics and Gynecology.

The constant low-level exposure puts an enormous question mark over their future. "We still don't know how small doses affect health," Antypkin says. "We have the general picture, but we don't have details."

The general picture features a sharp rise in gastrointestinal illness and increases in circulatory, neurological and immune system ailments.

But some of the more deadly diseases have not materialized.

"Thank God, by the 10th anniversary we haven't seen an increase in some of the deadly diseases that we feared — leukemia, blood disorders, other cancers," Antypkin says.

Antypkin worries that others cancers may increase in coming years, and that genetic damage may affect the next generation.

Volodymyr Yatsenko, who chairs a commission on Chernobyl, also fears a grim future. Because Ukraine's death rate exceeding its birth rate, he asks, "If Ukraine is dwindling, who loses? The next generation."

Radioactive dust escapes reactor's protective cap

By Andrew Melnykovych
The Louisville Courier-Journal

CHERNOBYL NUCLEAR POWER PLANT, Ukraine — In the months after reactor No. 4 ruptured at Chernobyl, officials built a cap over it to contain the radioactive remains. Now the cap, called a sarcophagus, is leaking.

At a safe distance, the tomb looks like just another nondescript industrial building. But a closer look reveals gaps that allow water to seep in and radioactive dust to drift out.

"It's like being in a barn with slats missing," says Ed Warman, a Boston-based nuclear engineer who has been inside. "That thing leaks like a sieve."

Ukrainian officials agree. "The problem of the sarcophagus needs to be resolved quickly," says Yuri Kostenko, Ukraine's environmental and nuclear safety minister. "It was built in a hurry. The construction was bad. It won't last another 10 or 15 years."

Biophysicist Dmytro Hrodzinsky thinks "the sarcophagus in its present state is very dangerous." He notes the concrete wasn't properly reinforced and the entire structure is sagging and "full of holes."

There also is the fear — a matter

of dispute among scientists — that the 200 tons of uranium at Chernobyl could be rearranged, by an earthquake or simply by the collapse of the structure, to reignite the reactor.

"You could get a critical mass for a chain reaction," Hrodzinsky says.

But Richard Wilson, physics professor at Harvard University, contends the sarcophagus is a local problem that should be

solely Ukraine's concern. It's unlikely to collapse, he says.

"And what if it does fall down?" Wilson asks. "You might get a little explosion," but the biggest impact would be from the scattering of radioactive dust and debris in the immediate vicinity, which is already off-limits, he says.

There are two options: build a new tomb over the decaying sarcophagus, or remove and bury the debris.

The burial of Chernobyl's deadly legacy would have to be carved out of solid rock, which requires a place far from Chernobyl's porous, soils. As for a new sarcophagus for the

ruined reactor, the price is \$1.5 billion — money Ukraine doesn't have.

This weekend, the G-7 group of industrialized nations reiterated its pledge to help Ukraine in the effort.

OFFICIAL TOLL

Estimates of Chernobyl's effects include:

► 8,000 to 125,000 deaths linked to the explosion and radiation.

► 10,000 to 40,000 disabled cleanup workers.

► 4 million or more people exposed to high levels of radiation.

► 1.5 million children at risk of thyroid cancer.

► 2.6 million people, 700,000 of them children, still living in areas with significant radioactive contamination.

And that's just in Ukraine. Double those numbers to get a sense of the overall toll. Most other people affected are in neighboring Belarus.

PLO summit could boost peace

Terrorist exiles expected to attend; council to consider charter revisions

By Judith Colp Rubin
Special for USA TODAY

JERUSALEM — Even as Israel continued its assault on radical Hezbollah guerrillas in southern Lebanon, Palestinians made plans for today's landmark summit that could advance peace with Israel.

Billed as a Who's Who of Palestinian activists, the Council of the Palestine Liberation Organization is drawing 450 delegates, including some terrorist exiles granted visas by Israel for the first time since 1967.

They include Mohammed Abu Abbas, who masterminded the 1985 hijacking of the Achille Lauro cruise ship. Leon Klinghoffer, a wheelchair-bound American passenger, was killed in the hijacking.

Also arriving to attend the week-long council are Abud Daoud, one of those involved in the massacre that killed 11 Israeli athletes at the 1972 Olympics in Munich, and Leila Khaled, foiled in attempts to hijack Israeli planes from Rome in 1969 and to London in 1970.

Khaled was greeted by dozens of cheering supporters after she crossed the Allenby Bridge from Jordan into the

West Bank last week. Two dozen Israelis also waited near the crossing to protest her return, and Palestinian police fired shots in the air to disperse them. No one was injured.

"I am not a terrorist," said Khaled, 52, kissing the ground. "I'm a freedom fighter."

For all the pomp and social networking expected at the council, its real work is the revision of the PLO's 30-year-old charter calling for armed struggle to destroy Israel and expel the Jews from Palestine.

Without a change in the PLO charter, final negotiations with Israel to hammer out an agreement on Jerusalem are unlikely. Also unlikely is continued aid from the United States.

PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat has long said he will change the charter. But after a meeting last week with Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres, he told reporters the decision is not his alone.

Palestinian anger has been building since Israel closed the West Bank and Gaza last month in retaliation for a series of suicide bombing attacks by Palestinian Hamas radicals that left 59 victims dead. Squeezed economically, many

Palestinians are in no mood to give Israel what they see as a concession.

"If Israel wants the charter amended it must be willing to pay a political price," said Khalil Shikaki, a political scientist at al-Najar University in the West Bank town of Nablus.

Most of those attending will be political supporters of Arafat's group Fatah, which is running the West Bank and Gaza. Many are middle-aged Palestinian businessmen from Jordan or PLO officials from Tunisia. They are likely to dress in business suits rather than the traditional checkered *kaffiyah* favored by Arafat.

But some voting on the charter are allied with Hamas and other groups dedicated to destroying the peace process. Among them is Sameeha Khalil, a West Bank political activist who ran unsuccessfully against Arafat to lead the Palestinians in January.

She said she will not change the charter "until I see a Palestinian state with my own eyes."

A failure to revise the charter would threaten not only Arafat and the peace process but Peres also.

Facing elections May 29, Peres needs to demonstrate to a dubious Israeli public that the Palestinians want peace. If the council fails to revise the charter, the opposition Likud Party



March in Gaza City: Palestinian students burn an Israeli flag Sunday to protest violence between Israel and Hezbollah guerrillas.

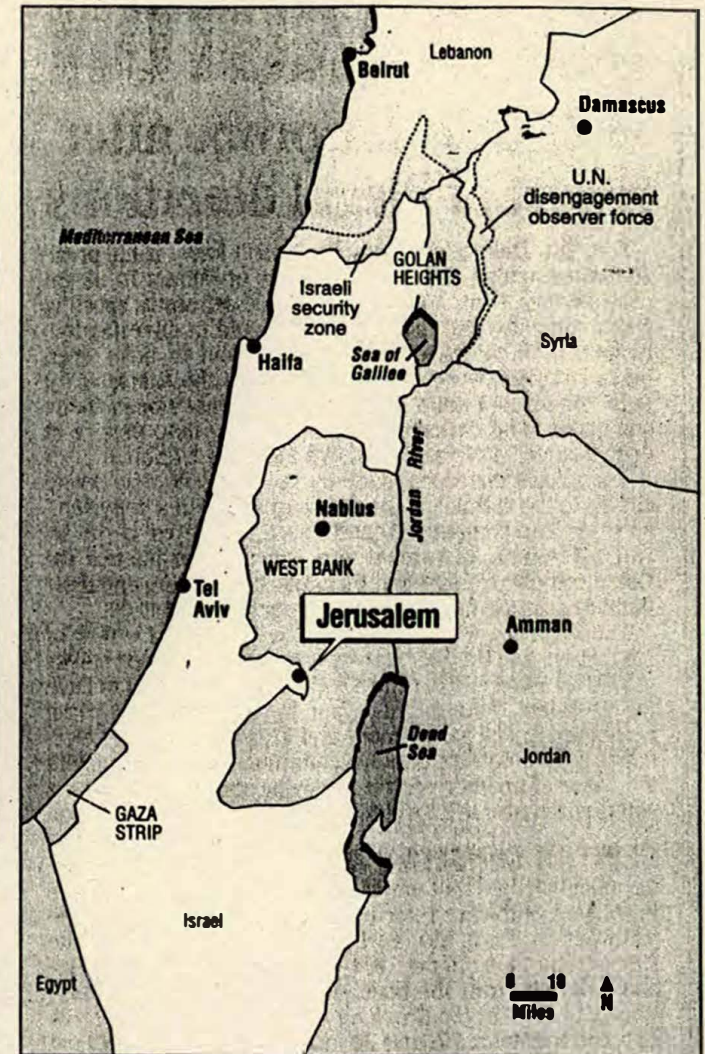
would point to that as confirmation that Palestinians still seek Israel's destruction.

In launching the onslaught against Hezbollah guerrillas in southern Lebanon, Peres was mindful of Israeli frustration at the lack of a peace dividend. In eyeing this week's conference, he will be equally on guard.

So will Palestinians, who

hope to wrest some concession from Israel in opening up the West Bank and Gaza.

"The problem is not our willingness or desire to change this, it's our doubts regarding Israel's leadership," said Salah Taair, a delegate from Bethlehem. "This is a document which talks about the destruction of Israel when Israel is de-



By Dave Merrill, USA TODAY

stroying the Palestinians."

Arafat knows Israel is likely to stop the peace process if the PLO doesn't change its charter. Still, he has been coy about the

council's work this week.

Noting that he is presiding over a duly elected council, Arafat said, "The world must respect our democracy."



Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Inc.

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203 Second Avenue
New York, NY 10003
Phone: (212) 228-6840/6841
FAX: (212) 254-4721

WASHINGTON OFFICE
214 Massachusetts Ave., N.E., Suite 225
Washington, DC 20002
Phone: (202) 547-0018
FAX: (202) 543-5502

MEMORANDUM

TO: Nicole Radner
Office of the First Lady

FROM: Patience T. Huntwork
National Council, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America

DATE: April 29, 1996

Thank you for speaking with me this morning. I apologize for bringing up an issue of controversy. However, it would be useful to review the thinking which underlies our continuing request that you invite Ambassador Shcherbak to speak at the May 1 gathering.

- 1. Ambassador Shcherbak will be the highest ranking official at the ceremony representing the government of Ukraine. Since Ukraine is the nation in which the Chornobyl catastrophe occurred, it seems to us that courtesy requires that he be given the privilege of speaking, no matter how briefly. If other governments affected by the disaster are also represented by officials of similar rank, they should also be given the privilege of a brief statement.**
- 2. In hosting events and ceremonies, I am positive that the White House endeavors to observe the utmost in courtesy and sensitivity toward foreign representatives. When the White House hosted President Kuchma during the 1994 state visit, he was permitted to speak at the Rose Garden ceremony in addition to President Clinton. When President Kuchma hosted President Clinton in Kyiv, President Clinton was invited to speak in addition to President Kuchma. In either case, it would have been insensitive to expect the visiting representative to stand mutely while the representatives of the host nation are accorded the exclusive privilege of speaking.**

3. I question whether remarks by other speakers, no matter how eminent, are adequate to substitute for an invitation to speak extended to the representative of Ukraine.

5. It is true that we are bringing this up at a late date. However, the UCCA was not made aware of this issue until Wednesday night, April 24. We brought it to your attention as quickly as possible thereafter, allowing for due consideration and consultation.

I am hopeful that this explanation will be of assistance to you and your colleagues who are working so diligently on the May 1 commemoration. We thank you for your good work and, as always, for your support for Ukraine.

CC: Askold S. Lozynskyj, Esq.

Writer's phone and Fax:

(602) 253-3623 (phone)

(602) 254-8267 (FAX)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

File
Chernobyl

March 15, 1996

Mr. Alexander B. Kuzma
Ms. Laryssa Chopivsky
Chornobyl Challenge '96
272 Old Short Hills Road
Short Hills, NJ 07078

Dear Alex and Laryssa:

Thank you very much for your kind letter inviting the First Lady to serve as the honorary chair of Chornobyl Challenge '96. Mrs. Clinton is pleased to accept your gracious invitation for this important commemoration.

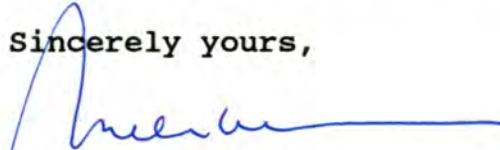
Although it is unlikely Mrs. Clinton will be able to attend your scheduled activities, she will be hosting a special Chernobyl commemoration at the White House on April 10. Please be assured that we will keep your events in mind and our scheduling office will contact you if we can accommodate your requests.

Because White House policy restricts the use of the First Lady's name, it is necessary that we review any printed materials, including press releases, which mention the First Lady's participation. My office can assure prompt review, but please allow two weeks prior to press time.

The First Lady's agreement to serve is extended for this purpose only and is not transferable to other functions or bodies.

Please do not hesitate to contact our office if we can be of further assistance to you.

Sincerely yours,



Melanne Verveer
Deputy Chief of Staff
to the First Lady



The Thyroid Foundation of America, Inc.

