

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. schedule	Schedules for Hillary Rodham Clinton, March 27-30, 1995 (partial) (19 pages)	03/27/1995	b(7)(C), b(7)(E), b(6)
002. report	Motorcade Manifest - Ahemdabad (1 page)	n.d.	b(7)(C), b(7)(E), b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 20053

FOLDER TITLE:

South Asia [Folder 4]: [India/Pakistan - South Asia Trip]

2013-0534-S
ry1643

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

India

Pakistan

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

Silence

Too many women
in too many countries
speak the same language.
Of silence.
My grandmother was always silent --
always aggrieved --
only her husband had the cosmic right
(or so it was said)
to speak and be heard.

They say it is different now.
(After all, I am always vocal
and my grandmother thinks
I talk too much)
But sometimes, I wonder.

When a woman gives her love,
as most women do, generously --
it is accepted.
When a woman shares her thoughts,
as some women do, graciously --
it is allowed.
When a woman fights for power,
as all women would like to,
quietly or loudly
it is questioned.

And yet, there must be freedom --
if we are to speak.
And yes, there must be power --
if we are to be heard.
And when we have both
(freedom and power)
let us not be misunderstood.

We seek only to give words
to those who cannot speak
(too many women
in too many countries)
I seek only to forget
the sorrows of my grandmother's
silence.

- Anasuya Sengupta
Class of '95
Lady Shri Ram College

file

SOUTH ASIA BRIEFING GUEST LIST

Elizabeth Smith
Political Director
American Federation of Teachers
555 New Jersey Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20001
phone 879-4436
fax 393-6375

Pat Scarcelli
International Vice President
United Food & Commercial Workers International Union
1775 K St., NW
Washington DC 20006
phone 223-3111
fax 466-1562

Cathy Collette
Director of Women's Rights
AFSCME
1625 L St., NW
5th floor
Washington, DC 20036
phone 429-5090
fax 429-1197

Marilyn Monahan
Executive Office
National Education Association
1201 16 St., NW
Washington, DC 20036
phone 822-7017
fax 822-7974

Nancy Donaldson
Director of Legislation
Service Employees International Union
1313 L St., NW
5th Floor
Washington, DC 20005
phone 898-3365
fax 898-3304

Marta David
Assistant Director
AFL-CIO
815 16 St., NW
Washington, DC 20006
phone 637-5104
fax 637-5107

Barbara Easterling
Secretary Treasurer
Communication Workers of America
501 3rd St., NW
Washington, DC 20001
phone 434-1410
fax 434-1481

Maureen Shea
Director of Women's Outreach
Democratic National Committee
430 S. Capital St., SE
Washington, DC 20003
phone 488-5035
fax 479-5135

Annette Kane
Executive Director
National Council of Catholic Women
1275 K St., NW
Suite 975
Washington, DC 20005
phone 682-0334
fax 682-0338

Joan Campbell
General Secretary
National Council Of Churches
475 Riverside Drive
Room 480
New York, NY 10115
phone (212) 870-2141
fax (212) 870-2817
Note: She is leaving on 4/19 and will out of town for 10 days.

Maria Antoinetta Berriozabal
1148 West Russel
San Antonio, TX 78201
phone (210) 734-8484
fax (210) 691-5530
[Fax: c/o Dr. Manuel Berriozabal
University of Texas at San Antonio]

Betty Bumpers
Founder & President
Peace Links
729 8th St., SE
Suite 300
Washington, DC 20003
phone 544-0805
fax 544-0809

Letty Pogrebin
33 West 67th St.
New York, NY 10023
phone (212) 873-1460
fax (212) 787-5733

Jurate Kazekas
phone 342-5404
fax

Maria Riley
Center of Concern
3700 13 St., NE
Washington, DC 20017
phone 635-2757 ext. 34
fax 832-9494

Kathy Thornton
National Coordinator
Network
801 Pennsylvania Ave., SE
Suite 460
Washington, DC 20003
phone 547-5556
fax 547-5510

Betty Friedan
420 7th Avenue
Apt. 1010
Washington, DC 20004
phone 639-0539
fax 357-4439

Bella Abzug
Women's Environment and Development Foundation
845 3rd Avenue, 15th Floor
New York, NY 10022
phone (212) 759-7982
fax (212) 759-8647

Barbara Arnwine
Executive Director
Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under the Law
1400 I St., NW
Washington, DC 20005
phone 371-1212
fax 842-3211

Elaine Jones
Director
NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund
1725 K St., NW
Suite 700
Washington, DC 20006
phone 682-1300
fax 682-1312

Jill Miller
Executive Director
Displaced Homemakers Network
1411 K St.
Suite 930
Washington, DC 20005
phone 467-6346
fax 467-5366

Beverly Stripling
Executive Director
Young Women's Christian Association
624 9th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20001
phone 628-3636
fax 783-7123

Leah Browning
American Bar Association
7204 Central Ave.
Takoma Park, MD 20912-6451
phone (301) 270-0436
fax (301) 270-0321

Mayra Buvinic
President
International Center for Research on Women
1717 Massachusetts Ave., NW
Suite 302
Washington, DC 20036
phone 797-0007
fax 797-0020

Carol Capps
Church World Service
110 Maryland Ave., NE
Building Box # 45
Washington, DC 20002
phone 543-6336
fax 546-6232

Kerry Kennedy Cuomo
1344 Kirby Rd.
McLean, VA 22101
phone (703) 522-1717 (home)
(202) 333-1850 (work)
Note: She is at home on maternity leave.
fax (703) 522-1719 (home)

Betty Dooley
President
Women's Research and Educational Institute
1700 18th St., NW
Suite 400
Washington, DC 20009
phone 328-7070
fax 328-3514

Joan Dunlop
President
International Women's Health Coalition
24 East 21 St.
New York, NY 10010
phone (212) 979-8500
fax (212) 979-9009

Adrienne Germaine
Vice President
International Women's Health Coalition
24 East 21 St.
New York, NY 10012
phone (212) 979-8500
fax (212) 979-9009

Aline Gelbard
Director for International Affairs
Population Reference Bureau
1874 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Suite 520
Washington, DC 20009
phone 483-1100
fax 328-3937

Debbie Gladstone
Director of Membership
Federation of Women's Clubs
1734 N Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036-2990
phone 347-3168
fax 835-0246

Mary Haney
Haney Associates
4353 Verplank Pl.
Washington, DC 20016
phone 966-7737
fax 364-8452

Sister Pat Krommer
Parliamentary Human Rights Foundation
1056 Thomas Jefferson St., NW
Washington, DC 20007
phone 333-1407
fax 333-1275

Marjorie Lightman
Human Rights Working Group
305 3rd St., SE
Washington, DC 20003
phone 544-2699
fax 546-6589

Gay McDougall
Executive Director
International Human Rights Law Group
1601 Connecticut Ave., NW
Suite 700
Washington, DC 20009
phone 232-8500
fax 232-6731

Jill Merrick
Director of Communications
International Center for Research on Women
1717 Massachusetts Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20036
phone 797-0007
fax 797-0020

Irene Natividad
Chairperson
National Committee of Working Women
1000 Vermont Ave., NW
Suite 605
Washington, DC 20005
phone 371-8323
fax 371-0817

Judge Arlene Pacht
International Women Judges Foundation
P.O. Box 6288
Washington, DC 20015
phone 501-8624
fax (301) 986-0184
Note: She is leaving on Friday (4-21) for a week.

Pat Rengel
Legislative Counsel
Amnesty International
304 Pennsylvania Ave., SE
Washington, DC 20003
phone 944-0200
fax 546-7142

Mary Purcell
9 Oak Knoll Drive
Wallingford, PA 19086
phone (610) 565-0113
fax (610) 892-0750

Donna Shavlick
Director, Office of Women in Higher Education
American Council on Education
1 Dupont Circle
Washington, DC 20036
phone 939-9390
fax 785-8056

Lael Stegall
Social Change International
phone 544-5111
fax

Julia Taft
Interaction
phone 667-8227 ext. 110
fax

Carol Yost
Director, Women & Politics Program
The Asia Foundation
1990 M St., NW
Suite 610
Washington, DC 20036
phone 223-5268
fax 785-4582

Marie Wilson
Ms. Foundation
120 Wall Street
33rd Floor
New York, NY 10005
phone (212) 742-2300 ext. 403
fax (212) 742-1653



ABOARD AIR FORCE ONE

210-734-

8484

fax 210-436-

0824

~~Individuals -~~

~~Marge Beal - 6~~

✓ Betty Bumpers Reactions

544-0805

✓ Betty Pogrebin -

Jurate Kaczikas 212-873-1460

Jurate Kaczikas 342-5404

~~Made Chambers~~

~~Maria Benitez-Robal. TX-Deleg'n.~~

~~Margaret HHS~~

Maria Wilson - ms Foundation

Gov't people

Carol Bellamy UNICEF

Robin Bafel

Victoria

Phyllis Oakley

Newland

Carol L. + Theresa Rose



ABOARD AIR FORCE ONE

Congress & Congress

Maria Riley - Center
Concern
635-2757
ext. 34

Kathy Thornton - Network
547-5556 ✓

Betty Friedman - 639-0539

Bella Abzug -

Women's Environment &

Dev. Organization
845 3rd Ave - 15th fl
NY 10022

212 759-7982

Invitees

- Liz Smith, AFT ✓
- Pat Scarcelli, VP UFCW ✓
NAME - (202) 363-5843
20 years
- Cathy Collette, AFSME ✓
223-3111
- Marilyn Monahan, VP NEA
- Nancy Donaldson, SEIU
- Marta David, AFL ✓
- Barbara Easterling, CWA ✓
20 years
America

Maureen Shea 488-5035
DNC

Annette Kane 682-0334
Exec Dir Nat'l Council of
Catholic Women
1275 K St, NW DC-20005
Suite 975 fax-682-0338

Joan Campbell, Nat'l Council of
Churches

ph. 212/870-2141

leaving
today
for 10
days

General Secty.
475 Riverside Dr.
Rm 880

NY NY 10115

fax-212/870-2817

✓
Ms. Barbara Arnwine
Executive Director
Lawyers Committee for Civil
Rights Under Law
1400 I Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005
T: (202)371-1212
f: (202)842-3211

Ms. Debrah Breechland-Betts
Executive Director
Older Women's League
66 11th Street, NW
Suite 700
Washington, DC 20001
T: (202)783-6686
f: (202)683-2356

Ms. Anne Bryant
Executive Director
American Association of
University Women
111 16th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036
T: (202)785-7720
f: (202)872-1425

Ms. Mary Burris Babson
President
Association of Junior
Leagues International
1319 F Street NW
Suite 604
Washington, DC 20004
T: (202)393-3364
f: (202)393-4517

Ms. Becky Cain
President
League of Women Voters
1730 M Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036
T: (202)429-1965
f: (202)429-0854

 **Mary Ann Campbell**
President-Elect
National Association of
Women Business Owners
10020 Rodney Parham
Suite C
Little Rock, AR
T: 501/224-7272
f: 501/227-9513


Ms. Nancy Duff Campbell
Co-President
National Women's Law Center
Suite 100
1616 P Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036
T: 202/328-5160
f:

Ms. Kathy Colette
Director, Women's Rights
Department
American Federation of
State, County and Municipal
Employees
1625 L Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036
T: (202)429-5090
f: (202)429-1293

Mr. Keith Geiger
President
National Education
Association
1201 16th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036
T: (202)822-7300
f: (202)822-7741

Ms. Marcia Greenberger
Co-President
National Women's Law Center
1616 P Street, NW
Suite 100
Washington, DC 20036
T: (202)328-5160
f: (202)328-5137

Ms. Leslie Harris
Director
People for the American Way
2000 M Street, NW
Suite 400
Washington, DC 20036
T: (202)467-4999
f:

Audrey Tayse Haynes
Director, Government
Relations
Business and Professional
Women\USA
2012 Massachusetts Avenue,
NW
Washington, DC 20036
T: (202)293-1100
f: (202)861-0298

Ms. Dorothy Height
President
National Council of Negro
Women
1211 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Suite 702
Washington, DC 20036
T: (202)659-0006
f: (202)785-8733

Ms. Alice Hillseweck-Ball
President
Girls Incorporated
3101 New Mexico Avenue, NW
Suite 241
Washington, DC 20016
T: (202)775-8191
f: (202)785-0879

Ms. Patricia Ireland
President
National Organization for
Women
1000 16th Street, NW
Suite 700
Washington, DC 700
T: (202)331-0066
f: (202)785-8576

Ms. Gloria Johnson
President
Coalition of Labor Union
Women
1126 16th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036
T: (202)296-1200
f:

✓
Ms. Elaine Jones
Director
NAACP Legal Defense and
Education Fund
1725 K Street, NW
Suite 700
Washington, DC 20006
T: (202)682-1300
f: (202)682-1312

Ms. Frances Kissling
President
Catholics for a Free Choice
1436 U Street, NW
Washington, DC 20009
T: (202)986-6093
f: (202)332-7995

Ms. Judy Lichtman
President
Women's Legal Defense Fund
1875 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Suite 710
Washington, DC 20009
T: (202)887-0364
f: (202)861-0691

Ms. Cindy Marano
Executive Director
Wider Opportunities for
Women
1325 G Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005
T: (202)638-3143
f: (202)638-4885


Ms. Susan Katz
President
National Council of Jewish
Women
1101 15th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005
T: (202)296-2588
f: (202)452-0564


Ms. Joan Kort
President
B'nai B'rith Women
1828 L Street, NW
Suite 250
Washington, DC 20036
T: (202)857-1300
f: (202)857-1380

Ms. Pamela Maraldo
President
Planned Parenthood of
America
2010 Massachusetts Avenue,
NW
Washington, DC 20036
T: (202)785-3351
f: (202)293-4348

Ms. Singleton McAllister
President
Women in Government
Relations, Incorporated
Suite 510
1029 Vermont Avenue
Washington, DC 20005-3527
T: 202/347-5432
f: 202/347-5434

Ms. Eileen McGrath
Executive Director
American Medical Women's
Association
801 North Fairfax
Suite 400
Alexandria, Virginia 22314
T: (703)838-0500
f: (703)549-3864

Ms. Joan Meehan-Commun
Executive Director
American Nurses Association
600 Maryland Avenue, NW
Suite 100 West
Washington, DC 20024
T: (202)554-4444
f: (202)554-2262

Ms. Kate Michelman
Executive Director
NARAL
1156 15th Street, NW
Suite 700
Washington, DC 20005
T: (202)973-3000
f: (202)973-3096

Ms. Jill Miller
Executive Director
Displaced Homemakers Network
1411 K Street
Suite 930
Washington, DC 20005
T: (202)467-6346
f: (202)467-5366

Ms. Laura Lee Murphy
Executive Director
American Civil Liberties
Union
122 Maryland Avenue, NE
Washington, DC 20002
T: (202)544-1681
f: (202)546-0738

Ms. Helen Neuborne
Executive Director
NOW Legal Defense and
Education Fund
99 Hudson Street
Suite 1201
New York, New York 10013
T: (212)925-6635
f: (212)226-1066

Ms. Julia Scott
Executive Director
National Black Women's
Health Project
1133 15th Street, NW
Suite 550
Washington, DC 20005
T: (202)835-0117
f: (202)835-0118

Beverly Stripling
Executive Director
Young Women's Christian
Association
624 9th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20001
T: (202)628-3636
f: (202)783-7123



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

FAX COVER SHEET

DATE April 18, 1995

TO:

Melanne Verwee / Nicole Rabner
456-6244

FROM:

Nicole Sabotka for Theresa Loar
G/CS
Office of the Conference Secretariat
Room 1318, Department of State
Washington, DC 20520
Tel: 202-647-3129 FAX: 202-647-4787

SUBJECT:

The list of names you requestedThis message, including this cover, contains 3 pages.

COMMENTS:

The List

RFK

~~Abrash, Abigail~~	Human Right's Project	202/333-1880
~~Abzug, Bella~~		
~~Adams, Margaret~~	*Good Housekeeping	202/293-0293
~~Al-Hibri, Azizah~~ - <i>maye</i>	University of Richmond	804/289-8466
~~Allen, Virginia~~	*Women's Conf. at State	703/256-3682
~~Arnold, Margaret~~	AARP	202/434-2640
~~Bellany, Carol~~		
~~Berriozobal, Maria~~		
✓ ~~Browning, Leah~~	Am. Bar Assn.	301/270-0436
~~Bryant, Anne~~		
~~Bumiller, Elizabeth~~	*Writer, Washington Post	
~~Bunche, Charlotte~~ - ?	<i>Rutgers U</i>	
✓ ~~Buvinic, Mayra~~	Intl Center for RSCA on Wom.	202/797-0007
~~Campbell, Joan~~		
~~Campbell, Nancy Duff~~	Natl Women's Law Center	202/328-5160
✓ ~~Capps, Carol~~ <i>Chk to person</i>	<i>Church World Service</i>	202/543-6336
~~Carney, Tim~~	State/SA/Princ. Deputy Asst. Sec	202/736-4328
✓ ~~Colett, Berit~~ <i>lead?</i>	Quaker UN Office	212/682-2745
~~Cosby, Kit~~	Nat'l Assembly of Baha'is	
✓ ~~Cuoma, Kerry Kennedy~~	Human Right's Project	202/333-1880
~~Curtin, Mary~~	G/CS	202/647-3129
✓ ~~Delgado Votaw, Carmen~~	Girl Scouts of America	
✓ ~~Dooley, Betty~~	Wom's Research and Ed. Inst.	202/328-7070
✓ ~~Dunlop, Joan~~ <i>Adrienne</i>	<i>Germaine (Intern)</i>	<i>212/979-8500</i>
~~Ely-Raphel, Nancy~~	State	202/647-2570
~~Fioritio, Eunice~~	Disabled Committy	202/205-8355
✓ ~~Franz, Sharon~~	Academy for Ed. Dev.	202/884-8259
✓ ~~Friedan, Betty~~		
✓ ~~Gelbard, Aline~~	Population Reference Bureau	202/483-1100
✓ ~~Gladstone, Debbie~~	Fed. of Women's Clubs	202/347-3168
~~Goldstein, Ann~~	Georgetown Law	202/543-3091
	(Human Rights)	202/662-9640
✓ ~~Goode, Barbara~~	*State/NGO Trafficking of Women	202/332-1138
✓ ~~Haney, Mary~~	Haney Associates	
202/266-7737		
~~Harns, Sam~~	Results	202/546-1900
~~Height, Dorothy~~	Natl Council of Negro Women	
~~Hendrix, Kathy~~	G/CS	202/647-3129
— ~~Heyes, Lisa~~	Asia Watch	202/371-6592
~~Houston, Perdida~~	Writer	202/387-6339
~~Johnson, Mel~~	Communications Consortium	703/922-4468
✓ ~~Kindervatter, Suzan~~	Interaction	202/667-8227
~~Kolok, Sharon~~	G/CS	202/647-3129
✓ ~~Krommer, Pat Sister~~ <i>lead?</i>	Congr'l. Human Right's Found.	202/333-1407
✓ ~~Lai, Sara~~	Human Rights Watch	202/371-6592
~~Leet, Mildred~~	Trickle Up	212/362-7958
✓ ~~Lichtman, Judy~~	Women's Legal Defense Fund	202/986-2600
✓ ~~Lightman, Marjorie~~	Human Rights Working Group	202/544-2699
✓ ~~Loar, Theresa~~	G/CS	202/647-3129

*Formerly with the Association or Retired

-2-

Int'l Human Rights
Law Group

2328500

Lorton, Ronald	Director, SA/INS	202/647-2141
✓ Marcy, Mildred	*Women's Conf. at State	410/268-6438
✓ McDougall, Gay	<i>Lawyer Council</i>	
✓ Meer, Jeff	G/CS	202/647-3129
✓ Merrick, Jill	Intl Center for RSCA on Wom.	202/797-0007
Miranda, Lourdes		
Moten, Sara	Beijing Network	202/628-0015
✓ Natividad, Irene	Natl Com. of Working Women	202/371-8323
Nuland, Toria	State Dept. (S. Talbott Staff)	202/647-8931
✓ Oakley, Phylis	State, Assist. Secretary	202/647-7360
✓ Pacht, Judge Arlene	Int'l. Women Judges Assn	202/501-8624
Peterson, Esther		
✓ Purcell, Mary	Intl Fed. of Univ. Women	202/939-9410
✓ Ralph, Regan	Human Rights Watch	202/371-6592
✓ Rengel, Pat	Amnesty Intl	202/544-0200
Richard, Steve	State/SA/Special Advisor	202/736-4331
Riley, Maria	Center for Concern	202/635-2757
✓ Schuler, Margaret	Inst. for Women, Law, and Dev.	202/393-3663
✓ Shavlick, Donna	Am. Council on Education	202/939-9410
Shelton, Sally Colby	USAID	202/647-4322
Simonson, Joy	*HFAC	202/363-7280
Smeal, Ellie	US Network for Beijing	703/522-2214
Smith, Elise Fiber?	Winrock	703/525-9430
✓ Stegall, Lael	Social Change Intl	202/544-5111
✓ Stripling, Beverly	YWCA	202/628-3636
X Taft, Julia	Interaction	202/667-8227
✓ Thomas, Dorothy	Human Rights Watch	202/371-6592
Williams, Linda	Congressional Black Caucus	
Wolf, Judy	Wom's Law and Pub Policy. Prog.	202/662-9000
Wolfe, Leslie	Center for Women Policy Study	202/872-1770
Wright, Pat	Disabled Community	202/986-0375
✓ Yost, Carol	The Asia Foundation	202/223-5268
Zill, Ann	Human Rights Working Group	202/342-1812

Ken Brill, Exec. Assistant
to Sec/Armer

647-5301

HRC
(As prepared)

FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
REMARKS FOR LAHORE UNIVERSITY OF MANAGEMENT SCIENCES
LAHORE, PAKISTAN
MARCH 27, 1995

Administrators, faculty, students, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, and my many gracious hosts in Pakistan:

It is with a great sense of honor that I join you today in Lahore. I would especially like to thank Prime Minister Bhutto and all the people of this wonderful country for her and your generous hospitality. I know that all Americans share my desire to extend the same warm welcome to the Prime Minister when she visits Washington next month.

