



ASSOCIATED PRESS

First lady Hillary Rodham Clinton greets merchants Wednesday who have received American-backed loans at the Novo Pavlovka Market in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan.

First lady pushes American ties on trip to former Soviet republics

■ **Hillary Clinton praises contributions of women in winning democracy.**

Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan (AP) — A statue of Vladimir Lenin towers more than 50 feet high over this quaint town, a symbol of 70 years of Soviet rule.

But Hillary Rodham Clinton came to town to talk about progress since the Soviet Union fell apart and about the new republic's future as a friend of the United States and the West.

Just next door to the imposing statue, Clinton cut a red, white and blue ribbon Wednesday to open the American University of Kyrgyzstan, established with U.S. government dollars.

The university, Clinton said, is "one of the most important results of the alliance between the two countries."

On the second day of an eight-day, five-nation tour, the first lady made stops in three countries, all former Soviet republics. She flew from Bishkek to Tashkent, Uzbekistan, after starting the day in Almaty, Kazakhstan.

Before dedicating the new university in Bishkek, Clinton visited the bustling Novo Pavlovka market, filled mostly with women wearing colorful scarves and carrying children to see what some said was the first famous American to visit them. There, the first lady came face to face with success stories of former Soviet citizens who since 1994 have taken small American-backed loans and opened their own booths at the market.

Inside a nearby tent, the first lady met with six other loan recipients — five women, one man. A mother of six said she made enough money from a business she started with a \$600 loan that she built a house with the profits.

"You built a house?" Clinton asked. "Very good."

The villagers cheered as Clinton emerged from the tent. Her next stop was lunch with Kyrgyz Republic President Askar Akayev at his palace south of Bishkek.

In Almaty, Kazakhstan, where she began her long day, the first lady credited women with helping press democratic values on their families and communities.

"You are pioneers," Clinton told the Central Asian Conference of Women in Politics. "You are building a civil society that values the contributions of women, and you are doing so without the benefit of an older generation to guide you."

First Lady touring Central Asia

■ Women's issues and human rights top the agenda of her visit.

NEW YORK TIMES

Almaty, Kazakhstan — Among the many Kazaks waiting to meet Hillary Rodham Clinton in this Central Asian city today is a woman named Akmaral Kalmyratobaeva.

Three months ago, Kalmyratobaeva, 29, gave birth — with her husband, Marat, present in the delivery room.

"It's a real revolution," said Emily Jenkins, a Tucson lawyer who has helped establish Kazakhstan's first Western-style women's health center.

After a one-day delay in which engine trouble forced her plane to turn around soon after takeoff from Andrews Air Force Base in Maryland, Hillary Clinton arrived here Tuesday to begin an eight-day tour of five former Soviet republics: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Russia and Ukraine.

In including three of the five Central Asia republics on Clinton's itinerary, the White House underscored the region's growing strategic importance to the United States. Experts expect the Caspian Sea basin to satisfy a large part of global energy demand in the next century.

Clinton's schedule is dominated by human rights and women's issues in this autocratic region, where access to preventive and prenatal care is nonexistent or hard to find.

Women's health problems are entwined with the region's economic crisis. Today, a survey is to be issued



ASSOCIATED PRESS

Hillary Rodham Clinton is greeted by women wearing native costumes at Almaty International Airport in Kazakhstan Tuesday.

indicating that 74 percent of Kazakhstan's 17 million people say they and their families lack enough to eat.

The survey, part of a fund-raising drive by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, says some Kazaks are at risk of starving.

In this environment, the Women's Wellness Center is an effort to introduce Kazak women to basic Western-style health care.

Women carry a large part of the economic burden here and have a high literacy rate. But they are often

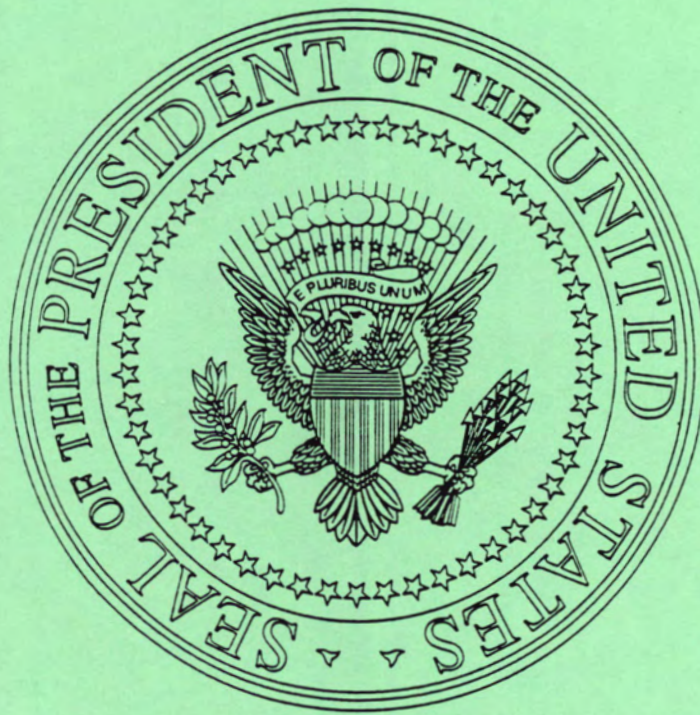
not familiar with what in the West is elementary women's preventive medicine, like pap smears and self-examination of the breasts.

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Kalmyratobaeva's entire prenatal procedure was unusual because, though in Central Asia a birth is a major social event, typically no relative is permitted with the mother in her hospital room — even many hours after delivery.

**The Trip of the First Lady
to Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan
Uzbekistan, Russia and
Ukraine**

News Clips



November 9-18, 1997

BC-CLINTON-HILLARY

Hillary Clinton to tour five former Soviet nations

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - Hillary Rodham Clinton will take her agenda of human rights and women's issues from the steppes of Central Asia to the snows of Siberia during a five-nation tour of the former Soviet Union next week, U.S. officials said Wednesday.

The wife of President Clinton is scheduled to leave Washington on Sunday to travel to Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Russia and Ukraine on a Nov. 10-18 trip that will carry her to some of the farflung reaches of Central Asia.

It is an area Clinton himself is unlikely to visit and yet one of interest to the United States, which wants to promote democracy and stability and to expand its economic ties in a region rich with mineral resources.

U.S. officials briefing reporters on the trip said Mrs. Clinton would stress her traditional themes: human rights, education, health care, the role of women in society and their participation in the political system.

She is expected to make her points on human rights at all stops, including Uzbekistan, which has one of the worst human rights records in the region.

Asked if the issue would be raised there, one official replied: "Absolutely ... Apart from the first lady's trip, where she would convey the message, we as an administration convey that message all the time whenever we meet with them."

During her two-day visit to Uzbekistan, Mrs. Clinton is to make a speech on cultural diversity and religious toleration in Bukhara, long a center of learning in the Muslim world.

Mrs. Clinton's trip begins with a two-day stay in Almaty, Kazakhstan, where she will visit a women's health center and deliver a speech on the role of women in civic society.

She then pays a one-day visit to Kyrgyzstan and flies to Uzbekistan, where she visits Tashkent, Bukhara and Samarkand, known for its elegant, Persian-inspired monuments.

Mrs. Clinton will also visit two Russian cities generally off the beaten track for foreign travelers: Yekaterinburg, the site of the 1918 execution of Tsar Nicholas II and his family, and Novosibirsk in Siberia.

She visits Lviv, Ukraine for two days before returning to Washington on Nov. 18.

REUTERS

**** filed by:RB--(--) on 11/05/97 at 17:18EST ****

**** printed by:WHPR(SCOH) on 11/06/97 at 12:09EST ****

Hillary urges solidarity in Kazakhstan

ALMATY, Kazakhstan (AP) — If young Californians and Kazakhs can call themselves partners, so can the United States and the former Soviet republics. Hillary Rodham Clinton said yesterday.

Saying she had made the 16-hour trip from Washington to "promote solidarity" with the emerging republics, Mrs. Clinton opened her five-nation tour with a visit to Almaty School 55. There, star-struck Kazakh student leaders explained how relations with their California counterparts had changed their views of the world.

Victor Kam, a student at the National Technical University, said through an interpreter that the Kazakhstan Association of Youth Leaders and its partnership with the California Association of Student Councils helped him "learn to be more tolerant" of those who are different.

Olyeg Bakhmutov said he believed himself to be "a minute particle" incapable of helping change the world. But now the partnership has helped build confidence

among Kazakh students, who are looking for ways to set up American-style student councils in local schools.

"You see how much I can do," Mr. Bakhmutov said.

Mrs. Clinton pushed the students to give these examples, as a symbol of the possibilities between nations that once called each other enemies.

That is the overriding theme of Mrs. Clinton's eight-day goodwill trip to Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Ukraine as the independent republics shift to free-market economies and democracy.

President Clinton and the State Department asked Mrs. Clinton to make the journey to such little-traveled places also to promote American interests as some of the republics consider striking trade and oil deals with such nations as Iran and Iraq.

After a fire sensor on her airplane malfunctioned and delayed her trip by a day, Mrs. Clinton became the first first lady to visit Central Asia solo with a visit to the

Kazakh capital of Almaty.

Under a brownish-pink blanket of pollution that nearly obscured towering snow-covered mountains, Mrs. Clinton stepped out on the tarmac about 5:30 p.m.

Waving, Kazakhs leaned over their balconies and lined the capital's bleak streets as her motorcade traveled to the school. After the discussion, the youth group's executive director, Aliya Telemtaeva, gave her a T-shirt and a photo album of the members working on their projects.

The first lady's next stop was the marble state museum modeled after a "yurt," or native tent. The building housed an actual yurt, made of wood and wool on the outside and furnished inside with scarlet rugs and silks.

The traditional, portable home of Kazakh nomads also featured a narrow canvas hanging from the hole in the center of the ceiling. A museum official said the shadow cast by the canvas told inhabitants the time.

Senators cold to attempt to bar use of secret 'hold'

ASSOCIATED PRESS

If nothing else, freshman Sen. Ron Wyden may have proven his case when he tried to change a Senate tradition that gives individual lawmakers authority to secretly hold up bills.

His attempt was swallowed in secrecy.

Mr. Wyden, an Oregon Democrat, has tried for more than a year to bring some openness to the practice of "holds," under which one senator can anonymously get an indefinite delay on pending legislation.

Holds have become particularly common, and controversial, for nominations, with some presidential nominees being held in limbo for months because a single senator, often in secrecy and without explanation, has blocked a confirmation vote.

One California lawyer, Margaret Morrow, has been waiting nearly two years for a vote on her nomination to a federal judgeship, blocked by Republicans who dislike her "activist" approach. The GOP leadership says she will get a vote early next year.

In September, Mr. Wyden and Sen. Charles Grassley, Iowa Republican, succeeded in attaching language to a 1998 D.C. spending bill that would have required the names of senators who put holds on bills to be made public within 48 hours.

But when the GOP leadership reintroduced the D.C. spending bill Sunday as part of a catchall package of appropriations measures, Mr. Wyden's language was

gone, apparently deleted by Senate leaders.

Mr. Wyden took to the floor Sunday in a futile effort to get his provision restored. "This Senate secrecy doesn't smell right," he said. "It doesn't pass the smell test to the American people."

He said that on one recent day there were more than 40 holds, and that for much of the day, there were people outside the Senate chamber "simply trying to keep track of all the revolving holds."

"I am concerned," he said, "that at a time when the public is so skeptical and so cynical about government, that this use of the secret hold simply feeds that cynicism."

Mr. Wyden's request that the language be reattached to the spending bill was rejected by Appropriations Committee Chairman Ted Stevens, Alaska Republican, who said he sympathized with the objective but didn't think it was appropriate to change a Senate practice by law.

Actually, holds are not even part of the Senate rules. They grew out of the century-old practice of senators, when they are unable to attend a debate or vote, asking their leadership to postpone action on legislation. It has become the custom for the leaders of both parties to honor those requests and a reality that sometimes the holds become semipermanent.

Mr. Stevens urged Mr. Wyden and Mr. Grassley to persist in their effort. "I wish them success because I find holds to be very burdensome."

The Washington Times
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1997

Hillary Clinton's Salute to the Health of Kazakh Women

By STEVE LEVINE

ALMATY, Kazakhstan, Nov. 11 — Among the many Kazakhs waiting to meet Hillary Rodham Clinton in this Central Asian city on Wednesday is a woman named Akmaral Kalmyratobaeva.

Three months ago, Ms. Kalmyratobaeva, 29, gave birth — with her husband, Marat, present in the delivery room.

"It's a real revolution," said Emily L. Jenkins, a Tucson lawyer who has helped establish Kazakhstan's first Western-style women's health center.

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Providing modern health care to women is a concern in Almaty

sia and Ukraine.

In including three of the five republics of Central Asia on Mrs. Clinton's itinerary, the White House underscored the region's growing strategic importance to the United States. Experts expect the Caspian Sea basin to satisfy a large part of global energy demand in the next

century.

Mrs. Clinton's schedule is dominated by human rights and women's issues in this autocratic region, where access to preventive and prenatal care is nonexistent or hard to find.

Women's health problems are entwined with the region's economic crisis. On Wednesday, a survey is to be issued indicating that 74 percent of Kazakhstan's 17 million people say they and their families lack enough to eat.

The survey, part of a fund-raising drive by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, says some Kazakhs are at risk of starving.

In this environment, the Women's Wellness Center is an effort to introduce Kazakh women to basic Western-style health care.

Women carry a large part of the economic burden here and have a high literacy rate. But they are often not familiar with what in the West is elementary women's preventive medicine, like pap smears and self-

examination of the breasts.

"This is something really new," said Zhamila Nugmanova, a local health care expert who helped organize the center. "It is scary to go to oncological clinics. But in the environment of this center — bright and cheery — women feel comfortable coming."