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*Invited to
Chernobyl
event*

*File
Chernobyl*

March 7, 1996

Ms. Melanne Verveer
Deputy Chief of Staff for
First Lady Hillary Clinton
The White House
Room 100-OEOB
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Ms. Verveer:

I have been in contact with Victoria Resnick in the Russian, Ukraine, and Eurasian Division of the National Security Council, regarding a humanitarian project that we at the Thyroid Foundation of America are going to try to fund on behalf of the children of Chernobyl.

As indicated in the attached document, these children are suffering from an unusually malignant form of thyroid cancer as a result of the radiation they received 10 years ago.

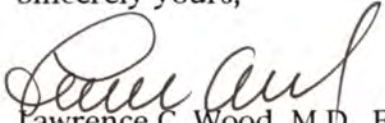
Their best hope for cure is a very difficult thyroid operation in which the entire thyroid gland is removed. Because of their small size and delicate tissues, it is not uncommon for the surgeon in doing the procedure to damage the nerve to the vocal cord producing hoarseness or to accidentally remove the parathyroid glands which would cause calcium depletion with risk of poor bone growth at this critical time in their physical growth. Because of our concern for these children, we at The Thyroid Foundation of America are going to support Dr. Jack Robbins at the NIH by raising funds from the private sector.

For your information I am enclosing information about The Thyroid Foundation of America. We appreciate the opportunity to help these special children just as we try to reach out with free education and support to all thyroid patients and the health professionals that care for them.

Ms. Melanne Verveer
March 7, 1996
Page 2

When you return from your trip with Mrs. Clinton I would appreciate the opportunity to speak with you personally about this project.

Sincerely yours,



Lawrence C. Wood, M.D., F.A.C.P.
President and Medical Director

LCW/pm

Enclosures

cc: Ms. Victoria Resnick

Ukraine/Cores/Verveer

*I am pleased to
speak with you about
this project and about
TFA as well. ALW*



March 5, 1996

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CHERNOBYL CHILDREN'S PROJECT 1996

As a result of the nuclear accident in Chernobyl ten years ago, thousands of children in the Ukraine and Belarus received high level radiation to their thyroid glands because the radioactive fallout contained radioactive iodine and unfortunately children in those areas exist on an iodine deficient diet. The result has been a dramatic and tragic increase in the incidence of thyroid cancer among these youngsters. We now believe that there are more than 500 such children whose only hope of cure is a removal of their thyroid gland (thyroidectomy) followed by treatment with radioactive iodine.

Thyroidectomy in a small child is extremely difficult and carries a very high risk for vocal cord damage as well as accidental removal of the parathyroid gland which controls calcium and without which bone formation during critical growth periods may be abnormal.

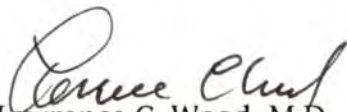
A few days ago I spoke with Dr. Jacob Robbins who is a leading thyroidologist at the National Institutes of Health. Jack has developed a proposal to bring English speaking surgeons from the Ukraine to the United States for advanced training in this very difficult surgical procedure at several medical centers across our country.

The Thyroid Foundation of America is going to try to help with this project by raising funds through the Ronald McDonald Children's Charity and other charitable foundations. We have indications that the MGH will be very supportive in having some of that training done here.

I have also spoken with Victoria Resnick who directs the Russian, Ukrainian, and Eurasian Division of the National Security Council in Washington. She is a native of the Ukraine who was working in the American Embassy in Kiev at the same time as Sara Sievers who is the daughter of Helen Clare Sievers, formerly Executive Director of The Thyroid Foundation of America. She knows about the Foundation and appreciates our efforts on behalf of thyroid patients and our interest in the children of Chernobyl in particular.

At Ms. Resnick's suggestion, I have also informed Melanne Verveer, Deputy Chief of Staff for First Lady Hillary Clinton, about the project since Mrs. Clinton is apparently interested in helping these children of Chernobyl.

I personally hope that this will evolve into a project of a more international nature with training of these surgeons from the Ukraine and Belarus not only in America but in other European centers where there are highly skilled thyroid surgeons. I also hope that surgeons from the United States and these European centers will also travel to the Ukraine and Belarus to teach the intricacies of total thyroidectomy on young children there.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Lawrence C. Wood".

Lawrence C. Wood, M.D.

LCW/pm

TFL/Ukraine/Statement

THE THYROID FOUNDATION OF AMERICA, INC.

Ruth Sleeper Hall, RSL350
40 Parkman Street
Boston, MA 02114-2698
Tel: (617) 726-8500
1-800-832-8321

The Thyroid Foundation of America, Inc. (TFA) is a voluntary health organization concerned with thyroid and related disorders. TFA was created in 1985 and is organized as a 501 (c)(3) nonprofit charitable corporation. The Mission of the Thyroid Foundation of America is three-fold.

Mission Statement

- To provide education and support for thyroid patients and health professionals.
- To increase public awareness about thyroid problems.
- To raise and distribute funds for research to find the causes, cures, and ultimately the means of preventing thyroid disorders.

**THE
THYROID FOUNDATION
OF AMERICA**



May 26, 1994

Programs of the Thyroid Foundation of America

1. The Bridge - National newsletter of the Thyroid Foundation of America is produced quarterly. The newsletters generally contain two major articles by eminent thyroid specialists on common and important thyroid topics. Book reviews offered first to thyroid patients and health professionals, and Ask the Doctor column and a research column updating readers on new thyroid investigation are also regular features. Announcements of meetings of importance to patients or thyroid specialists are given together with information on headquarters activities, chapter activities, and the new thyroid interest group program.
2. Periodic bulletins are created in specific thyroid areas and sent to patients who have expressed interest in these areas. Currently bulletins are being prepared for the following topics:
 - Graves' disease
 - Hypothyroidism
 - Thyroid cancer
 - Post partum thyroid dysfunction
 - Congenital hypothyroidism
3. Thyroid 1994: Recognizing Hidden Disease. Dr. Lawrence Wood and Ms. Karen Fay (Mrs. United States 1993, Mrs. Physical Fitness USA 1993) talk on recognizing thyroid disease in the workplace and the importance of fitness in the overall lifestyle of anyone.
4. Pat Bradley TFA Pro-Am Golf Classic. This is a fundraiser for which serves to bring individuals and corporations together to raise money for thyroid education and research and to increase public awareness about thyroid problems.
5. Articles in the media. We have had recent articles in Lear's, Town and Country, Prevention, and other newspapers and magazines. The June issue of the Readers Digest contain an article on thyroid as a hidden illness, and a similar article will come out soon in the National Enquirer newspaper. Articles on thyroid cancer in the Ladies Home Journal and thyroid dysfunction in Redbook are also forthcoming.
6. Cassettes and videos are to be done on a variety of thyroid topics.
7. Periodically we publish an/or revise brochures on important thyroid topics. Our initial ten brochures are now redesigned and will be produced by TFA in association with The American Thyroid Association. Ten new brochures are planned in 1994-1995.

Page Two

8. Books for thyroid patients are periodically published and reviewed. Our own volume entitled **Your Thyroid: A Home Reference** by Drs. Lawrence Wood, David Cooper and E. Chester Ridgway will be presented in a new edition in the fall of 1994.
9. Referrals of thyroid patients to medical specialists. This is an ongoing program through which up to a 1,000 individuals per year are referred to thyroid specialists in their local area.
10. We are designing a program in thyroid education to be presented to patients who buy thyroid medication through national pharmaceutical chains. At the drug store, the pharmacist will have information about thyroid hormone treatment and about the educational programs offered by TFA.
11. Information for physicians offices. When thyroid patients are seen by a physician who is a member of the American Thyroid Association, Endocrine Society, or the American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists, those physicians will have referral pads through which they can offer their patients free information and support through TFA. We are encouraging these physicians to urge their patients to become members of TFA and thereby gain the benefit of long-term education as new research suggests alterations in treatment or follow-up.
12. International thyroid congress of foundations supporting patient education is planned for Toronto in the fall of 1995 in association with the international meeting of the professional thyroid associations including The American Thyroid Association, The European Thyroid Association and the Asian and Oceanic Thyroid Association. We want all patient educational organizations such as The Thyroid Foundation of Canada The British Thyroid Foundation, Thyroid Eye Disease (TED) in England, and a similar foundation in the Netherlands to join with us to present an educational program for the people of Toronto and to share ideas about the development of programs such as our in other countries.
13. We support the International Council for the Control Iodine Deficiency Disorders (ICCIDD) to help make the public aware of the international health problem of iodine deficiency which probably effects one fifth of the worlds population (one billion individuals worldwide). Many countries hope to eliminate most of the iodine deficiency in the world by the year 2000 and we are joining to help.
14. International crisis such as the development of thyroid cancer in children exposed to the Chernobyl nuclear accident are addressed periodically by TFA. We can work with pharmaceutical firms to get needed medication (thyroid hormone) to use in children who are either hypothyroid or on suppressive thyroid hormone therapy.

Page Three

15. Education of physicians and other health professionals. TFA presents educational booths at the American Thyroid Association, American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists, and The Endocrine Society at their national meetings and sometimes at local educational programs in individual cities for post graduate education. We should be presenting similar programs at meetings of the Family Practice Society, American College Physicians, Nurse Practitioner Association, and Physician Assistant Associations.

16. Association with The National Graves' Disease Foundation. We are working to encourage patients to set up support groups for themselves with other patients who have Graves' disease, groups which will then spawn Thyroid Interest Groups dealing with general thyroid problems in their communities and ultimately develop into TFA chapters.

17. Occasional events. TFA has presented an event with Barbara Bush in the past highlighting the importance of thyroid disease in the country and its relationship to other problems of an autoimmune nature as well as related disorders such as Developmental Dyslexia. These events should be presented when occasions that are appropriate present themselves. Celebrities are critical for these special events.

18. Fundraising for thyroid research and to fund summer fellowships in thyroid research for medical students are an ongoing desire of TFA but can only be addressed when funds permit entry into this area in a meaningful fashion.

Where Your Doctor Looks for Answers

Basic information on the functioning of the thyroid is straightforward. A TSH blood test tells whether the thyroid hormone levels are normal. If not, measurement of the hormones T_3 and T_4 can define the severity of the problem.

If you have a lump (nodule), or a goiter, it can often be felt in your neck by your doctor. Various ways of picturing it are available, including a radioactive scan or ultrasound. Neither of these is painful or harmful.

If you have a thyroid nodule, yet none of the fore-going tests can rule out cancer, your doctor will likely recommend a thyroid biopsy to obtain a small amount of tissue to examine for cancer cells.

What Kind of Doctor Can Help Me?

Your family doctor will probably be the first person to determine that you have a problem with your thyroid. He or she may send you for a complete evaluation to a thyroid specialist. Such a doctor is likely to be an endocrinologist, and a member of the American Thyroid Association, the Endocrine Society, and/or the American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists.

Radiologists and specialists in nuclear medicine may administer such tests as ultrasound or radioactive scan.

The endocrinologist will usually perform a thyroid biopsy. If you need part or all of the thyroid removed, your physician will recommend a surgeon experienced in thyroid operations.



This brochure is supported by TEA's Thyroid Corporate Council:

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ARE YOU

- Facing thyroid surgery?
- Concerned about:
 - Radioactive iodine?
 - Goiter?
 - Thyroid-related eye problems?
 - Aging?

We are here to help.

THE THYROID FOUNDATION OF AMERICA, INC. provides support and information to you and the millions of Americans who have thyroid disease. Our services include:

- Educational brochures about important thyroid disorders.
- Thyroid books which explain how your thyroid works in understandable terms.
- Newsletters with articles by thyroid experts to bring you continuing education (*remember, thyroid problems are life-long and treatment may change*).
- Referrals to thyroid specialists in your area for consultation or a second opinion.
- We're as close as your telephone.

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The Thyroid Foundation of America, Inc.
Ruth Sleeper Hall, RSL 350
40 Parkman Street
Boston, MA 02114-2698
or FAX 617-726-4136
or PHONE 800-832-8321

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Your resource for help and information



THE THYROID FOUNDATION OF AMERICA, INC.

"The Thyroid Foundation of America is dedicated to meeting the needs of millions of Americans who suffer from any thyroid problem."

DO YOU SUFFER FROM...

...the dragging slowdown of hypothyroidism?



...the palpitations and tensions of hyperthyroidism?



...postpartum fatigue and depression?



...anxiety and/or depression?



...thyroid lumps and tumors?

**Many thyroid problems are lifelong.
They can run in families.
They can change with time.**

THEY CAN BE HELPED!

Hypothyroidism

The most common problem...

More than half the people suffering from an underactive thyroid *don't know it and have never been treated.*

In this condition, usually caused by chronic inflammation (thyroiditis), also called Hashimoto's disease, your thyroid gland puts out too little thyroid hormone. As a result, your whole metabolism is "low" — you may feel run down, slow, depressed, sluggish, constipated, cold, and tired. Your hair may be brittle; your skin dry and itchy; your muscles crampy.

DIAGNOSIS is easily made with a simple blood test measuring the amount of thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) from the pituitary gland. A high TSH shows that the pituitary is trying to tell your thyroid to raise your hormone level — and that it needs raising. If your TSH is high, other tests measuring thyroid hormone levels can sort out the severity of the condition.