Let me also say that, saddened as we all are by the violence afflicting your people in Karachi and the tragic deaths of our two American diplomats there recently, on behalf of all Americans I join your Prime Minister in condemning violence and terrorism across the globe wherever it occurs.

I have come to Pakistan to continue the longstanding friendship between our countries and to deepen the dialogue between

our citizens. I have come to learn not only about policies and programs but about people. The men, women, children and families in Islamabad, Lahore and throughout Pakistan and other countries in this region have much to teach me and my country. For that reason, I find it particularly fitting that my journey ^{has brought me to} ~~is beginning in~~ Lahore celebrated for its history as a center of education and scholarship.

Since the birth of this institution a decade ago, Americans have been proud to be associated with Lahore University of Management Sciences. We are glad we had a chance to contribute aid to help in the building of this university, and ~~we are proud~~ to have shared in a continuous exchange of faculty and students. Your university has flourished because government, corporations, philanthropic organizations, business leaders like Mr. Babar Ali, and private citizens in both of our countries believed in the potential of the next generation -- not just to acquire skills needed to run businesses, but to gain the wisdom and experience needed to help guide your country, and indeed our global community, through the new challenges posed by these often confusing times.

LUMS is not only teaching its students the science of business and management, but also the art of building communities. The world needs business leadership that understands how strong communities are critical to the long-term functioning of markets and sustainable development. Such leadership has always been

important but never more than now, ^{We are} at the dawn of a century that promises new opportunities, but also threatens greater competition for scarce ~~resources~~ ^{in the midst of} ~~and continuing~~ civil and ethnic strife fueled by the lethal combination of ancient hatreds and economic deprivation.

Today I want to talk to you about this world of change we share and the importance of investing in people, especially in women, to help shape that change for the mutual benefit of all our people. For as the poet Allama Iqbal wrote: "To remain static is not allowed by the law of nature -- the only permanent value in life is change."

This moment in history holds great possibility, opportunity, excitement, and growth. And yet, if there is one constant we know from generation to generation, century to century, millennium to millennium, it is that change engenders fear.

The violence of terrorism, the ugly face of bigotry, and the ignorance that breeds intolerance of those of a different religion or ethnic background are all exacerbated by that fear of change. And no nation is immune. We are all struggling to adapt to new challenges without giving up a sense of who we are and where we belong.

People are fond of saying that the world is growing smaller,

and in many ways it is smaller when we all (a)ve "real time" access to information and ideas -- and each other -- through the mass media and computers. But that experience of immediacy can also be unsettling, creating within, and around us, a stressful state of rapid transition, dissolution and resolution over which we have little control.

A friend recently told me a story I'm sure many of you know, about an old man who goes to market in a large town and is deeply troubled because he has never been among so many people before. "I cannot sleep," he says, "for if I were to awake, how would I find myself?"

One of those nearby suggests that the old man tie a string to his toe so that when he wakes up he will see the string and know who he is.

The old man takes the advice, ties a string to his toe, and falls into a deep sleep. While he is sleeping, the fellow who suggested the idea takes the string off the old man's toe and ties it to the toe of a man sleeping in the next bed.

The old man wakes up and is astonished not to find the string on his toe. When he notices it on the toe of the man next to him, he shakes him awake and says: "It is clear from the string on your toe that you are me. Who, then, am I?"

We are all struggling to find our bearings and define ^{the}~~the~~ new balance in our lives, families, and societies as we decide which traditions and beliefs to reject or reinforce; what changes and challenges to be embraced or discarded.

We know that answers to the vexing problems facing human civilization today -- poverty, starvation, illiteracy, violence, alienation, the exploitation of the weakest and most vulnerable groups in society -- are found not only in ^{the}~~the~~ theories or formulas or fixed rules. They are also found in examples -- case studies, if you will, of the human experience; stories that probe our hearts and minds and compel us to make a case for why we do what we do, and how we do it.

Terms like capital and infrastructure and productivity -- which you use every day here at LUMS in your case studies -- must also be applied when we think about the world's greatest resource: its people.

Investing in human capital, building the human infrastructure, and enhancing human productivity ought to be our collective concern. I can't tell you how many times, in my travels around my country and overseas, I have looked into the eyes of a child and seen so much promise and hope . . . and then ^{my}~~felt~~ my heart sink, knowing the child may have little chance of fulfilling his or her promise because of the very great obstacles -- limited access to

education, health services, jobs -- ^{that lie} ~~still~~ ahead.

This is not the fault of one nation or another; it is the fault of all nations. Every nation must do more for its own people and especially for children -- the boys and girls who represent the future of humanity. And to the extent possible, nations who can help people in other nations should do so. Because enhancing the human potential anywhere in today's interconnected world enhances it everywhere.

I cannot overstate the role women must ~~be allowed to~~ play in this global enterprise. We are witnessing the unprecedented rise of women to fuller partnerships in society; in Pakistan and elsewhere we see evidence of the special gifts that women can bring to the family, communities, business and government.

Girls and women are vital to the economic, social, and political life of every country. But even though women comprise 52 percent of the world's population; are the primary caretakers for children and the aged; and are a significant presence in the work force, they continue to be marginalized and abused in many societies. We must strive for a world where women everywhere are respected and their rights protected.

In my own country I have seen single mothers who are raising children alone while holding down several jobs. I have seen women

professionals bumping up against the glass ceiling. I have seen women around the world planting crops, plowing fields, taking goods to ~~the~~ market, running health clinics and schools, caring for orphaned and neglected children along with their own, managing businesses, dispensing justice and doing the hard work of leading nations.

Investing in the health and education of women and girls is essential to improving global prosperity. We have seen in parts of Asia and South America that the education of girls can help lift whole populations^o out of poverty. We have seen the education of women enhance their roles as mothers and increase their participation in civic life.

And in countries where governments and ^{non governmental organizations} ~~NGOs~~ have made voluntary, safe and effective family planning available and have provided related health services, we have seen an improvement not only in the lives of individuals but in the economic well-being of their countries.

If women don't thrive, the world won't thrive. Your Prime Minister understands this truth. I applaud her. I also applaud LUMS for opening up academic and professional opportunities for women, who comprise nearly one-third of your students and about one-fifth of the permanent faculty.

Both of our governments and peoples realize the importance of ensuring that women are full participants in their societies and economies. I am pleased that my government will begin in coming weeks to implement an assistance program^{here} in Pakistan through non-governmental organizations to strengthen family planning and child survival services and to expand educational opportunities for girls. We want to remain engaged with you in addressing these key issues for your continualⁱⁿ development.

A few weeks ago I met with a group of Pakistani-Americans in Washington who wanted to make a concrete contribution to promote the education of girls in their homeland. They have decided to endow a scholarship at the Lahore University of Management Sciences. They have secured funding for the first year of the scholarship and are in the process of establishing an endowment to ensure that every year a woman student, whose family does not have the resources to finance education here at LUMS⁴ will have access to the management training and skills that Pakistan will need in the 21st century.

Thirty years ago, the study of business and management was relatively narrow. But today, whatever our vocation, we must take a larger view. To know about business, or law, or any other field, one must know about the world. And to know about the world, one must know about people's deepest yearnings and anxieties. And only then can one really know what it means to live and work in a global

community.

As the ancient Sufi prayer says:

We who know, and do not know that we know:

Let us become one, whole.

Let us be transformed.

We who have know^h, but do not know:

Let us once more see

The beginning of all.

We who do not wish to know,

But still say that we want to know:

Let us be guided

To safety and light.

I hope you know how much I have enjoyed being ^{in Pakistan} ~~here~~ during these last few days. And on behalf of all Americans, let me thank you for working to strengthen the friendship and partnership our nations have enjoyed for so many years. I hope with all my heart that the ^{many} ~~many~~ values and ^{hopes} ~~traditions that unite us~~ ^{we share} will draw us even closer in the future as we work together to move both our countries with confidence and strength into the 21st century.

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FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
REMARKS TO THE RAJIV GANDHI FOUNDATION
NEW DELHI, INDIA
MARCH 29, 1995

It is a great honor for me to join you in New Delhi, and to be in the company of men and women who keep alive the high ideals for India and the world that Rajiv Gandhi helped to sustain.

I would like to thank the people of India for extending a gracious welcome to me. To President Sharma and Prime Minister Rao, I owe special thanks for their warm hospitality. Prime Minister Rao's visit to Washington 10 months ago opened a new chapter in Indian-American relations, one that promises to build on the many values and aspirations our peoples share. We greatly appreciate the energy and wisdom he has lent to strengthening the friendship between our nations.

Although my journey here is far too brief, it is the culmination of a life long desire to visit India. I hope these few days will be the first of many I spend here learning about this extraordinary country and exploring our shared dreams for the future of the human family.

I can think of no more fitting setting in which to reflect upon these shared dreams than here at the Rajiv Gandhi Foundation -- an institution dedicated to the realization of Rajiv Gandhi's dream of a better life for all the people of India.

Programs of the Rajiv Gandhi Foundation such as assisting children orphaned by terrorism, or promoting literacy and health among women and children in rural areas or providing fellowships for women entrepreneurs are inspiring examples of how to translate dreams into reality.

Our meeting today occurs at an historic moment. As we approach a new century, we are also on the frontier of a new world. It is different from the one we have known for the past 50 years. It is a world in which many old divisions have diminished or disappeared. The long reign of dictators and controlled economies has given way to democracy and free markets in country after country.

The opportunities for peace and prosperity are now greater than ever before. But this is also a world of profound change that exacerbates old challenges and creates new ones: the challenge of deep poverty still confronts us. The challenge of living together in peace and harmony in the face of ethnic, religious and other tensions among peoples has never been greater. The challenge of putting people first -- of including all of our citizens as full participants in our economic and political lives -- men and women, rich and poor, people of all races and creeds -- remains fundamental to all of us.

These ancient challenges are compounded by the stresses inherent in a time of rapid change. The so-called Information Age holds great potential that the virtual reality created by the media and computers will not only help us communicate more quickly but understand each other better; yet we also know technology poses difficult problems: a vast majority of our world's people are not prepared with the skills needed for the new global economy. And, if consumerism is the primary message being transmitted, the explosion in material expectations will put additional demands on institutions ranging from the family to the government that are unlikely to be met quickly or fully. The alienation spawned by disappointment with the promise of change is likely to increase.

Together, we must address both the opportunities and difficulties that confront us today -- for ourselves, our families, and the future of our children.

I want to talk to you today about what I consider central to our common future -- the importance of ensuring that women are invested in their own lives and able to participate fully in our national lives. Women represent over half the world's population. And yet in country after

country, they lack access to education, to health services, to jobs, to political and civil rights. Where women lack access to education, health care and economic opportunity, children tend to be less educated, less well nourished and families tend to be both larger and poorer. Where women are illiterate, experience has shown that the environment is often poorly managed and democracy remains fragile. One lesson the experience of the last several decades teaches us is that where women prosper, countries prosper.

But the education of women has even greater benefits for societies. Education helps us understand and tolerate differences and so holds out the promise that we can live together more harmoniously. Education helps us comprehend the unsettling changes in our lives today and helps us better manage those changes. Education is as important to peace as it is to prosperity.

But what is it that we must do to bring women fully into our national lives? Girls must be able to attend school and learn, not just to be literate but to acquire the knowledge and skills -- of medicine, of engineering, of management, of computers and so many others -- to contribute to the prosperity of their families and nations. Women must have access to health care, especially the care they need as expecting or new mothers. Wives, together with their husbands, must have access to family planning services to enable them to make voluntary, responsible and informed choices about the size of their families. And, children -- girls as well as boys -- must have access to preventive and curative medical care that will enable them to grow into healthy adults.

I recognize that discussion of such problems as education and health care for girls and women is viewed by some as "soft," labeled dismissively as a women's issue belonging, at best, on the edge of serious debate about all the problems we confront on the cusp of the 21st century. I want to argue strongly, however, that the questions surrounding social development, especially of women, as discussed at the recent social summit in Copenhagen, are at the center of our political and economic challenges. Governments, business and citizens must recognize and act upon that truth for the betterment of nations and our global family. But, even assuming you agree with my argument, what is to be done to bring about strategies for such development? That is a question

that deserves far more analysis and discussion than I can offer here today, but let me suggest there are five key commitments needed to achieve this worthy goal of social development for women.

First, governments must continue to expand the general conditions required for democracy and market economies that we know can unleash the creative energies of millions of people if they are prepared to take advantage of the opportunities available to them.

The Indian government has recently undertaken major economic reforms and these reforms have already helped stimulate investment and more rapid growth.

Such reforms are essential. But they are rarely sufficient to achieve sustainable development. Where social services and women's access to those services remain limited, growth will prove uneven and unsustainable. My own country is debating vigorously the role of government in supplying social services because of the recognition that a significant number of our own citizens are not equipped to share in the rewards of the newly emerging economy.

In addition, every government should invest more resources in the education and health care of children, especially girls. This should be a priority that takes precedence over competing budgetary demands. For some countries like those in South Asia, it means providing schools and clinics where they are needed and incentives for persuading families to educate and provide health care for all their children. For a country like the United States, it means delivering existing services more efficiently with greater accountability for outcomes.

Second, although governments have primary responsibility for creating environments that encourage economic growth and social development, businesses also have a role to play. But at a time when businesses are increasingly pressured to perform on the basis of quarterly results, they have to recognize that the social costs of doing business often have medium and long term economic consequences. Depleting natural or human resources destroys markets and undermines peoples' confidence in them. The world needs socially responsible business leadership now more than ever.

Third, although the role and commitment of government and business is key to development, they alone cannot achieve these social goals. Citizens, cooperating together in non-governmental organizations, like this foundation, must also take the initiative and even provide the lead.

NGO's are often created by individuals with a dream -- like Mother Teresa whose renowned compassion -- even tenacity -- on behalf of the world's most unfortunate moved us deeply when we visited her home for children here in New Delhi yesterday.

NGO leadership -- often volunteer -- is typically highly motivated and energetic in pursuing a vision of a better world. Tomorrow in Ahmedabad I will visit with Ela Bhatt, that soft-spoken visionary whose work is infused with the ideals of Gandhi. From her, I hope to learn more about SEWA -- the Self Employed Women's Association -- and how it has empowered poor women to take control of their futures and make better lives for themselves and their families.

NGO's can give voice to the aspirations of people who are left out of the modern economy and whose influence on government may otherwise be small. The Prayas School which I visited yesterday embodies the idea that health, education, and economic development go hand in hand, and that learning must begin at the earliest stages of life and progress throughout it.

NGO's, where their members must debate and implement programs and elect their officials, are among the most effective training grounds for democracy. Their activism strengthens democracy by holding governments accountable for the way their policies and practices affect people.

As Alexis de Tocqueville observed, voluntary citizen associations are one of the vital foundations of American society and democracy. That is equally true of India where the long experience and success of NGOs inspire us.

America recognizes in our partnerships with India, our NGOs and

yours must play a central role. Our bilateral aid program relies on NGOs to implement programs and projects and we are committed to increasing that partnership.

We recognize that in no area are NGOs more important than in efforts to educate and empower women. At the Social Summit in Copenhagen two weeks ago, I announced a new ten year, \$100 million USAID Girls and Women's Education Initiative. I am happy to announce that India will be the first country to benefit from this program. We will soon provide an initial grant to support NGOs -- US and Indian -- to expand girls' education in this country.

The fourth area for action concerns the family for it is the family that determines primarily how daughters are treated. Deeply rooted attitudes about the value of girls are hard to change, but we must try to persuade mothers and fathers to invest love, attention and resources in their girls, starting with education and health care. The success of that persuasion will rest on a new vision of a world in which the distinctions between men and women are not viewed as reasons to demean each other, but as complementary parts of a greater whole;

In this new world, both boys and girls are loved and cared for, first by the family they are born into -- by parents who want them and invest in them; then by their extended family; then by the families they build as adults and by the children whom they, in turn, invest with love; and finally by societies that value every child as a gift to be nurtured and remembers, in the words of Rabindranath Tagore: "Every child comes with the message that God is not yet discouraged of man."

Finally, women have to be responsible for their own lives and futures and work together to provide opportunities for themselves and others.

All of us must participate in a conversation about how to shape the changes we seek in the world we share. It is particularly important that women find their own voice and become participants and decision-makers in the home, the workplace, community, and nation. We must develop a new language to replace the deafening silence that still sounds too often when women's concerns are raised.

I have never seen a better description of the reason why women's silence must end than in a poem I received yesterday from Meenakshi Gopinath, the principal of the Lady Sri Ram College in New Delhi. This poem entitled "Silence" was written by Anasuya Sengupta of the Class of 1995:

"Too many women in too many countries speak the same language - of silence. My grandmother was always silent -- always aggrieved -- only her husband had the cosmic right (or so it was said) to speak and be heard.

"They say it is different now. (After all, I am always vocal and my grandmother thinks I talk too much) But sometimes, I wonder.

"When a woman gives her love, as most do, generously -- it is accepted. When a woman shares her thoughts, as some women do, graciously -- It is allowed. When a woman fights for power, as all women would like to, quietly or loudly, it is questioned.

"And yet, there must be freedom -- if we are to speak. And yes, there must be power -- if we are to be heard. And when we have both (freedom and power) let us not be misunderstood.

"We seek only to give words to those who cannot speak (too many women in too many countries) I seek only to forget the sorrows of my grandmother's silence."

As we work together on behalf of women, let us avoid the false debate that says, on the one hand, only governments, or on the other, only individuals, are responsible for solving their own problems and those of the world. In fact, we all know we need partnerships to achieve social changes. Governments, businesses and NGOs can either support or undermine people as they face the moral, social and economic challenges of our time. Individuals can either take initiative and responsibility or fall into hopelessness and despair. Simply put, no government, no business, no NGO, no person can remain idle given the magnitude of the challenges we face and the uncertainties of the world in which we live.

HRC
(As prepared)

FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
REMARKS FOR LAHORE UNIVERSITY OF MANAGEMENT SCIENCES
LAHORE, PAKISTAN
MARCH 27, 1995

Administrators, faculty, students, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, and my many gracious hosts in Pakistan:

It is with a great sense of honor that I join you today in Lahore. I would especially like to thank Prime Minister Bhutto and all the people of this wonderful country for her and your generous hospitality. I know that all Americans share my desire to extend the same warm welcome to the Prime Minister when she visits Washington next month.

Let me also say that, saddened as we all are by the violence afflicting your people in Karachi and the tragic deaths of our two American diplomats there recently, on behalf of all Americans I join your Prime Minister in condemning violence and terrorism across the globe wherever it occurs.

I have come to Pakistan to continue the longstanding friendship between our countries and to deepen the dialogue between

our citizens. I have come to learn not only about policies and programs but about people. The men, women, children and families in Islamabad, Lahore and throughout Pakistan and other countries in this region have much to teach me and my country. For that reason, I find it particularly fitting that my journey ^{has brought me to} ~~is beginning in~~ Lahore celebrat^ed for its history as a center of education and scholarship.

Since the birth of this institution a decade ago, Americans have been proud to be associated with Lahore University of Management Sciences. We are glad we had a chance to contribute aid to help in the building of this university, and we ~~are proud~~ to have shared in a continuous exchange of faculty and students. Your university has flourished because government, corporations, philanthropic organizations, business leaders like Mr. Babar Ali, and private citizens in both of our countries believed in the potential of the next generation -- not just to acquire skills needed to run businesses, but to gain the wisdom and experience needed to help guide your country, and indeed our global community, through the new challenges posed by these often confusing times.

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These ancient challenges are compounded by the stresses inherent in a time of rapid change. The so-called Information Age holds great potential that the virtual reality created by the media and computers will not only help us communicate more quickly but understand each other better; yet we also know technology poses difficult problems: a vast majority of our world's people are not prepared with the skills needed for the new global economy. And, if consumerism is the primary message being transmitted, the explosion in material expectations will put additional demands on institutions ranging from the family to the government that are unlikely to be met quickly or fully. The alienation spawned by disappointment with the promise of change is likely to increase.

Together, we must address both the opportunities and difficulties that confront us today -- for ourselves, our families, and the future of our children.

