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# DO'STLIK

THE U.S. EMBASSY NEWSLETTER

KENNETH DUNCAN  
PRESENTS APACHE CULTURE



## NATIVE AMERICAN CULTURE WEEK

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THE U.S. EMBASSY NEWSLETTER

# DO'STLIK

# Ambassador George Krol's Remarks at the Official U.S. Independence Day Reception

**U.S. Embassy in Tashkent | July 1, 2013**

Distinguished Guests, Colleagues and Friends!

First of all, allow me to thank all of you for joining us today to celebrate the 237th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America. Although it was an event that occurred far beyond the memory of all us of present today, America's Declaration of Independence continues to have meaning certainly for all Americans but also for many other people around the world, who are inspired by its words and sentiments.

The men who signed the Declaration of Independence took great personal risks in doing so. In fact they did not represent all of the people who lived in the American colonies at that time, many of whom were not supportive of independence. Among themselves they debated long and hard and often angrily over the issue of independence. But, at the end of the day, what motivated them and what continues to motivate Americans to this day is the love of freedom and the willingness to risk life and welfare for it.

Once independence was declared, many years and lives were spent to achieve it. At times it seemed the struggle would fail. But once again, at the end of the day, the love of freedom and the willingness to sacrifice for it prevailed, indeed with the help of an ally, France.

Even after independence was finally achieved, Americans continued to struggle for freedom through civil war and civil action. That struggle continues to this day as Americans try to live up to the high ideals first expressed 237 years ago "that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness."

These ideals we Americans celebrate on our Independence Day are not exclusively American ideals. They have come



Ambassador Krol delivers his speech at the 4th of July reception at the U.S. Embassy. (U.S. Embassy photo)

down to us through the history of peoples throughout the world and have become universal.

The people of Uzbekistan also share these ideals, not because they are American ideals but because they too are the ideals of their forefathers. We, the peoples of the United States of America and the Republic of Uzbekistan, share a common love for freedom and independence. It joins us as partners, not just as states but as peoples. It sustains our relationship and stimulates our engagement. While we share common ideals, we also share common interests especially in pursuing and strengthening peace, stability, security and prosperity in our countries, in this region and in the world.

In the over twenty years of engagement between our independent states we have witnessed significant progress in advancing our mutual political, economic and security interests and in bringing our peoples together through mutual understanding and respect. Of course we still have much more to do to fulfill the great potential in our relationship. Through consistent and persistent mutual engagement and good will, our relations will continue to grow and become wider and deeper. But, to achieve this potential, we will need the same steadfast determination and faith our forefathers demonstrated in pursuing our independence 237 years ago.

And so, dear friends and colleagues, in conclusion, we celebrate today not just the freedom and independence of America but the freedom and independence of all peoples, including the people of Uzbekistan.

Let us therefore salute not only my country, the United States of America, but also all of us here today, all who share and work for the common and glorious ideal of freedom.

To Freedom! Thank you! I wish you all a pleasant evening. Enjoy yourselves!



A number of distinguished Government of Uzbekistan officials, members of the diplomatic corps, the media and cultural figures attended the 4th of July reception at the U.S. Embassy on July 1, 2013. (U.S. Embassy photo)

## Ambassador Hosts Science and Technology Tea with IVLP Alumni

On June 6, 2013 Ambassador Krol hosted a tea at his residence for three members of the Government of Uzbekistan's Committee for Coordination of Science and Technology Development (CCSTD) who participated in a March IVLP program focused on science and innovation policy in the United States.

The single-country program was designed to enhance their understanding of the role and relationships between the scientific business community, research institutions, and the federal government, and to discuss ongoing collaborative scientific project and prospects for enhanced cooperation in science and technology between the U.S. and Uzbekistan.

While in the United States, the delegation visited Washington, Seattle, Pittsburgh, Albany, and New York to cover a broad range of science and innovation policy related topics, including, among others, federal government support for scientific research, the patent process, commercialization, science networking, venture capitalism and science education.

The delegation also met with both USG and non-government agencies such as State's OES bureau, USDA-Agricultural Research Services (ARS), the National Science Foundation (NSF), the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), and CRDF Global, who are currently engaged in cooperative projects on science and technology with Uzbekistan.

During the tea, the Committee members remarked they are currently in the process of following up with many of the contacts they made during the visit, including with the American Association of Microbiology, Carnegie-Mellon University, New York University and the state of New York's Office of Science, Technology and Academic Research (NYSTAR).

Odilkhudja Parpiev, executive director of the CCSTD, said that furthering science and technology collaboration with the U.S. remains a key priority for the Committee. Of particular importance, he emphasized, is the development of Uzbekistan's young scientists and researchers through joint workshops and trainings.



From left to right: Umida Akbarova, Odilkhudja Parpiev, Ambassador Krol and Rustam Saidov. (U.S. Embassy photo)

# Ambassador Tours Uzbekistan's Southern Region



Archaeologist Bakhodir Turghunov shows Ambassador Krol where he and famous scholar Edvard Rtveladze discovered a 30 kilogram golden treasure at Dalverzin Tepe. (U.S. Embassy photo)

From June 17-20, 2013, U.S. Ambassador George Krol traveled to the mountainous area between Denau and Boysun and returned through Karshi during a three-day, 1000+ kilometer road trip in the Surkhandarya and Kashkadarya regions. The Boysun area, declared a UNESCO region of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity, is rich in history, culture, and physical beauty but receives far fewer visitors than other regions of the country.

Historical highlights of the trip included the ruins of Dalverzin Tepe, the original capital of the Yue-zhi in Central Asia (1st century BCE) and a key city in the Kushan Empire (1st – 3rd century CE); Kurganzol, a 2nd century BCE mountain fortress overlooking a breathtaking mountain gorge; and the Iron Gates, through which Alexander the Great supposedly passed to defeat Oxyartes, father of his future bride Roxane.

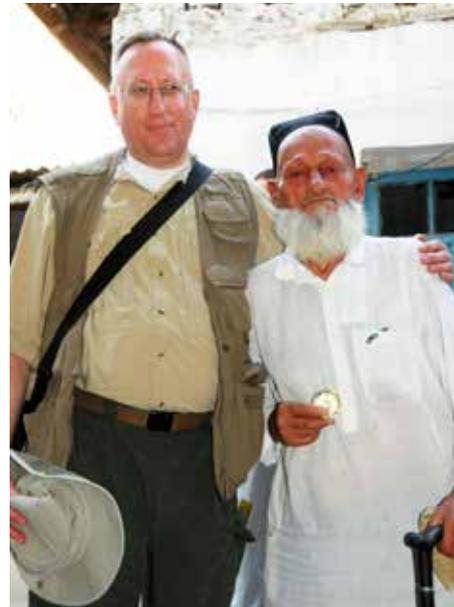
Ambassador Krol also sampled the unique culture of the region, including several meals of local specialty tandir-cooked meat, a Bakhshi performance of the Alpamysh epic, local dancing, and meetings with pottery, surnai, rubob, and textile master craftsmen.



