

Date Printed: 11/18/2008

JTS Box Number: IFES_6
Tab Number: 51
Document Title: Draft Report on Voter Education and
Motivation Program
Document Date: 1995
Document Country: Kyrgyzstan
IFES ID: R01700



* 9 4 B 9 C 4 3 A - 6 E 2 B - 4 4 2 4 - B 2 D B - 7 7 A 8 2 4 6 B 2 9 0 0 *



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INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR ELECTORAL SYSTEMS

DRAFT REPORT

ON THE

KYRGYZSTAN VOTER EDUCATION

AND MOTIVATION PROGRAM

*Submitted by Henry Valentino
For the International Foundation for Electoral Systems
February 1995*

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Voter Education and Motivation Program for Kyrgyzstan

I. Background

The Kyrgyz Republic has the potential to be a model of democratic development in Central Asia. It became independent in late 1991 and embarked upon the path toward democracy. However, events in the summer of 1994 caused some concern about the continued prospects for democratic development. The dissolution of parliament, a referendum establishing a bicameral parliament and a series of presidential decrees amending election laws appeared to reflect a shift from democratic reforms to a reassertion of presidential power.

The development of democracy in Kyrgyzstan has many obstacles, which include the lack of democratic traditions and lack of experience with democratic practices. In addition, the people are faced with growing economic inequality and poverty. While they have a tendency to defer to authority, the ethnic, regional, and clan loyalties and self-serving actions of former government officials challenge the momentum of continued democratic reforms.

Thus as democratic elections occur in Kyrgyzstan, it is important that the people recognize and understand the process and the progress being made, and how it will affect their country, their region, their families and their lives.

II. Project

A. Objectives

1. Develop a basic voter education and motivation program to reach the Kyrgyzstani population with essential information about democracy, voting procedures and the issues facing the electorate in the February 5, 1995 parliamentary and local government elections.

2. Meet with U.S. Embassy/Bishkek representatives, key participants in the electoral process and leaders of civic education and other groups to determine the appropriate medium and

message to reach the voter.

3. Design video, audio, and print educational and motivational materials for use in the government's civic education and voter motivation campaign.

4. Evaluate the effectiveness of the program to include any constraints or barriers to the full accomplishment of the objectives.

B. Analysis of Target Audience and Issues

1. Because of the short time available to prepare and implement an effective voter education and motivation campaign it was necessary to utilize existing research concerning problems and issues facing the voters and their attitude toward these matters. The basic document used for this information was the USIA Research Report, *Kyrgyzstan in a Time of Change, A Report on Ten Focus Groups in 1994*, by Richard B. Dobson, Office of Research, October 1994, R-3-94.

2. Other information was obtained from the draft (undated) IFES technical assistance report from Mrs. Gwenn Hofmann and Mr. Gregory Koldys as a result of their visit to Bishkek on December 15, 1994, and from numerous RFE/RL Daily Reports, FBIS-SOV summaries, government documents including the Kyrgyz Constitution, election laws, and presidential decrees, newspapers, informal discussions with members of the Central Electoral Commission (CEC), and informal interviews with local citizens.

3. Additional background information was obtained through discussions and briefings from Mr. Bruce McGowen, members of the U.S. Embassy/Bishkek staff, representatives of the USAID regional mission in Almaty, Kazakhstan, Mrs. Gwenn Hofmann, Central Asia Project Manager (IFES), Dan Blessington, IFES Election Law Consultant, and representatives of the National Democratic Institute (NDI), and International Republican Institute (IRI).

4. The information gleaned from these sources indicated it would be necessary to design a multi-media campaign that would provide specific messages for diverse audiences. Most of the people knew how to vote since there were few procedural changes from previous elections. Key differences were: (a) the number of candidates contesting the elections, (b) a bicameral parliament was established and voters would be selecting representatives for both chambers, (c) local government offices were also on the ballot, (d) Bishkek and Osh would have ballots for mayoral candidates, (e) multiple ballots with different colors were being used, (f) family voting, a tradition for many years, was not legal, (g) local and international observers would be present. Therefore the media campaign would, at a minimum, have to address these points.

5. In assessing the mood of the electorate, IFES found that many Kyrgyzstanis felt that they were better off prior to major democratic reforms. While they felt that they had more freedom and more opportunity now than in the 1980s, they were troubled by a perceived increase in economic inequality. Relative prosperity and stability were seen as things of the past. Nonetheless, most believed that a democratic form of government would be best for the future of Kyrgyzstan.

6. The dominant medium would have to be radio since it was available to all citizens. Television was estimated to cover between 40% to 60% of the population. Newspapers did not have universal coverage, but did have readership in the populated or urban areas.

7. Based on the demographic and ethnic distribution of the population, it would be necessary to produce the multi-media campaign in three languages--Kyrgyz, Russian and Uzbek. Because of the limitations of television coverage and the fact that most of the Uzbek population could also understand Kyrgyz or Russian, it was decided that the television portion of the campaign would be only in Russian and Kyrgyz.

C. Analysis of Available Resources

1. **Financial**--Funding for the technical assistance program was provided by USAID, while a grant for radio, television, and print production costs was made by USIA. The Central Electoral Commission (CEC) and government arranged for the media to use the materials produced for the campaign free of charge. This included State Radio and TV as well as private or commercial radio and TV and newspapers.

2. **Technical**--Radio production could be accomplished by a number of studios. The major problem was the time required to produce the spots in three languages. Cost was a secondary factor. The time required for television production would be the controlling element in the campaign. There were limited facilities available to handle the type of production envisioned for a national media campaign. The spots would have to be designed for the limited technical equipment available. Only one TV producer said he was able to produce the quantity and type of spots desired within the time constraints. Initially cost was also a major factor, but ultimately a production company was found that agreed to produce the spots for \$2,500 (U.S.). Production of the materials for the newspapers was not a problem. Several graphic artists were available within the budgeted amounts for this medium.

3. **Media**--State radio covered the entire country. Commercial or private radio stations were available in the major population areas. In Bishkek, at least three radio outlets were available--State radio, Radio Pyramida, and Radio Almas. Two TV outlets were available in Bishkek--State TV and Pyramida TV. Two daily and several weekly newspapers were also available.

4. **Time**--Because of the difficulties encountered in locating a qualified TV production facility, it was determined that the maximum time available for the media campaign would be ten days.

D. The Campaign

1. **Strategy**--Since each candidate was allotted five free minutes of time on State TV, the campaign focused on general non-partisan items. A basic strategy with a common theme was developed for the campaign. Attachment "A" contains a summary of the processes followed to develop the media campaign. It was decided that because of budget limitations and the limited time for production, and in order to reinforce the TV messages in the campaign, the radio spots would mirror the television spots where possible. Because the campaign had to appeal to all citizens who were eligible to vote, four different approaches were used in developing the spots: Some spots were designed to appeal to young voters. A second category of spots was designed to appeal to voters between the ages of 35 to 50. The third category of spots was designed to appeal to those over the age of 50. The fourth type of spot was general in nature designed for all voters. The spots were supported by appearances on interview shows by the Chairman or Vice Chairman for five to 30 minutes discussing the importance of the election. The in-person appearances by senior members of the CEC were designed to appeal more to the potential voters who were undecided about participating in the election. The Chairman also reiterated all the key items specifically mentioned in the spots. The print media ads supported the broadcast spots with the same theme.

2. **Television**--Nine spots were developed. Scripts of the spots are at 1 Attachment "B." The length of the spots ranged from 30 seconds to 60 seconds. After translation some of the spots ran a little longer than originally planned. Copies of the finished TV spots are available on video cassette from IFES, VHS format.

(a) The first spot, identified as "Hands," was designed to appeal to all categories of voters. It is a series of quick shots, 2 to 3 seconds each, of persons working with their hands. It shows hands working at baking, cooking, carpentry, rug making, typing, computer operation, surgery, etc. The narrator, off camera, announces the election date and the fact that it is a new step in building the democratic process, that each person may vote for two representatives in the

new Parliament and representatives for local government. The narrator cautions not to let "some other person make this important choice." The purpose is to counter the prevailing practice of "Family Voting" which is now illegal. The spot ends with both visual and audio saying the theme of the campaign, "The future of Kyrgyzstan is in your hands. VOTE on February 5."

(b) The second spot was called "Infants." It was designed for all voters. It plays on the theme, "The Future of Kyrgyzstan is in your hands." This shows a variety of close-up shots of children, infants through toddlers, doing a variety of things. Each shot is approximately 2 to 3 seconds. The narrator, off camera, emphasizes the fact that this is their first opportunity to select representatives for the new Parliament. The narrator encourages participation in the election and ends with the standard theme.

(c) The third spot, entitled "Cafe," was designed for the younger voters, 18 to 35 years of age. It gives the viewer the opportunity to eavesdrop on a conversation between two women having tea in a cafe. Women were chosen to have this conversation to emphasize the point that they should be interested in the election and cast their own vote. The fact that different color ballots will be used for different offices is introduced for the first time. The dialogue also creates a degree of excitement about the election and mentions how easy it is to vote.

(d) The fourth spot, entitled "Shepherd," was also designed for the younger voters, 18 to 35. It was intended to inject some humor into the campaign, but the spot was not produced as written. The spot as written envisioned a shepherd in the field with his flock walking briskly. The faint sound of a telephone ringing is heard in the background. As the shepherd approaches a tree the sound of the telephone becomes louder. The shepherd then answers a telephone which is located on a branch of the tree. A voice on the phone says, "We're calling to remind you to vote on the fifth of February." It goes on to say voters will select two representatives in the new Parliament. It mentions there will be different color ballots for each contested office. It also covers the subject of "vote your own ballot." The concept of the

telephone in the tree was incomprehensible to the TV producer and he refused to shoot it as written. It was changed to have the shepherd listening to a radio and hearing the same information.

(e) The fifth spot was designed for the 35 to 50 age group, but also has a spillover impact on the 18 to 35 age group. It was called, "Family." One of the popular TV programs on local TV was a soap opera so this spot and the next were designed to take advantage of that interest. The object was to introduce a typical family environment of two couples with the husband of one and the wife of the other being brother and sister. One couple is visiting the other. When the subject of the upcoming election is discussed, the host male starts with a negative attitude and in the end begins to change, but is still not convinced the election will benefit him personally. The two women strongly support the election and mention that they plan to vote for themselves. All the pertinent points about the election are covered in the dialogue. This spot was changed to a different environment for the Kyrgyz version, but the same information is covered.

(f) The follow-on spot, called "Street Scene," was targeted for the same age group as the fifth spot. This spot picks up where the previous one ended. However this time the same two men are walking to work and discussing the election. The host male has apparently thought more about the election and now believes it is good. He agrees with his wife and brother-in-law that this is a good step forward on the path toward democracy. This is the first time it is mentioned that the elected officials will represent the interests of the individuals, families and all people in the district.

(g) The seventh spot, called "Ballots," is designed for older voters, but has a secondary target of all other voters. It discusses in more detail that there will be two chambers in the new Parliament and that different color ballots will be used for each contested office. A close-up of sample ballots is shown for the first time. Also, specific mention is made of the fact

that voters in Bishkek and Osh will also be electing a mayor. The point is made again that "these are very important elections." Sample Ballots are at Attachment "C."

(h) The eighth spot is a general, direct announcement about the election. It is titled, "Election," and covers the pertinent information about the election. It mentions the date of the election and the time the polls are open. It also mentions the mayoral elections in Bishkek and Osh.

(i) The ninth spot is also a general spot aimed at all voters. It is titled, "Integrity." The purpose of the spot is to increase voter confidence in the electoral process. It outlines the steps the CEC has taken to ensure citizens that their votes will be counted. It makes reference to the international media covering the elections and the national and international observers. It explains how poll workers have been trained to administer the elections and the comprehensive voter information program undertaken by the CEC. It replays the message of encouraging voting in person and the importance of the election. As with the other spots, it ends with the theme, "The future of Kyrgyzstan is in your hands."

3. **Radio**--All of the TV spots except the "Shepherd" were converted to a radio format for broadcast. The eight radio spots were translated to Kyrgyz, Russian, and Uzbek. Copies of the radio spots are available from IFES on cassette.

4. **Print Media**--Three ads were selected; each with the theme, "The future of Kyrgyzstan is in your hands." The ads have the admonition to vote one's own ballot and also included the date of the election. Copies of the ads selected are at Attachment "D." The CEC distributed "official" posters of the candidates. All the posters were identical in format. A copy of one of the "official" candidate posters is at Attachment "E." In addition to the posters distributed by the CEC, many candidates supplemented their campaigns with posters of their own creation. These were seen on entrance doors to various apartment buildings. Many candidates

were very creative in their ads. We understand one candidate was admonished because he published an ad in a newspaper with a sample ballot showing how to vote for him.

