

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. note	Carlos to Melanne [partial] (1 page)	09/17/1996	b(6)
002. letter	Clara Pascal to Tamara Feodosesna Kunko [partial] (2 pages)	08/17/1996	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 20056

FOLDER TITLE:

Ukraine [Folder 1] [1]

2013-0534-S

rc1860

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).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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*file Ukraine
malofienko*

LOWENSTEIN, SANDLER, KOHL, FISHER & BOYLAN

A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION

COUNSELLORS AT LAW

65 LIVINGSTON AVENUE

ROSELAND, NEW JERSEY

07068-1791

TELEPHONE (201) 992-8700

FACSIMILE (201) 992-5820

Douglas S. Eakeley

March 11, 1997

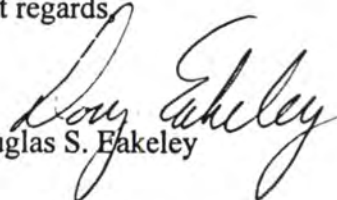
Mr. Hillary Rodham Clinton
First Lady
Office of the First Lady
The White House
Room 100 OEOB
Washington, DC 20500-2000

Re: Deportation Proceedings Against the Family of Vova Malofienko

Dear Hillary:

I write to solicit your assistance on a matter that is of great humanitarian concern to our township. As you will note from the enclosed correspondence, Vova Malofienko and his family came to this country with other victims of the Chernobyl disaster. Vova is now twelve and an honors student in our school. Although he requires continued medical care and monitoring, Vova confronts imminent deportation proceedings. Frank Lautenberg is working diligently to find a solution to this dilemma, but it would obviously be of great value if the Administration could lend its support.

Best regards,


Douglas S. Eakeley

DSE:cw
Encls.

cc: Senator Frank R. Lautenberg
Ms. Melanne Verveer [w/encls.] ✓
Ms. Deanne G. Gitner

**Millburn Township Schools
434 Millburn Avenue
Millburn, New Jersey 07041
201-376-3600, ext.294
fax 201-912-9396**

Deanne G. Gitner, Communications Coordinator

First Lady Hillary Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC

Dear Mrs. Clinton:

I am the Millburn Township Schools communications coordinator and I am writing on behalf of a student in the Millburn Middle School, Vova Malofienko, who is under threat of deportation. Vova Malofienko is a twelve-year old sixth grade honors student. He came to the United States from his native country, Ukraine, as a two-year old suffering from leukemia. He came here with other children from Chernobyl. Vova was luckier than the other children in that he was the recipient of an experimental treatment and allowed to stay in the United States. As such he is alive with his leukemia in remission. The other children, who returned to Ukraine, are dead due to a lack of sophisticated medical care in that country. His doctors say it is important to Vova's health that he remain in the United States to be constantly monitored.

The family, however, is under threat of deportation in April. So far, all pleas to the Immigration and Naturalization Service have fallen on deaf ears. Tetley Tea, the company for which Vova's father worked, offered to sponsor him, but last year the sponsorship was turned down by the Department of Labor. Now to compound the family's troubles, Tetley Tea has closed its plant in New Jersey and the father is out of a job.

Incidentally you have met Vova. Last May he delivered a speech at the Tenth Anniversary of the Chernobyl Accident Ceremony in the East Room of the White House. This speech honored those organizations and individuals who provided humanitarian assistance to those affected by the tragedy of Chernobyl.

New Jersey Senator Frank Lautenberg has promised to try to get the family's visa extended on compassionate grounds and then to write private legislation which would allow the family to remain here permanently. We ask that you make known your support for this effort.

Sending Vova back to Ukraine is a death sentence for him. Please help Vova. If you need further information please call me at 201-376-3600, ext. 294, or Dr. Laura Mardyks, vice principal Millburn Middle School, at 201-379-2600, ext. 514.

Thank you.

Yours truly,



Deanne G. Gitner

Elizabeth Bagish
Millburn Middle School
25 Old Short Hills Road
Millburn, New Jersey 07041

To Whom It May Concern:

We are trying to help a student in our school whose family may be deported this spring. I am including below a brief background on his plight, including an excerpt from a web site designed by Adam Rothschild, a student in our high school.

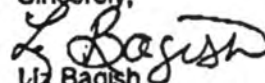
Site Excerpt (<http://schools.millburn/vova>):

Vova Malofienko, a 12-year old student at Millburn Middle School (Millburn, NJ, USA) was living approximately 30 miles away from Chernobyl when the accident occurred. He has been living in the US for seven years and has been in remission from leukemia for four. Despite the fact that Tetley Tea in Morris Plains has offered to sponsor Vova's father, the Department of Labor has turned down the family's request to extend their stay in this country and the family will be forced to return to Ukraine by April 1997. Tragically, were Vova's symptoms to return, in Ukraine his chance of survival would be extremely slim due to lack of good medical care. Please peruse this site. Read Vova's autobiography, join our discussion group, and learn about Chernobyl. If you would like to help Vova remain in the United States, email politicians via our help page to voice your concern.

Brief History

- Age 2-Chernobyl reactor explodes
- Age 5-Vova is diagnosed with leukemia while vacationing with his family at the Black Sea.
- Age 6-Vova is brought to the United States with other sick children to spend the summer. (He was only able to go because a child who was supposed to go died.)
 - Vova goes to Camp Hole in the Wall, a camp for sick children. Dr. Schwenn realizes that he may be cured. All other children go back, but the doctor makes arrangements for Vova to stay. His mom joins him in Boston where he is treated medically.
 - Vova and his mom join Nadia Matkiwsky's family in New Jersey where they stay at no charge. Vova attends the Millburn Public School System. He does very well in school.
- Age 11-Vova goes to the White House to speak in front of First Lady Hillary Clinton and Vice President Al Gore to acknowledge the USA's contribution to the children of Chernobyl on the tenth anniversary of the accident.
 - Vova has been in remission for three years. His family's visa will run out in 1997. They are concerned and the *Star Ledger* covers their story.
 - Age 11 - Vice Principal Dr. Laura Mardyks alerts the Millburn staff as to his situation. Web site is developed and visited by students in Millburn, Hawaii, Princeton and elsewhere. They discuss Chernobyl, the effects of radiation, and email/snail mail politicians with their concerns.
 - The Millburn students get the attention of New Jersey state politicians who write and pass a resolution asking the Department of Labor to overturn its decision. Over 100 students go to Trenton to support Vova.
- Age 12-The immigration laws change. It is now more difficult than ever to remain in the United States. Our staff and students are concerned. We will now focus efforts to draw interest in his case once more.

Sincerely,



Liz Bagish
Vova's Computer Teacher

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LEEHOLO: GARFIELD

Family of ill Ukraine boy faced with leaving U.S.

Father denied permission to keep job here

By ALLISON FREEMAN

The mother of an 11-year-old Ukrainian boy, who is in remission from leukemia he contracted from radiation exposure in the Chernobyl nuclear disaster, yesterday said she is afraid that the Department of Labor's decision to deny her husband a certificate to work in the United States may cost her son his life.

"What am I going to do?" an emotional Olga Matsko of Millburn asked. "I only have one child, and to give him up is not easy."

In 1986, Vova Malofienko was a 2-year-old playing outside in his hometown of Chernihiv, three miles from Chernobyl, when the accident at the nuclear reactor exposed him to radiation. At age 4, he was diagnosed with leukemia but turned away from several hospitals before one agreed to treat him in Kiev.

The boy first came to this country in 1990 with seven other sick children from Ukraine to attend a camp. He met a Boston physician who agreed to treat him. A year later, Matsko joined her son, and in 1992 the two moved to Short Hills to live so Vova could receive treatment in Newark Beth Israel Medical Center.

Physicians there successfully treated his leukemia until he went into remission three years ago. Vova's father came to the United States two years ago, after a two-year wait.

Tomorrow, Vova and his parents will travel to Washington to meet with first lady Hillary Clinton and Vice President Al Gore. They will ask the dignitaries not to forget Chernobyl, which has been blamed for widespread suffering. Vova also will ask for help for the children in Ukraine who still suffer from their exposure to the radiation.

But the Millburn Middle School student does not plan to ask the first lady or vice president for help for himself and his family to remain in the United States, his mother said. He will only ask for help for others who still live in an area with high levels of radiation, she said.

Matsko is afraid she will return to Ukraine and her son will have a relapse. "In our country, they don't have any medication — no antibiotics and no chemotherapy."

What Ukraine had years ago was supplied by Russia, when the countries were part of the former Soviet Union, she said. With the dissolution of the union, Ukraine does not have any pharmaceutical companies and must rely on donations from the West, Matsko said.

"Unfortunately, in America there is no reason to stay here for medical treatment to save a life," she said. "There is only political asylum and employment certification."

Matsko said her husband, who worked as a mechanical engineer in Ukraine, was notified that he will be denied employment certification for his job as a maintenance mechanic for Tetley Tea in Morris Plains. The family must leave the country by next April, she said.

But Jackie Bartley, a spokeswoman for former Rep. Peter Rodino's office, said the former congressman's law firm will assist Alexander



Vova Malofienko
Stricken by Chernobyl

Malofienko in appealing the decision. "We are in the process of preparing a rebuttal," she said. "The family was relying on this so they could stay in the country."

Malofienko had applied for an alien employment certification, one of the first steps of applying for a green card, so he could remain in the United States and support his wife and son and pay medical bills not covered by charities like the Valerie Fund, which has generously covered many costs of the child's treatment, she said.

The Department of Labor issued a notice of finding announcing its intention to deny his application.

"If it is denied, any chance for them to remain in the country does not exist anymore," Bartley said. The other children who first came to the United States from the Ukraine with Vova have all died, she said. "He could have a relapse at any time and his chance of survival there is zero percent," she said.

"There are so many labor applications granted and for something like this — it is so important for the father to remain in the country and support his family," Bartley said. "Congressman Rodino is doing everything he can on the family's behalf."

Rodino's law firm will file the appeal, due May 10, she said. The review process could take a few months. The law firm also sent a letter to Hillary Clinton to explain Vova's situation, Bartley said. Many studies have shown that there is still a high level of radiation in the area.

"It is hard to be here in America, and already the American doctors spent a lot of money and gave their hearts and souls to help this child, to just give up and move back to Ukraine is not easy," Matsko said.

Star Ledger
4/30/96

ID - RIVER VALE - RIVER

March 4, 1997

The Honorable Madeline Albright
Secretary of the State of the United States
2201 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20520

Dear Madam Secretary:

My name is Vova Malofienko. I was born in the Ukraine two years before the Chernobyl accident had occurred. My birthplace Chernigov is located 35 miles east of the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant. At six years of age (four years after the Chernobyl nuclear explosion) I was diagnosed with leukemia. Fortunately and shortly after that I was brought to the United States by the organization Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund with seven other kids with cancer in the year 1990. We visited the Hole in the Wall Gang Camp in Ashford, Connecticut, a Paul Newman's camp for children with cancer. My condition worsened during my stay at the camp, and Doctor Molly Schwenn, a child cancer specialist, selected me for an experimental treatment. My parents knew that it was my only chance for survival and agreed on it immediately.

My mother came to the United States to help me go through the difficult treatment. But my father was forced to stay behind. Almost two years later, in 1992, my father finally obtained a visa and was reunited with my mother and I. I received a treatment at Boston New England Medical Center and Newark Beth Israel Hospital. American doctors Molly Schwenn and Peri Kamalakar were fighting for my life for a couple of years. Finally, I am in remission and feel as a normal child. Of the seven other children with cancer that returned to the Ukraine, not one survived. There is no question that I would have died too if I had returned to the Ukraine with the other kids.

On May 1, 1996 I delivered a speech at the Tenth Anniversary ceremony in the East Room of the White House in front of the First Lady Hillary Clinton and the Vice-President Al Gore. This speech was honoring those organizations and individuals who provided humanitarian assistance to those affected by the tragedy of Chernobyl. I owe my life to those humanitarians.

I am not really aware about the immigration law. But I know that my parents live in permanent fear that our immigration status will not be extended, and we will be forced to come back to the Ukraine. We have a temporary status Volunteer Departure. The company where my father was working for three years wanted to sponsor him for permanent residency, but the Labor Department denied its request. Our family was waiting for sustantion of deportation which we could apply for after seven years of living in the United States. But a new immigration law which will be issued in April 1997 has changed the period for the sustention of deportation from seven to ten years. Every time we come to the Immigration Service to extend our temporary status it becomes harder to do this, almost impossible.

I cannot imagine what could happen to our family if we don't get a permanent residence. I grew up in the United States, my language is English, my interests are similar to any American boy. And most important I will not be able to receive a proper medical treatment necessary for maintaining my condition if our family will be forced to go back to the Ukraine. All my school friends, all my teachers under the leadership of the Vice - Principle Doctor Mardyks have tried to help me to remain in the United States.

My parents are hard working educated people. Our family has never applied for any financial help and never will. I am asking only one kind of help - a permission to live in the United States permanently, which is only possible if our family will obtain a Green Card. Please save my life by helping me to remain in the United States and I will do my best to bring my input in this beautiful country.

Respectfully,
Vova Malofienko,
a sixth grade student of Millburn
Middle School.

Vova Malofienko

The Star-Ledger

THE NEWSPAPER FOR NEW JERSEY

TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1997

CHERNOBYL AFTERMATH

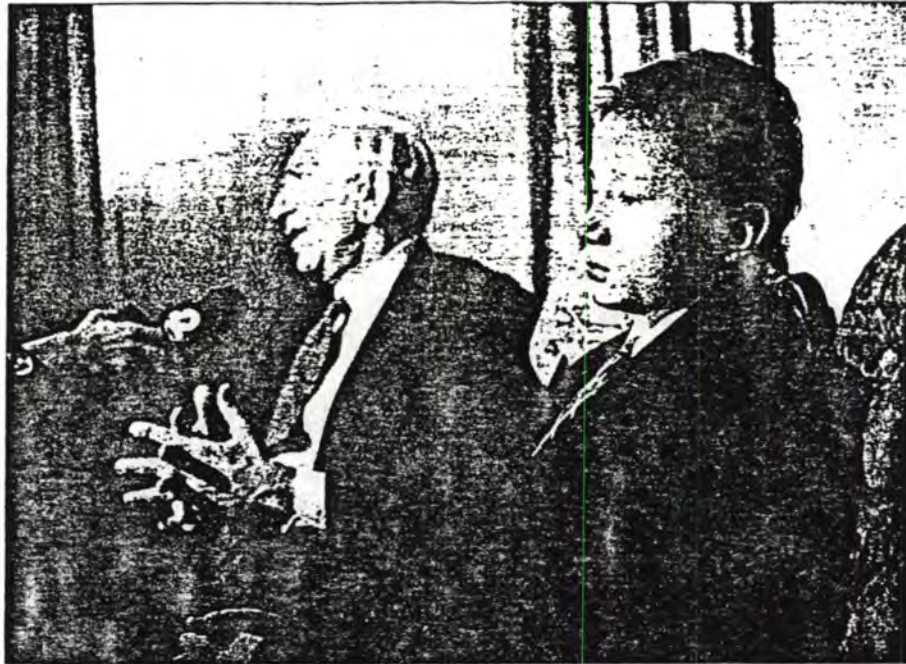


PHOTO BY SCOTT LUTCHY

Sen. Frank Lautenberg and 12-year-old Vova Malofienko of Millburn, who is in remission from leukemia brought on by the Chernobyl nuclear disaster, hold a press conference at boy's home in Millburn to discuss efforts to prevent deportation of the boy and his parents to the Ukraine.

Boy suffering from leukemia seeks help to remain in the United States

By Allison Freeman
STAR-LEDGER STAFF

When Vova Malofienko of Millburn came to the United States in 1990 at the age of 5, he was one of eight children suffering diseases resulting from exposure to the Chernobyl nuclear disaster.

Vova, the only Ukrainian child who remained in the United States, is now 12 and in remission from leukemia. The other seven who returned to Ukraine have all died.

But Vova's luck may be running out. He and his family will be deported April 10 due to tougher U.S. immigration laws. His parents, Olga Matsko and Alexander Malofienko, are certain that a return to their home in Chernihiv, three miles from Chernobyl, will be Vova's death sentence.

"I am scared," the boy said yesterday in his living room. "If I go home to Ukraine, it will be very life-threatening to me."

The air, water and food in Ukraine are all contaminated with radiation that people there have grown accustomed to, but could make Vova very sick, his father said. Ukraine also does not have the medical care or equipment needed to save Vova if he suffers a relapse.

"I know that if we go back to Ukraine, my son will die," he said. But Sen. Frank Lautenberg yesterday told the parents, "Vova is in remission from leukemia and we want to keep him that way."

The New Jersey Democrat pledged to have his office try to secure an administrative extension for the boy and his family to remain in America at least 6 to 12 months until

he can help them find a more permanent solution.

Vova's parents need green cards to work in the United States. Getting them is almost impossible due to recent federal legislation that requires people to remain in this country for 10 years before they can apply, but yet makes it difficult to stay in the country that long.

They also need sponsors to say they are the only ones qualified to perform a certain job. Alexander Malofienko, a mechanical engineer in Ukraine, was working as a maintenance mechanic at Tetley Tea in Morris Plains until Feb. 28, when he and half of the workers were laid off. The company was his sponsor for his work permit, which the U.S. Labor Department recently spiked because

PLEASE SEE CHERNOBYL, PAGE 38

Chernobyl

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 35

Boy seeks help to stay in America

of mistakes on his applications, he said.

Olga Matsko, an accountant in the Ukraine, is completing her last classes at Essex County College in Newark and is scheduled to receive her accounting degree in May. The parents also work as superintendents for the Millburn Avenue apartment building in which they live.

Lautenberg yesterday noted that tougher immigration laws were created to try to solve the growing problem of illegal immigration. "The U.S. is turning more and more inward. We are tightening up the rules, and we don't have room for everybody who wants to be here.

"Even a compassionate situation like this one is not getting the attention or latitude it deserves," the senator said. In Ukraine, thyroid cancer is up in children, male fertility has decreased, reducing the population, and more and more babies are born with deformities, more than after atomic bombs were dropped in Japan in August 1945, Lautenberg noted.

The Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund, based in Short Hills, helped bring Vova to the United States and is trying to help the other children still in Ukraine by airlifting millions of dollars of medicine and supplies to hospitals there.

Lautenberg and Vova yesterday attended a press conference at Newark International Airport to mark another airlift. Vova also had the opportunity to make a speech to first lady Hillary Clinton and Vice President Al Gore last May when he asked them not to forget Chernobyl, the nuclear accident that occurred May 1, 1986, and some say claimed 150,000 lives.

The boy asked for help for the

children of his native land but did not ask the first lady or vice president to help him stay in this country.

The articulate and mature young man is an honors student in Millburn Middle School, where he is in the sixth grade.

They are writing letters and sending e-mail to legislators, the first lady and Secretary of State Madeleine Albright. They have even created a Web site for the young man at <http://schools.millburn.org/vova/>.

The Millburn Board of Education approved a resolution at its meeting last night supporting Vova's desire to remain in the country. Following a meeting with Lautenberg in the family's apartment, Vova's parents opened a bottle of champagne to celebrate what they hope will be their continued life in New Jersey.

The parents then sampled some of the leftover Ukrainian specialties Mrs. Matsko made for the senator, including gelled chicken, a napoleon cake with vanilla cream and raspberries and smoked salmon canapes.

MILLBURN TOWNSHIP BOARD OF EDUCATION

Resolution 39697

Adopted March 10, 1997

WHEREAS, The primary mission of our Board of Education is to meet our students' needs; and

WHEREAS, One of our beloved students is Vova Malofienko, a twelve year-old boy who came to the United States in 1990 as a victim of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster and received medical treatment to bring his resultant childhood leukemia into remission; and;

WHEREAS, Vova and his parents have become contributing and valued members of our community through their hard work and perseverance in the face of adversity; and

WHEREAS, An unanticipated change in the immigration law that is due to go into effect next month could result in the Malofienko family's deportation and repatriation to the Ukraine; and

WHEREAS, The medical services available in the Ukraine will not match the high quality of services which Vova has received in America; and

WHEREAS, The continuation of these medical services is vital to his survival; and

WHEREAS, It is the fervent desire of this Board to ensure the health and well-being of our student, Vova Malofienko and the Board realizes the crucial role that Vova's family plays in his treatment; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Millburn Township Board of Education petitions the New Jersey Legislature, Governor Christine Todd Whitman, Vice President Al Gore, First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, and the U.S. Department of Immigration to take whatever steps are necessary to allow Vova Malofienko and his family to be

granted permanent residency in the United States so that they can go forward with their lives and flourish in the Millburn Township community of which they are now such an integral part.

