

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. schedule	Schedule for Hillary Rodham Clinton (partial) (3 pages)	03/25/1995	b(7)(E)
002. schedule	Schedule for Hillary Rodham Clinton (partial) (5 pages)	03/26/1995	b(7)(E), b(6)
003. schedule	Schedule for Hillary Rodham Clinton (partial) (7 pages)	03/27/1995	b(7)(E), b(6)
004. report	U.S. government report (2 pages)	n.d.	P1/b(1)
005. schedule	Schedule for Hillary Rodham Clinton (partial) (5 pages)	03/28/1995	b(7)(E), b(6)
006. schedule	Schedule for Hillary Rodham Clinton (partial) (5 pages)	03/29/1995	b(7)(E), b(6)
007. schedule	Schedule for Hillary Rodham Clinton (partial) (6 pages)	03/30/1995	b(7)(E), b(6)
008. report	U.S. government report (2 pages)	n.d.	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 15620

FOLDER TITLE:

Trip Book - South Asia [binder] [1]

2013-0534-S

ry1719

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]
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TB
SOUTH ASIA

**TRIP TO
SOUTH ASIA**

MARCH 24 - APRIL 6

1995

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 18, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

CC: SECRETARY OF STATE WARREN CHRISTOPHER
NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISOR TONY LAKE
DEPUTY SECRETARY OF STATE STROBE TALBOTT
DEPUTY NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISOR SANDY BERGER
USAID ADMINISTRATOR BRIAN ATWOOD

FROM: HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON *HRC*

RE: REPORT ON SOUTH ASIA TRIP

Thank you for asking me to make my recent trip to South Asia. It was a personally rewarding experience and I hope useful to our relations in the region. I tried to convey to the governments and the people of the countries I visited how important the United States thinks this region of the world is and how significant you believe the development of the people of this region to be, important not only for the futures of their own countries, but also for our entire global family.

My trip to South Asia highlighted the importance of investments in people, especially women and girls, and demonstrated that the United States is committed to engagement in this critical region. My visit to Pakistan was a part of our overall effort to broaden relations strained in recent years by sanctions. In India, while investment opportunities are expanding to attract U.S. business, investments in social programs also remain critical. In Nepal and Bangladesh, U.S. assistance has long been the major element in our relationship and improvements, particularly in health and population control, are evident. Finally, Sri Lanka, a more developed small island nation with which we have historically had cordial relations, has made significant progress in universal access to education and health care.

Before describing specific activities in the countries I visited, I would like to underscore some observations:

-- South Asia has the largest number of absolute poor in the world. It faces enormous challenges in creating a better life for the great majority of its people.

-- The countries I visited are making progress in meeting these challenges. Economies throughout the region are expanding and private investment is rising. Progress also has been significant in addressing the key problem of population growth.

-- Lower population growth has resulted, to an important extent, from improvements in the social sectors -- health and education. Broad-based sustainable economic growth in the future will depend on more significant investments in these areas. Private investment by itself is necessary but not sufficient, in South Asia as well as elsewhere in the world.

-- I underscored this issue in my speech at the Rajiv Gandhi Foundation, in which I said,

"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 edge 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, businesses and citizens must recognize and act upon that truth for the betterment of nations and our global family."

-- The empowerment of women is an important aspect of development in this and other regions. Women have proven again and again in the projects I visited how quickly and effectively they can become income earners when given a chance. No investment pays greater dividends in a nation's development and productivity than investments in the education of girls and women.

-- The U.S. has long been engaged in assisting the countries of the region in development. I met countless individuals who had been helped in education, in health, and in support for creating private enterprises or NGOs by our assistance. The U.S. clearly has been effective in the past and must remain engaged in the future.

-- U.S. assistance has had a direct impact on the lives and prospects of South Asians, but more importantly it has been a catalyst for further social development by leveraging aid from

other donors and local governments in expanding effective activities. One example is the population program in Bangladesh.

-- The U.S. now channels much of its aid to South Asia through NGOs. Governments remain important, but experience shows that NGOs can be very effective partners in development. They are close to the people, accountable to the people and often are effective advocates for the people. Our government's partnership with NGOs -- our own and indigenous -- must continue to grow, while the U.S. must remain capable (as it is today) of channelling its aid in an integrated and strategic fashion toward overall development objectives. This is a partnership where the capabilities of our government and NGOs are complementary.

-- Our bilateral and multilateral aid programs are now threatened with deep cuts or even elimination (as in the case of our contributions to the World Bank). These programs absorb less than 1% of the federal budget, yet as I observed on my trip, their contributions to our foreign policy are enormous. Cuts of the magnitude now being considered in Congress could force us to reduce drastically or terminate our aid to South Asian countries just as we are beginning to see a real impact of our past aid in those countries. There is also a danger that other governments might be tempted to follow our lead in cutting aid budgets.

The United States has been of great assistance in this region for many years, and I was pleased to see the results of those years of effort. The investments we have made in the people of the countries I visited have produced concrete results, and I hope that my visits to successful programs and projects in the region helped to highlight the importance of our investments. I also believe that there are lessons we can learn here at home from some of the projects I visited.

In each country I emphasized U.S. interest in helping improve people's lives, particularly the lives of women and girls who still suffer from cultural prejudice and the lack of government investment in education for girls, and who bear the brunt of poverty. This theme seemed to find resonance as a welcome complement to the recognized concerns for global stability, non-proliferation, and market access.

My reception was very heartening. Government leaders and villagers alike went out of their way to make me feel welcome and to demonstrate the well-spring of respect and affection for the United States and the values they believe we represent. The local press was positive and impressed that our delegation braved the subcontinental heat to undertake such site visits as a village in rural Bangladesh, or SEWA headquarters in Ahmedabad, India.

While some leaders (most notably Prime Minister Bhutto who had her trip to Washington very much on her mind) raised specific bilateral political issues, most used the private meetings to get acquainted, and to share ideas and experiences on the problems of social development. The top leadership of these countries appears to be grappling with the problems of poverty and women's empowerment to a significant extent. I was also struck by how much our nation has contributed to the debate and to real progress over the years through USAID, World Bank and voluntary programs. Many commented positively on my speech to the UN World Summit on Social Development in Copenhagen where I announced the USAID initiative on girls' education. Women ministers and non-governmental leaders, in particular, talked about the significance of the upcoming UN Fourth World Conference on Woman for progress for women and the advancement of their human rights.

It was often remarked during our meetings that it had been a very long time since the last White House trip to the region. There was a palpable sense, particularly in the smaller countries, of pride and relief that the U.S., a country they had long admired and considered a friend, was finally making an official visit focussed on direct observation of progress in economic development and poverty alleviation. On the cusp of the 21st century, the "good will tour" seemed to have new meaning and importance in securing relationships.

I believe the journey helped to renew and revitalize interest in the United States and make it easier for governments in the region to support our broader global agenda. From the positive press that the trip engendered in the U.S., we can hope that it helped to educate Americans on the importance of South Asia as well.

PAKISTAN

In Pakistan, outside Lahore, I visited a village school educating girls and a health clinic where I had a chance to talk with some of the mothers now using the family planning services of the clinic. At Pakistan's current rate of population growth, about 3.0%, its population -- already 130 million -- will double in 23 years. This rate of population growth will make significant economic progress in Pakistan unattainable. The current government in Pakistan recognizes this, and Prime Minister Bhutto indicated in her discussions with me that she is moving to address the population issue more vigorously. However, family planning programs in the past run by the Pakistan government have proven ineffective; services have been poor, unpredictable and difficult for Pakistani women to access. A new USAID project is set to begin

to finance family planning and related health and education services through U.S. and local private voluntary organizations in an effort to make these services effective.

The Lahore University of Management Sciences (LUMS) could not represent a sharper contrast to the village school I visited. It is a world class management school built with seed money from U.S. assistance together with private and public support from Pakistan. I gave a speech at LUMS (which is attached), and met with some of its impressive students to discuss barriers to women in management. The University is preparing women and men to take responsible positions in the expanding private sector in Pakistan. These and other women I met on my trip were dynamic, but conscious of their roles as pioneers in a society where female professionals remain rare. They are proving that change in society is possible if approached sensitively. The U.S. has played an important role in supporting them with programs to educate girls and women throughout South Asia.

INDIA

In India I attended a meeting in Ahmedabad of the Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA), led by the legendary Ela Bhatt. This is a group of extremely poor women engaged in work like paper picking and selling fruits and vegetables. They are both residents of the city of Ahmedabad and the countryside for miles around it; many walked for hours to come to the meeting with me. The women have joined together in a trade union and cooperative which provides them with job training, micro-credit and opportunities to save together with mutual support and solidarity. The latter -- while intangible -- was clearly critical in giving these women, mostly uneducated, the confidence to take the initiative to become entrepreneurs.

SEWA has been effective and has had a positive influence on government, police and programs. I was so pleased that the U.S. has been able to provide some support to SEWA and private voluntary organizations like it, for it is these organizations that help women begin to earn incomes and better their own lives and those of their families. Without these kinds of efforts (even where economic policies are supportive of growth), the mass of the populations of poor countries like the ones I visited will remain trapped in poverty for the foreseeable future. And women in particular will remain excluded and marginalized, and their countries severely disadvantaged by their lack of education and productivity.

Also in India, I visited a home for children run by Mother Teresa and toured a school project housed at the Indian Institute of Technology whose mission is to provide education to children of the neighboring slums and to empower their mothers through skills training and community support. Finally, I addressed the Rajiv Gandhi Foundation and a distinguished group of Indian public and private sector leaders on the topic of investing in women and girls. In it, I focused on the theme of girls' and women's social development. (The speech is attached.)

NEPAL

Nepal was the poorest country I visited, and one of the very poorest in the world with literacy at only 25%, infant mortality at 107 per 1000 (165 per 1000 for under 5 years old), and life expectancy at 53 for women and 54 for men. It is one of the few countries where men outlive women. Yet, even here, enormous progress has taken place over the past three decades since Nepal opened to the rest of the world.

Health is a particular problem for women in Nepal; 8 out of 100 childbirths result in the death of the mother, usually for want of proper hygiene. At a small health and family planning clinic in Kathmandu (financed by a partnership of Save the Children Foundation, the government of Nepal and USAID), I was given a "Safe Home Delivery Kit" that expectant mothers receive. The primitive nature of the contents of the birthing kit (soap, twine, wax, plastic sheet, and razor blade) say a lot about conditions in Nepal and how far it has to go to reach an acceptable standard of living for its citizens. Development remains the central challenge for Nepal; it is clear that our assistance plays a key role in that development and in our relations with the Nepalese.

BANGLADESH

Bangladesh is the most densely populated nation in the world and the size of the crowds that surged around the village I visited outside Jessore were overwhelming.

Bangladesh is increasingly an example of development success. Because of effective family planning services (pioneered in a project financed first by USAID through the International Center for Diarrheal Disease Control (ICDDC), which I visited, and later by a number of other donors), population growth rates have fallen dramatically in the country -- from 3% to 2.2% at present.

The ICDDC is a world class success story in saving lives of people suffering from cholera, malnutrition and diarrhea. It is a prime example of a small USAID investment over many years leveraging significant support from other partners to attack a problem that affects people around the world.

One of the most moving events of my trip was a visit to a small village outside Jessore where the Grameen Bank, founded by Mohammed Yunus, has been active. The women in this very poor village of untouchables has significantly improved their incomes and living conditions through the micro-credit and savings programs of Grameen. This village was an impressive example of Grameen's success, but not unusual. Nearly 2 million Bangladeshis -- most of them women -- have benefitted from Grameen loans, along with many others benefitting from a variety of micro-credit schemes modeled on the Grameen approach in other countries, including the U.S. Like SEWA, which I visited in India, Grameen demonstrated the benefits of microcredit for women in reducing poverty, increasing employment and promoting social integration. It contributes to women's self-confidence and their decision-making power in the household and in their communities.

I also visited both a BRAC (Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee) and a government school. BRAC schools, which serve primarily girls, have been burned by extremists protesting the role of NGOs promoting change. The government school participates in one of Prime Minister Zia's favorite programs, Food for Education, which provides weekly commodities to families that keep their children, primarily girls, in school instead of putting them to work.

SRI LANKA

My last stop offered a contrast to the other countries I visited. Sri Lanka has made the most social progress of any country in South Asia and is, on average, the best off. Its experience shows how important education and universal access to health care are, not only as an end in itself, but also in laying a foundation for overall economic growth, which was nearly 7% last year. Low population growth (1.2% per year) has undoubtedly played a role in facilitating real economic growth as well as the inclusion of women in the country's economic life. There I met the only woman bank president in South Asia, as well as women journalists and TV producers, lawyers, professors and women heading private voluntary organizations (PVOs) helping other women with training and credit to improve their lives.

If my visit to other countries in the region highlighted the development challenges and opportunities facing the region, my visit to Sri Lanka underlined the fact that those challenges can be met and just how important health, education and the inclusion of women can be in achieving economic progress anywhere in the world. If Sri Lanka's President is able to negotiate an end to the country's bloody internal conflict, prospects for growth will be even greater.

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

PAKISTAN

Divider Title: _____

PAKISTAN

- 1 - SCHEDULE
(Friday, March 24 - Monday, March 27)
- 2 - EVENTS/BIOS
 - Bio of Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto
 - Briefing for speech at the Lahore University of Management Science
 - Briefing, list of attendees for P.M. Bhutto's lunch
- 3 - REMARKS
 - Text of speech at Lahore University of Management Science

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PAKISTAN - SCHEDULE

Divider Title: _____

**SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1995
AS OF 3/24/95**

WASHINGTON, DC; CAIRO, EGYPT; SHANNON, IRELAND

TRAVELLING STAFF: SEE TRIP BOOK

**CAIRO LEAD ADVANCE: TOM TRAPPASSO/COREY BLACK
EMBASSY FAX # 011 202 356 4929**

CAIRO SITE ADVANCE: ERIC HOTHEM

**ISLAMABAD LEAD ADVANCE: REDMOND WALSH
MARRIOTT HOTEL ROOM 508
PHONE # 011 92 826 121
STAFF OFFICE ROOM 505
FAX # 011 92 51 225 200
CONTROL PHONE # 011 92 51 826 161
EXT. 2479**

**ISLAMABAD SITE ADVANCE: RON KEOHANE
ISLAMABAD SITE ADVANCE: MARY STREETT ROOM # 507
ISLAMABAD PRESS ADVANCE: ROB ROSEN
ISLAMABAD RON CATHERINE GRUNDEN ROOM # 506**

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

PREVIOUS RON The White House

**STAFF NOTE: Baggage Call will be at 11:30 am in front of Room 89
in the OEOB.**

**noon SOUTH ASIA COUNTDOWN MEETING
 Residence
 CLOSED PRESS**

Participants:

- HRC
- Patti Solis
- Melanne Verveer
- Maggie Williams
- Lisa Caputo
- Kelly Craighead
- Capricia Marshall
- Neel Lattimore

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1995
AS OF 3/24/95
PAGE 2

2:20 pm DEPART White House
 EN ROUTE Andrews Air Force Base

NOTE: Raphael, Frank, Kreeser, Zavrid, Wills and Lancaster will meet at Andrews Air Force Base.