Master craftsman Buribai is making a surnai (clarinet) out of reeds, as his apprentice sons watch in the remote mountain village Tuda. (U.S. Embassy photo)



Uzbek and Tajik styles blend to create a unique dance form that earned Boysun UNESCO recognition. (U.S. Embassy photo)



Ambassador Krol poses with Usta M. Zuhurov, a fifth generation potter and master of the Surkhandarya style. (U.S. Embassy photo)



Ambassador Krol signs Sharofat Opa's guest book at her traditional textile and cloth craft master workshop in Boysun. (U.S. Embassy photo)

## Ambassador Krol Hosts Annual Iftar Dinner

On July 18, 2013, Ambassador Krol hosted at his residence for a third consecutive year a traditional Iftar dinner to break the fast during Ramadan. His guests this year included Uzbek government and religious officials, the Malaysian and Indonesian ambassadors and visiting Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor Jane Zimmerman.

In his brief remarks to those in attendance, the Ambassador highlighted President Obama's Ramadan message and stressed that "all our peoples share a common interest in promoting religious tolerance, stability, and prosperity in our countries and in the world. As we break the fast together tonight we should reflect on the greatness of God and the teachings of the Prophet that encourage all people to live in peace and harmony."



Ambassador Krol hosts annual iftar dinner. (U.S. Embassy photo)

## U.S. Ambassador George Krol Donates Books from the Smithsonian Museum to Uzbekistan's National Library

On July 5, 2013, United States Ambassador George Krol donated 200 English language books to Uzbekistan's new National Library. He was met at the National Library by its Deputy Director Alisher Ishmatov. The donation ceremony was held in the Library's Foreign Language Section to an audience of 50 English language students and National Library staff. The books had been donated to the U.S. Embassy by the Smithsonian Museum in Washington D.C. to be distributed to Uzbekistan's libraries.

Ambassador Krol spoke to the students and staff about the history of the U.S. Library of Congress. In addition to the books, Embassy Tashkent handed out copies of the U.S. Constitution and Declaration of Independence, translated into Uzbek by the Center for Human Rights in Tashkent, to the students and staff. After his remarks Ambassador Krol answered questions from the students about libraries, the internet, and other subjects.

Following the donation ceremony, Ambassador Krol toured the National Library building, including its old manuscript room and the recently completed Hall of Symposiums. Ambassador Krol expressed his gratitude to Deputy Director Ishmatov for the invitation to the National Library and the chance to speak to students and staff.



Some of the donated materials. (U.S. Embassy photo)



Ambassador Krol signs guest book at the National Library. (U.S. Embassy photo)



# American English Language Specialists Participate in the Annual UzTEA Conference in Tashkent



U.S. Ambassador George Krol chats with the British Ambassador George Edgar before the official opening of the Annual UzTEA Conference in Tashkent. (U.S. Embassy photo)

On June 7 and 8, 2013, English Language Specialist Nancy Hubley and Regional English Language Officer Jennifer Uhler participated in the annual "UzTEA" Uzbek Teachers of English Association conference in Tashkent.

The conference, which was supported by the U.S. Embassy, was more popular than ever with more than 300 English language teachers in attendance, including more than 200 from outside of Tashkent. UzTEA has partnered with the U.S. Embassy since 1996. The association's president, Feruza Rashidova, made opening remarks, welcomed the attendees and introduced U.S. Ambassador Krol and the British Ambassador, who also spoke.

This year lent the conference even more significance due to the Uzbek President's decree that all children in Uzbekistan, starting from first grade, must learn English. The conference also included professional development workshops and the opportunity to network with other English teachers from around the country.



UzTEA Conference participants listen attentively to English Language Specialists' presentation. (U.S. Embassy photo)



Regional English Language Officer Jennifer Uhler leads a workshop on innovative English teaching methods, as a part of the annual UzTEA conference in Tashkent. (U.S. Embassy photo)

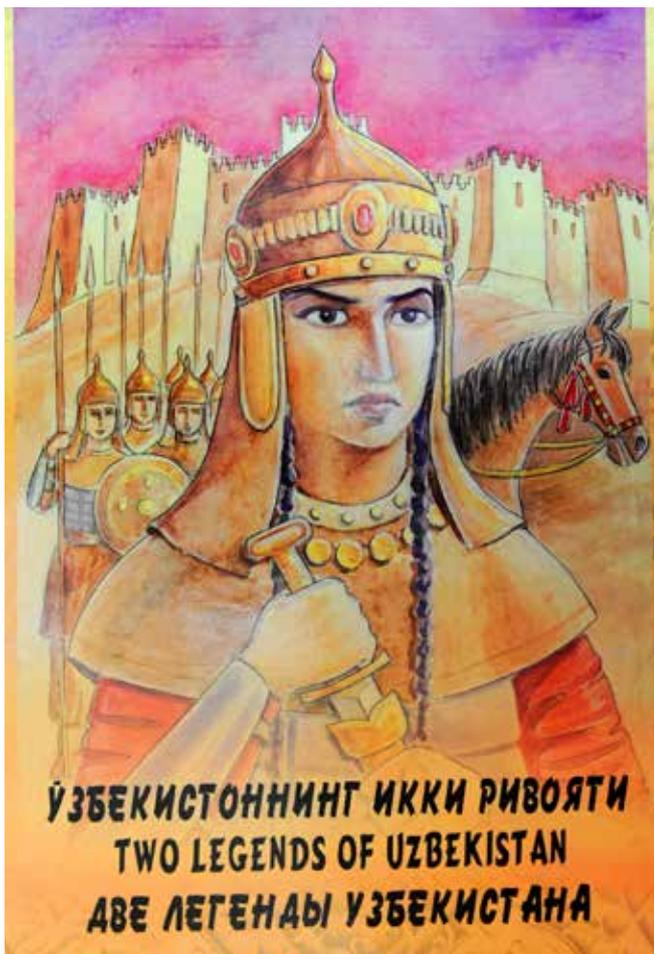


Ambassador Krol welcomes UzTEA Conference participants at Management Development Institute of Singapore in Tashkent. (U.S. Embassy photo)



English Language Specialist Nancy Hubley conducts a workshop for local teachers of English language at the U.S. Embassy. (U.S. Embassy photo)

# Cultural Collaboration Leads to Publication of Two Legends of Uzbekistan



The book cover of *Two Legends of Uzbekistan*. (U.S. Embassy photo)

On August 6, 2013, the U.S. Embassy in Tashkent hosted members of Uzbekistan's artistic circles, including artists, authors, teachers and journalists at a presentation of the book *Two Legends of Uzbekistan*. The book is the result of a collaborative project between American comics writer Paul Benjamin and two Uzbek artists, Husan Sodiqov and Shavkat Muzaffar.