I want to talk to you today about what I consider central to our common future -- the importance of ensuring that women are invested in their own lives and able to participate fully in our national lives. Women represent over half the world's population. And yet in country after

country, they lack access to education, to health services, to jobs, to political and civil rights. Where women lack access to education, health care and economic opportunity, children tend to be less educated, less well nourished and families tend to be both larger and poorer. Where women are illiterate, experience has shown that the environment is often poorly managed and democracy remains fragile. One lesson the experience of the last several decades teaches us is that where women prosper, countries prosper.

But the education of women has even greater benefits for societies. Education helps us understand and tolerate differences and so holds out the promise that we can live together more harmoniously. Education helps us comprehend the unsettling changes in our lives today and helps us better manage those changes. Education is as important to peace as it is to prosperity.

But what is it that we must do to bring women fully into our national lives? Girls must be able to attend school and learn, not just to be literate but to acquire the knowledge and skills -- of medicine, of engineering, of management, of computers and so many others -- to contribute to the prosperity of their families and nations. Women must have access to health care, especially the care they need as expecting or new mothers. Wives, together with their husbands, must have access to family planning services to enable them to make voluntary, responsible and informed choices about the size of their families. And, children -- girls as well as boys -- must have access to preventive and curative medical care that will enable them to grow into healthy adults.

I recognize that discussion of such problems as education and health care for girls and women is viewed by some as "soft," labeled dismissively as a women's issue belonging, at best, on the edge of serious debate about all the problems we confront on the cusp of the 21st century. I want to argue strongly, however, that the questions surrounding social development, especially of women, as discussed at the recent social summit in Copenhagen, are at the center of our political and economic challenges. Governments, business and citizens must recognize and act upon that truth for the betterment of nations and our global family. But, even assuming you agree with my argument, what is to be done to bring about strategies for such development? That is a question

that deserves far more analysis and discussion that I can offer here today, but let me suggest there are five key commitments needed to achieve this worthy goal of social development for women.

First, governments must continue to expand the general conditions required for democracy and market economies that we know can unleash the creative energies of millions of people if they are prepared to take advantage of the opportunities available to them.

The Indian government has recently undertaken major economic reforms and these reforms have already helped stimulate investment and more rapid growth.

Such reforms are essential. But they are rarely sufficient to achieve sustainable development. Where social services and women's access to those services remain limited, growth will prove uneven and unsustainable. My own country is debating vigorously the role of government in supplying social services because of the recognition that a significant number of our own citizens are not equipped to share in the rewards of the newly emerging economy.

In addition, every government should invest more resources in the education and health care of children, especially girls. This should be a priority that takes precedence over competing budgetary demands. For some countries like those in South Asia, it means providing schools and clinics where they are needed and incentives for persuading families to educate and provide health care for all their children. For a country like the United States, it means delivering existing services more efficiently with greater accountability for outcomes.

Second, although governments have primary responsibility for creating environments that encourage economic growth and social development, businesses also have a role to play. But at a time when businesses are increasingly pressured to perform on the basis of quarterly results, they have to recognize that the social costs of doing business often have medium and long term economic consequences. Depleting natural or human resources destroys markets and undermines peoples' confidence in them. The world needs socially responsible business leadership now more than ever.

Third, although the role and commitment of government and business is key to development, they alone cannot achieve these social goals. Citizens, cooperating together in non-governmental organizations, like this foundation, must also take the initiative and even provide the lead.

NGO's are often created by individuals with a dream -- like Mother Teresa whose renowned compassion -- even tenacity -- on behalf of the world's most unfortunate moved us deeply when we visited her home for children here in New Delhi yesterday.

NGO leadership -- often volunteer -- is typically highly motivated and energetic in pursuing a vision of a better world. Tomorrow in Ahmedabad I will visit with Ela Bhatt, that soft-spoken visionary whose work is infused with the ideals of Gandhi. From her, I hope to learn more about SEWA -- the Self Employed Women's Association -- and how it has empowered poor women to take control of their futures and make better lives for themselves and their families.

NGO's can give voice to the aspirations of people who are left out of the modern economy and whose influence on government may otherwise be small. The Prayas School which I visited yesterday embodies the idea that health, education, and economic development go hand in hand, and that learning must begin at the earliest stages of life and progress throughout it.

NGO's, where their members must debate and implement programs and elect their officials, are among the most effective training grounds for democracy. Their activism strengthens democracy by holding governments accountable for the way their policies and practices affect people.

As Alexis de Tocqueville observed, voluntary citizen associations are one of the vital foundations of American society and democracy. That is equally true of India where the long experience and success of NGOs inspire us.

America recognizes in our partnerships with India, our NGOs and

yours must play a central role. Our bilateral aid program relies on NGOs to implement programs and projects and we are committed to increasing that partnership.

We recognize that in no area are NGOs more important than in efforts to educate and empower women. At the Social Summit in Copenhagen two weeks ago, I announced a new ten year, \$100 million USAID Girls and Women's Education Initiative. I am happy to announce that India will be the first country to benefit from this program. We will soon provide an initial grant to support NGOs -- US and Indian -- to expand girls' education in this country.

The fourth area for action concerns the family for it is the family that determines primarily how daughters are treated. Deeply rooted attitudes about the value of girls are hard to change, but we must try to persuade mothers and fathers to invest love, attention and resources in their girls, starting with education and health care. The success of that persuasion will rest on a new vision of a world in which the distinctions between men and women are not viewed as reasons to demean each other, but as complementary parts of a greater whole;

In this new world, both boys and girls are loved and cared for, first by the family they are born into -- by parents who want them and invest in them; then by their extended family; then by the families they build as adults and by the children whom they, in turn, invest with love; and finally by societies that value every child as a gift to be nurtured and remembers, in the words of Rabindranath Tagore: "Every child comes with the message that God is not yet discouraged of man."

Finally, women have to be responsible for their own lives and futures and work together to provide opportunities for themselves and others.

All of us must participate in a conversation about how to shape the changes we seek in the world we share. It is particularly important that women find their own voice and become participants and decision-makers in the home, the workplace, community, and nation. We must develop a new language to replace the deafening silence that still sounds too often when women's concerns are raised.

I have never seen a better description of the reason why women's silence must end than in a poem I received yesterday from Meenakshi Gopinath, the principal of the Lady Sri Ram College in New Delhi. This poem entitled "Silence" was written by Anasuya Sengupta of the Class of 1995:

"Too many women in too many countries speak the same language - of silence. My grandmother was always silent -- always aggrieved -- only her husband had the cosmic right (or so it was said) to speak and be heard.

"They say it is different now. (After all, I am always vocal and my grandmother thinks I talk too much) But sometimes, I wonder.

"When a woman gives her love, as most do, generously -- it is accepted. When a woman shares her thoughts, as some women do, graciously -- It is allowed. When a woman fights for power, as all women would like to, quietly or loudly, it is questioned.

"And yet, there must be freedom -- if we are to speak. And yes, there must be power -- if we are to be heard. And when we have both (freedom and power) let us not be misunderstood.

"We seek only to give words to those who cannot speak (too many women in too many countries) I seek only to forget the sorrows of my grandmother's silence."

As we work together on behalf of women, let us avoid the false debate that says, on the one hand, only governments, or on the other, only individuals, are responsible for solving their own problems and those of the world. In fact, we all know we need partnerships to achieve social changes. Governments, businesses and NGOs can either support or undermine people as they face the moral, social and economic challenges of our time. Individuals can either take initiative and responsibility or fall into hopelessness and despair. Simply put, no government, no business, no NGO, no person can remain idle given the magnitude of the challenges we face and the uncertainties of the world in which we live.

PARLIAMENTARIANS FOR INDIAN CHILDREN

Jon E. Rohde, M.D.
Representative, UNICEF, India

Namaste! Thanks to Shivraj Patil, Honourable Speaker, for this opportunity to address you, members of parliament.

Surely, as parliamentarians you will forgive me if I speak of my constituency, the 35 crore children of India; a constituency which often has no voice, but whose members all have parents and grand-parents. Indeed, no constituency is so important to India's well-being and India's future; no constituency so universally loved, and of such concern to each of your constituencies, the adults of India.

On the 30th of September 1993, a dreadful earthquake in Latur took a terrible toll of 10,000 dead. All of India was mobilised and vast resources poured in. The entire world grieved as they watched on the TV. Everyone was appalled, wished to help, and did so. Ten thousand lives lost on a single day is indeed a great disaster.

Are you aware that every day in India, year in and year out, nearly 10,000 children die, the same daily death toll as that night a year ago in Latur. Over thirty-two lakh deaths per year; it is as if one air-bus, full of children, were to go down with all passengers lost each hour of the day and night. And yet it never makes the news. The grief at a child's loss is just as great. The love and hopes and care of his family just as dashed. It just does not happen all in one place at one time.

Over the next 15 minutes, I wish to share with you a highly practical set of actions that you, the parliamentarians and other elected officials in state assemblies, and throughout the *panchayat raj* institutions can take over the next two years, that would dramatically transform this situation.

The daily death toll of children, the associated heavier toll in illness and malnutrition, and the millions more children deprived of childhood locked in adult labour is the bad news. From now on, I will speak to you only of the good news, the fact that all this can change, and change in a very short period of time. Seven actions could transform this in your constituency, saving the lives and improving the well-being of all the children for whom you are very directly responsible.

ACTION 1: USE ORAL REHYDRATION THERAPY (ORS) TO STOP DEATHS FROM DIARRHOEA

The largest killer, by far, is diarrhoea. We are all aware of it this season from the cases of gastroenteritis, cholera, and other such outbreaks we read about or experience directly. Indeed, during the monsoons as many as five thousand children die in India every day from diarrhoea. Yet, remarkably, there is an effective answer to this, the greatest killer. Oral rehydration therapy.

This packet of ORS has been described by Lancet, the International medical journal, as "potentially the most important breakthrough of the 20th century". This technology was developed in Calcutta in 1968, 25 years ago, and it works effectively for cholera, gastroenteritis; all forms of diarrhoea are effectively treated. The Government of India is now making a particularly ambitious push to bring these packets into every community - every village, every ward. In addition, the commercial sector, with a host of participating companies who make the same product, are offering it for sale through local medical shops. The ICDS carries these packets free of charge in every one of the 3 lakh *anganwadis* in the country. All health facilities have good supplies, and in many of your states - Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, for example - this is now being made available through the PDS food ration shops, sold at cost price to enable these shops to resupply themselves into the indefinite future.

This packet of ORS, mixed in a litre of water and consumed from the earliest signs of diarrhoea, would save the lives of over half of those children dying of diarrhoea today, and yet, only one-third of children in India, or less, are using it. Fortunately, the Drug Controller has, at long last, banned all anti-diarrhoeal drugs, for they are not only useless, but potentially harmful. This packet is the modern cure for all forms of diarrhoea. Should you carry one, and show it to people wherever you go, this would make a large difference. Recently, the I & B Minister carried thousands of these packets to his constituency in the middle of diarrhoea epidemics. The President of Mexico, who has just seen his party re-elected, has demonstrated this packet on the TV and in other public forums for years, halving the diarrhoeal death rate, one of the claims that his political party carried to the polls. This is the greatest life-saver. It was developed in India. We must use it universally in India.

ACTION 2: ENCOURAGE AND TRAIN THE COMMUNITY, PARTICULARLY WOMEN, TO MAINTAIN AND USE THEIR OWN SAFE WATER SUPPLIES

But how to prevent diarrhoea? In these days of concern about the environment, how many people think of the most critical single element of the environment which affects health and survival of all of us. It is not the air we breathe or the ozone layer. It is the availability of adequate safe clean water. Over the past decade, India has

quietly performed a near-miracle, bringing safe water supplies into virtually every village of this country. There are more than 22 lakh hand-pumps installed. You all know how popular a government programme this has been.

Surely, more hand-pumps are needed. But worse than that: as many hand-pumps go out of order each year as are now being installed by government and private sector alike, for in the public eye these are government hand-pumps, and the government must maintain them. But where communities, and especially women, have been taught to maintain and fix these hand-pumps, they last two or three times longer, and water is readily available to all members of the community. Your communities can have safe water and be sure of its availability only if the community takes responsibility for the hand-pump, for the platform, and the area around it, so that it is clean and properly maintained. How many of you have seen a new hand-pump sitting in a sea of mud? Handing over water to the community is putting health in the hands of the people.

ACTION 3: KEEP IMMUNIZATIONS AND RELATED HEALTH SERVICES AT THE DOORSTEP OF EVERY CHILD.

All of you are aware of the tremendous push that has been made to immunize all of India's children against the most common childhood diseases. Rajiv Gandhi pronounced the opening of the immunization mission in 1985 as a living memorial to Indira Gandhi. What better memorial to a great leader of this country than the fact that by 1990 more than 80% of the children born were immunized against the common diseases of childhood, and that today, four years after that target date, the immunization has continued to be sustained and increased throughout the country.

This year, Delhi will begin the final drive to eradicate polio from the entire country, by giving all young children simultaneously an extra dose of polio drops - all on the same day. Polio, measles, tetanus, like small-pox, are rapidly becoming diseases of history. Every single village is now contacted by health workers, each month, with vaccines, and in addition, the worker can deliver to the village the ORS packets that we just discussed, and can provide liquid vitamin A to children. A dose of vitamin A twice a year has been shown to increase the immunity of these children in vitamin deficient areas, reducing mortality from common illnesses by as much as 25%.

The health workers also carry tablets of iron to give to pregnant women to restore their blood levels, to decrease the risk during pregnancy, and to increase their energy. At the same time, they provide contraceptive pills and condoms conveniently in the village.

-- 11/30/94 letter from Kailas J. Rao of Milwaukee - wonderful to see you and President for dinner at Carol and Hugh Westbrook's in Coral Gables.

He encourages you to go to India, as you will do more good to India and the USA in promoting goodwill and friendship. He would like to go there with you and take you to his home town of Hyderabad and introduce you to his family. Prime Minister Narsima Rao is from there also.

He would also like you to come visit them in Milwaukee, where they are restoring a 75-year-old house on a bluff of Lake Michigan which they bought from Peter Buffett.

___ See
___ Respond (Are you going to India? ___ Yes ___ No ___ Not sure)

Send cc to me + to Melonnel
File

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November 30, 1994

Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mrs. Clinton:

It was wonderful to see you and join you and President Clinton for the dinner at Carol and Hugh Westbrook's house in Coral Gales, Florida on October 15, 1994.

I encourage you to take a trip to India in February 1995. I understand that you do not want to go in February because of Ramzan, a Muslim holy holiday. Do not let this discourage you from going to India as they have a lot of religious holidays. If February is a bad month, you could think about going in March. I have talked to you about your trip to India on several occasions. I am glad to hear that you are seriously considering going to India. You will do more good to India and the USA in promoting goodwill and friendship. You will enjoy the trip; see and learn about the Indian culture.

I would like to go to India with you and take you to my home town of Hyderabad and introduce you to my family. You should spend a night at my families home. They have a very large four story house with a beautiful garden. Prime Minister Narsima Rao is from my home town. I am sure the prime minister would be delighted if you could visit Hyderabad, India.

I would like you to come and visit us in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. President Clinton visited our house in November 1992, just before we bought our new home from Peter Buffett. My wife Becky is spending her full-time at the house, monitoring the restoration and renovation project. the house was built 75 years ago and needed some love and care. We are trying to restore it to its original grandeur. I showed you some pictures of the murals installed in our house during my visit to Hugh and Carol's house in Florida. The house is beautiful and sits on a bluff of Lake Michigan. You will enjoy visiting the house.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,



Kailas J. Rao

KJR:cms



21 November 1994

Melanne Verveer
Office of the First Lady
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Melanne:

I think we're long overdue for that lunch we talked about in 1993! Now that you may have some respite after the health care wars, I'd like to try to get together.

In the meantime, however, I'm writing on behalf of my friend Veena Nayyar. Veena is president of Women's Political Watch, a very influential political organization in India, and her group would like Hillary to keynote its annual convention when she travels to India early next year. The meeting's theme is *Women, Leadership and Governance*, and many of the India's opinion leaders--legislators, academics and journalists--will be attending.

I know Veena well and admire her work on behalf of women in India and internationally. She is a keen observer of the American political scene and well acquainted with the significance of the First Lady's role in this critical transitional period. I think the audience would offer a receptive and thoughtful forum for Hillary to speak on a number of issues.

Veena is eager to make this work, and will reschedule the meeting to coincide with the trip if necessary. Attached is a fact sheet on WPW. Your scheduling staff should have the invitation already, and the embassy in New Delhi knows about the request. Let me know if there's more I can tell you.

I will also send you my paper on teenage pregnancy--an alternative to the "end-welfare-and-throw-the-kids-in-orphanages" notion--when it's published next week. Then I'll call to see how your calendar looks for lunch.

Sincerely,

Kathleen Sylvester

copy: Veena Nayyar
Women's Political Watch
L 1/4 Hauz Khas
Enclave
NewDelhi
110016 India

WPW - LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT : Women's Political Watch is a non-partisan, non-profit, independent organisation committed to help effect the election and appointment of women at significant levels to make a significant policy impact. Dedicated to mainstreaming women in public policy decision-making as leaders at all levels of governance, its programmes work to enhance the scope and efficacy of WOMEN-IN-POLITICS. WPW is a Training and advocacy group with a political and social action agenda. It combines advocacy, political training, technical assistance, policy analysis and policy development. Programmes are organised around specific themes in order to address issues relating to women's leadership from a concrete viewpoint. WPW believes that the voice and visibility of women in shaping their country's and their future is wholesome and necessary. As an area of strategic importance, WPW seeks to promote higher standard of politics and governance of the country.

OUR VISION : Women's Political Watch pursues a vision of a polity grounded in values of equity, partnership and shared responsibilities. High priority focus is : voice and visibility for those denied opportunity ; integration of grassroots into mainstream development process ; access to justice for those denied justice ; — a democratic society with people's participation in decentralized decision making in shaping public values and policy.

OUR APPROACH :

- WPW is about shared opportunities, shared prosperity and shared justice.
- WPW seeks to promote partnership with men, with institutions and processes of power and governance.
- WPW believes the national agenda should be built on the visions of both women and men and women's perspectives be an integral part of such an agenda.
- WPW believes that mobilisation of women on strategic issues and concerns will lead to formation of strong constituencies. Women's voting choices would make the difference between winning and losing for parties and candidates.

- Future of women rests on what women do or fail to do NOW. The choice is ours. Let us get involved and work for changes as we think they ought to be.
- WPW recognises women as achievers and yet they are the most under-utilised national asset.

PROJECTS/PROGRAMMES :

1. Workshops ; political skills, issue skills, communication skills and campaign management.
2. Tracking potential women political leaders - leadership identification and mobilisation cutting across all public policy areas.
3. Policy advocacy on political and social issues focussing on inadequate policies, alternative policies, new approaches to public policy issues with special emphasis on macro-policy and national planning.
4. Networking forum for linking women - in - politics : between and among women and men at all levels of governance; across party lines ; NGO's, policy planners and administrators ; between elected women and men; within national, South Asian region, Asian region and International level.

OUR CONVICTION : Seeing the groundswell of efforts by women worldwide in breaking the deafening silence of under representation the 21st Century will be the century of Women's Renaissance. We know Renaissance historically has been based on the release of constructive energies of the previously oppressed classes.

OUR INSPIRATION : 'Ordinary people's aspirations, The Indian Constitution, UN Resolution 34/180 CEDAW 7B, Vienna Declaration 1993 para 43 all ratified by government of India and perspectives such as :
"It is not that peace is merely the absence of war, combat or conflicts rather it is the absence of the conditions that give rise to war : intolerance, disrespect, arrogance, rigidity - and most of all indignity and hunger. When people's needs and desires are satisfied, then we can begin to talk about building peace."

Rigoberta Menchú

1992 Nobel Peace Prize Recipient

(Mayan Women's Leader for Guatemala)

Concept PaperFirst Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton's Visit to South Asia

The expanding U.S. relationship with South Asian countries needs careful nurturing. Over the last year the Administration has taken major steps toward developing the President's proposed "new partnership" with India; normalizing post-Cold War relations with neighboring Pakistan; nurturing democracy throughout the region; and promoting U.S. trade and investment in newly liberalized economies.

Three Cabinet members have recently visited India and Pakistan. Secretaries Brown and O'Leary led high level business delegations which signed more than \$13 billion in expressions of intent to invest. The Energy Secretary will be in India again within days. Secretary Perry succeeded in revitalizing the security relationship with Pakistan and in establishing a framework for bilateral defence relations with India.

Absent thus far has been an equally clear demonstration of the broader U.S. interest in and support for our global agenda, including the status of women in a region where three of five leaders are themselves women; sustainable development; maternal and child health; education and culture; and our concern for the betterment of the individual. In our focus on South Asia's two largest countries, we have paid less attention to their neighbors, including 120-million strong Bangladesh and smaller Nepal, both making a transition to real democracy. Democratic Sri Lanka has emerged with a more vibrant electoral process, overcome its vicious human rights pattern and, now, is moving toward resolving one of the world's most intractable and violent insurgencies.