2:50 pm ARRIVE Andrews Air Force Base

3 pm WHEELS UP from Andrews Air Force Base

Flight Time: 6 hours; 10 minutes (+5)
Flight Manifest: See Trip Book

2:10 am WHEELS DOWN in Shannon, Ireland

2:15 to REFUEL STOP
3:45 am

3:45 am WHEELS UP from Shannon, Ireland

Flight Time: 5 hours; 10 minutes (+2)
Flight Manifest: See Trip Book

RON Airplane

**SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
SATURDAY, MARCH 25 1995
AS OF 3/24/95**

**WASHINGTON, DC; CAIRO, EGYPT; SHANNON, IRELAND; ISLAMABAD,
PAKISTAN**

TRAVELLING STAFF: SEE TRIP BOOK

**CAIRO LEAD ADVANCE: TOM TRAPPASSO/COREY BLACK
 EMBASSY FAX # 011 202 356 4929**

CAIRO SITE ADVANCE: ERIC HOTHEM

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 MARRIOTT HOTEL ROOM 508
 PHONE # 011 92 826 121
 STAFF OFFICE ROOM 505
 FAX # 011 92 51 225 200
 CONTROL PHONE # 011 92 51 826 161
 EXT. 2479**

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ISLAMABAD RON CATHERINE GRUNDEN ROOM # 506**

**SCHEDULER: PATTI SOLIS
 (202) 456-2468 OFFICE PHONE #
 (202) 785-1521 HOME PHONE #
 (202) 757-5000 PAGER**

PREVIOUS RON

Airplane

10:55 am WHEELS DOWN in Cairo, Egypt

**11:05 am ARRIVAL
 Airport
 CLOSED PRESS**

Greeters:

**11:15 am DEPART Airport
 EN ROUTE Pyramids**

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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OA/Box Number: 15620

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SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
SATURDAY, MARCH 25 1995
AS OF 3/24/95
PAGE 2

(b)(7)e

[001]

12:05

ARRIVE TOUR
Pyramids
CLOSED PRESS

Greeter:

- Dr. Zahi Hawass, Director of Gisa Plateau
- _____ Tour Guide
- _____ Tour Guide

Format:

- Mrs. Clinton, CVC and Dr. Hawass will get history of pyramids.

12:15 pm

DEPART VIA MOTORCADE
EN ROUTE Solar Boat

(b)(7)e

12:20 to
12:40 pm

ARRIVE Solar Boat
CLOSED PRESS

**SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
SATURDAY, MARCH 25 1995
AS OF 3/24/95
PAGE 3**

Format:

- Informal Tour

12:45 pm

**DEPART VIA MOTORCADE
EN ROUTE Sphynx**

(b)(7)e

12:55 pm

**ARRIVE SPHYNX
CLOSED PRESS**

Format:

- Informal Tour

12:55 pm

**PROCEED TO DEPARTURE
OPEN PRESS**

Format:

1:05 pm

**DEPART Sphynx
EN ROUTE Airport**

(b)(7)e

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
SATURDAY, MARCH 25 1995
AS OF 3/24/95
PAGE 4

2:05 pm **ARRIVE Airport**
 CLOSED PRESS

2:20 pm **WHEELS UP from Cairo, Egypt**

Flight Time: 5 hours; 45 minutes (+3)
Flight Manifest: See Trip Book

11:05 pm **WHEELS DOWN in Islamabad, Pakistan**
 Military Airport

NOTE: Redmond Walsh will greet traveling party on aircraft.

11:25 pm **ARRIVAL**
 OPEN PRESS

Greeters:

- Ambassador Monjo
- Mrs. Sirkka Monjo
- Shahnaz Wazier Ali, Special Advisor to
Prime Minister

Format:

- Mrs. Clinton is greeted at the bottom of
steps by three greeters.
- A young Pakistani woman presents HRC with a
bouquet of flowers.

11:40 pm **DEPART Military Airport**
 EN ROUTE Marriott Hotel

(b)(7)e

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
SATURDAY, MARCH 25 1995
AS OF 3/24/95
PAGE 5

12:15 am ARRIVE Marriott Hotel

NOTE: Ambassador Monjo will escort Mrs. Clinton to her suite

RON Marriott Hotel
 Islamabad, Pakistan
 011 92 826 121 Phone
 011 92 51 225 200 Fax

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SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
SUNDAY, MARCH 26, 1995
AS OF 3/24/95

ISLAMABAD, PAKISTAN

TRAVELLING STAFF: SEE TRIP BOOK

ISLAMABAD LEAD ADVANCE: REDMOND WALSH
MARRIOTT HOTEL ROOM 508
PHONE # 011 92 826 121
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FAX # 011 92 51 225 200
CONTROL PHONE # 011 92 51 826 161
EXT. 2479

ISLAMABAD SITE ADVANCE: RON KEOHANE
ISLAMABAD SITE ADVANCE: MARY STREETT ROOM # 507
ISLAMABAD PRESS ADVANCE: ROB ROSEN
ISLAMABAD RON CATHERINE GRUNDEN ROOM # 506

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

PREVIOUS RON Marriott Hotel
Islamabad, Pakistan
011 92 826 121 Phone
011 92 51 225 200 Fax

[002]

10:30 am

(b)(6)

11:25 to
11:30 am

GIFT PRESENTATION
Hotel Suite
Marriott Hotel
CLOSED PRESS

Participants:

- Mrs. Clinton
- Ms. Shahnaz Wazir Ali

STAFF NOTE: Staff travelling to President's Residence are Walsh, Craighead, Verveer, Raphael, Granger and Kiefer. Other staff will meet at Prime Minister's Residence.

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
SUNDAY, MARCH 26, 1995
AS OF 3/24/95
PAGE 2

11:35 am

DEPART Marriott Hotel
EN ROUTE Aiwan-e-sadr (Presidency)

(b)(7)e

11:45 am

ARRIVE AIWAN-E-SADR
CLOSED PRESS

Greeters:

- Protocol Officer

11:50 to
12:20 pm

COFFEE W/ MRS. BEGUM NASREEN LEGHARI
Aiwan-e-Sadr
2nd Floor Reception Room
CLOSED PRESS/NO OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHER

Site Advance: Mary Streett

Format:

- Informal Meeting

U.S. Participants

- Mrs. Clinton
- Mrs. Sirkka Monjo
- Melanne Verveer
- Robin Raphel

Pakistani Participants:

- Mrs. Begum Nasreen Leghari
- Ms. Shahnaz Wazir Ali
- Approximately 15 others (See Briefing Book for Complete List)

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
SUNDAY, MARCH 26, 1995
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PAGE 3

12:20 pm **DEPART President's Residence**
 EN ROUTE Prime Minister's Residence

(b)(7)e

12:30 pm **ARRIVE**
 Prime Minister's Residence
 POOL PRESS

Site Advance: Ron Keohane

Greeters:

- Prime Minister Bhutto

12:35 to **PRIVATE MEETING W/PRIME MINISTER BHUTTO**
12:55 pm **Prime Minister's Residence**
 Sitting Room
 CLOSED PRESS

Format:

- Informal Meeting

U.S. Participants:

- Mrs. Clinton
- Ambassador Monjo, U.S. Ambassador
- Melanne Verveer, Deputy Chief of Staff
- Robin Raphel, Assistant Secretary of State

Pakistani Participants:

- Prime Minister Bhutto
- Ms. Shahnaz Wazir Ali
- Najmuddin Shaikh, Foreign Secretary
- Ms. Raana Mumtaz, Director for Americas,
 Foreign Ministry

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
SUNDAY, MARCH 26, 1995
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12:55 pm

PROCEED TO LUNCH

1:00 to

2:30 pm

LUNCH HOSTED BY PRIME MINISTER

Prime Minister's Residence

Reception Room

POOL SPRAY

Participants:

- Approximately 60 attendees
- See Briefing Book for full list

Format:

- Receiving Line in Reception Room
- Prime Minister Bhutto and Mrs. Clinton are seated at head table of 20 people
- Prime Minister makes welcoming remarks and introduces Mrs. Clinton
- Mrs. Clinton makes brief remarks
- Q&A.

2:25 pm

PROCEED TO CULTURAL EVENT W/PRIME MINISTER

POOL PRESS

2:30 to

2:55 pm

ARRIVE CULTURAL EVENT

Prime Minister's Residence

Auditorium

POOL PRESS

Format:

- Luncheon guests are seated in auditorium
- Dance Performance by noted Pakistani dancer, Ms. Naheed Siddiqui.
- Ms. Siddiqui is introduced to Mrs. Clinton following performance.

3:00 pm

DEPART Prime Minister's Residence

EN ROUTE Faisal Mosque

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
SUNDAY, MARCH 26, 1995
AS OF 3/24/95
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(b)(7)e

(b)(6)

3:05 pm

ARRIVE FAISAL MOSQUE
POOL PRESS

Site Advance: Mary Streett

Greeters:

- Shafi M. Sehwani, Chairman Capitol Development Authority
- Iqbal Ahmed Khan, Chairman, Council of Islamic Ideology

3:10 pm

PROCEED TO TOUR
CLOSED PRESS

Format:

- Mrs. Clinton and party remove shoes before entering mosque.
- Tour of mosque

3:45 pm

DEPART Faisal Mosque
EN ROUTE Marriott Hotel

(b)(7)e

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
SUNDAY, MARCH 26, 1995
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4:00 to **ARRIVE DOWN TIME**
6:00 pm **Marriott Hotel**

6:20 pm **DEPART Marriott Hotel**
 EN ROUTE Ambassador's Residence

STAFF NOTE: Raphael, Piercy, Lancaster, Frank, Zavrid and
Kreaser will depart Marriott at 5:50 pm for Ambassador's
Residence.

6:25 to **ARRIVE Reception**
7:30 pm **Ambassador's Residence**
 CLOSED PRESS

Greeters:

- Ambassador and Mrs. Monjo

Participants:

- Approximately 400 attendees
- See Briefing Book for full list

Format:

- Mix and mingle
- Ambassador Monjo makes welcoming remarks
 and introduces Mrs. Clinton
- Mrs. Clinton makes remarks
- Receiving Line

7:30 pm **DEPART Ambassador's Residence**
 EN ROUTE Marriott Hotel

(b)(7)e

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
SUNDAY, MARCH 26, 1995
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8 pm

ARRIVE Marriott Hotel

RON

Marriott Hotel
Islamabad, Pakistan
011 92 826 121 Phone
011 92 51 225 200

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1995
AS OF 3/24/95

ISLAMABAD, PAKISTAN; LAHORE, PAKISTAN; NEW DELHI, INDIA

TRAVELLING STAFF: SEE TRIP BOOK

ISLAMABAD LEAD ADVANCE: REDMOND WALSH
MARRIOTT HOTEL ROOM 508
PHONE # 011 92 826 121
STAFF OFFICE ROOM 505
FAX #011 92 51 225 200
CONTROL PHONE # 011 92 51 826 161
EXT. 2479

ISLAMABAD SITE ADVANCE: RON KEOHANE
ISLAMABAD SITE ADVANCE: MARY STREETT ROOM # 507
ISLAMABAD PRESS ADVANCE: ROB ROSEN
ISLAMABAD RON CATHERINE GRUNDEN ROOM # 506

LAHORE LEAD ADVANCE: PATRICK HALLEY
AVARI HOTEL ROOM # 311
HOTEL PHONE # 011 92 42 636 5366
CELL PHONE # 011 92 300 446 001
CONTROL ROOM FAX: # 011 92 42 631
0905
CONSULATE PHONE # 011 92 42 636
5530
CONSULATE FAX # 011 92 42 636 5177

LAHORE SITE ADVANCE: JACK MURRAY, ROOM #211
LAHORE SITE ADVANCE: DAVID NESLIN, ROOM #309
LAHORE PRESS ADVANCE: BILL O'LEARY, ROOM #229

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

PREVIOUS RON Marriott Hotel
Islamabad, Pakistan
011 92 826 121 Phone
011 92 51 225 200 Fax

STAFF NOTE: 8:30 am Baggage Call outside of door. All staff travelling to Lahore should carry day-bag with change of clothes on plane.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. schedule	Schedule for Hillary Rodham Clinton (partial) (7 pages)	03/27/1995	b(7)(E), b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 15620

FOLDER TITLE:

Trip Book - South Asia [binder] [1]

2013-0534-S
ry1719

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]
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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]

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1995
AS OF 3/24/95
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STAFF NOTE: Staff travelling on C-12 to Lahore will depart Marriot at 10:30 am for the airport.

7:30 am

(b)(6)

8:30 am

DEPART Marriott Hotel
EN ROUTE Ambassador's Residence

(b)(7)e

[003]

8:45 am

EMBASSY MEET AND GREET
Ambassador's Residence
CLOSED PRESS

Greeter:

- Ambassador Monjo

Format:

- Approximately 400 people in attendance
- Ambassador Monjo makes remarks and intros Mrs. Clinton
- Mrs. Clinton makes remarks
- Mrs. Clinton works rope line.

9:30 am

DEPART Ambassador's Residence
EN ROUTE Islamabad College for Girls

(b)(7)e

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
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9:40 am

ARRIVE
Islamabad College for Girls
OPEN PRESS

Greeters:

- Mrs. Shameem Hoomiyoon, Principal

Format:

- Two elementary school girls dressed in tribal costume present Mrs. Clinton with bouquet of flowers.

9:45 to
9:55 am

WALK THRU COURTYARD
Islamabad College for Girls
POOL PRESS

Format:

- Mrs. Clinton and Mrs. Hoomiyoon walk and view elementary school girls making crafts.

9:55 to
10:05 am

TOUR OF CANTEEN AREA
CLOSED PRESS

Format:

- Mrs. Clinton will tour canteen area in field and have a coke.

10:05 to

PROCEED TO LECTURE ROOM
CLOSED PRESS

10:05 to
10:35 am

DISCUSSION
Lecture Room
POOL PRESS

Format:

- Mrs. Clinton has an informal discussion with approximately 20 post-graduate students.

10:35 am

PROCEED TO TREE-PLANTING

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1995
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10:40 to **TREE PLANTING**
10:45 am **POOL PRESS**

Format:

- Mrs. Clinton drops tree in the ground. CVC
will drop tree in the ground.

10:45 am **PROCEED TO CULTURAL EVENT**

10:50 to **CULTURAL EVENT**
11:25 am Auditorium
 POOL PRESS

Format:

- Principal makes opening remarks
- Cultural program
- Mrs. Clinton makes brief closing remarks
- Gifts are presented to Mrs. Clinton and to CVC.
- Mrs. Clinton signs Visitor's Book upon departure.

11:30 am **DEPART Islamabad College for Girls**
 EN ROUTE Islamabad Airport

(b)(7)e

noon **ARRIVE Airport**
 OPEN PRESS

12:15 pm **WHEELS UP from Islamabad Airport**

Flight Time: 45 min.
Flight Manifest: See Trip Book

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1995
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1:00 pm **WHEELS DOWN in Lahore**

NOTE: Patrick Halley will greet traveling party on aircraft.

12:55 pm **ARRIVAL**
 Airport
 OPEN PRESS

Greeters:

- See Briefing Book for full list.