TREATMENT is also straightforward. The missing thyroid hormone is replaced in pill form, usually as pure thyroxine. Once the body has the hormone it needs, you should feel well. Rechecking the TSH level periodically will tell whether your thyroid dose is right. In rare cases, the pituitary gland is the problem, not the thyroid. Here, treatment must be directed toward the pituitary in addition to supplying the needed thyroid hormone.

IODINE DEFICIENCY can be a cause of hypothyroidism and other serious physical and mental problems if the diet is deficient and iodine is not available through iodized salt and other sources. Not a problem in the U.S.A., but serious worldwide.

ELDERLY PEOPLE are at risk of having this problem occur unrecognized later in life. 17% of women and 9% of men have hypothyroidism by age 60.

NEWBORNS are now tested in the U.S. so thyroid difficulties are caught at birth. An underperforming or missing thyroid gland can be supplemented with the needed thyroxine. One in 4,000 babies born in the U.S. today needs treatment.

OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS may share the inheritance that leads to hypothyroidism. This means they are more likely to have thyroid problems, and also related conditions like diabetes, pernicious anemia, depression, arthritis, a variety of skin disorders — even carpal tunnel syndrome.

Hyperthyroidism

Racing the engine...

An overactive thyroid involves perhaps 5 to 7 million people in the U.S. Either the whole thyroid, or a "hot nodule" inside the gland, produces too much hormone, and too much hormone causes body-wide stimulation of every cell and function. You may experience rapid heartbeat, tremors, weakness, heat intolerance, weight loss, mood swings, and problems with digestion.

CAUSES range from autoimmune stimulation which causes the whole gland to make too much hormone, to a condition where lumps or nodules in the thyroid become overactive.

GRAVES' DISEASE, also known as Diffuse Toxic Goiter, is the most common form of hyperthyroidism. Not only does the excess hormone cause all kinds of difficulties, but the same autoimmune process may cause tissue behind the eyes to swell, pushing the eyes forward, a condition called "exophthalmos."

DIAGNOSIS includes a test for thyroid hormone in the blood (T_4) which will be high; as well as for thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) from the pituitary which will be low since it is turned off by the high level of thyroid hormone.

A picture of what is going on inside the gland may also be needed, to determine whether "hot nodules" are present. Pictures are made with a radioactive scan, or by ultrasound.

TREATMENT may focus on:

- making the body less responsive to the stimulus given by the thyroid hormone, or
- cutting down the gland's ability to make too much hormone, or
- removing the gland altogether.

Beta adrenergic blocking agents are drugs which block the action of thyroid hormone. Other drugs known as antithyroid agents, such as methimazole or propylthiouracil, work to shut off iodine from the gland, which then makes less hormone.

Radioactive iodine may be given in a sufficient dose to damage many of the gland's hormone-making cells. The thyroid shrinks in size and production of hormone drops off, while the radioactive iodine is quickly excreted. Your hormone level then often falls below normal, but can be supplemented easily.

Less often, surgery may remove a hyperactive nodule or part of an overactive gland.

Goiter

This is a bulge in your neck caused by an enlarged thyroid gland. It does NOT mean that there is cancer in the gland.

The gland may enlarge when it is becoming overactive — that is, when you are hyperthyroid. Or, it may signal that the gland is failing and the pituitary is telling it *work harder*. The goiter may be a sign of inflammation, sometimes caused by infection, sometimes not. A form called simple — or nontoxic — or multinodular goiter, may just mean the gland has become bigger or lumpy, but is not making you sick.

Thyroid Lumps or Nodules

Many people have these in their gland without problems. A few lumps are involved in overproduction of hormone and need to be treated. Even fewer are cancerous — these must be properly diagnosed and treated.

Postpartum Thyroiditis

5% of women may be either hypo- or hyperthyroid after pregnancy. If they have other autoimmune conditions, like diabetes, this figure may rise to a quarter of new mothers. The problems often right themselves with time, but it is still important to treat them, so that the new mother is healthy.

Thyroid Cancer

This is rare. It accounts for 0.6% of cancers in men, 1.6% of cancers in women. Because the thyroid is the only part of the body that uses iodine, a dose of short-lived radioactive iodine is often given to kill thyroid cancer cells. Most thyroid cancers can be treated — and cured — with surgery and/or radioiodine.

■ ■ ■ ■ ■
If any of these symptoms describe your condition.

See your doctor . . .

MOST THYROID TESTS are quick and easy.

MOST TREATMENT is very effective.

YET MILLIONS OF AMERICANS are still not being helped!

■ ■ ■ ■ ■

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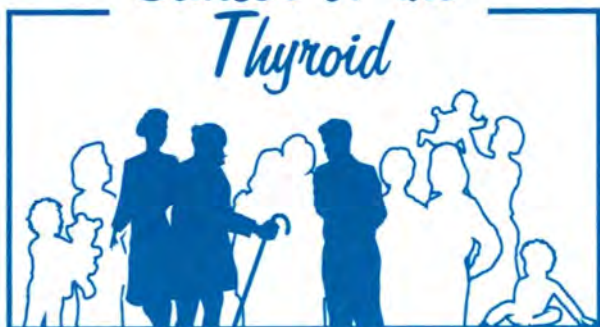
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Thyroid Topics: Cancer of the Thyroid

10

THYROID *topics*

Cancer of the Thyroid



THYROID TOPICS

are produced as health guides by:

THE THYROID FOUNDATION OF AMERICA, INC.
and THE AMERICAN THYROID ASSOCIATION, INC.

For further information, call or write:
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Thyroid Topics: Thyroid Disease in the Elderly

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THE BRIDGE



The Thyroid Foundation of America, Inc.

Summer, 1986

Vol. 1, No. 2

PRESIDENT'S LETTER

I am pleased to be able to report that the Thyroid Foundation of America is continuing to grow. Our membership which totalled 200 in March, had reached 723 by June 15, 1986, of whom 73 are physicians. Having a significant number of physicians, not only among our Directors and Advisory Councils but also as members, helps to make us a meaningful bridge between physicians and patients as well as between physicians and the public.

Our efforts in public education are also growing, with the Baltimore and Boston groups each presenting public lectures by physicians, lectures which are free to anyone who wants to come. The Baltimore group has had the innovative idea of video taping their lectures so that those living some distance from the city will be able to obtain them and benefit from their educational content.

The Boston group has held the Foundation's first public benefit, and though we are very much beginners at the art of public relations and corporate interaction in such a charitable effort, we were able to draw an audience of 500, strong support from the New England business community, and presented a truly professional event primarily because thirty-five marvelous volunteers stepped forward and gave considerable time and effort to help it happen.

We are continuing to offer support and information to thyroid patients and health professionals all across America. At the same time, however, we are testing new ideas for public education in the Boston and Baltimore areas. These include public service announcements about thyroid problems and the Thyroid Foundation, public lectures, and increased interaction with the business community. All this should lead to a

continued on page 2

CHERNOBYL

The Accident and its Implications

BY DAVID V. BECKER, M.D.

Radioactive Fallout

One of the first indications of the accident at Chernobyl was the detection of radioactive iodine, ^{131}I , and other radioactive isotopes in countries near Russia. If radioactivity escapes during a reactor accident, it is usually in the form of small amounts of radioactive gases. In Chernobyl, however, there was tremendous overheating of the reactor core and large amounts of radioactivity escaped from the melted fuel pellets. Because iodine vaporizes easily, the radioactive iodine released by the accident was carried high into the atmosphere and for long distances by air currents. In time, such radioactive material may settle to the ground as fallout.

In a reactor accident, the major potential source of radiation exposure to those distant from the accident is a fallout cloud of radioactive iodine ^{131}I . This iodine isotope has a half-life of eight days and therefore will persist for several weeks before it disappears ("decays"). Other radioiodine isotopes have shorter half-lives (minutes and hours) and will not last long enough to travel a significant distance. Non-iodine radioactive isotopes which may be discharged in a reactor accident generally are heavier and fall to earth sooner so that they will be of concern only in the immediate vicinity of the reactor.

When radioactive particles fall on plants that may be food for man or animals there is risk of their being eaten. Cows graze large grass areas; if these fields are contaminated with radioiodine, the radioactivity that enters the cow's system can be secreted in the cow's milk. If people drink this milk, the radioiodine will then enter their bodies. Similarly, if people eat fallout-contaminated food, the radioiodine can enter their bodies.

The Thyroid and Iodine

The thyroid gland absorbs the chemical element iodine to carry out its important function of producing thyroid hormones which regulate body growth and metabolism. Each thyroid hormone molecule contains three or four iodine atoms. Since the thyroid cannot distinguish between radioactive iodine atoms and normal iodine atoms, both will be collected in the thyroid gland and synthesized into thyroid hormones which will circulate in the blood.

As long as the thyroid gland is working normally, it will absorb a proportion of the radioactive iodine to which it is exposed. If, however, an individual is given a large amount of non-radioactive iodine such as potassium iodide before or during exposure to radioactive iodine, the non-radioactive iodine will saturate the thyroid gland and prevent its absorbing the radioactive iodine. Thus, the radioactive iodine will pass rapidly through the body and be excreted in the urine.

Radiation Concerns

Large amounts of radiation to the thyroid gland of children from x-ray treatments has been shown to cause thyroid nodules and thyroid cancer in some individuals five to thirty-five years later. Most of this evidence comes from experiences in which x-ray treatments had been given to children in the 1930s and '40s. Some treatments were given to control severe infections before good antibiotics were available. Other x-ray treatments were used to control acne and shrink enlarged thymus glands which seemed to obstruct breathing in newborn infants. Some babies exposed to this kind of radiation have since developed thyroid

continued on page 3

CHERNOBYL - continued

nodules, and a few have developed thyroid cancer.

There is little evidence to show that the radioactive iodine isotope ^{131}I itself has caused thyroid cancer in humans. Studies show an increased rate of thyroid tumors in populations inadvertently exposed to fallout, but these people were also exposed to other, possibly more damaging isotopes of iodine in addition to ^{131}I . Nevertheless, some ^{131}I radiations are similar, although not identical, to the kinds of radiation that have caused cancer. Therefore, to be safe, scientists have assumed that there might be potential danger from radioactive iodine.

From the experience with external x-ray treatments, scientists have estimated the risk (probability) of thyroid cancer being caused by exposure to radioiodine ^{131}I . On the basis of such estimates, safety limits have been proposed for safe exposure to ^{131}I . If these limits seem likely to be exceeded in a nuclear accident, scientists believe it might be useful to distribute potassium iodide to people in the area to take to prevent their thyroid glands from absorbing the radioactive iodine present in fallout. There is some controversy as to exactly what this safe limit is. The American Thyroid Association has recommended that if adult populations were to be exposed to sufficient ^{131}I to deliver 100 rem* of radiation to the thyroid gland, then it would be appropriate to give potassium iodide for a week (see below) in doses of 130 mg. per day to adults and 65 mg. a day to children. The Food and Drug Administration recommends a lower "action level" of 25 rem.

Radioiodine ^{131}I Important and Safe

Although inadvertent exposure to radioactive iodine is something that should be guarded against, it is important to recognize that radioactive iodine is commonly used to study the function of the thyroid in people with thyroid problems. The amount of radioactive iodine used today in standard thyroid uptake tests delivers about 6 rem to the thyroid. Another iodine isotope, ^{123}I is available today for some uses which gives the thyroid a lower radiation dose, about one-tenth that of ^{131}I .

^{131}I has also been used for many years to make thyroid scans (pictures) in which from 50 to 100 microcuries (delivering 60

to 120 rem to the thyroid) are given. Careful follow-up studies of these people have not shown any ill effects from these amounts of radioiodine. In fact, ^{131}I is still widely used, not only for diagnosis but the treatment of hyperthyroidism where much greater quantities are given. Radioiodine treatment is now the generally preferred method of definitive treatment of hyperthyroidism; very careful follow-up studies long after the radioiodine was administered have shown no significant after effects.

Potassium Iodide as a Blocking Agent

As noted above, potassium iodide can prevent radioactive iodine from entering the thyroid gland. This is known as "thyroid blocking." Only in this sense does it "protect" against radiation. Potassium iodide has no protective effect against any other kind of radiation.

Physicians are reluctant to use potassium iodide unless it is really necessary to protect the thyroid because, to be effective, the iodine must be given *before exposure to radioactive iodine and then continued for the duration of the exposure*. This is difficult to do unless there is a specific accident whose course can be anticipated. It is not feasible to continue to administer potassium iodide over long periods of time since potassium iodide has significant although uncommon side effects, particularly if given for a long time. Complications range from variety of mild to serious allergic reactions, skin rashes, and thyroid effects. These thyroid effects may be particularly troublesome to people who have autoimmune thyroid disease (Hashimoto's thyroiditis or Graves' disease) where the iodide may cause sudden hypo- or hyperthyroidism. Iodide also can produce thyroid enlargement in the fetus when given to a pregnant mother.

Individuals whose thyroid glands have been surgically removed may have no functioning thyroid gland remaining to collect radioiodine. Similarly, individuals who are taking thyroid hormone medication (Synthroid, Levothyroid, desiccated thyroid, Cytomel, etc.) need not be concerned about exposure of their thyroid since they are taking thyroid medication either to supplement under-function of the thyroid gland (hypothyroidism) or else to suppress the thyroid's function. In both instances, the thyroid gland is not functioning normally and will

not absorb radioiodine to which it is exposed.

When Should Potassium Iodide Be Used?