Simon H. Steinberg
President

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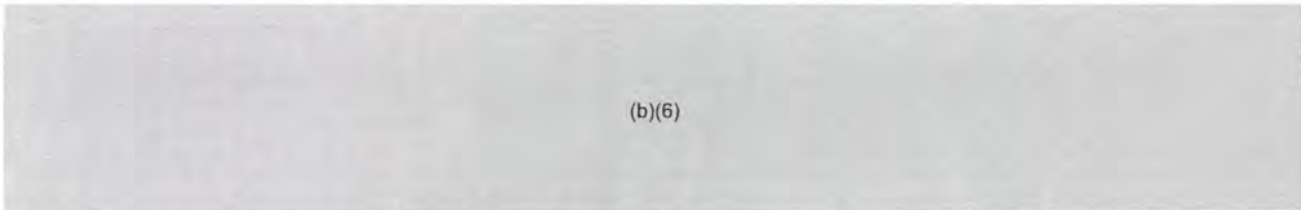
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file Ukraine

Melanne--

I asked the Ukraine desk at State to help us out on this adoption case. They have contacted the person in Consular Affairs who is responsible for adoptions in Ukraine -- Elizabeth Wadium, 647-2688.



(b)(6)

[001]

I am told by the State desk that Elizabeth Wadium may call you for more information. I told them that you may know only that which is stated in Clara's fax and that it might make more sense to get Elizabeth and Clara to talk directly.

If you agree with the latter, you might want to give Clara Elizabeth's number and put them into direct contact. As for you or the First Lady writing a letter on Clara's behalf, I would suggest first seeing if the direct contact between Clara and Elizabeth helps advance this matter, particularly if we think there is a case under Ukrainian law for a waiver. Obviously the down side of writing a letter is the precedent factor; I'm sure there are many prospective parents who would want you to do the same thing.

If these contacts don't work out, let me know and I'll try to think of what else we can do.

Carlos



Universal Aid for Children, Inc.

A Licensed Non-Profit Agency In Service To Children Since 1977

To: MS. MELANDE VERVEER
(202) 456-6244
(8) Pages total

From: CLARA PASCAL
(305) 446-4563

011380982526205

To Follow:

- 1) LETTER For MS. VERVEER
- 2) "The Miami Herald" Article
- (3) Letters of recommendation:
 - SENATOR MIKULSKI *
 - Ambassador MILLER *
 - Odessa Health department *
- (6-7) my letter of intent to Adopt to NATIONAL Adoption Center, Kiev.

I will call this Afternoon for
A Reply! THANK YOU!

First Union Bank Bldg., 2nd Floor • 1600 S. Federal Highway, Hollywood, FL 33020
(954) 925-7550 • Fax: (954) 925-6303

EMAIL: UACADOPT@IX.NETCOM.COM

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UACNOVA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL
REACH OUT ORGANIZATION

MEMBER
FALAA
ICCC
RAC



Universal Aid for Children, Inc.

A Licensed Non-Profit Agency In Service To Children Since 1977

Dear Ms. VERVEER,

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
LORRI KELLOGG

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EDWARD TRUPMAN, M.D., F.A.C.S.
JOEL KALLAN, M.D., P.A.
MARVIN SILVERMAN, Esq.
AL RANTEL
DAVID LUSTIG, Ph.D.
BRUCE JORFE
YNSKIE WELCH
SIDNEY BARITZ
ADELE LISKOV
ANTHONY BIGGIO
BARRY SCHWARTZ, F.A.C.E.S.

ADOPTION PROGRAM CONSULTANTS
MARVIN SILVERMAN, Esq.
SUSAN ESDORFER, Ph.D.

EUROPEAN PROGRAM DIRECTOR
LIDIA LOMBARD

PROGRAM DIRECTOR - ROMANIA
MARIAN "MACA" MODORAN

MEDICAL AID - UKRAINE DIRECTOR
CLARA PASCAL

UAC/NOVA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL
REACH OUT ORGANIZATION

MEMBER
FALAA
ICCG
RAC

I hope that you are well. The moratorium on Foreign Adoptions in Ukraine has at last been officially lifted and The Newly Formed NATIONAL Adoption Center under the Ministry of Education is finally open! The center is directed

by MS. TAMARA FEODOSIENKO Kunko.

Could you please write a letter on my behalf? I'm sure it will help me in my request to waive the one year waiting period. As you know, I have been waiting almost two years to adopt an orphan boy in an Odessa orphanage. I will be traveling to Kiev next week. I will call your office for a reply. I am faxing the following information to give you some more background on me and my struggle. Thank you in advance for your consideration.

Warmest Regards,
Clara Pascal

First Union Bank Bldg., 2nd Floor • 1600 S. Federal Highway, Hollywood, FL 33020
(954) 925-7550 • Fax: (954) 925-6303

EMAIL: UACADOPT@X.NETCOM.COM

'Spirits of souls sang to me'

The first time that I walked into Orphanage three in Odessa, Ukraine, I was carrying in a video camera. The next time that I walk out of Orphanage three, by the grace of God I will be carrying out my son.

It started as a 10-day shoot. I went to make a video about the Ukrainian orphans. I was a single woman with a minor mission. My life has never been the same since that day last March. The sweet spirits of many young souls sang out to me. What a sad song they have learned to cry.

There are an estimated 55,000 orphaned children in Ukraine. This struggling nation is the poorest of the former Soviet-bloc countries. Its annual inflation rate has reached a staggering 2,500 percent. The average Ukrainian worker makes approximately \$15 a month. A pair of shoes at the open market in Odessa costs \$20. In practical terms, it is an impossible life.

Alexandra is a nanny in my son's room. She works 24-hour shifts four days a week. She smiles and sings as she bounces three babies at once on her ample knees. Alexandra has

worked in the orphanage for 25 years. The babies all call her *mama*. "It makes them feel better," she says.

Luke Anthony was not the first child whom I saw. He was, however, the first one to see me. At 4 months old, he looked me straight in the eye and knew me. He knew all the moments and memories in my heart. He recognized me right away. I am his mother.

Luke was abandoned at birth. His biological mom delivered him and left the hospital. Chances are his young mother was an orphan herself. The state releases homeless kids at 17. They are thrown into a crumbling society with no real chance for a future.

Luke Anthony is now 10 months old. He still lives in Public Orphanage three. I lived in Odessa for two months this past summer and visited him every morning and night. He loved the grass and the warm breeze. In the evening he would fall asleep in my arms with a smile on his little face. I have been approved to adopt Luke Anthony. It is a long, complicated process so as to ensure that each child has a responsible family.

Now there is a moratorium on all international adoptions out of Ukraine. I feel as though someone has ripped my heart out of my body. Luke is just one of the 55,000 homeless orphans.

I have met in Kiev with U.S. Ambassador William Green Miller, who is pro-adoption and concerned with the Ukrainian children's welfare.

Please send letters of support for the lifting of the moratorium on adoption of abandoned children in Ukraine to:

Universal Aid for Children Inc.

Attn: Ms. Clara Pascal

Director Ukraine Medical Aid/Relief

First Union Bank Building, second Floor

1600 S. Federal Hwy.
Hollywood, FL 33020

All letters will be forwarded to the State Department's Office of Children's Issues and to the ambassador of Ukraine in Washington, D.C. Support for this cause will play a big role in helping the suffering Ukrainian children.

CLARA PASCAL
Hollywood



MIAMI HERALD

Clara Pascal with Luke Anthony

NOV. 25, 1995

BARBARA A. MIKULSKI
MARYLAND
COMMITTEES:
APPROPRIATIONS
SELECT COMMITTEE ON ETHICS
AND HUMAN RESOURCES

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-2003

June 27, 1995

To Whom It May Concern,

It is with pleasure that I send this letter of introduction on behalf of Ms. Clara Pascal, Director of Universal Aid for Children's Ukrainian Medical Aid program. I understand that Universal Aid for Children Inc. has been helping children around the world for over 18 years and has been recognized for excellence many times. Ms. Pascal personifies the quality and dedication to children that is the hallmark of Universal Aid for Children.

I hope you will extend Ms. Pascal every consideration while she is pursuing her important work.

Sincerely,

Barbara A. Mikulski
Barbara A. Mikulski
United States Senator

BAM/tc

IN REPLY PLEASE REFER
TO OFFICE INDICATED:
WORLD TRADE CENTER, SUITE 283
401 E. PRATT STREET
BALTIMORE, MD 21203-3041
(410) 582-4810
VOICE/TDD: (410) 582-4812
☐ 28 WEST STREET, SUITE 203
ANNAPOLIS, MD 21401-1833
ANNAPOLIS: (410) 288-1808
BALTIMORE: (410) 588-1850
☐ 999 E. BALTIMORE AVENUE, SUITE 207
COLLEGE PARK, MD 20740-1348
(301) 346-8817
☐ 82 WEST WASHINGTON STREET, SUITE 403
HAGERSTOWN, MD 21740-4804
(301) 787-2828
☐ CITY CENTER ON THE PLAZA
215-218 WEST MAIN STREET
SALISBURY, MD 21801
(410) 548-7711



The Ambassador of the United States of America

July 26, 1995

The Honorable Eduard Gurvitz
Mayor
City of Odessa

Dear Mayor Gurvitz:

I would like to convey my greatest respects to you and to the other members of the Odessa City Council.

I am writing to inform you of the valuable work being carried out in Odessa and other areas in Ukraine by a private American agency, Universal Aid for Children. I have recently learned of this organization's efforts, and was impressed by their deep commitment to aid sick and needy children, by their generosity in terms of both time and material resources, and by their achievements to date.

Universal Aid for Children provides aid to sick orphans in Odessa. The organization donates medicine, medical equipment and supplies to orphanages and hospitals so that they can properly treat orphan children. The agency also hopes to bring American doctors and nurses -- all volunteers -- to Ukraine to provide medical treatment for the sickest orphans.

The U.S. Embassy supports the work of Universal Aid for Children, and I would encourage you to support their efforts as well.

Sincerely,

William Green Miller
William Green Miller

(Letterhead of the Public Health Agency, Odessa Regional State Administration)

April 10, 1996

No. 1.01-05/39

The Embassy of the United States of America to Ukraine
City of Kiev

The Public Health Agency hereby expresses its appreciation to Ms. Clara Pascal, Director, Medical Programs in Ukraine, of the *Universal Aid for Children* organization (USA), and acknowledges her significant and fruitful work in providing medical and humanitarian assistance to abandoned children who have been left without parental custody and care, and placed under the special care and in medical institutions of Odessa Region.

Pursuant to the Implementation of the Cooperation Agreement between the Public Health Agency of the Odessa Regional State Administration and the ^{UAC} ~~Worldwide Children~~ ~~Help~~ organization (USA), signed on July 31, 1995, Ms. Clara Pascal actively participated in providing humanitarian aid for orphans, as well as in organizing counselling services provided by U.S. experts who have visited Odessa since the signing of the above Agreement.

It should be noted that Ms. Pascal has both business qualities exhibited in the efficient performance of the above work and high moral qualities as a human being who sincerely want to help those in need of her assistance and care without any reservations in terms of effort or money.

The experience gained in working in cooperation with Ms. Pascal enables us to express our confidence in her future successful activities.

Chief of Public Health Agency
(signature)
A.D. Korvetsky

Expert
Translators Ref. No. 053896-1

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. letter	Clara Pascal to Tamara Feodosesna Kunko [partial] (2 pages)	08/17/1996	b(6)

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Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 20056

FOLDER TITLE:

Ukraine [Folder 1] [1]

2013-0534-S

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RESTRICTION CODES

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- 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]
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- 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]

Clara Pascal
519 Sevilla Avenue.
Coral Gables, Florida 33134
August 17, 1996.

Honorable Tamara Feodosesna Kunko
Center for Adoption of Children
Division of Ministry of Education
Kiev, Ukraine

Dear Ms. Kunko,

In compliance with Article 102 (2) of the Resolution of the Supreme Soviet of Ukraine on the Amendments and Additions to the Code of Marriage and Family of the Ukraine. I wish to declare my intention to adopt an orphan from Ukraine and to officially register my intention to adopt with the National Adoption Fund at the Ministry of Education of Ukraine.

My work as director of the medical relief program (Ukrainian Division) for Universal Aid for Children has led me into many orphanages where lonely, desperate babies have peered up at me longingly. Their need for love has touched me deeply. They have helped me realize my need to love them too.

(b)(6)

[002]

My commitment to become the mother of Grigory can be demonstrated by my having completed all the necessary legal paperwork, including a thorough homestudy and a complete physical exam. Our Federal Bureau of Investigation (F.B.I.) has done a fingerprint check, and our local police department has checked my background. All reports on my background, including approval by our U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (I.N.S.), confirm my being qualified to adopt a child.

I am prepared to submit to you my complete file of adoption documents required by your government: (1) Homestudy (2) Agency License and Documentation, (3) Agency Guarantee to Supervise beyond Adoption, (4) Agency Recommendation of Adoption, (5) U.S. Governmental Approval

(1)

24.25
24.21

to Adopt, (6) Proof of Income, (7) Medical Examination, (8) Copy of Passport, and (9) Letters of Recommendation. All documents have been notarized and certified. All have been translated into Ukrainian.

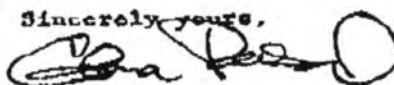
It is my heart-felt desire that you will accept my letter of intention and my documents, and that you will officially register me with the National Adoption Fund in Kiev.

I humbly request that you review my case and respond as soon as possible. (b)(6)

(b)(6)

I look forward to meeting you in Kiev in Mid-September. Many thanks for your consideration and time.

Sincerely yours,



Clara Pascal

MARCY KAPTUR
MEMBER
9TH DISTRICT, OHIO

COMMITTEES:
APPROPRIATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEES:

RURAL DEVELOPMENT,
AGRICULTURE, AND RELATED AGENCIES
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH
VA, HUD, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES



Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-3509
February 17, 1999

for Ukraine

WASHINGTON OFFICE
2311 RAYBURN BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-3509
(202) 225-4146

DISTRICT OFFICE
FEDERAL BUILDING
234 SUMMIT ST., ROOM 719
TOLEDO, OH 43604
(419) 259-7500

THIS MAILING WAS PREPARED,
PUBLISHED AND MAILED AT
TAXPAYER EXPENSE.

IF YOU DO NOT WISH TO
RECEIVE FUTURE MAILINGS,
PLEASE CALL OUR OFFICE

Ms. Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff to the First Lady
Old Executive Office Bldg Room 100
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Melanne:

Knowing of your interest in Ukraine, I wanted to forward this request from the Health Minister sent to my attention for medical equipment for the City of Khmelnytsky. Unfortunately, our community does not have the items listed, but perhaps you are aware of other sources to which to direct this request.

I would appreciate any assistance you might render or you deem appropriate. Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,

MARCY KAPTUR
U.S. Representative

*Melanne:
Thank you!*

MK:kh

Chief Pathalogicianatomist
Health Ministry of Ukraine

Merited Physician of Ukraine
Member of the New York Academy of Sciences
Head of the State Pathologicoanatomic Center
of Ukraine

28000 City of Khmelnytsky
Pilotska Street, 1
Pathologicoanatomic
Center of Ukraine
Tel/Fax: 9-12-15
Home Telephone: 6-10-13

252021 City of Kyiv
Hrushevsky Street 7
Health Ministry of
Ukraine
Telephone: 293-49-24

Honorable Ms. Marcy Kaptur!

I write to you on behalf of the Pathologicoanatomic Service of Khmelnytsky Oblast and Ukraine with a large request to help us with a very important matter, i.e. to obtain modern morphological equipment, which is not manufactured in Ukraine, for at least one of five histology laboratories at the Ukrainian State Pathologicoanatomic Center in the City of Khmelnytsky.

Modern lab equipment allows implementation of advanced diagnostic procedures, which are unusually important for early and accurate detection of precancerous, tumorous and infectious diseases, and for reducing the amount of time needed to analyze the vast amount of surgical materials from all the hospitals in 17 rural regions of the oblast and the city of Khmelnytsky (including the Polonsky and Teofipolsky regions), as well as diagnostic-consultational materials which arrive from treatment facilities in many oblasts of Ukraine.

The State Pathologicoanatomic Center of Ukraine is the country's main pathologicoanatomic service facility, therefore, the modernization of its laboratories would enable the introduction of modern diagnostic and morphological methods for treatment centers in other oblasts of Ukraine. This would have a positive influence on the quality of diagnostic and treatment efforts for particularly sick patients in rural hospitals. It would also demonstrate the potential of modern equipment, improving the level of knowledge and qualifications of appropriate specialists and health care managers throughout the Republic.

This is of particular importance to us, because the production of modern morphological equipment in Ukraine is virtually nonexistent, and the apparatus that exists is not only very outmoded, but so worn that it cannot be repaired. Financing in this field is extremely limited, or more accurately, non-existent.

It would be very important to us for at least one histology lab to obtain the most indispensable set of equipment manufactured by the German firms "Carl Zeiss," "Microtom." or something equivalent:

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 1. "Axiophot-2" Universal Microscope with Camera,
Video, Digital Imaging and Archiving System | - 1 |
| 2. "Axiophot" Routine Research Microscope | - 1 |
| 3. "Axioscope" Laboratory Microscope | - 1 |
| 4. "Standard-25" Laboratory Microscope | - 1 |
| 5. "Standard NF-2" Simplified Laboratory Microscope | - 1 |
| 6. Automated Histology Device HMR-300 | - 1 |
| 7. NM500 OM Cryostat with Electronic Controls | - 1 |
| 8. Rotary Microtome NM 360 STS with an NM-340 E
Cross-Section Transferring Device | - 1 |
| 9. Sliding Microtome | - 1 |
| 10. NM 32 B Simplified Rotary Microtome with
Disposable Blades | - 1 |
| 11. Paraffin Station | - 1 |
| 12. HMS 70 Specimen Dye Station | - 1 |
| 13. Histological Dissecting Table | - 1 |
| 14. Water Basin for Histological Cross-Sections | - 1 |
| 15. Specimen Preparation Table | |
| 16. "Turbo Flow" Cassettes | - 1 |
| 17. Automatic Microtome Blade Sharpener | - 1 |

I place much hope in your assistance, which can substantially influence the quality of medical care for the people of Ukraine, not only in the cities, but particularly in rural areas.

With sincere respect,

February 18, 1998

/SIGNED/
M.D. Andreyev



Заслужений лікар України,
Дійсний член Нью-Йоркської Академії наук,
Начальник державного патологоанатомічного
Центру України

280000, м.Хмельницький,
вул.Пілотська,1
Патологоанатомічний
Центр України
тел./факс 9-12-15
тел. дом. 6-10-13

252021, м.Київ,
вул.Грушевського,7
Міністерство охорони
здоров'я України
тел. 293-49-24

Вельмишановна пані Марсі Каптур !

Від імені патологоанатомічної служби Хмельницької області і України звертаюсь до Вас з великим проханням допомогти в надзвичайно важливій справі - придбати сучасне морфо-логічне обладнання, яке не випускається в Україні, для хоча однієї з п'яти гістологічних лабораторій Державного патологоанатомічного Центру України в м.Хмельницькому.

Сучасне лабораторне обладнання зробить можливим впровадження передових методів діагностичних досліджень, що надзвичайно важливо для ранньої і точної діагностики предпухлинних, пухлинних та інфекційних захворювань, скорочення терміну відповідей на весь операційний матеріал, який досліджується з усіх лікарень 17 сільських районів/у тому числі Полонського і Теофіпольського / області та м.Хмельницького, а також діагностичний консультативний матеріал, який поступає з лікувальних закладів багатьох областей України.

Державний патологоанатомічний Центр України є головним закладом всієї патологоанатомічної служби України, тому модернізація обладнання його лабораторій зробить можливим впровадження сучасних діагностичних морфологічних методів дослідження для лікувальних закладів інших областей України, ефективно впливати на якість діагностичної та лікувальної роботи особливо хворих в лікарнях сільської місцевості; а також демонструвати можливості сучасної апаратури, підвищувати рівень знань та кваліфікації відповідних спеціалістів, організаторів охорони здоров'я всієї Республіки.

Для нас це особливо важливо, тому що сучасне морфологічне обладнання майже не виробляється в Україні, а та апаратура яка є не тільки надзвичайно застаріла, але ще більше зношена, ремонту не підлягає. Фінансування в цьому розділі вкрай обмежене, а точніше - відсутнє.

Для нас було дуже важливо хоча би для однієї гістологічної лабораторії придбання самого необхідного комплексу обладнання виробництва німецької фірми "Карл Цейс", "Мікротом", чи аналогічного :

- I. Універсальний мікроскоп "Аксіофот- 2" з системою фото-, телекамер, цифровою комп'ютерною обробкою зображення та архівування - I
2. Мікроскоп для рутинних досліджень "Аксиоскоп" - I
3. Лабораторний мікроскоп "Аксіолаб " - I
4. Лабораторний мікроскоп "Стандарт - 25 " - I
5. Зпрощений лабораторний мікроскоп "Стандарт НД-2" - I
6. Автомат гістологічний НМР-300 - I
7. Кріостат з електронним контролем НМ 500 OM - I
8. Ротаційний мікротом НМ 360 СТС з системою трансфера зрізів і НМ-340 Е - I
9. Санний мікротом НМ 400 Р - I
10. Зпрощений мікротом ротаційний НМ 32 Б з разовим лезом - I
11. Парафінова станція АР 280 - I
12. Автомат для фарбування препаратів НМС 70 - I
13. Дисекційний стіл гістологічний - I
14. Водяний басейн для гістологічних зрізів - I
15. Стіл расправлення зрізів - I
16. Касети типа "турбо флоу" - I
17. Автомат для загострення мікротомних ножів - I

Надзвичайно сподіваюсь на Вашу допомогу, що може суттєво вплинути на якість медичної допомоги населенню України, не тільки в містах, але і особливо в сільській місцевості .