Format:

- Mrs. Clinton, CVC and Mrs. Shahnaz Wazier Ali are given flowers by a boy and girl dressed in traditional Pakistani clothes
- Mrs. Clinton is greeted by 10 VIPs.

1:10 pm **DEPART Lahore Airport**
 EN ROUTE Burki Vilage

(b)(7)e

1:25 pm **ARRIVE Burki Village**

STAFF NOTE: Staff entering clinic are Craighead, Halley, Verveer, Caputo

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
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AS OF 3/24/95
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1:25 to **TOUR HEALTH CARE CLINIC**
1:35 pm **CLOSED PRESS**

Greeters:

- Dr. Abdul Wahid Tarig, Director
- Dr. Sajid Ahmed, Medical Officer
- Dr. Fauzia, Women's Medical Doctor

Format:

- Mrs. Clinton will visit X-Ray Room, the Women's Health Care Clinic, the Women's Special Care Unit and the Immunization Clinic

1:40 pm **PROCEED VIA MOTORCADE TO HIGH SCHOOL**

1:45 to **VISIT TO CLASSROOMS**
1:55 pm High School
 POOL PRESS

Site Advance: Jack Murray

Greeters:

- Mrs. Safia Amenul Haq, School Head-Mistress
- Mrs. Roohi Gulzar, 10th grade teacher
- Mrs. Shakeela, 9th grade teacher
- Mrs. Saeeda, Science Teacher

2:00 to **DISCUSSION W/WOMEN**
2:30 pm High School Courtyard
 POOL PRESS

Format:

- Informal discussion

2:35 pm **PROCEED TO VILLAGE HOME**

2:40 to **TOUR VILLAGE HOME**
2:55 pm Home of Burkat Ali
 POOL PRESS

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Greeters:

- Fazel Bibi, wife of Burkat Ali
- Feroze Din, son
- Liaqat Ali, son
- Mushtaq, son

Format:

- Mrs. Clinton visits home and is served cold soda

2:55 pm

DEPART Village
EN ROUTE Guest House

(b)(7)e

3:25 to
4:30 pm

DOWN TIME
Guest House

4:30 pm

DEPART Guest House
EN ROUTE Lahore University of Management
Studies

(b)(7)e

5 pm

ARRIVE Lums University of Management Studies
CLOSED PRESS

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
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6:00 to
6:30 pm

SPEECH
Lahore University of Management Studies
Courtyard
POOL PRESS

Format:

- Approximately 500 people in audience
- Muslim cleric reads passage from Koran
- Dean Waseem makes brief remarks
- Pro Chancellor Barbar Ali gives welcoming address and intros Mrs. Clinton
- Mrs. Clinton delivers remarks

6:35 pm
6:40 pm

PROCEED TO TREEPLANTING
CLOSED PRESS

6:45 pm

DEPART Lahore University of Management
Studies
EN ROUTE Guest House

(b)(7)e

7:15 to
8 pm

DOWN TIME
Guest House

8 pm

DEPART Guest House
EN ROUTE Fort

(b)(7)e

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
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8:20 pm

ARRIVE DINNER HOSTED BY GOVERNOR
Lahore Fort
POOL PRESS

Greeters:

- Governor Chaudhry Altaf Hussain
- Chief Minister Mian Manzoor Watto

Head Table:

- Mrs. Clinton
- Ambassador and Mrs. Monjo
- Melanne Verveer
- Robin Raphael
- Carol Lancaster
- Jan Piercy
- Eric D. Tunis, Counsul General, U.S.
Consulate General Lahore

Format:

- Approximately 500 people in attendance
- The arrival will be proceeded by trumpet fanfare and a fireworks display.
- Mrs. Clinton will be welcomed by traditional dancers and musicians.
- The party will stop to view dancing horses and camels. The party will then proceed to "Diwan-i-Am" pavillion and will be seated on couches to listen to a five minute narrative history of the Fort.
- Upon completion of narration, the party will proceed to larger courtyard and be seated at the head table.
- No speeches/no toasts will be made
- Upon completion of dinner Mrs. Clinton will be escorted to the "Seesh Mahal" (Hall of Mirrors and sign the guest book.

10:00 pm

DEPART Fort
EN ROUTE Lahore Airport

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
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(b)(7)e

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)e

12:35 am

ARRIVE HOTEL

RON

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

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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PAKISTAN - EVENTS/ BIOS

Divider Title: _____

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004. report	U.S. government report (2 pages)	n.d.	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 15620

FOLDER TITLE:

Trip Book - South Asia [binder] [1]

2013-0534-S
ry1719

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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SPEECH AT THE LAHORE UNIVERSITY FOR MANAGEMENT SCIENCE

CONTEXT OF VISIT

The Lahore University of Management Science (LUMS) is the country's premier institution for business and related studies and is modeled after Harvard Business School. The Chairman of the Visiting Advisory Committee is Lou Wells, Professor of International Business at Harvard. It was founded and is operated by Pakistani philanthropists and businessmen. LUMS opened in 1986 for graduate studies only, granting its first MBA degrees in 1988 and has graduated 350 MBA students since. In 1994 it began its undergraduate program in business with 70 students. LUMS' new Center for Management and Economic Research has taken the lead in Pakistan in offering seminars, training, and research on management issues to those outside its student body.

All full time faculty members are Pakistanis, seventy percent of whom have returned from studying in the United States. They hail from major universities and many have work experience with U.S. companies including General Motors, AT&T and EXXON.

LUMS will hold its second Annual Women In Management program March 25 to 28, with 33 participants from Pakistan's small cadre of professional women. The program addresses relevant issues including barriers to advancement and the evolving role of women in the marketplace, among others. The program uses case studies and a variety of outside experts to focus on specific needs of the participants.

LUMS is supported by donations from the private sector and foreign aid. USAID contributed \$10 million to build the striking Academic Center. The German, Canadian and other Governments also provide support, but LUMS' major endowment comes from private Pakistanis. LUMS is committed to offering superior education to any qualified student irrespective of the ability to pay, and over fifty percent of LUMS students receive some form of financial assistance. Anyone whose academic abilities merit it will receive financial support.

OBJECTIVES

- o Make the first of two major addresses during your visit to South Asia.
- o Underscore our desire to cooperate with Pakistan and the other countries of South Asia as they develop their potential.
- o Present scholarship for female students funded by Pakistani-Americans.



PRO-CHANCELLOR

LAHORE UNIVERSITY OF MANAGEMENT SCIENCES
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

April 3, 1995

Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton
First Lady of the United States of America
The White House
Washington, D.C.
U.S.A.

Dear Mrs. Clinton,

It is not possible to express in a few words our deepest appreciation for your personal visit to LUMS on March 27. Your special address covered a number of topics which are both human and humane in their significance.

On behalf of the Trustees, faculty, alumni, students and donors of LUMS we would like to thank you for making the occasion a special one.

In particular I would like to thank you for taking the trouble of delivering the contribution to the Endowment Fund on behalf of Pakistani Americans towards an MBA Scholarship at LUMS. This provides yet another bridge connecting the United States of America and Pakistan evident by a common commitment to the cause of education. Kindly accept our sincerest thanks for your personal gesture.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,


S. Babar Ali

Lahore University of Management Sciences

Chancellor President of
 Pakistan

Pro-chancellor Syed Babar Ali

Rector Razak S Dawood

The Lahore University of Management Sciences (LUMS) is a national university established by a group of the country's leading private and public sector industrial and financial corporations. The project was conceived in response to the acute deficiency of trained professional managers in the country. The sponsors' goal was to develop an institution which would provide rigorous, high-quality and relevant managerial education in Pakistan, so that the country's brightest and best people would have an alternative to seeking such education in a foreign university.

The National Management Foundation, the sponsoring body of the University, was incorporated in November 1984, and the Government of Pakistan granted it a charter for establishing the University in March 1985. Through this charter the University was given the legal right to establish degree-granting schools and institutes in the field of

management education and training. This is the only university-level educational institution in Pakistan to be financed by the local corporate sector. The Graduate School of Business Administration is the first school under the aegis of the University. Since its incorporation, the University has received an enthusiastic response from both the private and public sectors. Many individuals and corporations have pledged substantial financial support. A 60 acre site has been acquired to build a permanent campus. Construction of the Academic Block has commenced from March 1991 and is scheduled to be completed in March 1993. Construction on Executive Development Center will begin in December 1991. (was completed)

The Board of Trustees is the policy-making body of the University and its affiliated schools. The Board is composed of 15 members and consists of leading members of the business community, representatives of the government, a judge of the Lahore High Court, and heads of other academic institutions. The Board's principal functions are to set broad policy guidelines for the University and its affiliated schools, to review the operations of the University, and to raise the necessary funds for the operation and maintenance of the University, its properties and assets. Furthermore, many board members as representatives of the business community, form a critical link between the University and the business world.

The Graduate School of Business Administration

LBS was established with the following goals:

- To offer post-graduate education leading to the Master of Business Administration (MBA) degree.
- To conduct short-term executive development programs, seminars and workshops for entrepreneurs, practicing managers and public officials.
- To serve as an intellectual resource base to conduct applied research and provide private consulting services in the areas of business and public policy.
- To attract a talented and seriously motivated student body, selected purely on merit.
- To develop and provide the best possible resources, like computers, audio-visuals and library facilities to the faculty and students.
- To ensure that the LBS curriculum provides students with state-of-the-art tools of management.
- To employ pedagogical methods which will develop leadership qualities and a sense of social responsibility in its students.
- To develop teaching materials relevant to the Pakistani environment.

The primary aim of LBS is to be a center of excellence for management education in Pakistan. Meticulous care is exerted in the choice of quality faculty and students, the framing of the curricula and the provision of support facilities. LBS undertakes a rigorous effort to prepare a select group of students for leadership positions in a complex and highly competitive business environment. Accordingly, LBS strives to develop and maintain standards of excellence on par with those existing in the world's most prestigious educational institutions of business and management. LBS is committed to the following policies:

- To recruit and retain a highly qualified and dedicated faculty, who have distinguished themselves in academic, professional and research work.

The Graduate School of Business Administration focuses primarily on the developmental needs of the student. Consequently the organizational structure brings together the country's leading business practitioners and academics of international repute. The faculty and administration are geared to create the best possible learning environment for their students.



Women in Management

March 26 - 28, 1995

Programme Director: Asya Akhtaq

Fee: Rs. 5,000 (non-residential)

Rs. 7,000 (residential)

Last date for receipt of application: Mar 19, 1995

Last date for withdrawal: Mar 21, 1995

Programme Description

Women in Pakistan are increasingly entering the workforce. To realise the full potential of women, we need to identify the barriers to their career advancement. This includes economic and cultural factors, lack of managerial skills and entrepreneurial training. Stereotyping of roles of females, gender problems at the workplace, and balancing career and family in the absence of an institutional support system, impose further constraints.

This programme aims at trying to bridge this deficiency by providing women an opportunity not only to voice their concerns but also to help them develop their managerial and entrepreneurial skills. This programme will be held under the auspices of LUMS and McGill University, Canada. Partial financial assistance may be available for a limited number of candidates.

In order to achieve the programme objectives, an integrated set of sessions has been designed to cover the following main areas:

■ **Women's Issues**

The introductory session will focus on the range of issues which confront working women. Some of which include cultural and social biases, low self esteem, lack of equal opportunity and remuneration, sexual harassment, and balancing career and family life.

■ **Women and Career Advancement**

This module will introduce women managers in Pakistan to concepts and skills relating to career advancement in their chosen professions. A number of management skills have been identified as critical training areas for women. These include networking, mentoring and assertiveness training.

■ **Women and Entrepreneurship**

This module will consider approaches and techniques for encouraging and developing women entrepreneurs. Discussion will focus on various economic, political, training and technical, finance and credit barriers that act as a deterrent to women entrepreneurship.

Who Should Attend

The programme is suitable for women senior and middle managers working in public/private sector organisations. The programme will also be beneficial for self-employed and potential women entrepreneurs.

LAHORE UNIVERSITY OF MANAGEMENT SCIENCES
Raising Executive Centre

THE WOMEN IN MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME
March 26-28, 1995

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name & Address</u>
1.	Tabinda Rehman Assistant Vice President - Marketing National Investment Trust Limited 6th Floor, National Bank Building I. I. Chundrigar Road Karachi. P.O.Box No. 5671
2.	Shazia Afzal Assistant Manager - Credit and Marketing Pakistan Industrial Leasing Corporation Limited 4th Floor, PAAP Building 7-D Egerton Road, P.O. Box 2287 Lahore.
3.	Muniza Karnal Butt Marketing Executive Paktel Limited. Paktel Centre, 68-E Jinnah Avenue F-7/G-7 Islamabad.
4.	Marina Amir Office Manager Forest Management Centre P.O. Box No. 911 Peshawar University Peshawar.
5.	Samina Noorani Procurement Officer Forest Management Centre P.O. Box No. 911 Peshawar University Peshawar.
6.	Tehmina Malik Principal Jack and Jill School 168, Sarwar Road Rawalpindi.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name & Address</u>
7.	Mussarat Saleem Siddiqi Assistant Vice President United Bank Limited Zonal Office, Jinnah Avenue Blue Area, Islamabad.
8.	Perwin Babar Ali 70-FCC Gulberg Lahore.
9.	Hina Faisal Imam Product Manager Packages Limited Shaharah-e-Roomi, P.O. Box Amersidhu Lahore - 54760
10.	Seema Riaz I/C Inventory Accounts Packages Limited Shaharah-e-Roomi, P.O. Box Amersidhu Lahore - 54760
11.	Asma Naz Shaikh Senior Accounts Officer Packages Limited Shaharah-e-Roomi, P.O. Box Amersidhu Lahore - 54760
12.	Zeba Ahmad Chief Pharmacist Production The Schazoo Laboratories (Pvt) Ltd. 45 G.T. Road Lahore.
13.	Asia Saali Khan Chemist/Fashion Designer/Clothing Manufacturer The Schazoo Laboratories (Pvt) Ltd. 45 G.T. Road Lahore.
14.	Dr. Najma Afzal Khan Hospital Administrator Sahli Hospital 1 Sheikhpura Road Faisalabad 38000
15.	Farrukh Parvaiz Saleh Executive Director Citizen Commission for Human Development 20 - A Model Town Lahore.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name & Address</u>
16.	Afshan Zareen Hameed Assistant Manager Leasing Diners Club (International) Pakistan (Pvt) Ltd. 1st Floor, 130-E, Main Boulevard Gulberg III Lahore.
17.	Farhana Zafar Director T.A.S.K. 32 L, Gulberg Lahore.
18.	Riffat Muftun Pro / Admission Incharge International School of Management Sciences 159/O Block 3 Kashmir Road, P.E.C.H.S. Karachi.
19.	Sufia Shahid House No. 4 Street 11, F-8/3 Islamabad.
20.	Salma Butt Managing Director Steamline Corporation 76 B-1, Gulberg III Lahore.
21.	Shahnaz Akhtar JRS/Lecturer, IDS N.W.F.P. Agricultural University Peshawar.
22.	Norcen Mahmood House No. 4 Street 2, F-7/3 Islamabad.
23.	Dr. Saleha Abdul Rehman Medi-Call-Health & Safety 18-Main Road, F-10/2 Islamabad.
24.	Sameera Yasin Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax Main Income Tax Complex 1 Edward Road Lahore.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name & Address</u>
25.	Uzma T. Haroon Assistant Manager Editor The Nation 4 Shahrah-e-Fatima Jinnah Lahore.
26.	Rizvana Ikram Training Manager Pearl Continental Hotel Shahrah-e-Quaid-e-Azam Lahore.
27.	Victoria Carlan C/O ICOP No. 18 Bazaar Road Q-6/4 Islamabad.

