

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. report	re: U.S. Government Report (3 pages)	03/27/1996	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 20363

FOLDER TITLE:

Turkey

2013-0534-S

rc1701

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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SUGGESTED GUEST LIST
FOR INTERFAITH RECEPTION
March 28, 1996

Professor Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu

Host

H.E. the Grand Mufti of Istanbul

H.E. the Grand Rabbi of Turkey

H.E. the Ecumenical Patriarch

H.E. the Armenian Patriarch

H.E. the Metropolitan of the Syrian Orthodox

H.E. the Latin Archbishop of Istanbul

H.E. Dr. Tayyar Altikulac

H.E. Prof. Dr. Mehmet S. Aydin

Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton

Miss Chelsea Clinton

Ambassador and Mrs. Marc Grossman

*here all rel live in peace.
Contrib'n of us to peace is
tremendous. We pray for
fruit of works of us.*

*We salute
your work
for peace*

*Chaldean.
plee be to be an
instrument of
peace for the whole
world*

**The Visit of Hillary Rodham Clinton
to Istanbul, Turkey**

Event: Meeting with Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew I

Location: Ecumenical Patriarchate, Paris

Date: Thursday, March 28th

Time: Arrive 3:45 p.m. Depart 4:15 p.m.

Greeters on Arrival: His Eminence Metropolitan Dimitrios of Sebastea
His Eminence Metropolitan Filipos of Tyana
Second Deacon Tarasios

**Ecumenical
Patriarchate**

Greeters: His All Holiness the Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew I
(Upstairs) His Eminence Metropolitan Chysostom of Ephesus
His Eminence Metropolitan Joachim of Chalcedon
TBD

U.S. Delegation

Greeters: Hillary Rodham Clinton
(Upstairs) Chelsea Clinton
Melanne Verveer
Frank Ricciardone
Carey Cavanaugh
Lisa Caputo
Mildred Patterson
Kelly Craighead

Scenario:

FIRST LADY arrives. Metropolitan Filipos of Tyana ("Your Eminence"), Metropolitan Dimitrios of Sebastea ("Your Eminence") and Deacon Tarasios ("Deacon") meet FIRST LADY on the steps and escort her into inner courtyard where FIRST LADY and Chelsea will receive flowers from two children. (POOL SPRAY). FIRST LADY and official delegation are escorted up stairs to 3rd floor throne room. FIRST LADY is welcomed to throne room by Patriarch Bartholomew I and introduced to assembled members of the Holy Synod (all referred to as "Your eminence"). FIRST LADY then introduces members of her delegation to Patriarch Bartholomew. Patriarch Bartholomew, FIRST LADY and TBD proceed to private office of Patriarch. (POOL SPRAY). The FIRST LADY is served traditional teaspoon of sugar in glass of water, followed by herbal tea. After talks, there is an exchange of gifts. Time permitting, Patriarch Bartholomew will give FIRST LADY a brief description of the Synod room (where the Holy Synod - Bishops - meets). Patriarch Bartholomew then escorts FIRST LADY down stairs. At bottom of stairs, Patriarch describes important mosaics on either side of stairs (OFFICIAL PHOTO) and bids farewell to FIRST LADY. Time permitting, Deacon Tarasios and Metropolitan Dimitrios give FIRST LADY a brief tour of the cathedral, and then escort her to motorcade.

**Istanbul, Turkey: Inter-Faith
Religious Leaders Meeting**

Context for the Event:

Turkey's Constitution establishes a secular state and provides for freedom of belief, worship, and private dissemination of religious ideas. The Government generally observes these provisions, although there have been serious violations in past years. Turkey is 99% Muslim, yet Istanbul is the international center of two important Christian faiths: the Eastern and Armenian Orthodox.

The center where this inter-faith meeting will occur is a 19th century Ottoman palace, now the Organization of the Islamic Conference -- a culture, art and history research center. Your host today, Professor Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu, founded the center in 1980 and has been its director since then. He is a leading intellectual in the Muslim World and is on the board of many universities, including Harvard.