Ms. Kalmyratobaeva's doctor had advised that she should deliver by Caesarean section. But the woman and her husband, who agreed to attend birthing classes, sought to avoid the procedure if they could, and ultimately it turned out to be unnecessary, doctors at the center said.

The entire prenatal procedure was unusual because, though in Central Asia a birth is a major social event, typically no relative is permitted with the mother in her hospital room — even many hours after delivery.

Mothers can sometimes be seen lowering a rope from their hospital windows to fathers waiting below with a bundle of supplies to be raised up to the room.

By Annie Groer and Ann Gerha

NOW YOU KNOW

■ Longtime journalist Sarah McClendon, whose cry of "Mr. President, Mr. President" pierced White House news conferences for decades, is recovering at the Veterans Administration Hospital off North Capitol Street from a bad spill she took nearly a month ago.

"I fell really hard and dislocated a metal rod in my hip," said McClendon, 87. She hopes to move today to the VA nursing home "across the hall" for a few weeks.

The World War II vet said she was "the first WAC in the Surgeon General's office."

■ A European magazine specializing in dishy stories about Princess Diana and other jet-setters reportedly offered British au pair Louise Woodward \$160,000 for her story after she was convicted of second-degree murder and sentenced to life in prison, the Daily Telegraph reported.

But Woodward, 19, speaking through lawyers, said she would not sell or give interviews to Hello magazine or any other media outlet until all legal action is finished, the Associated Press reported.

"I have heard rumors that I have sold my

story, or rights to my story, to the news media. I want to set the record straight. I have done no such thing," Woodward said.

On Monday, Judge Hiller Zobel reduced the October conviction and sentence to manslaughter and time served.

You can reach the Sourcettes on the Internet at source@washpost.com

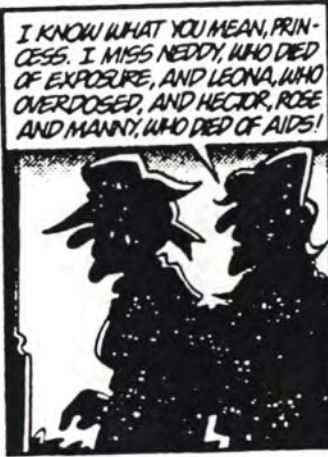


BY SHAMIL ZHUMATOV—REUTERS

Kazakh girls in ceremonial dress welcomed Hillary Rodham Clinton to Almaty, Kazakhstan, yesterday, where the first lady started her eight-day visit to five nations that once were part of the Soviet Union. She learned that no self-respecting Kazakh man ever leaves home without a leather whip; later in the day she was given one of her very own.

DOONESBURY

By G.B. Trudeau



56TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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ABC NEWS

SHOW: ABC WORLD NEWS THIS MORNING (6:30 am ET)

NOVEMBER 12, 1997

Transcript # 97111205-j03

TYPE: PACKAGE

SECTION: NEWS

LENGTH: 401 words

HEADLINE: HILLARY CLINTON TOURS KAZAKHSTAN

BYLINE: KARLA DAVIS, MARK MULLEN, ASHA BLAKE

HIGHLIGHT:

FIRST LADY TO VISIT EIGHT FORMER SOVIET REPUBLICS

BODY:

ANNOUNCER: It is Wednesday, November 12, 1997. ABC News continues, with Mark Mullen and Asha Blake.

MARK MULLEN: Starting this Wednesday, halfway through the week, welcome.

ASHA BLAKE: In case you're just joining us, here are some of the top stories that we're following for you today. Four Americans and their driver are killed in Karachi, Pakistan, as their vehicle is riddled with bullets. It comes two days after another Pakistani was convicted in Virginia of killing two CIA employees back in 1993.

Iraq threatens to expel Americans if the U.N. Security Council adopts a resolution condemning Iraq for interfering with U.N. weapons inspections.

Retired General Colin Powell says he will not run for president or any other office in the year 2000.

And the pace of her tour picks up today, as First Lady Hillary Clinton visits two more former Soviet republics. Yesterday, Mrs. Clinton made the rounds in Kazakhstan. ABC's Karla Davis went along.

KARLA DAVIS, ABC News: (voice-over) After plane problems postponed her trip,

First Lady Hillary Clinton safely touched down in Kazakhstan on Tuesday. Her eight-day tour of former Soviet republics began with a stop at a public school where she addressed a youth leadership group.

First Lady HILLARY CLINTON: The stifling architecture of Communism has been swept away and in its place you have laid a strong foundation for open markets, private enterprise and civil society.

KARLA DAVIS: (voice-over) That's evident in Almaty, a city of 1.5 million people situated at the foot of the Tianshan Mountains (ph). Upscale boutiques now join simple kiosks. Jeeps and Mercedes share the roads with Russian-made cars. But with the fall of Communism also came higher unemployment and crime rates and increased tensions between once dominant Russians and Kazaks.

There is renewed celebration of traditional Kazak culture since this country declared its independence from the Soviet Union in 1991. A stop at a national history museum was second on Mrs. Clinton's itinerary.

(on camera) The race is on to determine which nations will form partnerships with this oil-rich country strategically located near China. Many are putting their best face forward, and right now the face the U.S. is using is that of Hillary Clinton.

Karla Davis, ABC News, Almaty, Kazakhstan.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: November 12, 1997

60TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS

November 12, 1997, Wednesday, STATE EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; AROUND THE WORLD; Pg. 18A

LENGTH: 168 words

HEADLINE: AROUND THE WORLD

BYLINE: From Wire Reports

BODY:

Hillary Clinton opens tour of ex-Soviet republics

ALMATY, Kazakhstan- If young Californians and Kazakhs can call themselves partners, so can the United States and the former Soviet republics, Hillary Rodham Clinton said Tuesday. Saying she had made the 16-hour trip from Washington to "promote solidarity" with the emerging republics, Mrs. Clinton opened her five-nation tour with a visit to Almaty School 55. There, star-struck Kazakh student leaders explained how relations with their California counterparts had changed their views of the world. Victor Kam, a student at the National Technical University, said through an interpreter that the Kazakhstan Association of Youth Leaders and its partnership with the California Association of Student Councils helped him "learn to be more tolerant" of those who are different. Mrs. Clinton is on an eight-day goodwill trip to Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Ukraine as the independent republics shift to free-market economies and democracy.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: November 15, 1997

51ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1997 Denver Publishing Company
Rocky Mountain News (Denver, CO)

November 13, 1997, Thursday

SECTION: LOCAL; Ed. F; Pg. 50A

LENGTH: 664 words

HEADLINE: Hillary Clinton voyaging to Asia in quest for oil

BYLINE: Holger Jensen

BODY:

Hillary Rodham Clinton's visit to Central Asia - where even her husband hasn't been - is not, we are told, a sightseeing trip.

The first lady has promised to talk about democracy, human rights, education, health care, freedom of the press and the role of women in three Muslim republics - Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan - before flying on to Russia and Ukraine.

The White House also hopes she will quietly advance another key U.S. interest: securing access to Central Asia's vast oil and gas reserves.

"We in the United States are working with these countries to foster free and fair elections, to build strong democratic institutions, to help them live with an open and inquiring press, to cherish civil society," said Clinton.

"The point of this trip is straightforward: to strengthen the young ties between our countries and to share ideas and experiences about ethnic and religious tolerance, to talk about democracy and how important it is to be nurtured."

All well and good, but will anyone listen?

The five Central Asian republics that once belonged to the Soviet Union (Clinton is not visiting Tajikistan or Turkmenistan) cover a land area four times the size of France, with rich natural resources but only 55 million people. All are Islamic societies in which, bluntly put, the opinions of women do not count as highly as those of men.

Their leaders are former Communist Party bosses, not democratically inclined. They muzzle their press, rig elections and rule by decree. While eager to sell their oil to the Western world, they do not appreciate lectures on human rights or women's lib - especially from women.

If President Clinton truly wants to foster ties with Central Asia, they are likely to ask, why did he send a woman to do a man's job?

Kazakhstan, the largest and most energy-rich of the Central Asian states, is ruled by President Nursultan Nazarbayev. He enjoys virtually dictatorial executive powers, hires and fires ministers and rarely encounters opposition from a cowed parliament.

Uzbek students have a lot to ask Hillary

Cheerful curiosity greets her on trip

BUKHARA, Uzbekistan (AP) — How does the American first lady spend her free time? Why didn't her daughter come to visit, too? Is she proud of her husband? Any beauty secrets to share? And how can it be that she doesn't speak Uzbek?

"One at a time!" Hillary Rodham Clinton exclaimed yesterday as she visited students in this former Soviet republic.

The first generation of Central Asians to come face-to-face with an American first lady on their home turf, students overwhelmed her with queries in both Bukhara, a 2,500-year-old stop on the ancient Silk Road, and the capital of Tashkent.

The frenzy reflected the curiosity of the region about its former enemy now that battle lines were erased with the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991.

The curiosity flows both ways, Mrs. Clinton said. After 70 years of Soviet rule, a tense arms race and the Cold War, Americans too are looking past their monolithic image of ex-enemies.

"I didn't have very much of an idea of what was happening in Uzbekistan in the Soviet era," Mrs. Clinton told about 100 English-speaking students of Tashkent's University of World Economy and Diplomacy. "For an American, the Soviet Union just seemed like one large mass, without much distinction among the various people."

The three independent republics Mrs. Clinton has visited during the first three days of an eight-day, five-nation visit to Central Asia have been less Russian and more sunny than the severe, snowy image pictured by Americans for decades.

Only 2 percent of Uzbekistan's



Reuters
Hillary Rodham Clinton accepts gifts from an Uzbek student wearing national costume during her visit to the city of Bukhara yesterday.

23 million people are ethnic Russians. The official state language is Uzbek, the ethnicity of 17 million residents. The size of California, Uzbekistan declared independence in September 1991 and struggles still with economic, educational and human rights reforms.

Instead of frigid air and blinding snow, for which many in Mrs. Clin-

ton's entourage packed boots and down coats, 50-degree sunshine followed the group from Tuesday's touchdown in Kazakhstan to neighboring Kyrgyzstan and finally to Uzbekistan.

The traveling party expects to leave the warm weather later in the week when Mrs. Clinton visits cities in Siberia and Ukraine before ending her goodwill tour.

The Washington Times
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1991

Stephen S. Rosenfeld

Hillary Clinton and the Great Game

There was a cute item in the paper this week about Hillary Rodham Clinton's visit in Kazakhstan and four other territories of the former Soviet Union. A picture showed her smiling with Kazakh girls in ceremonial dress. But her purpose is not cute at all. With a mission of personal and cultural presence, she is at the cutting edge of a bold and little remarked aspect of Clinton foreign policy: to bring distant Central Asia and the Caucasus into what Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott called the "Euro-Atlantic community" when he laid out the policy in a speech last July.

You could describe American policy another way: to engage a part of the world that is an emerging strategic crossroads and is soaked in oil, to take advantage of the power vacuum created by the Soviet Union's disintegration and the surviving pieces' multiple distractions, to orchestrate the instruments of American commerce, technology, culture and projected power, to establish a dominating position and tie the region to the West, and to do all this without provoking a Russian bear which is otherwise occupied at this moment but will someday revive.

In short: to join the "great game" (the 19th century struggle for Central

and South Asian influence between Russia and Britain) in a 20th century way that leaves no losers, only winners, with Russia high among them, if everything goes right.

Bradford McGuinn, a lecturer at Florida International University, is one who savors this vista. He suggests in *Middle East Insight* magazine that the United States, with its embrace of oil super-rich Azerbaijan and with its hedged new opening to Iran (and with much else), "is moving to consolidate its domination of the Caspian and Persian Gulf regions. This is a unique moment, an era when the United States, armed with an ambitious agenda and overwhelming military and commercial power, stands ready to achieve a measure of geopolitical mastery seldom witnessed in history."

Geopolitical mastery? The Clinton administration? Bradford McGuinn's rhetoric takes him beyond any claims that even the administration's warmest admirers would make for its policy. Aside from showing a becoming modesty, officials are wary of feeding local fears of being manipulated by American power. It was enough for the cool Strobe Talbott simply to list American policy objectives for the region: to

build democracy and a market economy, to aid in resolving local conflicts and to serve the purposes of integration.

Integration is key. It means offering the benefits of participation in the international community to any country that stays on the reform path in foreign as well as domestic affairs. It implies those benefits will be slow in coming to others.

McGuinn's strategic bent allows him to sort out the tangle of public and private acts—by governments, corporations, investors and others—that are shaping American policy on this geopolitical frontier. He puts in context Washington's showy reception of the president of Azerbaijan, who was seeking protection in return for oil. Also the official decision not to oppose a new natural gas pipeline (Turkmenistan to Turkey) transiting otherwise forbidden Iran. Also the American military and diplomatic presence as made evident in force levels and arms sales in the Persian Gulf and in participation in regional peacemaking and peacekeeping and in military exercises.

McGuinn believes it would be a real breakthrough if the new Iranian government in fact moderates and drains

the ideology out of its conflict with the United States. Indeed, the broader and firmer the American position throughout the whole Caucasus, Persian Gulf and Caspian Sea region, the better the prospects of dealing with the hard cases like Iraq and Iran.

McGuinn sees three broad threats: a breakdown on the democratic-capitalist side, in Russia a return to belligerency and a reach to reassert control over its southern periphery, and an Islamist surge in the pro-Western states of the region.

"As of now, however," he states, "these threats seem distant and manageable. There exists [in the region] an intellectual consensus, combined with the tangible power of Western financial and military systems, which appears capable of overpowering challenges through confrontation or co-option. The joining of the Caspian and Persian Gulf systems is an audacious move, but the prize's allure makes the bid inevitable."

Well, you may say, very nice but a young scholar's speculation. But it is useful speculation: It reveals large possibilities that most of us have not picked up on. Meanwhile, we might pay a bit more attention to Mrs. Clinton, who is over there putting a distinctive face on American high policy.