(From left to right) Artist Shavkat Muzaffar, Chargé d'Affaires Philip Kosnett and artist Husan Sodiqov. (U.S. Embassy photo)



Visitors view the drawings of artists Shavkat Muzaffar and Husan Sodiqov at the U.S. Embassy. (U.S. Embassy photo)

*Two Legends of Uzbekistan* includes two legends familiar to all Uzbeks, "The Silk of Kings" (Khan Atlas) and "The Amazon Warriors of Kirk Kiz" (Kirk Kiz). The text is in Uzbek, Russian and English. Original drawings from the book were on display at the event in addition to oil paintings, watercolors and drawings, many of which the artists created after their U.S. tour as part of an International Visitor Leadership Program in 2012. The majority of this artwork remained on display in the Embassy for visitors to view during August as part of the U.S. Department of State's monthly theme "preserving cultural heritage."



Artist Shavkat Muzaffar autographs a copy of the book. (U.S. Embassy photo)

"We at the U.S. Embassy look forward to sharing this book with visitors as an example of how people from opposite sides of the globe can come together to create new and exciting things. We look forward to continuing this tradition of collaboration between our two countries," Chargé d'Affaires Philip Kosnett remarked during the presentation ceremony. Both artists are members of the Uzbekistan Academy of Arts and are winners of the "Oltin Qalam" (The Golden Pen) national contest. Paul Benjamin is a *New York Times* bestselling author who lived in Tashkent, Uzbekistan from 2011 to 2013, where his wife served as a U.S. diplomat.

# American Film Festival Takes Uzbek Audience on a Trip across America



Laura Travis (left), Embassy Cultural Affairs Officer, and Asya Batraeva (right), the head of the International and Festivals Department at Uzbekkino, welcome the guests. (U.S. Embassy photo)

For the sixth annual American Film Festival, the U.S. Embassy partnered with the national film agency, Uzbekkino, for three days of films highlighting different regions of the United States. The festival took place September 20-22, 2013, at the Alisher Navoi Cinema, a legendary venue built in the 1960's in central Tashkent. More than 1,000 people attended the seven films on the program.

The head of the International and Festivals Department at Uzbekkino, Asya Batraeva, opened the event on Friday



Guests listen to Laura Travis' welcoming remarks at the opening ceremony of the sixth annual American Film Festival. (U.S. Embassy photo)

evening, September 20. Laura Travis, Embassy Cultural Affairs Officer, also delivered remarks and welcomed the guests. She spoke about the theme of this year's festival, 'Across the United States', and emphasized that the selected movies not only depicted the unique aspects of life in each state, but also portrayed common U.S. values, traditions, and customs.

The films represented a range of genres and time periods to show the stylistic diversity of American cinema. They included the comedies *My Cousin Vinny* and *O Brother, Where Art Thou?*; the animated film *An American Tail: Fievel Goes West*; the acclaimed musical *New York, New York*; the classic western *Shane*; the historic literary drama *The Grapes of Wrath*; and Robert Redford's family film *A River Runs through It*.

Before each movie, the audience had a chance to review information on other Embassy cultural and educational opportunities. Embassy staff also held a quiz with the audience at the start of each screening, giving books and classic films on DVD as prizes for correct answers.



Guests look at the schedule of the American Film Festival. (U.S. Embassy photo)

An Embassy officer with personal ties to the state depicted in the film hosted each screening. On the closing night, Political and Economic Officer Shawn Fast noted, "We saved the best for last. I was born in Montana, so this movie (*A River Runs through It*) occupies a special place for me, as for many others who were born in, or have visited Montana....You will see many beautiful scenes showing the rich beauty of the state, the simple life in Montana, just as you will find it today."

The audiences were very enthusiastic and shared their impressions with the Embassy after each showing. One guest wrote afterwards, "I enjoyed it very much. Thanks a lot for this holiday of films!" It was our pleasure to receive so many engaging guests, and we look forward to hosting another festival next year.

## Celebrating the Richness of Uzbekistan's Harvest

by **Michael Smith**, Program Economist, USAID

I recently experienced the richness of Uzbek fruit at a USAID-sponsored local Peach Variety Contest in the Andijan Province of Uzbekistan. It was an unforgettable opportunity for me to witness the rich abundance of Uzbekistan's land. Farmers came and presented their own samples from six provinces: Bukhara, Samarkand, Tashkent, Namangan, Fergana and Andijan.

It was difficult to believe that there were so many different varieties of peaches and nectarines! After a round of objective judging, the farmers with the best ones were awarded various farm tools as prizes.

The event also served as an opportunity for farmers to learn new approaches for harvesting and post-harvest management of their produce, and female participants learned new techniques for processing their homemade jams and preserves.

In rural and farming communities, word of mouth is the most meaningful means of information dissemination. Farmers are as curious and competitive as they are cautious; they are always interested in what crops their neighbors are growing, what approaches they use, and, most importantly, what results they achieve.



Michael Smith, Program Economist from USAID, speaks about the importance of the event, stating that it gives farmers a chance to meet each other, to talk to each other, and to learn from each other. (U.S. Embassy photo)

These fruit contests are an important opportunity for local technical experts to share their knowledge with other farmers. For example, the household-level peach processing training conducted for Uzbek women during the Andijan peach contest will help them improve their family's nutrition in the winter time.

With over two-thirds of Uzbekistan's population residing in rural areas, agricultural development is crucial to



Rural children enjoy prize-winning fruits of the Ferghana Valley at a USAID-sponsored agricultural contest. (U.S. Embassy photo)



up to six-fold increases in sales. This agricultural assistance in Uzbekistan has increased some farm incomes by up to 80 percent through improved agricultural techniques.

Although prizes were given to farmers with the best varieties of peaches presented at the contest, one could see that there was not only competition among farmers, but collaboration among them as well. It was inspiring to see them discussing the characteristics of different samples that were presented; their advantages and their weaknesses; sharing their own experiences and knowledge; and offering tips to each other.

Farmers from different regions of Uzbekistan are getting ready for the Peach Variety Contest in Bulakbashi, Andijan. (U.S. Embassy photo)

A majority of farmers and their families attend variety contests

increasing local economic opportunity and addressing rural poverty and food security.

The history of private farming in Uzbekistan is very new; it has been only seven years since the production cooperative farm organizations (shirkats) were disbanded and all farm production responsibilities were transferred to private farmers. Since then, USAID agricultural projects have been at the cutting edge of providing Uzbekistan's new private farmers with a strong production-based set of technology transfer activities that positively impact farm level quality and productivity. During our first year of this project, USAID introduced 3,000 farmers to new production techniques that, at a minimum, doubled crop yields and resulted in



Michael Smith shakes hands with one of the contest winners. (U.S. Embassy photo)

because they learn something new that will help to improve their family's nutrition, decrease spoilage and increase their profits. After most variety contests, farmers arrange for visits to each other's farms to continue exchanging information and learning from each other.

Winning farmers are inundated with requests for transplants and grafting material from their prized plants. For me, this is a classic example of how USAID fosters events with lasting results. The connections that farmers make with each other and the skills they transfer will continue beyond the life of any one project.