In organizing the meeting, we worked closely with an American foundation headed by Rabbi Sohnier and with the Ecumenical Patriarch, Bartholomew I, who sponsored a major conference on peace and tolerance in Istanbul in 1994. He has invited the leading Muslim, Christian and Jewish Religious leaders in the city to meet with you for an exchange of views.

Professor Ihsanoglu will escort you from his office to the reception room of the palace, where the Sultans once received foreign ambassadors. There you will meet with the Grand Mufti of Istanbul, two leading Turkish theologians, the Greek and Armenian Patriarchs, the Grand Rabbi of Turkey and several archbishops. After a brief welcoming speech by the director, you will respond, you will exchange gifts. The media will leave the reception room and, over tea, an informal discussion of issues of the day will take place.

Objective:

- o To emphasize the importance we place in the United States on religious tolerance.

Talking Points:

- Earlier in this trip I had the opportunity to talk with another group of religious leaders who lived through the horror of the war in Bosnia.

- 2 -

- They too are working for tolerance and greater understanding among ethnic and religious groups to end a conflict that has brought death and suffering to so many people.
- I know that many of you here today worked, with the help of American religious leaders, to make a success of the Conference on Peace and Tolerance that took place here in Istanbul two years ago. I understand representatives from many countries participated in that conference.
- At a time when forces throughout the world are working to divide mankind, I commend all of you for your continued efforts to find common ground among the great faiths of the world, and thus contribute to efforts to bring peace throughout the world.

His Eminence Grand Rabbi David Asseo

Like B.C.

The Grand Rabbi is a Turkish citizen and was born in Istanbul in 1914. His religious training began at age six and included a stay from 1927 to 1933 on the Greek island of Rhodes. He returned to Turkey in 1933 and taught Hebrew at the Jewish School in Haskoy and the Istanbul Jewish Lycee. In 1957 he became the secretary of then Grand Rabbi Saban. He became Grand Rabbi in 1961. The Grand Rabbi speaks Hebrew, Italian, Spanish and Greek.

His All Holiness The Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew I

Hellenic or means signs

The Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew I is a Turkish citizen and was born on the Turkish island Gokceada in 1940. He was ordained to the Holy Diaconate of the Greek Orthodox Church and given the name Bartholomew in 1961 after graduating from the Theological School of Halki. From 1961 to 1963 he served as a reserve officer in the Turkish Army. After his army service he attended the Pontifical Oriental Institute in Rome and earned a doctorate in Canon Law. He became the Ecumenical Patriarch in 1991. He is fluent in English, French, German, and Italian.

His Beatitude, Karekin II (Karekin Kazanciyan)

His Beatitude, Karekin II, 83rd Patriarch of the Armenians in Turkey, was born in Istanbul in 1927. He is a graduate of the Theology and Philosophy faculties of King's College, Cambridge, U.K. and was ordained a priest in 1950 with the name Karekin. After completing his Turkish military service as a reserve officer in 1957, he attended the Catholic University of America in Washington, D.C. and received a master's degree in theology and philosophy. He then served as Archbishop of Australia and New Zealand for 15 years and as Custodian in Charge of Holy Places in Jerusalem. In 1990, he was elected the 83rd Patriarch of Armenians in Turkey. An Australian citizen since 1972, he speaks Turkish, English and Armenian.

His Excellency The Apostolic Vicar of Istanbul Archbishop Louis Pelatre

Archbishop Pelatre was born in Pance, France in 1940. He completed his theological studies at French catholic universities in Lyon and Lille from 1965 - 1969. In 1969 he became a priest of the Congregation of the Augustines of the Assumption. Monseigneur Pelatre first came to Turkey in 1970 to complete his religious training at the Church of the Assumption in Istanbul. Since 1970 he has served in a variety of positions, including as a member of the Pontifical Council in Rome for Interreligious Dialogue, and became The Apostolic Vicar of Istanbul in 1990. He speaks Turkish, some English and French.

Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu, Director of the Research Center for Islamic History, Art and Culture in Istanbul

Dr. Ihsanoglu was born in 1943 and is a Turkish citizen. He earned his B.S. and M.S. degrees at universities in Cairo, Egypt and a Ph.D. from the University of Ankara, Turkey. In addition to his duties as the Director of the Organization of the Islamic Council's Research Center in Istanbul, he is also a professor of history and science at Istanbul University. Dr. Ihsanoglu has published many scholarly books, articles and papers on the relations between Islam and the Western world. In 1994, the American Biographical Institute awarded him their International Cultural Diploma of Honor for his promotion of cross-cultural intellectual relations. He currently is a member of the advisory board of Harvard University's Center for Middle Eastern Studies. Dr. Ihsanoglu speaks fluent English, Turkish, French and Arabic.

Dr. Tayyar Altikulac, Member of Parliament

Dr. Altikulac was born in Kastamonu, Turkey in 1938 and graduated from the Higher Institute of Islamic Theology in Istanbul in 1963. In addition to an academic career as an associate professor at the Higher Institutes of Islamic Theology in Istanbul and Kayseri, he has served as the Director General of Theology in the Turkish Ministry of Education (1976-77) and the President of the Turkish Directorate of Islamic Affairs (1978-86). He has also been the Chairman of the Turkish Theology Foundation. Dr. Altikulac was elected to represent Istanbul in the Turkish Parliament in the 1995 general elections. He is fluent in English and Turkish.

Doesn't think W countries incl US know
that Madam is a peaceable bel'm
Islam is misunderstood because of extremists
of marginal groups

Leading
in
peace
qualified
to Turkey
us

Inc:
Emigrants
of Peace &
Tolerance

**Dr. Mehmet S. Aydin, Dean of the Faculty of
Theology at Dokuz Eylul University, Izmir**

Dr. Aydin was born in 1943. He received a Ph.D. from Edinburgh University in Scotland in 1971. From 1972 to 1984 he was an associate professor in the faculties of Islamic theology at Ataturk and Ankara Universities. He was appointed full professor at Dokuz Eylul University in Izmir in 1984 and is currently the Dean of the Faculty of Theology. He is fluent in English and Turkish.

*quote for
what is he r
us is doing*

*quote for
founder event*

**The Visit of the First Lady
Hillary Rodham Clinton
to Istanbul, Turkey**

EVENT: Meeting with Religious Leaders
LOCATION: Islamic Cultural Center, Yildiz Palace
DATE: Thursday, March 28, 1996
TIME: 4:45 - 6:15 p.m.

PARTICIPANTS:

HRC
CVC
His Eminence Grand Rabbi David Asseo
His All Holiness the Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew I
His Beatitude, Karekin II Karekin Kazancian (Kara-kin Cah-zan-ji-on)
Monseigneur George Marovitch
Deputy of the Latin ArchBishop
His Excellency the Metropolitan of the Syrian
Orthodox Archbishop Filuksinos Yusuf Cetin (Fee-luk-see-nos U-suf Chet-in)
His Excellency the Grand Mufti of Istanbul
Selahattin Kaya (Sayla-hot-tin Ka-ya)
Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu (Ek-mel-leddin Ich-sun-o-lu),
Director of the Research, Center for Islamic History,
Art and Culture in Istanbul
Dr. Tayyar Altikulac (Ty-yar Alta-ku-latch), Member of Parliament
Dr. Mehmet S. Aydin (Meh-Met I-din), Dean of the Faculty of
Theology of Dokuz Eylul University, Izmir
Monseigneur Paul Karatas (Paul Kara-tosh), Chaldean Archbishop

SCENARIO:

The FIRST LADY arrives and is greeted by the Director Dr. Ihsanoglu, and is escorted to his office for photos and gift presentation. The FIRST LADY, and the Director proceed outdoors across the Courtyard to Cit Kasri Conference Hall. (POOL SPRAY) is assembled in Conference Hall). The FIRST LADY enters the building, stops to sign guest book in outer room (inscription and signature). The FIRST LADY is introduced by the Director to each of the religious leaders and then seated. Program begins with welcome remarks by the Director and gift presentation. The FIRST LADY's remarks are followed by a brief Turkish music presentation. (PRESS EXITS). Participants have tea and talks begin. The FIRST LADY, and the director exit Conference Hall, religious leaders follow. (OPEN PRESS OUTSIDE) All participants gather for photo op. The FIRST LADY SHOULD BE PREPARED TO TAKE QUESTIONS FROM The PRESS. The FIRST LADY says good-bye to the religious leaders and proceeds to the end of the Cit Kasri building for a group photo with employees of the cultural center. Motorcade enters the Cit Kasri courtyard The FIRST LADY departs.