З щирою до Вас повагою

18.02.98



М.Д. Андреев .

*file Ukraine***NOVA****MOVA**

3 Borys Hrinchenko St.
252001 Kyiv, Ukraine
Tel/fax +38 044 228 19 11

TO: *Melanne Verveer*
First Lady's Office
CC: *Marsha Berry*
FROM: *Oleksandr Tkachenko*
NOVA MOVA TV, president
Kyiv, Ukraine
RE: *TV interview for Eastern Europe*
DATE: *2 February 1999*

Dear Melanne,

The NOVA MOVA TV-company of Ukraine is seeking your assistance in arranging an interview with the First Lady. It will be aired as a part of our «*Images of the World*» program, produced for the channels of Ukraine and other countries of Eastern Europe.

The idea of the project is to present to the Eastern European viewers the world leaders, who greatly affect the life of the planet at the turn of the century. We feel, the program with Mrs. Clinton will be a true insight for our audience.

Our viewers are well aware of Mrs. Clinton's remarkable career and her outstanding activities. The «*Pislyamova*» program, produced by NOVA MOVA earlier, has presented several stories about the First Lady which seemed to make a great impression on the Ukrainian audience.

This time we would like to find out more details about her public activities. We are greatly interested in the women's issues that Mrs. Clinton pays so much attention to. We would like to find out more about American women's efforts to participate in an active political and social life of the country, and we think that Mrs. Clinton could be a great example of a woman's success and tremendous role in the most important issues.

We started working on the present project in April of 1998, and have interviewed more than 40 world leaders in politics, business and culture. Among the guests of the program there have been Jacques Chirac, Jean Chretien, Kofi Annan, George Soros, Javier Solana, Mikhail Gorbachev, Dalai Lama, Ray Bradbury, Augusto Pinochet, Eduard Shevardnadze, Pierre Cardin, Lech Walesa and many others. We describe the lives of these people, tell about their role in the modern world, ask them about their forecasts for the millennium to come. In Ukraine the program is aired by the most popular - *Inter* - channel with the average audience of 6-8 million viewers. The program is expected to be rebroadcast in Russia, Poland, Hungary in 1999-2000. The scripts of the interview are published by the leading local newspapers.

We are seeking a chance for a half-an-hour interview with the First Lady and ready to come any suitable time. We would appreciate the most if Mrs. Clinton found a chance to meet us this month, as our crew is coming to Washington on the week of the 15th to interview Mr. Camdessus of the IMF and Mr. Wolfensohn of the World Bank. In any case I would be happy to meet you in order to discuss the details of the project these days.

Please, notify me or Andriy Shevchenko of Mrs. Clinton's decision at:

Phone/fax: +38 044 228 19 11

Phone: +38 044228 49 44

Thanks for your kind attention to the project!

Yours sincerely,
Oleksandr Tkachenko

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

Melanne Vermeer

The only other option
is a direct appeal
to Kuchma, and that
would be awkward.

Carlos



Посольство України
у Сполучених Штатах Америки
Embassy of Ukraine

file
Ukraine
Scyrian
Exhibit

3350 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007
Tel.: (202) 333-0606, FAX (202) 333-0817

800/1349

Mrs. Melanne Verveer
Assistant to the President
Chief of Staff to the First Lady
Office of the First Lady
the White House, DC

fax: (202) 456 6244

July 2, 1998

Dear Melanne,

Please find enclosed herewith a letter of Mrs. Liudmyla Kuchma to the First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, and an unofficial translation of it.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to congratulate you and your family on the occasion of 222nd anniversary of American Independence. May peace and prosperity always reign supreme on American soil!

Looking forward to our further cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Yuri Shcherbak
Ambassador

Unofficial translation

Liudmyla Kuchma

June 18, 1998

Dear Hillary,

I send my sincere greeting from Ukrainian soil!

I often recall those few hours that we spent together in Lviv during your last visit to Ukraine. I hope that in the past year you became even more enchanting woman, as it pertains to the First Lady of the great United States of America.

Dear Hillary,

Despite my sincere desire and numerous requests to the heads of the relevant governmental agencies of Ukraine, I was unable to my highest regret, to positively settle an issue that you raised in your letter of January 23, 1998. The original of the Scythian pectoral can not be included in the collection of the Scythian Gold Exhibition from the Ukrainian museums that is planned to travel to the US from November of 1999 until January, 2001.

The main reason is that on January 15, 1998 an Expert Commission of the Ministry of Culture and Art of Ukraine officially declared the Scythian pectoral a national treasure that under no circumstances can be taken out of the country.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to extend my best wishes to you, your husband, your lovely daughter and to the American people on the occasion of your great holiday -- the Independence Day.

Sincerely yours,

(signed)

Liudmyla Kuchma

**The First Lady
Hillary Rodham Clinton
The White House
Washington D.C.**

Людмила Кучма

*пані Хілларі Родем Клінтон
м.Вашингтон, США*

Шановна Хілларі,

Щиро вітаю Вас з української землі!

Часто згадую про ті декілька годин, які ми разом провели у Львові протягом Вашого останнього візиту в Україну. Сподіваюсь, що за період, який минув, Ви стали ще більш чарівною жінкою, - справжньою Першою Леді великих Сполучених Штатів Америки.

Дорога Хілларі, незважаючи на моє шире бажання та неодноразові звернення до керівників відповідних урядових структур України, мені, на жаль, не вдалося позитивно вирішити питання, яке Ви порушили у листі від 23.01.1998 року. Оригінал скіфської Пекторалі не зможе бути включеним до числа експонатів виставки скіфського мистецтва з музеїв України, яку планується провести у США у період з листопада 1999 по січень 2001. Головною причиною цього є те, що 15.01.1998 року експертно-фондова комісія Міністерства культури і мистецтв України прийняла офіційне рішення щодо віднесення скіфської Пекторалі до категорії музейних цінностей, які ні за яких обставин не можуть вивозитися за межі України.

Користуючись нагодою, хочу побажати Вам, Вашому чоловіку, Вашій чудовій донці та усьому американському народу всього самого найкращого з нагоди великого свята - Дня Незалежності США.

З щирою повагою,

Л. Кучма Людмила Кучма

18 червня 1998 року

Dear Mrs. Hillary Clinton!

We are the Ukrainian children.
We watch TV and know how
much work you do for all the
children on our planet to live
in peace and goodness.

We draw, write poems, verses
sing songs and if you are
interested, please come and see.

We would be very glad and
happy to meet you at our
beautiful town of Belaya Tserkov.

Dear Mrs. Hillary Clinton,
we give our drawings to you,
please present them to children
who would like them.

Children's charity Fund "The DRYADA"

Курт

Швиденко

Омута

Deef 5
3221

Р. А.

г. р. III.

Алекс

Бондаренко

~~Алук~~

Алекс

Динь

Кесев

Сам

Козенко

Ал

С. Алма

Deef

Алекс

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Перша леді ЗСА Гіллері Клінтон у Львові



Перша леді Гіллері Клінтон на площі перед пам'ятником Великому Кобзареві Т. Шевченкові

за роки незалежності України, а тоді поклала квіти до пам'ятника жертвам комуністичних репресій. Тут вона виступила з короткою промовою. Того ж дня, після обіду, перша леді знайомилася з центром реставрації ікон, що діє при Національному музеї Львова і завдяки зусиллям якого чимало з того, що знищив тоталітарний режим, знову стало доступним для широкого загалу.

Перша леді Гіллері Клінтон оглянула катедральний собор Святого Юра - патріаршу садибу УГКЦ, де зустрілася з керівниками церкви, котра розділила трагічну долю українського народу. Високу гостю поінформували про відродження віри батьків і прадідів, що повернулася на рідну землю лише тоді, коли Україна стала на шлях незалежності.

18 листопада перша леді виступала з промовою про засади розвитку демократичного суспільства перед громадськістю області в Театрі Опери та Балету, мала тут, у Дзеркальній залі, зустріч з відомими жінками, активістками культурно-громадських товариств.

Зі Львова перша леді ЗСА від'їхала на батьківщину.

16-18 листопада ц. р. у Львові перебувала перша леді ЗСА Гіллері Клінтон. Вона та особи, які її супроводжували, прибули сюди літаком із Росії і розмістилися у готелі «Дністер».

Наступного дня її візита почалася із відвідання неонатального центру обласної клінічної лікарні, яка ось уже протягом кількох років підтримує дружні контакти з лікарнею імені Генрі Форда в американському місті Детройті. Приїзду Гіллері Клінтон передувала солідна партія гуманітарної допомоги, яка надійшла від фонду «Діти Чорнобиля», очолюваного американцями українського походження подружжям Матківських. Гостя взяла участь у врученні медикаментів, одягу й автомобіля швидкої допомоги. На цій зустрічі в неонатальному центрі були присутні дружина Президента України Людмила Кучма, посол З'єднаних Штатів Америки в Україні Вільям Міллер, посол Річард Монінгстар, керівники міста й області.

Перша леді також відвідала синагогу, яка була реставрована



Гості на подвір'ї обласної клінічної лікарні, на задньому плані - автомобіль швидкої допомоги, подарований для Дитячого шпиталю.

Шлях перемоги

Ч. 48 (2274) • 7 грудня 1997 р.

• всеукраїнський тижневик •

ВПАДА

ЯКЩО ДОРОГА ВСТЕЛЕНА ДОБРИМИ НАМІРАМИ

Минулого тижня Президент України побував у Росії та США. Візити, звісно, здійснювалися з добрими намірами і з турботою про благо нашої держави. Чим же вони для неї обернулися? Кажуть, що відомий афоризм про добрі наміри, якими вистелена дорога в пекло — не аксіома, а виняток із правила. Тобто, переважно вона-таки веде до раю, й лише невдахи — до пекла.

Візит до Росії.

Неформальна зустріч з Борисом Єльциним так розчулила Леоніда Кучму, що й по кількох днях, ділячись враженнями на прес-конференції в Києві, він був дуже схвилюваний, а про вагомість зустрічі «без краваток» сказав, що вона дозволила «вести розмову нормальним язиком». Правда, як цей вислів трансформувється в нормативну українську мову, здогадатися не просто. Отож перейдемо до підсумків зустрічі.

Головний з них, як вважає наш Президент, — це скасування податку на додану вартість на взаємні постачання товарів, що стало «вирішенням головної проблеми, яка існувала між Україною та Росією». Очевидно, Леонід Кучма мав на увазі, що скасування ПДВ на взаємні постачання продукції дозволить експорт у Росію українського цукру (600 тисяч тонн) і спирту. Та цей успіх аж ніяк не співмірний із збитками, яких така домовленість завдасть Україні в разі ратифікації ВР, оскільки статус нашого Президента не надає йому права одноосібно вирішувати питання по-

даткової політики (на відміну від Б.Єльцина, який такими повноваженнями наділений).

На думку народного депутата Сергія Терехіна, скасування податків на імпорт і на експорт (сьогодні Росія бере ПДВ і з тих товарів, які експортує в Україну, і з тих, які імпортує з України, — хоча всюди оподатковується лише імпорт) обернеться для нас тим, що Україна щороку даруватиме російському бюджету понад 600 млн. доларів, оскільки дисбаланс у товарних постачаннях не на нашу користь (від'ємне сальдо — 600 млн. дол.). Ця сума і стане нашим подарунком Росії.

Поділяють, що зробив такий королівський подарунок Леонід Кучма з надією, що він буде належним чином оцінений під час президентської кампанії. А поки що такий жест так зворушив Б.Єльцина, що наш Президент «не відчув ані в голосі, ані в поведінці, що з боку Єльцина чи з боку Росії робитимуться якісь незрозумілі для України кроки». Втім, дуже скоро, в США, Л.Кучмі довелося почути металеві нотки в голосі російського представника.

Візит до США.

Поїздка Леоніда Кучми до США позначена трьома віхами. Перша — політ українського космонавта Л.Каденюка на американському кораблі «Шаттл». Співпраця України та США в космічній галузі має майбутнє, про що свідчать плідні, за словами Президента України, його переговори з президентом агенції «НАСА» та домовленість щодо створення Українсько-американського

інституту в галузі космічних технологій.

Про те, що взаємини між Україною та США потеплішали, свідчать і результати зустрічі Л.Кучми з віце-прем'єром США А.Гором.

Президент України взяв участь у конференції країн-донорів щодо об'єкта «Укриття» Чорнобильської АЕС, яка відбувалася в Нью-Йорку і в роботі якої брали участь представники 45 держав. Леонід Кучма, який виступив на конференції, вважає, що «вона стала поштовхом до усвідомлення світовим співтовариством глобальності катастрофи». Практичний підсумок: 300 млн. доларів, виділених «великою сімкою». Ще 37 млн. доларів на реконструкцію «саркофагу» було додатково зібрано під час конференції, правда, сподівалися зібрати принаймні в десять разів більше. З такою сумою коштів — 387 млн. дол. (50 млн. дол. — внесок України), на думку спеціалістів, можна розпочинати роботи щодо перетворення «саркофага» в безпечну систему.

Чергова конференція, присвячена збиранню коштів серед приватних інвесторів, ділових кіл, має відбутися навесні 1998 року. Проти допомоги Україні ніхто не заперечував, окрім представника Росії. Він рішуче заявив, що РФ не буде донором об'єкту «Укриття» й закликав до такого кроку інших. Очевидно, у московських зверхників, які настигали Україну АЕС і найбільше спричинилися до катастрофи, совість так і не загворила.

О.ДМИТРЕНКО



УКРАЇНСЬКІ ТЕХНОЛОГІЇ ВИХОДЯТЬ НА РИНОК БРАЗИЛІЇ

13 листопада 1997 року в столиці бразильського штату Парана м. Куритиба відбулося підписання першої угоди про двостороннє співробітництво в галузі енергетики та енергетичного будівництва, укладене між державним підприємством зовнішньоекономічної діяльності Міністерства енергетики України «Укрінтеренерго» та енергетичною компанією зазначеного штату, який є найбільшим виробником електроенергії в країні.

Ця угода стала конкретизацією домовленостей, досягнутих у ході офіційного візиту до Бразилії в жовтні 1995 року Президента України Леоніда Кучми щодо залучення передових українських технологій до реалізації проектів розширених енергосистем цієї південноамериканської країни.

Підписаний документ створює можливості для просування на бразильський ринок якісного та конкурентоспроможного україн-

ського енергетичного устаткування, яке успішно працює в багатьох регіонах світу. Особливий інтерес бразильської сторони викликають технологічні розробки АТ «Укрідропроект», що має 70-річний досвід проектування в Україні та за кордоном і пропонує нові ефективні рішення та технології по будівництву електростанцій, які становлять основу енергетики Бразилії.

Угода також відкриває реальні можливості для постачання на бразильський ринок енергетичного устаткування таких відомих українських підприємств, як НБО «Турбоатом», НБО «Електротрава» з м. Харкова, АТ «Запоріжтрансформатор», АТ «Укрідромех» із Нової Каховки та інші.

Олій ТАТАРЧЕНКО,
Віце-консул

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FIRST LADY'S VISIT TO UKRAINE LEAVES BRIMFUL IMPRESSIONS AND STEADFAST COMMITMENT TO DEMOCRATIC PROCESSES

Summing up her tour of CIS nations at the Lviv Opera and Ballet Theater on Tuesday, November 18 night, America's First lady Hillary Clinton said she was returning home with an adamant intention to support Ukraine's processes of democratic and market transformations which, as her visit to Lviv has convinced her, are being carried out.

That meeting with the Ukrainian public was a farewell one and summing up Mrs. Clinton's three day visit to Ukraine, DINAU's correspondent in Lviv reported.

Mrs. Clinton's first ever visit to Ukraine's Transcarpathia was reported as having been brimful of impressions left by both the city and its residents.

The American First Lady visited Lviv's Clinical Hospital and its neonatal center with the American International Health Alliance assisted the municipality in setting up. She also made a tour of Lviv's religious and cultural relics including the St. Yura Cathedral and a synagogue.

Mrs. Clinton had a very emotional meeting with Lviv residents at the Monument to Victims of the communist criminal totalitarian regime.

In her speech at the Lviv Opera and Ballet Theater, Mrs. Clinton underscored the significance of economic reforms underway in Ukraine and pledged the American people's continued support for the nation undergoing its painful transition from the totalitarian past to a civil society.

As a known champion of family values, juvenile and females, Mrs. Clinton carried out this noble mission of hers, while in West Ukraine, invariably focusing her speeches on the woman's role in a society as family's mainstay and a major factor in social and political progress.

As the American First Lady put it, family is in between entrepreneurship and politics, and a mother's heaven born mission to rear up her children in the spirit of respect for their neighbors, fellow-creatures, and for their thoughts, deeds and opinions, which is the basic principle underlying democracy and such that should be conveyed from one generation to another.

In expressing her admiration for Lviv's architectural beauties, Mrs. Clinton said she could

hardly refrain from drawing a parallel between those skilled builders who once constructed them and their descendants, currently busily engaged in constructing an architecture of freedom, which should not be in any way less perfect than what the USA has accomplished on its long historical road from slavery to the multiracial and color-blind democratic society.

Mrs. Clinton generalized Ukraine's major attainments over the six years of the sovereign statehood as the new Constitution's adoption, democratic elections and the dismantling of the command-and-administer system inherited from the former USSR which used to suppress freedom of thought and initiative.

(Ukrinform 11.11.97)

FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON PAYS TRIBUTE TO THE VICTIMS OF COMMUNIST REPRESSION



Mrs. Clinton held a very emotional speech at the Monument to Victims of the communist criminal totalitarian regime

Thank you very much to the Mayor, to the Minister, and to Mrs. Kuchma.

I am honored to join you today. I have come here in the spirit of one million Ukrainian-Americans, who even when it was hard, always had faith that one day freedom would triumph in their homeland.

And I have come here on behalf of my husband, the President of the United States, to send a message embodying the flags of our two countries. In your fight for freedom, your fight for democracy, the American people will stand with you.

Just 18 blocks from the White House in Washington there is a monument to your great poet and national leader, Shevchenko, built at a time when Ukraine was still a captive nation.

This morning I visited another monument of Shevchenko, this one built in your free nation.

It was Shevchenko who wrote, "In your house you will find them, truth and strength and freedom". In your home of Ukraine, we have found them, those citizens who work in the name of truth, those who push forward with strength, and those who fought for and sometimes died for freedom.

Because you know there is no freedom when you cannot speak your own language, practice your own religion, choose your own leaders, or make your voice heard without fear. There is no freedom if you use your power only to protect yourself. If the history of this century teaches us any-

thing, it is that the human dignity of any person or group is compromised, then the human dignity of us all is compromised as well.

We must always listen to the voices of those who this extraordinary, powerful memorial honors. One of them is a 36 year old man, shot and killed more than 50 years ago at Prison number 1, which was once just behind me. Next to the monument is a wreath addressed to him. The wreath reads: "Our dear father... grandfather... great-grandfather... and brother."

These are the voices of entire generations. But I also heard the voices of freedom when I visited the Gilad Synagogue earlier today. The Nazis turned that holy place into horse stable and left a signature of bullet holes in the ceiling. The Soviets used it as a warehouse.

Today it is a beautiful synagogue where the people can once again worship freely and where the Jewish community and the freedom of religion have been reborn, as all of Ukrainians has been reborn.

I hear these voices of freedom in the legacy of the millions of Ukrainians who lost their lives in the famines imposed by Stalin, those "harvests of sorrow".

I hear these voices of freedom in the story of an infant whose family was banished to Siberia, her three uncles killed, simply for advocating an independent Ukraine. Today Larysa Krushelnyska directs the Stefanyk Scientific Library, when the best litera-

ture, once banned for many of us, is now accessible to all people.

We hear these voices of freedom when we look at the memorial, here in the square - a noble gift from the victims, their families and community groups. We see the body twisted by a communist oppression, but we also see a courageous spirit that seems to say "I will not give up. I will carry on."

Even in face of unspeakable horrors, the people of Ukraine and others living under Soviet domination did not give up. Instead, you found the best shield against oppression, you started down the road to democracy - including free and fair elections. But the journey is far from over.

Because democracy does not end with a constitution or the right to vote. As we have learned in my country for more than 200 years, democracy is an ever-ending struggle that we must grapple with every day. Yes, government can have laws to protect our most cherished institutions and freedoms. But if we, in Ukraine and the United States, want democracy and freedom to thrive, then we must build a civil society where democratic values live in our hearts and minds, where people stand up for what is right, and where the rule of law, not the rule of crime and corruption, prevails.