The Reliable Source

By Ann Gerhart and Annie Groer

Snuffle Diplomacy: First Lady's Olfactory Tour of Uzbekistan

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton was treated to a Martha Stewart moment yesterday in Tashkent as an Uzbek government official blew fragrance from a small perfume bottle into a formal sitting room shortly before she met with Uzbekistan's President Islam Karimov.

The scented air was part of the officially endorsed rosy view of the nation that became independent of the Soviet Union in 1991, Reuters reported.

On her eight-day goodwill tour of this and four other former Soviet nations, Clinton saw a just-gussied-up health center complete with carpeting, chandeliers and a pregnant woman lying on her back awaiting a sonogram.

Almost no Uzbeks smiled or waved as her motorcade rolled down heavily guarded streets, prompting a U.S. diplomat to note that old Soviet habits die hard: Grim citizens remain wary of a massive police presence. But earlier the first lady met some admirers among 100 English-speaking students at Tashkent University of World Economy and Diplomacy, including a young woman who called her "gorgeous."

Asked what she thought about U.S. tobacco companies peddling their wares to Uzbeks, Clinton said she had no opinion about the legal cigarette trade there or in America "other than to say, 'Don't buy their products.'"

NOW YOU KNOW

■ Christopher Reeve has agreed to deliver a commencement address at the University of Virginia next spring. The actor has used a wheelchair since he was paralyzed in a 1995 riding accident in Culpeper County. He spent several weeks at the university's hospital.

Reeve has become one of the leading fund-raisers and advocates for more research into spinal cord injuries, but he has resumed his career as well. ABC has committed to a remake of the Hitchcock classic "Rear Window," with Reeve in the Jimmy Stewart role. The script is being written, and the network hopes to air the special sometime next year, an ABC spokesman said.

■ A dusting? Did somebody say a dusting? The president heard that snow rumor and hit the links yesterday. Wearing a wool cap, gloves, a gray pair of pants, a black turtleneck and a sweat shirt, President Clinton played 18 holes at the Army-Navy Country Club. In the foursome was Rep. Nick Rahall II (D-W.Va.).

■ Former senator Eugene McCarthy, whose anti-war presidential campaign helped drive Lyndon Johnson from the White House in 1968, has been

in George Washington University Hospital for the past seven weeks, a hospital spokesman said yesterday.

He has been suffering from an ulcer and complications following treatment for a back problem for three months, the Associated Press reported. He was treated at GW this summer and released.

"He's doing much better. He's out of intensive care," a family member told The Source.

A poet, essayist and five-time presidential contender, McCarthy's most effective run was in '68. But he lost the nomination to fellow Minnesotan Hubert Humphrey, who was beaten by Richard Nixon.

McCarthy left the Senate in 1970 to campaign, write and lecture.

Stamped With a First-Class Honor

■ "My heart almost stopped. . . I was bowled over," poet Maya Angelou said yesterday, glimpsing her image on a stamp from Ghana.

She was among 12 African American writers honored at the Hirshhorn Museum as Ghana and Uganda unveiled the stamps, reports The Post's Bill McAllister. The series of stamps from the African countries was inspired by E. Ethelbert Miller, who runs Howard University's African-American Resource Center.

Also seeing their stamps for the first time were Charles Johnson, Rita Dove, Mari Evans and June Jordan. "I have had two thrills today: being on a stamp is one and to sit next to Rita Dove and Maya Angelou is the other," said Johnson, who wrote the acclaimed novel "Middle Passage."

Although the U.S. Postal Service has had African Americans on stamps before, none of these living authors qualifies for the honor. A prime requisite for American stamp subjects is that they be dead for a decade.



Angelou and her Ghanaian stamp.



A glided greeting: The first lady receives gifts from an Uzbek student wearing the national costume.

First Lady Voices Disappointment Over Americans' Indifference to World Events

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Staff Writer

YF KATERINBURG, Russia, Nov. 15—Misung has two front teeth. Sasha Ivanov, 6, was a beacon of smiles today after first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton embraced him and praised his singing of "America the Beautiful" in Russian at a children's health center.

Asked for his reaction, the little boy rolled his eyes skyward in delight and clutched a picture book on forest animals given to him by Russia's first lady, Naina Yel'tsin.

A few hours later, at Urals State Technical University, in a three-story central hall with ceiling frescoes crowned by the Soviet hammer and

sickle, Clinton got a blunter reaction from a fourth year student.

At a forum on women's issues, the student asked Clinton: Why do Americans know so little about Russia? On a recent visit to the United States, the student said, Americans asked her "if polar bears roamed the streets" here. They do not.

The two scenes were apt bookends for a day in Clinton's five-nation tour of the former Soviet Union, including Russia, Ukraine and three Central Asian nations. She devoted attention to her favorite causes, such as children's health and women's issues, stressing volunteer programs and grass-roots efforts to overcome hurdles in the transition to free markets and democracy.

But reflecting on the trip in comments to reporters today, Clinton also acknowledged that the student's question about American attitudes was a good one and that the struggle to fill the post-Communist vacuum is not a particularly hot topic back home.

"There is no doubt that the end of the Cold War led to the collapse of ... what you might call opinion leaders' interest in foreign affairs," the first lady said. "There have been a lot of public opinion surveys that show Americans at all levels of society just don't pay attention anymore. And so we were left with this kind of vacuum, which we had to refill and make it of interest."

Asked what disappointed her most

on the tour, which included Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan, Clinton said it was the description of Americans as ignorant about events overseas. "I wish more Americans would focus" on it, she said.

Asked why Americans are not interested, Clinton said only that the president had given many speeches on the subject. She went on to blame Congress and the news media for the mood of isolation at home, saying that media executives have told her foreign news "doesn't sell." She criticized "popular movies" that "paint pictures about what is going on in certain countries that are very gripping but not necessarily accurate." She appeared to be referring to last summer's film "Air Force One," partially set in Russia and Central Asia.

Clinton also met with Central Asian leaders and nudged them to improve their often dismal human rights records. But she said the progress being made on human rights is not well understood in the United States.

"Americans are prone to be very impatient people, and I wish we would all take a step back and think about what it would be like if we were living in a society that seven years ago forbade us to practice our religion, to have a free press, to vote to elect our leaders, to travel freely, to own property and all the other totalitarian prohibitions ... and then all of a sudden, that disappears.

"If you take a longer historic view instead of a short-term perspective

that is fueled by our impatience about what we would like to see happen," she said, "what has occurred in those six years is rather remarkable."

Clinton did not always get an unvarnished picture of life in the former Soviet Union, and she acknowledged there were "obstacles" to doing so when leaders were laying down fresh carpets and paint at every stop.

In Kyrgyzstan, for example, healthy children greeted her at the airport, but according to a report broadcast later on Russian television, she was deliberately kept away from a filthy orphanage where children were seen groveling on the floor for crumbs.

Names & Faces

Defending Hizzoner

■ After 3½ years by D.C. Mayor Marion Barry's side, press secretary Raymone Bain is stepping down. She'll stay in the job until Dec. 31, then will focus full time on her other gig: Davis Bain & Associates Inc., her public relations firm.

She'll continue to represent entertainers Boyz II Men and Babyface, but said she is no longer Janet Jackson's publicist.

Bain, who refuses to divulge her age, has been with Barry through prison, his 1994 reelection campaign and his current diminished tenure.

What's the hardest thing she's had to spin?

"I guess when the mayor took the trip to St. Louis," she said, referring to Barry's surprise two-week spiritual retreat in May 1996. "There were so many rumors swirling around, people were not believing what we said, and the press was stalking him. That had to have been the worst."

But through thick and thin, she remains a Barry loyalist.

"Even when he's not running for office he goes to eight churches a Sunday," Bain said. "He's a workaholic. He really truly loves the city and the people in it, without question."

A Pregnant Clause?

■ An actress who claims she was fired from television's "Melrose Place" for getting pregnant testified yesterday in a Los Angeles court that she sued the show's producers after being driven to consider an abortion.

Hunter Tylo, who stars in the daytime soap opera "The Bold and the Beautiful," is suing Spelling Entertainment Group for wrongful termination, breach of contract and pregnancy discrimination.

Defense attorneys say producer Aaron Spelling had the right to fire Tylo, 34, because she could not play the planned role of a "vixen" and "seductress" on



FILE PHOTO BY ROBERT A. REEDER—THE WASHINGTON POST

Even though Barry press secretary Raymone Bain is resigning, she stands by her man.

the show while pregnant.

"For a brief moment I'm ashamed of. I considered having an abortion," she said during yesterday's tearful testimony. "I considered it and I'm ashamed because I don't believe in it. I look at my daughter walking now and I'm ashamed."

Tylo was fired before ever appearing on the Monday night series. She was replaced by actress Lisa Rinna.

Rinna, Spelling and "Melrose" star Heather Locklear are expected to testify later in the trial.

The Tolerance Tour

■ Hillary Rodham Clinton continued her trip through republics of the former Soviet Union yesterday, visiting Samarkand, Uzbekistan.

"I have come to learn from you," she said

in a speech about peaceful coexistence. "To learn from you not only about your rich past and rich culture, but also about the deeply rooted traditions of respect for religious and ethnic differences which have enabled this culture to flourish for so many generations."

She travels today to Russia.

End Notes

■ Actor Will Smith has gotten engaged to his longtime girlfriend, Jada Pinkett. The star of "Men in Black" plans to wed by year's end... "Leaving Las Vegas" star Elisabeth Shue gave birth to her first child, a boy, earlier this week in Los Angeles. Shue is married to Davis Guggenheim, who has directed episodes of "NYPD Blue" and "ER"...

—compiled from staff and wire reports by Dana Hull

The Washington Post

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1997

30TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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CNN

SHOW: CNN THE WORLD TODAY 22:00 pm ET

November 15, 1997; Saturday 10:41 pm Eastern Time

Transcript # 97111502V23

TYPE: PACKAGE

SECTION: News; International

LENGTH: 402 words

HEADLINE: Mrs. Clinton Tours Russia

BYLINE: Jill Dougherty, Linden Soles

HIGHLIGHT:

Hillary Rodham Clinton tours Russia, seeing intimate places of the country.
Also, during the trip, she and Naina Yeltsin held a town hall-style meeting the
Main Regional Women's Organization.

BODY:

LINDEN SOLES, CNN ANCHOR: First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton is continuing her
tour of the former Soviet Union. She spent Saturday touring the city where
Russian President Boris Yeltsin spent his early political life. CNN's Jill
Dougherty reports.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

JILL DOUGHERTY, CNN CORRESPONDENT (voice-over): Mrs. Naina Yeltsin, wife of
Russian president Boris Yeltsin, wanted Hillary Clinton to see their home town
Yekaterinburg.

(on camera): This is the Pittsburgh of Russia. A steel making heavy industry
city in the Uro mountains. It's where Boris Yeltsin was head of the Communist
party back in the 1970s and '80s, and as Mrs. Clinton found out, it's also where
Boris and Naina Yeltsin first met as young students.

(voice-over): It happened at the Uro State Technical University, and that's
where the two first ladies held a town hall-style meeting with the Main Regional
Women's Organization.

HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON, FIRST LADY, UNITED STATES: I understand there is a
legend that they may have first kissed behind one of these columns.

CNN THE WORLD TODAY, November 15, 1997

DOUGHERTY: Naina Yeltsin wouldn't say exactly where it happened but did confirm they use to dance on the top balcony.

(SINGING)

Mrs. Yeltsin also took Mrs. Clinton to the Barnum Center where children who are born with severe facial and palletal defects can get comprehensive care. Russian and American doctors perform reconstructive surgery on 1,500 young patients a year.

(off-mike) have had nine operations since she was 2-months-old. More surgery lies ahead. But she says she really likes the doctors. They are kind and attentive. Her mother says the care is (OFF-MIKE) receiving has transformed her little girl's life.

As she continues her 10-day trip through Russia and Central Asia, Mrs. Clinton says she doesn't pretend she's getting a full view of what's going on in the region. But trips like this she says are valuable.

CLINTON: I do get a chance to go into a lot of different settings that over the years, I've learned to evaluate and assess I think pretty carefully.

DOUGHERTY: Americans, Mrs. Clinton says, tend to be impatient about change in Russia. They should take a step back, she says, and think of how far the country has come in just seven years. Something she calls quite remarkable. Sunday, Mrs. Clinton flies to Siberia.

Jill Dougherty, CNN Yekaterinburg, Russia.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: November 15, 1997

31ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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NBC News Transcripts

SHOW: NBC NIGHTLY NEWS (6:30 PM ET)

November 15, 1997, Saturday 9:00 AM

LENGTH: 285 words

HEADLINE: HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON VISITS RUSSIA, CALLING ATTENTION TO
CONTRIBUTIONS WOMEN CAN MAKE IN THE REGION'S CHANGING ECONOMY

ANCHORS: BRIAN WILLIAMS

REPORTERS: SUZANNE MALVEAUX

BODY:

BRIAN WILLIAMS, anchor:

We are used to presidential trips overseas, touring hospitals, schools, talking about partnerships, the rights of minorities. But if it's Saturday, it must be Russia. And if her husband's in California today, this must be the first lady. NBC's Suzanne Malveaux tonight on Hillary Clinton's road trip.

SUZANNE MALVEAUX reporting:

At the... (unintelligible due to children singing)... Center in Yekaterinburg, Russia, Sveta Polozova celebrates her 11th birthday singing to two first ladies: Russia's Mrs. Yeltsin and Hillary Rodham Clinton. She was born with a facial birth defect, a cleft palate, and has undergone nine operations. But through a partnership between US and Russian doctors, Sveta and close to 300 children have received reconstructive and plastic surgery nearly free of charge. Mrs. Clinton came here to highlight the program, which symbolizes Russia and the US's close ties.