Note: * Interpreter needed for Mrs. Clinton's remarks.
* Only Dr. Ihsanoglu, Dr. Tayyar Altikulac, Dr. Mehmet Aydin, and
The Ecumenical Patriarch speak fluent English.
* Staff Hold is in Librarians office.

draft #1

FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
REMARKS AT THE CIRAYAN PALACE
ISTANBUL, TURKEY
MARCH 27, 1996

It is an honor to be with you here in Turkey today, and to experience firsthand the splendor of one of the world's greatest cities.

Before coming to Istanbul, many people described for me what it is like to stand on one continent and look across the water to another. Today, I can see even more clearly that Turkey is the cross-roads of Europe and Asia -- a bridge between eras, peoples, ideas, visions and cultures.

I would like to thank the people of Turkey for extending such a warm and gracious welcome to me and my daughter and those traveling with us. To President and Mrs. Demirel I owe special thanks for their warm hospitality yesterday in Ankara.

I know that my husband is very much looking forward to meeting with President Demirel in Washington this week -- and to building on the many values and aspirations that the American and Turkish people share. Our nations have been friends and allies for the better part of this century -- indeed, we have stood side by side through many international crises. We are strategic partners working together to bring peace and stability to many trouble spots today. (President Clinton was most grateful for Turkey's participation in the recent anti-terrorism summit in Egypt.) The United States looks forward to strengthening that friendship in the years ahead.

In a world so often torn by tensions of geography, religion, and history, Turkey gives us a glimpse of a more hopeful future. Here, we see not a clash of civilizations, but a coming together of Muslim and Western, European and Asian, and men and women.

We see a strong religious society co-existing with a secular government. We see proof that such a co-existence is not only possible -- but advantageous to all segments of society.

And yet, looking in almost every direction from here -- east, west, north and south -- we see equally strong examples of what happens when the ideals of respect, tolerance, civility and reconciliation are lost.

Just a few days ago I was in Bosnia visiting American troops

in Tuzla, where I also had the opportunity to speak with the Turkish commander.

Violence and ethnic cleansing in the past four years have claimed far too many victims in Bosnia, including many men, women and children with strong ties to the Turkish people. Our troops - - and yours -- and the many civilians and grass-roots organizations at work in the former Yugoslavia are not just helping build a lasting peace; they are helping the people of that war-torn land build a multi-ethnic, multi-religious democracy.

It won't happen overnight, nor can we expect it to. The United States has been working to perfect democracy for more than 200 years. Turkey continues to strive for the democratic ideal 73 years after the founding of the Republic.

A strong democracy requires economic stability, religious and social harmony, a healthy and educated population, a free and open system of justice and a political process that does not exclude any person because of gender, ethnic origin, race, faith, or station in life.

No nation can achieve the ideals of democracy if it fails to uphold the rights of all citizens. Respecting human rights means respecting the views of those who may disagree with their governments. It means granting citizens the freedom to assemble, organize, and debate openly. It means not denying people their life or dignity because of the peaceful expression of their ideas and opinions.

It also means ensuring that women throughout their lives are guaranteed access to what I call the tools of opportunity: education, health care, jobs, credit, legal protection and political freedom.

This is particularly urgent today, at a time when rapid and profound change around the world has created unprecedented opportunities for peace and prosperity, but also has inflamed old tensions and weighed us down with new ones.

Although we have witnessed the long rule of dictators and controlled economies giving way to democracy and free markets in country after country, we also have seen a resurgence of ethnic and religious strife around the globe.

At once, we confront the ancient challenge of living together in peace and harmony -- and the modern challenge of using the advances brought by technology and the Information Age to the advantage of all citizens: men and women, rich and poor, and people of all races, backgrounds, and creeds.

How we choose to address the opportunities and the difficulties on our horizon will say a great deal about the future of the human family.