5. **Approval**--All materials used in the campaign were approved by the CEC. Each radio and television spot had a tag saying, "This message was brought to you by the CEC." A similar tag was included in the print media ads.

E. Campaign Schedule

1. **General**--The campaign was designed to be released in three waves. The first wave of three spots would begin as soon as possible, the second wave of three spots would begin two days later and the third wave would begin three days before the election. The newspaper ads would begin three days before the election with a different ad each day. The CEC made arrangements for use of the materials by the media, state and private, at no charge. All cooperated.

2. **Radio**--Only nine days were available for the campaign. The radio spots began airing on January 28, 1995. Ten broadcast availabilities a day on each radio outlet were allocated to support the campaign. The spots were rotated in sequence throughout the day. When the second wave was introduced after three days, the rotation sequence remained constant by rotating the total of six spots. The same procedure was followed when the last wave of two spots was introduced on February 2.

3. **Television**--The television spots began airing on January 30 with the release of the first wave of three spots. The second wave of three spots was introduced on February 1. The third wave was released on February 3. Five broadcast availabilities a day were allocated to the campaign by both the state and commercial TV outlets. On February 3 and 4, they were running an average of one spot each hour.

4. **Print Media**--The newspaper ads began on February 2, with the daily newspapers carrying one ad each day. Only one weekly newspaper was able to use a print media ad. A sample of one print media ad as used by a newspaper is at Attachment "F."

F. Election Observation

1. The IFES team participated in the election observation as authorized but unofficial observers. In coordination with the official observers, the IFES team covered polling places located in Bishkek and extending to an area of approximately 60 kilometers southwest of Bishkek. Thus we were able to observe both urban and rural polling places. We visited eight different polling places. At all locations we met with the officers of the polling place and discussed the progress of the election and any problem areas. We also talked with the local observers and representatives of candidates. No major problems were observed at the polling sites visited. We noted there were some instances of "Family Voting," however it did not appear to be abused. We inspected the register of voters and noted there were several places where the same voter signed for more than one ballot. In most instances it was only for one other person, such as wife for husband or vice-versa.

2. The poll workers were well trained and knowledgeable about the electoral process in the polling sites visited. They were all aware of the prohibition of "Family Voting." Some officials said it did not occur at their polling place, however we did observe it at almost every polling place. Others acknowledged that it occurred, but only in exceptional cases.

3. We observed the count of ballots at a polling place in the University in Bishkek. This was the same polling place where we observed the opening of the poll. During the process of dumping the ballots from one ballot box on the table, we observed a stack of ballots that were the last to fall out of the box. We estimated approximately 25 to 50 ballots were in this stack. We were unable to ascertain if they were cast at one time or by one person. One of the representatives of a candidate noticed the same batch of ballots and questioned the officer

supervising the sorting of the ballots, but he moved the batch and it was no longer distinguishable. We advised the observers to file a formal complaint if they believed something was wrong.

4. Based on our unofficial observations, we believe there should be more in-depth training of poll workers and local observers. The procedures for ballot security should be reviewed and improved and incorporated into the training program. Pictures taken at the various polling places visited are shown in Attachment "G."

III. Analysis of Effectiveness of Project

A. Success of Project

1. Given the short time available to conduct a program of this magnitude, overall the Voter Information and Motivation Campaign was successful and effective. The objectives of the project were accomplished. Voters were informed about the electoral process and had confidence in the results. Participation in the election, approximately 73%, was higher than expected.

2. The cooperation received from the CEC and the media contributed to the success of the campaign. A comprehensive multi-media campaign was developed and implemented within an extremely limited budget for this type of undertaking. The return for the money invested was extremely high.

3. Because of the nature of the election, i.e., the large number of candidates contesting each seat and the legal requirement that the winning candidate receive more than 50% of the votes cast, it was inevitable that there would be a number of runoff elections. Arrangements were made for adjustments to the materials produced so they could be used for the runoff elections.

B. Obstacles to Project

1. The short time available to plan, produce and implement a campaign of this magnitude was the biggest obstacle to the success of the project. If more time were available, the impact of the campaign would have been greater. This campaign was produced and conducted within 10 days. Normally a national multi-media campaign of this type should be planned several months in advance. In the U.S. planning begins one year before the start of the campaign. Ideally, production of the materials for the campaign would begin three months before its start.

2. A longer campaign period of at least 30 days would increase the probability of a more successful campaign voter information and mobilization campaign. The short campaign period posed a great risk to conducting a successful program. Because we were able to obtain sufficient availabilities on both radio and TV, yet because IFES was the project team was able to overcome the obstacle of the short campaign period.

3. Access to production facilities with better technical equipment was a limiting factor. Most of the production facilities with good equipment were booked or had other commitments and were not available for use. The final technical quality of both radio and television spots could have been better. Synchronized audio and video enhanced the impact of the message.

4. The limited availability of funds required sacrifice of production quality. A budget for production costs of \$8,000 to \$10,000 would have improved the technical quality of the final spots.

IV. Recommendations

A. Voters, New Voters and Election Procedures Education Program

Emerging democracies need a continuing program of civic or democracy education which includes voters, new voters and election procedures. The program should be long term to cover a generation and institutionalize the process. The precarious position of emerging democracies

requires this to be the priority if support is to be provided. This does not mean that funding support is required for a generation or 20 years, but certainly it is required for three to five years. The program should involve the educational system and include primary, secondary and college or university students. Complementing this educational process should be one of direct and indirect support through the media and through direct actions by the government. The recent parliamentary elections are one example of a direct action by the government. The private sector must also be involved in the support of democracy. Programs for involvement of the private sector are essential to the success of the overall objectives. In the final analysis every element of the society must be involved in this program.

B. Training for Key Officials in CEC

The key officials in the CEC, particularly those in permanent positions, should be exposed to the electoral process in other democratic countries. Training programs of two or three months should be established where key officials could sit and work with election officials abroad. This should be done prior to elections in those countries so they can be involved in the planning and execution of the elections. In addition, management development and election administration seminars should be conducted for key officials and upper echelon staff members of the CEC.

C. Future Voter Education and Motivation Campaigns

Planning for future voter education and motivation campaigns should be initiated approximately one year before the election. Production of approved materials should begin approximately three months before the intended release date. The multi-media campaign should run for a minimum of 30 days before the election.

D. Survey of Electorate

Approximately six to nine months before the election, a survey should be conducted of

the electorate to determine attitudes and concerns. The survey should be comprehensive and include all segments of the population. The cost of the survey will be more than offset by the ability to tailor the various programs of support provided to the government. Proper use of the results of the survey can improve the effectiveness of other programs.

E. Western Exposure and Training of Key Media Personnel

A regular program of exposure and training of key media personnel in Western countries should be expanded. Some media personnel have received this exposure as was noted in an interview by one with members of the IFES team. The result was a better understanding of the objectives and mission of the voter education and motivation project. An expanded program of this type would be extremely beneficial to all future projects undertaken in Kyrgyzstan. A copy of a newspaper article about the IFES support for this project is at Attachment "H." A copy of the *Kyrgyzstan Chronicle* election issue is at Attachment "I."

V. List of Attachments

Attachment A: Summary of Media Campaign

Attachment B: Scripts for TV Ads & Pictures of R/TV Production

Attachment C: Sample Ballots for Parliament

Attachment D: Print Media Ads

Attachment E: Official Candidate Poster

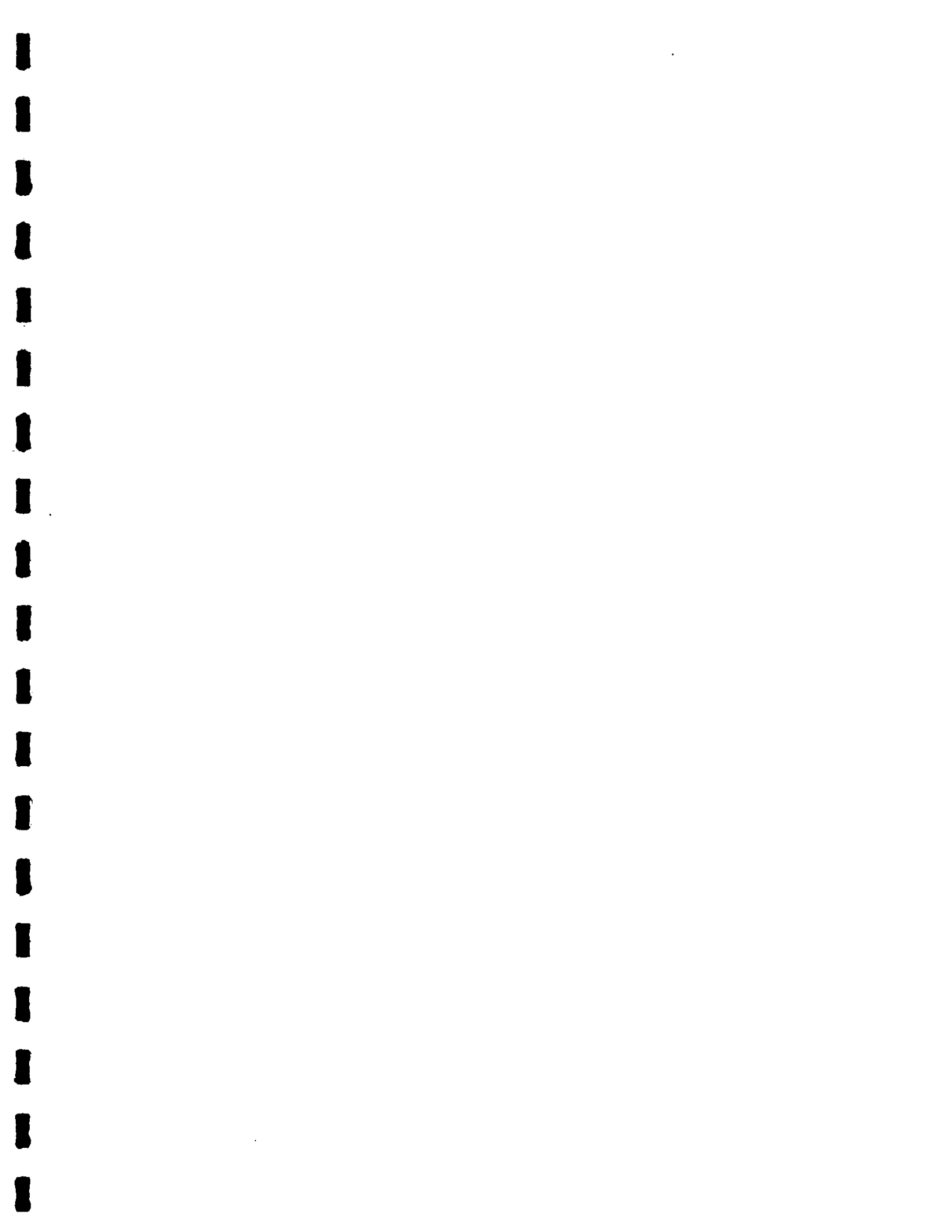
Attachment F: Print Media Ad in Newspaper

Attachment G: Pictures Taken at Polling Places

Attachment H: Newspaper Article about Project

Attachment I: Kyrgyzstan Chronicle Election Issue

Attachment J: List of Persons Contacted In Country



Kyrgyzstan Elections

Media

Campaign

Goals & Objectives

- **Inform Citizens of the Electoral Process**
- **Develop Interest in Elections**
- **Instill a Sense of Pride About Voting Participation**
- **Develop Understanding of the Responsibilities of Citizens in a Democracy**
- **Inform Citizens of the Role of Government in the Democratic Process**
- **Inform Citizens of Election Results**

Situation Analysis

- **All citizens 18 and older are eligible to vote**
- **You must be registered in order to vote**
- **Registration is accomplished by going to a Registration Center**
- **Registration places you on the Voters List**
- **Free and fair elections**
- **Some do not understand the process**
- **Need to show integrity of election process**
- **May not be much interest in elections**

Measurement Criteria

- **Informal feedback during each stage to determine adjustments if necessary**
- **Examine voter turnout subsequent to election**
- **Qualitative research to determine feedback**