Democracy will thrive also only if we use our ethnic diversity as a force not to pull us apart but to bring us together, as you have done in Ukraine. And democracy will thrive if women

are full participants in every aspect of society and if people of Ukraine continue to forge an alliance of values of the democratic community of nations.

And ultimately, democracy will thrive if we act now to invert the next generation, because it is our young people in both of our countries who will determine whether we honor the past by creating a different future for the next generations.

It is our young people that will determine whether you create a free and prosperous Ukraine, a Ukraine that allows all citizens to reach their God-given potential, and a Ukraine that brings our countries together, the way we stand here today and will stand tomorrow.

I want you to know that the American people will stand with you, and as you undergo the hardships of this historic transition that you are accomplishing in your country. We know that the road you have chosen is a difficult one, but it is the right road and we will walk that road with you, now and into the next century and millennium. Because America has faith and confidence in the people of Ukraine, and as we have learned from the many contributions of Ukrainian-Americans, we have seen that you will be successful in creating a democratic, prosperous, stable Ukraine.

As my husband said the last time when we were in Ukraine "God bless America" and "Slava Ukraini".

REMARKS OF FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

Continued from page 4

pressions and wonderful memories. I will also return home to speak to my own people, the citizens of the United States. I will tell my fellow citizens what I have seen and why the United States must stay constantly engaged to support forward looking-reform and leaders who are working on reform. In recent days, I have seen first-hand what America, working hand in hand with the people of Ukraine, has accomplished - fostering innovative health clinics, providing loans to start small businesses, sending Peace Corps volunteers to work with people here.

I want all of American citizens to know what I know, and I wish that I had brought all of them with me, to see what I have seen. Because the work that has been done, between our governments and organizations, such as USAID and through the private sector, business to business, and through the voluntary, non-governmental sector, has made it very clear that we are strengthening our bonds and building stronger societies together.

Later this week President Al Gore and President Kuchma will join to-

gether to reach out to members of the international community to secure more support for safely encasing the Chernobyl reactor #4. What could be more important than the United States and Ukraine working together to contain one of the greatest environmental threats facing Europe and the world today?

Just as I hope to be able to explain to Americans what I have seen, I hope also that the people of Ukraine, see what I, and my party, have seen here. In the last few days, I saw the citizens and spoke with the leaders determined to make further progress. In six short years, you have done so much to erase seven long years of communist waste and misrule. There is no doubt that your path has not been an easy one and that challenges remain - especially as you expand privately so that Ukraine can become competitive in today's fast-paced global economy.

As Americans have learned through the years, democracy has a never-ending struggle. We became a "newly independent state" in 1776. As for the past 221 years, our democracy has been a work in progress. It took us more than 10 years to draft a constitu-

tion; 89 years to rid our nation of slavery; 144 years to give women the vote; and 188 years to make all our citizens equal under law.

A critical difference, of course, is that the modern world is much less forgiving. With global communications and with a global economy, everything moves at a much faster pace; and countries and societies must reform quickly in order to take their rightful place in such a new world.

Just six years ago after your independence, you have much to be proud of. The sun of freedom is higher in the sky. And yes, it has a way to travel. I know you will stray the course. And as you do, please know the American people will stand with you. I hope that you take great pride in where Ukraine stands today and that you take great confidence in the fact that the United States will be your partner, and your friend, as we travel together into the twenty-first century and the new millennium.

Thank you very much. God bless the United States and God bless Ukraine. ■



Mrs. Clinton being entertained by people with disabilities at St. George's Ca

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

File
Ukraine

April 14, 1997

Dear Friends:

I am delighted to send greetings to all of you gathered in Kiev for the Second International Pianists Competition.

You come from many nations, including the United States of America, and each and every one of you has the distinction of being an outstanding young musician. All of you are endowed with considerable talents. You are devoted to your art and you have been trained by some of the world's greatest teachers of music. How fitting that you come together in the memory of Vladimir Horowitz, one of this century's greatest pianists. And, you come together in the city where he was born, educated and celebrated as a musician at an early age.

This competition sets a high standard of excellence. By virtue of your participation, each of you is already a winner. Bravo! May you continue to enrich the world with your music and contribute to international goodwill among all peoples. You are demonstrating that the arts are a vital part of life wherever we live.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Hillary Rodham Clinton
Hillary Rodham Clinton



**Посольство України
у Сполучених Штатах Америки
Embassy of Ukraine**

3350 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007
Tel.: (202) 333-0606, FAX (202) 333-0817

911

April 3, 1997

Ms. Melanne Verveer
Assistant to the President
Chief of Staff to the First Lady
Office of the First Lady
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Melanne,

I was overwhelmed when I learned about your promotion. Please accept my most sincere congratulations. I am sure that you deserve it. Our cooperation and, I hope, friendship has always been very fruitful, and, I am sure, will benefit not only us personally but our two nations.

I think, you remember your first trip to Ukraine back in 1995 as a member of the US delegation headed by President Clinton. Probably, you recall young pianists who played for the high dignitaries in Mariinsky Palace. Later that year they became winners of the First International Young Pianists Competition held in Kyiv.

The competition was dedicated to the memory of Volodymyr Horovitz, and not without a reason. It was in Kyiv that one of the most outstanding pianists of our century was born, got his education in the musical college and conservatoire, and began his creative way of life.

This year young pianists from many countries once again will gather in Ukrainian capital to show their art and pay tribute to great musician. The event will be held from April 20 to May 8, 1997. More than 20 young musicians from the USA will take part in the competition.

Back in 1995 President Clinton and President Kuchma warmly greeted the participants of the First Competition in Kyiv which attracted the attention of the world music community with its scope of participants (over 100), wide

representation of nations, and most of all, outstanding level of talent and professional preparation of young competitors. The event was held within the framework of the Volodymyr Horovitz International Festival proclaimed by UNESCO.

I would be very grateful if First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton could send a message to the participants of the Second International Young Pianists Competition in Memory of Volodymyr Horovitz.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Yuri Shcherbak', written in a cursive style.

Yuri Shcherbak
Ambassador

file Ukraine

Anna Krawczuk
18 Telegraph Hill Road
Holmdel, New Jersey 07733
tel: 908-888-0494 fax: 908-739-3207

Ms. Melanne Verveer
2125 Leroy Place NW
Washington, DC 20008

December 11, 1996

Dear Malenne,

Thank you so much for taking the time and writing to me on November 15, 1996 from Hawaii. As I followed the President on the trips (on TV news, of course) I knew how busy you must have been.

My trip to Kyiv, Ukraine, was very short but quite successful. For two days I attended the conference of the Ukrainian National Women's League of Ukraine and found it very interesting. With delegates from 24 'oblasts' they numbered about 200. All went according to the program and allotted time schedule. The election of their Executive Board was by open balloting and Atena Pashko was reelected president. Comparing to 1993 conference that I attended, I can see democracy taking effect.

Economic crisis still exists in Ukraine. Most people have not received their wages for four-six months. The elderly are desperate and afraid of the winter. Many children's homes (they do not call them orphanages) experience lack of food, medicine etc. Baby formulas are non-existent. As I was departing Kyiv, heat and electricity was rationed, including in hospitals and children's homes. The government of Ukraine is aware of this situation. The ministry dealing with family, children and youth problems is headed by Minister Suzanna R. Stanik (an attorney) that just started working in her newly created position. She explained to me that her duties will include not only the welfare but also education, ecology and rights of women, children and family. All good and well - but in the meantime, how to feed the children?

The UNWLA INC. has programs (Social Welfare, Scholarship etc) but they are not prepared to help thousands of children/youth/students. However, we are working on it. It will be a huge project that cannot wait. As I met with some of the UNWLA Scholarship recipients and their teachers in Kyiv - they informed me that they had to use their scholarship money for food, for their parents have not been compensated for six months.

Putting aside all the hardships, I found that most people would not want to return to the communist regime and are going forward with democratic way of thinking. Thinking but not fully understanding and living. That takes time. Some of the women are starting small businesses and approached me for a loan. I told one group interested in producing ecologically clean juices for babies and children, to send me their project proposal.

Sorry for taking so much of your precious time - but you did ask! I hope that in the near future we will be able to take a trip together to Ukraine and stay with families. You are always welcome at my cousin's home in Kyiv.

Please have a wonderful Christmas and all the best for you and your family with the New Year - 1997!

Хорошо! Дарю вам!
Anna Krawczuk

December 10, 1996

**The President and Mrs. Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500**

Dear Mr. President and Mrs. Clinton:

With the holiday season upon us I want to extend to you and Chelsea the wishes of happiness, beauty, goodness and love that Christmas brings.

Mr. President, I congratulate you on your reelection for the second term as President of the United States of America. May God give you health, strenght and wisdom to lead our nation forward - "and build the bridge" - into the 21st century!

I thank you for giving me the opportunity to be a witness to the highest level of the democratic process during the election campaign. Thank you for recognizing ethnic America.

Mrs. Clinton, I thank you for your courage and firm stand on human rights, women's and children's issues. I firmly agree with you that children are the future of the nation and they shall meet the challanges of the 21st century.

Thank you for being the Chornobyl Challege '96 Honorary Chair for the Tenth Anniversary of Chornobyl Tragedy and for including Lidia Czernyk and I on May 1, 1996 event.

Dear Chelsea, I admire your maturity and obvious love for your Mom and Dad. How wonderful that you are blessed with the warmth of family love!

With sincere wishes for Happy New Year 1997!

Anna Krawczuk

December 5, 1996

79/AK/LB

The President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President Clinton:

The Ukrainian National Women's League of America wishes to extend its heartfelt congratulations of your nomination of the Honorable Madeleine Albright to the post of Secretary of State of the United States of America.

As the largest women's organization of Ukrainian descent in the United States we are doubly proud of her selection not only as the first woman to be nominated to such an important government position but also as a woman of Czechoslovakian descent. Only in America!

Representing the United States in the United Nations, Ambassador Albright has proven her capabilities and we are confident that she will achieve great success in her new post of Secretary of State.

We also congratulate you on being selected as the "Most Interesting Person of 1996" by Barbara Walters, another prominent woman.

Very Truly Yours,

Lidia Bilous
Secretary

Anna Krawczuk
President

cc: Melanne Verveer
Marilyn DiGiacobbe
Taras Bazyluk

file

Sabre Foundation's Tania Vitvitsky honored at White House event

by Marta Baziuk

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Tania Vitvitsky, project director of the Sabre Foundation, was honored at the White House on October 21 for her work in replenishing libraries destroyed during the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina and for initiating a program to make children's books available in Romania.

The Sabre Foundation specializes in providing books and information technologies to countries in transition. Sabre, which has ongoing programs in 15 countries, is also active in Ukraine, with book donation and Internet training programs.

The White House event had its beginnings in Mrs. Clinton's visit to Eastern Europe over the summer, where she noted the desperate need for teaching materials, especially for children. It happened that Sabre was increasing its efforts to solicit donations from publishers of materials for children in response to requests from the field.

Sabre was able to make a special donation of children's books in commemoration of the first lady's visit to schools and orphanages in Bosnia and Romania. The shipments are Sabre's first to these countries.



Tania Vitvitsky (second from right) with First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton and Sabre Foundation officers (from left) Ken Bartels, treasurer; Anne Neal, president; Lee Auspitz, board member.

FAX TRANSMISSION

COUNTERPART FOUNDATION
910 17TH STREET, NW, SUITE 328
WASHINGTON, DC 20006
(202) 296-9676
FAX: (202) 296-9679

To: Ms. Katie Burtons
Fax #: 456-6244
From: Karen Sherman
Counterpart Foundation
Subject: Counterpart's activities in Ukraine

Date: May 17, 1996
Pages: 2, including this cover sheet.

COMMENTS:

Enclosed please find the sample letter for Ms. Ver Veer. Thank you for your assistance.

*Michelle -
Did you find out
how far we can go
with this?*

Elizabeth B. Silverstein
President
Counterpart Foundation, Inc.
910 17th Street, Suite # 328
Washington, D.C. 20006-2601

Dear Ms. Silverstein,

Ms. Melanne VerVeer, my Deputy Chief of Staff, has described to me in some detail about Counterpart Foundation's ongoing activities in Ukraine in support of non-government organizations and at-risk populations.

Since 1993, Counterpart has focused on the needs of the most vulnerable members of the population such as children, invalids, and the elderly. Through training, micro-grants, and humanitarian assistance to social service providers, Counterpart has provided the skills and resources necessary for sustainability and development. In addition to these long term goals, Counterpart has provided immediate assistance in sustaining a social safety net during this period of democratic and economic transition.

As recently as April of this year, Counterpart's commitment to the people of Ukraine resulted in the acquisition and distribution of pharmaceuticals and related relief supplies valued at over \$15 million to victims of the Chornobyl disaster.

I would like to take this opportunity to commend Counterpart for its important work in Ukraine. Your efforts are an outstanding example of successful U.S. government assistance programs at work.

.PRIORITY

UNCLASSIFIED
WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

*file
ukrain*

PAGE 01 OF 02

PRT: VERVEER
SIT: BLACKER PASCUAL
SIT: NSC

<PREC> PRIORITY <CLAS> UNCLASSIFIED <DTG> 040140Z JUL 96

FM SECSTATE WASHDC

TO AMEMBASSY KIEV PRIORITY 8623
INFO ////
UNCLAS STATE 139045

E.O. 12958: N/A
TAGS: UP, OVIP, OPDC,
SUBJECT: RESPONSE TO INVITATION TO FIRST LADY TO VISIT
S LAVUTYCH

REF: KIEV 4295

1. EMBASSY IS REQUESTED TO DELIVER FOLLOWING LETTER TO
MAYOR VOLODYMYR UDОВYCHENKO OF SLAVUTYCH. THE LETTER IS
IN RESPONSE TO MAYOR UDОВYCHENKO'S INVITATION TO THE FIRST
LADY TO VISIT SLAVUTYCH.

2. BEGIN TEXT OF LETTER:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

JUNE 27, 1996

MAYOR UDОВYCHENKO
SLAVUTYCH CITY COUNCIL OF PEOPLE'S DEPUTIES
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

DEAR MAYOR UDОВYCHENKO,

THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND INVITATION, WHICH THE U.S. EMBASSY
IN UKRAINE CONVEYED TO US, FOR THE FIRST LADY TO VISIT THE
CITY OF SLAVUTYCH.

MRS. CLINTON DEEPLY ADMIRES THE CITIZENS OF SLAVUTYCH FOR
THEIR COURAGE AND DEDICATION TO RECOVERY EFFORTS IN THE
AFTERMATH OF THE CHORNOBYL DISASTER. IN COMMEMORATING THE
TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHORNOBYL TRAGEDY AT THE WHITE
HOUSE, THE FIRST LADY CALLED ON ALL PEOPLE TO RECOMMIT
THEMSELVES TO HEALING AND TO CONTINUING SUPPORT AND
ASSISTANCE TO ALL WHO HAVE BEEN AFFECTED BY THIS NUCLEAR
DISASTER.

WHILE IT IS UNLIKELY THAT SHE WILL BE ABLE TO ACCEPT YOUR

UNCLASSIFIED

.PRIORITY

**UNCLASSIFIED
WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM**

PAGE 02 OF 02

INVITATION IN THE NEAR FUTURE, THE FIRST LADY SENDS HER
BEST WISHES TO YOU AND ALL THE CITIZENS OF SLAVUTYCH.

SINCERELY YOURS,

(SIGNED)
MELANNE VERVEER
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE FIRST LADY

END TEXT.
TALBOTT
<^SECT>SECTION: 01 OF 01
<^SSN>9045
<MSGID> M2300024

UNCLASSIFIED

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20504

May 23, 1996

Dear *Eugene* Mr. Iwanciw,

On behalf of Melanne Verveer and myself, I wanted to thank you for bringing to our attention the Ukrainian Land and Resource Management Institute project.

I wanted you to know that I confirmed with USAID that they received your proposal. USAID is in the process of reviewing it, and will get back to you with the results of the review in the next few weeks.

Let me also take this opportunity to reaffirm the Clinton Administration's commitment to address the environmental, health, and social impacts of the Chornobyl disaster. As you know, we are working closely with our G-7 partners and the government of Ukraine to close down the Chornobyl plant by the year 2000. We are also implementing safety programs at other power plants, supporting Ukraine's new nuclear safety center at Slavutych, and helping Ukraine restructure its power sector. I hope the information I enclosed on our ongoing bilateral and multilateral programs in these areas will be useful to you.

I am pleased that you were able to join us at the White House on May 1 for the commemoration of the Chornobyl tragedy. I fully share the sentiment expressed at the event by both the First Lady and the Vice President that the efforts of the Ukrainian-American community, and numerous humanitarian and other non-governmental organizations, have been instrumental in keeping the world's attention focused on Chornobyl. I wish you and Ukrainian National Association continued success in your future efforts.

Sincerely,

Coit D. Blacker

Coit D. Blacker
Special Assistant to the President and
Senior Director for Russian, Ukrainian
and Eurasian Affairs

Eugene M. Iwanciw
Ukrainian National Association, Inc.
6138 North 12th Street
Arlington, VA 22205

06/26/1995 12:28

305-446-4563

CLARA PASCAL

PAGE 01



Universal Aid for Children, Inc.

A Licensed Non-Profit Agency in Service To Children Since 1977

Thursday, June 22, 1995

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
LORRI KELLOGG

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ADVISORY BOARD
LORRI KELLOGG

MEMBER
FALAN
ICCC
KAC

Ms. Jane Verveer
Deputy Chief of Staff to the First Lady
Old Executive Office Bldg. # 11
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Ms. Verveer:

Re: The Urgent needs of Children in
UKRAINE

My name is Clara Pascal. I am UAC's Director of Medical Aid and Relief for children in orphanages in Ukraine. I recently returned from Odessa and Kiev after completing a documentary about the children who reside in public orphanages.

I was overwhelmed at the vast needs of these children. I was so touched and concerned that since my return have begun to formulate medical teams to travel to Odessa and begin to give medical assistance. As a matter of fact, a pediatric specialist as well as an Ukrainian-American doctor specializing in emergency room procedures and techniques will travel with me to Ukraine next week to start an ongoing program. We plan for dozens of doctors, both local and foreign, to be a part of this vital project.

Although UAC is non-denominational, we have many Christian Foundations, such as The Christian Medical Foundation International, who fund and fully support our efforts.

I recently read an article in "The Ukrainian Weekly" in which you were cited as an outstanding Ukrainian-American. The lengthy list of humanitarian organizations for which you have served, inspired me that you are deeply concerned with children's issues.

I have been working with children in crisis worldwide for many years. My photographic efforts concerning the refugee children in the middle east and their artwork shown at various UN human rights conferences in New York and Washington. The First Lady, President Clinton, and Chelsea saw

First Union Bank Bldg., 2nd Floor • 1600 S. Federal Highway, Hollywood, FL 33020
(305) 925-7550 • Fax: (305) 925-6303

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

Page 2

June 22, 1995

Melanne Verveer

my work at their home church, Foundry Methodist Church, Washington, DC during the Christmas holidays of 1993.

I am sure that you are aware, Ms. Verveer, of the moratorium imposed on foreign adoption agreed to by the Ukrainian Parliament pending formal legislation. We have tried every avenue to learn the current status of this moratorium and its time-frame without success. This is very disturbing as these children continue to languish in overcrowded, under-staffed orphanages who are struggling to care for these babies with less than minimal resources.

Ms. Verveer, your sense of caring, influence and expertise is urgently needed to help bring this moratorium to a closure. We want to help and need advice as to how we can approach and assure the Ukrainian governmental bodies in charge, that responsible NON-profit agencies, such as UAC, can successfully arrange adoption plans for Ukrainian children in need of this life supporting alternative. As has been the dedication for the past 18 years, UAC remains committed to the welfare and future of each and every child we can help.

The two videos enclosed are the product of my first journey to Ukraine. I hope that you, in spite of your busy schedule, will take time to view Medically Needy Orphans and The Freedom to be Loved. Total running time is less than 15 minutes. Please.

I look forward to hearing from you at your earliest convenience. If I am already out of the country, please speak to my colleague Lorri Kellogg, UAC Executive Director. She will know how to reach me in Odessa.

Warmest Regards,



Clara Pascal

Director Medical Aid/R. of Ukraine

cc: Lorri Kellogg

June 26, 1995

Dear Ms. Verveer,

The enclosed letter and videos were mentioned in Bruce Poole's fax to you.

If you have any questions, Clara Pascal can be reached at 305-446-4563 in addition to her office.

If you are able to provide a letter of introduction, please let me know and I will arrange for its pick-up as I am coordinating the letters of introduction.