Yekaterinburg is the heart of industrial Russia, 700 miles east from Moscow. It is just one stop on Mrs. Clinton's five-nation tour of Russia and four former Soviet Republics. Her trip is aimed at calling attention to the importance of women's roles in shaping economic and democratic reform.

Mrs. HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON: I'm so happy to be here!

MALVEAUX: Earlier in the week, in Kyrgyzstan, Mrs. Clinton met with women who had set up their bread and fruit stands, emphasizing the need for investment and foreign aid.

Mrs. CLINTON: I think that we should be focusing on effective assistance and investment that can make a difference.

MALVEAUX: And now that the structures of communism have collapsed, the first lady hopes to make sure the women of the former Soviet republics are part of the rebuilding. Suzanne Malveaux, NBC News, Russia.

WILLIAMS: When NBC NIGHTLY NEWS continues in a moment, how takeout has taken off. Guess who's making the dinner.

U.S. Indifference to World Issues Concerns First Lady

Clinton Blames Media Leaders Who Say Foreign News 'Doesn't Sell'

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Foreign Service

YEKATERINBURG, Russia, Nov. 15—Missing his two front teeth, Sasha Ivanov, 6, was a beacon of smiles today after first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton embraced him and praised his singing of "America the Beautiful" in Russian at a children's health center.

Asked for his reaction, the little boy rolled his eyes skyward in delight and clutched a picture book on forest animals, given to him by Russia's first lady, Naina Yeltsin.

A few hours later, at Urals State Technical University, in a three-story central hall with ceiling frescoes crowned by the Soviet hammer and sickle, Clinton got a blunter reaction from a fourth-year student.

At a forum on women's issues, the student asked Clinton: Why do Americans know so little about Russia? On a recent visit to the United States, the student said, Americans asked her "if polar bears roamed the streets" here. They do not.

The two scenes were apt book-ends for a day in Clinton's five-nation tour of the former Soviet Union, including Russia, Ukraine and three Central Asian nations. She devoted attention to her favorite causes, such as children's health and women's issues, stressing volunteer programs and grass-roots efforts to overcome hurdles in the transition to free markets and democracy.

But reflecting on the trip in comments to reporters today, Clinton also acknowledged that the student's question about American attitudes was a good one and that the struggle to fill the post-Communist vacuum is not a particularly hot topic back home.

"There is no doubt that the end of the Cold War led to the collapse of what you might call opinion leaders' interest in foreign affairs," the first lady said. "There have been a lot of public-opinion surveys that show Americans at all levels of society just don't pay attention anymore. And so we were left with this kind of vacuum, which we had to refill and make of interest."

Asked what disappointed her most



BY ANATOLY MALTSEV—AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE
First lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, left, shares a laugh with Russian first lady Naina Yeltsin while speaking to university students in Yekaterinburg, Russia.

on the tour, which included Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan, Clinton said it was the description of Americans as ignorant about events overseas. "I wish more Americans would focus" on it, she said.

Asked why Americans are not interested, Clinton said only that the president had given many speeches on the subject. She went on to blame Congress and the news media for the mood of isolation at home, saying that media executives have told her foreign news "doesn't sell." She criticized "popular movies" that "paint pictures about what is going on in certain countries that are very gripping but not necessarily accurate." She appeared to be referring to last summer's film "Air Force One," partially set in Russia and Central Asia.

Clinton also met with Central Asian leaders and nudged them to improve their often dismal human rights records. But she said the progress being made on human rights is not well understood in the United States.

"Americans are prone to be very impatient people, and I wish we would all take a step back and think

about what it would be like if we were living in a society that seven years ago forbade us to practice our religion, to have a free press, to vote to elect our leaders, to travel freely, to own property and all the other totalitarian prohibitions... and then all of a sudden, that disappears.

"If you take a longer historic view instead of a short-term perspective that is fueled by our impatience about what we would like to see happen," she said, "what has occurred in those six years is rather remarkable."

Mrs. Clinton did not always get an unvarnished picture of life in the former Soviet Union, and she acknowledged there were "obstacles" to doing so when leaders were laying down fresh carpets and paint at every stop.

In Kyrgyzstan, for example, healthy children greeted her at the airport, but according to a report broadcast later on Russian television, she was deliberately kept away from a filthy orphanage where children were seen groveling on the floor for crumbs.

The Washington Post

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1997

23RD STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1997 ITAR-TASS News Agency
TASS

November 16, 1997, Sunday

LENGTH: 266 words

HEADLINE: Hillary Clinton arrives in Lvov

BYLINE: By Galina Nekrasova

DATELINE: LVOV, November 16

BODY:

Wife of the U. S. President Hillary Clinton, who is making a trip to ex-Soviet republics, arrived from Novosibirsk, Russia, to Lvov, Ukraine, tonight after a six-hours-long flight. She was welcomed by wife of the Ukrainian president Lyudmila Kuchma at the airfield. Lyudmila Kuchma came to Lvov earlier today.

Hillary Clinton was actively preparing for the trip to Ukraine, a source in the American delegation said. The ethnic- Ukrainian head of Hillary Clinton's staff taught her the Ukrainian language and the history of the Ukrainian people and the country.

Wives of the presidents will have separate dwellings. Lyudmila Kuchma will be accommodated at a guest house of the local authorities in a picturesque place far from Lvov center, and Hillary Clinton and the accompanying officials will be accommodated at the Dnestr hotel in downtown Lvov. Two dozens of telephones for international calls were additionally installed in the 15-years-old hotel especially for the American delegation.

Hillary Clinton and Lyudmila Kuchma will have a busy day on November 17. They will visit the neonatal center which takes care of prematurely born babies with a small weight or various defects. The center has partner relations with the Henry Ford hospital of Detroit. The presidents' wives will visit a synagogue to meet the Jewish public of Lvov and go on a sight-seeing tour of the 700-years-old town. They will see a unique collection of ancient icons under restoration at a scientific-research center, and visit the patriarch cathedral of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: November 17, 1997

28TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1997 Chicago Tribune Company
Chicago Tribune

November 16, 1997 Sunday, CHICAGOLAND EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 10; ZONE: C; Around the world.

LENGTH: 236 words

HEADLINE: MRS. CLINTON APPEALS FOR ETHNIC TOLERANCE

BYLINE: From Tribune News Services.

DATELINE: SAMARKAND, UZBEKISTAN

BODY:

U.S. First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton made a plea for ethnic tolerance Friday, praising Uzbekistan's history of religious diversity and glossing over its poor human-rights record.

Speaking in this city, medieval warlord Tamerlane's elegant capital, Mrs. Clinton accented the positive, noting that Islam, Judaism and Christianity had survived the seven decades of Soviet rule in Uzbekistan and are now practiced openly.

"In a system whose goal it was to stifle difference and erase culture and religion, you held fast . . .," she said.

Mrs. Clinton, halfway through an eight-day tour of five former Soviet republics, made no explicit reference to the Central Asian country's human-rights record, criticized by advocacy groups as one of the worst in the region.

But in language slightly more direct than during her earlier visits to Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, she stressed the importance of fair elections, freedom of expression and of the press and protecting individuals from the state.

"Despite your great history, I would not be surprised if your people did not have concerns about the years that lie ahead," she said. "While the architecture of communism lies in rubble, the hard work of building the new structures of freedom is just beginning."

Uzbekistan has been severely criticized by international human rights groups since it declared independence from the Soviet Union in 1991.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: November 16, 1997

Copyright 1997 Chicago Tribune Company
Chicago Tribune

November 16, 1997 Sunday, CHICAGOLAND FINAL EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 10; ZONE: C; Around the world.

LENGTH: 234 words

HEADLINE: HILLARY CLINTON URGES MORE U.S. FINANCIAL AID FOR STRUGGLING REPUBLICS

BYLINE: From Tribune News Services.

DATELINE: YEKATERINBURG, RUSSIA

BODY:

The United States needs to give more attention and money to help the former republics deal with problems they're facing in the post-Soviet era, First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton said Saturday.

"I don't think it (the relationship between U.S. and Russia) is starting to fray," as critics have charged, Mrs. Clinton said. "I think it's maturing."

That maturation should include more help from the U.S. for republics trying to lay new political and economic foundations.

"Do I think personally that there should be more attention paid to how we can help Russia in this transition? I do," Mrs. Clinton said during an interview at the American consulate here.

"We spent trillions of dollars in the Cold War. And now that we no longer are poised against one another, I think we should be doing all that we can to assist Russia to become as successful as possible," she said.

"And to me, that includes not only government-to-government relationships but business-to-business relationships and citizen-to-citizen relationships."

Some members of Congress and humanitarian groups say that help from the United States should not be approved until the republics improve their human rights records and stem government corruption. Crime, some of it from official sources, is widespread throughout the federation. Almost all of the republics restrict freedoms of the press, travel and association.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: November 16, 1997

The Washington Times

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1997



One stop left on goodwill mission

Hillary Rodham Clinton speaks yesterday at the House of Scientists in the Siberian city of Novosibirsk. Mrs. Clinton spends the last day of her eight-day tour of former Soviet republics today in Ukraine.

Study: Asian skid poses little U.S. threat

By James Kim
USA TODAY

The financial turmoil in Southeast Asia has U.S. investors and business people fretting, but a look at the sum of U.S. business in the region suggests the economy is only marginally at risk.

The best way to measure global business conducted by U.S. companies is not only sales, but also revenue generated by U.S. operations in other countries, says a research bulletin by Morgan Stanley. U.S. exports, which totaled

about \$612 billion last year, are rising and represent an increasingly large piece of overall economic activity.

But in 1995, the last year for which numbers are available from the Commerce Department, business generated by U.S. companies' units in other countries amounted to \$1.2 trillion.

And in developing countries in Asia, which are important trade partners, the amount of revenue generated there by U.S. businesses is slight. Thus, "America's exposure is far less than most investors real-

ize," says the report from Morgan Stanley.

A breakdown:

► **Trade.** Many economists have noted that developing countries in Asia — including China, which is economically stable — account for 20% of U.S. exports.

And some economists have shaved their 1998 economic growth projections for the USA to account for a possible slowdown in those economies, which would crimp U.S. exports to the region.

That uncertainty has whiplashed the stock markets.

► **In-country business.** Revenue from U.S. operations in Southeast Asia accounts for just 8% of all revenue from U.S. operations in foreign countries.

And even companies with substantial operations in the region say they aren't likely to be severely affected by a recession there.

Consider Texas Instruments, a big computer-chip maker. It has assembly plants all over Southeast Asia, where it packages microchips into special casings before shipping them to customers, such

as PC makers, cellular phone makers and others.

For one thing, the company accepts payments in dollars. So its revenue won't take an immediate hit, even though weakening Asian currencies will effectively raise prices for its customers.

Also, the company says, its customers in Southeast Asia often export their finished products to other countries, making their businesses more dependent on European economic growth than local conditions.

Finally, declining Asian

currencies lower TI's cost of local labor, materials and other expenses.

"People have a tendency to overblow the impact," says Texas Instruments economist Vlad Catto.

So where are U.S. companies most exposed to global economic shocks?

The most harm would stem from smaller export markets. The United Kingdom, for example, receives only 4% of U.S. exports. But it accounts for 22% of revenue generated by U.S. companies' operations in foreign countries.

WORLD ROUNDUP

Albright targets terrorism during visit to Pakistan

Anti-terrorist measures are high on the agenda of Secretary of State Madeleine Albright during her visit to Pakistan. She arrived Sunday night, just one day after the bodies of four Americans killed in an ambush were flown home. Albright, the first secretary of State to visit in 14 years, will meet today with Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif, who seeks to use Albright's visit to better a relationship shadowed by issues of nuclear proliferation, terrorism and Islamic militancy.

Security in the capital, Islamabad, is tight after the State Department warned Americans about possible revenge attacks for the sentence on Mir Aimal Kasi, a Pakistani convicted of killing two CIA employees in 1993. Pakistani officials say the lack on the Americans was a botched attempt to wreck both Albright's visit and one by President Clinton set for early next year (Kasi sentenced, 3A).

BLAIR APOLOGIZES: Facing widespread criticism over a campaign donor who won an exemption on tobacco advertising, British Prime Minister Tony Blair said he made the right decision but apologized for mishandling the controversy. "I could never, ever do something wrong ... or change a policy because someone supported or donated to the Labor Party," told the British Broadcasting Company in a TV interview. Blair came under attack for reversing a campaign promise of agreeing to grant Formula One auto racing an exemption from a proposed European ban on tobacco promotions. The

scandal was compounded by disclosures that Blair met Bernie Ecclestone, president of the Formula One Contractors Association, before making the decision. Ecclestone had donated \$1.7 million to the Labor Party during the campaign that swept Blair to power on May 1. Labor returned the money and halted its pursuit of a second donation.

FIRST LADY VISITS SIBERIA: First lady Hillary Rodham Clinton braved Siberian snows to visit an elite scientific center struggling to cope with the Soviet Union's demise. Once a prestigious haven for scientists, the Akademgorok academic settlement has suffered greatly as Moscow cut back funding for key institutes. Clinton, nearing the end of an eight-day tour of former Soviet republics, urged the community to persevere in areas of science and democracy.

MIR REGAINS POWER: The Mir crew fired up systems that shut down after the trouble-plagued space station lost power as it tested a solar panel, Russia's Interfax news agency reported. The power loss on Friday caused the station's motion control computer to turn off, but it was restored to service the same day and all other systems were switched back on Sunday night, Interfax said. NASA spokesman Ed Campion said the crew — Anatoly Soloviyev, Pavel Vinogradov and American David Wolf — were not in any danger.

CLOSE CALL: An Argentine commercial airliner almost collided with a U.S. Air Force Galaxy transport plane carrying equipment and personnel for President Clinton's visit to Argentina last month, *La Nacion* newspaper reported. Air traffic control in the city of Bariloche mistakenly authorized an Aerolineas Argentinas Boeing 737 to land while the U.S. plane was taking off from the same runway on Oct. 15, said the Argentine Air Line Pilots Association. The two jets came within 1,600 feet of colliding, an Aerolineas Argentinas pilot said.