Target Audience

- **Primary**
 - All citizens who are eligible to vote
- **Secondary**
 - Young adults
 - Citizens who may not be aware of the electoral process

Marketing & Media Strategy General

- **Utilize all available resources to achieve maximum impact in most cost effective manner and accomplish goal & objectives**
- **Ensure all materials and announcements are completely non-partisan**
- **Show work being done to ensure free and fair elections**
- **Instill confidence in the process**
- **Need for eligible citizens to participate**
- **Primary medium in target areas may vary but launch dates will be coordinated**

Media & Marketing Strategy

Television

- **If utilized correctly, can carry basic messages**
- **Has good penetration in populated areas**
- **Use series of public service announcements to complement and build motivation**
- **Supported by a series of in-depth programs 5 to 30 minutes in length**
- **Produce training video to air also on TV**

Media & Marketing Strategy Radio

- **Has high penetration in all areas**
- **Must carry primary message in those areas without access to TV**
- **Messages and programs should complement and support TV and other media**
- **Use series of public service announcements for each subject area**
- **Supported by a series of in-depth programs 5 to 30 minutes in length**

Media & Marketing Strategy

Newspapers

- **Reaches majority of population, but not all**
- **Not primary source of information for young adults**
- **Good opportunity to reinforce message which should complement broadcast media**
- **Use combination of display ads and articles**
- **Launch dates should coincide with TV and Radio**

Media & Marketing Strategy

Other Print Media

- **Posters**
 - Motivational
 - Informational

- **Flyers**
 - These should primarily provide information with a tie to the overall media theme

Media & Marketing Strategy

Private Sector

- **Should be non-partisan and supportive of official Elections Commission campaign**
- **Internal**
 - **Motivational and informational messages in pay stubs and publications**
 - **Indicate top level management support for participation in elections at meetings and other internal forums**
- **External**
 - **Include support of participation in elections in all advertising through simple messages such as “Vote”**

Media & Marketing Strategy

Press Briefings & Releases

- **Commission members continue schedule of public meetings and seminars**
- **Chairman should maintain current posture of complete access to press**
- **Schedule press conferences on regular basis as election approaches**
- **Official press releases should be coordinated internally as necessary and emanate from Chairman speaking for the Commission**
- **Press releases should be timely and prepared in advance of action with release dates and times as necessary**

Creative Strategy General

- **Themes used by all media should be supportive and complementary**
- **Waves will be launched for key events in the election process**
- **Schedule will consider variables of media access to geographic areas**

Creative Strategy General (continued)

- **Motivational**
 - **Create an emotional appeal that will motivate target audience to perform the desired result**
 - **Voting empowers people to choose their representatives**
 - **Emphasize the responsibility citizens have in participating in the democratic process and the unity that can result from elections**

Creative Strategy

General (continued)

- **Informational**
 - **Explain the advantages of this electoral process**
 - **Emphasize integrity of election process**
 - **Ensure understanding of free, fair and transparent elections**
 - **Include information in social studies curriculum of schools**
 - **Specify dates for each activity of the election process to include registration, claims and objections and elections**

Creative Strategy Election

- **This is democracy in action**
- **Responsibility of all eligible citizens to participate**
- **Participate in selection of parliament & local government leaders**
- **Importance of parliament & local government as it affects individuals and communities**
- **Statutory requirements for publication of notices**
- **Launch as soon as possible**

The Future of Kyrgyzstan is in Your Hands
(CAFE--30 Sec.)

VIDEO

AUDIO

(Cafe Scene--Two women seated at table having tea and in animated conversation.)

Music: (Soft ballad playing in background.)

Sound Effects: (Cafe scene--background noise of people talking and glasses clinking, etc.)

MEDIUM SHOT of both women.

1st Woman: (On Camera) I'm very excited about the upcoming election on 5 February.

CUT to CLOSE UP of 2nd Woman

2nd Woman: (On Camera) So am I... Everybody's talking about it. It's our first chance to elect two representatives to the new Parliament.

CUT to CLOSE UP of 1st Woman

1st Woman: (On Camera) And we also get to vote for local representatives too.

CUT TO MS of both Women

2nd Woman: (On Camera) Yes, and they've made it so easy for us to vote. We have different color ballots to vote for each representative.

CUT to CU of 1st Woman

1st Woman: (On Camera) That's true democracy in action.

CUT to CU of 2nd Woman

2nd Woman: (On Camera) We've waited a long time for this. I'm certainly not letting anybody vote for me. I will be casting my own ballot.

CUT to MS of both Women

1st Woman: (On Camera) Me too.

Annrc: (Off Camera Voice Over) Be sure to cast your ballot on February 5 .

DISSOLVE to GRAPHIC--"VOTE on 5 February"

The Future of Kyrgyzstan is in your hands.
VOTE on February 5.

FADE to black.

**The Future of Kyrgyzstan is in Your Hands
(HANDS--30 Sec.)**

VIDEO

Variety of Shots of CLOSE-UPS of hands doing their daily work. Mix men and women, young and old, doing various tasks such as typing, sawing wood, hammering, washing clothes, cooking, playing, etc. Approximately 2 to 3 seconds of each shot, synchronize with music. Try to use at least ten different people. CUT between each shot.

DISSOLVE to a panorama scene typical and identifiable with Kyrgyzstan. (Note: Use a different scene for each spot.) SUPER national flag waiving in background.)

DISSOLVE to "VOTE on 5 February"

FADE to black.

AUDIO

Music: (Establish light and comedic music in background.)

Sound Effects: (Add sound effects for emphasis.)

Annrc: (Off Camera Voice Over) On the fifth of February we take a new step in building our democracy. Each eligible citizen may vote for two representatives in the new Parliament and a representative for local government. Don't let some other person make this important choice. On February 5 cast your own ballot. Don't miss your chance to select your representatives.

The Future of Kyrgyzstan is in your hands.
VOTE on February 5.

**The Future of Kyrgyzstan is in Your Hands
(INFANTS--30 Sec.)**

VIDEO

Variety of Shots of Infants through Toddlers. Mix Close-Ups & Medium Shots. Show them doing a variety of things--laughing, crying, eating, sleeping, walking, playing. Approximately 2 seconds of each shot, synchronize with music. Try to use at least ten different infants. CUT between each shot.

DISSOLVE to panorama scene most typical and identifiable with Kyrgyzstan. SUPER national flag waiving in background.

DISSOLVE to "VOTE on 5 February"

FADE to black.

AUDIO

Music: (Establish light and comedic music in background.)

Sound Effects: (Add sound effects for emphasis where possible with video. For example, if infant falls perhaps a sound effect of a bass drum for emphasis.)

Anncr: (Off Camera Voice Over) On the fifth of February you will have the first opportunity in our new democracy to select your representatives for the new Parliament. Don't miss your chance to Vote.

The Future of Kyrgyzstan is in your hands.
VOTE on February 5.

**The Future of Kyrgyzstan is in Your Hands
(FAMILY--60 Sec.)**

VIDEO

AUDIO

(Family Apartment Scene--A couple, husband and wife in mid to early thirties go to visit related husband and wife for afternoon or evening coffee. Typical apartment complex.)

Sound Effects: (Knock on door)

MEDIUM SHOT Couple outside apartment knocking at door.

Sound Effects: (Door opening and closing.)

CUT TO MS couple inside apartment opening door and greeting couple. After quick exchange of greetings the two men go to a sofa, the two women go into kitchen.

Host Male: Welcome (or traditional greeting of relatives) We've been waiting for you. (Shakes visiting male's hand.)

CUT TO MS of both men on sofa

Visiting Female: Hello brother (traditional greeting of brother and sister meeting). (Hugs brother.)

CUT to CLOSE UP of Host Male

Visiting Male: (On Sofa) On the way over, Sasha and I were talking about the coming elections on February 5.

CUT to CLOSE UP of Visiting Male

Host Male: Why bother. It's always the same. Another election and nothing happens. They promise everything but I still have the same problems.

CUT to MS of both Men

Visiting Male: No it's really different this time. We've waited years for this. It's a very important step for our new democracy. We have a choice for representatives in Parliament and local government.

CUT to CU of Visiting Male

Host Male: So what, I still have the same problems. What can they do for me?

CUT TO MS of both Men.

Visiting Male: But we've never had this opportunity before. Change takes time and we must act now to make a better future for us and our families. The new two chamber Parliament will be able to represent our interests better. I want to be a part of that future. In the past, I let others choose for me, but not this time...It's too important.

Host Male: Maybe you're right. I should vote. (He calls to wife.) Sasha! Sasha!

CUT TO MS of both women in Kitchen with coffee cups on tray getting ready to enter room where men are on the sofa.

Host Wife: (Whispering to Visiting female)
I'm glad Nicholi talked to him. I've been telling him how important it is to vote in this election. I'm not letting anyone vote for me either. I'll cast my own ballot in this election.

2nd Woman: (On Camera) We've waited a long time for this. I'm certainly not letting anybody vote for me. I will be casting my own ballot too.

DISSOLVE to GRAPHIC--"VOTE on 5 February"

Anncr: (Off Camera Voice Over) Be sure to cast your ballot on February 5 .

FADE to black.

The Future of Kyrgyzstan is in your hands.
VOTE on February 5.

**The Future of Kyrgyzstan is in Your Hands
(ELECTION--60 Sec.)**

VIDEO

CU of poster or GRAPHIC announcing the elections

“Parliamentary and Local Elections on February 5”

CHANGE GRAPHIC to:

“Polls open at 6:00 am and close at 8:00 pm” (Note: Please insert the correct times.)

DISSOLVE to GRAPHIC--“VOTE on 5 February”

FADE to black.

AUDIO

Anncr: (Off Camera--Voice Over) The Parliamentary and local government elections on the fifth of February are a new step on our road to a true democratic government. For the first time, we will have two chambers of representatives in the Parliament. Voters will be given different colored ballots for each of the contested elections.

In addition to voting for representatives to the Parliament, Voters will have an opportunity to vote for local representatives as well, and in the cities of Bishkek and Osh, voters will also make their choice for mayor.

These are very important elections. Do not let someone vote for you.

Anncr: (Off Camera Voice Over) Be sure to cast your ballot on February 5 .

The Future of Kyrgyzstan is in your hands.
VOTE on February 5.

**The Future of Kyrgyzstan is in Your Hands
(INTEGRITY--60 Sec.)**

VIDEO

CU of poster or GRAPHIC announcing the elections. GRAPHIC should read:

“Parliamentary and Local Elections
on February 5.”

Change GRAPHIC to:

“Polls open at 6:00 am and close at
8:00 pm” (Note: Please insert the
correct times.)

DISSOLVE to GRAPHIC--“Cast your vote in
person on 5 February”

DISSOLVE to GRAPHIC--“The Future of
Kyrgyzstan is in your hands.”

FADE to black.

AUDIO

Annrc: (Off Camera--Voice Over) The Central Elections Commission has announced the steps it has taken to protect the integrity of the election process and to ensure citizens that their vote will be counted. The Central Elections Commission has invited international media and observers to oversee the elections. Representatives from a number of international organizations will be able to verify the conduct of those administering the polls. Citizens voting on election day can be confident that their votes will be counted. International organizations are also training local citizens who will serve as official observers of the election.

The Central Elections Commission has undertaken a comprehensive voter information program to be sure eligible voters understand the electoral process and are aware of the multiple colored ballots being used in the election.

There are more candidates contesting the elections than in any previous election so voters will have a choice of elected representatives.

The Central Elections Commission has done its part. It is now up to the citizens to take the next step in our democratic process. The Parliamentary and local government elections on the fifth of February are important to the future of our country. As responsible citizens we should each vote in person. Do not let someone vote for you.

Cast your ballot on February 5 .

The Future of Kyrgyzstan is in your hands.
VOTE on February 5.

**The Future of Kyrgyzstan is in Your Hands
(STREET SCENE--30 Sec.)**

VIDEO

LONG SHOT of two men walking on sidewalk toward camera. These are the same men as in FAMILY spot. Men are dressed as average blue-collar workers. They are in animated conversation.

ZOOM IN to MS as men approach street corner and stop. Pick up audio at this point.

CUT TO CU of Host Male as he speaks.

CUT TO CU of Nicholi as he speaks.

CUT TO MS of both men.

DISSOLVE to GRAPHIC--"VOTE on 5 February"

FADE to black.

AUDIO

Host Male: (On Camera) You know Nicholi, I've been thinking about what you said about the elections. You're right, in a democracy the people must be involved. This election is going to be different.