P.M. BHUTTO'S LUNCH FOR PROMINENT PAKISTANI WOMEN

CONTEXT OF THE MEETING

This lunch, hosted by Prime Minister Bhutto, provides an opportunity to meet with a cross-section of accomplished Pakistani women. The guest list for the lunch includes writers, artists, actresses, lawyers, High Court Judges, politicians, journalists, diplomats, women's activists, and others.

Prime Minister Bhutto will make brief welcoming remarks. You will be expected to respond. Short remarks are attached. Most, if not all, of the guests present will be wearing a shalwar-kameez and a dupatta, the long tunic and scarf over baggy pants worn by most Pakistani women.

OBJECTIVES

- o To meet a cross-section of prominent, accomplished Pakistani women.
- o To express support for Pakistani women as they strive to realize their potential in a conservative Islamic society.

PRIME MINISTER BHUTTO'S LUNCH**GUEST LIST**

1. Mrs. Nusrat Bhutto (NOOS-raat BOO-toe), the Prime Minister's mother
2. Ms. Shahnaz Wazir Ali (SHAA-naz WAH-zeer A-lee), Special Assistant to the Prime Minister for the Social Sector
3. Ms. Naheed Khan (NA-heed KAN), Political Advisor to the Prime Minister
4. Mrs. Ashraf Abbasi (ASH-raf a-BAASI), former Deputy Speaker, National Assembly
5. Mrs. Nur Johan Panezai (NOOR JO-han pa-ne-ZIE), former Committee Chairman, Senate
6. Mrs. Kulsoom Saifullah (KOOL-soom SAI-fo-la), politician and business entrepreneur
7. Ms. Nasira Iqbal (NA-zi-ra ick-BAL), Judge, High Court
8. Ms. Talat Yakoob (TA-la-at YAH-koob), Judge, High Court
9. Ms. Shahnaz Butt (SHAA-naz BOOT), Deputy Superintendent of Police
10. Ms. Ayosha Rabia (A-yosha RA-bia), Pilot
11. Ms. Najura Hussain (NA-joora HOOS-sain), businesswoman
12. Ms. Kishwar Naheed (KEESH-war NA-heed), poetess, member of the Pakistan National Council of the Arts
13. Ms. Parveen Rehman (par-VEEN REH-man), Director, Orangi Pilot Project
14. Ms. Salima Hashmi (sa-LEE-ma HAASH-mi), Principal, National College of Arts
15. Ms. Ayesha Jalal (a-YEESHA ja-LAL), Historian
16. Ms. Ghazala Rehman (ga-ZA-la REH-man), Interior Designer
17. Ms. Madeeha Gohar (ma-DEE-ha GO-har), Theater Actress
18. Madame Nur Jehan (NOOR GEE-han), Singer
19. Ms. Akram Khatoon (AH-kram KA-toon), President, Women's Bank
20. Ms. Durre Ahmad (DOOR-re AH-mad), Writer

PM BHUTTO LUNCH -- page 2

21. Ms. Sherry Rehman (REH-man), Editor "Herald"
22. Ms. Shirin Pasha (Shi-REEN PAA-sha), Documentary Film Maker
23. Ms. Samine Pirzada (Sa-MEEN pir-ZA-da), Film Star
24. Ms. Nurul Huda Shah (NOO-rul HOO-da SHAA), Television Writer
25. Mrs. Bilqees Edhi (bill-KEES ED-dy), Social Worker
26. Ms. Salima Ahmad (sa-LEE-ma AH-mad), Business & Professional Women's Club
27. Ms. Anita Ghulam Ali (GOO-lam A-lee), Education
28. Ms. Mira Philbous (ME-ra FIL-boos), Principal, Kinnaird College for Women, Lahore
29. Ms. Daulet Hidayatullah (DOW-let Hee-dy-a-TOO-laa), President, APWA
30. Ms. Parveen Atif (par-VEEN a-TEEF), Sportswoman
31. Ms. Zehra Nigah (ZEH-ra NEE-ga), Poetess
32. Mrs. Naheed Azfar (Na-HEED Az-FAR), Designer
33. Ms. Khawar Mumtaz (KA-war MOOM-taz), Women's Rights Activist and Author of "One Step Forward and Two Steps Backward"
34. Ms. Jugnu Mohsin (JOOG-noo MO-sin), Publisher Weekly Newspaper "Friday Times"
35. Ms. Tahira Mazhar Ali Khan (TA-HEE-ra MA-zhar A-lee KAN)
36. Ms. Khalida Rashid (KA-lee-da RA-sheed), Judge, Peshawar High Court
37. Ms. Marlam Qaiser (mar-LAM KAI-ser), Civil Judge, Rawalpindi
38. Dr. Asghary Maqsood (as-GAARY Mak-SOOD), Professor, Quaid-e-Azam University
39. Dr. Sohaila Mohsin Ali (so-HAL-ia MO-sin A-lee), First Woman Heart Surgeon, Agha Khan University Hospital, Karachi
40. Ms. Amineh Piracha (a-MIN-eh pee-RA-cha), Lawyer
41. Dr. Naveed A. Rahat (na-VEED RA-haat), Chairperson, Anthropology Department, Quaid-e-Azam University
42. Ms. Nasreen Bhatti (naas-REEN BAA-ti), (Physics), Director UGC Computer Center

PM BHUTTO LUNCH -- page 3

43. Ms. Abida Parveen (a-BEE-da par-VEEN), Singer
44. Mrs. Fiza Junejo (FI-za JOO-nay-jo), Senator
45. Dr. Kaneez Yousaf (KA-neeZ YOU-saf), Former
Vice-Chancellor, Quaid-e-Azam University
46. Ms. Rehane Sarigol (reh-HAAN SA-ri-gol)
47. Mrs. Samia Khettah (saa-MI-a ke-TAH)

PAKISTAN - FIRST LADY'S REMARKS AT LUNCH FOR PROMINENT WOMEN

The subcontinent has long held a special allure for me. I am delighted to have an opportunity to visit Pakistan and the region. As I stand here, I am very impressed by the accomplishments of this group -- writers, lawyers, doctors, actresses, High Court Judges, politicians, journalists, diplomats and women's activists. As an American women lawyer, I am struck by some similarities of problems faced by Pakistani and American women -- balancing career, family and social expectations is never easy in any society. I hope that today we can start a process in which we can benefit from each other's experiences as women in our own societies.

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PAKISTAN - REMARKS

Divider Title: _____

Melanne Verveer

file in our
"foreign
policy"
book

The White House
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 27, 1995

Remarks by First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton
at Lahore University of Management Sciences
Lahore, Pakistan

Thank you very much. Administrators and faculty, students, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, and my many gracious hosts here in Pakistan.

It is with an great sense of honor that I join you today. 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 us in 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 where ever it occurs.

I have come to Pakistan to continue the long standing 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 Lahore, celebrated for it's 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 that we had a chance to contribute aid to help in the building of this university. We believe that it is a good investment for America as well as for your country. And to care for the continuous exchange of faculty and students. Your university here has worked because government, corporations, philanthropic organizations, business leaders like the Co-Chancellor and private organizations from both of our countries believe in the potential of the next generation. Not just to acquire the skills needed to run businesses, but to gain the wisdom and experience to help guide your country and indeed both of our communities to the new challenges posed by these often confusing times.

MORE

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 now 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 today.

We are at the dawn of a century that promises new opportunities but also threatens greater competition for scarce resources in the midst of civil and ethnic strife, fueled by the lethal combination of ancient hatred and economic degradation.

Today I would like to talk to you about this world of change we share, and the importance of investing in people like yourselves at this university, and especially the importance of investing in women to help shape that change to the mutual benefit of all our people. For as the poet Allama 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 and millennium to millennium, it is that change engenders fear. The bounds of terrorism, the ugly face of bigotry, and the ignorance that breeds intolerance rose towards those of a different ethnic or religious background are all exacerbated by the 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 small, and in many ways it is smaller, when we all have real hard access to information and ideas and each other, to the 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 (inaudible), over which we have little control.

A friend recently told me a story I am 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 said, "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 and 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 of the old

man's toe and ties it to the toe of a man sleeping nearby. 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?"

Life (inaudible) man. We are all struggling to find our bearings and to find a new balance in our lives, our families and our societies. As we decide which traditions and beliefs to reject or reinforce, what changes and challenges to be embraced or discarded. We know that the answers to the best in 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 theory or formulas or fixed rules. They are also found in examples-- case studies if you will, of the human experience. Stories that both 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-- it's 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 own country and overseas, I have looked into the eyes of a child and seen so much promise and hope. And then felt my heart sink, knowing that child may have little chance of fulfilling his or her promise because of the very great obstacles of limited access to education, or health services, or jobs, that you and I have.

This is not the fault of one nation or another, it is the fault of all nations. Every nation must reward their own people and especially their children. The boys and girls that represent the future of humanity, and to the extent possible, nations that 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 play in this global enterprise. We are noticing the unprecedented rise of women to form partnerships throughout society. In Pakistan and elsewhere we see evidence of the special gift that women can bring to families, communities, business, government. Girls and women are vital to the economic, social and political life of every

MORE

country. But even though women comprise 52% of the world's population, are primary caretakers for children and the aged and are a significant presence in the work force both inside of the home and outside of the home, they continue to be marginalized and abused in many societies. We must strive for a world where women everywhere are protected and their rights are 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, unable to fulfill their own potential in their professions. I have seen women around the world planting crops, plowing fields, taking goods to market, running health clinics and schools, caring for orphans and neglected children along with their own, managing businesses, dispensing justice and doing the hard work for bleeding 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 nations out of poverty. We have also seen that the education of women enhances their role as mothers and increases their participation in civic life. And in countries where governments and NGO's have made voluntary, safe and effective family planning available and have provided related health services we 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 and I applaud her. I also applaud LUMS, for opening up academic and professional opportunities for women, who comprise nearly 1/3 of your students and about 1/5 of your permanent faculty-- higher ratios than you'd find in many institutions of higher learning in many parts of my country.

Both of our governments and people realize the importance of insuring 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 to NGOs to strengthen family planning and child providal services and to expand educational opportunities for girls. We want to remain engaged with your country in addressing these key issues for your continuing 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 this, their homeland. They have decided to endow a scholarship at the Lahore University of Management Sciences. They have secured the funding for the first

MORE

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 an education here at LUMS, will have access to the management training and skills that Pakistan will need in the 21st century.

30 years ago, the study of business and management was relatively narrow, but today, whatever our vocations, 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 peoples' deepest yearnings and desires. And only then can one know what it is really like to live and work in a global marketplace and 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 known, 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 have enjoyed greatly my days here in Pakistan and only wish my visit were longer. On behalf of all Americans, let me thank you here for building the strength, the partnership that our nations have enjoyed for so many years. I hope with all my heart that the many values and hopes that we share will draw us even closer together in the future as we work to move both of our countries, with confidence and strength, into the 21st Century.

Thank you for permitting me to be here with you.

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INDIA

Divider Title: _____

INDIA

- 1 - SCHEDULE
(Tuesday, March 28 - Thursday, March 30)
- 2 - EVENTS/BIOS
 - Bio of Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao
 - Briefing, list of attendees for lunch with women leaders
 - Briefing for visit to SEWA (Self-Employed Women's Association)
- 3 - REMARKS
 - Text of speech at Rajiv Gandhi Foundation

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INDIA - SCHEDULE

Divider Title: _____

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
005. schedule	Schedule for Hillary Rodham Clinton (partial) (5 pages)	03/28/1995	b(7)(E), b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 15620

FOLDER TITLE:

Trip Book - South Asia [binder] [1]

2013-0534-S
ry1719

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)]

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- 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
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)e

**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)e

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)e

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)e

**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)e

5 - 7:25 pm

DOWN TIME
Sheraton Hotel

7:30 pm

DEPART Sheraton Hotel
EN ROUTE President's Reception

(b)(7)e

**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)e

10:00 pm

ARRIVE HOTEL

RON

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 15620

FOLDER TITLE:

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2013-0534-S
ry1719

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- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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 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

9:40 am

(b)(6)

[006]

10:40 am

DEPART Sheraton Hotel
EN ROUTE Rajiv Gandhi Foundation

(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)e

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 3/25/95
PAGE 3**

(b)(7)e

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 Verveer
- Robin Raphael

1:30 pm

DEPART Prime Minister's Residence
EN ROUTE Sheraton Hotel

(b)(7)e

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)e

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)e

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 3/28/95

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
91 562 361 701 PHONE
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: PATTI SOLIS
(202) 456-2468 OFFICE PHONE #
(202) 785-1521 HOME PHONE #

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
007. schedule	Schedule for Hillary Rodham Clinton (partial) (6 pages)	03/30/1995	b(7)(E), b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 15620

FOLDER TITLE:

Trip Book - South Asia [binder] [1]

2013-0534-S
ry1719

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]
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- 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)]

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SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1995
AS OF 3/28/95
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

[007]

(b)(7)e

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 3/28/95
PAGE 3

9:15 am **DEPART Airport**
 EN ROUTE Taj Majal

(b)(7)e

9:35 to **ARRIVE TOUR**
10:50 am **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 3/28/95
PAGE 4

(b)(7)e

11:00 to
11:45 am

DOWN TIME

11:45 am

DEPART Down Time
EN ROUTE Airport

(b)(7)e

12:00 am

ARRIVE Airport
CLOSED PRESS

12:10 pm

WHEELS UP from Agra

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

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 3/28/95
PAGE 5

1:50 pm

ARRIVAL
Airport
OPEN PRESS

Greeters:

- Dr. Swarupsinh, Governor
- Shri Balakrishnan, Chief Secretary
- Shri S.P. Sinha, Director General of Police
- Shri Bhatia, Additional Chief Secretary

1:55 pm

DEPART Airport
EN ROUTE Gandhi Ashram

(b)(7)e

2:05 pm

ARRIVE GANDHI ASHRAM
OPEN PRESS

- Mr. Amrutohshi Mody, Secretary Gandhi Ashram

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

2:10 pm

TOUR GANDHI'S ASHRAM

- Mrs. Clinton lays a bouquet of flowers at the portrait of Gandhi
OPEN PRESS
- Mrs. Clinton and CVC will take brief Tour of Gandhi's work room.
MICRO-POOL
- Mrs. Clinton will make brief Remarks to tour participants.
- Mrs. Clinton and CVC will tour Gandhi House
- Tour of portrait gallery and book signing

**SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1995
AS OF 3/28/95
PAGE 6**

2:45 pm

**DEPART Gandhi Ashram
EN ROUTE SEWA**

(b)(7)e

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. CVC will then be escorted to her seat.

3:05 pm

**PROCEED TO TOUR OF SEWA BANK
CLOSED PRESS**

Participants:

- Mrs. Clinton
- Ela Bhatt

Format:

- Mrs. Clinton and Ela Bhatt will meet briefly and tour bank.