Members of the judging panel look at the variety of peaches. (U.S. Embassy photo)



**USAID | UZBEKISTAN**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



# The State of New Jersey - The Garden State



New Jersey Governor Chris Christie addresses a crowd at a town hall meeting in Manchester, New Jersey. (AP Photo/Mel Evans)

New Jersey is one of the original 13 states, located on the Atlantic seaboard between the Hudson and Delaware rivers. The state’s official nickname, the “Garden State,” may surprise those who have visited only its busy urban corridor linking the two great metropolitan centers that lie on New Jersey’s borders, New York and Philadelphia.

Though it has the highest population density in America, New Jersey remains an important agricultural state. The “Garden State” could also accurately be termed the “Manufacturing State”; few states exceed it in industrial output per capita. “Suburban State” would be another appropriate slogan; New Jersey is home to many who work in the neighboring metropolitan centers.

## PEOPLE

About 90 percent of New Jersey’s population now lives in urban areas. Since colonial days New Jersey has attracted

a great variety of national groups. The greatest influx of immigrants was from Europe between 1980 and 1910. New Jersey’s African American population, present since colonial times, increased during the two world wars. Growing numbers of Asian and Hispanic people have recently settled in the state.



A jogger runs toward the Empty Sky memorial as people stroll through the structure at Liberty State Park, in Jersey City, New Jersey. (AP Photo/Julio Cortez)

## ECONOMY

New Jersey ranks close to the top among the states in average per capita income, and its economy must be ranked among the most successful in the nation. New Jersey’s most important natural asset is its location. The state is flanked at either end by two of the busiest port complexes in the world – the Port of New York – New Jersey and the Delaware River Ports (Ameriport). Further, New Jersey enjoys the market advantages of being located in the middle of the northeastern megalopolis – the chain of great cities, towns, and suburbs stretching from the New Hampshire suburbs of Boston to the Virginia suburbs of Washington, D.C. New Jersey is a leading producer of medical drugs and a center of pharmaceutical research.



A container ship unloads cargo at Port Newark in Newark, New Jersey. (AP Photo/Mark Lennihan)

## HISTORY

Native American people reached what is now New Jersey about 10,000 years ago. The Delaware (also called the Lenni-Lenape or Lenape) probably arrived about 600 years ago. Exploration by Europeans disrupted the Native American way of life. Dutch and Swedish settlers arrived in the 1600s. The Dutch established the first permanent town, Bergen, in 1660. In 1664, they surrendered the area to the English.

New Jersey was the site of many battles and skirmishes between the American colonies and Great Britain during the American Revolution. New Jersey declared its independence on July 2, 1776, two days before the Declaration of Independence was formally adopted by all the states.

New Jersey’s industrial development began early. The first ironworks in New Jersey opened in Shrewsbury in 1676. Zinc mining in Sussex County began in the early 1800s. The development of road and canal networks during the 1830s aided New Jersey’s growth.

In 1860, the state's leading products were ironware, food and drink, textiles and clothing, carriages, and leather and leather goods.

After the Civil War (1861-1865), New Jersey became ever more industrialized. Huge factories were built, and by 1890, railroads reached nearly every town. By the late 1800s, the Jersey Shore had become one of the state's most valuable areas as the railroads carried hordes of vacationers to the seaside.

Thomas Edison established the nation's first industrial laboratory at Menlo Park in 1876, launching New Jersey's rise to prominence as a research center. Research led the way during the 1900s, particularly in pharmaceuticals, chemicals, and electronics.

Since the 1970s, the state's rapid growth has caused serious problems. Industries have moved from the cities to rural areas, swallowing up farmland. More highways and heavy use of cars have caused traffic and pollution problems. Parts of the state have experienced water shortages. New Jersey's people have made determined efforts to solve these problems.

## RECREATION

New Jersey is famous for its resorts and recreation areas. Most of the state's approximately 193 km of ocean shoreline are lined with crowded resort towns and cities, including Atlantic City, one of the nation's foremost resorts. The northwest and southeast portions of this densely packed state are relatively lightly populated, offering additional recreational opportunities and attractive scenery. Most of the state's 800 lakes and ponds are found in the northwest, in the Appalachian Mountains. The famous Pine Barrens of the southeastern coastal plain are a haven for wildlife and exotic plants.

### Sources:

<http://www.nj.gov>

<http://quickfacts.census.gov>

Encyclopedia Americana, V.20

Grolier Student Encyclopedia, V.12



The Veuve Cliequot Polo Classic is pictured at Liberty State Park in Jersey City, New Jersey. (AP Photo/David Goldman)



Resorts Hotel and Casino is seen in Atlantic City, New Jersey. (AP Photo/Mel Evans)



U.S. Map, courtesy of U.S. Census Bureau.

## QUICK FACTS

**Abbreviation:** NJ

**Capital City:** Trenton

**Governor:** Chris Christie

**Date of Statehood:** December 18, 1787; 3rd state

**Population:** 8,414,350; 9th largest

**Area:** 21,277 sq.km; 46th largest

**Origin of State's Name:** From the island of Jersey in the English Channel, which had been defended against Parliamentary forces during the English Civil War by one of the colony's original proprietors.

**Largest Cities:** Newark, Jersey City, Paterson, Elizabeth, Edison Township, Woodbridge Township, Dover Township, Hamilton, Trenton, Camden

### Economy:

**Agriculture:** Nursery stock, horses, vegetables, fruits and nuts, seafood, dairy products.

**Industry:** Chemical products, food processing, electric equipment, printing and publishing, tourism.

# Immigration: The Making of the American People

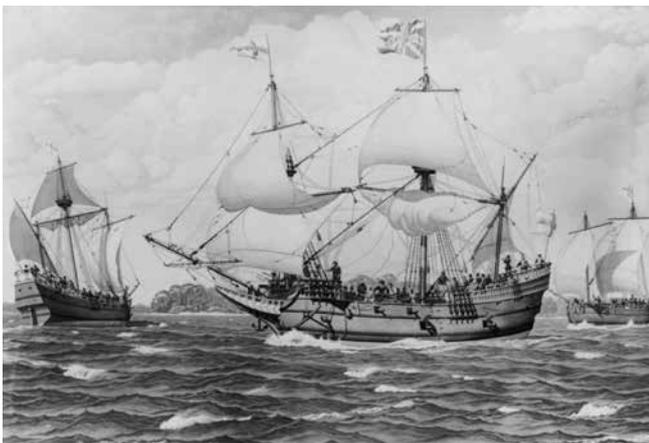
The story of America is largely the story of multiple ethnic groups coming to the country's shores and blending into diverse yet cohesive societies.



**Intro**

The story of the American people is the story of the world's peoples. Throughout the United States' history, hopeful immigrants have arrived to establish new lives in a new world. Whether fleeing oppressive regimes, seeking economic opportunity or simply pursuing personal dreams, each

new arrival contributes to the American mosaic.