Nicholi: (On Camera) I told you. The people we elect for this new Parliament will represent your family and mine and all the people in our district. They will be our voice in the government. This is a most important step for us.

Host Male: (On Camera) Yes, this step will lead us further on the path of democracy. We never had this opportunity before and I'm going to be sure to vote. Sasha already told me she will not miss this opportunity. She is going to vote too.

Anncr: (Off Camera Voice Over) Be sure to cast your ballot on February 5 .

The Future of Kyrgyzstan is in your hands.
VOTE on February 5.

**The Future of Kyrgyzstan is in Your Hands
(SHEPHERD--30 Sec.)**

VIDEO

AUDIO

LONG SHOT of Shepherd in field with sheep. He is walking briskly toward a tree.

Sound Effects: (Sheep sounds. Perhaps a dog barking in distance also. Telephone begins to ring in distance. Volume increases as Shepherd approaches tree.)

ZOOM IN to MEDIUM SHOT and follow Shepherd

CUT TO MEDIUM SHOT of Shepherd as he answers the telephone in the tree.

Shepherd: (On Camera) Hello. (Shepherd nods and appears to be listening to telephone voice.)

SLOW ZOOM OUT to WIDE SHOT to include sheep next to Shepherd.

Anncr: (Off Camera Filtered Voice Over)
We're calling to remind you to vote on the fifth of February. This is different than all previous elections. Each eligible citizen may vote for two representatives in the new Parliament and a representative for local government. We will have a separate color ballot for each choice of representative. Don't let some other person make this important choice for you.

DISSOLVE to a panorama scene typical and identifiable with Kyrgyzstan. (Note: Use a different scene for each spot.) SUPER national flag waving in background.)

Anncr: (Off Camera (Filter OFF) Voice Over)
On February 5 cast your own ballot. Select your representatives in our new democracy.

DISSOLVE to "VOTE on 5 February"

The Future of Kyrgyzstan is in your hands.
VOTE on February 5.

FADE to black.

**The Future of Kyrgyzstan is in Your Hands
(BALLOTS--30 Sec.)**

VIDEO

CU of poster or GRAPHIC announcing the elections. It should include date and time for voting.

CUT TO CLOSE UP of sample colored ballots. Hand moves ballots so each color can be seen.

DISSOLVE to GRAPHIC--"VOTE on 5 February"

FADE to black.

AUDIO

Annrc: (Off Camera--Voice Over) The Parliamentary and local government elections on the fifth of February are a new step on our road to a true democratic government. For the first time, we will have two chambers of representatives in the Parliament.

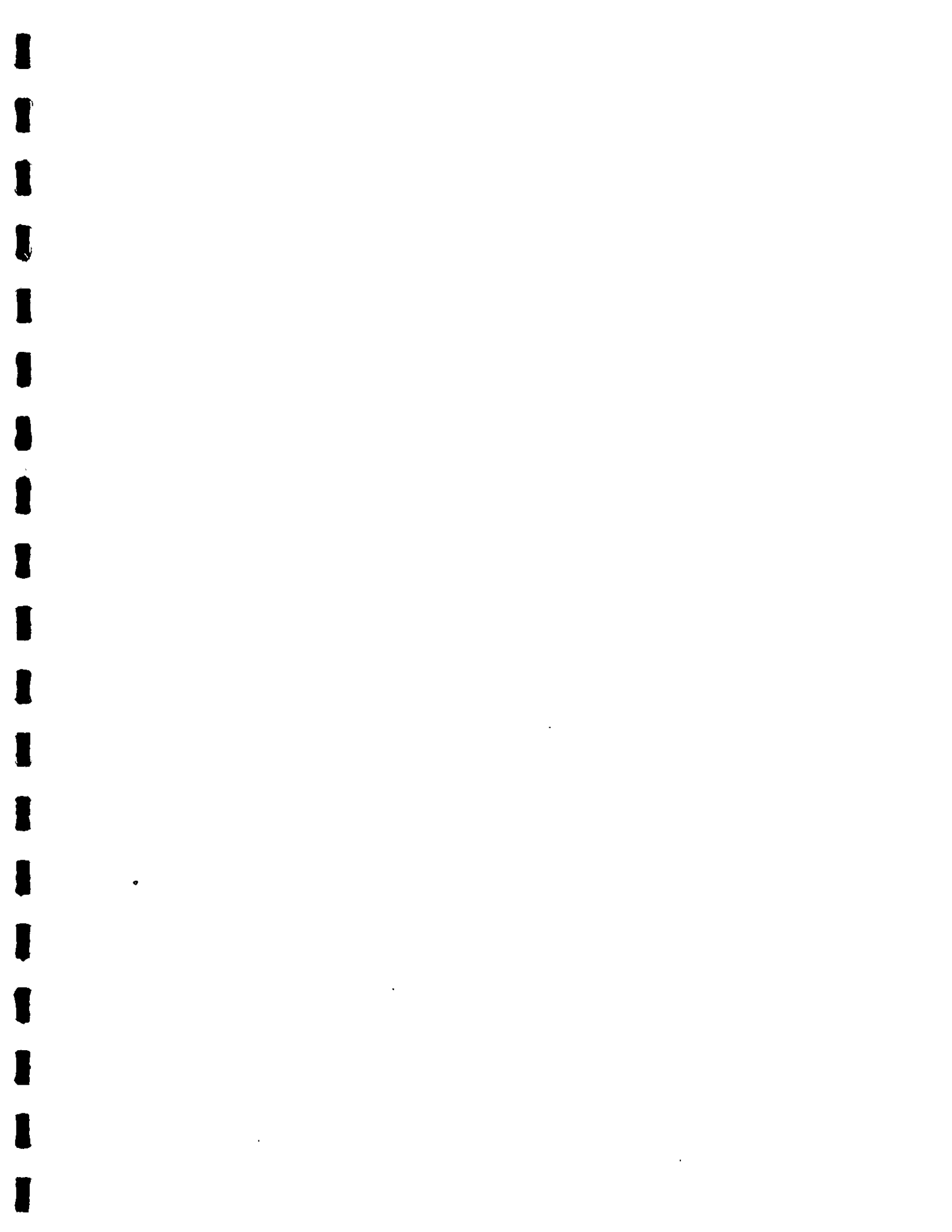
Voters will be given different colored ballots for each of the contested elections. The red ballots will be used to vote for representatives to the upper chamber of Parliament, the blue for representatives to the other chamber of Parliament, green for local representatives and yellow for mayors.

In addition to voting for representatives to the Parliament, Voters will have an opportunity to vote for local representatives as well, and in the cities of Bishkek and Osh, voters will also make their choice for mayor. Therefore voters in these cities will have a different ballot.

These are very important elections.

Annrc: (Off Camera Voice Over) Be sure to cast your ballot on February 5 .

The Future of Kyrgyzstan is in your hands.
VOTE on February 5.



Review of TV Spots for Election Media Campaign, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan 1995
At EPOS Studios



Discussion of TV Spots with CEC for Election Media Campaign, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan 1995
At EPOS Studios



Review of Radio Spots for Election Media Campaign, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan 1995
At Radio Almas



№ 10

**Строительный
избирательный
округ**

ИЗБИРАТЕЛЬНЫЙ БЮЛЛЕТЕНЬ

*по выборам депутата Законодательного собрания
Жогорку Кенеша Кыргызской Республики
5 февраля 1995 года*

Вычеркните фамилии кандидатов в депутаты, против которых голосуете.

АБДРАЕВА
Азалат

Директор малого предприятия "Звезда"

ВЛАДИМИРОВ
Геннадий Николаевич

Начальник управления продовольственного хозяйства, член
Аграрно-Трудовой партии.

ДЖУРАБЕКОВ
Ахметжан

Декан медицинского института, член партии "Экология"

ЗАРИПОВ
Икрам

Адвокат областной адвокатуры

КОРНИЕНКО
Николай Филиппович

Председатель областного Совета ветеранов, член партии
"Эркин Кыргызстан"

САПАРИДЗЕ
Мурат

ученый секретарь Национальной Академии Наук, член
партии "Асаба"

ТОКТОСУНОВА
Майрам

арендатор, член партии "Ата-Мекен"

Избирательный бюллетень, в котором при голосовании оставлено более одного кандидата, признается недействительным.

№ 25

Академический
избирательный
округ

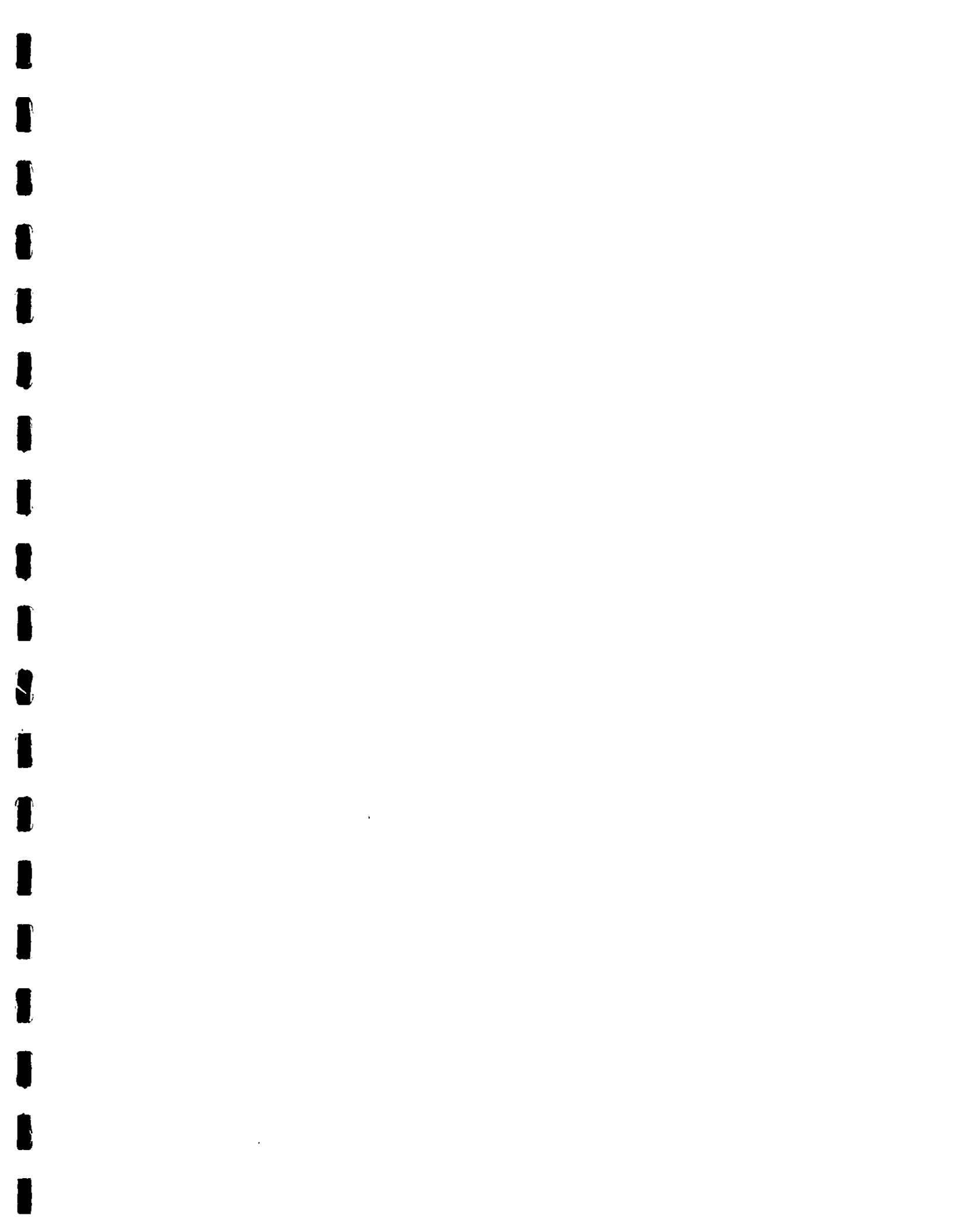
ИЗБИРАТЕЛЬНЫЙ БЮЛЛЕТЕНЬ

*по выборам депутата
Собрания народных представителей
Жогорку Кенеша Кыргызской Республики
5 февраля 1995 года*

Вычеркните фамилии кандидатов в депутаты, против которых голосуете.