3:20 to
4:40 pm

Format:

- NOTE:** There will consecutive interpretation during discussion and remarks.

4:40 to
5:00 pm

Format:

- 5:00 pm

(b)(7)e

5:30 pm

5:45 pm

WHEELS UP from Ahmedabad, India

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1995
AS OF 3/28/95
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**

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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INDIA - EVENTS / BIOS

Divider Title: _____

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
008. report	U.S. government report (2 pages)	n.d.	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 15620

FOLDER TITLE:

Trip Book - South Asia [binder] [1]

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ry1719

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EVENT: LUNCH WITH WOMEN LEADERS

Action Officer: Janet M. Gilligan

Date/Time: March 28, 12:00 p.m. (but Mrs. Wisner suggests this is too early)

Location: Roosevelt House

Time required for event: one hour and thirty minutes - - including toasts and lunch

Travel time: From previous event is 40 minutes

Participants:

Indians: A cross-section of eleven dynamic Indian women representing the arts, media, business, politics and social activism.

Delegation: Mrs. Clinton, A/S Raphel,

Mission: Ambassador and Mrs. Wisner, Ms. Gilligan (USIS)

Scenario: Ms. Gilligan and Ms. Talwar will welcome guests at door and present them to Mrs. Clinton and Mrs. Wisner in the living room. Drinks will be served in the living room. At 12:30, Ambassador and Mrs. Wisner will escort Mrs. Clinton and the guests to the dining room for lunch. Mrs. Wisner and Mrs. Clinton will sit opposite each other in the middle of the large dining room table. When dessert is served, Ambassador Wisner will offer a toast to Mrs. Clinton giving her the opportunity to respond with a few appropriate remarks. Free flowing discussion can continue over lunch. The lunch will conclude no later than 1:35 p.m. giving Mrs. Clinton time to depart for her meeting with the American community at 1:50 p.m.

REMARKS

-- India has a rich tradition of women's activism, from the days of your pre-independence freedom movement, in which women participated at every level, to the more than 50,000 women's groups across this country today.

-- To reach its full potential, any nation must value the contributions of women. I believe the women of India can help lead this nation - as they have in the past - to a brighter, more prosperous and secure future.

-- The contributions made by the women in this room to India's development as a progressive, caring society demonstrate what I mean.

-- The United States welcomes the opportunity to contribute to the exciting changes taking place in India. The efforts underway to address the pressing social, economic and environmental issues that confront this country have captured the imagination, and won the support, of many Americans.

-- These measures have contributed to the rebirth of Indo American relations, providing our nations with a firm foundation upon which to build a partnership that is faithful to the democratic principles we share. I am particularly proud of the work we have done together in the areas of family planning, health and the environment.

-- The fact that our relationship is based on these enduring principles is our greatest assurance that it will prosper. Respect for individual rights, equality of opportunity, and the rule of law are characteristics that invigorate our societies and give direction and purpose to our relationship.

-- India's people are its greatest strength. India's challenge is to enable each of them to achieve their full potential so that they, too, may take part in this nation's exciting journey to a prosperous and stable future.

-- The United States stands with India as it engages in this worthy effort.

Notional Guest List

1. Ella Bhatt, Gujarat
Founder and General Secretary SEWA (Self-Employed Women's Association)
2. Meenakshi Gopinath, New Delhi, Principal, Lady Sri Ram College, Neemrana participant, consultation for Foundation for Universal Responsibility
3. Kiran Bedi, New Delhi
Indian Police Service; Inspector General of Prisons; Recipient of Magsaysay Award for Tihar Jail reform; attended 1995 White House Prayer Breakfast
4. Mira Nair, Bombay
film producer (Mississippi Masala and Salaam Bombay)
5. Anita Anand, New Delhi
Director, Women's Feature Service
6. Dr. Mallika Sarabhai, Gujarat
Classical dancer/environmentalist
7. Bonani Kakkar, Calcutta
Founder People United for Better Living in Calcutta; won India's first Environmental protection law suit to protect the Calcutta wetlands
8. Dr. Saroj Pachauri, New Delhi
Senior representative for South and Southeast Asia on the Population Council; formerly with Ford Foundation; gynecologist
9. Manju Gupta, New Delhi
Child labor expert
10. Rajana Kumari, New Delhi
Director, Center for Social Research (NGO specializing in research on rural women)
11. Malini Parthasarthy, Madras
Editor and family member of owners of the Hindu, a leading english newspaper
12. GoI escort (probably Minister of State for Personnel, Public Grievances, Pensions and Parliamentary Affairs Margaret Alva)
13. Mrs. Clinton
14. A/S Raphel
15. Ambassador Wisner
16. Mrs. Wisner
17. Ms. Jan Piercy, World Bank
18. Ms. Gilligan, Action Officer

Alternates

Suneeta Kohli, New Delhi
Interior decorator

Beena Khaitan, Calcutta
President FICCI ladies study group

Sunita Dhar, New Delhi
Coordinator for Beijing Conference

Mrinal Pande, New Delhi
Author of two Hindi novels and six collections of short stories; journalist, member of Women's Press Association

Brim Bissell, New Delhi
World bank staff

Rakhi Sarkar, Calcutta
Chair of Civic Action Forum; organized international conference on drug abuse; founder for Center for International Modern Art (CIMA)

Rita Panicker, New Delhi
Director of Futerflies, a NGO which assists street children

Ritu Menon, New Delhi
co-founder of Kali for women, a publishing house which specializes in feminist publications

Nirmala Samant-Prabhavalkar, Bombay
Mayor, municipal corporation of greater Bombay

Shanaz Hussain, New Delhi
Founder of India's largest herbal cosmetic company

Abbr Bahadur, New Delhi
Sulabh international; specialist in health, sanitation, environment, and infrastructure

EVENT: VISIT TO THE SELF-EMPLOYED WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION (SEWA):

Scenario: Mrs. Ela Bhatt MP and the general secretary of SEWA and her senior colleagues will receive Mrs. Clinton. At least 50 SEWA activists will be at the location. Visitors will be shown various departments run by SEWA.

Background: The Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA) started out 22 years ago as a movement to organize and empower low income women. Since then, SEWA has focused on organizing and assisting women - employees and entrepreneurs alike - informing them of their rights, advising them on job conditions, assisting them with skill upgrading and helping them to market themselves to benefit from collective bargaining. SEWA works for both urban and rural women in Gujarat.

SEWA incorporated a program of housing loans for women. As its 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, and completion of formal documentation required by the local authorities. With support from USAID, SEWA has established the SEWA Housing Services Trust to help members with these matters. SEWA and USAID are now exploring a follow-on initiative to coordinate non-governmental and community-based organizations with formal credit institutions in India to improve the supply of credit to low-income families.

Profile of Ela Bhatt: Mrs. Ela Bhatt, a nominated member to the Rajya Sabha as well as a member of the planning commission, has been the moving spirit behind SEWA. Mrs. Bhatt (59) visited the United States last June where she received an honorary doctorate degree and a CARE Foundation award. She attended the lunch Vice President Gore hosted in honor of Indian Prime Minister Rao. She also met with Mrs. Clinton and is a good friend of Mrs. Moynihan. Besides running SEWA, she has started a women's bank, SEWA Cooperative Bank.

Talking Points:

-- It gives me great pleasure to see the work done by SEWA to help women help themselves. Improving the role and living standards of women are a critical part of economic and social development.

-- All of our societies must devote more attention to human resource development, to training and education.

-- I am glad that USAID is a partner with SEWA in this development work.

INTERNATIONAL LINKS

CU is a member of the Asia Pacific NGO Working Group. It facilitates information flow as well as assists in planning towards the NGO Forum on Women. Through networking, the CU is actively involved in forging links at the South Asia level. It also facilitates participation of representatives from Women's Organisations and NGOs to various regional and international events. CU also provides lobby training and enables issue linkages between key events.



CO-ORDINATION UNIT - INDIA

World Conference on Women, Beijing '95
802 Arunachal Building
19 Barakhamba Road
New Delhi - 110 001, INDIA
Ph.: 91-11-3713221
Fax: 91-11-3713219
E. Mail: cudelhi@univ.ernet.in

CO-ORDINATION UNIT - BANGALORE

World Conference on Women, Beijing '95
C/o. Indian Social Institute
24 Benson Road
Bangalore - 560 046, INDIA
Ph.: 91-80-560 805
Fax: 91-80-556 1700

And

a voice

to

speak

with...



CO-ORDINATION UNIT INDIA
Fourth World Conference on Women Beijing, 1995

KEY ISSUES :

LIVELIHOODS, ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT AND DEVELOPMENT MODELS



Undervalued role of women in the workforce as seen in their limited access and control over means of production, lower wages, inadequate representation in decision-making bodies related to economic and development policies, lack of training etc.

The poverty of most of the world's women as well as women in India - especially among widows, single women, *dalit* and tribal women, etc.

Displacement due to large-scale development projects without adequate or appropriate rehabilitation measures.

The effect of economic policies (especially SAP) on women.

The need for sustainable development based on the experience and visions of women.

Women and human settlements.

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

Few women allowed to state their views or influence decisions, despite one-third representation at the *Panchayat* level and Municipalities.

Women looked on as targets and beneficiaries rather than as active political citizens.

Recognising women's participation and leadership in mass movements.

Women not seen as political citizens.

Need to transform the current state of 'politics' from a feminist vision.

Inadequate representation of women in decision-making bodies at all levels, in political parties, trade unions, bureaucracy, etc.



Crucial link for women's empowerment.

Emphasis needs to be laid on girl-child's access to education.

Gender biases in curriculum, systems need to be addressed.

HEALTH

Women lack control over their own bodies and health, with the latter generally suffering due to reasons of poverty, poor nutrition, unequal access to food within the family.

Overemphasis on reproductive health, lack of proper health care facilities and little or no attention being paid to their health either during their childhood, adolescence or adulthood.

Lack of information relating to family planning and promotion of risky contraceptives.

Growing concern on the issues of abortion that center around the use/ misuse of the MTP Act.

VIOLENCE

Increasing acts of public and private violence against women, including sexual harassment at the workplace.

Rise of communalism and fundamentalism.

HUMAN RIGHTS

Human rights of women (especially women from historically disadvantaged communities like *dalits*, tribes, religious minorities, single women, women in prostitution, incarcerated women).

CEDAW : information dissemination, orientations.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Need to recognise, re-affirm and build on indigenous knowledge of women on issues relating to science and technology.

World Conference on Women, Beijing, 1995

Co-ordination Unit

When the Fourth United Nations World Conference on Women meets at Beijing, China from 4-15 September, 1995, it will be time for reviewing and appraising the advancement of women since 1975, and the time to determine priorities and implementation mechanisms to the turn of the century.

The NGO Forum on Women, which is the parallel Non-Governmental Forum which will meet from August 30 to September 8, 1995, it will be time for celebration of two momentous decades of an International movement for women's empowerment, a time when 30,000 women from all walks of life, all over the world will come together in a unique sharing of visions, diverse experiences, hopes and aspirations to strategize towards improving the quality of human life in the next century.

Preparations for the event have taken different roads in different countries. It is clear that women's movements all over the world are not only working towards alternatives but are strategizing to mainstream women's issues and

perspectives within global policy formulation.

The NGO Forum on Women is envisaging that the world be looked through women's eyes. The Co-ordination Unit for the World Conference on Women was initiated through the Inter-Agency Facilitating Committee for Beijing (IFCB) and Donor Agency Network (DAN). The CU started functioning in New Delhi from December 1993, and in Bangalore from July 1994 to provide facilitative and issue-based support primarily to grass-roots women's organisations for preparatory activities towards the Conference.

The CU is an effort to link the voices of Indian women to the national and international fora so as to enable micro-macro links and build in stronger accountability systems.

It is an opportunity for local networking, for enabling the sharing of information on issues of mutual interest and for challenging the paradigms of development based on the experiences of women.

The multifarious activities of the Co-ordination Unit include :

Facilitating issue-based workshops, seminars, meetings at the state and national level, and other grass-roots groups in different states (in collaboration with women's groups/ NGOs)



Facilitating participation of grass-roots women's groups and NGOs at key regional and international events both the UN related and the NGO events for advocacy and lobbying on issues of concern.

Liaising and networking at various levels, with government and non-government organisations, networks, mass based organisations, etc., in preparation for Beijing.

Enabling a meeting point of activists, researchers, policy makers and different kinds of groups.

Supporting research papers and other initiatives related to the emerging issues.

Influencing the Platform for Action, the UN document from a South Asian and Asia Pacific perspective.

Accessing, collating, and disseminating information in different languages through newsletters, documents, wall papers, audio-visual materials etc.

Facilitating media strategy to inform the larger public about issues and events.

Supporting cultural fora, *jathas*, theatre to reach out to rural and tribal areas and take stories, experiences, concepts of empowerment to the NGO Forum.

NGO ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Co-ordination Unit is guided by a national advisory team representing women's organisations and NGOs from different regions of the country. The committee is an independent and honorary body. They are also key information focal points assisting in wide dissemination of key documents to local groups. Besides, their role is enhancing networking with groups across the sectors.

NGO ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Vasanth Kannabiran
ASMITA, Hyderabad.

Jarjum Ete
APWWS, Itanagar.

Roshmi Goswami
North East Network, Shillong.

Sheeba George
Sanchetna, Ahmedabad.

Ruth Manorama
Women's Voice, Bangalore.

Neelam Gorhe
Stree Adhar Kendra, Pune.

Ilina Sen
Madhya Pradesh Mahila Manch,
Raipur.

Pramila Swain
FARR, Rayagada.

Pam Rajput
Centre for Women's Studies,
Chandigarh.

Martha Gladstone
IWID, Madras.

Shanti Chakravarty
Development Dialogue, Calcutta.



D/30.3.1995

REMARKS BY SMT. ELA R. BHATT

Our distinguished, honoured guest Smt. Clinton, the First Lady of USA, distinguished Delegation of the US and India, friends and sisters,

How delighted, proud, happy we are that you are with us, in body and soul! Warmest and hearty welcome to you - You are a very important leader of the present world, who has made women visible by fighting, defending rights for women and children.

By your visit, poor women workers have gained more visibility in India. With these words;

Let me introduce you to SEWA and share the gist of our experience, and convince the world that poor women are central to the economy of our country, society, family. Our 20 years of experience says that women are capable of taking lead in fighting poverty, of running economic organizations viably. Women are good investments, bankable, highly creditworthy, have a proven track record of excellence everywhere they got the opportunity and access. I want to press the policymakers and financial agencies to open up the flood-gates of finance, market, information, know-how to these poor but economically active women.

SEWA women have proved their worth, others elsewhere have proved it.

You must be wondering, but yes, when a new wave of change is sweeping the world, like global trade competition and privatisation, here we are talking about self-employment, micro enterprises, home-based production and poor women. But necessarily there is no contradiction I see.

If we believe that productive employment is key to combat poverty and social marginalisation, then poor women are the answer, because amongst poor, all women work whether paid or unpaid.

Poor women are not burden or expensive or problem. Once we recognise their capabilities, resourcesfulness, and organise them, they are able to come out of poverty.