**1607**

The Jamestown Settlement, established by English entrepreneurs in what is now Virginia, becomes the first permanent English settlement in North America. In 1620, English separatist Puritans establish Plymouth Colony (Massachusetts). Dutch, French, Swedish and German settlers also begin to colonize the new land in the 17th century. In 1626, the Dutch acquire Manhattan, now part of New York City, from native people in exchange for trade goods.

**1619**

A Dutch ship brings the first African "indentured servants" to the Virginia Colony. Importing slaves into the United States becomes illegal in 1808, but slave ownership continues, particularly in the South, until 1865. In 2007, the African-American population is more than 40.7 million, or 13.5 percent of the U.S. population.



**1717**

Between about 1717 and 1775, some 250,000 to 400,000 Scots-Irish (Protestants from Northern Ireland) migrate to America. They settle in Pennsylvania and then push south to Virginia and beyond, becoming the dominant culture in the Appalachian Mountains. The parents of President Andrew Jackson, the seventh U.S. president, are Scots-Irish immigrants.

Today there

are more than 27 million descendants of the Scots-Irish migration living in the United States.

**1840**

1840 to 1860: A large influx of immigrants, mostly from western and northern Europe, comes to the United States. During 10 years of this period, 1.5 million Irish move to the United States to escape a potato famine that began in Ireland in 1845. The Irish make up almost half of all immigrants to the United States in the 1840s and one-third in the 1850s; many settle in Boston, where bronze statues are dedicated in their memory. Waves of Germans also come to America.



**1875**

1875 to 1912: The first period of Arab immigration to the United States takes place. Most of the immigrants are Christians from rural areas of present-day Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, the Palestinian Territories and Israel.



The first Arabic newspaper is established in New York in 1892. Increasing numbers of Muslims arrive in the United States between 1947 and 1960, many from beyond the Middle East. After passage of the 1965 Immigration Act, abolishing national quotas, Muslim immigration from the Middle East and Asia grows significantly.

**1880**

1880 to 1930: During this peak period of immigration, interrupted only by World War I, more than 27 million immigrants, many from southern and eastern Europe, come to the United States. More than 4 million come from Italy, and 9 percent of the total population of Norway emigrates to the United States. Massive migration of eastern European (especially Russian) Jews occurs in the early 1880s, due to anti-Jewish persecution and massacres.



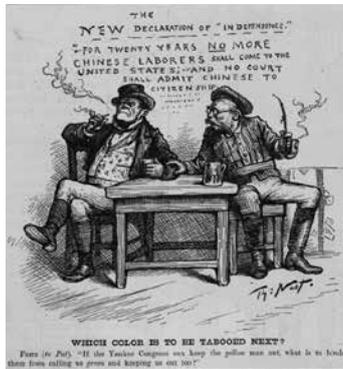
tion that effectively opens the door to more immigrants who are exempt from quotas (e.g., immediate family members). Asians are no longer barred from immigrating, although quotas for Asians are low. This is the first period in U.S. history in which European immigrants do not dominate.

**1965**

The Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965 abolishes national-origin immigration quotas, substituting hemispheric caps, and it expands the categories of family members who can enter without



numerical limits. The law opens the way for a tremendous surge in immigration in the last third of the 20th century, especially people from parts of the world not previously represented in large numbers in America. Family reunification accounts for about two-thirds of permanent immigration into the United States annually.



**1882**

Large-scale Chinese immigration starts in 1848 with the California Gold Rush and continues with the building of the Transcontinental Railroad. The 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act bars Chinese laborers; it is the first significant restriction on immigration in U.S. history. Laws in 1917 and 1924 exclude

all Asians and create immigration quotas based on national origin that favor "white" northern Europeans. These restrictive immigration policies are gradually relaxed beginning in 1943. Today Asians are the second fastest-growing immigrant group.

**2007**

One in three U.S. residents belongs to a minority. Hispanics are the largest and fastest-growing minority group, with 45.5 million (15 percent of the U.S. population). Blacks are the second-largest minority group, with 40.7 million (13.5 percent), but Asians are the second fastest-growing group, with 15.2 million (5 percent). America's 38.1 million foreign-born residents represent 12.6 percent of the population. There is a growing trend toward broader dispersal of immigrants across the United States.



**1892**

1892 to 1954: Ellis Island in New York City's harbor, the largest gateway to immigrants in the United States, opens in 1892. The first immigrant processed at Ellis Island on January 2, 1892, is a 15-year-old Irish girl accompanied by her two brothers. When it closes in 1954, more than 12 million immigrants have come through the Ellis Island "doorway." As a museum, Ellis Island attracts almost 2 million visitors each year in the 21st century.



**1952**

The Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 removes all racial and ethnic barriers to naturalization, but it upholds the national-origins quota system for immigration. The law introduces a system of preferences based on skills and family reunifica-



**2013**

The Census Bureau predicts that by 2042, minorities, collectively, will make up more than 50 percent of the U.S. population, with much of the increase due to immigration. The most recent Department of Homeland Security statistics show that in fiscal year 2012, 1,031,631 people obtained legal permanent residence (green cards) and 676,396 immigrants became U.S. citizens. And between fiscal 2004 and 2012, the number of immigrant visas issued annually by the State Department jumped from 379,402 to 482,388.

# Obama Names Presidential Medal of Freedom Recipients

A former U.S. president, a celebrated Latin jazz musician and a world-famous media mogul and philanthropist are among the 16 Presidential Medal of Freedom recipients announced by President Obama on August 8. "The Presidential Medal of Freedom goes to men and women who have dedicated their own lives to enriching ours," Obama said in a White House news release. "This year's honorees have been blessed with extraordinary talent, but what sets them apart is their gift for sharing that talent with the world. It will be my honor to present them with a token of our nation's gratitude," the president said.

Recipients in 2013 include former President Bill Clinton, Cuban-born jazz trumpeter Arturo Sandoval and broadcast journalist and philanthropist Oprah Winfrey. The medal is the United States' highest civilian honor, presented to individuals who have made especially meritorious contributions to the security or national interests of the United States, to world peace, or to cultural or other significant public or private endeavors.

The year 2013 also marks the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the award by President John F. Kennedy, as well as the first ceremony bestowing the honor on 31 recipients. Since then, more than 500 individuals have been honored with the medal. The following individuals will receive the Presidential Medal of Freedom:



2013 Presidential Medal of Freedom honorees (clockwise from top left): Bayard Rustin, Sally Ride, Gloria Steinem, Patricia Wald, Daniel Inouye, and Oprah Winfrey.

- **Ernie Banks** — One of the greatest baseball players of all time, he hit more than 500 home runs in his career and was elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1977.
- **Ben Bradlee** — As executive editor of the *Washington Post*, he oversaw coverage of the Watergate scandal and successfully challenged the U.S. government over the right to publish the Pentagon Papers.
- **Bill Clinton** — After serving as the 42nd president of the United States, he established the Clinton Foundation to improve global health, strengthen economies, promote wellness and protect the environment and formed a fund with President George W. Bush in 2010 to help Haiti.
- **Daniel Inouye** (posthumous) — A decorated World War II veteran, Senator Inouye was the first Japanese American to serve in Congress, representing the people of Hawaii from the moment it became a state.
- **Daniel Kahneman** — This pioneering scholar of psychology escaped Nazi-occupied France in World War II and later applied cognitive psychology to economic analysis, laying

the foundation for a new field of research and earning the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences in 2002.