For the last 30 years State and Federal agencies have monitored the amount of radioactive iodine in the air. For many years they have detected low levels of radioiodine fallout as a result of atmospheric atomic tests carried out all over the world, most recently by China and France. If serious reactor problems were anticipated or experienced, the authorities would consider the possibility of immediately distributing potassium iodide to those who might be exposed. In the United States, almost all of the reactors have advanced safety features and effective containment devices to prevent the release of gases. The Three Mile Island accident was the most serious reactor accident to have occurred in this country, but the average population exposure from radioactive iodine in that accident was very small, on the order of 0.001 rem to the thyroid. This is much less radiation than would be obtained from a chest x-ray and thousands of times less than a routine diagnostic ^{131}I radioiodine uptake test. Because of these facts and of iodine's possible side effects, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration has not generally released potassium iodide as a drug for thyroid blocking, except to state and local governments for stockpiling for emergency use.

The information now available about the Chernobyl accident indicates that despite the very large amounts of radioactive materials that came from the Russian plant, only those working in and around the plant were exposed to any serious danger. Careful monitoring showed that no significant amounts of radioactive iodine reached the United States. In the immediate vicinity of the Russian plant, in Kiev, and in Poland where wind carried the fallout cloud, it appears that authorities considered the threat significant and potassium iodide was distributed.

Dr. Becker is a specialist in both thyroid diseases and radiation medicine. He is a past-president of the American Thyroid Association and currently is Professor of Radiology and Medicine and Director of Nuclear Medicine at New York Hospital - Cornell Medical Center in New York City.

* A rem is a unit reflecting the amount of radiation energy absorbed by each gram of exposed tissue.

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THE BRIDGE



THE THYROID FOUNDATION OF AMERICA, INC.

When My Doctor Says “Thyroid Antibodies” Should I Lie Down and Cry?

by Terry F. Davies, M.D., F.R.C.P.

What are you talking about?

Too many doctors love to use big words the patient cannot understand. Our purpose is to educate patients with thyroid disease so that they can see through such smoke and understand the information presented to them. The term “thyroid antibodies” is, of course, nothing to fear at all and simply reflects our understanding that the immune system may be the cause of your thyroid disease. There is certainly no need to lie down and cry, but it is important to talk to a physician who has the ability and time to explain to you what he or she means.

So what is the immune system?

The immune system is made up of the white blood cells called lymphocytes that circulate in the blood, and the various places where these cells are made and live: the lymph glands, the bone marrow, the spleen in the abdomen, and the thymus gland found behind the breast bone (shown in Figure 1 on page 6). The white blood cells are themselves made up of many different types of cells, each of which has a characteristic surface or “fingerprint” that can, therefore, be distinguished by special laboratory tests. To simplify things it is easiest to think of the lymphocytes as being of two types — the B cells and the T cells. The B cells are those cells that secrete antibodies, and the T cells are the controlling cells, that tell the B cells when to secrete their antibodies.

T cells are impresarios

The lymphocytes called T cells are the controlling cells of the immune system, and there are many different types of T cells with different jobs to perform. For example, some T cells tell the B cells when to secrete antibodies and how much to secrete. Other T cells stop B cells from secreting antibodies. T cells are also able to kill other types of cells, including thyroid cells under certain conditions, and have been called “killer cells.” Although T cells are very important in the cause of certain diseases, including those of the thyroid, their activity is hard to measure or quantitate. Today, these special thyroid T cells can only be measured in research laboratories.

So what are antibodies?

In contrast to T cells, it is much easier to measure antibodies which are secreted by the B cells. Antibodies are large proteins (molecules) with which you may already be very familiar. They are used to defend our bodies against attacks by viruses and bacteria. When we are immunized, for example against the flu virus, the B cells secrete antibodies to the flu virus. If we catch a flu infection at a later time, the antibodies will stick to and inactivate (neutralize) the flu virus and keep us well.

Obviously, the body should not make antibodies against its own tissues, but in certain people it does so anyway as if by mistake. If nature were perfect there would be no diseases. When the body makes antibodies that attack the thyroid gland (antithyroid antibodies), it may be a sign of underlying or developing thyroid disease. However, many people who have antithyroid antibodies measurable in their blood have no significant thyroid disease that can be detected. This is because the type, and, most importantly, the *amount* of antithyroid antibody secreted by the B cells is very important. A lot of antithyroid antibody always signals the presence of thyroid disease, either now or in the near future. On the other hand, a little antithyroid antibody usually doesn't mean very much.

What exactly are thyroid antibodies trying to neutralize?

Instead of neutralizing a virus or a bacteria, it appears that antithyroid antibodies are directed at particular parts of the thyroid gland.

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daughter was about 10 months old, Sharon Reynolds was feeling tired all the time and was constantly irritable and forgetful. At first, she thought it was the stress of motherhood, compounded by her job at an elementary school. But as the months passed, the fatigue grew worse. "After a while, I didn't load the dishwasher or stop to lie down," she says. "My hands shook so I could hardly hold on to the wheel."

She was eventually diagnosed with hyperthyroidism, one of the many thyroid disorders. About 10 percent of all new mothers from a thyroid-impaired family believe in the high postpartum hormone levels. In some cases, thyroid

of the American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists (AACE). Women may also experience weight loss, scant menstrual periods, frequent bowel movements, weakness, fingers, and

If you're tired all the time, nervous energy may be the cause. But doctors often

SKIN, M.D., A

How the thyroid works
The thyroid is located at the base of the neck; it is shaped like a butterfly. Its wings extend to the sides of the trachea, or windpipe. The gland weighs about 25 grams, but has a giant impact on your metabolism, regulating your physiological and chemical processes.

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Underac

Thyroid
Millions of Americans

from hypothyroidism
condition in which
plasma

amounts of harm
are some possib

Thyroid cartilage

- Tiredness, loss

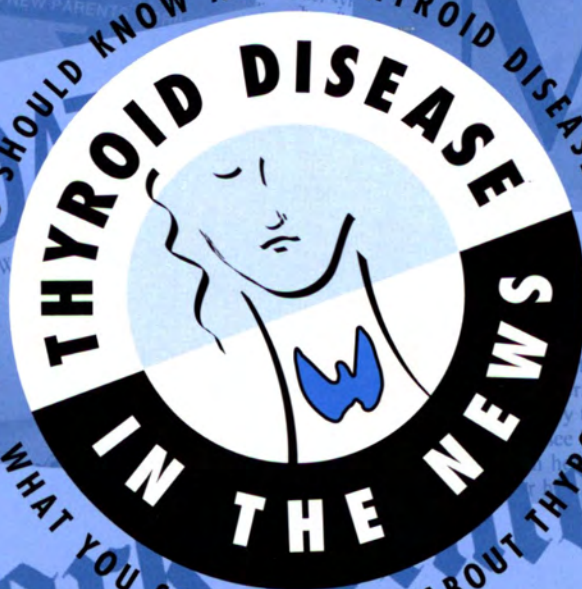
and/or pleasure
forthrightness

The Disease

Feeling run-down?
Stressed?
Struggling with
your weight?

Doctors Ignore

F or the past 29 years, gain...
boos...



Personal Health

reactive thyroids, producing too little of two hormones, are treatable. Often misdi-

Thyroid hormones are perhaps best known for the control they exert over the rate of metabolism; how fast food is broken down and converted into chemical energy. Those with a slow metabolic rate often complain of feeling cold, tired, and often complain of constipation.

The most common cause of an underactive thyroid in older women is an inherited condition called Hashimoto's thyroiditis.

100

Are you depressed or lethargic? Are you having trouble remembering things? Are you having trouble on tasks? Is your skin becoming dry and coarse? Is your hair thinning? Have you been depressed? Do you suffer from constipation? Are you gaining weight even though you seem to be eating less? Are you becoming increasingly sensitive to the cold? Have your nails become brittle? Are your menstrual periods irregular? Are you having heavy, heavy, your voice hoarse?

YOU SHOULD KNOW
never think twice a doctor about
their symptoms. And those who do
consult a doctor are sometimes told
that nothing seems to be wrong with
them, suggesting that their complaints
are psychosomatic rather
than caused by a physical ailment.

Testing and Treating

roidism is therefore to measure the TSH level in the blood. This assay is by far the most sensitive indicator of thyroid function, able to pick up deficiencies in hormone production long before any abnormalities occur. A test may also be done to measure the level of T4 in the blood.

The treatment of hypothyroidism is equally simple, although it may be difficult to explain how each hormone each person needs. Basically, the therapy involves taking one pill a day of synthetic thyroxine at a daily cost of about 15 cents. The medications used are

Underactive Thyroid

Millions of Americans suffer from hypothyroidism, a condition in which the thyroid glands produce insufficient amounts of hormones. Some possible

Thyroid
cartilage
Y
Trachea

Tiredness, loss
and/or pleasure
forthrightness

CITIHOPE INTERNATIONAL

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Rev. Paul and Sharon Moore

April 1, 1996

*File
Chernobyl*

VIA FEDERAL EXPRESS

Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mrs. Clinton:

I am pleased to accept your invitation to join you and officials of the Clinton Administration at the White House, Wednesday, April 10, 1996.

During the past six years my husband and I, along with our son, have made more than 100 trips to Belarus to bring medical and nutritional humanitarian assistance. No mission was more memorable than the one which corresponded with President Clinton's and your visit to Minsk in January of 1994. We had a brief, providential meeting in Minsk at Children's Hospital #4, when I had the opportunity to personally observe your compassionate embrace of the children suffering from the consequences of Chernobyl. I assure you your visit that day continues to encourage and strengthen the doctors and their staff today.

I have attached some literature for your review, in particular a report presented last month to the Sara Lee Hosiery Company, a major benefactor of CitiHope, which details the 1995 results on one of our six core programs in Belarus, the GREAT STRIDES Women's Volunteer Initiative.

I do look forward to the honor of meeting you again, in Washington.

God bless,



Sharon Moore

CITIHOPE INTERNATIONAL

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Phone: (914) 676-4400 Fax: (914) 676-3332

Rev. Paul and Sharon Moore

April 1, 1996

As a note of information: Rev. Paul S. Moore is the President and Chief Executive Officer of CitiHope International. Sharon Moore is the Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of CitiHope International.



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CitiHope
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Nadezhda
EXPRESS

10th Anniversary of Chernobyl COMMEMORATION



HOPE EXPRESS V

TO REACH PEOPLE WITH A HOPE DEFICIT
"It is better to light a candle than to curse the darkness"

MINSK, BELARUS
APRIL 21 – 28, 1996

WHERE:

On April 26, 1986, the world experienced the worst environmental disaster ever recorded in history. One of the cooling plans of the Ukraine's Nuclear Power Facility as Chernobyl experienced a meltdown, which released thousands of tons of nuclear radiation (90 times more lethal than Hiroshima) into the atmosphere.

Over 70% of these invisible toxins rained down on the Belarusian territory, creating what is called the "Chernobyl Zone".

The targeted cities throughout the Chernobyl crescent impacted most by the Chernobyl nuclear accident are: Drogitchin, Pinsk, Luninets, Mikashevitchi, Zhitkovitchi, Kalinkovitchi, Rechitsa, Gomel, Buda-Koshelev, Zhlobin, Bykhov, Mogilev.

WHEN:

From Sunday, April 21st to Sunday, April 28th.

HOW:

A steam powered locomotive pulling 14 boxcars of medicine, medical supplies, food, toys and other gifts for distribution to healthcare institutions and local trading partners.

Teams of American volunteers and Belarusian medical professionals will coordinate and oversee distribution of food commodities, medical supplies, sundry gifts and L'eggs pantyhose products through the GREAT STRIDES Women's Volunteer Initiative Program.

EXPECTED RESULT:

Bringing Hope to the dark areas, and the truth that others understand, care and want to be a part of healing the wound caused by Chernobyl by restoring the Spirit of people in the region.

Mobilization of Women through establishment of GREAT STRIDES Women's Volunteer Initiative chapters in each of the cities/villages to carry out humanitarian actions in partnership with local healthcare groups and to serve others in need through volunteer activities.

Gifts of food, medicine, medical supplies, clothing, toys and personal care products given freely to local citizens as gestures of kindness from American friends will encourage the recipients to remember they are not alone, they are remembered and loved.

Establishment of on-going Trade Partnerships with local grocery stores to monetize food products and use the proceeds for local and national business projects thereby aiding in the ongoing economic development of Belarus, as well as providing medical supplies in the future.

NADEZHDA "HOPE" EXPRESS V
Sponsored by
CitiHope International and Nadezhda Express

WHAT:

Bringing Hope to people living in the radioactive, contaminated areas of Belarus ... victims of the Chernobyl Nuclear disaster ... via a classic 1950's steam driven locomotive ... throughout the Chernobyl Crescent region of the Republic.

Mobilizing people and material humanitarian relief for distribution during the commemoration week of the 10th Anniversary of the Chernobyl accident... to bring Hope through people and practical medical and nutritional help on a train carrying these resources.

Creating an historic moment as well as a lasting memory for tens of thousands of people living in 12 cities of the Chernobyl crescent, and leaving behind a permanent sign of Hope through supplies for local stores, medicines, and gifts for young and old.

FOR WHOM:

People affected by the Chernobyl nuclear disaster who can see only the darkness caused by Chernobyl and are not able to envision a better day. Entire communities and cities; moms and dads, children, grandmothers and grandfathers, elderly, veterans, the sick, families who lost a loved one to Chernobyl, business people, city and village executives.