In SEWA, we started claiming our rights to resources from Governments, Development Agencies, Banks. That was a struggle and sometimes successful.

However, women do not have equitable access to productive resources, which is a fact, reality.

I would like to emphasise finance, I mean credit. However, SEWA's experience says that credit is important but not sufficient. They need loans, place to save, recognition by bankers and policy makers as an economic component in her own right.

However, they also need employment promotion and protection, need to increase their productivity, need to reach knowledge and access to markets and capital which are monopolistic and expensive for poor women.

And, the most important is to help these women to build up organisational and managerial capacities. Therefore, organising is the core activity of SEWA from the beginning. It is an empowering process.

In SEWA, we learnt that all this is possible but it is a very long and painful process. They will flourish fast if the policies and economic environment give ^{them} _A the space to do so.

Our last 20 years experience says that these women take loans, use them productively generate more income, build up their own assets (land, house, equipment, workspace) are able to buy health, education, childcare, insurance from their increased income.

While talking about long term impact, let me quote one example of Banaskantha. I have no hesitation in stating that the out-migration from Banaskantha desert district declined through the women's courageous leadership.

My colleagues will say more in their presentations.

To conclude, my main plea is that poor women are central to our economy, therefore inevitable in national development planning.

Encourage them to build up their own economic organizations and make more space for them to manage those organizations. These women ^{are} already the leaders of change. It is not a rhetoric, it is a statement of my experience.

Visit of H.E. Mrs. Hillary Clinton, First Lady.

United States of America at SEWA.

30 th March 1995

1. 3.30 p.m. Arrival of Mrs. Clinton & Welcome by Mrs. Ela R. Bhatt, General Secretary, SEWA, and other office bearers of SEWA. (Garlending)
2. 3.35 p.m. Mrs. Clinton visits SEWA Bank.
3. 3.45 p.m. Mrs. Clinton meets SEWA members.
 - * Prayer
 - * Welcome
 - * Introduction to SEWA by Mrs. Ela R. Bhatt.
 - * Mrs. Clinton's opening remarks.
 - * Presentation of SEWA activities and open discussion with SEWA members.
 - * Address by Mrs. Clinton.
 - * Thanks.
4. 4.45p.m. Mrs. Clinton meets Women artisan and visits SEWA kalakruti outlet.
- 5 5.00p.m. Mrs. Clinton departs from SEWA.

SELF EMPLOYED WOMENS ASSOCIATION

All Religion Prayer Sung at SEWA

OM TAT SAT SHRI NARAYAN TU

You are Om, the immediate truth, the Name of Vishnu.

PURUSHOTTAM GURU TU

You are the perfect man, the perfect teacher.

SIDH BUDH TU

You are the achievement of Lord Buddha.

SKAND VINAYAK. SAVITA PAVAK TU

You are the world's holy books, the God Ganesh and as pure and bright as the sun.

BRAHMA MAJYA TU

You are, Brahma, the creator, You are the religion of Islam.

YAYHA SHAKTI TU

You are the power of Zoroastrianism.

ISU PITA PRABHU TU

You are Christian Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost.

RUDRA-VISHNU TU

You are the destroyer and creator.

RAM KRISHNA TU

You are all the reincarnation of Vishnu.

RAHIM TAO TU

You are the God of Islam and of Tao.

VASUDEY GAUA VISHWAROOP TU

You are the father of God, the cow (as a symbol of the earth), the embodiment of the universe.

CHIDANAD HARI TU

You are Hari, the bliss of the inner most being .

ADVITYA TU. AKAL NIRBHAY

You are the one consciousness timeless, fearless.

ATMA LING SHIV TU

You are the Reincarnation of Shiva in the inner most soul.

SELF EMPLOYED WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION (SEWA), AHMEDABAD, INDIA

SEWA - 1995

"SEWA" in all Indian languages means "to serve".

SEWA, the Self-Employed Women's Association is a trade union formed in 1972 to mobilize women in the unorganised, or "informal", sector of the Indian economy. This sector encompasses the vast majority (94%) of India's female working population. These women, in their millions, are:

- (a) home-based producers -- producing ready-made garments, weaving fabric, spinning yarn, embroidery workers, etc.;
- (b) petty vendors and hawkers -- selling vegetables, fruit, eggs, fish, etc., in the market or with a headload in the streets;
- (c) providers of services -- including agricultural workers, gatherers of small forest-produce, rag pickers, loaders/unloaders in commodity markets, cleaners, washers, caterers, contract labour, and the like.

Today, SEWA has a membership of 143,000 self-employed women, mostly in Gujarat state. Gandhian thinking is the source of guidance to SEWA. Two-thirds of the membership is rural. One-third of members are Muslim and 1/3 are Harijan. The SEWA movement has now spread to 6 other states in India as well as to South Africa.

"Organising" is the core of all SEWA's activities. When women organise on the basis of their work: (1) their self-esteem grows by realizing that they are economic contributors to their families as well as to the nation, (not only someone's wife, mother); (2) their internal differences because of religion, caste or language melt into integrated solidarity. This is very important in our situation here in India.

In practical terms, full employment (at the household level) and self-reliance are the two goals of SEWA. At the macro level, SEWA's on-going struggle is to seek fair representation at all forums of decision-making, so that the informal and self-employed sector workers/producers are brought within the framework of national planning. SEWA has had considerable success in bringing about new laws, policies and budgets in favour of this vast female working population.

The strategy of SEWA is the joint action of Union and Cooperatives. Therefore, SEWA members form cooperatives wherever possible, to build up their businesses and collectively create assets. Today, SEWA has 70 cooperatives, reaching 35,000 members, in the sectors of dairying, land-based production, handicrafts, health-care and child-care services and trading (vendors). The co-operatives have definitely created choices and helped women to increase their bargaining power.

The SEWA Cooperative Bank was formed in 1974, shortly after the SEWA Union was organised, to fight exploitation by moneylenders and middlemen. Over the years, this Bank has played a very significant role in members' lives by enabling them to own assets like land, houses and tools in their own names. Another popular program is credit for new and/or upgraded housing. The Bank has a proven track record of good performance. Its repayment rate is 95%.

SEWA's Bank has also made Group Insurance available to the informal sector for the first time. It runs a social security program which covers members in case of death, widowhood, hospitalization, accidents, maternity, floods and riots. Now, SEWA is demanding that the Government of India set up a national level Social Security Fund to cover all workers in the informal sector.

SEWA's Rural Development Program mainly concentrates on generating employment in agriculture and allied occupations by value-adding and micro-lending. Land development, water harvesting and fodder farming have generated new jobs and skills at the same time as they have contributed to environmental improvement. For example, SEWA women planted

3 million saplings in the desert district of Banaskantha in 1994. The employment generated by this project, combined with union-sponsored social security and cooperatives, has led to a considerable (80%) decline in out-migration of rural families from the district. The women themselves provide and pay for health and child care through their cooperatives, proving that the poor are good paymasters if they receive quality service in a non-corrupt timely, and participatory way. The main thrust of our health programme is to prepare the self employed women themselves to become health workers. They are given training in medical and community health and become local "doctors". Today 300 such health workers are in the field.

SEWA Academy attends mainly to training of the movement's cadre. The Academy also houses our research unit and Video SEWA. Our best sound recordist is a fruit vendor, and the best cameraperson is an agriculture worker! To the craftswomen, SEWA provides technical assistance and market linkages. In our Design Library, the artisans create their own designs. Here, craftworker blossoms into master-craftsperson!

SEWA members are the Directors of the SEWA Bank, managers of their cooperatives, and leaders of their trade groups. They change their own situation for the better, and they change their men's mind-set.

In the SEWA movement, women are the leaders.

SEWA ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN

1994

	Women	Rupees
* Employment created through Cooperatives for	13,700	worth 3,45,41,000 (approx. \$1,150,000)
* Increase in members' income through union struggles.	23,270	worth 3,52,87,000 (approx. \$1,175,000)
* Increase in income through SEWA Bank	67,168	worth 8,96,00,000 (approx. \$3,000,000)
* Social Security reached	68,005	worth 7,06,32,000 (approx. \$2,350,000)
* Training in organising	2,060	-
Training in skill development	17,005	-
* Legal Aid	8,079	-
* New Video productions		15

-SELF EMPLOYED WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION (SEWA), AHMEDABAD, INDIA

SEWA UNION

SEWA was registered as a labour union on 12th April, 1972 nearly 23 years ago. Sometime, during mid 1971, Ela Bhatt and some 600 garment workers women approached the Labour Commissioner's Office to register their own union. They were asked "how could they be called workers" if they sat at home and stitched garments? These women were not in the census so were 'invisible' as economic contributors. Also when asked about the employer, our members did not know who he was as they always worked through a contractor. It took us nearly nine months to convince the labour officer that we were indeed workers. Even today, while seeking representation at the National level, we have to prove that we are a trade union of women "workers". We have to constantly prove our "visibility" as workers. We believe that the purpose of a trade union is not only to fight or struggle with employers or the State, but to build solidarity for the betterment of our lives.

Since 1972, when we had only 600 odd members, we have come a long way to become Gujarat's single largest union with 75,615 members in Gujarat and 143,000 women members all over India spread over 6 states.

When we started organising home-based workers we found that most of our home-based members because of their invisibility as workers, were not protected by legislation, not even by minimum wages. Our first struggle to include the readymade garment workers in the minimum wages schedule, took us 8 years. Even though the garment workers were included in the schedule in 1988, we find it difficult to struggle for higher wages. In 1989, they earned Rs.8-10 for stitching 12 petticoats and today they earn Rs.14-18 for the same. Whereas for the Bidi rollers (hand made cigarettes), who are protected by legislation, we were able to increase their wages from Rs.6 to Rs.22 in a very short span of time. This led us to campaign for a comprehensive legislation for home-based workers. We drafted a Bill for Protection of Home-based piece-rate workers which was discussed in the Parliament in 1988. This was not enough. We had to go to International Labour Organisation (ILO) to pass a convention

for home-based workers. The ILO in June this year will debate on whether or not to pass a Convention on Home Based Workers.

The other large group of our members, who vend on streets are always considered as a "nuisance" or "obstructors", whereas they distribute very essential goods and products. Vendors in our society have existed since ages. They arrange for their own capital to do business at zero infrastructural costs. Still, the government feels that they make the city look "dirty" rather than "beautiful" and "lively". We have had to go from the metropolitan court to the High Court to Supreme Court in order to reserve space for vendors. In 1989 we tabled a draft policy on vendors in the Rajya Sabha. We will be holding a Conference in Bellagio Centre, Italy in November 1995, to discuss and gather an International opinion and Policy on Vendors.

SEWA's experience in organising workers over the past two decades has shown that they have to deal with the law at various times in their lives. SEWA has been providing legal education and support in court cases for our members. Low wages, blatant violation of labour laws, the wide spread contract labour, grip of middle men, police harassment, slow moving and delayed court and legal proceedings, are some of the issues taken up by SEWA's legal services.

Our goals for the future are to expand and increase our membership and to achieve National representation to bring the self employed into the main stream of the economy.

SELF EMPLOYED WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION (SEWA), AHMEDABAD, INDIA

SEWA BANK -----

Members of SEWA, are economically active but poor. They have problems of lack of capital and assetlessness; so they formed SEWA Bank, their own bank, in the year 1974. These women are the owners, managers, and users of the Bank.

At first the Banking authorities refused to register us as a bank because they feared that a bank of poor, illiterate women will not survive or will not be viable. But we are happy to share with you that at present, after 20 years of our establishment, our Bank's profitability ratio is three times higher than the profitability ratio of public sector Banks in India and our financial stability ratio is seven times higher than the public sector Banks.

As per our general experience self employed women pass through various economic stages of their life. First stage being coming-out of indebtedness, then creating their own capital or savings, then expanding their business and building, their own assets like hand-cart or a buffalo and in the final stage they try to improve their living condition by repairing or extending their house or adding facilities in their house like building toilets, latrine, or taking electricity in their houses. At present, 40% of our loans are going for housing purposes i.e. they are heading towards attaining full employment. At present, 75% of our members are fully employed i.e. having income security through debt relief, expansion in business and asset creation; having food security through increased income, having social security through insurance which covers; health insurance, maternity insurance, life insurance, and insurance for contingencies like losses in flood, riots; and shelter through housing loans provided by the Bank.

There was a pressing demand from SEWA's rural members to provide them banking facilities which we were not able to because of the restrictive policies of Reserve Bank of India. Thanks to the new economic reforms, we have been able to take advantage of liberalization policy and have been able to expand our activities in five districts of Gujarat State.

Rural Development

In Gujarat, 60 % of the rural areas are dry, desert saline areas, affected with degraded soil and surface water. This resulted in frequent droughts, reducing the communities from subsistence to survival level. Often the conditions become very hostile forcing the communities to migrate in search of work and livelihood. So much so that once in the deserts of North Gujarat, a ten year old boy, was excited to see rain for the first time in his life. Thus, in rural Gujarat, survival itself is a problem, and this calls for initiating programmes which protect the livelihood of the communities.

SEWA's rural development programmes have an integrated approach, with the main objective of providing full-employment to its members. The programmes focus on drought proofing, addressing area specific needs based on the available local skills and asset base. Today two thirds of SEWA's membership is rural based.

Through different economic programmes, SEWA provides means of livelihood to the rural poor communities, with women in leadership role. The programmes aim at ecological regeneration, as an antidesertification measure, and a source of income and livelihood for the communities.

SEWA has organised about 4000 craftswomen into employment groups and their income is the only source of livelihood for the families.

The landless, agriculture labourers have taken up ecological regeneration by raising 100,00,000 saplings annually and planting them in their barren fields and open lands. This provides assured work and income to around 1000 women.

Minor Forest Produce Collection and Salt farming are the other means of livelihood for the women. SEWA has organised the women and built up their managerial capabilities to improve their productivity and earning capacities.

All the above activities, provide sustained work and income to the communities, even during drought year, and this has resulted into decline in migration, that lead to regional development, where women are leaders.

These rural poor women now manage their own savings and credit programme, and also have their own Food Security Programme to provide access to basic nutrition at their door step.

Now, these women have also taken the lead in providing life saving water to the communities, by digging and managing Water Harvesting structures like ponds and wells.

SELF EMPLOYED WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION (SEWA), AHMEDABAD, INDIA

SOCIAL SECURITY

While organising women for work security, we learned that women have little or no access to social security services. What we mean by Social Security is very different from the way it is understood in the United States. At SEWA, social security means basic supportive services like health care, child care and housing which we view as part of full employment.

Whatever little of such services exist, they are neither affordable nor suited to the needs and reality of poor women. For example, our members like all mothers want the best for their children. But there are few programmes tailored to women's hours of work and needs. Hence women are forced to carry children on their hips to work or keep an older sibling away from school to care for the little ones.

All poor women work and suffer from occupational health problems, in addition, to their general and gynaecological problems. Yet the existing health care system does not include occupational health as part of the services.

For most self-employed women, their homes are also their workplaces. But our homes are generally small, poorly ventilated and do not have water and sanitation. They also do not stand up to the heavy rains during the monsoons. Also women work hard and save to buy work tools which are then destroyed by flood or fire.