The First Lady's visit will demonstrate U.S. interest in the poor and disadvantaged of the region as well as the business sector. It will illustrate the dynamic role women play throughout South Asia, socially, economically and politically in moving nations forward. Women in South Asia echo and reflect aspects of Mrs. Clinton's own role in America as wife, mother and professional. Mrs. Clinton's trip to the five major nations of South Asia promises important gains in popular understanding of the breadth of America's interest in the region, and in advancing the U.S. agenda in sectors which have received less attention as we vigorously pursue our economic and security agenda. Finally, it offers the additional benefit of drawing American attention to a region of growing significance to us.

from HRC for India
trip

Shashi Tharoor

343 East 30th Street, #5M, New York, NY 10016-6429
off: 212 963-2912 (fax: 212 963-9222) • home: 212 532-0906

3 January 1995

Dear Mrs Clinton -

It was such a pleasure seeing and hearing you again at Renaissance this New Year's.

As promised, I am enclosing, with the compliments of my publishers, Arcade Books, some reading matter for the long flight to India! I hope you and Chelsea will find the books of interest.

Once again, if there is anything Minu and I can do to contribute to your having a rewarding journey to our homeland, we would be honored — and delighted — to assist.

With renewed good wishes for a happy and satisfying 1995,

and warm personal regards,

Yours ever,
Shashi Tharoor
Shashi Tharoor

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



CLARK UNIVERSITY

950 Main Street Worcester Massachusetts 01610-1477

IDRISI Project
The Clark Labs for Cartographic
Technology and Geographic Analysis

Telephone (508) 793-7526
FAX (508) 793-8842

INTERNET: IDRISI@VAX.CLARKU.EDU

February 3, 1995

Mr. Richard T. Moore
Associate Director
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
Washington, D.C. 20472

Dear Mr. Moore:

I am sending this fax regarding an article I recently came across in a paper, "Indian Abroad". This article reported on an upcoming visit by the First Lady, Mrs. Hillary Clinton, to India in March. The visit is at the invitation of NonGovernmental Organizations (NGO's) in India. I am sending a copy of this article with this letter.

I would like to help out with Mrs. Clinton's visit to India. I have extensive knowledge of the geography, social norms and culture, history, and politics of the country. I am also fluent in the major language (Hindi). I realize that there is likely to be a team of experts who will probably accompany Mrs. Clinton. However, with specialization in the field of Geography and a focus on social science issues I am confident that I can bring a valuable perspective to the visit. Also, the GIS group at Clark (IDRISI Project) where I work has strong research interests in developing countries such as India. NGOs in India interested in information technologies such as GIS are likely to find the IDRISI software particularly interesting and useful because of its potential applications and low cost.

I wanted to find out if there is some way in which I could volunteer my services for Mrs. Clinton's visit through you. If you think this is a good idea I would be grateful for your help in reaching her office. Please let me know if you need more information from me (such as my vitae) and I can send it by fax or by overnight mail. If you think this idea is not worth pursuing that is also fine with me and I will not be disappointed.

I am working at Clark today and on Monday. At Clark, I can be reached by phone (508-793-7526) or fax (508-793-8842). Please feel free to call me at home at all other times (508-943-3822). Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Sri Emani
Sri Emani



UNITED STATES SENATE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20510

BARBARA A. MIKULSKI
MARYLAND

September 22, 1994

Hillary Rodham Clinton
Old Executive Office Building
Room 185.5
Washington, DC 20501

Dear Mrs. Clinton:

I am writing on behalf of the Women's Political Watch in New Delhi. An acquaintance of mine, Ms. Veena Nayyar who is President of the organization, has written to say that you will be visiting India in January, and they have invited you to deliver the keynote address at their convention. This will take place mid-January in India.

This is a wonderful opportunity to address the women and men of India. Their theme is Women, Leadership and Governance. I appreciate any consideration that you may be able to give to Ms. Nayyar's request.

With warm personal regards,

Sincerely,

Barbara A. Mikulski
United States Senator

BAM:aag
Enclosure

✓
CC: Path, Melanne

Pam
Wendy
copy

WOMEN'S POLITICAL WATCH

Attn: Mr. W. Pearson,

Speaking to you was a pleasure - purposeful, focussed conversation leaving me totally satisfied. Your innate understanding of human nature and communication ability must form the core of your inimitable leadership. On returning to Delhi I fished out and re-read your advice to me in your office in DC post NDI's Eleanor Roosevelt Caucus for women. The down to earth approach transgresses time as it seems as if delivered today. A major Gain of ER Caucus was friendships with women like you and the great Gerry, who seems to have run out of political luck, where our friendship has grown to families being friends too.

Our annual convention is scheduled for mid-January on Women, Leadership and Governance. Participants will be women members of Parliament, State Legislators, Politically active women, NGO's, Academics, Media, etc. It will be attended by elected men, who support our goals for women leadership. As you may notice, our board and advisory council has eight women and eight men. Men include the two most powerful political men after the Prime Minister - the speaker of the house and the equivalent of your minority leader of the house. Also ex-Army Chief, one of the Giants of the Garment Sector, Vice Chancellor of University. All these men have made significant achievement in their respective fields --- all self made!

We understand Mrs. Hillary Clinton is visiting India in January. We will be grateful if on our behalf you could request Mrs. Clinton to deliver the keynote address at our convention. To us she is a role model - professional, tough, achiever with competence and ability to lead any public policy area. Through the convention she will indeed address the women of India i.e. 450 million. In India women and politics NGO institutionalising is new however we have been in the field for long years. We met in 1987 at the ER Caucus where I represented India and later served on the board of IIWPL with you and Gerry. Our efforts at consolidating women and politics. NGO's needs solidarity and sisterhood across the geographical borders. Mrs. Clinton's keynote address will quite frankly be a great leap forward and put women on the political map as few other acts can do. Deep down in my heart I feel she will accept our invitation.

As personally requested we do hope you will also accept our invitation for the same convention to speak after Mrs. Clinton on Electoral Politics for Women - the case of the first US woman Senator from a non-political family. Our forum is for women from non-political families. They can make it and how! No one has a better profile and experience than yours.

Simati Lonika Serban

: 2 :

What encourage me to ask Mrs. Clinton is a comment President Clinton made to me at AL-FROM's DLC Conference last year when I congratulated President Clinton on appointing so many women to top jobs and setting an example for other statesmen of the world. He laughed heartily and said Jokingly, "I had no choice". I assume he was influenced and inspired by his own wife. After Eleanor Roosevelt, Mrs. Clinton is the first lady in the White House to have worked for enhancing women's public policy leadership.

I hope she will carry this role beyond U.S.A. Looking forward to hearing from you.

With fond regards,

Sincerely,

(VEENA NAYYAR)
President

United States Department of State

*The Deputy Secretary of State**Washington, D.C. 20520*

Dear Mrs. Clinton:

I am pleased to hear that your interest in a trip to South Asia early next year continues unabated. As promised, let me outline a few specific proposals for your visit which will underscore the President's commitment to a new partnership with countries in the region. All the global themes of the Administration are at play in the region including democratization, transition to free markets, population, environment and conservation issues, combatting poverty, improving human rights, and women's issues. We propose that you visit India, Pakistan and one or two other South Asian countries while in the region. A successful visit could be as short as 5 days or productively extended to as many as 10 days.

INDIA

A two-day visit to New Delhi could be used to advance our agenda on such global issues as women's rights, education reform, population, family planning, and legal reform. We would propose the highest profile event be a major policy address to a national audience at the Rajiv Gandhi Center, hosted by Sonia Gandhi, wife of the late Prime Minister. While the Indians would welcome you as leader of a U.S. delegation to India's 45rd Republic Day celebration on January 26, 1995, we understand that President Nelson Mandela of South Africa will be the chief guest. To avoid the Government of India having to divide its attention between two very popular visitors, we believe you should consider scheduling your visit so the Delhi portion does not coincide with Republic Day.

In New Delhi, you could inaugurate the world's largest gene bank designed to ensure a supply of pure agriculture strains into the future. An Arkansas firm, Winrock, is a major consultant on this USAID-supported project. Your visit would lend international prominence to a USAID and Public Health Service project to develop India's first major facility to ensure quality vaccines and focus on U.S. efforts to assist the Children's Vaccine Initiative. Your visit to one of Mother Teresa's orphanages or feeding programs which are operated with U.S. Title II funds would show our long-standing support for her important work.

Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton,
The White House.

-2-

You could have productive meetings with women in the legal profession who are engaged in legal aid, public interest law and human rights issues such as protection of women and children, especially victims of domestic violence. In Bombay, you could address the Women's India Trust, which supports economic development opportunities for women. A visit to the Taj Mahal could commemorate the National Park Service support to the Agra World Heritage Site Project and stiffen the Indian government's resolve to preserve this priceless monument.

Finally, a one-day trip to Ahmadabad would offer an excellent opportunity to visit the Sabramati Ashram which Mahatma Gandhi founded in the 1920's and which served as his residence until he was assassinated in 1947. You could address a gathering of women from SEWA, the NGO run by Ella Bhat, the recipient of CARE's annual International Humanitarian Award whom you met in May 1994.

PAKISTAN

Your two-day visit to Pakistan would underscore U.S. support for Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto's initiatives to improve the status of women in this Islamic country and recognition of her efforts to make Pakistan a democratic, progressive state. Themes that you could emphasize during the visit include greater recognition of women's contributions to society, the importance of family planning and legal reform, and continuing U.S. concern for the 1.5 million Afghan refugees still in Pakistan.

You would be the personal guest of Prime Minister Bhutto, who has already extended an invitation. Meetings with her, President Leghari, and other senior government officials could focus on the government's social agenda, which aims to curb Pakistan's high population growth rate and improve legal, health, and educational services to women and disadvantaged people.

You could discuss judicial reform in a meeting with one or several of the new female judges on the Lahore High Court. Site visits to women-managed NGOs providing family planning and health services to poor areas of Lahore or Karachi, to a new women's bank in Lahore, and to one of the female-staffed police stations, established by Prime Minister Bhutto's government exclusively for women, would raise the profile of these tangible efforts by women to improve their treatment. The Lahore University Management School, a progressive business school with many female students and a long association with the United States, would be an ideal venue for a speech on the private sector's role in addressing business and social issues.

-3-

A visit to the female teacher training program for Afghan refugees run by the U.S. NGO, International Rescue Committee, and/or its school at the Nasir Bagh refugee camp would highlight these efforts to improve the welfare of the refugees, many of whom are women with limited opportunities. Finally, visits to the old city in Lahore, with its spectacular 17th century fort and mosque, and the Khyber Pass (visited by Jacqueline Kennedy and Rosalynn Carter) or the rugged mountains of Northern Pakistan would give you a sense of Pakistan's physical beauty and rich cultural heritage.

BANGLADESH

A one or two-day visit to Bangladesh would advance several of our major goals in this moderate Islamic nation, especially in the areas of development, family planning, and the advancement of women. A landmark event in our bilateral relationship, your visit would be enthusiastically welcomed by Bangladeshis and would do much to boost U.S.-Bangladeshi ties and Bangladeshi self-confidence. Fortunately, January weather in Bangladesh, among the steamiest of South Asian countries, is superb, with temperatures in the mid-70's, low humidity, and no rain.

Other than a call on Prime Minister Begum Khaleda Zia, herself a leader in efforts to promote family planning and education for girls, and an evening social event at which you could make remarks, your program could be devoted to on-site visits related to development, health care, family planning, and women's issues. Leading the list of possibilities is a visit to women's micro-enterprises funded by the Grameen Bank, whose founder, Mohammed Yunus, has met the President several times to discuss development issues.

Bangladesh has become a third-world family planning success story in recent years, lowering its population growth rate dramatically with significant U.S. aid. You could observe this success first hand by visiting a USAID-funded family planning project, where you would meet Bangladeshi women who go door-to-door to promote family planning.

Other possibilities for your program include touring schools set up specifically to promote education for girls, and a visit to the International Center for Diarrhoeal Disease Research and its associated hospital for children. The Center pioneered oral rehydration therapy, a treatment which has saved millions of lives around the world. During the Rwanda crisis, AID funded the travel to Zaire of a team of doctors from this Center to treat cholera victims in Rwandan refugee camps. Rounding out the list of options are meetings with indigenous NGO's working in development and education, a visit to a garment factory, where large numbers of young women are finding employment, and a field trip to a USAID-funded rural village development project outside Dhaka.

-4-

NEPAL

A two-day stop in Nepal would advance our interests in promoting democracy, respect for human rights, and sustainable development. The Nepalese deserve high praise for having managed a near bloodless transition from absolute to constitutional monarchy since 1990. Although Nepal is experiencing the growing pains of a new democracy and struggling with a developing economy, it is implementing its new constitution which ensures basic human and political rights and a free press.

Your first day could be in Kathmandu for a meeting with the Prime Minister, who was himself a political prisoner. You should also have an audience with King Birendra, who quietly supports Nepal's transition to democracy and its efforts to maintain the environment. You could visit a health or family planning clinic as well as cultural sites in Kathmandu and the nearby cities of Patan and Bhaktapur, which are ancient treasure troves of temples.

On the second day, you could overfly the Mt. Everest area en route to the city of Pokhara where you could visit Peace Corps or USAID projects. You could proceed to the jungle resort, Tiger Tops, in Nepal's southern Terai and overnight there. The resort is located in the Chitwan National Park and is renowned for its efforts to maintain the habitat of the Bengal tiger and one-horned rhinoceros. The United States played a major role in those efforts.

SRI LANKA

This is a country with low population growth, high literacy and relatively advanced women's rights. If time permits, a one-day stop in Sri Lanka would advance our interest in encouraging the recently elected government to institutionalize human rights reforms and to pursue free market economic policies. A meeting with Ms. Chandrika Kumaratunga, Sri Lanka's young, dynamic new Prime Minister, would provide the ideal opportunity to underscore these points.

A visit to the Sri Lankan courts, which have received U.S. assistance to modernize their administration, would underscore U.S. interest in helping Sri Lanka improve its judicial system. Minister of External Trade, Justice, and Constitutional Affairs G.L. Peiris, a contemporary of President Clinton's at Oxford, would likely play a key role in this event.

-5-

To reinforce U.S. interest in the environment, you could visit a USAID project on the scenic west coast south of Colombo via helicopter. The environmental and small farmer development projects there also are convenient to Polannaruwa, the most impressive of Sri Lanka's many archeological sites. During the day, a working lunch could be set up to discuss economic matters with key Sri Lanka officials, and in the evening a social event could be arranged to allow you to meet a broad range of prominent Sri Lankans.

Should you have any further questions regarding the possibilities for your trip to South Asia, please feel free to contact either me or Robin Raphael. I know Robin will be meeting with your staff September 15 to discuss your proposed South Asia trip.

Sincerely,

Strobe Talbott
Deputy Secretary

vide valuable input into that critical process.

5. Women's NGOs can provide pressure at local, national and regional levels for state compliance with the mandate and recommendations of the Special Rapporteur. Pressure can be exerted through several means including encouraging joint missions with country or thematic rapporteurs, pressuring governments to invite missions to their countries and lobbying at regional Human Rights Commission meetings.
6. Women's NGOs also can make a critical contribution by sponsoring

public information and rights education programs. Making women aware of their human rights and specific remedies will increase the number of women who are willing to report their experiences of violence. An informed public will provide powerful pressure on states and even the UN. Also, broad public knowledge of the existence and mandate of the Special Rapporteur will enhance respect for the office and draw attention to the issue of violence against women.

7. Women's NGOs, in addition to pressuring states and the UN to take the mandate of the Special

Rapporteur seriously, also must continue monitoring states and UN agencies after reports and recommendations are issued by the Special Rapporteur and then report those findings to the Special Rapporteur or other relevant offices.

NGOs are invited to send information at any time to the contact person for the Special Rapporteur.

Address mail to: Ms. Maarit Kohonen, Room C-553, Centre for Human Rights, Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10.
Telephone: (41-22) 917 43 26 7.

Indian High Court Rules Laws Must Comply With CEDAW

The Supreme Court of India ruled in November, 1994, that the government of India must begin the process of overhauling the system of Hindu personal laws in order to eliminate gender inequality as required by the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the Indian constitution.

The Indian constitution and UN conventions already grant the women of India legal equality with men, but there remains a large gap between civil laws and the Hindu and other religious or personal laws that govern so much of life in India.

The case was brought by Rani Jethmalani, a prominent attorney and activist for women's rights in India. Jethmalani heads the Women's Action Research and Legal Action for Women (WARLAW), a women's advocacy group started in India in 1992. Jethmalani also has appeared before the Supreme Court in several other cases affecting women's rights. In this case she argued, on behalf of WARLAW, that various Hindu personal laws pertaining to rights of women are not in compliance either with CEDAW or the Indian constitu-

tion, both of which grant full legal equality to women.

India finally ratified CEDAW in 1993, 14 years after the UN passed the convention establishing detailed international guidelines mandating gender equality in all legislation.

In passing CEDAW, the Indian government attached a declaration which requires government ministries to get the consent of affected constituencies before revising the personal laws in any community.

Jethmalani asked the court to order the Indian government to start the process of revising discriminatory personal laws in India by first asking the Hindu community, through representative bodies, what changes it wants with regard to revising Hindu personal laws to grant equal rights to women and then, in a second stage, to order similar revisions in the personal laws in other ethnic and religious communities in India.

Jethmalani argued before the court that the Indian government had dragged its feet in implementing CEDAW by not moving swiftly to survey opinion among Hindu women's groups on their priorities for revising

Hindu laws affecting women. She added that the government "is duty bound to ascertain and evaluate the wishes of the Hindu Community for the purpose of fulfilling the solemn obligation reflected in the ratifications and accession to CEDAW."

The WARLAW case gave the court some examples of Hindu laws that discriminate against women. These include the Hindu Succession Act of 1956 which grants sons, but not daughters, the right to become an heir to family property from birth. The act also states expressly that a daughter is not entitled to demand partition of the family home after the parents' death if the brothers are living there. Specifically, the law states that "the right of any such female heir to claim partition of the dwelling house shall not arise until the male heirs choose to divide their respective shares."

The case also cited the Hindu and Guardianship Act of 1956 as a Hindu law that requires revision in light of CEDAW and the Indian constitution. The act specifies that the father is the natural guardian of children five years old or older. The act states that the natural guardian of a Hindu minor is "the father and after him, the mother."

As a final example of gender inequity in Hindu law, Jethmalani cited the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956, which allows the husband to initiate the adoption of a child on his own but prohibits the wife from

initiating adoption without the husband's participation.

In ruling for WARLAW, the court put the burden for legal reform squarely on government offices including the Ministry of External Affairs, the

National Human Rights Commission and the Department of Women and Child Development which are now charged with taking proactive measures to back women's groups and others interested in reforming a range of antiquated personal laws in India.

High Profile Posts and Awards for IWLD Board Members

Three members of the Board of Directors of the Institute for Women, Law and Development have been appointed to visible international posts that carry significant responsibilities in advancing and protecting human rights. Two other Board members have been awarded internships to conduct research in the field of women's rights. We congratulate each of them for these advances in their personal and professional development.

Radhika Coomaraswamy. In July, 1994, Radhika Coomaraswamy of Colombo, Sri Lanka, assumed the newly created post of Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women. In creating the office of the Special Rapporteur, the UN Commission on Human Rights established, for the first time, a formal mechanism expressly for combating violence against women. As Special Rapporteur, Ms. Coomaraswamy is mandated to work to end gender-based violence in the family and community as well as gender-based violence committed by the state.

Ms. Coomaraswamy, who will serve a three-year term, said her top priority during the first year will be to set the record straight on what the international standards are with regards to violence against women and to establish a system of documentation and reporting, primarily through missions and through contact with NGOs. She said she will focus in the second and third years of her term on working with specific countries where violence against women has been documented.

The appointment of Ms. Coomaraswamy as Special Rapporteur was

applauded by the international women's community because of her depth of experience in the international women's movement. Ms. Coomaraswamy is the head of the International Centre for Ethnic Studies in Colombo. She was a founder and currently sits on the Board of the Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development, an Asian regional women rights organization. In addition, she has written extensively in the areas of gender and ethnic equality.

Noeleen Heyzer. In November 1994, Noeleen Heyzer took up her new post as Director of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) in New York.

As the founder and for the past 10 years coordinator of the Gender and Development Programme of the Asian and Pacific Development Centre in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, Noeleen Heyzer will be missed in the region. Among her outstanding contributions are the development of gender sensitive government programming throughout Asia and the Pacific; critical research on key regional issues affecting women in the economy, the media and the environment; and the development and dissemination of resource tools for women on health, law and the environment.

At the international level, Ms. Heyzer was also a founder and active participant for the past 10 years in the DAWN network (Development Alternatives for Women in a New Era). She also has served as expert consultant to the UN, the World Bank, and other international agencies on women and

development issues. Thus, her work with both government and non-governmental organizations over the years uniquely equips her to provide leadership to UNIFEM, an agency of increasing importance in the UN system today.

Sonia Picado Sotela. The new Costa Rican Ambassador to the United States brings to the post an outstanding background in human rights and an understanding of the contemporary issues facing the Western hemisphere. Ms. Picado Sotela is widely regarded for her work in human rights both in Latin America and internationally. Under her leadership as the Executive Director of the InterAmerican Institute for Human Rights during the 1980's, the Institute played an important role in promoting human rights in a region torn by civil and military strife. The programs of the institute remain among the most important resources available for the defense and promotion of human rights in the region.