- **Richard Lugar** — Former Senator Lugar, who represented Indiana in the U.S. Senate for more than 30 years, is best known for his bipartisan leadership and decades long commitment to reducing the threat of nuclear weapons.
- **Loretta Lynn** — This country music legend, raised in rural Kentucky, emerged as one of the first successful female country music vocalists in the early 1960s, breaking barriers in an industry long dominated by men.
- **Mario Molina** — A visionary chemist and environmental scientist born in Mexico, he earned the Nobel Prize in chemistry for discovering how chlorofluorocarbons deplete the ozone layer.

- **Sally Ride** (posthumous)— The first American female astronaut to travel to space, she was a role model to generations of young women, advocating science education, racial and gender equality, and aspirations without limitation.

- **Bayard Rustin** (posthumous) — This unyielding activist for civil rights, dignity and equality served as an adviser to Martin Luther King Jr. and organized the 1963 March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom.

- **Gloria Steinem** — A renowned writer and activist for women's equality and civil rights, she was a leader in the women's liberation movement and co-founded *Ms.* magazine.

- **Cordy Tindell "C.T." Vivian** — This distinguished minister, author and organizer was a leader in the civil rights movement and a friend of Martin Luther King Jr.

- **Patricia Wald** — A pioneering woman in the field of law, she was one of the most respected appellate judges of her generation and later served on the International Criminal Tribunal in The Hague.

- **Oprah Winfrey** — Best known for creating *The Oprah Winfrey Show*, which became the highest-rated television talk show in America for 25 years, she has long been active in philanthropic causes and expanding opportunities for young women.

More about the recipients is available on the White House website.

## Secretary Kerry on International Youth Day



Secretary of State John Kerry discusses with youths in Berlin, Germany. (© AP Images)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
Office of the Spokesperson | August 12, 2013

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY KERRY  
**International Youth Day**

The United States joins the international community today in celebrating International Youth Day. The Department of State is committed to ensuring that we are engaging not only with the leaders of today, but also with the leaders

of tomorrow. Today's generation of young people is the largest and most interconnected the world has ever seen, defined by energy, talent, and optimism. Whether mobilizing for climate change or demanding democracy and equality, we are witnessing the unprecedented impact that young people can have in the 21st century.

Young people communicate with peers from all corners of the globe, on Twitter or Facebook or Google Hangout. They take to the streets to demand dignity and democracy. And they work across borders to find innovative solutions to some of the world's toughest challenges.

On this year's International Youth Day, we mark an important aspect of life for young populations around the world: youth migration. In 2010, there were an estimated 27 million young migrants throughout the world. Some of these young people migrate to find new opportunity; others are forced to flee from poverty or war. As a nation founded by immigrants, and as a country with a long tradition of welcoming the "huddled masses yearning to breathe free," the United States takes great pride in our commitment to the rights of migrants to realize educational and professional opportunities in their new homes. So, today, I encourage you to celebrate International Youth Day by taking action that will positively impact young migrants in your community.

## Secretary Kerry on Uzbekistan Independence Day

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
Office of the Spokesperson | August 31, 2013

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY KERRY  
**Uzbekistan Independence Day**

On behalf of President Obama and the people of the United States, I congratulate the people of Uzbekistan as you celebrate 22 years of independence.

The United States is proud to cooperate with the people of Uzbekistan in areas of mutual importance, from promoting education and security to strengthening civil society and increasing our trade and economic engagement.

Our cooperation promotes stability, security, and prosperity throughout Central Asia and the broader region. We look forward to building on these ties as you move forward.

As you celebrate this special day, I send

best wishes for peace, health, and prosperity to all the people of Uzbekistan.



Secretary of State John Kerry arrives for a meeting at the White House in Washington. (© AP Images)

## The Dream Lives On, the Work Continues

It was a speech that the world cannot forget. On August 28, 1963, an estimated 250,000 people marched to the Lincoln Memorial in Washington where they heard Martin Luther King Jr. give a speech destined to resonate through the ages. In what became known as the “I Have a Dream” speech, King gave impassioned voice to the demands of the U.S. Civil Rights Movement — equal rights for all citizens, regardless of the color of their skin.

Some historians maintain that King’s speech, delivered at one of the largest civil rights demonstrations in U.S. history, was one of those rare moments that changed a nation — paving the way for a transformation of American law and life.

“It was a very peaceful day. A sea of white as well as black faces enveloped the Mall,” the late Dorothy Height, president emeritus of the National Council of Negro Women (NCNW), wrote in 2005. Height, one of the march’s organizers, sat behind King on the platform. “I think it was a decisive moment not only in U.S. civil rights history, but also in American history. It resulted in a new determination to move toward equality, freedom and greater employment for people of color.”

According to Height, “The real significance of the march, and the speech, was that it changed attitudes. Righteous indignation against racial discrimination became widespread after the march. It led to a time so full of promise and achievement. You could feel it.”

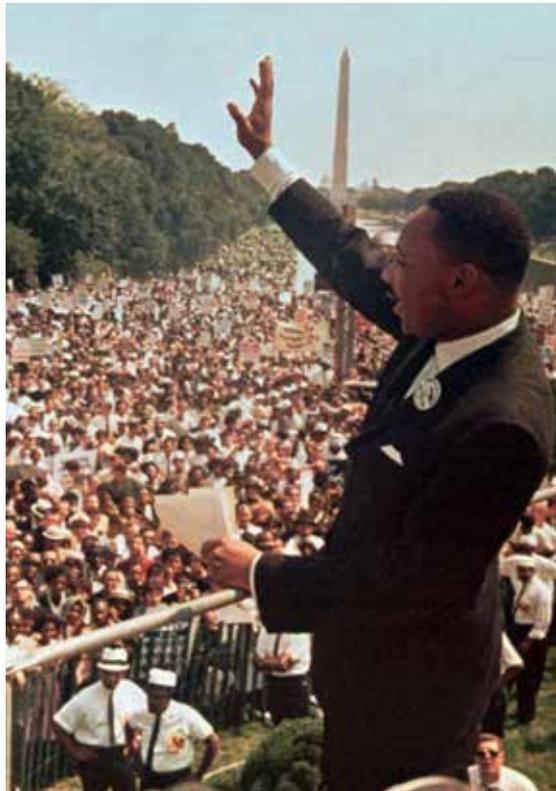
Less than a year after the march, President Lyndon Johnson signed into law the 1964 Civil Rights Act, which banned discrimination in public facilities, such as hotels and restaurants, and also prohibited employment discrimination. The following year, passage of the Voting Rights Act ensured African Americans could freely exercise their franchise.