At SEWA, we firmly believe that self employed women are entitled to basic social security services. After all they are extremely economically active and contribute tremendously to the Indian economy. Hence it is their right to obtain social security as part of their struggle for full employment.

Given our members needs and lack of access to social security services, SEWA has been helping members organise their own services. We have been providing these in an integrated and holistic manner, and at the very doorsteps of workers. Thus traditional midwives continue their age-old service with upgradation of their skills and also learn to dispense modern, rational drugs at low cost. In fact, they are successfully running three drugs counters in the Municipal General Hospitals providing life-saving medicines at prices below the open market.

All the services - health care, child care, group insurance and housing, are run by members themselves. It is they who provide services to other SEWA members through their own independent organisations viz. Women's Lokswasthya Cooperatives.

These cooperatives are self-financing and profitable. This is because poor women are able and willing to pay for social security services, including insurance, provided they are appropriate and of good quality. In some areas, a combination of workers contribution, those from employers and the State, have led to cost effective and self-sufficient service cooperatives.

Today through a combination of grass-roots organising on social security and policy action, women are obtaining maternity benefits during pregnancy from our State government for the first time. A national-level child care fund has been created to provide special resources for child care. Similarly, insurance, including health insurance, for poor women and housing are being viewed as not only essential by policy-makers, but also possible. Our members have used their experiences in providing integrated, cost-effective social security services to help formulate policies and programmes which recognize the right of women workers to Social Security in all corners of our land.

SELF EMPLOYED WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION (SEWA), AHMEDABAD, INDIA

SEWA ACADEMY

The SEWA Academy's main goal is to train a cadre of SEWA members to carry the SEWA movement forward.

Poor women/girls are mostly deprived of education but they always crave to learn and know more and more. Thus when given the opportunity and knowhow that meets their needs, they bloom and create wonders which help them to take leadership roles. Our aim is therefore to add self employed women's wisdom to the world's body of knowledge, and to help them change their lives, by bringing knowledge to them.

We do this through :

- Capacity Building Training
- Literacy Programme
- Research
- Anasooya, Our News Letter and
- Video SEWA - Our Own Video Team

I would like to share with you how SEWA Academy influenced the National Census. Upto 1981, the Census had not counted women's work. However in 1991 a women's campaign succeeded in amending the census questionnaire to add women's work which is mainly seasonal and unpaid. SEWA Academy took up the challenge of mobilizing women and started a vigorous campaign for women to enter their work data into the 1991 census. The Academy got fully active in conducting training on women's work in the questionnaire, in coordination with the Directorate of Census office. The trainees included SEWA members, organisers, Government officers, and census enumerators.

The research unit of the Academy and the newsletter Anasooya printed two articles on women's inclusion in Census, which was distributed to 150 voluntary organisations as well as

Panchayats, Government offices, magazines, women's organisations, technical institutes, Corporate sector, editors of newspapers, public institutions and Universities.

Video SEWA Unit produced a 15 minute video cassette titled "Me and My Work" which was viewed in all the districts where SEWA was working. It was also shown to other organisations, and finally telecast two days before the Census was to take place by our State television at two centres - Ahmedabad and Rajkot, reaching the maximum viewers in Gujarat. Thus we entered the mainstream.

The result we can see, and of which we are proud, is that the recording of the work participation rate of women in Gujarat state increased by 30% and in Kheda District by more than 80%.

About literacy, we find that members expressed a need for functional literacy classes. For example contract workers expressed their desire to learn how to read and write numerals and also to sign their names. They wanted to learn this as they felt they were cheated by contractors when wages were given to them.

SELF EMPLOYED WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION (SEWA), AHMEDABAD, INDIA

COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT

For self employed women workers a trade union cannot be the only form of organisation. Where there is no fixed employer-employee relationship, employment is scarce and there is no protective legislation, other means of organising has to be found.

SEWA since last 22 years has organised the self employed women in a joint strategy of struggle and development to enter the mainstream of the economy by organising women into unions and cooperatives. SEWA's experience has indicated that wherever poor self employed women have formed their own cooperatives it has not only increased their bargaining power but also helped to generate regular and sustained employment. It has helped to organise an alternative economic system where producers control their own means of production and marketing.

The strategy has resulted in the emergence of a network of 70 Cooperatives ranging from milk producers cooperatives to cleaner's cooperatives, health cooperatives, block printers cooperatives and fish vendors cooperatives.

SEWA's struggle for higher wages with traders on behalf of women who made quilts at home resulted in the women being victimised and deprived of their work. The situation led the women to organise production units with the assistance of SEWA. With access to Banking facilities, training in management marketing and technical input, the women today are selling their products from their own shop alongside the traders. They have diversified their products and skills. They are making fancy patchwork and applique of which 35% is exported. They are earning fair wages. But when the other quilt makers realised this, they too demanded higher wages from the traders. Thus their bargaining power increased.

There are thousands of workers picking papers from the streets, who despite their low status are very crucial for the recycling industry. Their work is laborious. They have very low and unsteady income. They sell their collection at

a very low price to the traders. Then they organised themselves in SEWA. Today they have a shed to store their collection and retain their bargaining power against distress selling. Some of them have opted for cleaning work and formed a cleaner's cooperative. They have their own vacuum cleaners and are in demand for their skill.

In spite of liberalization self employed women do not have access to mainstream markets. Through the cooperatives they organise themselves to enter these markets, where they can get higher returns for their products. With the assistance of SEWA, cooperatives like block printers, patchworkers, embroiderers etc. market their goods through the marketing outlets and exhibition, where they attract customers. The marketing outlets also serve as centres for entering the export market.

SELF EMPLOYED WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION (SEWA), AHMEDABAD, INDIA

OFFICE BEARERS OF SEWA

1. Balammaben Goraiyya - President of SEWA's Executive Committee is a bidi worker. She has been active in SEWA for the past 15 years.
2. Jomiben Jayram - Vice President of SEWA, is an embroidery worker. She lives in Banaskantha, a desert region of north Gujarat. She has been in SEWA for the past 7 years..
3. Champaben Arunbhai - Vice-President of SEWA is a vegetable vendor, active in SEWA for the past 8 years.
4. Lalitha Krishnaswamy - Vice-President, has been in SEWA for the past 18 years, helping women develop their own cooperatives.
5. Niruben Jadav - Secretary, has been in SEWA for the past 22 years. She is a founder member of the union
6. Rahima Shaikh - Secretary, has been in SEWA for the past 15 years, working as a union organisor. She herself is a readymade garment worker.

SELF EMPLOYED WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION (SEWA), AHMEDABAD, INDIA

THE SEWA ACTIVITY PRESENTERS

1. Meena Patel - 32, has been organising women at SEWA for the past 8 years. She is currently coordinating the unions expansion and legal activities. She is also on SEWA's Executive Committee.
2. Jayashree Vyas - 41, is the Managing Director of SEWA Bank for the past 8 years. She is currently actively developing the Bank's credit programmes, expansion and Social Security activities. She is also on SEWA's Executive Committee.
3. Reema Nanavaty - 30, has been organising rural women at SEWA for the past 9 years. Currently she is coordinating all the rural development programmes at SEWA, focusing especially on rural development with women in the leadership. She is also on SEWA's Executive Committee.
4. Mirai Chatterjee - 35, has been organising SEWA members on health and sanitation for the past 11 years. At present she is coordinating SEWA's social security programmes, including health and child care. She is also a member of SEWA's Executive Committee.
5. Namrata Bali - 30, has been with SEWA for the past 10 years. She is currently coordinator of SEWA Academy, SEWA's Capacity-Building, training, research, documentation and communication institution. She is also a member of SEWA's Executive Committee.
6. Lalitha Krishnaswamy - 55, has been with SEWA for the past 18 years. She is currently SEWA's Vice-President and is coordinating the development and expansion of women's cooperatives which were originally promoted by SEWA.

ELA R. BHATT

Date of birth : 7.9.1933

Address: SEWA Reception Centre
Opp: Victoria Barden
Bhadra, Ahmedabad 380 001, India
Phones: (079) 320477, 320444
Fax : (079) 320446, 420056

Current Position:

- General Secretary, SEWA (Self Employed Women's Association), Ahmedabad, India (Since 1972)

Other Positions :

- Chair, SEWA Cooperative Bank (Since 1974)

National:

- Chair, Friends of Women's World Banking India (Since 1982)
- Member of Parliament (Rajyasabha) nominated by President of India (1986-1989)
- Member, Planning Commission of India (1989-1991)
- Member, National Integration Council (1984- to present)
- Chair, National Commission on Self-Employed Women (1987-1989)
- Member, Governing Body, Bandhi Labour Institute (1983-1990)
- Member, Labour Development Institute (1991 to present)
- Member, National Communal Harmony Foundation, New Delhi (1992 to present)
- Chair, Governing Body, State Women's Cooperatives Federation (1993 -)
- Member, National Credit Fund, 'Mahilakosh', (1993 -)

International:

- Chair, Women's World Banking, New York (1985 to present)
- Member, Advisory, Asia Society, New York (1991 to present)
- Member, Executive Committee, IUF (Int. Union of Food and Allied Workers), Geneva
- Trustee, Rockefeller Foundation, New York (1992-1996)
- Member, Advisory Committee on Population Mac Arthur Foundation, Chicago (1992 -)
- Member, Women's World Summit Foundation, Geneva, (1991 -)
- Chair, International Coalition of Women and Credit, New York (Since 1993).

Publications:

- "Bujarat ni Nari", 1973 (in Bujarati)
- "Profiles of Self Employed Women", 1973, 1977
- "Brind of Work", 1989, 1990
- "Aapani Shramjivi Baheno", 1992 (in Bujarati)
- "Hum Savita", 1993, in Hindi.

Honors Conferred:

- Magsaysay Award for Community Leadership, 1977, Manila
- Susan B. Anthony Award for National Integration, 1982, India
- Best Entrepreneur Women 1983, New Delhi
- Alternate Nobel (Right Livelihood Prize), Stockholm 1984
"For changing human environment"
- Padmashri, 1985 (Government of India)
- Padmabhushan, 1986 (Government of India)
- Burjar Ratna, 1987, India
- Women in Creation Award, Alliance de Femme, Paris, 1990
- National Citizens Award, Rajkot 1992
- Ashok Bondhia Award 1993
- CARE Humanitarian Award 1994, Washington

Honorary Degrees

- Doctor of Letters, SNDT University, Bombay (1991)
- Doctor of Humanities, Haverford College, USA (1993)
- Doctor of Humanities, Temple University, USA (1994)

Chelsea's SEWA friends

1. Shabnam Sheikh, 16, is the daughter of a readymade garment worker and SEWA member. She goes to school and also sews with her mother to contribute to the family income.
2. Bharati Dantari, 11, is the daughter of an old clothes vendor and SEWA member. She goes to school and also helps her mother sell old clothes.
3. Meera Bhatt, 11, is the daughter of a SEWA member. Her father works with rural families in villages outside Ahmedabad.

SELF EMPLOYED WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION (SEWA), AHMEDABAD, INDIA

WELCOME FESTIVITIES DURING MRS. CLINTON'S VISIT TO SEWA

1. Welcome Gate An arch or gateway is an auspicious sign of welcome for guests. It is used during celebrations and festival occasions.

2. Rangoli A decorative pattern of earth colours and rice paste is a sign of festivity and celebration in India.

3. Toran An embroidered piece hung on doorways as a sign of welcome and celebration.

4. Shamiana During festivals and celebrations a cloth covering is erected for assembled guests. Festivities are conducted in this shamiana.

SELF EMPLOYED WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION (SEWA), AHMEDABAD, INDIA

GIFT FOR MRS. CLINTON

Name of the Artisan : Sejiben Dana

Village : Fangali (Village situated
in the desert of Santalpur
bordering Pakistan)

Taluka : Santalpur

Sejiben, a 26 year old craftswoman, is a skilled embroiderey. This is her traditional skill. She belongs to a small farmer family. However, due to frequent drought and saline land and water, her land remains fallow, and her craft skill is the only source of income and livelihood for the family.

The product is traditionally used as a seat cover. The embroidery is done using hand spun silk thread.

SELF EMPLOYED WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION (SEWA), AHMEDABAD, INDIA

GIFT FOR MRS. CLINTON'S DAUGHTER

Name of the artisan : Jeevati Sava

Village : Datrana, situated in the
desert of Santalpur.

Jeevati Sava, 30 years old craftswoman. Her family works as agriculture labourers. In absence of any agriculture, they used to migrate to Saurashtra in search of work. Now, with craft work, her family has a regular source of income, and does not migrate.

The product is traditionally used as cradle cloth for the baby.

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June 12, 1994 Sunday, CHICAGOLAND FINAL EDITION

SECTION: WOMANEWS; Pg. 3; ZONE: CN; TURNING POINT.

LENGTH: 1568 words

HEADLINE: ELA BHATT NAMED HUMANITARIAN FOR SERVICE TO INDIA'S
POOR

BYLINE: By Robert Shepard. Special to the Tribune.

BODY:

In the heady years following India's independence in 1947, when the selfless teachings of Mohandas Gandhi inspired thousands of young Indians, a university student turned away from her middle-class life and took up the cause of India's poor.

In the years since, Ela Bhatt has helped thousands of Indian workers, mostly women, rise from near economic invisibility and assert their rights as vital partners in the nation's economy.

The Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA), which Bhatt organized in 1972, is a trade union for women in the "informal sector," a term applied to 94 percent of all women in India who earn money other than wages. In 1974 the association created its own bank, providing credit to poor women to buy the equipment and raw materials they need for their work.

In 1980, the bank became an example for Women's World Banking, a group based in New York that provides financial support and guidance to women in 40 developing countries. Bhatt was a founder of Women's World Banking and now is its chair.

On May 20, Bhatt received CARE's 1994 International Humanitarian Award in ceremonies at the State Department in Washington.

Bhatt's parents undoubtedly would have been comforted had they known her youthful decision to work with the poor would lead to international honors, service in India's parliament and improved conditions for thousands of Indian families. At the time, however, they were distressed.

Her father was a judge and her family well-to-do middle class.

"I got an education and a degree in law, but I didn't practice law," Bhatt said in an interview. "As soon as I passed my law (exam), I joined the textile union, which was started by Gandhi.

"I was very influenced by Gandhian thinking, and that was because of the atmosphere in our university and college at that time. Those were the years (the late 1940s, early 1950s) when we had just got our freedom, so the atmosphere was charged with rebuilding of the nation."

At the university she met her future husband, "a student leader who was also fully charged with Gandhian thinking," and both became committed to working with the poor.

"I wanted to do something for the country, I mean for poor and for rural poor. The women were not very much in my mind, but the rural poor and the nation.

"At that time it was very ideal to sacrifice a life (for a cause). My parents were very much against it because they were higher class people, and my husband (was) the son of a textile worker. So my parents were not happy with me. And then the kind of work that I chose, to work in a labor union, was also not very much approved by my parents."

Because of her background, Bhatt said, she too had doubts.

"I was wondering, shall I be able to work with poor? So for one year I lived a life of poor, the poorest. Today when I think of it, it was like a hoax because I had all my good health and good education, but at that time the atmosphere was charged with idealism."