BY WHOM:

CitiHope International's CIS partner Nadezhda Express, responsible for delivering more than \$120 million of humanitarian aid since October 1990 throughout the Republic of Belarus. From their field offices in Minsk, Belarus CitiHope International and Nadezhda Express serve more than 600 healthcare institutions and organizations, and deliver food and medicines in over 200 communities, utilizing 11 warehouses and a fleet of trucks.

WITH WHOM:

The Republican Railroad, The Republican Red Cross, The Belarusian Children's Fund, The Mercy Fund, The Veterans Association, Executive Committees of selected cities and villages, and other guests invited by Nadezhda Express and CitiHope International.

CitiHope International cooperates with other international relief agencies, among them...

- *AmeriCares*
- *Brother to Brother*
- *Catholic Medical Mission Board*
- *Gift In Kind, America*
- *Project Hope*
- *World Vision*

Corporate partners include...

- *PepsiCo*
- *United Parcel Service*
- *Sara Lee Corporation*
- *Gerber Food Products*
- *F.A.O. Schwarz*
- *Merck, Sharp, & Dohme*
- *Eli Lilly Pharmaceutical Company*
- *Fujisawa*
- *Baxter HealthCare Products*
- *Upjohn Pharmaceuticals*
- *Johnson & Johnson*

...and 200 others who provide financial and Gift-In-Kind assistance.

In the U.S. Government, CitiHope International maintains working relationships with...

- *Agency for International Development*
- *United States Department of Agriculture*
- *U.S. State Department*

On April 26, 1986, the world experienced the worst environmental disaster ever recorded in history. One of the cooling plants of the Ukraine's Nuclear Power Facility at Chernobyl experienced a meltdown, which released thousands of tons of nuclear radiation (90 times more lethal than Hiroshima) into the atmosphere.

Over 70% of these invisible toxins rained down on the Belarusian territory, creating what is called the "Chernobyl Zone".

In the wake of this disaster, over 800,000 Belarusian children, (2.1 million total Belarusians), have been diagnosed with cancer and illnesses related to Chernobyl. CitiHope began its compassionate outreach of medical, nutritional, technical & spiritual support in response to this devastating, human tragedy.

CitiHope
INTERNATIONAL

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Fax: 914-676-3332

Minsk Office:

Kollectomaya 10, Minsk, 220048, Belarus

Phone/Fax: 011-375-172-200848

Office: 011-375-172-200055

CitiHope's total administration and fundraising expenses represent 1%, with the remaining 99% of each dollar going directly to program support.

- Financial Statement Available On Request •

CitiHope
INTERNATIONAL

*Providing
Humanitarian
Relief Aid
To Needy People
Around
The World*





CitiHope International was founded in 1985 by the Reverend Paul and Sharon Moore for the purpose of providing Christian humanitarian relief to needy people groups in the United States and the new Commonwealth of Independent States in the former Soviet Union (C.I.S.). With its corporate headquarters in Andes, New York, CitiHope is a 501(c)3, tax exempt, non-profit Private Voluntary Organization (PVO) and Non-Governmental Organization (NGO), which operates on principles of compassion, generosity, stewardship, accountability, and integrity, as taught by the Scriptures.

CitiHope has followed a humanitarian relief strategy of focusing resources on a few major areas to make a significant difference in the lives of needy people, particularly in Eastern Europe. CitiHope accesses a variety of donated medicines, medical supplies, food products (including baby food), & other relief items, which are made available on a regular basis to areas of the greatest need, in particular, in Belarus, Ukraine, Kazakstan, Russia, and Romania, as well as to inner-city agencies across America from New York City to Los Angeles.

Since October 1990, CitiHope has procured, shipped, and delivered over **\$100 million in medicine**, medical supplies, and development resources to the C.I.S. In cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture, CitiHope has delivered an additional **\$60 million in food aid** to Belarus and throughout the C.I.S. Together, this represents an organizational milestone of more than **\$160 million in humanitarian relief to date**, dedicated to the people of the former Soviet Union.



From field offices in Minsk, Belarus, CitiHope International serves more than 600 health care institutions and organizations in all six Oblasts of the Republic. CitiHope delivers food and medicines in over 200 communities, utilizing 11 warehouses and a fleet of trucks. In some Oblasts, medical relief from CitiHope represents more than 50% of the total western medical aid being received by hospitals and physicians.

CitiHope works with "*Reach The Children*" in St. Petersburg, Russia, as well as a number of other charitable funds, and also with governmental agencies in Kazakstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Estonia. To take one example, aid to the Republic of Ukraine in food and medicine totals more than \$3 million in the past twenty-four months alone. Uzbekistan has received more than 20 container loads of baby food.

CitiHope has established a juridical body in Belarus, *Operation Nadezhda Express [Hope Express]*, with 22 full-time and 35 part-time staff. In partnership with governmental and private agencies, *Nadezhda Express* operates the *Joint Commission for Humanitarian Assistance*. Since 1993, the *Joint Commission* has raised over \$2 million through food commodity monetization programs. This has resulted in the start-up of **21 new private enterprises** which in turn contribute a portion of their revenues back into humanitarian work. Financial grants have been made to many local charitable groups, which have become a national impetus for positive, social change, democratic initiative and economic development.

For more information, contact:
Rev. Paul Moore, CitiHope Int'l, 914-676-4400, or
Joel Tucciarone, Chairman, Committee for
Medical Gift-In-Kind Donations, 212-941-8344.



Holiday Gift from Reverend Paul Moore, A Man From the “Hope City”



A man from the “Hope City” – **Rev. Paul Moore**, President of CitiHope International – at the time of his 53rd visit to Belarus.

A representative of world-known American charitable organizations “**Project Hope**” Ms. Laura Fraiser, and Mr. Paul Moore Jr., “**CitiHope International**”.

On December 13 medical humanitarian aid arrived in Minsk. The total value of the aid was US\$5.9 million. This action, as well as previous ones, was organized by the American charitable organization **CitiHope International**, which has its representation in Minsk.

This current delivery of medicines and medical supplies, addressed to “**Nadezhda Express**” the international charitable organization which is a permanent Belarusian partner of CitiHope International, found its way to our Republic thanks to the active efforts and involvement in this action of thirty American manufacturers of pharmaceuticals and medical commodities. The **U.S. State Department** and **Department of Defense** provided financing for the transportation of humanitarian cargo. On board the AN-22 airplane this cargo was accompanied by co-coordinators of this humanitarian action - **Ms. Laura Fraiser**, a representative of the American organization “**Project Hope**” and **Mr. Paul Moore Jr.**, Operations Director, CitiHope International, who continues the noble traditions of his father. Thanks to humanitarian action by CitiHope International the **Republican Child Center for Oncology and Hematology** will receive so desperately needed antibiotics, medicines for chemotherapy, intravenous injection systems for a total value of more than US\$90,000. Nadezhda Express has informed us that these medicines will be distributed first to **Children’s Hospital #3 and #4, Clinic Hospitals #1, #7, and #10, Orphanage #3** in Minsk, and the **Regional Maternity Home**. **Dr. Jack van Hoff, MD, Yale University**, will assist doctors in this effort of distribution and consult with local specialists on the methods of using this medicine.

Story by Serguey PROTAS

Photos by Anatoly KLESHTCHUK



Калядны падарунак прападобнага Пола Моора, чалавека з 'Горада Надзеі'



13 снежня ў Мінск прыбыў гуманітарны медыцынскі груз агульным коштам 5,9 мільёна долараў ЗША. Гэта чарговая гуманітарная акцыя праводзілася амерыканскай дабрачыннай арганізацыяй «Сіці Хоўп Інтэрнэшнл», якая мае сваё прадстаўніцтва ў Беларусі.

Цяперашняя партыя медыкаментаў і медыцынскіх прыналежнасцей, накіраваная ў адрас Міжнароднай дабрачыннай грамадскай арганізацыі «Надзея-Экспрэс», якая з'яўляецца пастаянным беларускім партнёрам «Сіці Хоўп Інтэрнэшнл», трапіла ў нашу рэспубліку дзякуючы актыўнаму ўдзелу ў гэтай акцыі трыццаці амерыканскіх вытворцаў фармацэўтычных і медыцынскіх тавараў. Дзярждэпартамент і Міністэрства абароны ЗША ўзялі на сябе фінансаванне перавозкі гуманітарнага грузу. На борце самалёта «Антэй» груз суправоджалі сакаардынатары гэтай гуманітарнай акцыі — спадарыня Лора Фрэйзер, прадстаўніца амерыканскай арганізацыі «Праджэкт Хоўп», і спадар Пол Моор-малодшы, дырэктар праграм «Сіці Хоўп Інтэрнэшнл», які працягвае высакародныя традыцыі бацькі.

Дзякуючы гуманітарнай акцыі «Сіці Хоўп Інтэрнэшнл» Рэспубліканскі дзіцячы анкагематалагічны цэнтр атрымае такія неаб-

ходныя зараз антыбіётыкі, рэпараты для хіміятэрапіі, сістэмы для ўнутрывеннага ўлівання на агульную суму больш за 90 тысяч долараў ЗША. Як паведамілі карэспандэнту «Звязды» ў МДГА «Надзея-Экспрэс», у першую чаргу медыкаменты атрымаюць дзіцячыя бальніцы № 3 і 4, клінічныя бальніцы № 7 і 10, Дом дзіцяці № 3 горада Мінска, абласныя радзільныя дом.

У рэалізацыі гэтай гуманітарнай акцыі дапамогу ўрачам МДГА «Надзея-Экспрэс» будзе аказваць прафесар Іельскага ўніверсітэта-анкалаг-педыятр спадар Джэк Ван Хоф. Ён дасць кансультацыі мясцовым спецыялістам па метадыках выкарыстання лекавых сродкаў і возьме ўдзел у іх размеркаванні.

Сяргей ПРОТАС.

НА ЗДЫМКАХ: чалавек з «горада надзеі» — прападобны Пол Моор, прэзідэнт амерыканскай дабрачыннай арганізацыі «Сіці Хоўп Інтэрнэшнл» падчас 53-га візіту ў Беларусь. Прадстаўніца старэйшай сусветна вядомай дабрачыннай амерыканскай арганізацыі «Праджэкт Хоўп» спадарыня Лора Фрэйзер і спадар Псл Моор-малодшы, дырэктар праграм «Сіці Хоўп Інтэрнэшнл».

Фота Анатоля КЛЕШЧУКА.

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CitiTimes

CITIHOPE INTERNATIONAL

FALL EDITION 1993

Christmas Evening of Hope

A Benefit Concert at Carnegie Hall

This December 16, CitiHope International will present a concert to benefit the Children of Chernobyl...Belarusian children who are still suffering from the effects of the 1986 nuclear disaster.

This year's event features Larnelle Harris & friends, Helen Baylor, 4HIM, Cindy Morgan, Donnie McClurkin and the N.Y. Restoration Choir, Gary Oliver, and Point of Grace.

For tickets call the Carnegie Hall Box Office at 212-247-7800. For information & group sales, call KB Productions at 718-299-8660.

BOX OF LOVE HOTLINE 800-253-4595

There is still time to call in your pledge for our Thanksgiving dinner program, "Box Of Love". We will keep our lines open to receive calls until Nov. 24th, Thanksgiving Eve.

This year we plan to distribute 1,000 Boxes of Love: a complete Thanksgiving dinner for a family of six.

We need to hear from you...SOON. If you haven't already responded, please call our HOTLINE--it's not too late to help feed a needy family!

Operation Nadezhda Express II: Mission Brings Hope to Thousands

CITIHOPE INTERNATIONAL undertook another humanitarian aid delivery to the Republic of Belarus from May 23-June 21, 1993. *Operation Nadezhda (HOPE) Express II*, a joint project of CitiHope International, the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Department of Humanitarian Assistance, involved 88 volunteers from all over the United States. To date, CitiHope has made 37 trips to Belarus delivering \$35.2 million in medicines, health care products & vitamins and \$30 million in food relief.

In this second mobilization of American volunteers and food commodities, CitiHope carried out its nation-building objectives in the Republic of Belarus on two fronts: in 459 institutions including hospitals, orphanages and schools who service the 5% "most needy" groups throughout the Republic, and in up to 694 carefully selected retail food outlets targeted for privatization.

Many of the volunteers were on hand for the June 13th ribbon-cutting ceremony for the grand opening of a "private enterprise" retail food outlet in the democratically progressive city of Moledechno. Families were able to shop for foods never available to them before, like Gerber baby foods. Volunteers from all backgrounds had an opportunity to share through one-to-one relationships developed while on this mission.

Our prayer is that many American volunteers will join us on future missions, committed through God's love to serving the people of Belarus with spiritual, educational and physical resources...enabling this former Soviet State to become a model democratic nation. ■



Mayor Krapienko cuts the ribbon at the Moledechno store opening with Paul Moore of CitiHope & Dr. Mikhail Sobol, of the Dept. of Humanitarian Assistance, Belarus.