Yesterday, I had the honor of laying a wreath at the mausoleum of Mustafa Kemal Ataturk in Ankara. Ataturk's enduring vision of an independent, prosperous and modern Turkey has enabled this nation to overcome obstacles and conditions that have impeded progress in many other countries around the world.

He, more than almost any other leader of his time, understood that a nation that wished to control its own destiny and compete in the world had to invest in its single greatest resource -- its people. And he understood that women were a critical part of that equation.

In 1923, he said that "it is scientifically improbable and even impossible for a society to progress if it does not march toward the same goals with all its men and women."

Ataturk led Turkey farther along the path to gender equality than many Muslim and Western nations. Thanks to his reforms, women in Turkey have enjoyed significant positions in government, medicine, the law, and the academy. (I even learned recently that, in 1936, Turkey became one of the first countries to send women to the Olympics.)

By insisting that women take part in the political and social life of the country . . . by insisting that girls and women be educated . . . Ataturk not only improved the lot of Turkish women, he improved the lot of Turkish families and Turkish society as well.

Yet I also know from having spoken to many extraordinary Turkish men and women over the past two days that much remains to be done to protect the gains that have been made and to strengthen the foundations of democratic society.

The rate of illiteracy among women in certain regions of Turkey is an impediment to economic progress for the whole nation. Pressures caused by population growth disproportionately affect women, but also have a significant impact on families, communities, health care systems, schools, and government. And the ongoing abuse of women in and out of their homes -- a tragedy that occurs among every social class in every country of the world -- undermines the stability of families and inhibits the contributions that women can and should be making to society.

The influence of women must also be felt in the political arena, both as voters and as elected officials in government. Having too few women engaged in the political process diminishes the potential of democracy in Turkey and in many other nations. I

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am particularly aware of this problem because, in my own country, women won the right to vote 75 years ago. Yet tens of millions of women fail to exercise that right today.

Ataturk was quite prescient in believing that women were vital to the progress of society. Like him, many economists and development experts today agree that investing in women is as important to the prosperity and stability of a country as investing in open markets and trade. What we have learned in country after country is that investing in women, particularly in their health and education, is one of the single best investments a nation can make.

Let me share with you one example. Just before coming here this afternoon I visited the Bakirkoy Maternity Hospital. Women go there to have babies, as well as to get information, counseling and family planning services.

What is so evident at that hospital, and others like it around the world, is that a small investment in family planning is reaping dividends well beyond the individual woman. Not only does that investment improve a woman's ability to control the size of her family, it improves her overall health, economic status, and access to jobs and schooling. The government of Turkey deserves much praise for its commitment over the past decade to family planning, which can help improve women's health, stabilize populations, strengthen the economy, reverse environmental degradation, and save lives.

Let me leave you with one final observation: Democracy has survived and endured over the millenia as the best option for governance because it allows people to adapt to change and unpredictability. It allows people to live together, work together, and focus on what unites them more than what divides them.

Whatever problems you face in Turkey, you have a rich tradition and history to build on.

Draft 03/11/96

"POWER WOMEN" - HILLARY CLINTON VISIT

Key: English = E
Istanbul = I

Politicians

ALPAGO, Önay	Former Minister of State for Family and Woman's Issues; former CHP deputy chairperson; led GOT delegation to Cairo Conference
ARASLI, Oya	CHP Içel MP
AYKUT, Imren	ANAP Adana MP; Minister of State; ANAP deputy chairperson; former trade unionist and Minister of Labor; E
AYTAMAN, Lale	ANAP Muğla MP; Turkey's first woman governor; E
ÇILLER, Tansu	Chairperson, DYP; former Prime Minister; DYP MP; former Economics Professor (may host an Istanbul event); E, I
CÜRÜN, Cengiz	DYP Istanbul MP; legislative reform/equality of women; artist; former head, Istanbul Municipal Theater. E, I
KELEŞ, Birgen	CHP Izmir MP; former CHP deputy chairperson; E
KEVEKÇI, Merve	Director, Refah Party International Relations (educated in Dallas); E
SAYGIN, Işıl	DYP Izmir MP; Minister of Tourism; former mayor; E
YILMAZ, Ayfer	DYP Içel MP; Minister of State; former Treasury Undersecretary (youngest female U/S)
YILMAZ, Berna	Wife of Prime Minister Yılmaz