Ms. Picado Sotela also served as a judge on the Interamerican Court. Her election to the Court offered one more platform for promoting human rights. In 1994 she received the United Nations Human Rights Prize, an award given by the UN every five years to persons who have distinguished themselves in the promotion and defense of human rights.

Willie Campbell. In September, 1994, Willie Campbell took up her post as Vice Chair of the Africa Development Foundation, a grant making institution that funds development projects in Africa. The foundation's major

To: Carol Lancaster@AID.A@AIDW
Cc: Michael Feldstein@AID.A@AIDW
Bcc:
From: Karen Shimada@DIR@KATHMANDU
Subject: Requests for Mrs. Clinton's Book
Date: Tuesday, February 6, 1996 6:49:54 EST
Attach:
Certify: N
Forwarded by:

Ms. Lancaster and Mr. Feldstein,

Dr. Machmer asked me to compile a list of those women Mrs. Clinton met while in Nepal during her visit here last spring. We assume it will not be possible to give a copy to each individual woman she met from a particular organization, so in some cases, we have listed the organization.

Thanks so much. There was much energy and excitement generated regarding this thoughtful idea.

1. Ms. Ambica Shrestha, Owner and General Manager, Dwarika Hotel
2. Save the Children/US, Nepal Field Office
3. Maternal Child Health Products, Pvt. Ltd.
4. WEAN (Womens Entrepreneurs Assn. of Nepal)
5. ACP (Association for Craft Producers)
6. Janakpur Women's Art Center
7. Dr. Rita Thapa, Director, Centre for Women & Child Development
(spouse of Ambassador Designate to the US from Nepal)
8. Carroll Dunham, Himalayan Herb Company
9. Lisa Choegyal, Tiger Tops/Mountain Travel International
10. Kalimati Clinic
11. Tory Clawson, AAFLI, School for Carpet Children

These women attended the tea in honor of Mrs. Clinton:

Sahana Pradhan, Member of Parliament
Dr. Shanta Dixit, Founder, Ratha Bangalo School
Silo Singh, Director, Women's Legal Services Project
Dr. Aruna Uprety, Women's Health Activist for NGOs
Shanta Thapaliya, President, legal Aid Consultancy Centre
Dr. Leela Devi K. C., Chair, Home Science Dept & Women's Development
Namarat Sharma, Reporter, Rising Nepal
Manisha Aryal, Investigative Reporter, Himal Magazine
Kabita Bhattarai, Director Women's Skill Development Center

These two women helped organize the program:

Tanya Bodde, President, American Women of Nepal
Christa Skerry, USAID

Ms. Molly Gingerich would like to purchase her own copy of the signed book.
Is this possible?

Thank you. If you should require any further information, I will be happy to provide it.

Karen

To: Carol Lancaster@AID.A@AIDW
Cc: Heather Goldman@FFD@NEW DELHI
Nancy Hardy@ANE.SA@AIDW, Charles Weden@ANE.AA@AIDW
Bcc:
From: Linda E. Morse@DIR@NEW DELHI
Subject: List for HRC Book
Date: Thursday, February 1, 1996 5:43:46 EST
Attach:
Certify: N
Forwarded by:

Here is a list of names/titles in priority order for Mrs. Clinton's book. If you need addresses please let me know. The priority list is based on USAID contacts and our wanting to pursue a women's initiative in India. Those with (*) are those who were invited to your lunch in Delhi and/or those visited. Per prior message, I'd be glad to foot the bill for 10.

- 1) Hon Margaret Alva (*)
Minister of State for Personnel (Highest Ranking Woman in GOI)
 - 2) Dr. Sarala Gopalan
Secretary Department of Women and Child Welfare
Ministry of Human Resources Development (Leads GOI post Beijing policy effort and responsible for all m programming for women and children)
 - 3) Mrs. Mohini Giri
Chair, National Commission for Women
 - 4) Mrs. Ela Bhatt, SEWA (*)
 - 5) Mrs. Jaya Arunchalam (*)
Working Woman's Forum (Madras)
 - 6) Dr. Meenakshi Gopinath, Principal (*)
Lady Sri Ram College
 - 7) Ms. Anasuya Sengupta (the student who wrote the poem) (*)
 - 8) Ms. Urvashi Butalia, (*)
Kali for Women
 - 9) Dr. Ranjana Kumari (*)
Centre for Social Research
 - 10) Dr. Saroj Pachauri (*)
Sr. Representative South and South East Asia
Pop Council
-
- 11) Mrs. Shobhana Bharatia (*)
Executive Editorial Director Hindustan Times
 - 12) Ms. Anita Anand
Director, Women's Feature Service

- 13) Ms. Bonani Kakkar (*)
Founder, People United for Better Living-Calcutta
- 14) Hon Najma Heptullah
Vice Chair Upper House of Parliament
- 15) Ms. Vijayalakshmi Das
Chief, Friends of Womens World Banking India
- 16) Ms. Devaki Jain
Director Institute of Social Studies Trust
- 17) Kiran Bedi
Indian Police (woman activist)
- 18) Mira Nair (*)
Film Producer
- 19) Mrs. Maya Ray (*)
wife of soon to be ex Indian Ambassador to US
- 20) Mrs. Wisner (*)
- 16)
- 14)
- 11)

To: Carol Lancaster@AID.A@AIDW
Cc: Margaret Carpenter@ANE.AA@AIDW
Bcc:
From: Richard M. Brown@DIR@DHAKA
Subject: re: Books for Women Involved with South Asia Visit
Date: Thursday, February 1, 1996 2:55:08 EST
Attach: \DIRPUB\DOCS\LADIES
Certify: N
Forwarded by:

Attached are the two lists of women who are possible recipients of autographed copies of Mrs. Clinton's book. First priority consists of five women and second priority fourteen women. Many thanks.

First Priority

Khushi Kabir, Coordinator, Nijera Koria

Mufaweza Khan, Executive Director, Concerned Women for Family Planing

Angela Gomes, Director, Banchte Shekha

Nurjahan Begum, Deputy General Manager, Grameen Bank

Sarwari Rahman, Minister of State for Women's and Children's Affairs

Second Priority

Rasheda Chowdhury, Director, Association of Development Agencies, Bangladesh

Yasmin Murshad, Director, Center for Analysis and Choice

Rukshana Khandker, head of the Khan Foundation

Sigma Huda, Executive Director, Bangladesh Human Rights Commission

Salma Sobhan, Executive Director, Ain O Salish Kendra and Legal Advisor, Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust

Salma Ali, Executive Director, Bangladesh National Women Lawyer's Association

Nasma Akter, labor union organizer and former garment worker

S. A. Hasan, head of the education program of Gono Shahajjo Sangstha (GSS)

Mariam B. Chowdhury, Managing Director, Femme Sanitary Napkins

Rokia Rahman, Executive Director, R.R. Cold Storage Ltd.

Dr. Dilara Chowdhury, Professor of Political Science at Jahangirnagar University

Dr. Perween Hassan, Professor, Department of English, Dhaka University

Sarah Zaker, stage, TV and radio actress

Salma Khan, Director General (Additional Secretary), Bangladesh Management Development Center

To: Carol Lancaster@AID.A@AIDW
Cc: James VanDenBos@ANE.SA@AIDW, Sidney Chernenkoff@ANE.SA@AIDW
Bcc:
From: David A. Cohen@DIR@COLOMBO
Subject: It Takes a Village...
Date: Monday, January 29, 1996 3:52:32 EST
Attach: ATTRIBS.BND
Certify: N
Forwarded by:

What a fine -- and generous -- idea!

We have two candidate recipients in Sri Lanka.

-First is Sister Bernie Silva, SCJM. Sister Bernie is the head of Samata Sarana, the slum-based community development center Mrs. Clinton visited while in Colombo.

-The second candidate is Mrs. Beulah Moonesinghe. Beulah heads AgroMart, an organization that helps rural women get started in microenterprise. The up-till-the-last minute plan was to have Mrs. Clinton visit an AgroMart participant outside of Colombo. The visit was canceled when White House staff decided that security considerations would preclude helicopter transport. AgroMart, in general, and Beulah Moonesinghe, in particular, put in a lot of time and effort and were very disappointed when the visit was canceled. A signed book would be a very nice, well-received token of gratitude.

Good luck back at Georgetown.

FIRST LADY TO VISIT SOUTH ASIA

The First Lady will travel to South Asia March 24 on a ^{official} ~~private~~ visit, ^{visiting} ~~accepting invitations from~~ educational institutions and development entities in the region. ~~and to meet with leaders in five nations.~~

In Pakistan Mrs. Clinton will speak at the Lahore University Management School. While in India she will give an address on social issues at the Rajiv Gandhi Institute, and visit USAID-funded projects. During her stay in Bangladesh, Mrs. Clinton will look at the work of the Grameen Bank, attending a women borrower's meeting. ~~Mrs. C. will be meeting with leaders of these nations.~~

While in South Asia, Mrs. Clinton will also visit Nepal and Sri Lanka to look at development, health and environmental projects which the United States supports. She will be traveling for ten days.

- Press-kovel
- Rokei
- Jan P.

no function on working trip

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. schedule	Schedules for Hillary Rodham Clinton, March 27-30, 1995 (partial) (19 pages)	03/27/1995	b(7)(C), b(7)(E), b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 20053

FOLDER TITLE:

South Asia [Folder 4]: [India/Pakistan - South Asia Trip]

2013-0534-S
ry1643

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1995
AS OF 3/25/95
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[001]

(b)(7)c, (b)(7)e, (b)(6)

10:20 pm ARRIVE Airport
OPEN PRESS

10:35 pm WHEELS UP from Lahore

Flight Time: 1 hour (+.5)
Flight Manifest: See Trip Book

12:05 am WHEELS DOWN in New Delhi, India

NOTE: Rick Jasculca will greet Mrs. Clinton aboard aircraft.

12:15 am ARRIVAL
Palam Technical Airport
OPEN PRESS

Greeters:

- Ambassador Frank Wisner
- Mrs. Christine Wisner
- Matthew Daley, DCM
- Nancy Powell, Visit Officer
- Salman Khurshid, Minister of State for External Affairs
- Margaret Alva, Minister of State for Personnel, Pensions, and Grievances (official host)
- Salman Haider, Foreign Secretary
- Dilip Lahiri, Joint Secretary for Americas
- N. Desai, Chief of Protocol

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1995
AS OF 3/25/95
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Format:

- Ambassador Wisner and the Chief of Protocol will board aircraft for formal introductions. They will escort Mrs. Clinton down steps.
- Mrs. Clinton will be greeted by Mrs. Wisner, Indian Government officials and her official host at the bottom of the steps.

12:25 am

DEPART Airport
EN ROUTE Sheraton Hotel

(b)(7)c, (b)(7)e, (b)(6)

12:35 am

ARRIVE HOTEL

RON

Sheraton Hotel
New Delhi, India
91 11 301 0101 Phone
91 11 301 0908 Fax

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1995
AS OF 3/25/95

NEW DELHI, INDIA

TRAVELLING STAFF: SEE TRIP BOOK

DELHI LEAD ADVANCE: RICK JASCULCA, ROOM 1782
SHERATON HOTEL
HOTEL PHONE # 91 11 301 0101
STAFF ROOM # 1641
STAFF ROOM FAX # 91 11 301 9093

DELHI SITE ADVANCE: STEVE GRAHAM, ROOM 1674
DELHI SITE ADVANCE: NICOLE RABNER
DELHI PRESS ADVANCE: ROSHANNE PARRISH, ROOM 1677
DELHI PRESS ADVANCE: N. NAYLOR
RON COLLEEN MCCARTHY

SCHEDULER: PATTI SOLIS
(202) 456-2468 OFFICE PHONE #
(202) 785-1521 HOME PHONE #

PREVIOUS RON Sheraton Hotel
New Delhi, India
91 11 301 0101 Phone
91 11 301 0908 Fax

9:00 am

(b)(6)

10 am

DEPART Sheraton Hotel
EN ROUTE Orphanage

(b)(7)c, (b)(7)e, (b)(6)

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1995
AS OF 3/25/95
PAGE 2

10:30 to
11:30 am

TOUR
Mother Teresa's Orphanage
POOL PRESS

Greeters:

- Sister Priscilla, Secretary General of the Council, Missionaries of Charity
- Sister Joyce, Head of the Civil Lines Orphanage

Format:

- Mrs. Clinton and CVC tour three rooms of orphanage
- Mrs. Clinton and CVC greet older orphanage children in the courtyard. The Children a song.
- Mrs. Clinton and CVC proceed to chapel.

11:30 am

DEPART Mother Teresa's Orphanage
EN ROUTE Women's Lunch

(b)(7)c, (b)(7)e, (b)(6)

12:00 to
1:30 pm

LUNCH W/INDIAN WOMEN
Roosevelt House
POOL PRESS SPRAY

Format:

- Approximately 20 women in attendance
- Mrs. Wisner makes welcoming remarks and intros. Mrs. Clinton
- Mrs. Clinton makes brief remarks
- Q&A.

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1995
AS OF 3/25/95
PAGE 3

1:35 pm

DEPART Roosevelt House
EN ROUTE Embassy

(b)(7)c, (b)(7)e, (b)(6)

1:45 to
2:30 pm

ARRIVE AMERICAN COMMUNITY EVENT
Embassy
CLOSED PRESS

Format:

- Approximately 500 people
- Ambassador Wisner makes welcoming remarks and intros Mrs. Clinton
- Mrs. Clinton makes brief remarks
- Mrs. Clinton and Ambassador Wisner work ropeline

2:30 pm

PROCEED TO CLOTHES CHANGE
Holding Room

2:45 pm

DEPART Embassy
EN ROUTE Prayas School Project

(b)(7)c, (b)(7)e, (b)(6)

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1995
AS OF 3/25/95
PAGE 4

3 pm
3:15 pm

ARRIVE COURTYARD
Prayas School Project -
Indian Institute of Technology Campus
POOL PRESS

Greeters:

- Rashmi Misra, Chairperson, Prayas Foundation
- Two teachers
- Two children

Format:

- Mrs. Clinton and CVC are presented with garlands.
- A disabled child performs the Aarti ceremony (candle lighting and rice sprinkling)
- Mrs. Clinton and CVC plant a tree.

3:15 to
3:30 pm

PROCEED TO SCHOOL

Format:

- Mrs. Clinton, CVC and Rashmi proceed to reception room where the Prayas Project will be explained.
- The party will proceed to Classroom 1 where 25 (11- 14 year-olds) are studying english and yoga.

MICROPOOL

- The party will then proceed to Classroom 2 where students (9-12 year-olds) are studying creative arts. The students will sing the morning prayer.

MICROPOOL

- The party will then proceed to Classroom 3 where older students will be working.

CLOSED PRESS

- The party will proceed to Classroom 4 where the kindergarten and nursery children sing.

CLOSED PRESS

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1995
AS OF 3/25/95
PAGE 5

3:30 pm

PROCEED TO STAGE AREA

Format:

- Mrs. Clinton and CVC proceed to stage and light the lamp of education.
- Mrs. Clinton and CVC proceed to tour booths which represent facets of the Prayas community empowerment project.
- Mrs. Clinton and CVC proceed to seats for a brief dance performance
- Mrs. Clinton makes brief remarks after the performance.
- Mrs. Clinton and CVC sign guest book.

4:30 pm

DEPART Prayas School Project
EN ROUTE Sheraton Hotel

(b)(7)c, (b)(7)e, (b)(6)

5 - 7:25 pm

DOWN TIME
Sheraton Hotel

7:30 pm

DEPART Sheraton Hotel
EN ROUTE President's Reception

(b)(7)c, (b)(7)e, (b)(6)

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1995
AS OF 3/25/95
PAGE 6

7:40 pm

ARRIVE PVT. MEETING W/PRESIDENT AND
MRS. SHARMA
Rashtrapati Bhavan
North Drawing Room
POOL SPRAY

Greeters:

- President and Mrs. Shankar Dayal Sharma

U.S. Participants:

- Mrs. Clinton
- Melanne Verveer
- Robin Raphel
- Ambassador Frank Wisner
- Mrs. Wisner
- Matthew Daley
- Nancy Powell

Indian Participants:

- President and Mrs. Sharma

8:00 pm

PROCEED TO RECEIVING LINE
Reception Room
CLOSED PRESS

8:30 to

DINNER
Rashtrapati Bhavan
Dining Room
CLOSED PRESS

Format:

- Approximately 80 people in attendance
- No Toasts/No Speeches

9:30 pm

DEPART Rashtrapati Bhavan
EN ROUTE Sheraton Hotel

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1995
AS OF 3/25/95
PAGE 7

(b)(7)c, (b)(7)e, (b)(6)

10:00 pm

ARRIVE HOTEL

RON

Sheraton Hotel
New Delhi, India
91 11 301 0101 Phone
91 11 301 0908 Fax

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1995
AS OF 3/25/95

NEW DELHI, INDIA

TRAVELLING STAFF: SEE TRIP BOOK

DELHI LEAD ADVANCE: RICK JASCULCA, ROOM 1782
SHERATON HOTEL
HOTEL PHONE # 91 11 301 0101
STAFF ROOM # 1641
STAFF ROOM FAX # 91 11 301 9093

DELHI SITE ADVANCE: STEVE GRAHAM, ROOM 1674
DELHI SITE ADVANCE: NICOLE RABNER
DELHI PRESS ADVANCE: ROSHANNE FARRISH, ROOM 1677
DELHI PRESS ADVANCE: N. NAYLOR
RON COLLEEN MCCARTHY

SCHEDULER: PATTI SOLIS
(202) 456-2468 OFFICE PHONE #
(202) 785-1521 HOME PHONE #

PREVIOUS RON Sheraton Hotel
New Delhi, India
91 11 301 0101 Phone
91 11 301 0908 Fax

9:40 am

(b)(6)

10:40 am

DEPART Sheraton Hotel
EN ROUTE Rajiv Gandhi Foundation

(b)(6), (b)(7)c, (b)(7)e

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1995
AS OF 3/25/95
PAGE 2

11:00 am

ARRIVE
Rajiv Gandhi Foundation
CLOSED PRESS

Greeters:

- Ambassador Abid Hussain, Vice Chairman

11:10 am

SPEECH
Rajiv Gandhi Foundation
Auditorium
OPEN PRESS

Format:

- Approximately 500 people in audience
- Sonia Gandhi, Ambassador Hussain, Ambassador Wisner and Mrs. Clinton will all be seated on stage.
- Sonia Gandhi speaks and intros. Mrs. Clinton
- Mrs. Clinton delivers remarks
- Ambassador Hussain makes closing remarks.

11:45 am

DEPART Rajiv Gandhi Foundation
EN ROUTE DCM's Residence

(b)(7)c, (b)(7)e, (b)(6)

11:55 to
12:20 pm

HOLD
DCM's Residence

12:20 pm

DEPART DCM's Residence
EN ROUTE Prime Minister's Residence

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1995
AS OF 3/24/95
PAGE 3

(b)(7)c, (b)(7)e, (b)(6)

12:25 pm

ARRIVE
Prime Minister's Residence
POOL PRESS

12:30 to
12:40 pm

MEETING W/PRIME MINISTER RAO
Drawing Room
POOL SPRAY

Participants:

- Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao
- Mrs. Clinton
- Ambassador Wisner
- Christine Wisner
- Melanne Verveer
- Robin Raphael

12:45 to
1:30 pm

LUNCH W/PRIME MINISTER RAO
Prime Minister's Residence
Dining Room
CLOSED PRESS

Format:

- 12 persons in attendance

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1995
AS OF 3/25/95
PAGE 4

Participants:

- Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao
- Mrs. Clinton
- Ambassador Wisner
- Christine Wisner
- Melanne Vermeer
- Robin Raphael

1:30 pm

DEPART Prime Minister's Residence
EN ROUTE Sheraton Hotel

(b)(7)c, (b)(7)e, (b)(6)

2:00 to
5:50 pm

DOWN TIME
Sheraton Hotel

5:50 pm

(b)(6)

6:50 pm

DEPART Sheraton Hotel
EN ROUTE Ambassador's Residence

(b)(7)c, (b)(7)e, (b)(6)

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1995
AS OF 3/25/95
PAGE 5

7:00 pm

RECEPTION HOSTED BY AMBASSADOR
Ambassador's Residence
CLOSED PRESS

Greeters:

- Ambassador and Mrs. Wisner

Format:

- Approximately 400 people in attendance
- Receiving Line
- Cultural Dance Performance
- Ambassador Wisner makes remarks
and intros. Mrs. Clinton
- Mrs. Clinton makes brief remarks

9 pm

DEPART Ambassador's Residence
EN ROUTE Sheraton Hotel

(b)(7)c, (b)(7)e, (b)(6)

9:15 pm

ARRIVE HOTEL

RON

Sheraton Hotel
New Delhi, India
91 11 301 0101 Phone
91 11 301 0908 Fax

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1995
AS OF 3/25/95

NEW DELHI, INDIA; AGRA, INDIA; AHMEDABAD, INDIA; KATHMANDU, NEPAL

TRAVELLING STAFF: SEE TRIP BOOK

DELHI LEAD ADVANCE: RICK JASCULCA, ROOM 1782
SHERATON HOTEL
HOTEL PHONE # 91 11 301 0101
STAFF ROOM # 1641
STAFF ROOM FAX # 91 11 301 9093

DELHI SITE ADVANCE: STEVE GRAHAM, ROOM 1674
DELHI SITE ADVANCE: NICOLE RABNER
DELHI PRESS ADVANCE: ROSHANNE PARRISH, ROOM 1677
DELHI PRESS ADVANCE: N. NAYLOR
RON COLLEEN MCCARTHY

AGRA LEAD ADVANCE: ANDREW KLINE ROOM 533
SHERATON
0091 562 361 701 PHONE
0091 562361 730 FAX

AGRA PRESS ADVANCE: DAVID MONTOYA ROOM 534

AHMEDABAD LEAD ADVANCE: TERRY BISH, ROOM 403
HOLIDAY INN HOTEL
079 550 5505 PHONE
079 550 5501 FAX

AHMEDABAD SITE ADVANCE: M. SIEGEL-GOODIS
AHMEDABAD PRESS ADVANCE: ELLEN BERLIN

KATHMANDU LEAD ADVANCE: BRIAN MCPARTLIN

KATHMANDU SITE: JULIE HOPPER
KATHMANDU SITE: KEVIN JEFFERSON
KATHMANDU PRESS: KARA MCGUIRE
RON L. FELDSTEIN

SCHEDULER: PATTI SOLIS
(202) 456-2468 OFFICE PHONE #
(202) 785-1521 HOME PHONE #

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1995
AS OF 3/25/95
PAGE 2

PREVIOUS RON

Sheraton Hotel
New Delhi, India
91 11 301 0101 Phone
91 11 301 0908 Fax

7:00 am

(b)(6)

8:00 am

DEPART Sheraton Hotel
EN ROUTE Delhi Airport

7:40 am

WHEELS UP from Delhi

Flight Time: 40 minutes

Flight Manifest: See Trip Book

8:10 am

WHEELS DOWN in Agra, India

NOTE: Andrew Kline will meet Mrs. Clinton aboard the aircraft.