АЛЯДАРОВ Кудаяр	зам. председателя Совета общества "Спартак", член партии "Ата Мекен"
БОРИСОВ Иван Иванович	член большого Совета Ассоциации "Золотое Ордо"
ГАНИБЕРДИЕВ Бекмурза	Президент фирмы "Ай-Балта", член партии коммунистов Кыргызстана
ДАНИЯРОВ Мирбек	управляющий трестом "Облводстрой"
ЖУМАБЕКОВ Акрам	президент АО "Ырыс", член республиканской народной партии
ИКРАМОВ Юлдаш	председатель колхоза "Янги-Юль"
КИЛЬМАН Виктор Иванович	председатель Чуйского облпотребсоюза
СУШАНЛО Махмуд	ученый агроном фирмы "Береке"
ТУГЕЛБАЕВ Марат	руководитель крестьянского хозяйства, член аграрной партии
ТРОФИМЧЕНКО Надежда Семеновна	главный врач районной больницы

Избирательный бюллетень, в котором при голосовании оставлено более одного кандидата, признается недействительным.



КЫРГЫЗСТАНЦЫ!



ГОЛОСУЙТЕ
КАЖДЫЙ ЗА СЕБЯ

5
ФЕВРАЛЯ

КЫРГЫЗСТАНДЫКТАР ! РЕСПУБЛИКАНЫН КЕЛЕЧЕГИ-



СИЗДЕРДИН КОЛДО

5 февралда

АР КИМИҢИЗДЕР

ӨЗҮҢҮЗДӨР үчүн

ДОБУШ

БЕРГИЛЕ !

КЫРГЫЗСТАНЦЫ !
БУДУЩЕЕ РЕСПУБЛИКИ-



ГОЛОСУЙТЕ
КАЖДЫЙ

ЗА СЕБЯ !

5 февраля





**АТАМБАЕВ
АЛМАЗБЕК
ШАРШЕНОВИЧ**

№ 61 Аламүдүн шайлоо округу боюнча Кыргыз Республикасынын Жогорку Кеңешинин Эл өкүлдөрүнүн жыйынынын депутаттыгына талапкер



**АТАМБАЕВ
АЛМАЗБЕК
ШАРШЕНОВИЧ**

кандидат в депутаты Собрания народных представителей Жогорку Кеңеша Кыргызской Республики по Аламединскому избирательному округу N 61



Алмазбек Шаршенович Атамбаев 1956-жылы Кыргыз ССРинин Аламүдүн районунун Арашан айылында туулган. Улуту кыргыз. Кыргызстандын социал-демократиялык партиясынын лидери Жогорку Билмөдүү. 1980-жылы Россия башкаруу академиясын инженер-экономист адистиги боюнча бүтүргөн.

Үй-бүлөлүү, беш балалуу.

Эмгек жолун 1980-жылы Кыргыз ССРинин Байланыш министрлигинде баштаган, алгач инженер, кийин жетектоочу экономист, жетектоочу инженер болуп иштеген. 1981-жылдан тартып Фрунзедеги турак-жай башкармасынын N 4 үй башкармасында башкы инженер болгон. 1983-жылдан тартып Кыргыз ССР Жогорку Советинин Президиумунда редактор, улук редактор, улук консультант, улук референт болуп иштеген. 1987-жылдан тартып эл депутаттарынын Биринчи Мэй райондук Кеңешинин аткаруу комитетинин председателинин орун басары болгон. 1989-жылдан тартып системасында 5 миңге жакын адам иштеген бир нече заводдорду, фабрикаларды, ИИИ, соода жана турмуш-тиричилик жактан тейлөө ишканаларды камтыган "Форум" илимий-өндүрүштүк фирмасынын башкармасынын председатели болуп саналат.

Атамбаев Алмазбек Шаршенович № 61 Аламүдүн шайлоо округу боюнча Кыргыз

Алмазбек Шаршенович Атамбаев родился в 1956 году в селе Арашан Аламединского района Кыргызской ССР. Кыргыз. Лидер Социал-демократической партии Кыргызстана. Образование высшее, окончил в 1980 году Российскую Академию управления по специальности инженер-экономист.

Женат, имеет пятерых детей.

Трудовую деятельность начал в 1980 году в Министерстве связи Кыргызской ССР инженером, затем ведущим экономистом, ведущим инженером. С 1981 года работал главным инженером домоуправления N 4 Фрунзенского жилищного управления. С 1983 года трудился в Президиуме Верховного Совета Кыргызской ССР редактором, старшим редактором, старшим консультантом, старшим референтом. С 1987 года заместитель председателя исполкома Первомайского районного Совета народных депутатов. С 1989 года по настоящее время является председателем правления научно-производственной фирмы "Форум", в систему которой входит ряд заводов, фабрик, НИИ, предприятий торговли и бытового обслуживания, где трудятся около 5 тыс. человек.

Атамбаев Алмазбек Шаршенович



ХРОНИКА

В ЧИА в 8 часов 22 минуты в США в штаб Кассидера была послана телеграмма по радио "Джонсон". В сообщении сообщалось, что российские космонавты Владимир Титов и Ренне из 20 миллионов запуск откладывает.

В ЧЕРА в Аппалачи состоялось заседание совещания руководителей промышленных предприятий, бизнесменов и предпринимателей Катаянча.

В ЧЕРА президент Украины Гучма посетил Омбасс.

В ЧЕРА премьер Госдумы РФ Рыбкин прибыл в Белоруссию.

В ЧЕРА на внеочередном заседании Совет Федерации РФ среди прочих обсуждался вопрос о продлении срока действия чрезвычайного положения в Северной Осетии и Ингушетии.

КАК стало известно, выборы в новую Госдуму России согласно Конституции состоятся 12 декабря 1995 года, а выборы президента России - 12 июня 1996 года.

НА ПРЕЗИДЕНТА Чехии Вацлав Клава объявил, что он не будет участвовать в выборах президента РФ вместе с другими кандидатами. Он заявил, что не имеет возможности участвовать в выборах.

ПО УТВЕРЖДЕНИЮ главы правительства Российской Федерации Чехова объявил, что он не будет участвовать в выборах президента РФ вместе с другими кандидатами. Он заявил, что не имеет возможности участвовать в выборах.

НА ПРИБЛИЖИТЕЛЬНО 100 км в Москве из мэрии разминировали ОМОН побывавшие в Чечне, подтвердили существование в этом районе террористов из Прибалтики, выходящих на старое здание и провозвизит "Бельгия" колониальным. По словам главы администрации Волгограда, на его глазах были слышны звуки стрельбы сразу трех выстрелов.

ПО ИРИ Милитариум на сессии парламентской ассамблеи Совета Европы открыто заявила Киприоса вице-президент Жаринский кричал: "Предатели. И нам всем позорно. Вы не заставите по-русски разговаривать". Лидер российских коммунистов Павел Власов: "Мы его выжили терпим в Думе каждый день. Теперь и мы потерпим".

ЦЕТВЕРЬ жителей Новосибирска поддержали идею о переносе столицы России из Москвы в Новосибирск. Это предложение журнал в конце прошлого года депутат Госдумы РФ Ливинский, который считает, что в Москве органы государственной власти и коррупция и уже не способны управлять Россией.

В ЮРИДИЧЕСКОМ институте Патера 42-летняя шеф ЦСК России генерал-лейтенант Сергей Степанов успешно защитил докторскую диссертацию по теме "Теоретико-правовые аспекты безопасности Российской Федерации".

СЕРГЕЙ в области экономики за последние годы достигли успеха и много лет назад. По словам главы администрации.

ПО ПРЕЗИДЕНТУ администрации области Чехова объявил, что он не будет участвовать в выборах президента РФ вместе с другими кандидатами. Он заявил, что не имеет возможности участвовать в выборах.

АНДРЕЙ в области экономики за последние годы достигли успеха и много лет назад. По словам главы администрации.

ТЫСЯЧИ челябинцев с удивлением получили конверты на почтовом отделении московской фирмы "Сфера цветов", из которых вылезли по 6 тысяч рублей и благодарные послания семьям цветов. Странно, что адреса выписаны акционерными компаниями АО "МММ".

ПОДТОРИДСЯ случаи, описанные в статье в нашей "Хронике". В одном из районов Нижнего Новгорода в пограничной области между областями так много преступлений и нарушений, а не менее того и так хронично. Справедливо будет отметить, что тактика и тактика в отношении преступников на территории области должна быть жесткой.

По сообщению прессы подготовил А. ГАЛУШКОВИЧ.

КЫРГЫЗСТАНЦЫ !

БУДУЩЕЕ РЕСПУБЛИКИ-



5 февраля

ГОЛОСУЙТЕ каждый за СЕБЯ !

1
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Attachment G

Election Observation in Kyrgyzstan, February 5, 1995



Election Observation in Kyrgyzstan, February 5, 1995



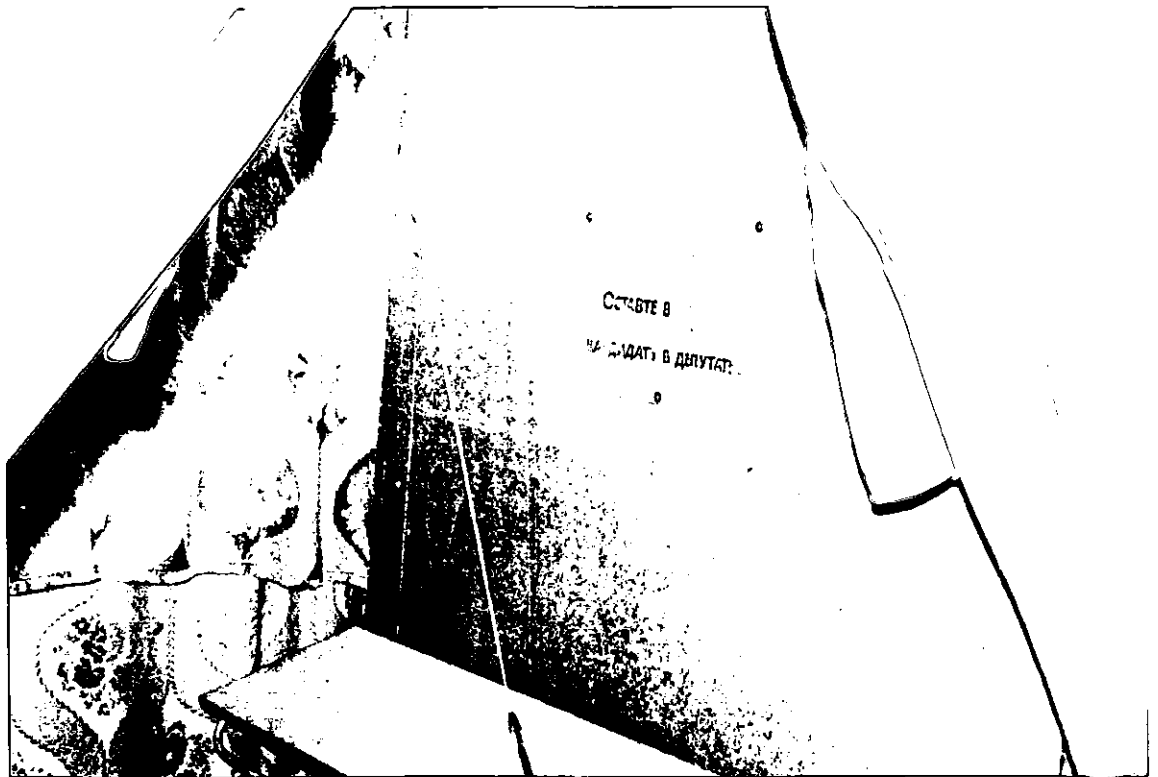
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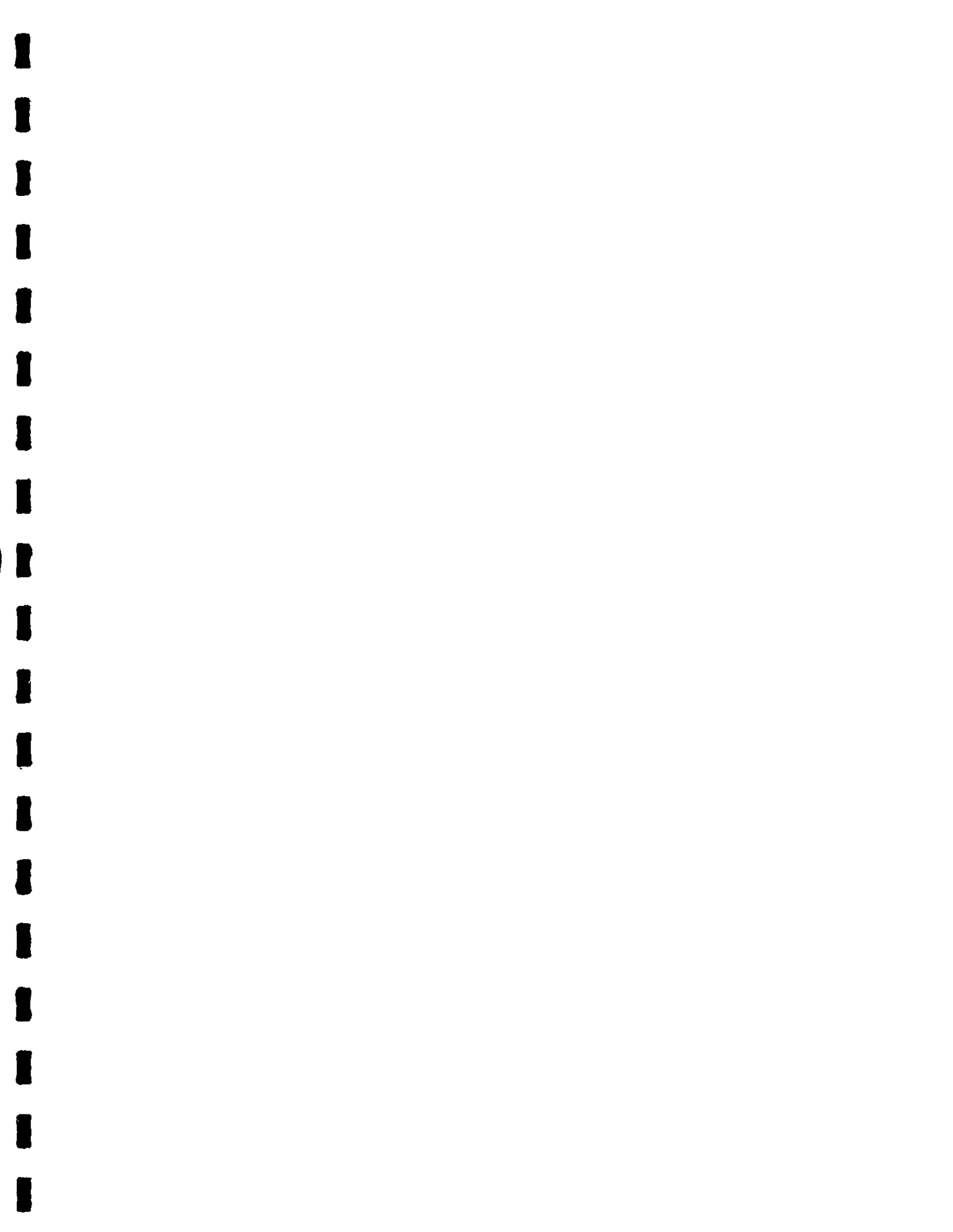