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W O R L D W I D E CHALLENGE

*A Publication of
Campus Crusade for Christ*

*To the people
devastated by
nuclear tragedy,
CitiHope brings
medical and
spiritual relief.*

Children of Chernobyl

Special CitiHope Issue

Chornobyl Chronicle

CHILDREN OF CHORNOBYL FOUNDATION NEWSLETTER
1986 • 10TH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATION • 1996
SUMMER 1996 • ISSUE NUMBER 8



Vynnytsia Regional Children's Hospital treats children that live in a highly contaminated area. Inya Bonacorsa, Field Director in Ukraine holds an infant in the neonatal unit.

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More than 60 tons of pharmaceuticals and medical supplies provided by the United States government, as well as private organizations arrived in Ukraine on the morning of April 25. With its contribution of high-quality pharmaceuticals valued at \$1.3 million, Children of Chornobyl Relief Fund topped the list of non-government contributors to the Tenth Anniversary Chornobyl Relief Mission. The combined total donation from all contributors was more than \$10 million. All the cargo was designated as medical assistance for the victims of the April 26, 1986, explosion at the Chornobyl Atomic Energy Station in north-central Ukraine.

Companies that contributed to CCRF's donation were Pharmacia-Upjohn, Medpharm and two Monsanto subsidiaries: Searle and NutraSweet Kelco. The bulk of the pharmaceuticals donated were antibiotics. Antibiotics are essential for children that suffer from weakened immune systems as a result of prolonged exposure to radiation.

To date, CCRF has organized 17 airlifts. Aid valued at \$40 million has been delivered. In recognition of CCRF's role as the leading medical aid provider to Ukraine, cargo coordinator Valerie Burachinsky was invited by the US government to fly aboard the Antonov-124 aircraft as the only non-governmental

RELIEF AIRLIFT ARRIVES IN UKRAINE TENTH ANNIVERSARY CHORNOBYL

*United States Government,
Private Organizations Unite to Provide Aid*



American and Ukrainian officials meet cargo plane at Boryspil airport in Kyiv. The Tenth Anniversary Relief Mission was sponsored by the United States government and included private organizations such as CCRF, Americares, Project Hope and Eli Lilly. (L-R): Ambassador-Designate Richard Morningstar; Vice Premier Vasyl Durdynets; United States Ambassador William G. Miller; Brian Propp, Director, Counterpart-Ukraine; Dr. Zenon Matkiwsky, President, CCRF; actor Jack Palance; Joseph A. Vena, CCRF Chairman of the Board. (Not pictured: Greg Huger, Director, USAID-Ukraine, Nadia Matkiwsky, Executive Director, CCRF, representatives from Monsanto).

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White House Commemorates Chornobyl Disaster

CCRF's Alex Kuzma Guest Speaker

May 1, 1986, was a tragic day in the history of Ukraine as tens of thousands of children and adults took part in May Day parades in Ukraine's capital Kyiv. As they walked under an open, sunny sky, the marchers were unaware that their bodies were being exposed to dangerous doses of radiation that were being emitted by a destroyed nuclear reactor nearby.

Ten years later, the May 1st tragedy was remembered at the White House with "a call to healing and prevention" as First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton and Vice President Al Gore hosted a special ceremony in the East Room to honor the many organizations and individuals who have been at the forefront of international efforts to meet the needs of Chornobyl's survivors. The Vice President outlined the mounting evidence of medical and environmental damage as a result of Chornobyl, and concretely outlined America's commitment to help alleviate the burden of this disaster. The First Lady recalled her visit to the Center for Maternal and Child Healthcare in Kyiv, where many children that suffer from radiation-related illnesses are treated

and urged those assembled to "rededicate ourselves to the healing and recovery that must continue into the future."

As Honorary Chair of the Chornobyl Challenge '96 Coalition, the First Lady introduced CCRF's Alex Kuzma, who spoke on behalf of the Coalition and the Chornobyl relief community. Also invited to share the podium was 11-year old Vova Malofienko, a Chornobyl survivor from the city of Chernihiv. Vova was brought to the United States by CCRF to attend actor Paul Newman's "Hole in the Wall Gang" camp for children with cancer. CCRF arranged for his subsequent treatment for leukemia in hospitals in Boston and in Newark. Vova thanked Mrs. Clinton for taking the time to visit ill children in hospitals in Ukraine and Belarus. In a touching moment, Vova reminded the audience that even though he had a strong will to live, without the help of many other people, he could not have survived. He then asked that "we not forgot all the children who were not lucky enough to come to the United States," but who also have a will to live and desperately need medical help.



First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton meets with Alex Kuzma, CCRF Director of Development, and leukemia survivor Vova Malofienko at White House ceremony. Vova's plea inspired the First Lady to write a nationally syndicated column about Chornobyl relief missions.

President Leonid Kuchma Meets With CCRF Executive Director

Official Plans, Support of New Healthcare Project Discussed

Nadia Matkiwsky, CCRF Executive Director met with Ukraine's President Leonid Kuchma early this year to present the organization's calendar of events to commemorate the tenth anniversary of Chornobyl. At this meeting President Kuchma designated CCRF's memorial concert at the Kyiv State Opera Theater on April 26 as the official presidential commemorative event, to be followed by a presidential reception at the Opera Theater. Mrs. Matkiwsky also outlined CCRF's plans for an airlift of medical relief, as well as conferences and exhibits in the United States.

In addition to discussing plans for commemoration activities, Mrs. Matkiwsky presented CCRF's new project - the Women's and Children's Healthcare Initiative (WCHI), a joint program with the international firm Monsanto. The WCHI will introduce a program of prenatal and neonatal intensive care in three regions of Ukraine: Luhansk, Dnipropetrovsk, and Vynnytsia. President Kuchma was encouraging in his support for the program. He noted that the reduction of Ukraine's high infant mortality rate, more than twice the European average is the number one public health priority of his administration. First Lady Lyudmilla Kuchma agreed to serve as the Honorary Patron of the Women's and Children's Healthcare Initiative.



President of Ukraine Leonid Kuchma meets with CCRF Executive Director Nadia Matkiwsky to discuss plans for the commemoration of the tenth anniversary of Chornobyl.

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

A Message from the President

As Children of Chornobyl began to plan for the ten year anniversary of the Chornobyl nuclear disaster, we were determined to meet four goals this year: to provide medical aid; to educate the public about this disaster; to commemorate the tragedy; and to define our future direction. Our contributors will be proud to know that midway through the tenth year, we have met each of these goals. It is with great pride and gratitude that we share some of these historic successes with you in this newsletter.

After more than six years of work in Ukraine, we have acquired a great deal of knowledge and experience. After a review of key health issues that confront Ukraine, we believe that the most serious public health problem in Ukraine today is the high rate of infant mortality.

According to the latest statistics, the infant mortality rate is 20 deaths per 1,000 live births - one of the highest in the world. This statistic is catastrophic for Ukraine - an alarming trend that threatens the future of the nation.

Ukrainian health officials, as well as the administration of President Leonid Kuchma have expressed deep concern about this crisis.

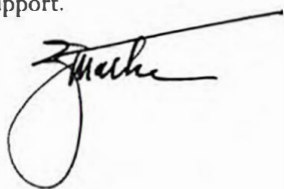
In response, we have begun an aggressive effort to provide completely equipped neonatal intensive care units along with a program of training and instruction, to hospitals in Ukraine. We have also undertaken a new project with the Monsanto Company, the Women's and Children's Healthcare Initiative that will emphasize prenatal healthcare in three regions. Only a determined, comprehensive effort will truly help the children.

Our first shipment in conjunction with this effort will be delivered in August and an airlift is planned for December.

The grant from Monsanto has enabled us to open an office in Kyiv, the International Children of Chornobyl Foundation, and to hire additional staff. Our new Field Director in Ukraine is Inya Bonacorsa, who will soon be joined by Taras Ferencevych, the new Office Manager. To assist us with the tenth anniversary commemoration activities, Irene Jarosewich has joined our staff as Director of Public Affairs.

We know we are fortunate to have the continued support of our contributors, and I sincerely thank you. Your contributions, the dedicated efforts of our volunteers allows us to strengthen our live-saving mission.

Ukraine and its people have truly suffered tremendously in the past several decades. Nonetheless, Ukraine will be celebrating the fifth anniversary of its long-awaited independence this month, a goal once believed unattainable. Once again, I thank you for believing in our mission and I hope we can count on your continuing support.



Dr. Zenon Matkiwsky
President



Dr. and Mrs. Zenon Matkiwsky visit the Nezabutka Children's Clinic and Daycare Center in Lubansk, a city on Ukraine's eastern border. This daycare center specifically serves a community of Chornobyl evacuees.

A premature newborn dozes in an incubator delivered by CCRF to the neonatal intensive care unit at the Vynnytsia Regional Children's Hospital. Vynnytsia is one of the three regions selected for the new Women's and Children's Healthcare Initiative (WCHI) funded by the Monsanto Company. During the past few years birth complications have risen sharply in Ukraine. CCRF will direct more of its resources to combat this dramatic increase.



"I am particularly proud to note a most unique and important partnership which has developed around the anniversary ... The Children of Chornobyl Relief Fund turned about \$2 million in donations into about \$40 million in airlifted supplies to the people of Ukraine ... CCRF has now received a large grant from the Monsanto Company ... together this charitable organization and this American firm are launching a major health initiative for children and women we have here a great model for other groups not just a one-shot, one-day commemoration of an environmental disaster, but a longer-term commitment."

*Congressman Samuel Gejdenson (D-CT)
Congressional Record
April 25, 1996*

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

Chornobyl Consequences Discussed on Capitol Hill

Hearing Held; Resolution Passed Unanimously



(L-R): Professor Murray Feshbach, author "Ecocide in the USSR;" Belarusian Ambassador Syarghei Martynau; Congressman Christopher Smith, Chairman, Commission for Security and Cooperation in Europe; Ukrainian Ambassador Dr. Yuri Shcherbak; Alex Kuzma, Director of Development, CCRF.

Congressman Chris Smith (R-NJ), chairman of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe convened a hearing on April 23, 1996, "The Legacy of Chornobyl: 1986-1996 and Beyond." Providing testimony on the medical, social, political, economic consequences, as well as international relief efforts were Belarusian Ambassador Syarghei Martynau; Ukrainian Ambassador Dr. Yuri Shcherbak; Georgetown University Professor Murray Feshbach; and Alex Kuzma, Director of Development, CCRF.

The amount, as well as the nature of information provided by the four speakers was daunting. Ambassador Martynau urged that a joint scientific commission be established to share information about Chornobyl and to coordinate ongoing research. He stated the basic need in Belarus for new technologies to rehabilitate contaminated lands and to produce non-contaminated food, without which, Belarus will perish. Ambassador Shcherbak noted the 15.7 percent increase in population mortality in the most affected areas and the crippling financial burden of cleaning up, shutting down and encasing the Chornobyl AES. Dr. Feshbach, a demographer, cited numerous examples of health consequences that are not being systematically documented, therefore do not exist as statistics that can help indicate the full ramifications of the explosion. He predicted an increase in the incidences of diseases and disorders in the next ten years. Alex Kuzma, echoing the testimony of the previous speakers, cited

documented information about sharp increases in birth defects and cancer in children. Supporting Dr. Feshbach's claim of inadequate research, he also suggested that much of the research being done was limited in scope and excluded key high-risk populations, such as evacuees and clean-up workers, which live in other regions of Ukraine and the former Soviet Union. These limited studies are unreliable as a measure of the true consequences of Chornobyl.

Congressman Smith praised the panel of experts as "one of the most informative" that he had convened during his 16 years in Washington. A few days later, he published an opinion column about Chornobyl in the *Trenton Times* in which he cited "moving and eloquent testimony" presented by Alex Kuzma.

On April 24, House Congressional Resolution 167 was introduced recognizing the tenth anniversary of Chornobyl, and called upon President Clinton "to provide medical relief humanitarian assistance, social impact planning and hospital development for Ukraine, Belarus, Russia...and to encourage national and international health organizations to expand the scope of research into the public health consequences of Chornobyl so that the global community can benefit from the finding of such research." The resolution passed 404-0 on May 22. On April 25, an identical resolution passed the Senate. (Copies of the testimony and the resolution are available from CSCE: 202-225-1901)

Delegation From Ukraine Visits Medical Center

Saint Barnabas Medical Center, a top-rated 650 bed medical facility in central New Jersey, hosted an official delegation from Ukraine on April 11. The five-person delegation, headed by Vice Prime Minister Ivan Kouras was greeted at a breakfast by President and CEO Ronald J. Del Mauro. The delegation was given a comprehensive medical tour of the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit, the Pediatric Intensive Care Unit, and the Burn Intensive Care Unit. Saint Barnabas has New Jersey's only certified burn treatment facility to which patients are brought from throughout the tri-state area, as well as extensive services for the intensive care of children and neonates. Medical specialists spoke at length about the state-of-the-art life-saving techniques employed in the ICUs, as well as hospital procedures and training that enhance patients' chance of survival. Later, the delegation



(L-R): Vice Prime Minister Ivan Kouras; Dr. Ivan Vyshnevsky; Nancy Holecsek, Vice President for Patient Care Services; Dr. Olesya Hulchiy; Alexander Shevchenko, Permanent Mission of Ukraine; Deputy Volodymyr Yavorivsky of the Ukrainian Parliament.

met with local press and continued their discussions with doctors and specialists over lunch. The delegation's visit to Saint Barnabas, arranged by CCRF, was the initial step in an alliance with the Medical Center and CCRF partner institutions in Ukraine. In addition to the Vice Prime Minister, delegation members included Volodymyr Yavorivsky, Member of Parliament; Dr. Vladislav Torbyn, Research Division, Medical Department, Ministry of Chornobyl; Dr. Ivan Vyshnevsky, Director, Nuclear Studies Institute, Ukrainian Academy of Sciences; Dr. Olesya Hulchiy, Director, Medical Statistics Research, Department of Public Health, Kyiv City Administration. Also participating was Dr. Natalia Fendrikova, an obstetrician from Kyiv. Dr. Fendrikova participated in a physician's training program at Saint Barnabas, under the auspices of a new CCRF project funded by Monsanto.