8:20 am

ARRIVAL
Airport
CLOSED PRESS

Greeters:

- Mr. Amitabha, Asst. District Magistrate
- Mr. Naresh Dayal, Agra Commissioner
- Mr. B.L. Yadav, Deputy Inspector General of Police
- Mr. B.K. Pandey, Air Commadore
- Mr. Rizwan Ahmed, Senior Superintendent of Police

8:30 am

DEPART Airport
EN ROUTE Taj Majal

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1995
AS OF 3/25/95
PAGE 3

8:50 to
10:20 am

ARRIVE TOUR
Taj Majal
POOL PRESS

Greeter:

- Mr. Amitabha, Asst. District Magistrate
- Ms. Achala Moulik, Director General of Archeological Survey of India
- Mr. P.B.S Sengor, Superintendent, Archeological Survey of India
- Kuldeep Narain, Tour Guide

Format:

- Mrs. Clinton and party enter front gates and proceed towards Taj Majal
- Photo-Op
- Mrs. Clinton and party proceed inside Taj Majal for tour
- Gift Presentation
- Mrs. Clinton signs guest book and writes her impressions of Taj Majal

10:25 am

DEPART Taj Majal
EN ROUTE Down Time

10:35 to
11:35 am

DOWN TIME

11:35 am

DEPART Down Time
EN ROUTE Airport

11:55 am

ARRIVE Airport
CLOSED PRESS

12:05 pm

WHEELS UP from Agra

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1995
AS OF 3/25/95
PAGE 4

Flight Time: 1 hour 30 min.
Flight Manifest: See Trip Book

1:35 pm WHEELS DOWN in Ahmedabad, India

NOTE: Terry Bish will greet Mrs. Clinton aboard the aircraft.

1:45 pm ARRIVAL
 Airport
 OPEN PRESS

 Greeters:

 Format:

1:55 pm DEPART Airport
 EN ROUTE Gandhi's Afshram

2:25 pm GANDHI'S AFSHRAM
 OPEN PRESS

- Mrs. Clinton lays a wreath at the portrait of Gandhi
- Brief Tour
- Brief Remarks to Gandhi Association

2:55 pm DEPART Gandhi's Afshram
 EN ROUTE SEWA

3:25 to
5:00 pm SEWA VISIT
 OPEN PRESS

5:00 pm DEPART SEWA
 EN ROUTE Airport

5:30 pm ARRIVE Airport

5:40 pm WHEELS UP from Ahmenabad, India

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1995
AS OF 3/25/95
PAGE 5

Flight Time: 1 hour 20 min.
Flight Manifest: See Trip Book

7:00 pm	WHEELS DOWN in New Delhi
7:10 pm	ARRIVAL Airport CLOSED PRESS Greeters:
7:15 pm	DEPART Airport EN ROUTE Holiday Inn Hotel
7:45 pm	ARRIVE HOTEL Sheraton Hotel
RON	Sheraton Hotel

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1995
~~AS OF 3/27/95~~ FINAL

NEW DELHI, INDIA; AGRA, INDIA; AHMEDABAD, INDIA; KATHMANDU, NEPAL

TRAVELLING STAFF: SEE TRIP BOOK

DELHI LEAD ADVANCE: RICK JASCULCA, ROOM 1782
SHERATON HOTEL
HOTEL PHONE # 91 11 301 0101
STAFF ROOM # 1641
STAFF ROOM FAX # 91 11 301 9093

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91 562361 730 FAX

AGRA PRESS ADVANCE: DAVID MONTOYA ROOM 534

AHMEDABAD LEAD ADVANCE: TERRY BISH, ROOM 403
HOLIDAY INN HOTEL
079 550 5505 HOTEL PHONE
9179 550 4622 PHONE
9179 550 4546 FAX

AHMEDABAD SITE ADVANCE: M. SIEGEL-GOODIS
AHMEDABAD PRESS ADVANCE: ELLEN BERLIN

KATHMANDU LEAD ADVANCE: BRIAN MCPARTLIN

KATHMANDU SITE: JULIE HOPPER
KATHMANDU SITE: KEVIN JEFFERSON
KATHMANDU PRESS: KARA MCGUIRE
RON L. FELDSTEIN

SCHEDULER: EATTI SOLIS
(202) 456-2468 OFFICE PHONE #
(202) 785-1521 HOME PHONE #

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1995
AS OF 3/27/95
PAGE 2

PREVIOUS RON

Sheraton Hotel
New Delhi, India
91 11 301 0101 Phone
91 11 301 0908 Fax

6:45 am

(b)(6)

7:45 am

DEPART Sheraton Hotel
EN ROUTE Delhi Airport

(b)(7)c, (b)(7)e, (b)(6)

8:00 am

ARRIVE Airport

8:15 am

WHEELS UP from Delhi

Flight Time: 40 minutes

Flight Manifest: See Trip Book

8:55 am

WHEELS DOWN in Agra, India

NOTE: Andrew Kline will meet Mrs. Clinton aboard the aircraft.

9:05 am

ARRIVAL
Airport
CLOSED PRESS

Greeters:

- Mr. Amitabha, Additional District Magistrate
- Mr. Naresh Dayal, Agra Commissioner
- Mrs. Pratima Dayal, Commissioner's wife
- Mr. B.L. Yadav, Deputy Inspector General of Police
- Mr. B.K. Pandey, Air Commadore
- Mrs. Yogesh Kumar, District Magistrate
- Mr. Rizwan Ahmed, Senior Superintendent of Police

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1995
AS OF 3/27/95
PAGE 3

9:15 am

DEPART Airport
EN ROUTE Taj Majal

(b)(7)c, (b)(7)e, (b)(6)

9:35 to
10:50 am

ARRIVE TOUR
Taj Majal
POOL PRESS

Greeters:

- Mr. Amitabha, Additional District Magistrate
- Ms. Achala Moulik, Director General of Archeological Survey of India
- Mr. P.B.S Sengor, Superintendent, Archeological Survey of India
- Kuldeep Narain, Tour Guide

Format:

- Mrs. Clinton and CVC enter front gates and proceed towards Taj Majal
- Mrs. Clinton and CVC will stop at reflecting pool.
- Mrs. Clinton and CVC will stop at bench and view Taj Majal
- Mrs. Clinton and CVC will wave from balcony.
- Mrs. Clinton and party proceed inside Taj Majal for tour
- Mrs. Clinton signs guest book and writes her impressions of Taj Majal.
- Gift Presentation.

10:50 am

DEPART Taj Majal
EN ROUTE Down Time

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1995
AS OF 3/27/95
PAGE 4

(b)(7)c, (b)(7)e, (b)(6)

11:00 to
11:45 am

DOWN TIME

11:45 am

DEPART Down Time
EN ROUTE Airport

(b)(7)c, (b)(7)e, (b)(6)

12:00 am

ARRIVE Airport
CLOSED PRESS

12:10 pm

WHEELS UP from Agra

Flight Time: 1 hour 30 min.

Flight Manifest: See Trip Deck

1:40 pm

WHEELS DOWN in Ahmedabad, India

NOTE: Terry Bish will greet Mrs. Clinton aboard the aircraft.

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1995
AS OF 3/27/95
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1:50 pm

ARRIVAL
Airport
OPEN PRESS

Greeters:

- 7 greeters

Format:

1:55 pm

DEPART Airport
EN ROUTE Gandhi's Ashram

(b)(7)c, (b)(7)e, (b)(6)

2:05 pm

ARRIVE GANDHI'S ASHRAM
OPEN PRESS

- Mr. Amrutohsi Mody, Secretary Gandhi Ashram

NOTE: Mrs. Clinton and party will be asked to remove their shoes.

2:10 pm

TOUR GANDHI'S ASHRAM
MICRO POOL

- Mrs. Clinton lays a bouquet of flowers at the portrait of Gandhi
- Mrs. Clinton and CVC will take brief Tour of Gandhi's work room.
- Mrs. Clinton will make brief Remarks to Gandhi Association (approximately 7 people)
- Mrs. Clinton and CVC will tour of Gandhi House

2:45 pm

DEPART Gandhi's Ashram
EN ROUTE SEWA

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1995
AS OF 3/27/95
PAGE 6

(b)(7)c, (b)(7)e, (b)(6)

3:00 pm

ARRIVE SELF-EMPLOYED WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION
OPEN PRESS

Greeters:

- Ela Bhatt, Founder and General Secretary
- Balammbaben Goraiyya, President
- Jomiben Jayaram, Vice President
- Champaben Arunbhal, Vice President
- Lalita Krishnaswami, Vice President
- Rahima Sheikh, Secretary
- Niruben Jadav, Secretary

Format:

- Greeters will present Mrs. Clinton and CVC with traditional garland.

3:05 pm

PROCEED TO TOUR OF SEWA BANK
CLOSED PRESS

Participants:

- Mrs. Clinton
- Ela Bhatt

Format:

- Mrs. Clinton and CVC will view artisans and their work.

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1995
AS OF 3/27/95
PAGE 7

3:20 to
4:40 pm

PROCEED TO DISCUSSION
Courtyard
OPEN PRESS

Format:

- Approximately 200 women seated on the ground in the audience.
- Mrs. Clinton and Ela Bhatt are seated on a bench.
- Women sing traditional song of prayer
- Ela Bhatt will make welcoming and opening remarks.
- Ela Bhatt directs discussion with specifically 5 SEWA members.
- Ela Bhatt will wrap up discussion.
- Mrs. Clinton will make closing remarks.

NOTE: There will be consecutive interpretation during discussion and remarks.

4:40 to
5:00 pm

PROCEED TO SEWA SHOP
CLOSED PRESS

5:00 pm

DEPART SEWA
EN ROUTE Airport

(b)(7)c, (b)(7)e, (b)(6)

5:45 pm

ARRIVE Airport
CLOSED PRESS

5:50 pm

USAID SCRAP BOOK PRESENTATION

6:00 pm

WHEELS UP from Ahmedabad, India

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1995
AS OF 3/27/95
PAGE 8

Flight Time: 1 hour 20 min.
Flight Manifest: See Trip Book

7:20 pm WHEELS DOWN in New Delhi

NOTE: Rick Jasculca will greet Mrs. Clinton aboard aircraft.

7:30 pm ARRIVAL
 Airport
 CLOSED PRESS

Greeters:

7:35 pm DEPART Airport
 EN ROUTE Holiday Inn Hotel

7:50 pm ARRIVE HOTEL
 Sheraton Hotel

RON Sheraton Hotel

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. report	Motorcade Manifest - Ahemdabad (1 page)	n.d.	b(7)(C), b(7)(E), b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 20053

FOLDER TITLE:

South Asia [Folder 4]: [India/Pakistan - South Asia Trip]

2013-0534-S
ry1643

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

The Jewel in the Town

What Hillary Clinton Can Learn From a Heroine of Modern India

By Elisabeth Bumiller

BY FAR the most important person Hillary Clinton will see during her trip to South Asia this week is a shy, 62-year-old revolutionary in a hand-spun-cotton sari. Her name is Ela R. Bhatt, and the fact that she is on the itinerary tells me that the First Lady and the White House have got this trip right.

Bhatt is the founder and driving force of a now-famous women's organization in India, called SEWA, that holds to the simple yet radical belief that poor women need organizing, not welfare. (SEWA is the acronym for the Self-Employed Women's Association and corresponds to the Indian word *sewa*, for service.) Based in the western Indian city of Ahmedabad, a dusty old textile town on the edge of the Gujarati desert, SEWA is at its core a trade union for the self-employed. In other words, it offers union membership to the illiterate women who sell vegetables for 50 paise a day in the city markets, or who pick up paper scraps for recycling from the streets—jobs that most Indian men don't consider real work.

When a woman joins SEWA, several things usually happen. For starters, her income increases; the power of the union allows her better prices from the middlemen who supply her vegetables, or who purchase her paper scraps. Then she plows the extra income into her family, for education, health care, birth control. Studies have shown that Indian men often use extra income for alcohol, cigarettes and other personal treats.

Most important, a typically oppressed Indian woman begins to change the way she thinks of herself. "For the first time she realizes she is not just someone's wife or daughter-in-law," says Bhatt. "She's a worker, an active producer." And when that happens, the horrific barriers of Indian caste begin to break down. To date, SEWA has a membership of 150,000 women, the vast majority of them poor and illiterate.

What does this mean for America? Everything. At a time when the United States is trying to end welfare as it now exists, SEWA provides a model. From the dust bowls of Gujarat to the new South Bronx, a simple truth emerges: Give people some control over their own destinies—empower them, in the current buzzword—then watch as a spirit of enterprise emerges. Hillary Clinton certainly knows this already. Her journey to South Asia could teach her more. Ultimately her trip is not just about women's issues, but about learning how women are the real agents for change in the developing world, and at home.

I first met Ela Bhatt in the 1980s, when I was living in New Delhi and working on a book about the women of India. One of my most vivid memories is sitting near her at a dinner in Delhi, at a table with a dozen of

the city's most impossible intellectuals, all of them arguing in the usual extravagant fashion about the failings of Rajiv Gandhi's government. Ela remained silent, but as I looked around the table I realized that of all the guests, she was the only one whose work had caused any measure of change in India. In a nation infamous for bride burnings and female infanticide, Ela was a heroine.

Up until then, I'll confess, the phrase "a trade union for the self-employed" made my eyes glaze over. But when I traveled to Ahmedabad in the fall of 1987, what I saw opened up my world.

Consider the SEWA bank. When I first walked through the doors one stifling hot October day, I was greeted by a festive cacophony of illiterate but purposeful women, some eating lunch on the floor, others nursing babies along the sides of the room. The bank was where they socialized, or, in our dialect, networked.

The SEWA bank now has 61,000 members, assets of \$4 million and customers who walk in each day to deposit a dollar or take out 60 cents. On that day I had gone in to see the bank's managing director, Jayashree Vyas, who had stacks of loan applications covering her desk. When I asked her about them, she selected one from the pile. The form said that Maniben Parmar, a seamstress, had just been approved for a \$400 loan. Maniben Parmar bought her cloth from a middleman, made 30 cents a day and had \$8 saved in the SEWA bank. She had four children and a husband who

worked at the telephone office; he made a relatively good salary of \$120 a month.

Maniben Parmar wanted to borrow money to make house repairs. A friend, Ashaben, had recommended her. "It's not for a productive purpose," Vyas admitted to me. "But it's for improving their living standards." Although her husband's income had helped her secure the money, the loan would be in Maniben Parmar's name alone. Her husband could not make withdrawals from her savings account, nor could he apply for a loan of his own.

To Ela, this was the centerpiece of the SEWA bank. For years, she often said, women had been treated "like dirt" by traditional Indian bankers. Worse, women had no place to hide their savings from husbands and sons. With the SEWA bank, Ela explained—in the gentle tone that softened the daring of her thinking—"we will be able to nonviolently, in the most Gandhian way, eliminate the husbands' [total control]."

Ela's vision has in large part been shaped by Mahatma Gandhi, the leader of the Indian independence movement, who believed in the principles of nonviolence and the need to uplift the poorest members of society first. India's economy, he always said, should be based on agriculture and small-scale cottage industry—a conviction that India's leaders immediately discarded after independence in 1947 but that Ela has now reinterpreted through SEWA.

Gandhi's first fast, after all, was in Ahmedabad in

1918, on behalf of the striking workers who labored in the city's textile mills. Out of that fast grew the Textile Labor Association, or TLA, the oldest and largest trade union of textile workers in India. A generation later, a young Brahmin woman from a well-to-do Gujarati family could find no better place to nurture her Gandhian ideals than in a job with the TLA, which did extensive welfare work among its membership. By 1968, Ela had taken over the women's division of the union, a job that historically entailed social work among the member's wives.

Ela would soon demolish the assumption that what these women needed was charity from well-meaning people like herself. In 1971, she met with a group of "head loaders"—women who carry cloth on their heads between Ahmedabad's wholesale and retail markets—who complained that the cloth merchants routinely cheated them. Ela helped them form a group to collectively demand better pay, then wrote an article about their plight for one of the local newspapers. When the merchants countered with an article of their own, insisting they were paying the women fairly, Ela printed the merchants' claims on cards and distributed them to the women.

Out of that effort grew SEWA, which today has organized women into 70 different trade cooperatives, from fish vending to cattle raising to weaving to hand-rolling the small Indian cigarettes called *bidis*. There is now health care and insurance available to the membership. SEWA also continues its expansion, with mixed success, into the rural areas of Gujarat.

So the shy Ela Bhatt, who speaks in a little girl voice, is perhaps not so shy after all. After a brief period in the upper house of the Indian Parliament, she is now the chair of Women's World Banking, the global financial services network. She is also on the board of the Rockefeller Foundation—part of a change to move the foundation's leadership beyond the usual corporate titans. "She sees things through a different lens," says Peter Goldmark, the foundation's president. "Who else on the board of the Rockefeller Foundation will have spent an emotional lifetime with the *bidi* rollers?"

The reputation of SEWA itself is growing well beyond the borders of India. Nelson Mandela visited SEWA headquarters in Ahmedabad this winter, and in past years visitors have included Lech Wałęsa and Mary Robinson, the president of Ireland.

Hillary Clinton, who first met Ela Bhatt in a 40-minute White House visit last year, plans to spend three hours at SEWA, the longest of any official government visitor so far. "She's a very serious person," Ela said when I reached her by phone in Ahmedabad last week.

"Whatever questions she asks, you can tell that she's listening to your answers. Not like all those politicians whose minds are somewhere else."

As always, Ela has her sights clearly focused. "I want for Mrs. Clinton," she says, "is a better understanding not only of the problems of poor women, of the strengths of poor women—and that they have the possibility of molding their own destinies."

CHRISTIAN VOICE OF PAKISTAN, INC.

P O BOX 47012, Philadelphia, PA 19160 - 7012

VOICE MAIL: (215) 618-1520

PM BENAZIR, RIGHT UNDER YOUR NOSE - - -

Over two thousand (>2,000) daughter-in-laws are being burnt every year -

- - and those are just the so called "Kitchen-Stove Accidents" - - - (869 aggregate of all Pakistani Hospitals reported cases in 1994 and twice that many unreported cases)1.

Isn't it more than the Blasphemy Law victims (only 4 in 1994)2, or the Karachi riots (total 800 men, women, children in 1994)3, or yet the Kashmiris in Kashmir (average 833 per year)4.

Irene, 34, a US immigrant & a resident of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, while on an extended visit to Pakistan, was butchered in a similar situation --- and died on January 5, 1995. A first divisioner in F.Sc., B.Sc. (Kinnaird College Lahore), M.A. (PUNJAB University), now if educated women have no security in Pakistan, what about average & below average women of Pakistan???