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AND THE AMERICANS WILL HELP TO OVERCOME APATHY

In the CEC of the Republic there were meetings with representatives of International Foundation of Electoral Systems who are already in Bishkek for more than 10 days. Their aim is to assist in the informing of population about coming elections on Feb. 5.

The Foundation with its headquarters in Washington D.C. is a non-governmental organisation, but it is financed not only by private companies, but also by the US Federal Government. It's branches are in Moscow, Kiev and capitals of other CIS countries. The Foundation acts mainly in the states which are on the way to real democracy.

Our correspondent met Mrs Gwenn Hofman project manager for Central Asia. - my office is in Alma-Aty, it was established in November 1994. - said G. Hofman. - And now two activists of Foundation D. Blessington and H. Valentino came from Washington. We came to Bishkek at the request of your government and CEC. Our main objective is to prepare informative spots for radio and TV, which will be in the air starting from Feb. 1.

We make no propaganda of any candidate. We have a different aim - to motivate as many people as possible to come to the polling stations and make their choice/

Representatives of our Foundation form sort of a "brain center" and the spots themselves will be produced by your artists, designers, editors, producers. The text is approximately for 30 sec. during which a voter will get clear understanding of voting procedure: because this time every person will get several ballots which should be properly filled in/

Radio spots will be aired not less than 10 times a day. Spots will be also aired by State and commercial TV.

There is another side of our assistance - financial. We understand that CEC does not have big money and such a campaign is very important, as people lead not an easy life and can ignore the elections. But their life will not become better. But if voters try to elect proper Members, there is possibility to hope for better future.

It is very important to involve people into public life. They should understand that they can influence the decision of future authorities by their choice. Passiveness and apathy could cost too much for the whole society and for each person individually.

гра... прав... «К... янса... путь... «Со... ля К... мя»... С... ДАНА... АРТА... ГОД

СЛОВО

КЫРГЫЗСТАНА

Вторник, 31 января
1995 года
N26 (19786)
Цена договорная

РЕСПУБЛИКАНСКАЯ ОБЩЕСТВЕННО ПОЛИТИЧЕСКАЯ ГАЗЕТА

Фермер



Навстречу выборам

И АМЕРИКАНЦЫ ПОМОГУТ ПРЕОДОЛЕТЬ АПАТИЮ

В Центризбиркоме республики состоялись встречи с представителями Международного фонда избирательных систем, которые более десяти дней находятся в Бишкеке. Они хотят помочь большей информированности населения о предстоящих 5 февраля выборах.

Фонд, чья штаб-квартира находится в Вашингтоне, является неправительственной организацией, но финансируется не только частными фирмами, но и федеральным правительством США. Его филиалы организованы в Москве, Киеве, столицах других стран СНГ. Деятельность фонда осуществляется, в основном, в тех государствах, которые еще только находятся на пути к подлинной демократии.

Наш корреспондент встретился с госпожой Гезин Хофман, директором программ фонда для Средней Азии.

— Мой офис находится в Алматы, он создан в ноябре 1994 года, — сказала Г. Хофман. — Из Вашингтона прилетели активисты фонда Д. Блэссингтон и Х. Валентино. Мы приехали в Бишкек по просьбе вашего правительства и Центризбиркома.

Наша главная задача — подготовить информационные ролики для радио и телевидения, которые пойдут в эфир, начиная с 1 февраля.

Понятно, что мы не агитируем за каких-то кандидатов в депутаты. Цель другая —

побудить как можно больше людей прийти избирательным урнам и сделать свой выбор.

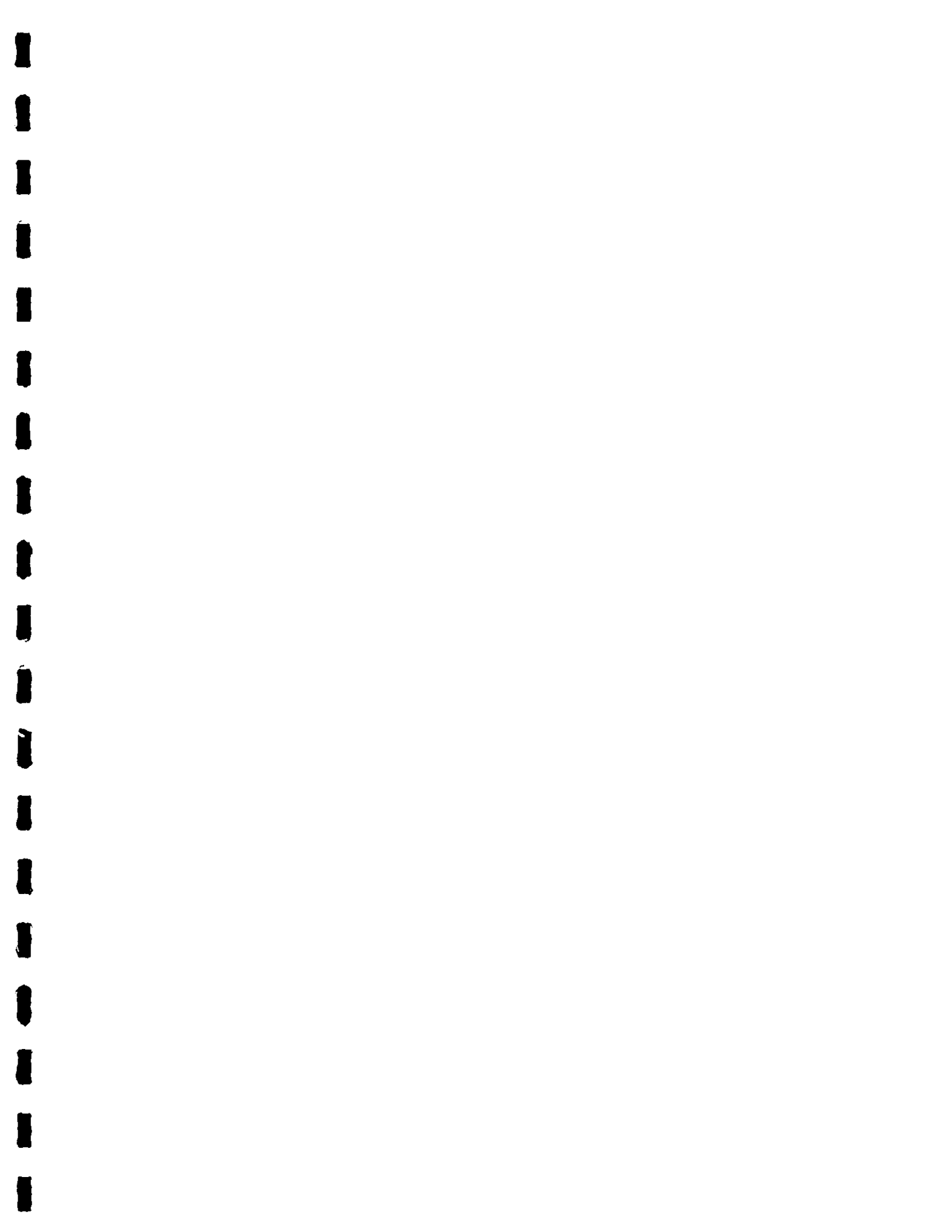
Представители нашего фонда образ своего рода мозговой центр, в конкретные роликами будут работать ваши художники, дизайнеры, монтажеры, режиссеры. Те рассчитан примерно на 30 секунд, в течение которых избиратель получит самое представление, как надо правильно голосовать: в каждом человеку будут выдаваться по сколько бюллетеней и нужно правильно заполнить.

Радиоролики будут звучать в день менее десяти раз, нам также представят и при государственного и коммерческого тол видения.

Есть и еще сторона нашей помощи финансовая. Мы понимаем, что у Центризбиркома нет больших денег, а такого рода агитация необходима — люди живут мало и могут бойкотировать выборы. Но от этого жизнь лучше не станет. Напротив, если избиратели постараются выбрать достойных депутатов, то можно надеяться на хорошие перемены.

Очень важно вовлечь массы людей общественную жизнь. Они должны понять, что именно своим выбором будут влиять на решение будущих властей. А общественность апатия могут обойтись, дорого — всему обществу и каждому человеку в отдельности.

В. РОДИН



These elections are crucial for the future



State Structure of the Kyrgyz Republic

The structure of the state is regulated by Section 2 of the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic, entitled "The Structure and activity of the state," and amendments to the Constitution approved by the referendum on October 22, 1994.

Government power in the Kyrgyz Republic is to be exercised by:
 — the legislative branch: The Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, consisting of two Chambers, being the Legislative Assembly (35 deputies), acting on a permanent basis, and the Assembly of People's Representatives (70 deputies);

— the executive branch: the Government, local akimats (local state administrations), ministries and state establishments;

— the judicial branch: the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court, the Highest Court of Arbitration. The highest authorities of these bodies are included in the Higher Judicial Assembly.

The President of the Kyrgyz Republic, the nation-wide elected head of state, comes out as a guarantor of observance of the Constitution by all branches of power, and guarantor of the unity of state power.

Organs of legislative, executive and legal powers function independently and cooperate with each other. They may not go beyond their mandate as established by the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Each Chamber of the Jogorku Kenesh elects its own Speaker (Toraga). The President appoints the Prime Minister of the Government with approval of both Chambers of the Jogorku Kenesh. The Prime Minister appoints his deputies and forms a Cabinet, or Government.

Markil Ibrayev,
 Chairman of the Central Electoral Commission

Q: Mr. Ibrayev, what are the main documents regulating this election?