**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**



Ukrainian Church hierarchs meet with US Senator Frank Lautenberg (D-NJ) prior to the commemorative banquet. (L-R): His Eminence Archbishop Antony, Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the USA; His Excellency Bishop Basil Losten, Stamford Diocese, Ukrainian Catholic Church, Senator Lautenberg; His Grace Archbishop Vsevolod, Ukrainian Orthodox Church of America.

Ukrainian Orthodox Church Raises Funds for Chornobyl Relief Efforts

CCRF Honors Outstanding Activists

The Chornobyl Tenth Anniversary Campaign was launched on February 4, 1996, with a solemn, commemorative banquet hosted by His Eminence Archbishop Antony of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the USA. The evening brought together more than 300 guests at the Ukrainian Cultural Center in South Bound Brook, New Jersey. The evening's program featured a keynote address by Academy Award-winning actor Jack Palance, National Spokesperson for the Tenth Anniversary. Among the guest speakers were Ambassador Anatoliy Zlenko, Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations and United States Senator Frank Lautenberg. The program also included beautiful singing by the St. Andrew's Memorial Cathedral Choir, and a presentation of awards to four guests of honor.

The individuals honored for their outstanding contributions to the Chornobyl relief effort were: Dr. Mona Mikalsen, who has been indefatigable in her efforts to procure equipment and medicine valued at more than \$2 million. Dr. George Charuk a leading financial contributor; Roma Hadzewycz, editor-in-

"I commend you for your noble efforts to care for the children of Chornobyl, those innocent victims who bear the tragic scars of this calamity. The outstanding efforts of private voluntary organizations such as the Children of Chornobyl Relief Fund deserve our highest praise. Moreover, your advice and initiative have led to constructive US government programs to supply medicines and medical treatment for many who continue to suffer."

President Bill Clinton in a letter dated February 3, 1996



(L-R): Ambassador Anatoliy Zlenko, Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the UN; Honoree Dr. George Charuk, Medical Director, Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Department, Central Georgia Rehabilitation Hospital; Consul-General of Ukraine Viktor Kryzbaniwsky; Mykola Kravets, President, Air Ukraine.

**PHOTOCOPY
RESERVATION**

Dr. Zenon Matkiwsky, President, and Nadia Matkiwsky, Executive Director of CCRF listen to the Benediction. Afterwards, a moment of silence was observed to reflect on the suffering caused by Chornobyl's explosion.



chief of the *Ukrainian Weekly*, who has published about Chornobyl for the past ten years, providing one of the few consistently available forums for new information about the tragedy; and Pastor Volodymyr Domashovets, President, All-Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist Fellowship, for his ongoing support of the Chornobyl relief mission.

In addition to the four honorees, the 1996 Humanitarian Award was presented to His Eminence Archbishop Antony for his profound dedication to organizing support for the Chornobyl relief effort on behalf of CCRF. At the conclusion of the banquet, Archbishop Antony read a letter of greeting from President Bill Clinton.

The banquet raised more than \$41,000 for CCRF. Of this amount, \$15,000 was used to procure antibiotics valued at more than \$150,000 for the airlift that arrived in Ukraine on April 25. Soon after the February 4th fundraiser, the parish of St. Volodymyr Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral in Parma, Ohio raised an additional \$20,000 for CCRF, funds that will be used to procure equipment for a neonatal intensive care unit in Chernihiv. The banquet and Mr. Palance's remarks received extensive media coverage across the country, as a result of a story by the news wire service Associated Press.

Jack Palance meets with CCRF volunteers. (L-R): Ksenia Kyzyk (CCRF staff); Alexa Vena; Oksana Mulyk; Lillian Unin; Nicholas Poruchynsky; Christina Bilowchtchuk; Roman Senyk; Jack Palance; Alexa Kryzaniwsky; Lida Kryzaniwsky; Renata Fedun; Adriana Burachinsky; Yaryna Ferencevych; Taras Ferencevych (former president of the Rutgers University Ukrainian Students Club). Taras will be the new Office Manager of the ICCF-Ukraine office.



Dr. Mona Mikalsen receives award and thanks from Dr. Georgiy Roshchin, Director, Kyiv Emergency Hospital and Trauma Center. Dr. Roshchin's hospital is the site of the MRI unit installed by CCRF and the Ukrainian National Women's League of America. Dr. Mikalsen was instrumental in obtaining the MRI at minimal cost. Behind Dr. Roshchin is Dr. Ihor Sawczuk, CCRF Board Member and Chief of Urology, Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center, NYC.



Honoree Roma Hadzewycz, Editor-in-Chief, Ukrainian Weekly, (left) walks with her husband Andriy and Irene Jarosewich, Director of Public Affairs, CCRF. The Weekly has been a leading source of information on Chornobyl since 1986.



"It is my deep conviction that we share a responsibility, internationally, to dedicate our resources to learn the lessons of Chornobyl - these lessons include helping those that suffer the consequences now, as well as working to prevent another such disaster from occurring in the future. In this year, the tenth anniversary of Chornobyl, we have been told that we will see the beginning of an upsurge in various illnesses and that this will continue for ten, twenty years. Rather than disappearing, this tragedy, unfortunately, keeps expanding. The Children of Chornobyl Relief Fund has understood for years the cruel nature of this event and has worked relentlessly to help the children, as well as make us all aware of the gradual, yet persistently destructive consequences of this explosion. I commend them for their efforts."

- Actor Jack Palance, Kyiv, Ukraine, April 24, 1996

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

United Nations Mission, CCRF Host Commemorative Dinner

On the evening of April 8, the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations and the Children of Chornobyl Relief Fund hosted a commemorative tenth anniversary dinner for more than 250 guests in the elegant rotunda of the Low Library at Columbia University. Professor Mark von Hagen, Director of the Harriman Institute served as the Master of Ceremonies. Among the speakers was Toby Moffett, Vice President, International Development, Monsanto Company and a former US Congressman. Kate Coyne, of Union Hospital, and a vice president of the Saint Barnabas Health Care System also greeted the guests. The relationship between Union Hospital and

CCRF began with the first shipment of medicine to Ukraine, which was organized by the staff of the hospital in 1990. Roz Abrams, a television anchor that hosted a special program on Chornobyl spoke with deep emotion about the profound personal impact of Ukraine, and of her visits to the children's hospitals. The major benefactors of the commemorative evening were NutraSweet-Kelco, Monsanto, Pharmacia-Upjohn, Ramada Corporate Center (East Hanover, NJ), Saint Barnabas Health Care System, Searle Corporation, Union Hospital, Self-Reliance Federal Credit Union (New York), Vira Hladun Goldman, the Kyzzyk Family, the Matkiwsky Family.



Volodymyr Yavorivsky, Member of Parliament from Ukraine was part of the official delegation that participated in commemoration activities in New York. Mr. Yavorivsky is the former head of the Chornobyl Commission in the Ukrainian Parliament. He is one of the co-founders of Children of Chornobyl Relief Fund, and is the chairman of the Democratic Party of Ukraine.



Dr. George Rupp, (left), president of Columbia University meets with Ambassador Anatoliy Zlenko.



Attending the reception were: the Undersecretary General of the United Nations, Yasushi Akashi, ambassadors from the Permanent Missions of Japan, Russia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Cuba, Austria, Belarus, Poland, Italy, Kazakstan, The Netherlands, France, Moldova, The Czech Republic, representatives from the Permanent Missions of Australia, Georgia, Israel, Turkey, Germany, and Romania. Also pictured are: host ambassador, H.E. Anatoliy Zlenko; Dr. Yuri Shcherbak, Ambassador of Ukraine to the United States; Vice Prime Minister Ivan Kouras, Volodymyr Khandoggi, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs; Vira Hladun Goldman, CCRF Board Member and event co-chair; Volodymyr Yavorivsky, Member of Parliament; Nadia Matkiwsky, CCRF Executive Director, Dr. Zenon Matkiwsky, CCRF President; Joseph A. Vena, CCRF Chairman of the Board.



"...We voice our deep respect and honor those national and international organizations that supported Ukraine in the first days of the Chornobyl calamity and assist us in this matter until this day. An excellent example of such charitable efforts is the activity of the American organization Children of Chornobyl Relief Fund."

*- President Leonid Kuchma,
April 1996*

"My trip to Ukraine changed my life..."

*- Roz Abrams
Correspondent
WABC-TV News,
New York*





Vice Prime Minister Ivan Kouras addressed the audience on behalf of the government of Ukraine.



Event organizers, volunteers and guests. (L-R, front row): Patricia Polansky, CCRF Board Member; Martha V. Andriuk, CCRF Vice President; Vice Prime Minister Ivan Kouras; Valerie Burachinsky, CCRF Vice President; H.E. Ambassador Anatoliy Zlenko, Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the UN; Nadia Matkiwsky, CCRF Executive Director; Dr. Zenon Matkiwsky, CCRF President; Mr. Osyp Holynskyy, CCRF volunteer; (L-R, second row): Dr. Lilia Hryhorovych, Member of Parliament; Joseph A. Vena, CCRF Chairman of the Board; Irene Holynskyy, CCRF volunteer; Irene Jarosewich, CCRF Director of Public Affairs; Alex Kuzma, CCRF Director of Development; (L-R, third row): Susan Holmes, Harriman Institute Project Coordinator; Professor Mark Von Hagen, Director, Harriman Institute; Ambassador Yuri Shcherbak, Embassy of Ukraine; Ksenia Kyzyk, CCRF Assistant to the Executive Director; Slawko Nowytski, correspondent, Voice of America; Inya Bonacorsa, Field Director, ICCF-Ukraine; Ghassan Shehade, CCRF volunteer.

Roz Abrams, a guest speaker at the Commemorative Dinner hosted a documentary about Chornobyl for WABC-TV. The program featured the work of CCRF in Ukraine.

Commemorative Concert Draws International Celebrities

Jon Anderson, Westminster Abbey Boys Choir Perform in Kyiv



Following the April 26 concert at the Kyiv State Opera Theater, Jon Andersen (center, left), composer and performer, former lead guitarist for the musical group Yes!, and his wife Jane (center, right) enjoy a light moment with CCRF Chairman Joseph A. Vena (left) and Tanya Vena (right). Pictured upper left is Derek Zimmerman, percussionist.

Among the international artists participating in the evening were musician and vocalist Jon Anderson, the Westminster Abbey Boys Choir from England, and American Academy Award-winning actor Jack Palance.

National artists included Bohdan Stupka, a theater actor beloved throughout Ukraine, the world-famous Virsky Dance Ensemble, and dramatic vocalist Nina Matvienko.

Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma thanked producer Nadia Matkiwsky and artistic director, Valentyn Kozmenko-Delinde for their determination to present the solemn message of Chornobyl in a theatrical production of the highest caliber.

Among the Ukrainian government officials attending the event were President and Mrs. Lyudmilla Kuchma, Prime Minister and Mrs. Evhen Marchuk, Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Mrs. Vasyl Durdynets, Vice Prime Minister and Mrs. Ivan Kouras, Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada Alexander Moroz, Vice Prime Minister Roman Shepek, Chairman of the National Security Council Volodymyr Hurbulin.

Among the guests from the United States government were Ambassador William Miller, and Greg Huger, Director, USAID-Kiev Mission.

International corporations that provided support for the event, included: the Monsanto Company, Pepsi-Cola International, Burson-Marsteller.



(L-R): Valentin Kozmenko-Delinde, artistic director of the commemorative concert, and Nadia Matkiwsky, executive producer.



Valerie Burachinsky (right) CCRF Vice President and cargo coordinator with award-winning Ukrainian actor Bobdan Stupka. His dramatic reading of Chornobyl poetry captivated the audience.

More than 30 Ukrainian and internationally acclaimed artists performed at the Kyiv State Opera Theatre on the evening of April 26 in the program "A Commemorative Evening Dedicated to the Ten Year Anniversary of the Chornobyl Catastrophe."

Produced by CCRF, the concert was dedicated to the victims of the Chornobyl disaster and was the official presidential commemorative event.

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

Children of Chornobyl Relief Fund Receives Grant from the Monsanto Company

Women's and Children's Healthcare Initiative Launched in Three Regions

In keeping with their mutual commitment to improve the health of women and children in Ukraine, The Monsanto Company has awarded \$263,000 to CCRF to initiate the Women's and Children's Healthcare Initiative (WCHI) in three oblasts (regions) of Ukraine: Luhansk, Dnipropetrovsk, Vynnytsia. The project has four goals: 1) to provide early pregnancy testing and ultrasound screening for expectant mothers experiencing difficult pregnancies; 2) to distribute information on prenatal care; 3) to provide training for physicians in pediatrics, perinatology, neonatology, obstetrics and gynecology; 4) to provide diagnostic equipment and pharmaceuticals related to prenatal and neonatal care to clinics and hospitals. All three oblasts are home to Chornobyl evacuees and cleanup workers. Vynnytsia was in the path of fallout.