I reported the case to the local Police Station --- what happened? --- It stinks ... its summery - -- "the tree fell in the forest, nobody saw it, nobody heard it, therefore the tree never fell" --- the same old attitude the Police shows to a victim of rape, i.e., bring four (4) witnesses. In my sister Irene's case, she did fall & is buried in the Capital city of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan --- WHAT A SHAME !!! The Pakistani community in USA is just asking one question from its motherland, Pakistan. "We sent to you an intelligent, mother of three children (4, 2, 3 mo) bright and ever-happy, Irene --- What happened? --- How did she disappear from the face of this earth --- ? Does Pakistan really measure upto the international standards or is it just the words ???

This "cancerous abscess" of burning women is an imported curse from India. Its toll has increased day by day in the last four years. I have stopped reading such news in the papers because there are so many !!!

If your government and you as woman Premier can't help, what can we expect from the rest.

The solution has to be multi-pronged:

- a) As Dr. Charles Amjad Ali points out, the "daughter -in-law- factor" alone makes such cases suspicious and hence needs to be included in the Legislation5. Circumstantial evidence should be considered as a priority in the judicial reforms.6
- b) Special teams should be formulated to investigate and enforce the legislation. I believe there are enough honest people left in Pakistan to turn things around.

- c) Advertise and prosecute few cases, hold them free of bribes, compromises and blood money offers.
- d) Designate one room in few major city hospitals as burn-room with special equipment. By the way it is a sub-specialty of ICU and there is no burn-unit in all of Pakistan, not even in the Federal Capital.

Pakistan Embassy in Washington D.C. is aware of this case (copy included). By the time you finish reading this letter, 3-5 women will be burnt by the end of the day. **PLEASE HELP !!!** I am willing to join hands with you to do something about it, and many others are too.

March 17, 1995.

Victor Gill
M.Sc. (Physics), MAR., M.DIV. RN(USA)
Chair, Board of Directors,
A Pakistani native in every sense,
A US citizen in every right.
Contact Nos: (051) 855545, 252829

Copy to:

- Pakistan Embassy, Washington, D.C.
- American Embassy, Islamabad.
- Khawja Saeed, President, Pakistan American Society
- M. Alam/S. Ramnit, Pakistani - American Christian Association.
- Mrs. M. Phailbus, Principal, Kinnaird College, Lahore
- Shahnaz Bukhari, Coordinator, PWA.
- Asma Jahanghir, Chairperson, HRCP.
- Dr. Charles Amjad Ali, CSC, Rawalpindi.
- Shahnaz Wazir Ali, Islamabad.
- Kamran Rizvi, Ministry of Law & Justice, Islamabad.
- BBC/VOA/AP/Reuters and National Papers.
- Head Office, CVOP (to be faxed to US Congressmen and Senators in future).

Foot notes:

1. Data collected by Progressive Women Association (PWA), Islamabad in 1994.
2. Manzoor Masih (Lahore) Hafiz Farooq Sajjad (Gujranwala) and two Pathans (Peshawar).
3. 1994 annual report of Human Rights Commission of Pakistan.
4. Average taken over 48-1/2 years.
5. Personal Interview of Dr. Charles Amjad Ali dated March 16, 1995.
6. November 07, 1994 Joint meeting of PWA & DIG Shoaib Suddal" --- It was also ordered that the circumstantial evidence should be given more importance specially in severally burnt cases no matter whatever the verdict of the victim, who is obviously under stress - -- no dead body be removed until the process of postmortem completed". (Reported in THE NATION November 08, 1994).

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 17, 1995

Sister Priscilla
Missionaries of Charity
54A - A.J.C. Bose Road
Calcutta, India 700016

Dear Sister Priscilla,

As I mentioned to you when you visited with me in Washington, I am very much looking forward to my visit to India. I will be in Delhi on March 28, and I am hoping that I will have the honor of meeting with Mother Teresa during my visit to the Missionaries of Charity children's home. To that end, I would be very grateful to you if you would give Mother Teresa the attached letter. I understand that our Embassy has been in touch with you about the arrangements.

With my best wishes and thanks for your kindness in this matter, I am

Sincerely yours,


Hillary Rodham Clinton

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 17, 1995

Mother Teresa
Missionaries of Charity
54A - A.J.C. Bose Road
Calcutta, India 700016

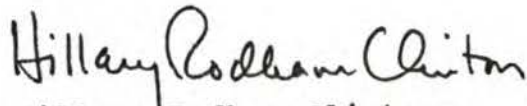
Dear Mother Teresa,

I am very much looking forward to my trip to India, and with great anticipation to my visit to the Missionaries of Charity children's home in Delhi. I hope I will have the special privilege to meet with you there on March 28.

I regret that I am unable to come to Calcutta on this trip, but I am very grateful for the possibility of meeting with you in Delhi.

My deepest thanks and best wishes. God bless you.

Sincerely yours,


Hillary Rodham Clinton

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 25, 1995

Mother Theresa
Missionaries of Charity
54A - A.J.C. Bose Road
Calcutta, India 700016



Dear Mother Theresa,

I wish to extend my best wishes for a happy and peaceful 1995 and share news of the progress we are making on the Washington project. When we were last together at the National Prayer Breakfast, I committed to helping you establish a home for children awaiting adoption or placement in foster homes. I am pleased to report that, although it has taken longer than you or I would like, we have made significant progress.

Your goal in establishing the home, as you shared it with me, is to provide the option of adoption to pregnant women who do not want to carry their children to term or raise them after birth. To that end, we have been working in close consultation with Sandy McMurtrie and a group of volunteer experts. Most of our efforts have gone into dealing with the many regulations of the District of Columbia that govern children's welfare institutions.

Originally, the Missionaries of Charity expressed a desire to obtain a license in the District of Columbia to operate an adoption agency. Consequently, we reviewed the D.C. Code and the applicable regulations concerning child placement agencies, which present several obstacles for the Sisters. Significantly, the regulations require that the personnel operating the agency hold specified advanced degrees and have several years of experience. The Sisters could not easily comply with the regulations.

Therefore, we next explored the idea that the Missionaries of Charity work in conjunction with Catholic Charities in accomplishing the goals of the project. Catholic Charities currently has a license to operate a child placement agency in the District of Columbia. We met with representatives from Catholic Charities and discussed an arrangement whereby the Missionaries of Charity would refer infants to Catholic Charities for placement. The Sisters would operate a home for the infants while they were waiting for placement.

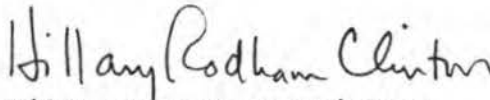
To further this plan, we have had ongoing discussions with the District of Columbia Department of Health and Human Services concerning the creation of a home for infants to reside temporarily prior to being placed with adoptive families. Several officials are presently helping us to facilitate this, and they have been extremely cooperative.

At this juncture, we are exploring the option of renovating the home belonging to the Missionaries of Charity that is currently used as a shelter for pregnant women. Renovation would be required to comply with the laws of the District of Columbia to assure a safe and healthy environment for children. We have engaged architects to assist in exploring the feasibility of the renovation option, and they are in the process of completing their assessment. Should this option be chosen, the attorneys we have engaged will then complete the necessary applications to allow children to reside in the home.

We all recognize the urgency of creating a warm and loving home for these children and will do our best to ensure that the project moves along as quickly as possible under the circumstances. I am meeting with Sandy McMurtrie and Sister Priscilla today and I know they will share our conversation with you.

I am anticipating a trip to India in late March. I hope very much that I will have the opportunity to visit with you when I am there. Wishing you all God's blessing in the critical work you do, I am

Sincerely yours,


Hillary Rodham Clinton

Memorandum

DATE: March 8, 1995
TO: Maggie Williams
Harold Ickes
FROM: Laura Hartigan
RE: First Lady's India/Pakistan Trip

Maggie —
Laura Hartigan
wanted me to
pass this on to
you.
Cynthia
to Patte

Per our conversation last week, this is a request to include several Indian or Pakistani Trustees and BLF members in public events the First Lady may attend during her trip to India and Pakistan. These supporters are willing to cover their own travel. Below is a listing of supporters that are interested in attending the First Lady's events. Please let us know how we may proceed.

Prospective Guests

INDIA PARTICIPANTS

Dr. Mahendra Ghupta, President, Healthcare Systems, Inc.; current BLF member and prospective trustee. (India)

Dr. Kailas Rao, Executive Managing Director, GS Squared; current BLF member. (India)

Gary Belz, President, Kiva Productions, current BLF member. (India)

Ramesh Kapur, President, Med Tech, current Trustee. (India)

Nirajan S. Shah, President, Globetrotters Engineering Corporation; current BLF members. (India)

PAKISTAN PARTICIPANTS

Kamarahn Kahn, President, Med Tech (Chicago), current BLF member; hosting fundraiser with the First Lady 3/9. (Pakistan)

Rashid Chaudary, President, Raani Corporation; current Trustee member; hosting fundraiser with the First Lady 3/9. (Pakistan)

Mansoor Ijaz, President Crescent Investment Management; current Managing Trustee. (Pakistan)

Allah W. Bhatti, Orthopedic Surgeon; current Trustee. (Pakistan)

TELECOPIER TRANSMISSION
FAX NO: (202) 797-0020
March 21, 1995

D A T E :

CHARGE TO: _____

ATTENTION
TO: Ms. Melanie Veweer

FAX NUMBER: 456-6244

cover)

FROM: NANDINI AZAD
NUMBER OF PAGES: 1
(including

SHOULD YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS TRANSMISSION, PLEASE CONTACT:
Miriam E. Escobar TELEPHONE#: (202) 797-0007

Dear Ms. Veweer:

Through the 280,000 members--informal sector workers, artisans, and rural landless--the Working Women's Forum reaches nearly one million poor women and men through banking systems and an integrated health care program. These women have now formed a social platform to address the economic and social challenges that face poor women in India. They are also engaged in civic action at the local and national levels.

Yesterday, a press release on the Forum's response to structural adjustment and a package of information about the organization were sent to Ms. Patty Solis, Director of Scheduling. I have also tried to reach you several times by phone today to invite the First Lady to meet with the Forum's President at her convenience while she is in New Delhi. We know the First Lady's interest in and efforts to enhance women's status and would like her to have the opportunity to hear about a very innovative program that has succeeded in empowering poor women to improve their lives. I will try to call again later. The President of the Forum, Jaya Arunachalam, can be reached in India at 91-44-499-2853. I can be reached at 703-643-0704. With best regards,

Sincerely,

Nandini Azad
Nandini Azad

Padmasri Jaya Arunachalam

PRESIDENT : Working Women's Forum (India)
National Union of Working Women

Member/Governing Board : Rashtriya Mahila Kosh
(National Credit Fund for Women)

Member : Advisory Committee, Equal Remuneration Act for
Women Workers, Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India

Director : Syndicate Bank

Member : SID Governing Council, Rome

Convener : Women's Sector, Rajiv Gandhi Foundation

Member : Senate, University of Madras

Member : Central Board of Film Certification

Phone : Off: 4992863, 4993937

Res : 4993797

55, Bhimasena Garden Road,

Mylapore, Madras - 600 004.

Fax : 91 - 44 - 4992863

22.3.1995.

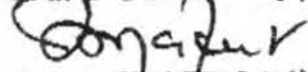
Dear Ms. Melanie Verveer,

Enclosed is our invitation to Madam Her Excellency Ms. Hillary Clinton inviting her esteemed self to Working women's Forum (India), in Madras South India.

The letter and the information note addressed to Her Excellency is self explanatory. Kindly do the needful and place it before her. This must be done before she leaves for India.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,


(JAYA ARUNACHALAM)

To
Ms. Melanie Verveer
Deputy Chief of Staff,
to
Her. Excellency Madam Hillary Clinton,
White House, U.S.A.

Fax: 001 202 456 6244

5 Pages.

Padmasri Jaya Arunachalam

PRESIDENT : Working Women's Forum (India)
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Phone : Off: 4992863, 4993937
Res : 4993797
**55, Bhimasena Garden Road,
Mylapore, Madras - 600 006.
Fax :** 91 - 44 - 4992863

Dear Madam Her Exc. Ms. Hillary Clinton,

As one of the prominent citizen of India who have worked to promote the quality of life and empowerment of women through a various development measures, I write this to express my great pleasure in receiving you in India. However I wish to state that we also feel extremely left out during this esteemed visit of yours, since none of your programmes in India, touch the southern base at all.

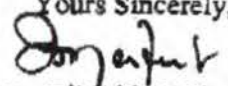
Working Women's Forum (India) of which I am the President is a prominent NGO in the Third World operating in three Southern States of India with 300,000 poor women as members. It has taken up the struggle both to organize the poor women workers who had no existence in any formal/informal union, and helping them to confront establishments and other vested interests on issues related to their living/working conditions. WWF totally evolved a new structure in this union of poor women to facilitate the participation of the poor at levels easily and reach out quickly to large numbers.

We would in this connection would feel extremely happy, if you could direct your programmes schedulers/to schedule your visit to stop over at Madras City in the Southern part of India, at the Headquarter of this WWF women's union just for an hour's programme to meet the poor women enroute to Srilanka. It is no exaggeration that this visit of yours will inspire millions of poor women to continue their self/help self management process.

Madam, your Excellency, you would be pleased to know I had visited Arkansas as one of the prominent community leaders from India in 1985. Also I am proud to inform you that His Excellency Hon. Bill Clinton has awarded me the honour of being Ambassador of Good will, from Arkansas to the people of other states. The evidences as enclosed.

Looking forward to your favourable schedule

With kind regards,

Yours Sincerely,

(JAYA ARUNACHALAM)

INFORMATION NOTE ON
WORKING WOMEN'S FORUM (INDIA)

Working Women's forum (India) is a prominent NGO (of the third world) of very poor women of urban slums and rural landless initiated in 1978. WWF is an action oriented voluntary initiative of poorest women with strategy to integrate all essential services through a convergence process, as a positive base in furtherance of the social change process. WWF's success, especially in the Southern and Western parts of India can be analysed in development terms, as

INFORMATION NOTE ON
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When complicated procedures and bureaucratic delays of the Government Banks made credit impossible for poor women in the formal institutions, the early members of the WWF late in the 70's helped themselves to establish a banking system of their own, that is both informal and easy to operate. Thereafter a series of Working Women's Cooperatives (now known as Indian Cooperative Network for Women) had been promoted under a separate legal identity from 1981. Given the efficiency and volume of operation in these Banking units the appreciation for such management goes to the workers alone reaching a recovery rate of 95%.

The role of the leaders and organizers, from the poorer neighbourhoods, in the management of Cooperative and health care services in their own communities in not only helping to select loanees but also to guarantee and supervise the end use of loans is a remarkable evidence in itself. In health care services, integrating the same with Rural employment programs in 65000 urban families in among the 93000 urban employment groups is a strategy both to tackle urban environment problems and check rural urban migration. In growth terms, the Forum's members have increased incomes, savings, credit payment accomplishment of 90%, implementation of planned health and reproductive health care services to the most neglected group of women who are even denied basic health care accomplishing 71% couple protection rate.

All the projects of WWF voiced the needs of the poor women and were specially designed to enhance the economic status of poor women and improve their health, the operations mostly being handled by the cadres from the same class i.e., from poorer neighbourhood, helped the participatory approach leading to effective implementation.

Thus, Forum's experiment of poor women leads to its identification as a low cost delivery mechanism reaching large number of women (as many as 3,00,000) and as a mass movement, placing empowerment as its highest achievement rather than material progress.

CURRICULUM VITAE:

Ms.Arunachalam is the President of Working Women's Forum (India) a social organization started in 1978 to develop the total human potential of very poor women workers in the informal sector. She was awarded with PADMASRI in 1987 by the President of India for the distinguished service among the poorest women.

A graduate in Economics and Geography and a Management diploma holder from Washington, USA. Born in Madras, Tamilnadu. She has several publications to her credit. She heads the National Union of Working Women a grassroot trade union of women petty traders and landless in the states of South India and also the President of Indian Co-operative Network for Women, specially evolved informal banking system by her to suit the poor. Member of the Regional Film Censor Board representing the interest of women's portrayal in Media.

Ms.Arunachalam has played leading roles in several women's forum and socio-economic development organizations. She has lead delegations and marches demanding effective implementation of social development programmes in favour of the poor. She has also presented papers at important national and international conferences and is widely travelled around the world. An Active Member of the Congress Party, was incharge of Women's Front in 1975-76; was member AICC until early eighties.

Arkansas



Traveler



To All Who Shall See These Presents, Greetings:
Know Ye, that the Governor of the State of Arkansas, in the name and by the authority of the people of said State, as vested in him by the Constitution and Laws of the State of Arkansas, reposing special recognition for the distinguished accomplishments, does hereby appoint and commission

Jaya Arumachalam

as an Arkansas Traveler who is hereby authorized and commissioned to serve as an Ambassador of Good Will from Arkansas to the people of other states, the people of nations beyond the borders of the United States or wherever this Ambassador of Arkansas may hereafter travel or reside.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed at Little Rock, this 5th day of March in the Year of Our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and eighty-three.

Paul R. Rouse

Secretary of State

Bois Clinton

Governor



-
- Local elites in conjunction w. mullahs so women can be enslaved again.
 - Laws & country like divorce harmful to women despite women leaders.
 - Don't see women among gov't leaders
- > Women have a very unequal share in decision making level
- highly religious people not some ^{as} fundamentalists
-



SONARGAON PAN PACIFIC HOTEL
Dhaka

Here - we have some in our
Congress who don't
think we should help -
So hoping press will help -

Complimented on Jt military
Cooperation & help after
Cyclone - 1 month after in office

PM
* - main prob is water -
dams have swept during the
dry season - showing
Drugs. Prod'n increased
15% if didn't have water
problem.



SONARGAON PAN PACIFIC HOTEL

Dhaka

(- problem with loan raise -)

Little change of heart
necessary to settle
water prob with India.



SONARGAON PAN PACIFIC HOTEL

Dhaka

don't follow Islamic law in
other areas, only family &
inheritance

1/4th of Bill -

land go w/o rehab/
ed'n .



SONARGAON PAN PACIFIC HOTEL
Dhaka

Pm 31st

Food prog. extend'g to
1/2 hr
complemented Pm
school

Nbs: Supplementary &
Complementary

Pm - 4 go n - banner - govt

Credit Prog.

1/2 hr. waver so ready to
go



AMBASSADOR OF
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

NEW DELHI

March 28, 1995

NOTE FOR MELANNE VERVEER

Melanne,

I am enclosing with this note a fax from Liz Moynihan which includes a brief description of the Agra Heritage project to which Mrs. Moynihan has contributed a great deal. The fax is self-explanatory. Mrs. Moynihan would like Mrs. Clinton to associate herself with the American committee of an international Agra Heritage Foundation.

Rather than burden Ms. Clinton with the report of the Agra Heritage Foundation, I am sending it to you for any action you might wish to take.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Frank".

Frank G. Wisner

Enclosure:

As stated.

SCI

cc: DCM
Pol
SCI

ELIZABETH B. MOYNIHAN
801 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W.
APARTMENT 1115
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004

tel: 202 628-1115 Fax: 202 638-6338

March 24, 1995

TO: H.E. Ambassador Frank Wisner

RE: Agra and the First Lady's Visit

Enclosed is the one page summary of the Agra Heritage Project which I gave Mrs. Clinton's staff following a meeting on her itinerary in India.

A suggestion for a possible senario: When you accompany the First Lady to the Taj, you could present her with the book on the Agra Heritage Project.

In accepting she could announce (simply) that she has agreed to serve as Honorary Patron of the American Committee of an international Agra Heritage Foundation.

Her interest will indicate continuing American commitment to the Agra Heritage Project, help form such a committee, and the focus will be on the private sector.

We were very pleased by Dr. Maxwell's follow up suggestion in his letter of March 10. He will have the AHP book - if it ever arrived from Thompson Press!

Hope all goes smoothly and is a successful visit. Best to you.

Vis

THE AGRA HERITAGE PROJECT

BACKGROUND

The Agra Heritage Project was undertaken by the United States National Park Service in cooperation with the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation of the Government of India in 1988. under the auspices of the US India Fund. (US \$ from the 1974 settlement of the PL480 debt.)

Its purpose was to conserve and protect the Agra World Heritage Sites. (Taj Mahal, Red Fort, Akbar's Tomb, Fatehpur Sikri.) Both the area and the goal broadened as a result of the project. In India the project's activities were monitored and assisted by the Office of Science Advisor at the US Embassy. (Currently headed by Dr. Paul Maxwell.)

Several technical studies evaluating the Agra area's problems were undertaken and joint US-Indian workshops on environmental and infrastructure problems were conducted. At the completion of this phase, a joint US-Indian Blue Ribbon Panel met to assess the results and make recommendations. (Elizabeth B. Moynihan and former Ambassador Abid Hussain were Co-Chairs.)

The complex problems -and exciting possibilities- led the Panel to concentrate on recommending a framework to coordinate efforts rather than list specific suggestions. (Full report enclosed.)

The first recommendation was that Agra be designated a World Heritage City. (Our model was Venice.) That a Government authority be created to coordinate projects on the area's infrastructure and environment. This would include cooperating with international agencies and aid projects. That an International Agra Heritage Foundation be created as a not-for-profit organization with committees in several countries to support efforts to maintain the monuments. It would focus on NGOs and individuals.