Academia

ACAR, Feride	Professor, METU; Director, Women's Issues Institution; Member, UN Committee on Discrimination against Women; E
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AKIN, Ayşe
Professor of Public Health and Gynecology, Hacettepe U.; Director, Maternal/Child Health and Family Planning, Ministry of Health; Member, GOT delegations to Cairo and Beijing Conferences; E

AKYOL, Türkan
Former State Minister for Women's and Family Issues; First Female President of Ankara University; E

ARAT, Necla
Chairperson, Istanbul University Women's Research Center; E, I

AYATA, Ayşe
Professor, Associate Dean, METU; CHP candidate, 1995 elections; GOT Delegate to Beijing Conference; former Fulbrighter; E

AZIZ, Aysel
Professor, Ankara University; Dean, Faculty of Communications; E

BERTAN, Munnever
Head, School of Public Health, Hacettepe U.; Member, WHO Executive Council; Expert, health reform in Turkey; Pediatrician; E

CANLI, Gülsen
Professor, Hacettepe University; DYP candidate, 1995 elections; Former Dean; E

ÇAVDAR, Ayhan
Chairperson, Turkish Academy of Sciences; Physician; E

DELILBAŞI, Melek
Dean, Ankara University; E

DOĞRUMACI, Emel
Professor Emeritus, English language pioneer in Turkey; E

DOĞRUMACI, Ayser
Wife, founder of High Education Board

GÖKMEN, Oya
Director, Ankara ZTB Women's Hospital (largest women's health teaching hospital in Europe/Middle East); Gynecologist; E

KUÇURADI, Ioanna
Chairperson, State Minister for Human Rights' Advisory Committee; Philosophy Professor; E

ÖZER, Filiz
Professor, Istanbul Technical University; Expert, Istanbul historical sites; E, I

SENER, Bilge

Professor, Gazi University; Dean,
Faculty of Engineering; E

NGO/Law/Women's Issues

ACUNER, Selma

United Nations (Ankara office); Former
Director General, Status and Problems of
Women Directorate; former Presidential
advisor

ATAMAN, Nariñ

Women's Consultation Foundation, board
member; Counsellor, Ministry of Culture;
E

AYKOR, Gül

Director General, Status and Problems of
Women Directorate; Delegate, Beijing
Conference; E

BELGE, Taciser

Chairperson, Helsinki Citizens Assembly;
E, I

DAŞ, Gülten

President, Turkish American Women's
Cultural and Charitable Association; E

SARIHAN, Şenal

Lawyer; Chairperson, Contemporary
Lawyers' Association

YAZCAN, Nergiz

President, Society for the Protection of
Nature; E, I

YILDIRIM, Selma

Psychologist, Women's Consultation
Foundation, Ankara (violence against
women); E

MFA

TİNCER, Hüner

MFA Deputy DG for Economic and Cultural
Relations with North America; Ph.D.; E

Constitutional Court

AKBULUT, Samiye

Constitutional Court Justice (seniority)

KANTARCIOĞLU, Fulya

Constitutional Court Justice (second)

PEKİNER, Ayşel

Constitutional Court Justice (newly-
appointed)

Culture/Journalism

EVCAN, Sırma Journalist; Former SHP advisor; E

ILYASOĞLU, Aynur Director, Women's Library and Information Center; E, I

MURPHY, Deyhan Director and Creator of Modern Dance Ensemble, State Theater; E

ÖLÇER, Naban Director, Museum of Turkish and Islamic Cultures; E, I

TINÇ, Feray Hürriyet, International Affairs columnist; E, I

Businesswomen

ALATON, Leyla Alaton Holding; E, I

BUCAK, Şule Public Relations; CHP candidate, 1995 elections; former SHP International Secretary; worked with British Labor Party; E