The Monsanto Company has invested millions of dollars to revitalize Ukraine's agricultural sector and has agricultural projects in the three oblasts where the healthcare initiative has begun. Monsanto management philosophy emphasizes corporate involvement with the communities where corporate business is located. According to Nadia Matkiwsky, "after discussion with CCRF, Monsanto recognized mounting health problems in Ukraine. We are pleased that they have chosen CCRF to help them bring better health care to those groups that need it most - the women and children."

From April 28 - May 1, 1996, a delegation from Monsanto and CCRF traveled to the regions and visited clinics where the programs have begun.



(L-R): Pamela Graves-Moore, Searle Corporation; James Enyart, Monsanto; Myra Moffett; Toby Moffett, Vice President, Monsanto; Robert Noels, General Manager, Monsanto-Europe; Michelle Noels; Alexander Fedoseyev, Deputy Head, Dnipropetrovsk Regional Administration; Nadia Matkiwsky; Dr. Zenon Matkiwsky; Ksenia Kyzzyk.



In a meeting in January, 1996, at Cabinet of Ministers, Vice Prime Minister Ivan Kouras met with CCRF and Monsanto representatives to discuss implementation of new initiative. (L-R): Volodymyr Yavorivsky, Robert Noels, Ivan Kouras, Nadia Matkiwsky, Toby Moffett.



Alexander Shabanov (left) the director of the Nezabutka Children's Clinic in Krasnyi Luch, Luhansk greets CCRF delegation. The clinic services a Chornobyl evacuee population. A Monsanto subsidiary, NutraSweet Kelco delivered a year's supply of the drug Algisorb.

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

"Chornobyl: Ten Years After"

International Experts Analyze Impact on Public Health, Energy, Society and Environment

The Council on Russian and East European Studies at Yale University, The Harriman Institute at Columbia University and CCRF hosted a two-day conference, "Chornobyl: Ten Years After" on April 8 and 9, 1996. The conference examined the long-term impact of the 1986 explosion and included renowned experts from Ukraine, Canada, Europe and the United States.

Ambassador Anatoliy Zlenko opened the conference at Yale University and addressed the environmental and public health consequences that confront Ukraine's government. Speakers included Chornobyl historian Dr. David Marples, University of Alberta; nuclear physicist Dr. Alexander Sich, author of an MIT study that recalculated the level of emissions from the reactor explosion; demographic statistician Dr. Murray Feshbach, Georgetown University. Another featured speaker was Alla Yaroshinska, an award-winning journalist and presently an advisor to Russian president Boris Yeltsin. In 1992, she disclosed secret internal protocols (minutes of meetings) of the Soviet Politburo in *Izvestiya*. The publication of the protocols proved conclusively that former Soviet president Mikhail Gorbachev and the Politburo were fully informed of the scope of the accident and deliberately misled the public about the severity of the threat to health and safety. Dr. Olesya Hulchiy of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine and Dr. Anna Petrova, a leading researcher from Belarus presented startlingly similar results from two unrelated health studies showing a sharp increase in birth anomalies and pregnancy complications in regions contaminated by radiation from Chornobyl. Similar increases were not found in uncontaminated regions.

The keynote speaker at Columbia was Ukraine's Ambassador to the United States, Dr. Yuri Shcherbak who spoke on the topic "Chornobyl: A Challenge for the Global Community." Ambassador Shcherbak, a medical doctor by training was Ukraine's ambassador to Israel, and is the former Minister of Environmental Protection. He has first-hand knowledge of the medical crisis that resulted from the radiation emergency. Congressman Benjamin Gilman (R-NY) who has been an outspoken advocate of aid to the Chornobyl region addressed the conference, as did Ukrainian government officials Volodymyr Yavorivsky,

Member of Parliament, and Vice Prime Minister Ivan Kouras. The conference ended with a forum on Ukraine's energy policy with presentations from Carol Kessler of the US State Department - Nuclear Safety Division; E. Steven Potts, a former energy adviser to President Carter, Scott Denman of the Safe Energy Communications Council Washington, D.C., and Virginia Judson, a leading energy analyst for the State of Connecticut.

Support for the conference came from the Children of Chornobyl Relief Fund, the Chopivsky Family Foundation, the Jacyk Foundation, Chornobyl Challenge '96, and the Shevchenko Scientific Society.



More than two years ago, a Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) diagnostic system was installed at the Kyiv Emergency Hospital. Based on information from hospital staff and independent fact-finding missions, more than 3,000 patients have undergone MRI scans at the unit. More than 400 have identified malignant tumors. In April, the Gannett News Service and WABC-News featured the MRI in their reports from Ukraine. Both reports cited the MRI as a major success in the fight against the effects of Chornobyl. One of only three such units in Ukraine, the MRI was purchased through the joint efforts of CCRF and the UNWLA. We thank the many donors who contributed generously for the purchase of this unit. Above is radiologist Dr. Nina Didenko as she prepares a young patient for a scan.

MEDICAL CONSEQUENCES

- Infant leukemia rates more than doubled among Greek children who were exposed to Chornobyl fallout while in their mother's womb.

(Editor's note: In Greece, the exposure to radiation fallout after the explosion was five times higher than normal. In contrast, in Ukraine, rates of exposure exceeded 100 times higher than normal.)

- Harvard Center for Cancer Prevention Study
published in *Nature*
July 25, 1996

- "Up to 40% of the children exposed to radioactive fallout may develop thyroid cancer in their lifetime."

- Professor Dillwyn Williams,
University of Cambridge,
New Scientist, December 2, 1995

- Thyroid cancer among children in contaminated regions has risen 80 times since 1986.

- World Health Organization Report,
Conference on Chornobyl, Geneva
November 1995

- The rate of infant mortality in Ukraine is 20 deaths per 1,000 live births (one of the highest rates in the world.)

- Ministry of Health of Ukraine
Chornobyl Statistics, Spring 1996

- Fifty percent of Ukrainian men aged 13-29 suffer from fertility problems. This is the highest rate of male infertility in the world. Chornobyl suspected as a major factor.

- Institute of Reproductive Medicine
Kyiv, as reported in *Boston Globe*,
January 29, 1996

- In 1995, there were 274,000 more deaths than live births in Ukraine. In total, there were only 500,000 live births and the number is declining.

- Ministry of Health of Ukraine
January, 1996

- Children born in 1994 in Belarus to parents who lived in the fallout zone in 1986 had twice the normal rate of germline mutations (changes in DNA in sperm and eggs). Such mutations are passed on to future generations.

New York Times
April 24, 1996

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION



In January, Nadia Matkiwsky (above center) visited children of Chornobyl evacuees that live in the Kyiv oblast (region). Mrs. Matkiwsky was greeted by more than 400 children who had prepared a special program for her and for Volodymyr Yavorivsky, Member of Parliament, entitled "What Chornobyl Means to Us". Last year, CCRF had organized a medical conference in this region on the topic of thyroid cancer and other endocrinological disorders.

Nadia Matkiwsky (below left) stands with Anna Kozlova, head of a parent's organization "Children Marked by the Atom." Between them is a poignant display of photographs of children who have died from Chornobyl-related causes during the past ten years. The organization was founded by parents with children that have thyroid-related diseases, most of whom receive treatment at the Kyiv Endocrinology Institute. Besides the photo exhibit, the clinic also exhibited a special display of artwork by children from Ukraine, Japan and Germany.



Letters

Dear Children of Chornobyl:

To commemorate the 10th Anniversary of the Chornobyl tragedy, I requested that guests to my 11th birthday party bring a donation to CCRF instead of a gift. My guests — mostly my classmates from St. Patrick's School in Carlsbad donated a total of \$162.00 Please accept this donation to help children affected by Chornobyl's radiation.

- Slava Haywas,
Oceanside, California

Our deepest thanks to Slava and her classmates! - CCRF

Mrs. Matkiwsky, ... and all of the Children of Chornobyl Relief Fund:

We extend our sincere thanks for the aid we received in the form of medication on the eve of the holidays. May the Lord bless your sacred concern for the health of the children of Ukraine. We are sincerely grateful for your work devoted to Ukraine's future - the wellbeing of its children.

- Natalia Kyslenko,
Kyiv, Ukraine
February 1996

Dear Dr. Zenon and

Mrs. Nadia Matkiwsky:

As the mayor of Krasniy Luch, Luhansk region, allow me to express my sincerest thanks for the medicines received by our children. The organization that you head is fulfilling a historical mission to improve the health and quality of life of the residents of Ukraine that are suffering from the consequences of the accident at the Chornobyl Atomic Energy Station.

-V.V. Sbkut, Mayor
Krasniy Luch, Ukraine
June, 1996



A young adolescent boy rests at the Kyiv Endocrinology Institute. He has had his thyroid gland removed as is indicated by the scar and swelling of his neck.



At the Chernihiv Regional Children's Hospital, children such as this young girl are being treated for acute leukemia, which appears at three times the average rate in the regions most affected by Chornobyl.

"One organization in particular, the Children of Chornobyl Relief Fund is one of the largest providers of medical aid to the victims of Chornobyl...CCRF has delivered to Ukraine more than three times the amount of all international aid combined."

- Ambassador Yuri Shcherbak
National Press Club
Washington, DC, April 24, 1996

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

Community and Chapter News

The tenth anniversary served as an important catalyst for many communities and CCRF Chapters across the country. Our National Office congratulates all the creative individuals who organized successful commemorative and fundraising programs this spring:

Cleveland: Special thanks to the 60 Plus Club, Father Nakonechny, Anna Petryshyn, Dr. Taras Mahlay and the parishioners of St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral in Parma, Ohio, who raised \$20,000 for CCRF. Also, working with the Sierra Club and with CCRF, the Cleveland community organized a superb citywide rally on April 26 and an Earth Day exhibit at the Cleveland Zoo.

Buffalo: A commemorative banquet raised \$15,000 for CCRF. We express our deepest appreciation for all the generous donors, especially the Waytena family, who donated \$5,000 to support our efforts.

Detroit: Our Michigan Chapter, under the leadership of Ms. Roma Dyhdalo raised \$10,000 at a gala dinner featuring keynote speaker, Ambassador Anatoliy Zlenko. Our members in Michigan have long been loyal supporters and once again we thank you.

Hartford: A statewide rally at the Connecticut State Capitol yielded a full-page article on Chornobyl in the *Hartford Courant*.

San Diego: The House of Ukraine in Balboa Park hosted a Chornobyl program which generated \$2,500, considerable media coverage, and endorsements from California Governor Pete Wilson and US Senator Barbara Boxer. Congratulations California!

Rochester, NY: A daytime rally featuring Congresswoman Louise Slaughter and Kyiv obstetrician Dr. Natalia Fendrikova received excellent press coverage. However, the community was deeply saddened by the unexpected and untimely death from cancer of Mrs. Shmigel. Marta Shmigel was instrumental in raising \$40,000 for the purchase of six neonatal incubators that continue to save the lives of newborns in hospitals in Kyiv and Krasniy Luch. Her legacy continues in Ukraine, but the death of this energetic woman came as a blow to the people of Rochester. The Board of Directors of CCRF and the staff of our National Office extends its sympathy to the family and friends of Mrs. Shmigel.

More event and Chapter news next issue: Bayonne, NJ; Cranford NJ Girl Scouts; Clifton NJ; Columbus, OH; Boston, MA; Miami, FL; Rutgers University Ukrainian Students Club; Perth Amboy, NJ; NFL Golf Tournament; NIRS.

26 Dollars for 26 Miles for April 26 Run Jerema Run!

On April 15, Jerema Wolosenko ran the 100th Boston Marathon, the premier international running event. The marathon received worldwide press coverage. In order to draw attention to another anniversary, Jerema wore the slogan "Remember the Children of Chornobyl" above his runner's number. The length of the marathon was 26 miles, so he asked friends, neighbors and readers of the *Ukrainian Weekly* to send \$26 donations to CCRF, one dollar for each mile to commemorate the tenth anniversary of Chornobyl on April 26. Thanks to Jerema's quick thinking and swift running, more than \$1,500.00 was received by CCRF. Thank you Jerema!



OVERVIEW OF MEDIA COVERAGE

The following are some of the media organizations that quoted CCRF or featured our work in the first six months of 1996: Associated Press, Asbury Park Press, Bergen Record, Boston Globe, Boston Herald, Buffalo News, Columbus Dispatch, Congressional Record, (New Jersey) Courier Journal, Cranford Chronicle; Detroit Free Press, Detroit News, Gannett News Service, Hartford Courant, (New Jersey) Home News & Tribune, Jersey Journal, Louisville Courier Journal, Millburn Item; New Haven Register, Newark Star Ledger, Newsday, Rockford Register, TIME Magazine, Trenton Times, (New Jersey) Union Leader; Washington Times. CCRF representatives were also interviewed on local television news broadcasts and special programs on WABC-NY; WNBC-NY, RNN (tri-state); New Jersey News 12; BBC-World Service and National Public Radio, WWOR-TV Channel 9. CCRF received extensive news coverage in Ukraine. We would appreciate copies of any articles that may have appeared in local papers related to the Chornobyl anniversary.

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