Top Yeltsin aide in trouble

Reform may lose over book scandal

By Genine Babakian
Special for USA TODAY

MOSCOW — Anatoly Chubais, the mastermind behind Russia's privatization program, emerged from a rocky weekend with his Kremlin job intact. But the political scandal that decimated his staff may have placed new barriers along Russia's road to reform.

The scandal broke out over word that Chubais and two of his senior aides had received large fees for an unpublished book on privatization. According to press reports circulated last week, each received \$90,000, an act deemed improper if not illegal.

President Boris Yeltsin fired the book's co-authors, both of whom held government posts. However, Yeltsin stopped short of firing Chubais, his first deputy prime minister.

According to Kremlin insiders and political analysts, Yeltsin is not holding on to Chubais out of loyalty, but out of fear that the country will slip into economic and political chaos without him.

"Chubais is a known figure in the west," says Andrei Piontowsky, director of Moscow's Center for Strategic Studies. "If Yeltsin fires Chubais now, it will cause havoc on the stock markets."

Russia's fledgling securities market has suffered blows from recent volatility on Asian markets, so this is no small consideration. "For now, Yeltsin has to keep him for damage control, but Chubais is more than a lame duck, he's a political corpse," says Piontowsky. "He has lost Yeltsin's trust, and that was his main capital."

Indeed, many Yeltsin critics in the communist-dominated parliament believe Chubais' influence over the president has been too strong. They have regularly attacked as too severe his path of economic transition

and openly called for his dismissal.

Up until now, Yeltsin has defended Chubais and the course of reform that he represents. Now, however, it looks as if Yeltsin's days of backing Chubais without qualification may be nearing an end.

"The president has delivered Chubais a strong blow and a well-deserved one," says Dmitry Trenin, an analyst at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Moscow. "He is likely to retreat into the shadows for a while."

Retreating along with Chubais, says Trenin, is Russia's reform program. With Yeltsin's position now compromised by Chubais' impropriety in the book affair, Russia's law allowing private land ownership may be delayed. It also is possible that the future of the country's privatization program will be called into question.

"In Russia it is always two steps forward, one step back," says Trenin. "This was a step backward."

3RD STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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Agence France Presse

November 17, 1997 20:26 GMT

SECTION: International news

LENGTH: 176 words

HEADLINE: Appealing for more democracy, Hillary Clinton wraps up tour

DATELINE: LVOV, Ukraine, Nov 17

BODY:

Hillary Clinton, wife of US President Bill Clinton, wrapped up her tour of former Soviet republics here on Monday with an appeal for more democracy and less corruption.

Clinton, whose visit has taken in the republics of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan as well as Russia, told several hundred people gathered at a memorial to the victims of communism that they had the support of the American people.

"I've come here to send the message that in your fight for freedom, in your fight for democracy, the American people will stand with you," she said.

"In face of the unspeakable horror the people of Ukraine did not give up, instead they took the road of democracy," she said, adding that democracy "is a never ending struggle."

"If we want democracy and freedom then we must build a civil society where the rule of law, not the rule of crime and corruption, prevails," the US president's wife said.

Clinton arrived in Lvov -- also known as Lviv -- Sunday. She left for her return trip to Washington around midday Monday.

jb/awb/pcj

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: November 17, 1997

4TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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AP Worldstream

November 17, 1997; Monday 13:53 Eastern Time

SECTION: International news

LENGTH: 569 words

HEADLINE: Synagogue welcomes freedom, first lady Precede AKADEMGORODOK(

BYLINE: LAURIE KELLMAN *REPLACE*

DATELINE: LVIV, Ukraine

BODY:

Beneath a ceiling pocked with Nazi bullet holes, Shoshana Tyonikina on Monday climbed up on the stage of Gilad Synagogue to deliver a carefully practiced speech to the American first lady.

"Today, our parents and we are not afraid to say we are Jews," Shoshana, 13, told U.S. first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton.

Nothing similar would have occurred in the building a decade ago.

In 1987, the synagogue wasn't a Jewish house of worship, but a government-owned building for more than 40 years. Jews were not allowed to worship freely then. And American first ladies did not visit Soviet-Jewish holy places during the Cold War, much less with a wall of news cameras watching.

During World War II, Nazis turned the three-level sanctuary, with its stained-glass windows bearing Jewish Stars, into a stable and used the ceiling for target practice. The Soviet Union later reclaimed the building and converted it to a warehouse. The synagogue was returned to Lviv's Jewish community of 6,000 people in 1989.

Now, Ukraine is an independent nation of 51 million people, the Gilad Synagogue has reopened and Mrs. Clinton has come to visit.

The bullet holes are still visible, but around them, the arched ceiling is re-painted with ornate biblical scenes on a bright yellow background.

The same sanctuary that once housed horses for Nazis to ride was filled on Monday with kids singing Hebrew songs and waving signs reading: "Thank you for visiting the Jewish children of Ukraine!"

"When you get back home, please tell the folks in the States that you met some old-fashioned American idealism" in Lviv, Rabbi Mordechai Bald told Mrs. Clinton.

Mrs. Clinton's visit to Ukraine caps the first lady's eight-day goodwill tour of the former Soviet Union.

Residents here on Monday gave her by far the most vibrant greeting of any of the five republics she has visited. "Long live!" and "Welcome," more than

AP Worldstream, November 17, 1997

1,000 Ukrainians sang from under babushkas and umbrellas at a square where a new memorial to victims of communist rule stands.

In Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Russia, the crowds rarely gave her more than polite applause.

In Lviv, she drew loud cheers and applause with a line she used several times on the trip: "In your fight for freedom, in your fight for democracy, the American people will stand with you."

On Sunday, Mrs. Clinton spoke to scientists in Akademgorodok, an intellectual enclave in Russia's Siberia.

"The scientific process and democracy have a lot in common," Mrs. Clinton said at the Hall of Scientists. "Both ask that you sacrifice today for a better tomorrow. Both demand patience, stamina and creativity. Both require faith. I have that faith."

The older generation does not share it, and younger Russians are not sure of their faith in the new system, either, the Alexandrov family told the first lady during a visit to their home later Sunday.

There, Mrs. Clinton came face-to-face with the uncertainties, doubts and resentments Russians feel toward reform.

American-style independence is not what came to Siberia when the Soviet Union collapsed, Vladimir Mikhailovich Alexandrov told her.

Corruption is more like it, he said. Also, "chaos," said his wife, Olga. Americans visiting the republic should tour historic landmarks to "understand Russia's soul," Alexandrov suggested.

"Which is already lost," his wife added.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: November 17, 1997

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BBC Summary of World Broadcasts

November 17, 1997, Monday

SECTION: PART 1 Former USSR; USA; SU/D3078/B

LENGTH: 154 words

HEADLINE: "Warmest of relations" develop between Russian, US first ladies - Mrs Yeltsin

SOURCE: Source: ITAR-TASS news agency (World Service), Moscow, in Russian 0656
gmt 16 Nov 97

BODY:

[40]

Text of report by ITAR-TASS news agency

Yekaterinburg, 16th November: Having seen the US president's wife, Hillary Clinton, off on her flight to Novosibirsk, the Russian president's wife, Naina Yeltsin, held a news conference at Yekaterinburg airport.

Sharing her impressions on Hillary Clinton's visit, Naina Yeltsin stressed that "the best and warmest of relations" had developed between them. "Our meeting was very good, we understood one another very well," she said, adding that Hillary Clinton was in a very good mood throughout the entire trip, she liked the town and the people and she had left Yekaterinburg very pleased.

Naina Yeltsin told journalists that she had already spoken to Boris Yeltsin by telephone, and in reply to his question about how her meeting with the US president's wife had gone, she had answered briefly: "It went well. When I get home I'll give you the details."

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: November 16, 1997

8TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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CNNFN

SHOW: IN PLAY 13:00 pm ET

November 17, 1997; Monday 1:25 pm Eastern Time

Transcript # 97111705FN-L05

TYPE: PACKAGE

SECTION: Business

LENGTH: 328 words

HEADLINE: Hillary in Russia

BYLINE: Jill Dougherty, Valerie Morris

BODY:

VALERIE MORRIS, CNNfn ANCHOR, IN PLAY: First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton is on her trip through the former Soviet Union. Mrs. Clinton stopped in Russia where the country's transformation to capitalism caused some residents to see chaos and not improvement. CNN's Jill Dougherty reports.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

JILL DOUGHERTY, CNN CORRESPONDENT (voice-over): Sunday in Siberia. Hillary Rodham Clinton, news cameras in tow, joined the Alexander family for tea. Vladimir, the grandfather works at the Institute of Mathematics in the town of Akademgorodok academic township. A suburb of Novosibirsk. His wife Olga is a retired librarian. Economic reform in Russia she tells the first lady has meant Chaos. The soul of Russia is lost. Daughter Svetlana says crime is her chief concern. As for reform, she can't decide whether things are getting worse or better. Yet there is no bitterness at the table. More a kind of wistfulness for more stable time in Russia and in Akademgorodok.

In Soviet times this was the brain power center of Russia attracting the nation's top scientist and academics. But all their work, all their research and development was paid for by the central government. Now that government is broke. Yet Mrs. Clinton says that people of Akademgorodok are already have many of the skills they'll need in the new economy.

HILLARY RODHAM-CLINTON: Because the scientific process and Democracy have a lot in common. Both ask that you sacrifice today for results tomorrow. Both demand patience, stamina and creativity. Both require faith. I have that faith.

IN PLAY, November 17, 1997

DOUGHERTY (voice-over): In Russia, right now, there's a generation gap. The majority of older people think things got worse over the past year. The majority of young people believe things got better. Akademgorodok is a young town and so are its people and that could make a difference.

Jill Dougherty, CNN, Akademgorodok, Russia.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: November 17, 1997



A powerful presidential envoy: The First Lady greets women at a market in Kyrgyzstan

DIPLOMACY

Destination Unknown

Constrained at home, Hillary finds freedom abroad

BY KAREN BRESLAU

SUDDENLY SHE'S EVERYWHERE. ONE day it's Belfast to give a boost to the Northern Ireland peace process. The next it's Chequers—the country retreat of the British prime minister—where she and Tony Blair, joined by top aides from both governments, spend a day discussing their transatlantic agenda. Last week Hillary Clinton touched down in Central Asia to promote the Clinton administration's gospel of democracy, human rights and free markets. In Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan she urged audiences still digging out from Soviet-style communism to "create a civil society."

Hillary Rodham Clinton has logged more miles than any other First Lady in history. But behind the traditional images of the president's wife abroad—the costumed dancers, the well-scrubbed children pre-

senting bouquets on the tarmac—Hillary, like her globetrotting hero Eleanor Roosevelt, has developed into a powerful presidential envoy. Like earlier trips to Africa, India and South America, Hillary's journey to Central Asia was no First Lady photo op but a diplomatic mission crafted to promote American interests—as well as her own.

Hillary's taste for the road stems partly from the painful debacle of health-care reform. When Americans rejected her vision of liberal, activist government during Clinton's first term, she found accepting—even adoring—audiences around the globe. Whether it's Bishkek or Bangladesh, Hillary preaches universal health care and women's rights with a boldness she hasn't shown at home publicly for years. Though she's been reluctant to spell out a second-term agenda, her travels give the clearest indication yet that she intends to actively pro-

mote a traditional liberal vision of America's responsibility to provide foreign support and aid. She often travels to remote regions where no presidential motorcade would venture and where no secretary of state would have time to go. That means her agenda attracts little attention in America; in fact, Hillary seems happiest when her work and her motives are free from scrutiny.

With the Republican-controlled Congress intent on cutting U.S. foreign aid, the State Department regards Hillary as a useful high-profile asset. Though she steers clear of actually constructing foreign policy (she doesn't even have a security clearance), she's willing to express herself more candidly than diplomats can. Her diplomatic coming-out took place at the 1995 U.N. women's conference in Beijing, where she hammered the Chinese government on human-rights abuses and declared that "women's rights are human rights, once and for all." Her China-bashing pleased conservative critics while at the same time sealing her alliance with Madeleine Albright, then American ambassador to the United Nations. After the 1996 election, Hillary lobbied Clinton to name Albright secretary of state, and since then Albright has relied on Hillary as a diplomatic alter ego, promoting women's rights, foreign aid and "soft policy" while Albright tends mainly to "hard" matters of state (or, as their

aides joke, "the boy stuff"). "By bringing women's issues and American values to the rest of the world she perfectly complements the national-interest calculations that drive the bulk of our foreign policy," says Albright's spokesman, James Rubin.

Hillary doesn't hesitate to make her hosts squirm. When she went to Thailand last year, she led a phalanx of American television cameras to a remote northern village where young prostitutes were dying of AIDS. "It wasn't exactly the image [the Thais] wanted to project," an aide to the First Lady concedes. In Slovakia, her first stop was to see a freedom-of-the-press group that had been suppressed by the government; only afterward did she make an official courtesy call on the offending authorities. When Hillary called for access to birth control in Buenos Aires last month—an open challenge to the Argentine Roman

Catholic church—her female audience erupted in a standing ovation. "This," boasts an aide, "was her *Evita* moment."

It is precisely the unrestrained image Hillary so gleefully cultivates abroad that has brought her so much grief in Washington. Only in places where references to "Whitewater," "health care" and "Ken Starr" evoke blank stares from her translators does the personality her aides call "the real Hillary" emerge. On the road, the First Lady is relaxed, approachable, candid, even irreverent—traits rarely seen by reporters at the White House. When her plane takes off from distant capitals, Hillary bounds

from her cabin to root through the shopping bags of aides, issuing mock scoldings to those who skipped numbing round-table discussions on microenterprise or female genital mutilation in favor of a shop op.