OKRAV, Şen Co-owner, Biz Restaurant; E

KODALOĞLU, Aydan Chairperson, Turkish-American Association; E

SABANCI, Güler Sabancı Holding; E, I

SIMAVI, Çiğdem Hürriyet newspaper; Owner, HALYS yacht; E, I

TUZUN, Çiğdem Executive Director, DEIK, Foreign Economic Relations Board; E, I

POSLOVNO IZASLANSTVO SAD-a, PREDVOĐENO MINISTROM BROWNOM, U DUBROVNIKU

SIGNAL ZA GOSPODARSKI RAZVOJ

DUBROVNIK - Skupinu od 15 američkih biznismena iz područja infrastrukture, turizma, telekomunikacija, energetike i financija, predvođenu američkim ministrom trgovine Ronaldom Brownom i drugim dužnosnicima ministarstva, jučer su na dubrovačkom aerodromu dočekali hrvatski premijer Zlatko Mateša, potpredsjednici Vlade Borislav Škregro i Jure Radic, ministri Davor Štern i Niko Žulic, predsjednik HGK Nadan Vidošević, veleposlanik SAD u RH Petar Gilbight, veleposlanik FH u SAD-u Miroslav Žubal, župan dubrovačko-narodnanske županije Jure Burić i Nikola Obulje, dubrovački gradonačelnik.

Američka je delegacija došla s namjerom da

• A neričko je izaslanstvo doputovao kako bi se upoznao s mogućnostima ulaganja 5,1 milijardu dolara u Hrvatsku i BiH u okviru programa obnove

se za rodne robove u Hrvatskoj i BiH upoznati s mogućnostima ulaganja u to područje u okviru programa obnove u vrijednosti od 5,1 milijard dolara koji su pokrenule SAD, EU i različite druge međunarodne financijske institucije. Program uključuje obnovu e-argetskog sustava,

prometa, kuća za stanovanje i zdravstvenu zaštitu.

Temeljni razlog mog boravka ovdje je to što su ključevi otvaranja mira u dugoročnom gospodarskom rastu i stvaranju novih poslovnih mogućnosti - naglasio je R. Brown te rekao da od ovog posjeta očekuje učinke slične onima koje je Amerika svojom ekonomskom pomoći postigla prije 50 godina u zapadnoeuropskim zemljama.

Ova misija daje signale za sljedeću fazu američkih odnosa prema Bosni i Hrvatskoj: gospodarski i trgovinski razvoj - rekao je Brown. (MT)



Faksimil teksta objavljenog u četvrtak u Večernjem listu s izjavom koju je američki ministar Brown navodno dao po slijetanju njegova zrakoplova u dubrovačku zračnu luku

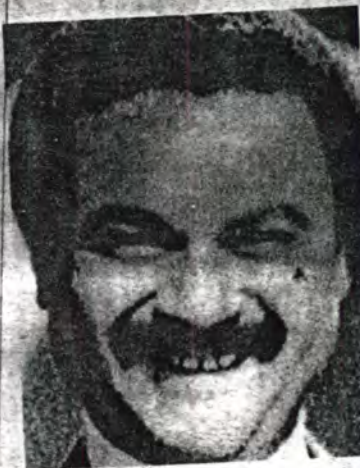
MEDIJSKI ODJECI PADA AMERIČKOG ZRAKOPLOVA I POGIBIJE MINISTRA RONALDA BROWNA

RAZGOVORI S DUHOM

Čak ni strogo kontrolirani mediji - ili baš stoga što su takvi nisu imuni na teške gafove. I dok sa stanovitom dozom razumijevanja i kolegijalne sućuti možemo primiti gafove novinara Hrvatskog radija koji je reportažu o nedavnom posjetu predsjednika Tudmana Bonkovicu završio riječima: "Slušali ste govor predsjednika Tita", teško da sličnim emocijama možemo popratiti prošlotjedni sumrak svake profesionalnosti, koji je naprosto nahrupio s radiovalova i novinskih stupaca.

Premda je povod iznimno tragičan - nesreća američkog zrakoplova kod Dubrovnika i smrt 35 ljudi, među kojima je bio i američki ministar trgovine Ronald Brown - niska profesionalna razina s kojom su neki domaći mediji pristupili posjetu američke delegacije BiH i Hrvatskoj nametnu nam pitanje tko je to sve zalutao u hrvatsko novinarstvo, posebno ono državotvorno.