DISCOVERY

In 1994, the Archaeological Survey of India cleared slit from the riverfront area opposite the Taj Mahal and found remains of an enormous, enclosed garden - pools, fountains, pavilions - built by Shah Jahan as part of the Taj complex. Romantic myths have always been attached to this site.

An initial project for the Agra Heritage Foundation could be the documentation of this site.

IMPORTANT NOTE:

This project has not been controversial. Cooperation at all levels of Government and with the Agra business community has been excellent.

HOW THE FIRST LADY CAN HELP

By lending her name as honorary patron of the American Committee of the Agra Heritage Foundation. The American members of the Blue Ribbon Panel and other interested persons are in the process of forming the American Committee.

On her visit to the Taj Mahal, Ambassador Wisner can present her with a book summarizing the project's work. She could respond that she has agreed to serve as Honorary Patron the American Committee

REV Jan 31

FIRST LADY TO VISIT SOUTH ASIA

The First Lady will travel to South Asia March 24 on a private visit, accepting invitations from educational institutions and development entities in the region.

In Pakistan Mrs. Clinton will speak at the Lahore University Management School. While in India she will give an address on social issues at the Rajiv Gandhi Institute, and visit USAID-funded projects. During her stay in Bangladesh, Mrs. Clinton will look at the work of the Grameen Bank, attending a women borrower's meeting.

While in South Asia, Mrs. Clinton will also visit Nepal and Sri Lanka to look at development, health and environmental projects which the United States supports. She will be traveling for ten days.

(REV 1) Jan 31, 1995
SAGEN 597

NOTIONAL SCHEDULE

HILARY RODHAM CLINTON'S VISIT TO
PAKISTAN, INDIA, NEPAL, BANGLADESH, SRI LANKA

FRIDAY, MARCH 24

-- Late evening departure from Washington, DC

SATURDAY, MARCH 25

Pakistan (carpets + silver)

-- Late evening - arrive Islamabad (assume dinner served on plane)

-- Motorcade from airport (ca. 30 minutes)

SUNDAY, MARCH 26

Pakistan Monday 27

-- Visit to Faisal Mosque, built by Saudi Arabia in 1980s. *way to*
(Can refer to this in speech in nod to Islamic faith) *relate to Islam*

-- Visit to Women's Police Station (established by PM to
address problem of abuse of women at police stations) *where women*
victims make
complaints

Gift: possibly books on law enforcement

-- Small lunch hosted by Prime Minister Bhutto at her
Residence

Gift: possibly crystal

-- Visit to a privately funded restoration of 19th century
Hindu, Buddhist and Muslim buildings outside Islamabad overseen
by NGO (by helicopter)

-- 1900 - 2030: Reception (heavy snacks in lieu of dinner)
for selected legislators, political and cultural figures hosted
by Ambassador Monjo at his residence

MONDAY, MARCH 27

Pakistan Tues 28

-- Meeting at Embassy compound with American community

-- Mid-morning - Fly to Lahore - *cultural capital*

-- Visit to rural village outside of Lahore. Glimpse of
rural, traditional Pakistan and view of GOP Social Action
Program as villagers invite into homes

-2-

-- Lunch and Speech at Lahore University Management School (stress free market orientation, social responsibility; many young women students here)

Gift: possibly books on latest management thinking

-- Visit to Lahore High Court and meeting with Jurists. (PM Bhutto recently appointed three women judges to the LHC)

Gift: possibly recent biographies of U.S. jurists

-- Visit to a privately-funded health care center. Highlight of the role of private NGOs (by motorcade)

-- Dinner at Lahore Fort or the Shalimar Gardens hosted by President Leghari (by motorcade) *wear national dress*

Gift: possibly book

-- After dinner depart for New Delhi (late arrival)

TUESDAY, MARCH 28

Wed 29

-- Early Call on Prime Minister Rao (half an hour) *wife deceased*

Gift: possibly book

-- Visit two of three Museums: Nehru's house; Indira Gandhi's home; or the house where Gandhi was killed

-- Visit to Mother Teresa orphanage, Old Delhi (Mother Teresa likely to join)

-- Tea with women *leaders* entrepreneurs at Ambassador's Residence

-- Private lunch at Residence; staff time

-- Deliver speech on social issues at the Rajiv Gandhi Center *in full-length / intro by Gandhi's widow*

*up with
thoughtful
in full*

-- Reception (in lieu of dinner) hosted by President Sharma at Rastrapati Bhavan, Residence of the President (formerly Viceroy's Residence)

Gift: possibly book

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29

Thurs. 30

-- Trip to USAID supported women's health clinic in Gurgaon village outside Delhi (by motorcade; 2 hours)

-3-

-- Possible visit to a drug rehabilitation or AIDS treatment center (depending on whether either has U.S. assistance) ??

-- Tea with women Parliamentary leaders from all parties at Parliament. Mrs. Heptillah, Deputy Speaker of Raja Suba (Upper House) may host Ind'n
in Amb.

-- Indian Bar Association tour of Supreme Court and lunch, possibly including members of the Indian Human Rights Commission and members of Human Rights NGO's

*pay
off
ever-
more* * → -- Town Meeting regarding women's issues (televised) women -
kids ask?

-- Possible visit to Craft Museum

-- Dinner, including Indian dancers and music, hosted by Ambassador and Mrs. Wisner at the Residence

THURSDAY, MARCH 30

Friday

-- Morning - Fly to Agra

-- Tour Agra Fort, Taj Mahal, abandoned city of Fatepur Sikri (by motorcade)

-- Acknowledge U.S. efforts to preserve the Taj Mahal as a World Heritage Site, escorted by appropriate Indian officials

Brief remarks

-- Noon: Return to New Delhi. Meeting with American community at American Club

Brief remarks

-- Mid Afternoon: Depart for Kathmandu (ca. one hour flight) Nepal

Lunch on board

-- Arrive Kathmandu; proceed to Hotel (by motorcade, twenty minutes)

-- Late afternoon: audience with the King and Queen

Gift: possibly crystal

-- Reception (in lieu of dinner) hosted by the Ambassador at the Residence (100-120 guests)

FRIDAY, MARCH 31

Sat. Apr 1

-- Call on Prime Minister

-4-

Gift: possibly book

-- Visit USAID Health Care/Family Planning Projects in Kathmandu Valley (by motorcade)

-- Visit Bhaktapur ancient city (by motorcade)

-- Meeting with American community at the American Community Center

Brief remarks

-- Fly to Janakpur in southern Nepal for signing of a USAID grant to a center for the area's poorest women as the final funding to enable the women artists to become self-sustaining

View Himalayas from aircraft en route

-- Visit Chitwan National Forest (by small plane)

RON at Tiger Tops — resort in the jungle

Private dinner

~~SATURDAY, APRIL 1~~ Sun. Apr. 2

-- Breakfast and early morning game viewing (possibly while riding on an elephant)

-- Mid-morning: depart for Kathmandu airport and on to Dhaka

-- 1230 (approx) Arrive Dhaka

-- Lunch hosted by Prime Minister Zia

Gift: possibly crystal

-- Visit Center for Cholera Research, funded by USAID, and on-site hospital to see oral rehydration therapy in action

-- Meeting at Ambassador's residence with Bangladeshi women leaders from private and independent non-government sectors

-- Reception (in lieu of dinner) at Chancery hosted by Ambassador *Merrill*

~~SUNDAY, APRIL 2~~ April 3 (Mon)

-- Visit to rural village, possibly outside of Jessore (by smaller aircraft)

-- Attend Grameen Bank women borrower's meeting

*Bangla-
desh*

-5-

Bengali

-- Visit rural health and family planning clinic; address group

-- Midday - Return to Dhaka (Box lunch)

-- Address American community at American Club (by motorcade)

Remarks

-- Mid Afternoon - depart for Colombo

Sri Lanka

(3 hrs.)

-- Evening - arrive Colombo airport

Helicopter to city, then motorcade to Hotel

-- Reception (in lieu of dinner) hosted by Ambassador at the Residence

+ President

MONDAY, APRIL 3

April 4 (Wed)

-- Breakfast at Hotel with Political/Intellectual leaders, including distinguished women

Amer Community

-- Mid-morning visit to USAID-supported community development activity: environmental resource management program site of displaced families (by motorcade).

-- Meeting followed by lunch hosted by President Chandrika Kumaratunga

(woman)

-- Visit to a resettled village of once displaced persons in the east near Ampara or Trincomalee (by small aircraft or helicopter)

-- Late afternoon trip to the rock fortress of Sigiriya, fifth century palace site (by helicopter)

-- Evening return to Colombo for meeting with the American community (motorcade from helicopter point)

Remarks

-- 1930 return to the airport and depart for the United States.

TUESDAY, APRIL 4

Apr. 5 Thurs

-- Morning arrival in Washington, DC

fn So Area file

Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA):

The Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA) started out 22 years ago as a movement to organize and empower low income women. Since that time, SEWA has focused on organizing and assisting women - employees and entrepreneurs alike - informing them of their rights, advising them on dealing with job conditions, assisting them with skill upgrading and marketing and "networking" them for strength in collective bargaining.

SEWA established a subsidiary, a cooperative bank, to provide small business loans to its members. When it discovered that many of these small loans were also being used to improve those members' houses (which are also, in many cases, their places of employment) SEWA incorporated a program of housing loans better suited to the purpose, i.e. longer terms, slightly larger amounts.

As its new loan program got under way, SEWA learned that many of its members needed help to resolve such housing-related problems as site selection, choice of building materials, supervision of construction, completion of formal documentation required by the local authorities, etc. With support from USAID, SEWA has established the SEWA Housing Services Trust to help its members with these matters.

SEWA and USAID are now exploring a follow-on initiative for the Housing Services Trust to become the coordinating entity for a broader effort linking non-governmental and community-based organizations to formal credit institutions in India, to improve the supply of credit available so low-income families can upgrade their homes and communities.

Hillary sees need to follow SEWA schemes in US

EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE

AHMEDABAD - The SEWA bank model, which extended credit as well as comprehensive group insurance for poor women and changed their lives, was commended by the First Lady of America Mrs Hillary Clinton, who saw the need to replicate it for poor women in her country.

During her visit to the textile city, on Thursday, Mrs Clinton and her daughter Chelsea spent two hours with members of Self-Employed Womens' Association. She did not indulge in speechmaking, rather got into a dialogue with the women. She said that there were many poor women in her country who were deprived of small credit facilities. "Banks in our country do not lend money to small creditors and a large number of poor women need such facilities for purchasing sewing machines, pressure cookers." It was, however, profitable more to extend loans to poor creditors, she felt.

Mrs Clinton said that USA had a legislation for setting up community banks, which extended small loans but they were very few.

She spent half-an-hour at the SEWA bank and tried to get first-hand understanding about its functioning. She said that the SEWA model of banking which included a comprehensive group insurance, riot insurance as well as small credit for housing needed to be replicated in her country.

Mrs Clinton found that the credit facilities gave the poor women tremendous security and confidence. The solidarity created by the organisation made the poor women gain tremendous confidence and build their capacities. She said that her husband and she were interested in replicating the SEWA model in their home state and wanted to extend it to the poor women in the USA.

Mrs Clinton came to SEWA at 3 p.m. and spent 30 minutes at the SEWA bank, 75 minutes talking to the members of SEWA, and 15 minutes at the SEWA kalakruti shop where she saw some of the artisans doing blockprinting. She answered many questions and, in turn, asked the members most of whom were artisans, involved in petty trade.

Replying to Rahima Sheikh, the secretary of SEWA, a ready-made garment worker's question about what made her come to India, she said that she was primarily interested in visiting the women of the organisation. She was interested in finding out the strategies of organising poor women. "I wanted to see Indian women through SEWA." She said that she was always interested in visiting India since her childhood and did not mind the opportunity given by her husband.

Mrs Clinton could not answer Jhumiben, a patchworkmaker's query whether there were salt workers in her country? Initially she construed it as 'soil workers'. However she tried to solicit the Ambassador's assistance and told the women that she would make enquiries and let Ms Ela Bhatt know.

The women informed her that SEWA had meant a lot to them. It was through the organisation that they gained so much confidence and also their livelihood. A woman said that before joining the organisation "I was afraid of my husband, my mother-in-law, but now I have gained tremendous courage and can also handle the market with great confidence."

Mrs Clinton said that US had women's organisations involved in political rights. She said that organising poor women was the only answer and that she would take back home their stories.



THE TIMES OF INDIA

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Chelsea Clinton, daughter of President Bill Clinton, trying a hand at printing during her visit to Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA) in Ahmedabad on Thursday. Her mother Hillary Clinton is at her left.

Hillary favours more rights for women

By A Staff Reporter

AHMEDABAD, March 30. US first lady Hillary Clinton on Thursday said women must get the right and the opportunity to earn a living so that they could help themselves and their family.

Women in most cases do not have access to credit, health and housing facilities and other social security measures. They must be given access to all this, she said while talking to members of the Self Employed Women's Association which she visited in the afternoon.

"We (in the US) have the same problems with our banks as you have. They give big loans but for small things, such as sewing machines, there is problem," she said in response to a woman's query if there were organisations like the SEWA Bank in the US and the problems women faced in getting credit. Community banks for both poor and working men and women were set up in some parts of America after a Bill had been introduced in the Congress. But they were yet to be fully organised, Ms Clinton said.

She and President Bill Clinton are both eager to have credit facility extended to poor women so that they could support themselves and their children. They were also for cancelling the work license and other such punitive measures against fathers who stopped supporting their children after divorce.

Nearly half of the marriages break down in the US. Many a time the man and wife worked out a contract at the time of divorce under which father continued to support their children. But the children suffer when father does not meet his obligations. "That's why Bill and I are so interested in extending credit to women. Women are given minor support through a welfare system but we are thinking of a

way to make the system work better for the poor women," Ms Clinton said.

She told the gathering that she saw a bright future for India if the people are given the opportunity. She had met the President and the Prime Minister as also many other officials and visited organisations and learned a lot about India's economy, polity and the promise it held.

Ms Clinton assured the gathering of continued work for the betterment of the lot of women. "There are organisations working on behalf of women and I have seen many people whose life has changed like yours. We've to help women to overcome fears so that they can have their own life," she told the SEWA members after listening to their tales of struggle and how SEWA had helped transformed their life.

The SEWA members told her how they had overcome fear of "their husbands, in-laws, the police and sarpanchs. Now we can talk to ministers, sarpanchs and other officials without fear," one of them said.

"Earlier we had not stepped into a police station. But after getting associated with SEWA we even went to Delhi and met Ms Margaret Alva. Now we are not afraid of anyone or anything. SEWA is our life," said another.

Ms Clinton said that she had heard about India when a child. "I wanted to come since I was my daughter's age. So when Mr Clinton asked me if I could visit South Asia I knew I was going to India. I wanted to see women of India through SEWA."

"I take your stories home with me ... shall never forget your faces, your clothes with the rainbow colour on them," she told them.

Earlier, SEWA general secretary Ela Bhatt said that poor women were central to the econ-

Continued on Page 5 Column 3

Women's rights

Continued from Page 1 Column 3

my of the country. "Our 20 years of experience says that women are capable of taking lead in fighting poverty and running economic organisations viably.

She called upon the policy-makers and financial agencies to open the gates of finance, market, information and know-how to these poor but economically active women. "Women are good investments, bankable, highly creditworthy and have a track record of excellence everywhere they got opportunity and access," she said.

SEWA women have proved their worth as have others elsewhere. Poor women are not burden or problem once their capabilities and resourcefulness are recognised, Ms Bhatt added.

Ms Bhatt paid tribute to women's courageous leadership by quoting the example of desert district of Banaskantha from where migration had declined.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 27, 1995

Mr. Syed Barbar Ali
Pro-Chancellor
Lahore University of Management Studies

Dear Mr. Ali:

Enclosed is a contribution to the endowment fund being established by Pakistani-Americans in support of a MBA fellowship at LUMS. I understand that the amount of this check constitutes one MBA fellowship.

I am happy to be able to deliver this personally to you.

Sincerely yours,

Hillary Rodham Clinton

RASHID A. CHAUDARY
SAMIA I. CHAUDARY

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3-9-1995

PAY TO THE
ORDER OF

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DOLLARS

Eight Thousand Thirty five & no/100

WEST SUBURBAN BANK

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GRAMEEN DIALOGUE

Newsletter Published by the Grameen Trust, Bangladesh

No. 21

January, 1995

Modeling the Future of Inner-city Development

Jeffery A. Smith

[Extracted from the *Cross Streets*, Issue NO. 02]

West from the Lake on 43rd, there's Oakland, one of Chicago's poorest neighborhoods, bounded by 47th Street to the south and by convention in the other directions. 43rd is 43rd. Its streetlights tree the sidewalks and bathe the pavement in a blank glow. Thinly, the street carpets the miles, curtained on each side by unlighted buildings and the decay of buildings. Most are charred boarded up. Others show through windowsockets, their shoebox hollowness. Shadowless vacant lots alone spell the eye. Stillness hums. In time, heading west, the empty intersections intimate a blacktop latticework of streets like 43rd, through out Oakland and nearby areas with different names but which are all part of the same concrete tundra.

The exceptions are what make Oakland a ghetto. Along streets fit for ghosts, rare neon letters commiserate nightly with those standing at bus stops, off to work or to look for it. Cars schooner silently through alleys; lights are on behind a few stooped porches. Beside the windy thoroughfares men, young and old, linger around corner liquor stores, laughing loud and leaning back on crisscrossed window grates. Somewhere the moon is spotted. Midmorning, stores and parishes open and in numbers. There are dim groceries, wig stores, dry cleaners and children yanked along as children are, crowing birthdays. In the afternoon the shade scrolls out sounds of playing and crying in the street. Screen doors flap all day long until latched

at dusk, when close by many children in the looming projects are sure to be called home, to sleep the sleep of families stacked one over another like words on an unread page. Here and all over Chicago, radiators play a lazy bass. Here, another night empties as before on Oakland, full still of exceptions made up by gunfire and crack addicts, hunger and worried parents working or not and the riddles of kids. By choruses of blues steaming out paneled loungeroom doors. People live here. People live here.

Twenty-eight blocks west and 18 south of Oakland, at a public field house in the neighborhood of Englewood, the Lindblom Center of the **Women's Self-Employment Project (WSEP)** meets officially every other Monday. The center has thirty-five members, all women, all debtors in borrowing circles, all currently or formerly

low-income, and all thanks to WSEP's help, self-employed. WSEP does not run center meetings, though; the women do so themselves. **They come to meetings, in the broad sense of their slogan, to "Let Us Make Woman." In the process, they are remaking a community as well.**

They have already succeeded in this regard within the center. "And we ask You," concludes a prayer convening a November meeting, "to bless the businesses of every Sister who is here, or who could not come, and all those who owe loans, and who need the help of their Sisters. Lord, bless all

Happy New Year

We wish our readers a very **Happy New Year**. Grameen Bank enters 1995 with 1,045 branches and 2 million borrowers. We begin 1995 with a resolve to end poverty and hunger in the shortest possible time.

— Editor



SHAHNAZ WAZIR Ali
Special Assistant to Prime Minister
For Social Sector

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
PRIME MINISTER SECRETARIAT (Public) ISLAMABAD
TEL #: (051) 823421, 82008324



FLO

FICCI LADIES ORGANISATION

BEENA KHAITAN
PRESIDENT

FEDERATION HOUSE, TANSEN MARG, NEW DELHI-110 001
PHONES : 3319251, (11 LINES), TELEX : 031-61768 & 62521
FAX : (91) 11 3320714, CABLE : UNICOMIND

BEENA KHAITAN
DIRECTOR

KHAITAN HOSTOMBE SPINELS LTD.
CORPORATE OFFICE : 'FMC FORTUNA' 234/3A, AJC BOSE ROAD, CALCUTTA-700 020
PHONES : 247 4564, 2224, 0049, 3934, 4146, 5792, FAX : 033-247-3648/479-2162

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

AFZAL H. MUFTI

B.A., LL.B. (Pb.), M.A. (Oxon)
Advocate Supreme Court

CORNELIUS, LANE & MUFTI

Advocates & Solicitors
Nawa-i-Waqt House
4, Fatima Jinnah Road
LAHORE-54000, PAKISTAN

Telephones :

Off : (042) 630 6301
(042) 636 0868
Fax : (042) 630 3301



**The
World
Bank**

DR. PHILIP R.S. GOWERS

CHIEF POPULATION & HEALTH UNIT

RESIDENT MISSION IN BANGLADESH

3A PARIBAGH
DHAKA G.P.O. BOX 97
TEL: 861056-69
FAX : 88-02-863220
TELEX: 642302 IDA BJ

RESIDENCE

HOUSE NO. 8-B
ROAD NO. 82
GULSHAN
PHONE: 88 43 76
60 42 86



**The
World
Bank**

PIERRE LANDELL-MILLS

CHIEF OF MISSION

OFFICE :

3A Paribagh
G.P.O. Box 97
Dhaka-1000 Bangladesh
Phone : 861056-68
Fax : 88-02-863220
Telex : 642302 IDA BJ

RESIDENCE :

House No. 4
Road No. 2
Baridhara
Dhaka
Phone : 883041
: 884771

PHOTOCOPY
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