Even when she attends traditional First Lady gatherings, such as the annual summit of the well-coiffed *primas damas* of the Western Hemisphere (an event her aides dubbed "Final Net City"), Hillary doggedly pursues her own agenda. In Bolivia last year, while the other first ladies primped for their meetings and banquets, Hillary inspected a USAID-funded maternity clinic then marched off for a meeting with Boli-

vian women about the virtues of microcredit: it lending—loans as small as \$50 that provide starting capital to low-income entrepreneurs. Only then did she take care of the summit's official event: the signing of a hemispheric pledge to eradicate measles.

By the time she returns to Washington this week, Hillary will have represented the United States on every continent but Antarctica. "It's like she's not my daughter anymore. She's a world figure," her mother said at her 50th-birthday celebration in Chicago last month. Like her husband, Hillary has discovered it's easier to craft a legacy on the world stage than at home. ■

Report From the Road

Again and again, I saw how much good American aid and investment can do. BY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

LAST WEEK I TRAVELED to Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Russia and Ukraine at the request of the president and Secretary of State Albright to see the historic transformation in the former Soviet Union. In many ways, this trip is a continuation of the work I have tried to do for the past four and a half years—and which I hope to continue in the years ahead. I want to help these newly independent nations promote democracy, economic reform and civil society, and to send a clear message that the United States will stand with those who are committed to them. I came to stress the important roles that women, young people and nongovernmental organizations must play in building a better future. At a time when Americans legitimately wonder what our responsibilities are in the aftermath of the cold war, I hope this trip will underscore why American assistance and involvement remain essential.

I have many memories of my trip: the mountains of Almaty, a thriving bazaar outside Bishkek, the mosques and synagogues of Bukhara, the universities of Yekaterinburg in

Novosibirsk, the beauty of Lviv. But the most powerful memories of my visit are of the people. Despite crumbling schools and rising tuition, classrooms were filled with exceptionally bright young people. I'll always remember walking into Soviet-style schools and finding students inside learning for the first time about democracy. Under the Freedom Support Act, many of these students had studied in U.S. high schools. If the American people could hear how they had been transformed by the experience, I believe they would want to invite more.

In the places I visited, the health-care system of the past has been left behind, leaving enormous gaps in care. Physicians told me about high infant and maternal mortality rates, and about the widespread cancers, birth defects and other illnesses caused by environmental damage. I officially opened two of the 13 new women's wellness centers that our government is



Supporting new societies: In Kazakhstan

helping to create in the former Soviet republics. They are the result of a true public-private international partnership, providing a full range of health care to women—including family-planning services. Over time, access to contraception could lower the abortion rate, as is already happening in Kazakhstan.

Everywhere I went I spoke with women who have overcome unimaginable odds to build a society that values their contributions. In Kyrgyzstan, women described to me how they are often the first

fired and last hired. With help from nongovernmental agencies and USAID, they have formed "Village Banks," which give them modest loans to buy goods to sell at market. Many have also been helped by vital nongovernmental organizations, which are clean-

ing up the environment, protecting the rights of disabled children and supporting a free press and independent judiciary.

Again and again, I saw how much good American aid and investment abroad can do. I also saw how American businesses and voluntary organizations have donated supplies for hospitals and clothing for children, through projects like Operation Provide Hope.

Peace Corps volunteers are teaching English and economics and cleaning up environmental damage.

Across Central Asia, Russia and Ukraine, we are making progress. But even in this age of rapid change, we cannot expect the legacy of communism to vanish overnight. These newly free people need our support. To do otherwise would be to abdicate our responsibilities and miss a historic opportunity to ensure prosperity not only in these countries, but in our own country and around the world.

The Relia

By Ann Gerhart

Snuffle Diplomacy: First Lady's Olfactory Tour of Uzbekistan

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton was treated to a Martha Stewart moment yesterday in Tashkent as an Uzbek government official blew fragrance from a small perfume bottle into a formal sitting room shortly before she met with Uzbekistan's President Islam Karimov.

The scented air was part of the officially endorsed rosy view of the nation that became independent of the Soviet Union in 1991, Reuters reported.

On her eight-day goodwill tour of this and four other former Soviet republics, Clinton saw a just-gussied-up health center complete with carpeting, chandeliers and a pregnant woman lying on her back awaiting a sonogram.

Almost no Uzbeks smiled or waved as her motorcade rolled down heavily guarded streets, prompting a U.S. diplomat to note that old Soviet habits die hard: Grim citizens remain wary of a massive police presence. But earlier the first lady met some admirers among 100 English-speaking students at Tashkent University of World Economy and Diplomacy, including a young woman who called her "gorgeous."

Asked what she thought about U.S. tobacco companies peddling their wares to Uzbeks, Clinton said she had no opinion about the legal cigarette trade there or in America "other than to say, 'Don't buy their products.'"



BY SHAMIR ZHURMATOV—REUTERS

A gilded greeting: The first lady receives gifts from an Uzbek student wearing the national costume.

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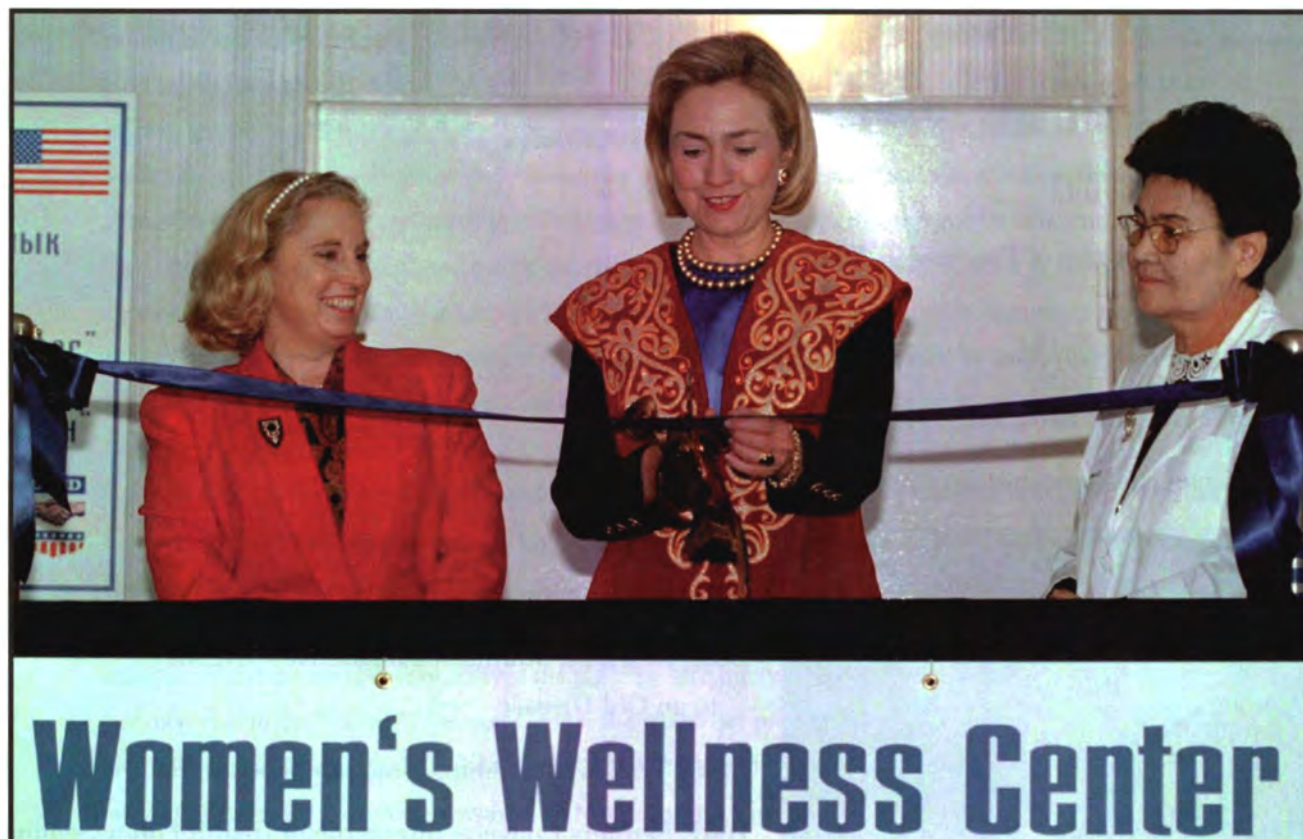
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WINTER 1998



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Український астронавт Леонід Каденюк взяв у космосі Державний прапор, «Кобзар», касети з улюбленими піснями

с. 2

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Егеменді
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з чарівною пані Клінтон на вулицях міста.



ий



У реставраційній майстерні
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Фото Ігоря СЕНКАЛЬСЬКОГО,
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1997

12



Медики приймають від Г.Клінтон гуманітарний вантаж для львівських лікарень.



Першими зустрічали в аеропорту дружину президента США троє дівчат з короваєм.

WELC
mrs. C



Десяткам львів'ян вдалося поручити з чарівною пані Клінтон на вулицях.



Через хвилину фотокореспондента попросять покинути трапезний зал, аби не перешкоджати об'єктивом розмові Гілларі Клінтон з Людмилою Кучмою за обідом.



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ГІЛЛАРІ КЛІНТОН У НАС СПОДОБАЛОСЬ. НАСТУПНОГО РАЗУ ПРИЙДЕ БІЛЛ?

(Закінчення. Поч. на стор. 3)

Як правило, у таких візитах все по-
винно відбуватися за наперед сплано-
м, якщо не брати до уваги те, що у
перший день свого перебування у
Львові Гіларі Клінтон по дорозі до
неонатального центру обласної клі-
нічної лікарні вирішила покласти квіти
до пам'ятника Тарасові Шевченку, що
і було зроблено разом із Людмилою
Кучмою.

Згодом пані Кучма вирушила до му-
зичної школи-інтернату імені Соломії
Крушельницької, президентські сти-
пендіати якої дали урочистий концерт
на честь Людмили Миколаївни. У свою
чергу дружина Президента подарува-
ла школі картину, однак не виявила
особливого бажання поспілкуватися з
львів'янами, котрі чекали її на вулиці,
а, свихи у шикарній чорній мерседес,
вирушила готуватися до офіційного обі-
ду. У той час Гіларі Клінтон оглядала
місцеву синагогу та спликувалася з пред-
ставниками єврейської громади міста.

Найбільше львів'ян змогло засвідчити
свою повагу першій леді США під час
покладання квітів до пам'ятника жер-
там комуністичних ре-

УКРАЇНСЬКЕ МИСТЕЦТВО ЗАІМПУНОВАЛО ГОСТІ

У Національному музеї Гіларі
Клінтон мала змогу наблизитися до
таїнства українського мистецтва. Спеці-
ально для цього в актовому залі влаш-
тували імпровізовану реставраційну
майстерню, куди було перенесено
найцінніший експонат музею — Бого-
родчанський іконостас. Таке несподи-
ване рішення трохи дивує, бо музейні
працівники у численних розмовах за-
певняли, що іконостас мусить спочат-
ку адаптуватися до нових умов (його,
нагадаємо, нещодавно перевезли з
музею на вул. Драгоманова), а вже по-
тім виставлятимуть для постійного ог-
ляду. Заспокоює лише те, що відтепер
іконостас уже не носитимуть, а рестав-
рація триватиме тут же, в актовому залі.
Однак те, що до приїзду американки
всі температурні параметри так
несподівано наблизилися до потрібної
кондиції, наводить на думку, що для
зрушення справ у міській культурі вар-
то було б запросити до Львова ще й
пані Колю чи пані Ельцину, а то й саму
королеву Великобританії.

Між тим, перша леді Америки по-
ходила залом, роздив-
лялася ікони та пробу-
вала вступати у мис-
тецькі розмови. Напе-
редодні у музеї було
проведено конкурс на
найкраще тило (себто
чоловіка мужньої стату-
ри), яке послужило би
працівником гардеробу
на час перебування пані
Клінтон у стінах Наці-
онального. Конкурс ви-



Фото Євгена КОРА

Гіларі Клінтон виступала з доповіддю
у Театрі опери та балету. Вона була вра-
жена красою театру, що й позначилося
на тоні її виступу. Годину тривала зустріч
пані Клінтон з громадськістю Львова. А
описі за зачиненими дверима висока
гостя зустрілася з українськими жінками.

ЛЬВІВ НЕ ВІДПУСКАВ ПЕРШУ ЛЕДІ США

Під час перебування Гіларі Клінтон
все йшло за програмою. Вона майже не
запізнавалася на заплановані зустрічі,
однак затрималась у Львові на годину
більше, ніж передбачалося. «Боїнг» на
злітну смугу подали за півгодини до ви-
льоту, завантаживши валізами та пода-

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Hillary Clinton Travels Through Former Soviet Republics

BISHKEK, Kyrgyzstan (AllPolitics, Nov. 12) -- First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton spent Wednesday in Kyrgyzstan, where she bore witness to steps in the former Soviet republic's transition from communism to a free-market economy.

Kyrgyzstan is a small nation of 4.5 million on the western border of China. Reminders of its past linger in the capital of Bishkek, where a 50-foot statue of Lenin still towers over its downtown.

Mrs. Clinton met with Kyrgyz President Askar Akayev, who has been a champion of market reform.

She also cut the ribbon on the first American University of Kyrgyzstan, established with U.S. funding, and was made its first honorary professor. Mrs. Clinton called the institution "one of the most important results of the alliance between the two countries."



First lady Hillary Clinton, wearing a Kazakh national costume, cuts a ribbon during the official opening of the Almaty Women's Wellness Center

Reuters



Mrs. Clinton addresses the audience during the Central Asian Conference "Women in Politics" in Almaty

Reuters

Yet throughout Central Asia, the transition from communism has not been painless, the American first lady said, especially for women.

"Too many women are the first to lose their jobs and the last to get new ones," said Mrs. Clinton Tuesday at a Central Asian Conference on women in politics at her first stop in Almaty, Kazakhstan. "Too many women are barred by law, by tradition, or by ignorance from exercising their rights. Too many women are trapped in an endless cycle of poverty, unable to get access to education and credit."