In 1968, the Fair Housing Act sought to remove discrimination in buying and renting of housing. That legislation was complemented by new policies, such as affirmative action, designed to counter the legacy of discrimination.

The sweeping legal changes seemed abrupt to some Americans, and U.S. communities struggled to catch up.

In a 1963 Newsweek poll, 74 percent of whites said racial integration was “moving too fast,” a viewpoint that seems shocking today when attitudes are very different. By 2000, a New York Times poll reported 93 percent of whites said they would vote for a qualified black presidential candidate. More than 60 percent approved of interracial marriage. And 80 percent said they did not care whether their neighbors were white or black.

The dream King expressed at the March on Washington is now part of the U.S. political mainstream. His birthday is a national holiday on which Americans honor his ideas and his memory. His legacy is commemorated with a memorial in the nation’s capital, near those dedicated to Abraham Lincoln, Thomas Jefferson and Franklin Delano Roosevelt.



Martin Luther King Jr. acknowledges the crowd at the Lincoln Memorial for his “I Have a Dream” speech during the March on Washington, D.C., on August 28, 1963. (© AP Images)

King’s dream of racial equality and fight for justice transcended U.S. borders. He traveled the world proclaiming his vision of the “beloved community” and defining racism as a worldwide evil. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964.

In his 1967 book, *Where Do We Go From Here: Chaos or Community?*, King stated that, “Among the moral imperatives of our time, we are challenged to work all over the world with unshakable determination to wipe out the last vestiges of racism .... Racism is no mere American phenomenon. Its vicious grasp knows no geographical boundaries.”

Even on the day of his “I Have a Dream” speech, when he was addressing Americans in particular, King was conscious of the worldwide impact of the march and its message. “As television beamed the image of this extraordinary gathering

across the borders and oceans,” he said, “everyone who believed in man’s capacity to better himself had a moment of inspiration and confidence in the future of the human race.”

The universal significance of the events of August 28, 1963, was underscored by Height. “Wherever I have been in the world these last 40 years, it’s incredible to me how much people know about the Civil Rights Movement and Dr. King — often in very specific detail. The world was watching us on that day,” she says. “The march touched the world as well as America.”

# Proclamation on 50th Anniversary of March on Washington

## 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON FOR JOBS AND FREEDOM



Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, addresses marchers during his "I Have a Dream" speech at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, August 28, 1963. (© AP Images)

### A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA | August 23, 2013

On August 28, 1963, hundreds of thousands converged on the National Mall to take part in what the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., called "the greatest demonstration for freedom in the history of our nation." Demonstrators filled the landscape – from the steps of the Lincoln Memorial, alongside the still waters of the reflecting pool, to the proud base of the Washington Monument. They were men and women; young and old; black, white, Latino, Asian, and Native American – woven together like a great American tapestry, sharing in the dream that our Nation would one day make real the promise of liberty, equality, and justice for all.

The March on Washington capped off a summer of discontent, a time when the clarion call for civil rights was met



President Barack Obama talks to Yolanda Renee King, daughter of Martin Luther King III, son of Martin Luther King Jr., and his wife Arndrea at the Let Freedom Ring ceremony at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington. (AP Photo/Carolyn Kaster)

with imprisonment, bomb threats, and base brutality. Many of the marchers had endured the smack of a billy club or the blast of a fire hose. Yet they chose to respond with nonviolent resistance, with a fierce dignity that stirred our Nation's conscience and paved the way for two major victories of the Civil Rights Movement – the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

Today, we remember that the March on Washington was a demonstration for jobs as well as freedom. The coalition that brought about civil rights understood that racial equality and fairness for workers are bound together; when one American gets a raw deal, it jeopardizes justice for everyone. These are lessons we carry forward – that we cannot march alone, that America flourishes best when we acknowledge our common humanity, that our future is linked to the destiny of every soul on earth.

It is not enough to reflect with pride on the victories of the Civil Rights Movement. In honor of every man, woman, and child who left footprints on the National Mall, we must make progress in our time. Let us guard against prejudice – whether at the polls or in the workplace, whether on our streets or in our hearts – and let us pledge that, in the words of Dr. King, "we will not be satisfied until justice rolls down like waters and righteousness like a mighty stream."



President Barack Obama, first lady Michelle Obama, former President Jimmy Carter and former President Bill Clinton, wave to the crowd from the steps of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington at the conclusion of a ceremony to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the 1963 March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom. (AP Photo/Carolyn Kaster)

NOW, THEREFORE, I, BARACK OBAMA, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim August 28, 2013, as the 50th Anniversary of the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom. I call upon all Americans to observe this day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities that celebrate the March on Washington and advance the great causes of jobs and freedom.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-third day of August, in the year of our Lord two thousand thirteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirty-eighth.

BARACK OBAMA

## U.S. Embassy Celebrates Native American Culture Week



Mukhammad Badghizi, the founder of Samarkand Bukhara Silk Carpets Factory, greets Barbara Ornelas. (U.S. Embassy photo)

Uzbekistan welcomed Barbara Ornelas and Kenneth Duncan to celebrate Native American Culture Week August 22-30, 2013. Ornelas is a fifth generation weaver of the Navajo tribe who specializes in tapestries, miniatures, and period pieces. Duncan is an Apache performance artist whose performances include traditional flute, dancing, and drumming. Together, Duncan and Ornelas brought Native American culture to Uzbekistan through performances, an art exhibit, workshops, and meetings with local artists and young people. This program offered a rare opportunity to share an important aspect of U.S. heritage with the people of Uzbekistan.

On August 22, Ambassador Krol hosted a reception in honor of the visitors. Those in attendance enjoyed a performance by Duncan, and the ambassador highlighted Ornelas' *Two Grey Hills* tapestry, which is on display at the ambassador's residence as part of the Art in Embassies program.



Ambassador Krol and Barbara Ornelas pose for a photo at the exhibition at the Centre of National Arts in Tashkent. (U.S. Embassy photo)

The visitors were especially pleased to meet with student groups. On August 23 in Angren and August 30 in Tashkent, Duncan presented Apache culture to Micro-access Scholarship Program students. About 40 young people, aged 12-15, participated in each event. Duncan told several Apache legends and spoke about Native American culture and values. He performed traditional songs and got some of the students to perform with him. The students returned the favor by performing some traditional Uzbek dances.

On August 24, the exhibition "U.S.-Uzbekistan: Resonance of Cultures from Different Continents" opened at the Centre of National Arts. In collaboration with local artists, art critics, and the Craftsmen Association of Uzbekistan, the exhibit showcased work by four generations of Ornelas' family. Duncan opened the event with flute music and chanting.



Barbara shares her knowledge with young weavers from Samarkand during her Master Class. (U.S. Embassy photo)

From August 25-28, Duncan participated in the Sharq Taronalari International Music Festival. He performed in front of over 10,000 people, including visiting dignitaries and representatives of national and local governments. His performance, which incorporated dance and drumming, was also broadcast on national television. The judges of the festival gave Duncan an honorary award for his participation.