Thank you for your consideration.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Karen Smith". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Karen A. Smith
410-467-0500 phone and fax
410-917-8221

IMMEDIATE

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WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

*file
Ukraine*

Melanne

PAGE 01 OF 02

PRT: FIRST LADY

SIT: BLACKER GOLDGEIER HESLIN PASCUAL PIFER REZNIK

SIT: NSC

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FM AMEMBASSY KIEV

TO SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 1356

INFO ////

UNCLAS KIEV 002340

PLEASE PASS TO NSC - CHIP BLACKER

E.O. 12598: N/A

TAGS: OTRA PHUM, UP

SUBJECT: INVITATION TO MRS. CLINTON AND DAUGHTER TO
VISIT TO UKRAINE

OFFICIAL INFORMAL FROM AMBASSADOR MILLER

1. I WAS ASKED TODAY TO PASS AN INVITATION TO MRS. CLINTON AND HER DAUGHTER TO VISIT UKRAINE FOR A PROGRAM OF EVENTS CONCENTRATING ON WOMEN AND CHILDREN'S HEALTH ISSUES IN COMMEMORATION OF THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHERNOBYL DISASTER (APRIL 26). THE INVITATION COMES FROM MEMBERS OF THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE ON WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S ISSUES, WHICH IS PLANNING THE COMMEMORATION. OTHER INVITEES INCLUDE MRS. CILLER, MRS. CHIRAC, MRS. NAZARBAYEV, AND MRS. FISHER.

2. I STRONGLY ENCOURAGE SERIOUS CONSIDERATION OF THE INVITATION. SUCH A PROMINENT VISITOR WOULD UNDERSCORE PRACTICAL U.S.-UKRAINIAN EFFORTS TO ADDRESS CHERNOBYL-RELATED SOCIAL PROBLEMS (FOR EXAMPLE, A 10 MILLION DOLLAR SHIPMENT OF U.S. DONATED MEDICAL SUPPLIES TO BE DELIVERED TO KIEV APRIL 25). IT WOULD ALSO MARK THE ANNIVERSARY OF AN EVENT WHICH EPITOMIZES SOVIET MISMANAGEMENT TO MANY UKRAINIANS; CONTINUED HIGHLY VISIBLE SUPPORT FOR SOVERIEGN UKRAINE AT THIS POINT WOULD BE VERY TIMELY. MILLER

BT

#2340

NNNN

<^SECT>SECTION: 01 OF 01

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IMMEDIATE

**UNCLASSIFIED
WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM**

PAGE 02 OF 02

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<^TOR>960402110618 M2161147

<^DIST>

SIT: BLACKER GOLDGEIER HESLIN PASCUAL PIFER REZNIK

SIT: NSC

<MSGID> M2161147

UNCLASSIFIED

Katie,
m



**CHORNOBYL —
UKRAINE'S TRAGEDY,
THE WORLD'S CONSCIENCE**

THE CHICAGO CHORNOBYL COMMITTEE

invites you to participate in the observance of the

**10TH ANNIVERSARY OF
THE CHORNOBYL DISASTER**

Friday, April 26, 1996

PROGRAM:

- 7:00 p.m. — Interdenominational Memorial Service at St. Nicholas Cathedral (Oakley and Rice)
- 7:45 p.m. — Candlelight procession from St. Nicholas Cathedral to the Ukrainian Cultural Center parking lot (Oakley and Chicago Ave.)
- 8:00 p.m. — Rally with brief addresses by Ukrainian and American political dignitaries and reports by experts on the Chernobyl nuclear disaster and its ramifications
 - Adoption of resolutions

***Let us show our national unity and together commemorate the
10th anniversary of this tragedy for Ukraine and the world.***

***Residents of the "Ukrainian Village" are asked to place lighted candles
in their windows to remember the victims of the Chernobyl disaster.***



**Посольство України
у Сполучених Штатах Америки
Embassy of Ukraine**

*file
Ukraine
Chornobyl*

3350 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007
Tel.: (202) 333-0806, FAX (202) 333-0817

No. 996

April 11, 1996

Ms. Melanne Verveer
Deputy Assistant to the President
Deputy Chief of Staff to the First Lady
Office of the First Lady
Room 100, Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20500
Fax 456-6244

Dear Ms. Verveer:

It is my pleasure to convey the invitation for the First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton to visit Ukraine in connection with the 10th anniversary of Chornobyl catastrophe extended to her and Chelsea Clinton by His Excellency Yevhen Marchuk, Prime Minister of Ukraine.

I would appreciate the opportunity to discuss this issue with you when you are back in your office on Monday.

Sincerely,

Yuri SHCHERBAK,
Ambassador of Ukraine

Enclosure: as stated, on 2 p.

Unofficial translation from Ukrainian

PRIME MINISTER OF UKRAINE
Head of the Organization Committee for Commemoration of the
10th Anniversary of the Chornobyl Catastrophe

April 9, 1996
City of Kyiv

Dear Mrs. Clinton:

On behalf of the Government of Ukraine I have the honor to invite you and your daughter to visit Ukraine on April 26-28, 1996 to take part in events commemorating the 10th anniversary of the Chornobyl catastrophe.

I believe that your participation in these events would contribute to the drawing of the world community's attention to a wide range of issues related to the negative consequences of this worst technogenic disaster in mankind's history.

I hope that you can accept this invitation.

In case of your acceptance the Government of Ukraine will cover all the expenses connected with this trip.

With best regards, sincerely,

Yevhen MARCHUK
(signed)

Mrs. Hillary Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C., USA

ПРЕМ'ЄР-МІНІСТР
УКРАЇНИPRIME MINISTER
OF UKRAINE

M. Hrushevsky St., 12/2, Kyiv-008, Ukraine

Tel.: (044) 226 3263, Fax: (044) 226 2917

" 9 " квітня 1996 р.
м. Київ

Голова організаційного комітету
з підготовки та проведення за-
ходів у зв'язку з 10-річчям
Чорнобильської катастрофи

Шановна пані Клінтон!

Від імені Уряду України маю честь запросити Вас з донькою
відвідати Україну 26-28 квітня ц.р. для участі в заходах з нагоди
10-ї річниці Чорнобильської катастрофи.

Вважаю, що Ваша участь у цих заходах сприяла б поверненню
уваги світового співтовариства до широкого спектра проблем,
пов'язаних з негативними наслідками цієї найбільшої техногенної
катастрофи в історії людства.

Сподіваюся, що Ви матимете можливість прийняти це запрошення.

.У разі Вашої згоди всі витрати, пов'язані з поїздкою, візьме
на себе Уряд України.

З ширшою повагою та найкращими побажаннями

Євген МАРЧУК

Пані Хілларі Клінтон

Білий Дім



Посольство України
у Сполучених Штатах Америки
Embassy of Ukraine

*file Ukraine
Chornobyl*

3350 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007
Tel.: (202) 333-0606, FAX (202) 333-0817

No. 896

April 2, 1996

Ms. Melanne Verveer
Deputy Assistant to the President
Deputy Chief of Staff to the First Lady
Office of the First Lady
Room 100, Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Ms. Verveer:

It was a pleasure to speak with you on the phone yesterday.

By this letter, once again, I would like to confirm my participation at the 10th April Chornobyl Commemoration at the White House, and please give my sincere thanks to Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton whom I hope to see then. As we discussed, I would also like to have an opportunity to address the audience with brief remarks (4 to 5 minutes).

On another matter, I want to share with you the letter which I received yesterday right after our telephone conversation. The letter states the refusal of the Washington National Cathedral to hold an ecumenical service commemorating Chornobyl victims. In this regard, I would like to take your advise whether we should pursue this request any longer given the clear negative position of the Cathedral.

I am looking forward to hearing from you and to seeing you on April 10th.

Sincerely,

Yuri SHCHERBAK,
Ambassador of Ukraine

Enclosure: as stated, on 1 p.



The Very Reverend Nathan D. Baxter
Dean

March 28, 1996

The Honorable Yuri Shcherbak
Embassy of Ukraine
3350 M Street, NW
Washington, DC 20007

Dear Ambassador Shcherbak:

Bishop Haines has forwarded your letter to me requesting an ecumenical, interfaith observance of the Chornobyl nuclear disaster at Washington National Cathedral on April 27 or April 28 of this year.

As you know, there was a previous request which was declined by letter on November 27th. That request was from Children of Chornobyl Relief Fund. Recently, Mr. Kuzma and Father Gregorius have spoken with Mrs. Daphne Gerig of our Worship Department, and we verbally declined those requests given our strategic and logistic circumstances and our current calendar. Those limitations continue to be in effect.

The Cathedral has over 1,500 regularly scheduled services besides its numerous preplanned programmatic events. Given this schedule, it is always very difficult to accommodate the many additional requests that we receive each year from worthy sources to host special events.

I do hope that you will understand our circumstances and limitations. The people of Chornobyl remain in our prayers.

Sincerely,

Nathan D. Baxter

The Very Reverend Nathan D. Baxter
Dean

NDB/cam

RECEIVED
APR 01 1996
WASHINGTON NATIONAL CATHEDRAL

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 26, 1996

Warm greetings to all those across the United States, in Ukraine, Belarus, Russia and around the world who are commemorating the tenth anniversary of the Chornobyl nuclear disaster.

The devastating effects of the 1986 explosion and fire at the Chornobyl Nuclear Power Plant are with us still. Dozens of people were killed almost immediately; thousands were stricken with acute radiation sickness. Radiation contaminated large areas of what are now Ukraine, Belarus, and the Russian Federation, reaching even the Baltics, Scandinavia, and beyond. Thousands risked -- and many lost -- their lives in the cleanup efforts, and in the years since, terrible cancers have claimed even more victims, many of them children.

I commend the noble work of the humanitarian relief organizations and the courageous individuals who have cared for the innocent victims of this calamity. In striving to save and protect the children of Chornobyl and their elders, they have responded to one of the world's worst environmental catastrophes with the best effort that the world has to offer. Their advice and initiative have led to constructive U.S. Government programs to supply medicines and treatment for those who continue to suffer. And their compassionate work has earned our lasting admiration and gratitude.

But we know that relief and sustained medical care are not enough. The United States will continue to lead international efforts to prevent another such disaster. Late last year, we joined with Ukraine and the other G-7 nations in a Memorandum of Understanding to close the Chornobyl plant by the year 2000. Through this Memorandum, our countries entered into a partnership to mobilize the resources not just to close Chornobyl, but also to help Ukraine develop a more vibrant, self-sustaining energy sector that will advance its prosperity as a sovereign nation in the new Europe. And on April 19 and 20, world leaders will meet in Moscow to recommit themselves to a global mandate for nuclear safety and security. This is a goal of the highest order -- for we must not rest until Chornobyl is remembered not only as a tragedy, but also as a signpost on the road to a safer world.

As we mourn those who lost their lives at Chornobyl and pray for those who still suffer its effects, let us renew our solemn pledge: to promote healing, ensure prevention, and offer hope.

Bill Clinton

*file Ukraine
Chornobyl*

FACT SHEET ON CHORNOBYL CLOSURE

On December 20, 1995, the 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, 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 break-up of Ukraine's monopoly power system was completed resulting in 4 thermal generation companies, 2 hydropower companies, a nuclear company, and a transmission company. Furthermore, 27 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 identify 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 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 multi-donor Nuclear Safety Account, the EU and Canada have been mobilized for waste treatment facilities. The U.S. has initiated \$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 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.

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

- 2 -

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

- 3 -

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.

PRESS STATEMENT**OVERVIEW: 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 Impacts: 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.



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

file Chernobyl 1
Public Health Service

Chernobyl Studies of Thyroid Disease and Leukemia

National Institutes of Health
National Cancer Institute
Bethesda, Maryland 20892

On the initiative and with the support of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the Department of Energy, National Cancer Institute scientists have been working with scientists in Belarus and Ukraine to develop long-term medical follow-up studies of thyroid disease, particularly thyroid cancer, in children and leukemia among the clean-up workers in Ukraine. These studies have been designed to provide new scientific and public health information on risk, etiology, pathogenesis, and disease progression.

In light of the paucity of information on the effect of radioiodine on human health, and the possibility of future exposures associated with nuclear disasters, there is a tragic but important opportunity to learn from the Chernobyl accident. Its unprecedented release of radioiodine has already produced hundreds of thyroid cancers, and the possibility of fruitful scientific study is enhanced by the extensive program of thyroid radioactivity measurements made shortly after the accident.

Both thyroid studies involve identified groups of children (15,000 in Belarus, about 70,000 in Ukraine) who had the radioactivity content of their thyroids measured in 1986 and who are to be examined at least biennially by palpation, ultrasound, and laboratory thyroid function tests. The reconstruction of the radiation dose to each individual's thyroid is a major component of these projects. Patient examinations are expected to begin this year in Belarus and in late 1996 or early 1997 in Ukraine.

The exposure of clean-up workers at Chernobyl represents one of the few opportunities to learn more about radiation-induced leukemia. Scientific interest focuses on low-dose risk estimates, the influence of dose-rate on risk level, the time-response patterns, and the pathogenesis and possibly the molecular biology of radiogenic leukemia. A fixed cohort of about 80,000 clean-up workers is proposed, with passive case ascertainment through normal medical channels. In addition to leukemia, investigators will be looking at the lymphomas and hematologic disease other than leukemia. An 18-month pilot phase is planned to determine feasibility and maximize operational efficiency, including physical and biological techniques to reconstruct individual radiation exposures.

These studies also provide a basis for the systematic study of other possible health effects of the Chernobyl accident.

Many scientists in and out of government are working to advance these projects. Non-governmental institutions include New York Hospital-Cornell University Medical Center, New York University, Columbia University, the Robert Wood Johnson Medical School at Camden, New Jersey, the Universities of California (San Francisco), Massachusetts, Minnesota and Tennessee, the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center, Seattle, Washington, the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, and the Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

Dr. Bruce W. Wachholz is the chief of the Radiation Effects Branch at the National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health. He has been responsible for coordinating the efforts of U.S. scientists and physicians, and negotiating with senior Belarussian and Ukrainian government officials and scientists, to develop and implement the scientific research protocols for the studies identified above. He previously has coordinated similar studies of thyroid disease and leukemia among the citizenry of Utah with respect to the fallout from the Nevada Test Site. The Radiation Effects Branch also administers grants and contracts covering a diverse range of investigations into the etiology of radiation-induced cancer.

Dr. Gilbert W. Beebe, epidemiologist in the Radiation Epidemiology Branch, National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health, has been interested in the health effects of the Chernobyl accident since August, 1986 when he served as a member of the United States delegation to the Post-Accident Review meeting at the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, Austria. He has served as the senior epidemiologist for the several NCI-sponsored projects. He was actively involved in the studies of A-bomb survivors in the period 1958-1975.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES

We have recently initiated another aspect of helping children, by shipping millions of dollars worth of medical supplies to Russia and El Salvador. This phase of our program was spearheaded by our Chairman Emeritus, Kurt Weishaupt whose acts of caring have taken him to the White House to meet with Mrs. Clinton and Mrs. Yelstin in our name to share our cause.

PARTICIPATING ROTARY CLUBS

We are encouraged by the fact that since the inception of the Program in 1975, additional Rotary Districts, worldwide, have developed their own Gift of Life Program, through the assistance of Rotarians in District 7250. These Rotary Districts are:

District 2390 - Warsaw, Poland
District 2850 - Republic of Korea (Seoul)
District 2890 - Republic of Korea (Busan)
District 3700 - Republic of Korea (Daegu)
District 4050 - West Indies
District 4060 - Dominican Republic
District 4110 - Toluca - Laguna, Mexico
District 4240 - Belize, El Salvador
District 5170 - San Jose, CA
District 5280 - Culver City, CA
District 5420 - Utah, U.S.A.
District 5490 - Arizona, U.S.A.
District 6910 - Texas, U.S.A.
District 6700 - Norfolk, VA
District 6630 - Ohio, U.S.A.

District 6710 - Kentucky, U.S.A.
District 7150 - Rome, NY
District 7190 - Albany, NY
District 7210 - Manhattan, Westchester, Bermuda
District 7250 - Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau, NY
District 7280 - Suffolk, NY
District 7470 - New Jersey, U.S.A.
District 7490 - New Jersey, U.S.A.
District 7610 - Virginia, U.S.A.
District 7770 - South Carolina, U.S.A.
District 9140 - Nigeria, Africa
District 9200 - Uganda, Africa
Mecoo Rotary Club

GIFT OF LIFE, INC.

Suite 105, 243-02 Northern Blvd.
Douglaston, NY 11362

Telephone: (718)281-0582 Fax: (718)281-0586

ED MINICOZZI, DISTRICT GOVERNOR 1996-97

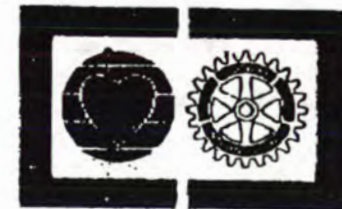
Locust Valley, NY Rotary Club

Telephone: (516)349-8989 ext 755

Home Telephone: (516)876-3740 Fax: (516)349-3274

A Rotary Project of District 7250
Ed Minicozzi, District Governor 1996-97

THE GIFT OF LIFE STORY



The Gift of Life Program, which was originally initiated in 1975, is today a worldwide Rotary International Service Program. Its primary purpose is to help those needy children who require corrective heart surgery secure another lease on life through the miracle of open-heart surgery in a Gift of Life Participating Hospital in the U.S.A.

The Program reaches children throughout the world, including the United States. It is essentially a nonprofit, tax-exempt corporation whose board of directors and members are Rotarians of District 7250 (Brooklyn, Queens and Nassau Counties in New York).

The idea of the Program began in 1974 when the Manhasset, NY Rotary Club responded to a request for help from the Kampala Rotary Club in Uganda. The response brought five-year old Grace Agwaru on a 5,000 mile journey from Uganda to Roslyn, NY. On November 15, 1974 she underwent a very successful four hour open-heart surgical procedure to close a hole between the two lower chambers of her small heart at St. Francis Hospital, Roslyn, NY.

IN 1975 "GIFT OF LIFE" WAS BORN

And, strange as it may seem, what began as a simple response to help one small girl from a far away country has today developed into a very dynamic worldwide movement involving not only thousands of Rotarians and their families, but also countless people from other community-based service and fraternal organizations, including numerous American ethnic community groups. All united with the primary objective of providing the 'Gift of Life' to more than 1,000 children from over 30 countries who have followed Grace Agwaru since 1974.

CHILDREN FROM THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Children with life-threatening cardiac disorders, ranging in age from infants to eighteen years, have been sponsored by Clubs and Districts from throughout the Rotary World. They have come from such countries as Uganda, Zimbabwe, Nigeria, South Africa, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Ireland,

Poland, Mexico, Panama, Guyana, Columbia, Ecuador, South Korea, Romania, and the Soviet Union. All have been accompanied by either a parent or guardian.

A JOINT-VENTURE SUCCESS!

The success the Program enjoys is not only due to its great international humanitarian appeal but also because it functions at the "grassroots" level with direct people-to-people contact. The joint-venture between Rotarians in District 7250 and the Rotarians in Districts 3650 (Seoul, Korea); 3660 (Busan, Korea) and 3700 (Daegu, Korea) is typical of how the Gift of Life Program has established a bridge of friendship between not only Rotarians in both countries but also between Rotarians and Koreans in America, and Koreans and Americans in Korea!

Contributing to the International success of the Program has been the "open-door policy" and the "Welcome Mat" which the American people have laid out for those children and their parents and/or guardians who have been hosted by Rotarians, their families and friends. Then, too, the American hospitals and medical profession have graciously and generously given of their time and services to provide these little children with another "lease on Life" through the miracle of open heart surgery...thereby, helping these children who will be our future leaders become our Ambassadors of Goodwill and Peace!

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

With the increasing worldwide demand for Gift of Life services, it is most important that self-help in the form of providing instruction and training of physicians, nurses and paraprofessional personnel be made available by those institutions with this type of expertise and capability.

To reaffirm the Program's technical assistance commitment, the Program sponsors medical mission teams, consisting of one or more Pediatric Cardiologists and a Rotarian. Mission team visits have included Korea, the Dominican Republic, the Soviet Union and El Salvador.

**RHÔNE-POULENC RORER INC.**

500 ARCOLA ROAD
P.O. BOX 12100
COLLEGEVILLE, PA 19126-0107
TEL. 610-454-8000

RPR Product Donation to Children of Chornobyl

In May 1994, Rhône-Poulenc Rorer Inc participated in a humanitarian effort to provide critical pharmaceutical products to the Children of Chornobyl Relief Fund. As a result of this effort, pharmaceutical products donated by Rhône-Poulenc Rorer and other companies were delivered to relief organizations throughout the Ukraine.

Rhône Poulenc Rorer Inc is an international pharmaceutical company dedicated to the discovery, development, manufacture and marketing of medicines that meet patient needs. As a company, we have focused our discovery and research efforts in the areas of respiratory diseases, oncology, anti-infectives, plasma proteins and thrombosis with additional research in the areas of central nervous system disorders and bone metabolism. The management and over 28,000 employees of Rhône-Poulenc Rorer consider that our participation in this humanitarian program was mandated by our corporate mission to focus our efforts in improving human health and are proud to have been a part of this relief effort.