Hrvatski radio je s nepodnošljivom lakoćom rutinera u svojoj središnjoj informativnoj emisiji u



srijedu u 15 sati objavio izvještaj svojega novinara iz Dubrovnika u kojemu ne samo da se govori o tome kako je premijer Mateša dočeka ministar Browna na dubrovačkom aerodromu, već se

Premda se američki zrakoplov već bio sudario s brdom, a putnici već bili mrtvi, Hrvatski radio je emitirao vijest kako je premijer Mateša u Dubrovniku dočeka američku delegaciju te da su razgovori dvaju izaslanstava već započeli. No to nije ništa prema Večernjem listu koji je u svojemu prvome izdanju, uz to, objavio i izjavu koju je ministar Brown dao nakon slijetanja u dubrovačku zračnu luku

navodi kako su razgovori dvaju delegacija već započeli. Bilo je to tek nešto nakon 15 sati, dakle kada je američki zrakoplov već bio pao kod Veljeg Dola (14,40 sati), a putnici i ministar Brown na ža-

lost već bili mrtvi. Ako bismo tu stvar još nekako i mogli (bar djelomično) oprostiti novinama koje tehnologija proizvodnje naprosto nagoni na prejudiciranje, pa i onoga što je vijest,

radiju, koji ima tu tehnološku sreću da događaje slušateljima može prezentirati takoreći u realnom vremenu - to naprosto ne možemo.

Ono što novinama, u konkretnom slučaju Večernjem listu, nije moguće oprostiti jest ordinarni falsifikat.

Uvijek najbrži, najtočniji i najkompetentniji, kako sam sebi volio tepati, Večernji list se nije zadovoljio samo informacijom kako su Amerikanci stigli u Dubrovnik, premda nisu, gdje ih je dočeka Mateša, on ih je čeka ali ne i dočeka, nego su, po svojoj ustaljenoj prepotentnoj praksi, u svojemu prvome izdanju u četvrtak objavili čak i izjavu koju je ministar Ronald Brown navodno dao po dolasku u Dubrovnik.

Na žalost svijtu nas, a ponajviše Večernjaka, ministar Brown ne samo da, glede & unatoč nadaleko poznate Večernjakove kompetentnosti, nije stigao u Dubrovnik, nego nije ni dao izjavu za koju nam Večernjak tvrdi da je njegova.

SAPUNARENJE BUDAKA

Studenti prve godine novinarstva zagrebačkog Fakulteta političkih znanosti prošle su srijede na predavanju iz povijesti novinarstva bili prisiljeni odslušati dirljivu priču dr. Marka Sapunara o "velikom hrvatskom književniku, političaru, odvjetniku, diplomatu i novinaru" Mili Budaku. Kazavši kako bi 10. travnja trebalo proglasiti neradnim danom, Sapunar je u domoljubnom zanosu, počeo pričati o "Budakovom nenadmašnom stilu", "sjajnim političkim komentarima", "dubokoumnim



analizama tadašnjeg stanja u hrvatskom narodu", a nije propustio naglasiti da je Budak bio "daleko najbolje hrvatsko pero od 1932. do 1945.". Mladahnim je studentima srdačno preporučio da pronađu Budakove novinske tekstove, te da iz njih uče stil i sposobnost proricanja u suštinu stvari. Ganutljivu pripovijest Sapunar je završio riječima o tragičnom epilogu Mile Budaka: "U lipnju 45. komunisti su ga objesili u Zagrebu, jer su se bojali istine."

Studenti iz Sapunarovih usta nisu čuli ni riječi o rasnim zakonima koje je Budak potpisivao, ni riječi o masovnim deportacijama za koje je "novinar" Budak kao doglavlak Budak nesumnjivo morao znati, ali su zato mogli čuti bujice pohvala o "velikom čovjeku kojemu je interes hrvatskog čovjeka i hrvatske države uvijek bio u prvom planu". Tako je Budak jednim predavanjem Marku Sapunaru, jedinog hrvatskog dok-

ULICA MILE BUDAKA

Split, 7. travnja 1996.

DOŽIVLJAJI ANTE PAVELIĆA