A: Elections of deputies to the Kyrgyz Republic Jogorku Kenesh, of deputies of the regional and district keneshes, and of the Bishkek and Osh mayors (akims) are to be held on February 5, 1995 according to the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic, Law of elections of deputies to the Kyrgyz Republic's Jogorku Kenesh of January 12, 1994, and appropriate Decrees of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic of October 27, 1994.

Q: The current election is the sixth campaign for you as the chairman of the Central Electoral Commission. What do you think are the qualitative distinctions between the upcoming elections and all previous ones?

A: The elections to take place on February 5th are featured by a much wider representation.

INFORMATION

Representation of candidates to the Jogorku Kenesh (Legislative, Assembly, People's Assembly)

From work collectives	39.9%	44.1%
By place of residence	28.8%	25.6%
From political parties	18.7%	17.3%
From public associations	9.9%	10.5%
From local communities	1.2%	8.9%
Self-nominated	1.1%	1.6%

First I'll mention the former places of nomination which are preserved in the Law on elections. These are work collectives and citizens' meetings by place of residence. Candidate nomination from Kyrgyzstan's public associations and local communities also retain their previous forms.

Q: And what are the new types of candidate nomination?

A: Candidate nomination to the second session of the Jogorku Kenesh and keneshes at other levels is for the first time being carried out on a multi-party basis. All 12 parties registered in the republic have nominated candidates. Of 1021 candidates seeking to enter the Jogorku Kenesh, 161 are party candidates.

INFORMATION

Political party representation of the elections to Jogorku Kenesh (Party, Number of candidates)

Agrarian Party of the Kyrgyz Republic	13
Agrarian and Labor Party of Kyrgyzstan	3
Democratic Party "Erlin Kyrgyzstan"	19
Democratic Party of Women of Kyrgyzstan	15
Democratic Party of Economic Unity	2
"Ais-Makhan" Party	19
Democratic Movement of Kyrgyzstan	8
Party of National Revival "Asaba"	7

INFORMATION

M. Ibrayev, as chairman of the central electoral commission, organized the following events: February 25, 1990 — elections to the Kyrgyz SSR Supreme Council; March 17, 1990 — referendum on preservation of the USSR; October 12, 1991 — election of the first President of the Kyrgyz Republic; January 30, 1994 — referendum on the matter of powers of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic; October 22, 1994 — election of local kenesh deputies and referendum on amendments to the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic; and also by-elections of deputies of various levels to fill seats unexpectantly emptied.

Party of Communists of Kyrgyzstan (PKC)	40
Republican People's Party of Kyrgyzstan	7
Social-Democratic Party of Kyrgyzstan	15
Party Unity of Kyrgyzstan	13

Furthermore, candidates to the Jogorku Kenesh have been nominated by the Assembly of People of Kyrgyzstan, Union of Industrialists and Businessmen, Congress of Women of the Kyrgyz Republic, Slavic Fund, Ecological Movement "Fabiylat Kyrgyzstana," Kyrgyzstan Trade Union Federation, Republican Association of Ethnic Russians of the Kyrgyz Republic "Concord," creative unions and other public associations, for a total of 17.

Q: Please explain the self-nomination category.

A: For the first time the Law of elections allows for self-nomination of a candidate. Twenty people are running for the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic in this way. They have the same rights, obligations and guarantees of activity as those possessed by the candidates nominated in other ways. Therefore, the wide range of possibilities for nomination allows representation of all social parameters of society, and can be seen as the victory of democracy in our country. I'll add that candidates for the akim's office of Bishkek and Osh are proposed according to legislation by President A. Akayev.

INFORMATION

Candidates must submit for registration in the Central Electoral Commission the following documents: 1. Decision of the party's highest-body session, minutes of the electors' meeting or application for self-nomination; 2. Written consent for registration in one constituency; 3. Document certifying a deposit equal to 5 minimum wages to a special fund of the Central Electoral Commission from the candidate's personal funds (from 17-21 December, 1994, during the registration process, this amount was 348 som);



4. A list of signatures of not less than 500 voters supporting the candidate.

Q: In what way is the candidate registration carried out?

A: The fact is that one and the same person may be nominated for candidacy by several collectives and parties. However, he is entitled to be registered only for one constituency. A candidate also cannot belong to the Central Electoral Commission or the district or sector commission in that constituency where he is nominated as a candidate. Rejection of a candidate's registration may be appealed within a 3-day period to the Central Electoral Commission. We carefully examine each of such cases.

INFORMATION

The last name entered into the official list of registered candidates for the Jogorku Kenesh was businessman Boris Vorobyev. The cause of delay was the district commission's rejection in view of criminal proceedings in process against him. As B. Vorobyev's guilt was not proved by court as of the moment of consideration of this matter, the Central Electoral Commission obliged the district commission to register B. Vorobyev as a candidate to the People's Assembly for Janyjar constituency #52.

Q: What are the social and national characteristics of the candidates for the Jogorku Kenesh?

A: As of January 25, a total of 1021 candidates were registered. Of them 934 are men and 87, or 8.5%, are women. By way of illustration, in the capital the comparative number of men and women is 152 and 36, in Osh oblast 249 and 19, and in Chui oblast 175 and 11. Unfortunately, the number of women candidates may lessen as a result of the elections. Among the candidates to the Jogorku Kenesh are 870 Kyrgyz, 60 Russians, 46 Uzbeks, 10 Ukrainians, 6 Kazakhs, 5 Dzungars, 5 Koreans, and 19 representatives of other nationalities. Altogether, representatives of 19 nationalities are running for the Jogorku Kenesh.

INFORMATION

Distribution of candidates for elections to the Jogorku Kenesh by age (Age of the candidates, Number)

20-30	11
31-40	262
41-50	475
51-60	228
61-70	39
71-80	6

Q: It seems evident that the electioneering and campaigning are also of a democratic nature, doesn't it?

A: Here we have equality, honesty and justice. Responsible officials whose candidatures are nominated for the Jogorku Kenesh quit their offices on the day of candidate registration in order to eliminate the possibility of them using their high official position in a mercenary manner in the struggle for votes. The Government in the person of the Central Electoral Commission provides equal financing to each candidate at the expense of the national budget and special voluntary funds. Means transferred to support one of the candidates are distributed for all of those registered in the given constituency. Direct financing of candidates, bypassing the electoral commission, is prohibited. Five minutes for radio and TV speeches are available to each candidate. Individual supporters and support groups help the candidates, and different propaganda materials are at their disposal. Insulting and slanderous words directed towards other candidates are prohibited. All violations must be instantly suppressed.

INFORMATION

In Bishkek, supporters posted posters supporting candidate Z. Bekhokova over the electoral leaflets of Cruzbayev, Akbayev, and others. This hurt not only the candidate's rivals, but also candidates from other constituencies whose leaflets were in the same places.

The principle of equality of opportunity is observed in the electoral commissions' work as well. This is effected by the appointment of workers by the Central Electoral Commission as well as by representatives of various political and

of Kyrgyzstan

public organizations, work collectives and electors' meetings from places of residence. On the day of the elections one observer from each candidate may be present at the polling station in three shifts. This will prevent errors and violations. The same rights are possessed by candidates for regional and district keneshes and for mayoral offices. Foreign observers will also supervise compliance with the electoral procedure and its legislation. In addition, the process will be covered by the mass media.

INFORMATION

Regional keneshes District keneshes
 194 constituencies 918 constituencies
 577 candidates 2103 candidates

For Osh region:
 144 candidates, of them:
 148 with tertiary education, 6 women,
 1 from a political party, 2 from religious
 constituencies, 4 self-nominees, 519 Kyrgy-
 z, 24 Uzbek.

Q: Mr. Ibrayev, as is known, the competitive basis of an election is one of the indicators of its democratic nature.

A: I emphasize that in all constituencies the elections will be on a competitive basis. For instance, two contenders are running for each of the mayor's offices of Bishkek and Osh. This is the lowest indicator of competition. In one of the Talas constituencies a record number of rival candidates are registered — 22. On average, 10 people are running for each of the 105 seats in the Jogorku Kenesh.

Q: In what way will the act of voting itself be carried out?

A: Having arrived at the polling station, the citizen will receive four ballots of different color. They contain data about candidates to the Legislative Assembly, People's Assembly, regional keneshes and district keneshes. Bishkek and Osh residents will get three ballots: two for election to both chambers of the Jogorku Kenesh and one for election of the town's akim.

SAMPLE BALLOT

for election to the Legislative Assembly of the Kyrgyz Republic Jogorku Kenesh, February 5, 1995

Cross out the names of candidates against whom you are voting. Candidates:

Name, office, party membership

To continue, the ballot is considered valid if one candidate's name is left uncrossed or if all are crossed out. In the latter case the voter is "against" all the candidates nominated on the ballot. The ballot is considered invalid if more than one candidate's name is left uncrossed.

Q: Would you please describe the voting procedure for special cases?

A: If planning to be absent from his place of residence on election day, February 5th, the voter should acquire a detachment certificate which makes him eligible to be listed at a voting point elsewhere. If the voter is for some rea-

son, the voter will hand in to the sector commission at his place of residence a previously-sealed envelope containing a completed ballot. Unfortunately, financial and organizational difficulties do not allow us to reach citizens of Kyrgyzstan living abroad temporarily or permanently.

Q: In what way, in general, will the election results be determined?

A: Only one candidate for kenesh or mayoral office may be recognized as elected, after having gained more than half of the votes of those participating in the elections. If no such person emerges in the constituency, then a second balloting will take place in two weeks with the names of the two candidates gaining the greatest number of votes on February 5 on the ballot.

Q: What is your forecast as to voter participation?

INFORMATION

At a meeting with candidates of the Tokoldoidy 07 and Gomonoidy 042 constituencies of the campaign center located in the Kyrgyz-Bunlun (Slovack) University, with the participation of 22 candidates, their supporters and observers, came ... 1 voter.

A: Now it is not the best time for elections; the hard living conditions of many Kyrgyzstani are aggravated by the winter. The remote mountain areas of the republic are hardly accessible for electoral campaigns and the elections themselves. But in view of the parliamentary crisis, the situation in the country and taking into account the Law of elections, President A. Akayev in his Decree fixed as the date of elections February 5, 1995. The Central Electoral Commission has some experience in holding "winter campaigns." We do a lot of work in the regions and give explanations regularly to the candidates, their supporters and the electoral commissions.

INFORMATION

There are 15 members of the Central Electoral Commission, including two paid positions: chairman and secretary. The rest work on a voluntary basis. There are about 2 thousand polling stations in Kyrgyzstan. On February 2 a telephone conference call will take place concerning the readiness of all district commissions and polling stations of the republic for the elections. Chairman A. Ibrayev will conduct it from the White House.

We hope that the people are interested in participation in the elections. The nomination of candidates was very intensive, and a great number of candidates are registered to run for high- and medium-level keneshes. Parties, collectives and whole towns have gathered behind them. These elections are of paramount importance. They include several issues which must be faced by every voter, the primary one being elections to the new bicameral parliament

The Central Electoral Commission Explains...

This heading can be frequently seen in the republican and city newspapers for the last two months. Why the Central Electoral Commission chose such a form of contact with the citizens of the republic is explained by Alexander Molsheyev, Deputy Chairman of the Central Electoral Commission.

The Law on election of deputies to the Jogorku Kenesh was adopted on January 12, 1994. Its provisions in many aspects are progressive enough to provide for the true democraticity of the elections. However the referendums and elections held in the previous year showed some imperfections and incompleteness of the legislation concerning the electoral procedure. It was decided, moreover, that the Jogorku Kenesh will consist of two Chambers. Therefore, it is necessary to quickly introduce this amendment into the Constitution. Having no right to alter legislation without approval of the Jogorku Kenesh, the Central Electoral Commission published some modifications of explanations and additions to the Law in the form of Presidential decrees and amendments to the Constitution, adopted during the referendum in October 1994.

Thus, the Central Electoral Commission gives a detailed description of the procedure of nomination, registration of candidates for office, running the electoral campaign, voting, and calculation of votes. Questions of funding are also detailed. Status of observers from the side of the candidate as well as foreign observers was defined. Much attention was paid to the responsibility of citizens regarding violations of the Election Law.

There are some aspects that need additional explanation. The Central Electoral Commission recommends the district electoral commissions to pay special attention to cases of pressure upon the votes, directly or indirectly, using such methods as bribes, gifts, sale of consumer goods, rendering services, and improving townships in return of their votes. Funding election campaigns from foreign countries, organizations or individual citizens from abroad is strictly prohibited.