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Before dedicating the new university, Mrs. Clinton visited the nearby village of Novo Pavlovka. Exploring its market, the first lady met women who had benefited from loans provided by the U.S. Agency for International Development to finance small businesses or build homes.

The first lady began the second day of her eight-day trip in Almaty, then travelled on to Bishkek and later went on to Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

CNN's Jill Dougherty contributed to this report.

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First Lady Arrives In Former Soviet Union

By Jill Dougherty/CNN

ALMATY, Kazakhstan (AllPolitics, Nov. 11) -- After a technical problem with her plane delayed her departure from the U.S. by one day, Hillary Rodham Clinton finally arrived in Almaty, Kazakhstan. She was on the ground for just a few minutes before she set off for Almaty's school number 55.



Hillary arrives in Kazakhstan

There she met members of The Association of Young Leaders, a group based on a California leadership training model for students, sort of an "education for democracy," as one Kazakh member put it.

"When I was a young girl," Mrs. Clinton told the students, "I was involved in associations like the student council in my schools, like the Girl Scouts, like my church and in other kinds of groups where I learned what you have been learning -- how to work with other people, how to be tolerant of other points of view."

The first lady will visit three Central Asian countries during her tour -- Kazakhstan, Kyrgystan and Uzbekistan -- each with a unique culture but with some problems in common.

A large part of the message Mrs. Clinton will be delivering has to do with democracy and human rights. In Central Asia, much of that has to be built from the ground up. None of these three former Soviet republics were asking for independence when they were pushed into it as the Soviet Union collapsed six years ago.

The faces are a blend of ethnic groups, with almost equal numbers of Kazakhs and Russians. This huge country, larger than Western Europe, has opened its vast oil reserves to western oil companies. Luxury stores are opening their doors and Mercedes and Hondas are no longer a rarity on the streets.

But some in Kazakhstan ask whether that new wealth will be shared by average citizens. Mrs. Clinton said she's impressed by what's been accomplished in the past six years in developing a market economy and a civil society.

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What do these men have in common?

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Много ли проку,



соль районное начальство говорит с хлебобродами гоном армейских приказов?

стр. 2

А в Семипалатинске театр начинается с туфельки для Золушки

стр. 4

Первая леди Америки — первые шаги по земле Казахстана

Эветлана СИНИЦКАЯ, Борис БУЗИН (фото), «Казахстанская правда»

Только что бело-голубой «Боинг» со звездно-полосатым флагом на хвосте коснулся бетонки Алматинского аэропорта, и в лучах заходящего солнца на трапе показалась миниатюрная фигурка белокурой женщины. Наконец-то начался этот визит — с опозданием на целые сутки, с тревогами отлета. Оказывается, даже могущественная американская служба безопасности не может гарантировать качественную работу авиационного двигателя...

Итак, к нам только что прибыла Хиллари Родхэм Клинтон — супруга Билла Клинтон, президента Соединенных Штатов Америки.

Ее личный и весьма впечатляющий послужной список открылся задолго до обретения супругом столь величественного титула. В течение 12 лет она была первой леди штата Арканзас и так преуспела в этом качестве, что стала «женщиной года», а затем «матерью года» этого штата. Выпускница Йельской юридической школы Хиллари Клинтон



является убежденной и стойкой защитницей детей и семей. Она постоянно говорит о необходимости «поиска устойчивого равновесия в нашей жизни». И все для этого делает, начав, впрочем, с самого убедительного — с собственной семьи.

Вступив в должность президента США, Билл Клинтон сделал здравоохранение одним из самых приоритетных направлений политики своей администрации. Он назначил свою супругу на пост руководителя созданной им Специальной группы по реформе национального здравоохранения.

В Америке ее называют «пожизненной отличницей». Согласитесь, не самое плохое качество для первой дамы государства!

Сразу же из аэропорта гостя направилась в среднюю школу № 55. Здесь состоялся «круглый стол», в котором приняла участие группа студентов из ассоциации «Юные лидеры Казахстана» (АЮЛК). Затем первая леди США посетила Государственный музей республики.

12 ноября Х. Клинтон и президент республиканского детского фонда «Бобек» Сара Назарбаева примут участие в работе третьей международной конференции «Женщина и политика», на которой первая леди США выступит с докладом о своем видении положения женщин в Центральноазиатском регионе.

ОЙ

вы же оператор

меня персовмещателя трео присуте, а упроты и помипока всеких катас-

тов финанпо на себяидцать —скомкино»й». Оставяя принадч из Турде мы бууж и запи-

чы на сле-создании

им выпол-тельстваиз «Аблайным руго проек-фикалков, профес-ты и Мосев филь-дуд при-из даль-Прибли-сть это-20 мил-к при-льм по в пред-ыс. дол-м этогоены при-к Казах-

Алматы.

И»

между-дельцовезопас-сотруд-нарк-высле-онин пер-равкой, эдпри-решили-мерть-под де-ло сле-классу-ны, но-чистым

Алматы.

Казахс-и близ-ахима

тснаб»

прав — под подозрением

Нефтяные реки,

Евгений
Казахстан

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АҚШ-тың бірінші ханымы Қазақстанда



Қарашаның 11-і күні кешкісін АҚШ Президентінің зайыбы Хиллари Родхэм Клинтон Алматыға келді. Ол ТМД-нің бірқатар елдерін аралау сапарында жүр. Әлемде оны белгілі құқық қорғаушы заңгер, қоғам қайраткері ретінде біледі. Американың бірінші ханымының Қазақстанға келуі АҚШ-тың бұрынғы кеңес мемлекеттеріне олардың демократиялық өзгерістеріне қолдау көрсететінін паш ету деп бағалауға болады.

Әуежайдан мейман бірден № 55 орта мектепке тартты. Мұнда «Қазақстанның жеткіншек көсемдері» ассоциациясының (ҚЖКА) бір топ студенттері қатысқан «дөңгелек үстел» басындағы әңгіме өтіп жатыр еді. Ассоциация өз жұмысының негізіне шәкірттерді басшылыққа даярлаудың «Жастар жастарды оқытады» атты принципті ұран еткен Калифорния үлгісін алған болатын.

Топтыңынта-зейін азаматтық білім беру саласындағы басшылық етуге үйренуге аударылған-ды. АҚШ үкіметі ассоциация қызметінің кейбір түрлерін қаржыландырады. Үстіміздегі жылдың соңында ЮС АИД Қазақстанда «Жер мен мөлдір өзендер күні» атты экологиялық шаралар өткізуге қаржы бөлді. Оған еліміздегі

Америка елшілігінің қызметкерлері қатысты. Жеткіншек көсемдер ассоциациясы жетекшілерінің орта жасы — 15—22. Ассоциация құрылған күннен бері өткен үш жарым жылдың ішінде осынау үкіметтік емес ұйымға екі мыңнан астам жастар кірді.

ҚЖКА-ның президенті он жеті жасар студент Әлия Телментаева Х. Клинтонға өз ассоциациясының міндеттері жайында айтып берді. Оның негізгі мақсаты — елдегі нарықтық қатынастардың өрістеуі жағдайында жастардың жетекшілік қасиетін ашу.

Содан соң АҚШ-тың бірінші ханымы республика мемлекеттік мұражайында болды.

Қарашаның 12-сі күні Х. Клинтон мен республикалық «Бөбек» балалар қорының президенті Сара Назарбаева үшінші халықаралық «Әйел және саясат» конференциясы жұмысына қатысады. Онда АҚШ-тың бірінші ханымы баяндама жасап, Орталық Азия аймағындағы әйелдердің жағдайын көз алдына қалай келтіретінін ортаға салады.

Есенкүл БЕКБОЛАТОВА, Қазақ ақпарат агенттігінің тілшісі.

Суретті түсірген Б. БУЗИН.

Бүгінгі нөмірде:

Пәрменді іс-әрекет

(2-бет).
Қасиет қайнары (3-бет).
Егемендік және тіл саясаты (4-бет).

«Түркістан: кеше, бүгін, ертең» (5-бет).
Ашық аспан астындағы жасыл жұмақ (6-бет).
Ар алдында кезім жоқ дірдектеген (8-бет).

Құқықтық реформа бағыты — ад

Қарашаның 11-і күні өткізілген Сенаттың пленарлық отырысында депутаттар Президенттің Бас прокурорлыққа Юрий Хитринді тағайындауын қолдай келіп, құқық қорғау органдары қызметіндегі бас-сым бағыт ағамды, оның құқықтары мен мүдделерін нақты қорғау бола-тынына үміт білдірді. Олар Жоғарғы сот судьясы болып жаңадан сайланған Ғалия Мақажанова мен әділет вице-министрі болып тағайындалған өздерінің әріптесі Сергей Жалы-бинге де осындай тілек білдірді.

Ішкі істер министрі Қайыр Сүлейменов ұсынған Қылмыст атқару кодексі жобасын қарау ба-сында да құқық мәселел талқыланды. Сенаторлар жазы-дың барлық түрлері тұжырымдамасын, оларды орын-тәртібін, шартты тү сотталғандардың төртібіне бақы жасауды мақұлдай келіп, жобаға түзету енгізді.

Депутаттар енгізілген өзгеріс-мен толықтыруларды ескере о-рып, жобаны Мәжіліс-пысықтауына жіберді.

«Егемен Қазақстан» —

БАСТА

Ұлттық өнеріміздің өткені мен бүгінгіне көз жүгіртіп, ой тоқтатсақ — қазақ халқының бас газеті үнемі қамқоршы, оның «ыстығына күйіп, суығына тонып» келе жатқан айны-мас жан досы екенін бірден аңғарамыз. Ұшы-қиыры жоқ ең да-лала тарыдай шашылып, ел арасын-да өнер көрсетіп жүрген тамаша тумалар — халық шеберлеріне жар салып, кәсіби өнер жасауға бөрінін басын қосып, Қызылорда қаласында топтастырған да осы га-зет. Кәсіпқой театрымыз дүниеге келгенде ұлы Мұхтар Әуезов «Сүйінші, қазақтың сахна өнері ту-ыпты» деп осы газеттің бетінен әлем-ге жар салып, оның қуанышымен бірге, алдағы тағдырына мәдениет шығармашылық тағдырына мәдениет қайраткерлерінің жауапты екенін ескерткен болатын. Сонан бері өнердің қай саласының болса да сан алу-ан жандылықтары жалпақ жұртқа ең алдымен осы ба-сылым арқылы жетіп жатады. Қалың оқырман қауым өнер жайлы түңғыш сөзді де, оның көркемдік жай-жапсарын түсіндірген ойлы талдау материалдарды да осы газеттің бетінен күтетіні аян.



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Жеделхат

«Егемен Қазақстан» газетінің бас р Уәлихан ҚАЛИЖАНҒА!

«Егемен Қазақстан» бөріміздің асыға күтіп оқытын газетіміз. Биыл біз. «Егемен Қазақстан» газетіне жазылды. Газет ұжымына жана шығармашылық құқық қорғау органдары қызметі жөнінде мақалалар күтеміз.

Батыс Қазақстан облыстық ішкі істер басқармасын

Елдікті, егемендікті ту еткен

әр қазақ отбасының жазылуы

«Егемен Қазақстанға» барлық байланыс бөлімшелерінде, және қоғамдық таратушылар арқылы жазылуға болады.

— Жеке жазылушылар үшін индексі — 65392; бір жылға ж

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Көшіпорындар, мекемелер мен ұйымдар үшін индексі — 1539

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Ұлы Отан соғысының ардагерлері Президент Жарлығына орай

мүқалімдер «Егемен Қазақстанға» 50 проценттік жеңді

OUR LIFE

Monthly, published by Ukrainian National Women's League of America

JANUARY 1998

Editor: TAMARA STADNYCHENKO



First Lady
of the United States,
Hillary Rodham Clinton

"YOU ARE OUR SPARK" *The First Lady in Lviv*

by MARTA ZIELYK

Marta Zielyk holds the position of Diplomatic interpreter at the State Department. She is not a political appointee. All views, thoughts and ideas expressed in this article are her own and do not reflect the views of the Office of the First Lady or any other body of the US government.

Lviv welcomed the First Lady of the United States, Hillary Rodham Clinton, with the warmth and enthusiasm characteristic of this western center of Ukrainian culture, thought and education, more than making up for the autumn drizzle, snow and slush which accompanied her three day visit.

Mrs. Clinton came to Ukraine to deliver messages to the people of Ukraine in general and to the women of Ukraine in particular. The first message was that the United States is a steadfast friend of Ukraine, and can be counted on to stand with Ukraine as it struggles along the often rocky road towards solid

democracy. The second message was that democracy is meaningless without the full and equal participation of women.

Following seven days of visits to Kazakhstan, Kyrgystan, Uzbekistan and Russia, the First Lady's plane landed on the military side of the small Lviv airport amid the glare of Ukrainian TV lights late in the evening of November 16, 1997. Waiting for her were not only the newly named Minister of Justice of Ukraine, Ms. Susanne Stanyk, the Mayor of the city of Lviv Vasyl Kuybida and his wife, the governor of the Lviv oblast Mykhailo Hladiy and his wife, but also the

First Lady of Ukraine (or, as she prefers to be called, "the wife of the president" -- "druzhyna presidenta"), Mrs. Ludmilla Kuchma. Indeed, Mrs. Kuchma was the official hostess for Mrs. Clinton during her visit to Lviv. As is traditional, Mrs. Clinton was greeted by young women in Ukrainian costumes, holding bread and salt. Needless to say, I was also waiting for the First Lady on the tarmac of the Lviv airport that evening -- I was to be her official interpreter throughout her stay in Ukraine.