Products donated included the following:

- Ascriptin, (analgesic)
- Tussar DM, (cough medicine)
- Parepectolin, (anti-diarrheal)
- Slo Phyllin Gyro, (bronchodilator for asthma)
- Calcel D, (calcium supplement)
- Thyral 1/2 gr, (natural thyroid replacement)
- Oratrast 25#, (barium meal)
- Maalox Tablets, (antacid)

The Gift of Life is a Crusade of the Heart, touching children in peril. We reach out to many who would otherwise die, and heal their hearts with the miracle of cardiac surgery. Our effort spans this nation and the world, nurtured by compassion for young victims we alone can help cure. Each child whose future we restore is a tribute to humanity and love—to building bridges of friendship and peace among people... Everywhere.

A Hope Fulfilled in a "Flight for Life"

An idea born in 1974 to a small group of volunteer Rotarians from Long Island, NY, is today a global mission. The Gift of Life—embracing needy children with defective hearts for whom treatment is not otherwise available.

Many hundreds have flown to our country from a score of nations for sophisticated open-heart surgery...from Africa and Europe, from South America and Asia, within our own borders. And these reborn children return with

the greatest promise that life could offer: the promise of life itself.

Medical centers throughout the United States have joined as participating Gift of Life Hospitals. Dedicated physicians and health professionals freely donate their time and skills to the cause. American families assist Rotarians and take part as hosts and interpreters who bring warmth and comfort to children and their escorts in a distant land.

A Community of Caring Crossing all Frontiers

Ours is a dynamic Rotary effort in partnership with community organizations and physicians, worldwide, who evaluate children

came to the aid of nearly 200 Korean children in urgent need of open heart surgery. While the most critically ill were brought here, the enormous problem could only be solved by enriching that country's own medical competence. Supported by a Rotary Foundation grant, Korean doctors and nurses brought home from the U.S. the mastery of cardiac diagnosis, surgery and post-operative care.

More recently, we have opened pathways to the Soviet Union, spearheaded by a Gift of Life team of physicians. As guests of the Soviet Children's Fund, our doctors screened hundreds of children, many of whom have since been flown to the

youngsters were evaluated for travel to our hospitals for surgical intervention. Many more will gather in Torreon for return visits by our medical teams.

Inspired by the Gift of Life, the city's proud Rotarians are planning to create a medical resource of their own, "Torreon: the Center of the Heart in Mexico."

The spirit of the Gift of Life crosses all borders. Through afflicted children, the idea and its achievement will link other nations in a people-to-people bond. Medically advanced countries will be encouraged to do as we do—to open their own hospital doors to imperiled youngsters from disadvantaged countries. With the Gift of Life



Gift of Life

for treatment in the U.S. What's more, doctors and nurses are offered technical training in those countries that choose to help themselves.

In a special case, teams of Gift of Life Rotary volunteers from Korea and the US

U.S. for open heart surgery. Many more will be treated during the years ahead in this nation-to-nation symbol of friendship.

Yet another missionary breakthrough brought hope to ailing children in Torreon, Mexico. Dozens of

as an international model, cardiac medicine will extend its power to save many who could not be reached before.

There is so Little Time and so Much to do

They wait for us with

failing hearts, children, everywhere. Our goals, in their behalf, have been endorsed by celebrated recipients of the Gift of Life International Humanitarian Award such as former first lady Nancy Reagan, Jerry Lewis, Marty Lyons, Sally Struthers and Alan King. Yet another Gift of Life honoree, Danny Thomas, echoed a thought that inspires our purpose: "That a child should die before his time is, to me, simply unacceptable."

We are pledged to saving the lives of children who could be ours ... to returning them to lives which should be theirs. We invite the generosity of foundations, corporations, community groups and of every caring individual. Join the Gift of Life in our Crusade of the Heart.



S3 TECHNOLOGIES AND CHERNOBYL NPP SIGN MOU

S3 Technologies, Inc. is a subsidiary of GSE Systems, Inc. of Columbia, MD. and a direct descendant of the Singer-Link Co. S3 Technologies is the leading power plant simulation company in the world, simulating all types of Russian designed reactors.

GSE Systems and its subsidiaries have built over 100 nuclear power plant simulators in over 25 countries around the world, more than all other current simulator manufacturing companies combined. In cooperation with its partner, VNIIAES (All Russia Research Institute of NPP Operations) and its Russian joint venture GET, GSE Systems has 15 simulators installed or under development for Russian designed reactors in the former Soviet Union.



On January 25, 1996, GOSCOMATOM, DOE, and the Chernobyl NPP signed an MOU (memorandum of understanding) with S3 Technologies to provide an Analytical Simulator for the Chernobyl NPP to improve safety and operator training. On March 6, 1996, GSE Systems received Dr. Terry Lash, DOE Director of Nuclear Energy, and a management team from the Chernobyl NPP to review the final technical scope of the simulator to be supplied.

Nuclear power plant simulators are designed and implemented to exactly replicate the operation and performance of a specific NPP. The simulators are used for training, performance testing, operator and engineer certification, and improved operations strategies.

GSE Systems, Inc. designs, develops and delivers business and technology solutions by applying process control, data acquisition, simulator, and business software systems and services to the energy, process, and manufacturing industries worldwide. The company's products are used in over 650 applications, representing over 200 customers in 30 countries, in the following industries: specialty chemical, food & beverage, petroleum refining, oil & gas, pharmaceutical, fossil and nuclear power generation, metals, electrical distribution and water treatment. GSE Systems is headquartered in Columbia, Maryland and conducts global operations from Belgium, Japan, Korea, Singapore, Sweden, Taiwan, and the USA.



Nuclear Information and Resource Service

1424 16th Street NW, Suite 601, Washington, DC 20036 202-328-0002; fax: 202-462-2183; e-mail: nirsnet@aol.com

Contact: tel. 202-328-0002 fax 202-462-2183

Michael Mariotte, Executive Director

Paul Gunter, Director, Reactor Watchdog Project

MISSION STATEMENT

Nuclear Information and Resource Service (NIRS) is an organization of individuals and local groups concerned about our nation's energy and environmental future. Specifically, we believe that nuclear power has proven to be uneconomical and increasingly unsafe as reactors age, and that its radioactive waste poses a dangerous threat to future generations.

We believe that no new nuclear power plants should be built; and we strive for an end to radioactive waste generation by nuclear power reactors and related facilities. We strongly advocate for the increased use of renewable energy such as solar and wind, and the greatly increased use of energy efficiency and conservation measures.

We believe that the American people have the right to determine their own environmental and energy future. We seek to uphold our nation's democratic heritage by working to protect citizen rights to participate in decisions at every phase of the nuclear licensing process.

CHERNOBYL ACTIVITIES

The tenth anniversary of the Chernobyl accident provides an opportunity to remember and reflect upon the awesome destruction that nuclear power brings to our planet and simultaneously extend a helping hand to the immediate victims of this persistent disaster. NIRS in conjunction with Greenpeace and the Greens/Green Party USA is coordinating local environmental, student, religious, labor and other organizations across the nation to join in a humanitarian effort by collecting over-the-counter medicines, vitamins and baby food for Chernobyl's radiation victims.

As of April 4, 1996, NIRS is coordinating collection activities in 24 states through dozens of local organizations. An updated list of participating organizations and contacts is available upon request.

NIRS also maintains a home page on the World Wide Web which includes updated Chernobyl information section. The NIRS home page address is:
<http://www.essential.org/nirsnet/>

**BECHTEL'S WORK ON SAFETY UPGRADES AT THE CHORNOBYL
NUCLEAR POWER PLANT**

Bechtel's work on safety upgrades at the Chornobyl Power Plant is performed as a part of the U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) International Nuclear Safety Program (INSP). Bechtel's scope of work within the INSP is concentrated on risk reduction at several RBMK type nuclear power plants in Russia and Ukraine by improving protection against the effects of a fire at the power plant.

At the Chornobyl Nuclear Power Plant Bechtel representatives have demonstrated various equipment and materials for fire hazards reduction to the plant's engineers during meetings in 1995 and 1996. A joint evaluation of the benefit of each item for risk reduction, and the specific quantities required by the plant, was conducted by the Bechtel and Chornobyl staffs. The fire hazards risk reduction measures evaluated included (1) an upgraded fire detection and alarm system, (2) coating the entire steel roof structure support system of the plant's turbine hall with fire resistant materials, (3) providing fire resistant cable coatings and penetration sealing materials for the operating Chornobyl Unit No.3, (4) removing the existing plastic floor sheeting material in the entire turbine hall and replacing with fire retardent floor coating and, (5) providing modern fire suit clothing and equipment for the Chornobyl Power Plant fire brigade.

Based on the joint review by the Bechtel and Chornobyl engineers, Bechtel will continue to work with the Chornobyl Nuclear Power Plant staff to define the evaluation and certification process of fire protection materials and equipment and specify the quantities of the equipment requested. Bechtel will oversee the procurement and shipping to the plant all of the agreed upon fire protection items such as detection and alarm systems, penetration sealants, floor coating materials, and fire brigade equipment.

In addition to Bechtel's specific work on fire hazards reduction in Chornobyl and other plants, Bechtel lead a U.S. nuclear industry task force that produced, in November 1994, a comprehensive industry plan for safety upgrades at all Soviet-designed nuclear power plants. Bechtel's continued involvement in nuclear safety upgrade programs at various nuclear plants in Russia and Ukraine attests to our deep commitment to safe nuclear power operation in Eastern Europe and worldwide.

2 April 1996

FROM: Dr. Murray Feshbach, Georgetown University and Center for Post-Soviet Studies

SUBJECT: Activities re: Ukraine and Belarus

Five major points can be made as to my activities.

1. I continue to collect materials (data and books) on environment and health in this region. Earlier materials were utilized in preparing two books: Ecocide in the USSR. Health and Nature Under Siege (with Alfred Freindly, Jr.), New York, Basic Books, 1992, and Ecological Disaster: The Hidden Legacy of the Soviet Regime, New York, Twentieth Century Fund Press, 1995.
2. Over a year ago, at the request of EPT, a USAID-sponsored organization, I have prepared a small report and a set of maps with regional breakdowns on the environment and health of Ukraine. It was anticipated that this was to be a preliminary project toward funding for an "environment and health atlas of Ukraine" similar to the Environmental and Health Atlas of Russia, for which I was the Editor-in-Chief. The latter Atlas was published in June of 1995 in Russia (Moscow, PAIMS, 1995), distributed by the Center for Post-Soviet Studies, Chevy Chase, MD. 20815.
3. This last point is appropriate, because Dr. Gregory Guroff (Project Coordinator of the Russian Atlas) and I anticipate being asked officially by the Government of Ukraine (through Ambassador Yuri Shcherbak) to prepare such an atlas. We are scheduled to meet with the Ambassador in the near future. Clearly, this effort and that for Belarus are based on availability of monies.
4. It is also germane to note, that Ambassador Sergey Martynov of Belarus has already formally asked us to consider preparing such an Atlas. We have provided him with a corresponding proposal.
5. Personally, in addition, I am giving a talk at Yale University on 8 April on the Medical Consequences of Chernobyl. On 10 April, I have been invited to the White House for a gathering of those who have been studied or been involved with issues related to Chernobyl; Mrs. Clinton is to be the host. On 23 April, Ambassadors Shcherbak and Martynov and I, will be the members of a panel for the Helsinki Commission on related issues. And on 25 April, I will participate in a colloquium at Georgetown University on the 10th Anniversary of Chernobyl.

MF



TREATMENT OF RADIOACTIVE STRONTIUM POISONING BY INGESTIBLE ALGINATE FROM SEAWEED

Introduction to The NutraSweet Kelco Company and ALGISORB

The NutraSweet Kelco Company (NKC), a unit of Monsanto Company, is the world's largest producer of the polysaccharide alginate. Alginate is extracted from brown seaweeds occurring in many of the colder oceans of the world. Seaweed is a sustainable resource through NKC's good husbandry of its mechanically harvested beds and through the sea's natural bounty.

For over 70 years, the water-holding and thickening properties of alginate have found many industrial uses, from welding rods and paper coating to food ingredients and pharmaceutical excipients. It is a large molecule and cannot be digested by man, ensuring it is excreted unchanged. It is this fact that determines its excellent safety profile when used in food and drugs.

The main chemical characteristic of alginate is its ability to exchange metal ions bound to it with others in the vicinity, according to the relative affinity of each ion. Thus, calcium is bound more avidly than sodium or zinc but less avidly than lead, **strontium** or cesium.

Chernobyl and the Release of Radioactive Strontium

In April 1986, the Chernobyl nuclear accident released into the atmosphere many different radioactive substances. Some, such as Lanthanum 140 and Iodine 131, only existed for a few hours or days. Others, in particular, cesium and **strontium**, will be present in a radioactive form for decades. **Strontium** is especially dangerous to man as it is soluble, entering the water table and food chain easily. It is absorbed and distributed like calcium, being deposited in bones. **Strontium** emits ionizing radiation which can cause DNA damage and an increase in the likelihood of genetic mutation. Also, because it is sequestered in bones, which are a site of blood and immune cell production, patients suffering from **strontium** poisoning have anemia and immunodeficiency. Children and pregnant women are particularly susceptible.

Alginate as a Potential Protectant

By the mid 1980s, there was a significant body of scientific literature reporting that ingesting at least 5 gm calcium alginate/day reduced the gastrointestinal absorption of **strontium**, thereby reducing its deposition into bones. Also, in 1980, the National Council of Radiation Protection and Measurements recommended calcium alginate as an alternative treatment for **strontium** poisoning. Within months of the disaster, NKC (then known as Kelco) created a team to develop an alginate-containing product to reduce the effects of eating **strontium**-contaminated food. The result was a chewable tablet and recipes for alginate-enhanced bread and biscuits.

The company made contacts within the former USSR and, in 1990, began a collaboration with Joint Stock Company Biotechnologia of Moscow. Project Gemini, as it was known, identified an alginate product through development and its subsequent testing in animals and man. This research resulted in **ALGISORB**, an easily dispersible tablet manufactured by Biotechnologia with NKC's calcium alginate. Within the last three months, **ALGISORB** has been approved as a drug by the Ministries of Health of both Russia and the Ukraine.

The Future

The future begins with the announcement by NKC and Biotechnologia that they will mark the 10th anniversary of Chernobyl by donating sufficient **ALGISORB** to the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund to treat 500 children for one year. However, it has been estimated that as many as 50 million people in the CIS may be ingesting contaminated food or farming land with high background radiation.

The countries of Belarus and the Ukraine cannot afford to take proper advantage of the potential benefits offered by **ALGISORB** and other medicines to prevent and treat radioactive poisoning. The international community has learned of the horrendous aftermath of Chernobyl. Much remains to be done to ensure the affected populations receive the essential care, drugs and medical and scientific solutions to their suffering.

For more information, please contact Mr. Rich Nelson at (708) 405-6643.

March 25, 1996



**TREATMENT OF STRONTIUM-90 POISONING BY
INGESTIBLE ALGINATE FROM SEAWEED
Dr. Allison F. Keys and Mr. Wayne J. Sander**

Introduction to the NutraSweet Kelco Company and ALGISORB

The NutraSweet Kelco Company (NKC), a unit of Monsanto Company, is the world's largest producer of the polysaccharide alginate. Alginate is extracted from brown seaweeds occurring in many of the colder oceans of the world. Seaweed is a sustainable resource through NKC's good husbandry of its mechanically harvested beds and through the sea's natural bounty.

For over 70 years, the water-holding and thickening properties of alginate have found many industrial uses, from welding rods and paper coating to food ingredient and pharmaceutical excipients. It is a large molecule and cannot be digested by man, ensuring it is excreted unchanged. It is this fact that determines its excellent safety profile when used in food and drugs.

The main chemical characteristic of alginate is its ability to exchange any metal ions bound to it with others in the vicinity, according to the relative affinity of each ion. Thus, calcium is bound more avidly than sodium or zinc but less avidly than lead, **strontium** or cesium.

Chornobyl and the Release of Radioactive Strontium

In April 1986, the Chornobyl nuclear accident released into the atmosphere many different radioactive substances. Some, such as Lanthanum-140 and Iodine-131, only existed for a few hours or days. Others, in particular, cesium and **strontium**, will be present in a radioactive form for decades. **Strontium-90** is especially dangerous to man as it is soluble, entering the water table and food chain easily. It is absorbed and distributed like calcium, being deposited in bones. **Strontium-90** emits ionizing radiation which can cause DNA damage and an increase in the likelihood of genetic mutation. Also, because it is sequestered in bones, which are a site of blood and immune cell production, patients suffering from **strontium-90** poisoning have anemia and immunodeficiency. Children and pregnant women are particularly susceptible.

Alginate as a Potential Protectant

By the mid 1980s, there was a significant body of scientific literature reporting that ingesting at least 5 gm of calcium alginate/day reduced the gastrointestinal absorption of **strontium-90** and its deposition into bones. Also, in 1980, the National Council of Radiation Protection and Measurements recommended calcium alginate as an alternative treatment for **strontium** poisoning. Within months of the disaster, NKC (then known as Kelco) created a team to develop an alginate-containing product to reduce the effects of eating **strontium-90** contaminated food. The result was a chewable tablet and recipes for alginate enhanced bread and biscuits.

The company made contacts within the former USSR and, in 1990, began a collaboration with Joint Stock Company Biotechnologia of Moscow. Project Gemini, as it was known, identified an alginate product through development and its subsequent testing in animals and man. This research resulted in **ALGISORB**, an easily dispersible tablet manufactured by Biotechnologia with NKC's calcium alginate. Within the last three months, **ALGISORB** has been approved as a drug by the Ministries of Health of both Russia and the Ukraine. Monsanto, NKC and Biotechnologia are pleased to announce the donation to the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund of sufficient **ALGISORB** to treat 500 children for one year to mark the 10th anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster,



MEDICAL RELIEF FUND/SUMA (YONKERS)

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Yonkers, NY 10703

Coordinators

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With Ukraine's independence, euphoria soon gave way to the reality of nation building. The years of communist rule left Ukraine's economy and social structures in chaos. The many years of work in the Ukrainian American Youth Association, the demonstrations, the letter-writing, the anti-communist lobbying, would now have to be channelled into practical aid to the country of our parents. Three medical professionals, orthopedist Peter Kozicky, his brother endoscopist/internist Orest Kozicky, and nurse anesthetist Roman Dashawetz decided in February of 1992 to approach aid to Ukraine on a personal and practical level. Emergency Medical Aid for Ukraine, under the auspices of the Ukrainian American Youth Association was founded to provide hands-on care of Ukrainian patients suffering from the effects of the world's worst nuclear holocaust in total victims and in future medical problems. Anguish measured, not in generations, but in centuries with untold lists of victims. Its first mission targeted the Lviv Regional Pediatric Hospital, Specialized Chornobil Problems. So many children with a wide range of severe medical problems were brought by parents to be treated by "the Americans," that the mission members were overwhelmed, emotionally and materially. Sorrowfully, children had to be turned away untreated. This ultimate "triage" spurred the founders to increase their efforts among the Ukrainian diaspora and their American colleagues to provide hands-on medical care, supplies and technology, teaching, assessment, and exchange of medical knowledge. Today, EMAU has sent over 190 tons of medical aid valued at nearly 9 million dollars to Ukrainian hospitals. These shipments were made possible by the Fund For Democracy and most recently MPRI "Operation Freedom." Ten mission trips have included specialists in laparoscopies, orthopedics, endoscopies, anesthesia, ophthalmology, dialysis, and cardiology. All volunteers pay their own way, and usually repeat their trips to selflessly provide care to a grateful Ukrainian populace. American humanitarianism has shown a warm and caring face. Today its leading coordinators, Roman and Anna Dashawetz, Orest and Peter Kozicky, Patrick McDevitt, Zoryana Kovbasniuk and Yaroslav Dashawetz, have set their sites on saving lives in Ukraine not only by their work, but, ostensibly, by providing Ukraine's medical personnel with the tools to care for those who suffer leukemias, thyroid cancers, tumors, and birth defects from the carnal blight that is Chornobil. EMAU understands that without a healthy population, the newly won democracy is tenuous. We thank God that we have found a vast array of humanitarian Americans in all areas of medicine who have donated to our cause, enabling us to help our brothers and sisters in Ukraine.

God Grant Health For Ukraine!

Roman & Anna Dashawetz
Roman and Anna Dashawetz
Coordinators
EMAU, Medical Relief Fund

TEL: (212) 746-4580

FAX: (212) 746-8873

525 EAST 68th STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10021

THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL-CORNELL MEDICAL CENTER

DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY
DIVISION OF NUCLEAR MEDICINE

David V. Becker, M.D. FACP

April 4, 1996

David V. Becker, M.D., FACP is professor of Radiology and of Medicine at the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center, a major medical teaching and research center and leading health care institution in New York City. He is chair of the Chernobyl Follow-up Study Working Group of the National Cancer Institute.

Dr. Becker after training in Biophysics and Internal Medicine established a Nuclear Medicine Division of the Department of Radiology of the New York Hospital in 1955 and has remained director until recently when he was able to concentrate on a number of continuing and developing research projects. He has been active in research in the development of techniques for radiiodine use in treatment of hyperthyroidism and thyroid cancer that emphasize the importance of quantitation of delivered radiation dose to the thyroid and minimization of incidental whole body radiation.