The Central Electoral Commission recommends to stop the practice family voting — one member of the family



(usually the head of the family) voting for the other members, widely practiced during the previous elections and referendums. Habits might be above the Law and Constitution. After discussion within families, every member of the family should make his own Choice. All violations or complaints will be examined by regional and district electoral commissions and courts at all levels.

It should be noted that in case of non-observance of the electoral law by a candidate himself or by his spokesman, he can be disqualified as a candidate by decision of the Central Electoral Commission. The Law requires a penalty of 6 months to 5 years of imprisonment for forgery of electoral documentation, intentional miscalculation of votes, or violation of the right of a secret ballot. Members of the electoral commissions and other authorities engaged in organization of the elections will be prosecuted by law and may be imprisoned for two years or sentenced to two years of corrective labor.

The observance of the law during the elections will be a quantitative as well as qualitative indicator of the will of the peoples of Kyrgyzstan. As for the electoral campaign itself — it will be legitimate and civilized.

Meeting of the Independent Observers

Concern about the impartiality and fairness of the upcoming election, as well as international recognition of the fact, has led the government of Kyrgyzstan to invite observers from various international organizations to monitor the entire voting process. Several of these observers held a press briefing last Thursday at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Representatives from the Office of Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the International Republican Institute (IRI), the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES), and the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI), spoke about the goals of their organizations and fielded questions from the media concerning their work.

In general, the organizations have chosen to focus their efforts on various aspects, the goal being to have a comprehensive approach to the monitoring. IRI will monitor observance of the election laws for the entire process — pre-election campaigning, the election process, and run-off campaigns. IFES is conducting a voter education and media campaign. NDI has been involved in conducting seminars and conferences with campaign personnel, media workers, and others. OSCE has taken on the role as coordinator of the international observers.

Representatives spoke highly of Kyrgyzstan's efforts to have free and fair elections. Although noting that the country still has problems with its emerging democratic system (family voting, undue pressure, etc.), all expressed satisfaction with the cooperation given by the government and the Central Electoral Commission. The observers expressed their willingness to cooperate with the media to help investigate possible violations in both practice and spirit of the election laws.

They also expressed their willingness to hold another briefing at the conclusion of the electoral process.

Photographer V. Zhigalov



Where do They Stand?

Platforms of some of the political parties and public movements in Kyrgyzstan

Editor's note: As part of its commitment to informing the public, *The Chronicle* is publishing this report on the political parties of Kyrgyzstan. However, for readers from countries where party platforms are extremely important to the political process, it should be noted that Kyrgyzstan's system is different. Party affiliation does not carry the same weight as the candidate's experience, background, family ties, and relationship to his or her constituency. It should be noted that less than twenty percent of the candidates for the Jogorku Kenesh are nominated from political parties.

The Party of National Revival Asaba

Considered to espouse a more radical program in reaction to the what it considers a period of Russian domination, the main goals of the party is a rehabilitation of the national character, traditions, language, way of life and thinking, natural habitat and statchood. Members of the Asaba party support the re-

forms introducing by the President Akayev but stand against private property for land and dual citizenship. Membership is extended only to the native population.

The Party Erkin Kyrgyzstan (ErK)

Its radically democratic program is based on constructive dialogue with all political forces of the society and international concord. Members of the party emphasize the importance of national and state sovereignty, which rooted deep in the history. They support state regulation of the multistructural economy in the interest of the native population. Party Ata-Meken, following a more moderate program, detached itself from this political amalgamation.

The Democratic Movement of Kyrgyzstan (DMK)

The moderate-radical program of the party lies between political platforms of such par-

ties as Asaba and ErK and the democratic centrists parties Ata-Meken and the Republican People's Party. Currently the party forms a constructive opposition to the ruling power. DMK supports reforms in the public structure by involving evolution processes. They strongly support private ownership of land and come out for a strong economic and social state policy.

The Party Ata-Meken

It is a centrist liberal-democratic party. Its goals are to maintain stability in the society and the adoption of constructive measures to lead the state out of the crises. Party members call for compromises and concord in the public life. They emphasize state regulation of the multistructural market economy and construction of the economic system which can meet the requirements of all layers of the population. They stand up for such large-

scale social programs as the guaranteed medical care, education, living facilities and cultural development.

The Republican People's Party

This party is considered as a constructive opposition to the current ruling power. The consolidation of all citizens of the republic with the purpose of political stability and further development of society are the main goals of the Republican People's Party members. From the program of the Communist Party they adopted the idea of social equality of all members of the society.

The Social-Democratic Party of Kyrgyzstan

The Party works for introduction of democratic socialist principles into all spheres of society, intensification of socially directed reforms and development of democracy in the country. Members of the Party call for peace and stability and support the idea of the parliament working on a professional basis.

The Party "Unity of Kyrgyzstan"

The Party stands on a centrist liberal-democratic platform and forms its policy on

an international basis. It aims to unite all citizens of the republic for reaching common goals: the construction of a democratic society and a legal state. The social base of the party comprises entrepreneurs and farmers, which, among other goals, defines the development of a socially oriented market economy and introduction of private property.

The Agrarian-Labor Party

Members of the Agrarian-Labor Party believe in the equality of all forms of property, structural restructuring of the economy and support for protectionist policy favoring agriculture; all are workers of the agro-industrial complex. Among its goals are the development of a state regulated market economy, different forms of property and a free land in managing of one's labor products.

The Party of Communists of Kyrgyzstan

The Party forms a social opposition to the ruling power. The creative base of the party rests on the universal ideas of Marxism, however with some liberalization of some of its postulates — the multistructural economy in

particular. It aims to development a democratic legal state. The Communists supports true power of the working people, political freedom of speech, and a free press. Communism remains its ideal orientation.

The Democratic Union of Kyrgyzstan

Its goals comprise the concentration of material and financial means and consolidation of different youth organizations for joint management of the problems of young people. Its main task is to provide for preferential opportunities for young members of society freely express themselves. Members of the party are sure that the state youth policy should be conducted through the parties' representatives in the organs of legislative and executive powers.

The Democratic Party of Women of Kyrgyzstan

Goals are the development of the democratic legal state in which women are to be guaranteed to have equal rights with men, as well as freedom and opportunities for self-expression. Party members stand up for state

guarantees of the interests of women, youth, pensioners and disabled people. They espouse a healthy interethnic atmosphere in the country, and maintenance and support of the cultural, intellectual and professional potential of the society.

The Congress of Women of Kyrgyzstan

The Congress unites such associations as The Independent Union of Kyrgyzstan Women, the Moslem Women League, the Union of Creative Women, the Union of Women-Artists and the research center for Women in Development. The Congress's goals are as follows: development of women's movements through programs of cooperation with international women's organizations and the UN, improvement of social position of women, and providing for their rapid adaptation to the ever-changing situation in the society. Representatives of women's parties believe that opinion of women, being the majority of voters in the country, should be a real political force. They believe in increasing women's representation in the higher echelons of the state power.

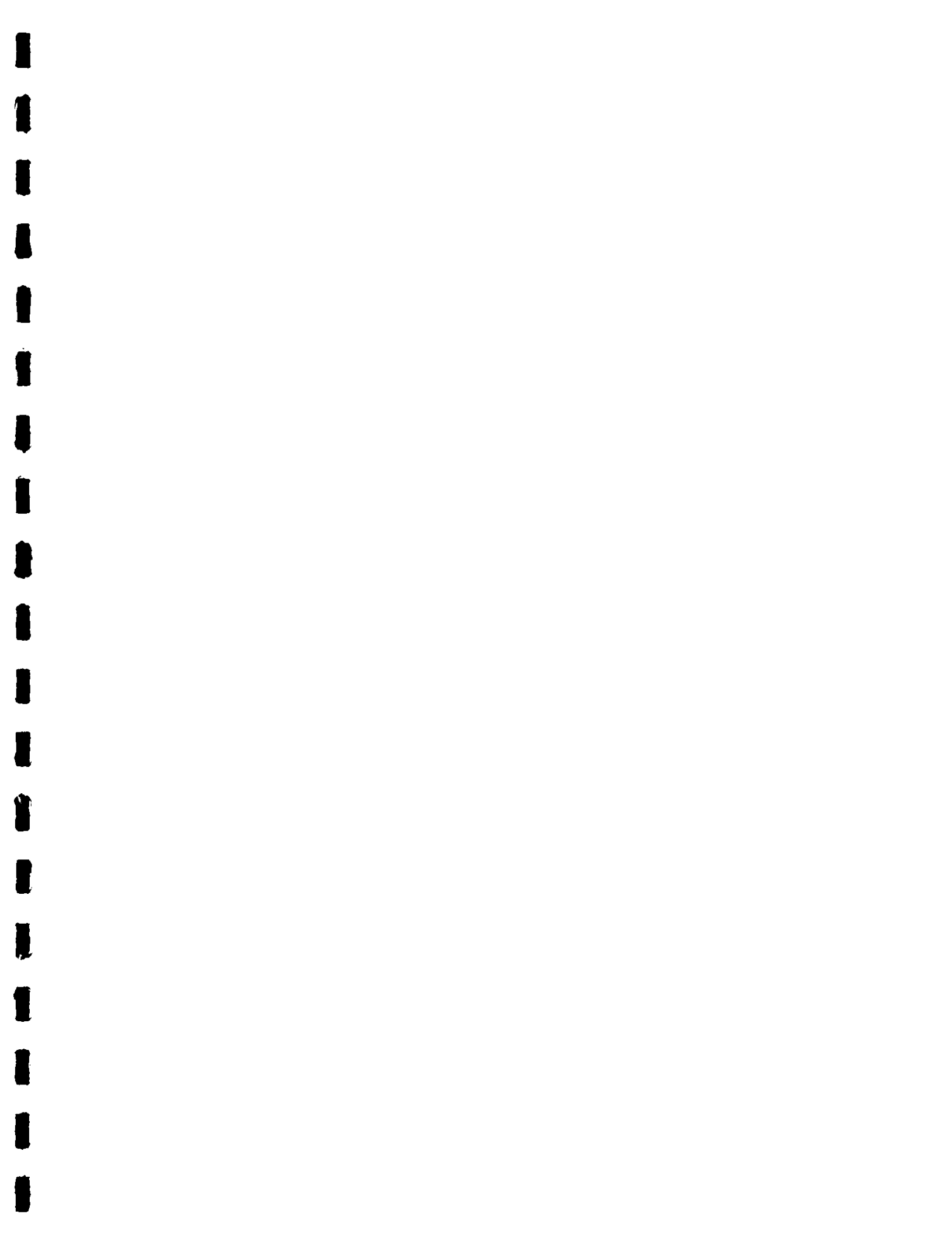
The People's Assembly of Kyrgyzstan

Assembly goals are to strengthen civil peace in the republic, interethnic unity and concord of all Kyrgyzstanis. Motto: Kyrgyzstan is our common home.

The Republican Association of Ethnic Russians in the Kyrgyz Republic Concord

Members of the Association come out for maintenance of the civil peace and concord between all Kyrgyzstanis on the base of equality of all nations in the name of progress of Kyrgyzstan. They stand up for improvement of the economy and the creation of a decent life for peoples of the republic, for cooperation with Russia in the fields of economy, science and technology, giving the Russian language the status of the second state (official) language of the Kyrgyz Republic, decrease of the Russian migration from Kyrgyzstan and consolidation of the Kyrgyz and Russian laws on citizenship.





Attachment J

List of Persons Contacted In Country

CEC - Chairman M. Ibraev, Vice Chairman Alexander Moiseev, Secretary, Bakirova, member Sydykova.

Kyrgyzstan Government Information Dept. Chief, Venera Orenburgina.

Legal Consultant - K. Junushbaev.

Presidential Press Secretary, K. Bayalinov, press service members, Nyazov, and Osonov.

Media Specialists

Mr. Murzabekov, State Radio/TV

Mr. Niyazaliev & Mr. Aikulov, State TV

Mr. Vasil, Pyramida TV/Radio.

Mr. Pay, Kyrgyz TV Studio.

Mr. Kotlov, Epos Studio.

Karel Abdykulov, video producer.

R. Kashmuratov, Director of Radio Almas.

Emil Guzairov, graphic artist.

Representatives of National Democratic Institute (NDI)

John Kerren Joanna Levenson

Dan Finn Dik Saaseld

Representatives of International Republican Institute (IRI)

Mary Schwartz Chris Holzen

Representatives of OCSE

Stephanie Dominick

Jacque Ronselette

UN Representative

L. Candan Goksenin, Electoral Assistance Division, Department of Peace-Keeping Operations