Following a quiet evening in the Hotel Dnister just steps from St. George's Cathedral, the First Lady began her first full day in Lviv with a tour of the Neo-Natal Center of the Lviv oblast Clinical Hospital. She had a chance to observe the use of US donated medical equipment, particularly critically needed incubators. She greeted the doctors and nurses who work to save the lives of prematurely born and other medically-at-risk babies in the region. Following the tour, the First Lady took part in a discussion led by Dr. Olha Detsyk, head of the Neo-Natal Center. The audience included doctors, nurses, other medical personnel, medical students and parents and children whose lives had been saved by treatment received at the Center. Although Dr. Detsyk spoke in glowing terms about the life-saving results of the partnership between US and Ukrainian hospitals, the point was very movingly brought home by a young mother who spoke about her personal experience.

Anna Vihlinska's daughter was born in the 27th week of her pregnancy and weighed only 900 grams (less than one pound). Thanks to a donated mobile incubator, the tiny baby was brought from a small town in the Lviv oblast to the Neo-Natal Center and ultimately survived. The mother pointed to the beautiful, blond haired three year old who was sitting quietly on her father's lap and said she was grateful for three things. "First, I am grateful to God for blessing me with a wonderful daughter. Second, I am grateful to the many doctors and nurses who cared for my baby. They didn't even know me and yet they did everything they could do to help my daughter. And finally, I am grateful to the people of the United States whose help gave my baby life." Mrs. Clinton (wiping away her tears along with almost everyone in the audience) spontaneously leaned over to give the young woman a heartfelt hug. It was at that moment that many of those present realized the true meaning of the "US-Ukrainian partnership".

After their tour of the hospital, the First Lady and her delegation visited the Beth Aron of Israel community which had gathered at the Gilad synagogue.

Mrs. Clinton was greeted by Rabbi Mordechai Bald and his wife Sara -- American citizens who had emigrated to Ukraine to revive the community and the synagogue and to establish a school where young Jewish children can learn the basics of their faith. At the synagogue, packed with the faithful, Mrs. Clinton was greeted by the enthusiastic singing of the children of the Lviv Jewish School. The First Lady spoke about the need for religious tolerance and how pleased she was to see so many smiling faces among those who had come to see her and to bring evidence of the fact that they have indeed been practicing their faith in freedom. Although Mrs. Kuchma was unable to attend the event at the Gilad synagogue, the Ukrainian government was represented by the Mayor of Lviv and the Ukrainian Justice Minister.

By the time the First Lady left the synagogue, it was way past lunchtime, yet she had another very important event scheduled before she could rest. She traveled by motorcade to the newly unveiled "Memorial to the victims of communist crimes" or "Pamyatnyk zhyrtvam komunistychnykh zlochyniv". It was here under a cold, rainy sky, that the residents of Lviv had a chance to see the First Lady in person. Many in the US delegation had feared that the bad weather would keep people away from the monument. They needn't have worried. According to local militia estimates, the crowds that gathered at the monument numbered close to two thousand. Sharing the stage with the Justice Minister and the Mayor of Lviv, the First Lady listened to the remarks of Ivan Hel, one of those who had survived repressions at the hands of the Soviet authorities and who spoke with the expected vehemence of a dissident who had been imprisoned for his outspoken criticism of the Communist government and its attempt to eradicate the nation of Ukraine.

When Mrs. Clinton took the stage, she spoke of her admiration for the Ukrainian people and for the spirit of the Ukrainian-Americans who "even when it was hard, always had faith that one day you would triumph." On behalf of the President of the United States, she sent those assembled a political message, assuring them "in your fight for freedom, in your fight for democracy, the American people will stand with you." She spoke of the voices of freedom that we must all listen to, the voice of those whom the monument honors. "I hear these voices of freedom," she said, "in the legacy of the millions who lost their lives in the famines imposed by Stalin -- those 'harvests of sorrow' ... in the story of an infant whose family was banished to Siberia, her three brothers killed -- simply for advocating an independent Ukraine." She spoke of the

imperative to build a civil society, a theme to which she returned many times throughout her stay in Lviv, saying that "if we want democracy to thrive, then we must build a civil society where democratic values live in our hearts and our minds, where people stand up for what's right, and where the rule of law, not the rule of crime and corruption, prevails." She ended her remarks as her husband had when he delivered a speech at the Taras Shevchenko University in Kyiv in May 1995 -- with the words "Slava Ukraini". Later, Ukrainian radio reports would praise the First Lady's flawless Ukrainian pronunciation of these words. To the sounds of enthusiastic applause, Mrs. Clinton surprised those who came to see her by "working the ropeline" -- that is, coming down from the stage, wading into the crowd to shake hands and exchange greetings with the people. Still under the influence of the powerful words of support and friendship which Mrs. Clinton had just delivered, those who were lucky enough to be in the front rows reached out to shake her hand, to touch her face... some thrust small gifts, an embroidered "rushnyk" into her hands; others broke into a spontaneous rendition of "Mnohaya lita".

The First Lady then returned to the Dnister Hotel where she was rejoined by Mrs. Kuchma who hosted a lunch for her US counterpart and the US delegation. While the guests were arriving, the two First Ladies had a chance to get to know each other during a tête-à-tête in the hotel's "White Room", then proceeded to the dining room which had been decorated especially for this festive lunch with works of artists from the Lviv region, courtesy of the newly opened Lviv Palace of Contemporary Art. During lunch, Mrs. Clinton had the opportunity to chat with Mayor Kuybida and with Governor Hladiy. Mrs. Clinton seemed especially taken with Mrs. Stanyk. As mothers, lawyers and women who are very active in the political life of their respective countries, the two seemed to find much in common. Mrs. Stanyk, a tall, elegant woman with perfect command of English, was quite impressive.

History, art and religion, not politics, were the themes of Mrs. Clinton's afternoon program. First she visited the National Museum of Lviv on Prospekt Svobody where the director, Vasyl Otkhovych, escorted her and Mrs. Kuchma to the second floor and the halls containing displays of icons and rare manuscripts. The First Lady's party listened attentively as the director spoke about icons and from the 14th century which had miraculously survived the many centuries of Ukraine's turbulent history. The first ladies also visited the museum's Icon Restoration

Center where they tried their hands at cleaning a portion of an icon which is part of a large church iconostasis from the 17th century. Donning white lab coats, the two First Ladies worked intently with cotton swabs, cleaning off a tiny section of an icon under powerful magnifying glasses under the guidance of the Icon Restoration Center, Myroslav Otkhovych (coincidentally, the brother of the director of the National Museum).

The final stop of the day for Mrs. Clinton was a tour of St. George's Cathedral, a church which has a prominent place in the memories of countless Ukrainian-Americans who were forced to flee their Western Ukrainian homeland during WWII. Again accompanied by Mrs. Kuchma, the First Lady of the United States was greeted by the acting head of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church, Bishop Lubomyr Husar, who welcomed the ladies to the cathedral. Dr. Boris Gudziak, Vice Rector of the Lviv Theological Academy, guided the tour through the cathedral, conveying to the members of the group that they were entering God's home, a sacred and special place. With admirable brevity and economy of words, Dr. Gudziak gave the First Ladies an overview of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church -- its historical beginnings, its troubled times during the Soviet era when it went underground, and its rebirth following the breakup of the Soviet Union. The First Ladies were taken to the crypt where three giants of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church are buried: Metropolitan A. Sheptytsky, Patriarch Y. Slipyj and Bishop V. Sterniuk.

During her visit to the cathedral, Mrs. Clinton had the opportunity to meet three priests who had been imprisoned for their beliefs and who described their experiences working for the clandestine church. A Basilian nun presented both First Ladies with embroidered blouses. At St. George's, the two First Ladies also met a group of mentally and physically handicapped children from the movement "Faith and Light" and the rehabilitation center "Dzerelo". They were led in song by the group's founder, a young Ukrainian-Canadian named Zenia Kushpeta. With a never ending smile and infectious enthusiasm, Ms. Kushpeta told Mrs. Clinton how she had moved to Ukraine to work with that sector of society which had been shamelessly neglected in the Soviet Union -- adults and children with disabilities, those who cannot help themselves.

Indeed, it was not only at St. George's Cathedral that the First Lady saw North Americans of Ukrainian descent working in their ancestral

homeland, but at practically every stop along her itinerary. They were represented in the ranks of the American embassy personnel who arrived from Kyiv to help with the advance planning of her visit; they were among the volunteers who had been coopted from the Lviv population to help with logistics that day; they were even on the First Lady's staff. Their unique understanding of Ukrainian society, of Lviv, of the nuances of Ukrainian cultural and political life were invaluable assets to the First Lady's planning team.

Unquestionably the highlight of the First Lady's trip to Lviv was her appearance and speech at the Ivan Franko Opera House on the morning of November 18. Every seat in this recently restored elegant hall was taken as Mrs. Clinton, Mrs. Kuchma and other VIPs took the stage. The First Lady of the United States was introduced by her Chief of Staff, Melanne Verveer, a second generation Ukrainian American who delivered her introduction in Ukrainian. "This is an honor," she said, that comes only once in a lifetime." The audience was clearly appreciative of Ms. Verveer's efforts to speak the language of her ancestors and rewarded her with much applause. I cannot presume to know what the First Lady's Chief of Staff was feeling at that moment, but if her feelings were anything like mine when I was interpreting Mrs. Clinton's speech into Ukrainian, it was probably intense pride at being privileged enough to play a role in strengthening the relationship between the United States -- a country that opened its doors to our grandparents and gave them, a life free of Soviet tyranny, a country which allowed us to strive to reach our full human potential, and Ukraine -- our spiritual homeland, the country whose national anthem we sang when we were children, whose freedom we demanded during countless street demonstrations in the 70s and 80s and whose existence as a "captive Nation" had given our lives a higher purpose.

The First Lady began her speech by thanking her Chief of Staff for the introduction, acknowledging her by her maiden name, Melanne Starinshak Verveer, and attributing her wisdom, compassion and good humor in large measure to her Ukrainian heritage. "Like over one million Ukrainian Americans," Mrs. Clinton said of Verveer, "she has made immeasurable contributions to the life of my country."

Mrs. Clinton joked that standing on the stage of the opera house tempted her to sing, but that in the interest of preserving strong and warm ties between our two countries she would refrain. "But," she continued, "I would like to speak to you of voices --

the voices of women, the voices of young people, the voices of those throughout Ukraine ... who are speaking a new language of freedom and democracy and then turning their words into concrete action." Mrs. Clinton said it was appropriate that she do this in Lviv where in 1879 the Union of Ukrainian Women was established. She went on to praise this organization for all that it did to teach Ukrainian women to better their lives and the life of Ukrainian society as a whole. She congratulated the Ukrainian people for achieving so much in six short years of independence, yet stated that there is still much to be done to solidify democracy, establish a truly free market, create a society in whose sphere family and community life, religious traditions and participation in volunteer organizations reside. The key, she said, is non-governmental organizations which any government that considers itself truly democratic must take seriously.

Mrs. Clinton directly addressed the women gathered in the opera house, who time and time again applauded her remarks: "You have chosen to fight for women's health, to run for political office, to clean up the environment, to start summer camps for the children of Chernobyl. Whether you are gathering in civic associations, places of worship or even in your neighbor's home, you are strengthening civil society and making it clear that the most important person in any democracy ... is a citizen." She lamented the fact that women are still under-represented at "the table where decisions are made" and stated unambiguously, "Democracy without the full participation of women is a contradiction in terms. A country's progress depends on the progress of women."

Following the speech, 75 special guests, women who represented the best and brightest from among the thousand strong audience, were invited to the wonderfully ornate Hall of Mirrors on the second floor of the Opera House to personally meet with the First Lady. Among them were women familiar to the Ukrainian American community, such as former dissidents Iryna Kalynets and Stefania Shabatura; Atena Pashko, president of Soyuz Ukrainok in Ukraine; and Maria Drach, president of Zhinocha Hromada. There were also women whose names may not be familiar, yet who work tirelessly on behalf of the Ukrainian community of Lviv, its women and its children. There were women athletes, professors, artists, designers, rising politicians, members of Parliament and businesswomen. Their comments upon meeting Mrs. Clinton were overwhelmingly

positive. "You have uplifted the women of Lviv."
"You are not only the First Lady of the United States,
but the First Lady of the world."

After the reception, the "First Lady of the
world" traveled by motorcade back to the Lviv airport.
Smiling and waving to the crowds, she boarded her
plane for the ten hour return trip to the United States.



WINTER TARAS SHEVCHENKO

Youth is over; chill wind
has dispelled hope. Winter.
You sit alone in your cold house
No one to speak with
No one to take counsel with.
None. None at all.
You sit alone until hope comes
To fool the fool, to mock again,
To blow proud thoughts away
Like snowflakes on the steppe
Wait not for spring to come
To green your orchard and renew your hope
Or to release your wayward thoughts ...
It will not come for you, stay as you are
And wait for nothing more.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR:

Dear Editor:

Every month, the first the first thing I do when I receive my copy of *Our Life* is flip to the English language section in the hope of finding yet another article by DMZ. DMZ has a keen eye for the quirks and foibles of the Ukrainian diaspora. Her vignettes of our community bring out both its finer and less desirable characteristics, and are always written with love, respect and humor. I look forward to DMZ's next contribution.

Very truly yours,

Olena W. Stercho
Elkins Park, PA

The National Board of the UNWLA, Inc. and the editors of *Our Life* extend best wishes to all members of the UNWLA and their families, to our readers and to our contributors and to all of those who have so generously supported the UNWLA by your donations to the *Our Life* Press Fund, the Scholarship Program, the Social Welfare programs and the UNWLA Chernobyl Fund. We wish you a happy and healthy New Year.

The Business Administrator of *Our Life* is M. Orysia Jacus. All inquiries regarding subscriptions, change of address and other administrative procedures could be directed to Mrs. Jacus at:

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To ensure prompt and uninterrupted delivery of *Our Life*, we request that you notify Mrs. Jacus of change of address as soon as possible.