He continues to be active as a consultant in the clinical management of complex thyroid disorders, particularly the management of hyperthyroidism and thyroid cancer utilizing radioactive iodine. Because of his interest in radioiodine effects, he was asked to join in the NCI 131-I risk assessment group in 1986. This group was concerned with determining risk factors for 131-I induced thyroid disease.

In 1991 this group was asked by NCI to work with scientists in Byelorussia and Ukraine to develop long term medical follow-up studies of thyroid disease in children exposed to fallout from the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant accident. The explosion and fire in 1986 released huge amounts of radioactive isotopes of which radioiodine was predominant. The thyroid gland accumulates iodine which it uses to make thyroid hormone; when thyroid is exposed to radioactive iodine it will accumulate in the gland and radiate it. The thyroid gland of children is particularly sensitive to radiation and many studies in the past have shown that external X-radiation to children's thyroid glands can induce thyroid nodules and cancers 5 to 40 years after exposure.

Large numbers of children lived in the immediate vicinity of the Chernobyl Power Plant and measurements made at the time



of the accident show that substantial numbers accumulated varying amounts of radioiodine into their thyroid glands. This raised considerable concern about potential late effects of this radiation exposure. Unfortunately, beginning about 5 years after the accident an increasing number of childhood thyroid cancers have been reported from this area and this has posed a major medical problem for physicians and the health systems in these countries.

The NCI with the support of the DOE and the NRC has offered to assist the medical establishments of Byelorussia and Ukraine in the procurement of equipment to be used in the medical monitoring of these children and, in addition, to provide assistance in the medical training of physician dealing with this great increase in thyroid disease.

Although 50 years experience in the routine medical use of ¹³¹I has shown it to be safe and effective in adults, information as to potential effects in children has been limited. The unprecedented release of radioiodine has to date apparently been related to the appearance of approximately 1,000 cases of childhood thyroid cancer. Since relatively little is known about the late effects of radioiodine in the child, there was need for humanitarian assistance in dealing with this serious problem. In addition, it presented an opportunity to gain scientific information about the possible effects of Nuclear Power Plant accidents. In the face of this hopefully unique situation, the NCI working group has been collaborating with medical and radiation scientists in Byelorussia and Ukraine to develop a scientific protocol defining long term collaborative medical follow-up studies of these children. This will hopefully provide public health information about the risks of radioiodine exposure to the thyroid and the pathology and pathogenesis of medical illnesses that might subsequently appear. To this end, long term epidemiologic thyroid studies will be carried out involving fixed cohorts of large numbers of exposed children using appropriate laboratory thyroid function tests and examination of the thyroid by palpation and ultrasound.

Dw V. Becker

**DE&S**
*Duke Engineering & Services*400 South Tryon Street
P.O. Box 1004
Charlotte, NC 28201-1004704 382-9800
Fax 704 382-8389**April 10, 1996**

Duke Engineering & Services' Ukraine Projects

Specializing in energy and environmental projects, Duke Engineering & Services (DE&S) offers full-scope engineering and environmental services to utilities, industries and government clients worldwide. DE&S is a business unit of Duke Power Company, one of the nation's largest nuclear utilities and the only investor-owned utility in the U.S. that designs, builds, licenses, operates and maintains all of its own power plants.

Since an intense international competition in 1993, DE&S has worked closely with the 6,000 MW Zaporozhye Nuclear Power Plant (ZNPP) and regulatory authorities to develop a spent fuel storage facility that will help ensure the continued operation of this strategic energy resource in southern Ukraine. When constructed, the storage facility will be the largest of its kind in the world.

The DE&S team provides turn-key services related to design, fabrication, project management, technical support and training, licensing, quality assurance (QA) and public outreach for this dry cask storage facility.

DE&S has hosted tours of relevant U.S. facilities for Ukrainian citizens, environmental activists and regulators who live in communities near DE&S' Zaporozhye spent fuel storage project. The group visited U.S. nuclear generation and fuel storage facilities to become familiar with the technology to be used at the Zaporozhye installation.

In response to the breakup of the former Soviet Union, DE&S in 1993 participated in a world-wide effort to improve safety at Soviet-designed commercial nuclear power plants. Focusing on the U.S. nuclear infrastructure, the DE&S seminar provided a broad overview to attendees from Ukraine's top scientific and technical organizations.

DE&S is also involved in a number of other nuclear-related precedent-setting projects including advanced light water reactor design, the licensing of the nation's first privately owned uranium enrichment facility, as well as design and site characterization efforts related to the U.S. national high level waste program.

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For more information, contact Mary Boyd at 704-382-8024

THE FOUNDATION

The Rockefeller Foundation is a philanthropic organization endowed by John D. Rockefeller and chartered in 1913 for the well-being of people throughout the world. It is one of America's oldest private foundations and one of the few with strong international interests. From its beginning, the Foundation has sought to identify, and address at their source, the causes of human suffering and need.

While concentrating its efforts on select programs with well-defined goals, the Foundation adjusts its course to reflect needs as they arise. Its work lies in three principal areas: the arts and humanities, equal opportunity and school reform, and international science-based development, which encompasses the agricultural, health, and population sciences, global environ-

ment, and several special African initiatives, including female education.

The balance of the Foundation's grant and fellowship programs supports work in international security, international philanthropy, and other special interests and initiatives. The Foundation maintains the Bellagio Study and Conference Center in northern Italy for conferences of international scope and for residencies for artists, scholars and policy-makers, and other professionals from around the world.

The Foundation is administered by its president through a staff drawn from scholarly, scientific and professional disciplines. An independent board of trustees, which meets four times a year, sets program guidelines and financial policy, and approves all appropriations.

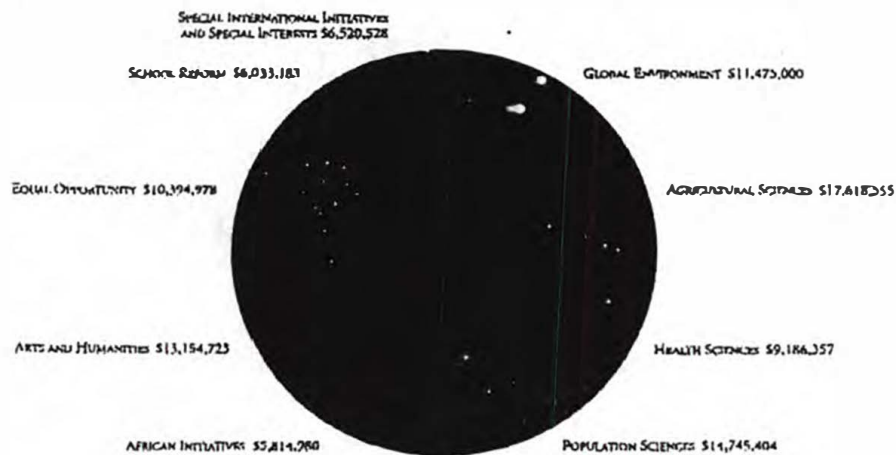


Chart depicts
by the nine core
strategies—the
grants, appropri-
ations and fellow-
ships approved in
1995 totaling
\$94,943,708.

Marvin Goldman, Ph.D.

University of California-Davis

At the time he first learned of the Chernobyl accident in 1986, Professor Goldman was teaching his course on Radiation and the Environment, and that April 26th weekend produced a class exercise on the likely sources of radioactivity, transport, fate and consequences of the accident; all with little knowledge in those first hours of the actual facts of the accident. He sent a copy to the Department of Energy and was soon asked if he would like to head a scientific team to produce an American report of the Global consequences of the Accident. He assembled a team of 20 experts from 10 US institutions and in 1987 the DOE published a 300 page global impact report. This was later revised and appeared in Science in 1988. And he has been heavily involved ever since.

He has headed the team on Health Effects of the 1988 USA-USSR Joint Coordinating Committee on Civilian Nuclear Reactor Safety, which established and has implemented a series of ongoing medical cooperative projects. These include radiation dose reconstruction, epidemiology studies on childhood thyroid cancer and possible risks for other health consequences such as cataracts and leukemia in "liquidators" (clean-up workers) and the public. These programs in Belarus, Ukraine and Russia represent a major fraction of the US scientific assistance and collaboration on the environmental and health consequences of the accident.

Dr. Goldman has led a team of young American investigators to meet with their counterparts in Ukraine and Belarus to study and develop cooperative research projects on the measurement, environmental transport and fate of Chernobyl's radioactivity. In 1996 alone, he has contributed to and participated in four international conferences on assessing the past decade's impact of the Chernobyl accident.

He has obtained private funding to bring 20 scientists to the US to attend the meetings of the Health Physics Society, enabling enhanced contacts and development of additional cooperative medical and environmental research

Marvin Goldman is Emeritus Professor of Radiobiology in the Departments of Radiology and of Surgical and Radiological Sciences of the University of California at Davis. He is an expert on the environmental and medical impacts of exposure to radioactivity, on biological and environmental dosimetry, on mechanism of effects and on low level radiation risk assessment. He is author of over 150 reports and papers on radiation and radioactivity doses and effects. He received the EO Lawrence Award (USAEC), the Distinguished Scientific Achievement Award (Health Physics Society), is current Secretary of the Council of Scientific Society Presidents, Consociate member of the National Council of

- Radiation Protection and Measurements and immediate past president of the Health Physics Society.

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Dept.	Phone # 916 752 1341	
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The Thyroid Foundation of America, Inc.

CHERNOBYL CHILDREN'S PROJECT 1996

UPDATE - April 3, 1996

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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 1000 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 glands which control calcium and without which bone formation during critical growth periods may be abnormal.

Dr. Jacob Robbins, a leading thyroidologist at the National Institutes of Health, has developed a proposal to bring English speaking surgeons from the Ukraine and Belarus to the United States for advanced training in this very difficult surgical procedure at several medical centers. The Thyroid Foundation of America is going to help with this project by raising funds from concerned individuals and charitable foundations.

I have expressed our desire to help in this worthwhile project to 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 has worked in the American Embassy in Kiev in the past with Sara Sievers who is the daughter of a past 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.

In my position as President of the newly formed Thyroid Federation International, I will propose this project to that group of Thyroid Foundations from around the world. I hope that with the help of TFI, the Chernobyl Children's Project will become an international effort with training of these surgeons from the Ukraine and Belarus not only in America but in other European medical centers where there are highly skilled thyroid surgeons. I also hope that surgeons from the United States and Europe will travel to the Ukraine and Belarus to teach the art and expertise of total thyroidectomy in those countries.

Lawrence C. Wood, M.D., President and Medical Director

Ruth Sleeper Hall 350, Parkman Street, Boston, MA 02114-2698
Phone (617) 726-8500 • Fax (617) 726-4136 • 1-800-832-8321



Selective Environmental Technologies, Inc.

8601 Dunwoody Place, Suite 302
Atlanta, Georgia 30350-2509
Phone (770) 640-7059
Fax (770) 640-9305

Selective Environmental Technologies, Inc. (SelenTec) provides technologies for the treatment of soil, sludges and water contaminated with heavy metals, radionuclides and nitrates. SelenTec's technologies selectively recover contaminants, to allow recycle of the recovered materials, chemical destruction (nitrates), or to minimize waste volumes when recycle or destruction are not possible. SelenTec's primary technologies are:

ACT*DE*CONSM (US Patent 5,322,644) - Dissolves selected radionuclides and heavy metals from soils, process equipment and other materials. Contaminants are recovered from the ACT*DE*CONSM solution and the solution reused.

MAG*SEPSM (US Patent 5,397,476) - Selectively recovers contaminants from water. The technology uses engineered particles which contain surface adsorbants to selectively recover specific contaminants. The particles contain a magnetite core and can be easily recovered from the treated water by magnetic filtration. The process can recover heavy metals, radionuclides and nitrates and can be applied at very high flow rates.

EIX (US Patent 5,306,400) - Collects, concentrates and electrochemically destroys nitrates in water.

SelenTec has demonstrated these technologies in the US Department of Energy's (DOE) Office of Science and Technology (OST) technology demonstration program. According to Mike Dunn, SelenTec's president "The DOE's OST has given us the opportunity to demonstrate the efficacy of our technologies and they have assisted us in technology integration. We would not have gotten to this point without the DOE OST program."

The project in Ukraine is to utilize the MAG*SEPSM technology to selectively recover the radioactive cesium contamination from milk, juice, baby food and water. As an example of the problem in Ukraine, milk is contaminated with radioactive cesium fallout from the Chernobyl catastrophe. As much as 1,000,000 gallons of milk has been destroyed per day because the radioactive cesium levels were above the World Health Organization acceptance levels. The MAG*SEPSM technology is the only technology that has been demonstrated to successfully decontaminate these foods without reducing the nutrient content of the foods. These demonstrations were performed in the US and Ukraine. SelenTec is planning to verify the effectiveness and safety of the treatment by testing the treated milk, juice, baby food and water in accordance with US FDA test guidelines. Once the process is verified as safe for food treatment, SelenTec will provide the first treatment systems. Following installation of the initial systems, SelenTec will form a Ukrainian company to provide additional systems in Ukraine and to provide the technology to other countries in the region. SelenTec will license the Ukrainian company to provide design and fabrication of the treatment systems for food and water.

THE PEW CHARITABLE TRUSTS

One Commerce Square
2005 Market Street, Suite 1700
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103-7017

Telephone: 215.575.9050
Facsimile: 215.575.4939

THE PEW CHARITABLE TRUSTS

The Pew Charitable Trusts, a national and international philanthropy with a special commitment to Philadelphia, support nonprofit activities in the areas of culture, education, the environment, health and human services, public policy, and religion.

Through their grantmaking, the Trusts seek to encourage individual development and personal achievement, cross-disciplinary problem solving, and innovative, practical approaches to meeting the changing needs of a global community.

With assets of slightly more than \$3.8 billion and an annual grantmaking budget of about \$180 million, the Trusts rank as one of the country's largest private philanthropies. Their program interests are wide ranging, from restructuring our nation's schools to promoting civic discourse, from fostering individual artistic development to expanding biomedical research, from protecting our ancient forests to training urban ministers.

In the Philadelphia region, the Trusts provide major support -- about \$40 to \$50 million annually -- to the area's cultural, educational, health and human services, and religious institutions and organizations.

The Trusts are a group of seven individual charitable trusts established between 1948 and 1979 by two sons and two daughters of Joseph N. Pew, founder of the Sun Oil Company, and his wife, Mary Anderson Pew.

1/96

Note: The Pew Trusts have not funded any activities related to the Chernobyl nuclear disaster.

The Pew Memorial Trust
The J. Howard Pew Freedom Trust

The Mabel Pew Myrin Trust
The J. N. Pew Jr. Charitable Trust
The Medical Trust

The Mary Anderson Trust
The Knollbrook Trust

Whitney Cane
White House Social Secretary

fax (202) 647-3506

As per your request, I am forwarding a narrative of Chernobyl activities. As you probably know, the United Nations, World Health Organization and the International Atomic Energy Agency are having the official 10th Anniversary Chernobyl conference in Vienna next week. Since I am a participant, I will not be able to attend your soiree.

Dr. Fred A. Mettler, Professor and Chairman
Dept. of Radiology
Health Sciences Center
University of New Mexico

Current Positions:

- U.S. Representative, United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR)
- Commissioner, International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP)
- Member, National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP)

1988 Invited to Kiev to attend the 1st Chernobyl conference and give advice to the Ukrainian Minister of Health

1990-1991 Spent most of one year in the FSU. Was the Health Effects Team Leader of the International Chernobyl Project. Organized project and leading teams of over 100 physicians and scientists from 11 different countries. Made over 15 trips to the FSU and evaluated health status of children and adults in the most contaminated villages. Produced a large 500+ page report published by the international Atomic Energy Agency. Solicited and received over \$1 million in donated equipment and supplies from U.S. companies.

1996. Keynote speaker as well as topical session chairman for 10th Anniversary UN / WHO / IAEA Conference April 8-12, 1996. Also appointed as one of 5 senior conference scientists to draw international conclusions from this conference.

1995-1998

Working with United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation to review and help produce a report on the effects of Chernobyl

THE EURASIA FOUNDATION

1527 NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE, NW

WASHINGTON, DC 20036-1206

The Eurasia Foundation, a privately managed, nonprofit grantmaking organization, supports economic and democratic reform in the New Independent States (NIS) of the former Soviet Union. In less than three years, the Eurasia Foundation has awarded more than \$50 million in grants to over 1,000 projects in the NIS. The Foundation does the majority of its grantmaking through six field offices, each headed by an American director, and staffed by professionals drawn from the local region. Over 90% of the Foundation's grants are awarded by its field offices directly to NIS organizations. The Foundation is funded by a grant from the US Agency for International Development and by private contributions.

The Foundation's areas of concentration are:

- **Economic Reform:** Includes management and business training, economics education, development of free market institutions, private sector development, and economic policy advice and research.
- **Public Sector Reform:** Includes projects aimed at improving the delivery of public services and policy making at the local and regional level, increased citizen participation in public affairs, legal reform, and development of non-governmental organizations.
- **Media and Communications:** Includes projects in print and broadcast media, and projects which support the growth of electronic communications.

Foundation Grants:

- Create an economic environment in which small businesses can flourish.
- Help private farmers through training programs and agribusiness support centers.
- Educate and train a new generation of market-oriented economists who can strengthen economic policy making.
- Strengthen editorial independence of the regional press.
- Improve the ability of local and regional governments to support economic and democratic reforms.
- Develop non-governmental organizations which deliver essential social services.

Eurasia Supports Chernobyl Relief Efforts:

1995 - Kievskaya Pravda - Ukraine In support of a monthly publication to highlight the consequences of the Chernobyl nuclear explosion, distributed free of charge, to a circulation of 70,000.

1995 - Tomsk Branch, International Fund - Russia In support of improving legislation and educating Chernobyl victims about their rights.

1993 - Ecologia - Belarus In support of bringing four Belarusian government employees to the US to learn about drafting environmental legislation at the federal, state and local levels.

For more information, contact: Ellen Kerszenzweig, Director of Communications, 202/234-7370 xx 20

FRED HUTCHINSON CANCER RESEARCH CENTER CHERNOBYL ACTIVITIES

In 1990 helicopter navigator Anatoly D. Grischenko was admitted to the Hutchinson Cancer for treatment of a leukemia associated with his exposure at Chernobyl. Mr. Grischenko was one of a number of helicopter crewmembers instrumental in extinguishing the fires at Chernobyl. He flew many trips over the reactor in large helicopters that dropped sand and concrete into the reactor as the only means of putting the fire out. Exposures to radioactivity were assumed to have caused his leukemia. He was treated by bone marrow transplantation from an unrelated donor from France and recovered well. Unfortunately, a long standing infection eventually took his life.

Later that year scientists at the Hutchinson Center began plans with counterparts from the All-Russian National Center for Hematology to measure population exposure and health effects from those exposed to radioactive fallout from Chernobyl. A group of Hutchinson scientists and collaborators have gained experience in the techniques of reconstructing dosages of radiation many years from the initial exposure, and studying those exposed to determine the effects on the body. These efforts were aided by establishment of the International Consortium on the Health Effects of Ionizing Radiation with collaborators in the United States, Israel and Russia. Many of those exposed to Chernobyl had migrated to Israel and the United States and are also under study for the health effects.

By 1992 the location for investigations into Chernobyl effects focused on Bryansk in southwestern Russia. Areas close to this city received some of the heaviest exposure from fallout from Chernobyl. In collaboration with Bryansk physicians and health care institutions, with associates at the Hematology Center in Moscow and in Obninsk, and with other members of the International Consortium Hutchinson scientists are now reconstructing doses of exposure to those living in the Bryansk area. Some are asked about their physical whereabouts at the time of the Chernobyl explosion and fire, and subsequently, and have physical examinations. The effort is part of a major inquiry into the effects of chronic radiation exposure on humans. As an aftermath of Chernobyl, many thousands received large exposures to radiation, and some over relatively long periods of time as the radioactive material has persisted in their environments.

Relatively little is known about the effects of exposures of large numbers of people to relatively low amounts of radiation over long periods of time. These inquiries will establish what these effects are on the body, estimate who is at most risk, and define steps that may be taken to reduce damage from these exposures.

RWD:sjm

g:\wp\corr96\cher0408.des

National Endowment for Democracy

The National Endowment for Democracy is a private, nonprofit, bipartisan organization created in 1983 to strengthen democratic institutions around the world through nongovernmental efforts. Through its worldwide grant program, NED assists those abroad who are working for democratic goals.

The Endowment recognizes and is responsive to the great diversity of concerns facing democrats throughout the world. It seeks to strengthen democratic institutions in countries making the transition to democracy and to help bolster democratic forces where they have been weakened by repression or exclusion from the political process. It also encourages the transition to democracy through measures that broaden confidence in the democratic process and reinforce groups committed to democratic goals.

The Endowment has been funding programs in Ukraine since 1988, assisting many civic organizations, including youth groups, environmental groups, women's organizations, fledgling think tanks, independent publications, and human rights groups.