Bhatt went to work for the Textile Laborers Union in the 1950s, but over the next several years she came to realize that most of India's workers are not employed by large companies or factories, "that there are many other kinds of workers, various kinds of economic activity and a very big majority who have been so far not covered by any labor legislation or have to access to social security in their own right. They had been bypassed and ignored. So what about them?

"So it was in 1972 that I unionized the women in this sector, called the informal sector. To give a positive name, we called them self-employed."

Her two goals were that "the women's movement should be led by the women in the working class and the informal sector should be in the mainstream of the labor movement."

The first need was to recognize the self-employed women "as workers, as producers or as entrepreneurs. She may be selling vegetables with a head load in a basket. She's a trader. She is in the commerce and business, but she is not recognized.

There is no recognition in terms of her contribution to the economy or even her stake in the economy."

Then they needed protection "because there are all kinds of attacks on them that take away the work from their hands. Like vendors and hawkers who are selling in the downtown market of the cities, and as cities grow they (are) being literally pushed out of the marketplace. They are being fined by the police. They are not given licenses."

Bhatt recalled that "in the beginning it was more tough. Now some of them are afraid of us. Like in the city if they have to change the traffic route any time they have to consult SEWA. If they have to change the market places, then they have to consult SEWA."

"The other category is the home-based producers, home-based workers who produce all kinds of things on piece-rate for contractors, for middlemen. Unfortunately, their work and their contribution is not recorded at all in the official statistics. They are described as non-workers. They are invisible because they have been working in homes, and also they are invisible because their contribution or even their existence is not recorded.

"So that is the struggle that SEWA has taken up. We are asking for legislation. In fact, when I was in the parliament, I had brought a bill for the home-based workers' protection.

"The debate has started, and the International Labor Organization (is) asking for a convention for the home-based workers, for their recognition and protection. This campaign started with SEWA, but it has become an international campaign."

For Bhatt, getting equal treatment from the government and economic powers is just part of the struggle.

"It is not only the question of just treating women equally or not. Women also need to feel equal because after ages of subjugation they themselves also do not realize that they are equal partners in the society, in the economy, in the family.

"Amongst (the) poor, all women work, whether you call it by definition work or not. Men do not always have work in their hands. But women always have work in their hands. It may be unpaid. It may be for a pittance, but they do have productive work in their hands because they feel responsible to the family.

"And in countries like ours where more and more households are now being headed by women, for various reasons, the pressure on the women to run the family is becoming higher and higher.

"In India amongst rural families 30 percent (of) families are those where women

are the sole supporters, and this number is increasing because of increasing poverty. And there is another 30 percent where more than 50 percent of the income in the family comes from the woman. So amongst (the) poor, women's income, however small, is very crucial for the family. The other thing is that the income that is earned by women is directly spent for . . . the basic necessities of the family."

The association's bank has not been popular with commercial banks, in part because they struggle for repayments in bad times while the association's repayment rate is almost 98 percent, Bhatt said. Loans are made to women for several needs, but often to buy the tools they need to produce goods or services.

Earlier the women had to rent their tools. "It may be a handloom, it may be a pushcart, it may be blocks of printing, or a sewing machine."

They also take loans for working capital, to buy raw material, for housing and for the education of their children.

The major purpose is redemption of old debts and the recovery of land that had been mortgaged in times of famine or drought. Those loans are made with the requirement that the land will be owned in the name of the woman, jointly with her husband, Bhatt said.

Initially that requirement bothered some men, she said.

"They say it never happened before. But amongst (the) poor it is not a question of a man-woman thing. Among (the) poor, is the land going to be recovered? That's more important."

The goal, then, is to "let more and more cash income go in the hands of women, then the quality of life of the family will go up faster," Bhatt said.

Bhatt served in India's parliament for six years as one of the half-dozen members appointed by the president. Such members are not allied with political parties, their bills are not expected to pass, Bhatt said, and "I did not have any clout."

As a result, she thought it had been a mistake to enter parliament.

"The second week I was in terrible depression. I think, 'Why am I here? Why am I just sitting here and listening to the long, long speeches? Have I no work at all?' I was quite distressed. And then I went to SEWA and the executive committee. The working-class women are really solid. They said that what you are doing here are the same things you have to do in the parliament. And then I started talking about them, their issues.

"At age 59, Bhatt is uncertain about her future. Asked about possible retirement, she said, "How I wish I could retire. But this is a commitment. This is not a job I can

retire."

She is confident the association will continue when she does leave.

"Oh, yes. I am not worried about that. It is not my private property, that I have proprietary rights and that somebody has to inherit. It depends on the members. My role is changing. I have good colleagues."

GRAPHIC: PHOTOS 3; PHOTO: Ela Bhatt receives CARE's humanitarian award from Supreme Court Justice Anthony Kennedy at the State Department.; PHOTO: Ela Bhatt: Put "more cash income in the hands of women, then the quality of life of the family will go up faster.; PHOTO (color): Spreading the wealth; Ela Bhatt's model for helping women in India rise from economic invisibility to a place of respect is being used in other developing countries (Womanews, Page 1). Photos for the Tribune by Shayna Brennan/AP.

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HEADLINE: By and for women India takes a nongovernmental approach to family planning

SERIES: OUR CROWDED PLANET. Sidebar.

BYLINE: MATT MILLER
Staff Writer

BODY:

Almost 80 years after Mahatma Gandhi began his struggle here for Indian self-reliance, a group of Gujarati women is promoting a "Gandhian approach" to tackle population control and other pressing issues.

The peasants, market vendors and factory workers in this western Indian state are all members of a remarkably successful grass-roots organization that Ilona Kickbusch, a World Health Organization director, calls "a model for the world."

Internationally lauded, the Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA) seeks to better the lives of some of the most downtrodden individuals on Earth: poor Indian women. It also is an example of an organization that urges family planning but insists that it does so as part of a larger complex of concerns.

India was one of the first countries in the world to push population control. Yet the country has fallen behind many others in Asia and is now adding more people than any other country on Earth.

It continues to suffer from an aggressive campaign nearly two decades ago in which officials grabbed village men and forced them to undergo vasectomies. Many Indians still distrust the government and refuse to have anything to do with official population programs.

Nongovernment organizations such as SEWA are seen as being more successful in attacking population issues than government organizations are. In part, this is because they gain the trust of the people with whom they work. In part, it is because they tackle issues of direct concern to the people, such as income generation and social status.

"The survival factor has to come first," said Hanif Lakdawala, who runs Sanchetana, another nongovernment organization based in Gujarat's main city, Ahmedabad.

Ela Bhatt, who founded SEWA two decades ago after working with Gandhi's original labor union, explains her organization's approach: "The priority is work and income. Everything must be related to this. Health is an integral part of (a woman's) work life. Family planning is a part of health."

SEWA now boasts of some 55,000 members throughout Gujarat. All are women. All are self-employed. They range from landless peasants to vegetable sellers to midwives.

The organizers say they must first focus on the livelihood of women. They then attempt to wrap other issues around work. SEWA sets up village centers to take care of children while women are working. It offers banking, insurance, health care and family planning. All services are administered for members by other members.

During one recent rain-soaked day, some members were rushing to a village stricken by an epidemic of gastroenteritis where cholera was threatening. Others were helping to run child-care centers. Still others made their way to Ahmedabad to familiarize themselves with new materials on birth control.

SEWA strives for self-esteem and security. It maintains that by increasing earning power women gain both confidence and status, at home and in the community.

"They must have a measure of control over their lives," said Mirai Chatterjee, who helps administer the organization. "Once women have hope for the future, they know there will be food tomorrow, they have faith their children will survive; then their whole outlook changes."

The flip side is easy to see. If a woman fears that some of her children will die at a young age, it's highly unlikely she will agree to limit her family size. If a woman has no education and no independent earnings, she will find it all but impossible to stand up against her husband's demands for more children, Chatterjee said.

In the Gujarat village of Rasnol, for example, Chatterjee prods Sharda Ben about using birth control. It's a futile conversation.

A landless peasant, Sharda has had six children, but three died before they reached their first birthday. The surviving three are all girls; one is crippled. Like their mother -- and 66 percent of India's adult female population -- none of the children has had any education. Sharda's dream: to get pregnant again so she can have a son, still highly prized in Indian society.

SEWA approaches this cycle of poverty and ignorance through labor organizing.

One target has been midwives. They are a hardy group of older women, who tend to be widowed, impoverished and uneducated. In Gujarat, midwives deliver some 90 percent of all children.

SEWA first tackled the money issue and insisted that its midwives establish a pay structure for deliveries. Then the organization offered training in health care and nutrition. Midwives readily impart this knowledge to rural mothers.

"We're on the spot, so we can we can take care of their needs," explained Shakle Ben, a midwife who was in Ahmedabad one day recently to help train other midwives in primary health care.

Added Kamla Ben, attending the session: "In the beginning no one believed women like us could become health providers. Then, slowly, people began to be cured by the medicines we give and they began to have faith."

SEWA's midwife training also includes courses related to reproduction and birth control. In the past, SEWA midwives displayed all the prejudices against population control. Now, they say they are firm advocates of limiting family size. They enthusiastically spread the word to village women, who often are ignorant about family planning.

The midwives hold classes for adolescent girls on sex and reproduction, and discuss AIDS. They refer high-risk pregnancies to doctors. They discuss gynecological disorders and advise women on birth control methods.

"Sometimes we tell a woman if she doesn't use contraception we won't help her the next time," midwife Manik Ben said.

In India, birth control is up to the woman.

"A man assumes virtually no responsibility," said Leela Visaria, a demographer at the Gujarat Institute of Development Research.

However, the Gujarat midwives say their efforts have had an effect on men as well.

"Men also are changing their behavior," said Chanta Ben, another midwife. "They want to learn about child care and are interested in our home remedies. And they're curious (about birth control.) Sometimes we have to kick the men out so we can talk openly."

Gujarat - A Profile

Gujarat is ruled by a recently-elected Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) government. The party enjoys a two-thirds majority. The Gujarat government has given top priority to the speedy completion of Sardar Sarovar Dam Project on the Narmada river. It is also assuring businessmen and foreign investors that the investor-friendly policies of the last Congress government would be continued so that the state does not lose its advantage in the race for rapid industrialization. The new government has announced a special channel to encourage new Non-Resident Indian investment into the state.

The state of Gujarat (population: 38 million; area: 122,515 square miles) is one of India's fastest developing states with an annual growth rate of seven percent -- more than double the national growth rate. Percentages of literacy (44 percent) and urbanization (31 percent) are also well above the national average of 36 and 23 percent respectively. Income per capita in Gujarat is roughly the same as the Indian average of rs. 5500 (USD 180) per annum. The United States, and how to get a U.S. visa, has always been a subject of keen interest in Gujarat. Approximately 50 percent of the Indians living in the U.S. are from Gujarat.

This Gujarati-speaking monolingual state was formed in 1960. prior to that Gujarati-speaking areas were a part of the bilingual, Marathi and Gujarati, Bombay state. Gujarat is divided into 19 districts. Ahmadabad, Baroda, Surat and Rajkot are the most important as centers of administration, commerce, industry and education. Some of colonial India's leading former princely states like Baroda, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar and Kutch were in Gujarat. The western peninsula, known as Saurashtra (one hundred nations), consists of a large number of smaller former princely states.

Gujarat once occupied a prominent place on India's political map. Mahatma Gandhi was born at Porbunder in Gujarat and made Sabarmati (Ahmadabad) his headquarters during the Indian freedom struggle. His close associate, Sardar Patel, was also a Gujarati. Patel launched the first-ever farmers' anti-colonial struggle in India at Bardoli in south Gujarat. One of India's former prime ministers, Morarji Desai, also hails from the state. It was in Gujarat that the first Janata Party government was formed in 1975, which eventually led to the ouster of Mrs. Gandhi from power in New Delhi in 1977. Gujarat no longer occupies a prominent place in Congress politics, and with the recent win of the BJP in assembly elections, is expected to play a major role in BJP politics.

Gujarat is the second most industrially-developed state in India, but it also has an extremely backward rain-fed agriculture system and large semi-arid drought prone tracts, leading to a contrast of urban prosperity coexisting with rural poverty. In agriculture, Gujarat is called the "groundnut (peanut) bowl" of the country. It is a major producer of cotton, has a program of social forestry and grows eucalyptus trees as a commercial crop. Some 100,000 workers are unemployed. To provide more jobs, the state government is encouraging growth of diamond processing and electronics in Ahmadabad.

In the meantime, new modern industries such as chemicals, petrochemicals, pharmaceuticals, fertilizers, engineering and electronics and dairy development remain significant. Gujarat has large gas reserves. Until recently, the GOI restricted gas use to petrochemical and fertilizer production, but since the planned fertilizer plants have not come on line and more gas has been found, the GOI has agreed to release gas for use for power generation and as feedstock for other industries such as sponge iron. This policy is welcomed because the state has no nearby sources of coal. The largest gas field at Gandhar is being developed with financial assistance from the World Bank. The State also has good prospects for development of wind energy in its coastal areas.

In order to promote increased agriculture and power generation, Gujarat is very anxious to finish the Narmada river Dam Project. The entire Narmada valley project will benefit the States of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra. Gujarat has inadequate resources of water and south Gujarat is often prone to droughts.

The Narmada project is expected to provide water to irrigate 1.8 million hectares of land and help create additional electric power generating facility of 1450 mw. The project is expected to be completed by 1998. Environmentalists have raised strong objections to the development of this project and are unhappy with the rehabilitation plan for the villagers to be displaced by the project. The controversy made the Indian Government decline further tranches of World Bank loans and now the project is facing a resource crunch.

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AMBASSADOR OF
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

NEW DELHI

JUN 30 1995

Ms. Melanne Verveer
Deputy Chief of Staff for the First Lady
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Ms. Verveer:

I thought you would be interested in the outcome of Hillary Rodham Clinton's address at the Rajiv Gandhi Foundation in which she announced India's participation in the new USAID Girls' and Women's Education Initiative.

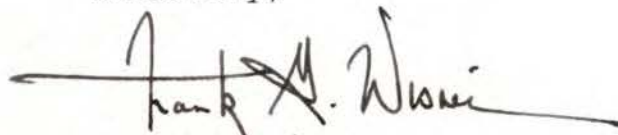
Following Mrs. Clinton's visit, USAID/India put together a team of U.S. and Indian experts in female education to identify an appropriate intervention. After three weeks of intense effort, the team recommended that a teacher training module be introduced in the large Indian state of Uttar Pradesh. Currently less than half of all girls in Uttar Pradesh attend school, and female literacy in rural areas is as low as 5 per cent.

Gender-sensitive curriculum and instructional practices will be developed, initially in one district teacher training institute, to increase girls' formal primary school attendance, retention, and completion. Once tested, the module could be disseminated nationally to increase girls' school participation, a prerequisite to retention and better achievement.

The proposed activity will support India's "Education For All" policy while at the same time adding our voice to the need for change in deeply-rooted traditional attitudes about the educational needs and aspirations of girls.

We believe that the initiation of this girls' education activity will reinforce Mrs. Clinton's message during her South-Asian trip that investing in people, especially women and children, pays the highest dividends in a nation's development, productivity, and well-being.

Sincerely,


Frank G. Wisner