On August 29, Duncan and Ornelas gave a presentation at the National Library of Uzbekistan. Ornelas spoke about the traditional weaving of the Navajo people, and Duncan performed Apache dances with some of the younger members of the audience. Both visitors also shared some of their traditional customs, folk tales, and values.

Ornelas led a number of workshops on Native American tapestry and weaving techniques for Uzbek artisans. In collaboration with IJOD, Ornelas led a workshop on August 25 at the Centre of National Arts. On August 26, she conducted a master class at the Samarkand Fund



Kenneth Duncan rehearses for his night performance at the Sharq Taronalari Music Festival at the Registan Square, Samarkand. (U.S. Embassy photo)



Kenneth Duncan of the Apache tribe performs a traditional Native American song at the Sharq Taronalari Music Festival in Samarkand. (U.S. Embassy photo)

Forum office, where she explained her weaving style, and how she mixes and spins wool. Throughout these workshops, participants noted the similarities between traditional Uzbek and Native American traditions, designs, and techniques.

Ornelas also had many opportunities to exchange experiences with noted Uzbek artisans. Throughout these exchanges, themes of heritage and cultural preservation through family artistic traditions were prominent. On August 26, she met with Abdulla Badghizi, a seventh generation weaver and manager of the Samarkand-Bukhara Silk Carpet Factory, to discuss traditional natural dyes and techniques to produce various colors and shades. On August 30, Ornelas met with Akbar and Alisher Rakhimov, sixth and seventh generation Tashkent potters. She enjoyed a tour of their studios, and discussed her culture, weaving, and the importance of family traditions with a group of children from the family. On August 27



Kenneth Duncan poses at the Registan Ensemble in Samarkand. (U.S. Embassy photo)



Kenneth poses with Uzbek dancers after his performance at the Sharq Taronalari Music Festival in Samarkand. (U.S. Embassy photo)

and 28, Ornelas met artisans in Gijduvan and Bukhara. During a visit with Abdulla and Dilnoza Arzullaev, a potter and his daughter, who also practices traditional embroidery, the artists were struck by the strong similarities between their cultures and shared values of family artistic traditions.

The visitors were thrilled to participate in such a rewarding exchange, and the Embassy was honored by the warm reception they received from our Uzbek hosts. Both artists hope to have the opportunity to accept the many kind invitations to return to Uzbekistan for future exchanges.

## U.S. Government Sponsors Public Discussion with U.S. and Uzbek Experts on Media and the Judicial Sector



U.S. Ambassador George Krol opened a public discussion on the interactions between the media and the judicial sectors organized by the Slovenian non-governmental organization Regional Dialogue. More than 60 representatives of the judicial, executive, and legislative branches of the government, as well as journalists, international donor organizations, and civil society representatives participated in the discussion.

The goal of the discussion was to promote long-term constructive dialogue about the role that media can, and should, play in furthering justice sector reforms in Uzbekistan.

Massachusetts Supreme Court Justice Robert Cordy and editor of the Boston Herald newspaper Rachelle Cohen, co-chairs of the Massachusetts Supreme Court's Judicial-Media Commission, shared their first-hand experience on strengthening cooperation between professionals in the justice sector and the media. This was Justice Cordy's second visit to Uzbekistan.

Dr. Alisher Fayzullaev, Professor at the University of World Economy and Diplomacy, Tolibjon Umarov, Director of

Training Center of General Prosecutor's Office, and Tolibjon Obidov, Head of the Secretariat of the High Qualification Commission for the Selection and Recommendation of Judges, shared the Uzbek experience. Experts from both countries expressed their support for continuation of such discussions as they provide a platform for strengthened civil society and media involvement in the reform process.



U.S. Ambassador Krol opens the public discussion. (U.S. Embassy photo)

This was the second in a series of ongoing discussions of justice sector reforms in Uzbekistan using an open format to bring together professionals from the justice sector, media and civil society. Senator Svetlana Artikova of Uzbekistan and U.S. Federal District Judge John Tunheim participated in the first discussion in April 2013.

Regional Dialogue is supported by the U.S. Agency for International Development as part of its Uzbekistan Parliamentary Ombudsman for Human Rights Program.



Dr. Alisher Fayzullaev, editor of the Boston Herald newspaper Rachelle Cohen and Justice Robert Cordy answer various questions of the event participants. (U.S. Embassy photo)

# The New \$100 Note: Know Its Features. Know It's Real.



## 3-D Security Ribbon

Tilt the note back and forth while focusing on the blue ribbon. You will see the bells change to 100s as they move. The ribbon is woven into the paper, not printed on it.

## Bell in the Inkwell

Tilt the note to see the color-shifting bell in the copper inkwell change from copper to green.



It only takes a few seconds to check the new \$100 note and know it's real. Learn how to identify and use the two advanced security features: the **3-D Security Ribbon** and the **Bell in the Inkwell**. It is not necessary to trade in your old-design notes for new ones. All U.S. currency remains legal tender, regardless of when it was issued.

### 1. Portrait Watermark

Hold the note to light and look for a faint image of Benjamin Franklin in the blank space to the right of the portrait.

### 2. Security Thread

Hold the note to light to see an embedded thread running vertically to the left of the portrait. The thread is imprinted with the letters *USA* and the numeral *100* in an alternating pattern and is visible from both sides of the note. The thread glows pink when illuminated by ultraviolet light.

### 3. Color-Shifting 100

Tilt the note to see the numeral *100* in the lower right corner of the front of the note shift from copper to green.

### 4. Raised Printing

Move your finger up and down Benjamin Franklin's shoulder on the left side of the note. It should feel rough to the touch, a result of the enhanced intaglio printing process used to create the image. Traditional raised printing can be felt throughout the \$100 note, and gives genuine U.S. currency its distinctive texture.

### 5. Gold 100

Look for a large gold numeral *100* on the back of the note. It helps those with visual impairments distinguish the denomination.

### 6. Microprinting

Look carefully to see the small printed words which appear on Benjamin Franklin's jacket collar, around the blank space containing the portrait watermark, along the golden quill, and in the note borders.

### FW Indicator (not shown here)

The redesigned \$100 notes printed in Fort Worth, Texas, will have a small *FW* in the top left corner on the front of the note to the right of the numeral *100*. If a note does not have an *FW* indicator, it was printed in Washington, D.C.



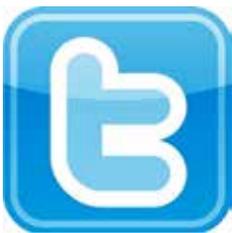
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**WEBSITE**

<http://uzbekistan.usembassy.gov>

## EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



**Embassy Switchboard:**

(+99871) 120-5450

**Consular Section:**

(+99871) 140-2215

**Fax:** (+99871) 120-6302

**Email:** [Tashkent-IRC@state.gov](mailto:Tashkent-IRC@state.gov)

**U.S. Embassy Tashkent**

**Address:**

3 Moyqorqon Street  
5th Block, Yunusobod District  
Tashkent, 100093  
Republic of Uzbekistan