In 1996, Endowment programs in Ukraine are supporting think tanks that analyze democratic processes in the country, human rights groups, local independent media, civic education projects, programs for women and youth, and programs that assist proreform parliamentarians. NED is also supporting training on modern business associations and their role in democratic society and is helping Ukrainian workers cope with the difficulties inherent in the reform process by funding informational programs conducted by independent trade unions.

The Endowment has had a grants program for Belarus since 1993, promoting the independent press and the nongovernmental sector, including support for economic reform and the growth of independent trade unions.

In 1996, NED is assisting independent local media, prodemocratic NGOs, and an independent public policy research institute to promote public support for reform at the grassroots and regional levels. NED will continue support to independent trade unions through skills training and funding for legal services and economic consultations.

1101 Fifteenth Street, N.W., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20005

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International Services of Hope Impact Medical Division

WORLD PARTNERS

April 1, 1996

United States Department of State
2201 'C' Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20520

SUBJECT: Statement of Activities

International Services of Hope / IMPACT has been providing medical supplies, administering child care programs, has been supporting indigenous workers, conducting self-help projects and has been furnishing relief aid to the needy, both here, and abroad.

In Chernoble we have shipped and distributed several containers of medical supplies and equipment, along with much needed medications. In addition, we have sent out medical/surgical teams who have provided life-saving surgical procedures, and have brought seriously ill children into the USA for treatment through our Children's Rehabilitation Program.

Our mission is to help alleviate the suffering of as many people as we can reach around the world, through the shipment of humanitarian aid and through direct medical intervention. Thank you for your acknowledgment of our activities.

Respectfully

Linda A. Greene, RN, Ph.D.
Administrator
ISOH/Impact

Mitchell Center
1555 Whiskey Road
Aiken, SC 29803

(803) 649-0515
Fax (803) 649-3017

Nuclear Training Development at Chornobyl

Technical training is one of the best tools available to improve nuclear operational safety. This idea is central to the United States Department of Energy's (DOE) International Nuclear Safety Program's efforts to encourage a formal approach to training nuclear power plant personnel at Chornobyl.

General Physics Corporation's involvement of nuclear training program development in Ukraine began in 1993 through the program coordination efforts of Brookhaven National Laboratory (BNL). General Physics (GP) was selected for this service based on its over 27 years experience supporting United States nuclear utilities. Initial efforts were focused on the development of a nuclear training center in Ukraine at the Khmelnytsky Nuclear Power Plant located approximately 300 kilometers west of Kiev. This work was later expanded to include transfer of the Systematic Approach to Training (SAT) technology to the management and staff of the Chornobyl Nuclear Power Plant.

To initiate training development at Chornobyl, program staff from DOE, BNL, and GP conducted two separate meetings at the Chornobyl site for the purpose of methodology introduction and program development planning. During these visits, Chornobyl site management and training personnel were provided copies of all training materials developed for the Khmelnytsky facility as well as materials developed at nuclear power plants in Russia. These materials were used as product examples during SAT overview training, which provided orientation to the SAT methodology and explained benefits of the program.

Within a month after the second planning trip, a Chornobyl management team visit was held at the General Physics corporate office in Columbia, Maryland. The purpose of this visit was to provide a better understanding of SAT through exposure to some typical United States facilities. During this one week visit, management representatives from the Chornobyl operations department attended detailed classroom sessions on the five phases of the Systematic Approach to Training, toured nuclear training facilities at Three Mile Island and Salem/Hope Creek nuclear power stations, and toured the Global Simulation Engineering facilities in Columbia, Maryland.

Program staff are now working directly with Chornobyl facility training personnel at the General Physics office in Aiken, South Carolina to provide detailed familiarization and application of the Systematic Approach to Training. Accelerated product development is achieved through a series of experiential workshops. The Chornobyl training personnel are led through material development associated with each phase of the SAT resulting in site specific training materials. These materials will be used as a model for continued training program development upon their return to Chornobyl April 13, 1996.

The Control Room Reactor Operator training program was the first selected for cooperative work at Chornobyl. Program staff from the U.S. will return to Chornobyl throughout the year to mentor the remaining site training staff and coach their development progress. Additional areas are being considered for cooperative work in areas such as; centralized maintenance, turbine operations, unit operations, chemical department, radiation protection, and others as determined by Chornobyl management. The completion of formalized training programs for these technical areas will lead to a systematic approach to training at Chornobyl Nuclear Power Plant similar to that in the United States and other countries with advanced nuclear power programs.

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Respectfully

Linda A. Greene, RN, Ph.D.
Administrator
ISOH/Impact

• MELANNE VERVEER •

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The Kennedy Center Stagebill
April 1996

56

THE KENNEDY

25
YEARS

CENTER



Stagebill
April 1996

CHORNOBYL CHALLENGE '96

UNITING THE GLOBAL COMMUNITY FOR THE CHORNOBYL 10TH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATION

The Legacy of Chornobyl What is to be Done? Where is the Way Out?

"As we mourn those who lost their lives at Chornobyl and pray for those who still suffer its effects, let us renew our solemn pledge: to promote healing, ensure prevention, and offer hope."

President Clinton

"I believe that mutual support and cooperation, united efforts, and our combined wisdom and intelligence will successfully serve to guarantee that present and future generations of this planet Earth will never again know a similar disaster."

President Kuchma

April 26, 1996 marks the Tenth Anniversary of Chornobyl, the worst nuclear disaster in history. On that day, reactor number 4 at the Chornobyl Atomic Energy Station, located sixty miles from Kyiv (Kiev), the capital of Ukraine, exploded, exposing millions of people to radiation which spread across the region, resulting in heaviest radioactive fallout in Ukraine and Belarus.

Total amount of radiation released as a result of the explosion at Chornobyl is estimated at 260 million curies. Total amount of radiation released at Three Mile Island in 1979 is estimated at 15 curies.

The accident in Chornobyl released over 200 times more radiation than was produced by the atomic bombing of Hiroshima.

Soviet authorities did not acknowledge the explosion or warn their citizens until May 2, 1986. Evacuation of residents from the affected areas during the first few days following the accident would have significantly reduced the dosage of their radiation exposure.

In the immediate aftermath of the explosion and fire, 187 people suffered acute radiation illness and 31 of these people died. Although it is difficult to estimate how many more people have died since then as a result of the Chornobyl catastrophe, by comparing mortality rates before and after the accident, Greenpeace Ukraine has estimated a total of 32,000 deaths.

Radiation from Chornobyl contaminated Ukraine, Belarus, Russia, the Baltics, Scandinavia and beyond. Human habitation is forbidden in the 30 kilometer "dead zone" surrounding the power station and over 260,000 square kilometers of land in Ukraine, Belarus and Russia are contaminated with cesium 137 radiation. Approximately 135,000 people have been permanently evacuated and many more have left their homes.

The World Health Organization reported that thyroid cancer among children living near Chernobyl rose to levels 80 times higher than normal. In Ukraine and Belarus, birth defects have doubled and oncological illnesses among children have nearly tripled since 1986.

Chernobyl has fueled a massive infertility crisis in Ukraine; half of all men between the ages of 13 and 29 have fertility problems — the highest infertility rate in the world. The UN Office on Population reported in 1994 that Ukraine and Belarus are the only two nations in Europe with negative population growth.

According to radiation health experts at the National Academy of Sciences, most cancers that result from radiation exposure do not develop until 10 to 20 years following exposure, and therefore no accurate assessment of Chernobyl's overall impact can be made until this period has expired.

In Ukraine alone, economic losses resulting from the Chernobyl disaster exceed \$10 billion. Over recent years, the newly independent Ukraine has had to spend over \$800 million per year to solve Chernobyl related problems.

In December 1996, Ukraine and the G-7 countries signed a formal agreement on a cooperative plan to shut down the entire Chernobyl power plant by the year 2000.

Chernobyl Challenge '96 strives through its various activities to raise awareness of Chernobyl's consequences; to inform the public about Chernobyl's continuing threat to human health and the environment. Chernobyl was and remains a disaster of global proportions. We urge the world community to support greater Western involvement in the restoration of Eastern Europe's environment, energy sector and medical infrastructure.

If you would like to make a tax-deductible contribution, please send your check to **Chernobyl Challenge '96**, 3722 48th Street NW, Washington, DC 20016. For further information, please call (703) 549-1544.

Chernobyl Challenge '96 Coalition under the patronage of the Embassy of Ukraine

Children of Chernobyl Foundation • The Chernobyl Committee of Washington, DC
The Harriman Institute at Columbia University • Ukrainian Catholic Church, Stamford Diocese
Ukrainian Congress Committee of America • Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the USA
The Washington Group • World Federation of Ukrainian Medical Associations
World Information Transfer • Yale University

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

file
Ukraine

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20504

May 23, 1996

Dear *Eugene* ~~Mr. Iwanciw~~,

On behalf of Melanne Verveer and myself, I wanted to thank you for bringing to our attention the Ukrainian Land and Resource Management Institute project.

I wanted you to know that I confirmed with USAID that they received your proposal. USAID is in the process of reviewing it, and will get back to you with the results of the review in the next few weeks.

Let me also take this opportunity to reaffirm the Clinton Administration's commitment to address the environmental, health, and social impacts of the Chornobyl disaster. As you know, we are working closely with our G-7 partners and the government of Ukraine to close down the Chornobyl plant by the year 2000. We are also implementing safety programs at other power plants, supporting Ukraine's new nuclear safety center at Slavutych, and helping Ukraine restructure its power sector. I hope the information I enclosed on our ongoing bilateral and multilateral programs in these areas will be useful to you.

I am pleased that you were able to join us at the White House on May 1 for the commemoration of the Chornobyl tragedy. I fully share the sentiment expressed at the event by both the First Lady and the Vice President that the efforts of the Ukrainian-American community, and numerous humanitarian and other non-governmental organizations, have been instrumental in keeping the world's attention focused on Chornobyl. I wish you and Ukrainian National Association continued success in your future efforts.

Sincerely,

Colt D. Blacker

Colt D. Blacker

Special Assistant to the President and
Senior Director for Russian, Ukrainian
and Eurasian Affairs

Eugene M. Iwanciw
Ukrainian National Association, Inc.
6138 North 12th Street
Arlington, VA 22205

CLOSING CHORNOBYL and REVITALIZING UKRAINE'S POWER SECTOR

On December 20, 1995, the 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 and revitalize Ukraine's power sector. This paper describes the collaborative process put in place by Ukraine and the G-7 to assure the timely and effective implementation of this historic accord.

Chornobyl. On April 26, 1986, Unit 4 of Chornobyl's plant exploded, emitting a radioactive cloud over most of Eastern and Western Europe with measurable amounts as far away as the U.S. Units 2 and 4 of the Chornobyl plant have been shut down, but reactors 1 and 3 continue to operate. The plant is an old Soviet reactor design and is considered highly unsafe. The memorandum signed by Ukraine and the G-7 is intended to lead to the closure of Chornobyl by the year 2000 while helping Ukraine restructure its energy sector.

Ukraine's Energy Sector. Ukraine's economic prosperity requires a stable and secure energy supply. Ukraine is one of the most energy-intensive countries in the world, utilizing about four times the amount of energy per unit of GDP as the U.S. Ukraine imports roughly one-half of its energy supply; 90% of those imports come 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. Broad restructuring of Ukraine's energy sector is critical to Ukraine's economic recovery.

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). The MOU 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 Chornobyl; and the social impacts of closing the plant. Through the MOU, the G-7 and Ukraine created a unique multilateral mechanism to support an efficient and reliable power sector that promotes Ukraine's economic growth and national sovereignty. Key features include:

- a comprehensive view of Ukraine's power needs ensuring that solutions to Chornobyl also serve Ukraine's broader national interests;
- participation by Ukraine, the G-7 and the multilateral development banks to ensure that both beneficiaries and financiers are represented in the design and review of financing options;
- quarterly consultations at technical and policy levels to ensure continued progress in implementation; and
- a flexible financing mechanism that starts with over \$3 billion in G-7, IFI, other donor resources, and allows funding to be expanded as new projects are developed and approved.

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. A major multilateral technical assistance effort is underway, coordinated by Ukraine's Ministry of Energy and the World Bank involving the U.S., U.K., Dutch, Swiss, and EU. A National Electricity Regulatory Commission has been created. In July 1995, the break-up of Ukraine's monopoly power system was completed resulting in 4 thermal generation companies, 2 hydropower companies, and a transmission company; a nuclear company will soon be established. Furthermore, 27 joint-stock electricity companies have been created within each oblast and the cities of Kiev and Sevastopol to own and operate low-voltage networks. The key next step is to launch Ukraine's power market -- the "Energomarket". Recent developments include:

- President Chirac, on behalf of the G-7, wrote to President Kuchma affirming the political commitment of the G-7 leaders to implement the MOU.
- Ukraine confirmed its intent to launch the Energomarket in April.
- Cabinet of Ministers passed a resolution in February endorsing the implementation of a competitive bidding system.
- The World Bank increased the proposed funding level for its power sector reform loan to \$300 million, accelerated plans to complete negotiations in April, and indicated that it will authorize retroactive reimbursements for up to \$30 million for fuel purchases once the loan is negotiated.

Least-Cost Energy Investments. The G-7 and Ukraine agreed to mobilize financing for least-cost investments to meet national power demand as Ukraine restructures its power sector. This collaborative process will fully involve Ukrainian experts and ensure Ukraine's concurrence on proposed investments. Investments will include new power supply as old and inefficient plants are shutdown, as well as efficiency and conservation measures. Preliminary least-cost analysis points to priority investments for thermal plant rehabilitation, rehabilitation of hydropower, construction of new pumped storage facilities, and the completion and upgrade to internationally acceptable safety standards of two nuclear plants at Rivne and Khmelnytsky. Before moving ahead on any of these investments, they would need to satisfy environmental, safety and financial feasibility requirements. Recent developments include:

- President Chirac, on behalf of the G-7, wrote to President Wolfenson of the World Bank and President deLarosiére of the EBRD encouraging their active cooperation on power supply and efficiency investments.
- Presidents Wolfenson and deLarosiére affirmed the commitment of their institutions to work with the G-7 and Ukraine to promote Ukraine's energy security and meet the target date of closing Chornobyl by the year 2000.
- the EBRD and EU have agreed to cooperate with Ukraine and other donors to develop a least-cost investment plan for power supply.

- The EBRD, EURATOM, the European Investment Bank and the EU have initiated collaborative work on the viability of nuclear power investments.

Improved Energy Efficiency. As part of the energy investment program, the U.S. will give special attention to improved energy efficiency. Estimates for potential electricity savings vary from 40% to more representative projections in the range of 10-15% of total power demand. Retail price reform, improved tariff collection, and restructuring/privatization of industrial, commercial and municipal enterprises will reduce energy intensity and should stimulate actions to reduce waste and improve productivity and competitiveness. The U.S. is developing a special grant package for energy efficiency projects to leverage potential World Bank and EBRD financing, as well as for direct investments in low-cost/no-cost efficiency technologies.

Nuclear Safety Plan. The plan includes G-7 and EU support for decommissioning Chernobyl, management of the nuclear waste generated by the 1986 accident, short-term upgrades for Chernobyl Unit 3, and new storage capacity for spent fuel. In addition, it provides for continued dialogue to develop a cost-effective technical solution to stabilizing the sarcophagus over the remains of Unit 4. Current status:

Decommissioning: A decommissioning plan for Chernobyl has been completed by UK AEA Technologies and approved by Ukraine's Goskomatom. \$183 million in grants will be made available from the Nuclear Safety Account (NSA), Canada and the EU to build the facilities needed to undertake decommissioning, including spent fuel storage and both liquid and solid waste treatment facilities.

Safety Upgrades: Short-term upgrades for Chernobyl are underway through \$10.8 million in U.S. grants to support fire and operational safety improvements. \$17 million in additional safety improvements will be funded through NSA grants; negotiations are underway and should be completed by summer 1996.

Sarcophagus: Ukraine and the G-7 rejected an initial \$1.6 billion proposal by Alliance as too costly. Last September, EU and GOU officials agreed to develop revised projects to stabilize the sarcophagus in the short-term and to reconstruct it as needed in the long-term. The EU, U.S., and Germany are funding new studies collaboratively developed with Ukrainian experts. Engineering design proposals for stabilizing the sarcophagus should be completed late-summer 1996, enabling work to begin later in 1996. The U.S. is also developing a new grant package on the sarcophagus that will help leverage other donor resources.

Waste Management: Ukrainian and EU experts are currently defining the types, volumes, characteristics and technical solutions for management of the waste at the Chernobyl site. NSA projects will finance facilities for waste processing and/or storage. The EU is providing \$1.7 million for an integrated waste management operation at the Chernobyl site.

Center at Slavutych: Work, funded by \$3 million in U.S. grants, is underway to develop the administrative structure of the center and carry out safety improvements and joint research. Germany and the EU will consider funding projects through the center once its management structure is settled.

Regulatory Support: Considerable work is underway to strengthen the technical and legal base of Ukraine's regulatory authority in areas such as waste management, short-term upgrades, fuel supply and licensing of the new VVERs.

Social Impact. Chornobyl's closure will affect 5,000 workers at the plant and the 30,000 inhabitants of Slavutych and the Chornobyl region. Ukraine, the EU and the U.S. are working on a joint study that will identify employment and retraining options for those affected by the plant's closure. The plan will address dislocation, job creation, retraining, and the need for long-term financial sustainability in the region. Many of Chornobyl's workers are likely to be employed in decommissioning and remediation work, allowing a longer transition to new job opportunities.

FINANCING THE COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM

Funding Principles. The MOU establishes that, as a guiding principle, revenue-generating projects will be considered for international loan financing and Ukrainian domestic resources. Non-revenue-generating projects, directly related to the closure of Chornobyl, will be considered for international grant financing and, taking into account the financial situation in Ukraine, Ukrainian domestic resources.

Collaboration. The G-7 is committed to work with Ukraine to mobilize international and domestic Ukrainian resources to support the comprehensive program. Recent G-7 estimates place currently available international resources at about \$3.1-\$3.3 billion; Ukraine's current contribution is estimated at about \$800 million. Additional resources will be added to the program as individual projects are defined and approved by multilateral or bilateral donors.

Consultations. Ukraine and the G-7 have developed a two-tiered consultative mechanism, including the multilateral development banks, which is intended to maximize coordination and ensure the participation of major donors. Specifically:

- Policy-level meetings will be scheduled twice a year to review overall progress on the MOU, resolve issues, and ensure timeliness of actions.
- Technical-level meetings will also occur twice a year to address any new technical constraints and review specific issues affecting project design and implementation.

To maximize coordination, all of these meetings will be scheduled to coincide with the quarterly meetings of the World Bank's donor coordination working group on power sector reform.

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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Eugene M. Iwanciw
Director

May 10, 1996

Ms. Melanne Verveer
Office of the First Lady
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Ms. Verveer:

You will recall that during the May 1 Chornobyl commemoration I spoke with the First Lady and you regarding the creation of the Ukrainian Land and Resource Management Institute (ULRMI). The project was submitted as an unsolicited proposal to USAID by the Environmental Research Institute of Michigan (ERIM).

Three years ago, Representative David Bonior suggested that ERIM develop a program utilizing their technology to benefit Ukraine. ERIM turned to the Ukrainian National Association (UNA) for assistance. A not-for-profit joint venture was established between ERIM and the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences (UAS) and Ukrainian Academy of Agricultural Sciences (UAAS). A detailed program of sharing ERIM's remote sensing capability with Ukraine for work in the fields of environmental, health, and agricultural monitoring as well as mapping, and oil and mineral exploration was developed.

Vice-Prime Minister Ivan Kuras, Economic Minister Roman Shpek, Defense Minister Valeriy Shmarov, and Agricultural Minister Petro Sabluk have all conveyed to the U.S. Government the support ULRMI has from the Ukrainian Government. Perhaps more significantly, to match the requested \$5 million from USAID, the Ukrainian Government has committed in-kind contributions of \$5.3 million to the ULRMI project.

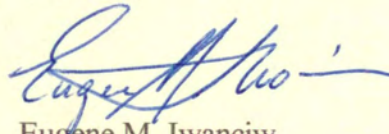
This past week, Rep. Bonior sent a letter of support for the project to USAID Administrator Brian Atwood. Thirteen other members of the Michigan congressional delegation signed that letter. Senator Mitch McConnell, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Operations Subcommittee, has indicated his support for the proposal. Needless to say, ULRMI enjoys tremendous support among the Ukrainian-American community.

Ms. Melanne Verveer
May 10, 1996
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It would seem that the establishment of a permanent institution in Ukraine focusing on the environment would be a fitting manner to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the Chornobyl disaster. Unlike many USAID projects, the ULRMI will not only be permanent but self-sustaining.

The ULRMI proposal was formally submitted to USAID on March 6. I am enclosing a copy of the proposal. A detailed financial plan, which I have not included, was included in the submission to USAID. Any assistance which the First Lady can provide in urging USAID to expeditiously review and approve this proposal will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Eugene M. Iwanciw", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Eugene M. Iwanciw

EMI:ml

Enclosure