

**Rosalynn Carter's Trip to New Delhi, India, 1/2-3/78**

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SCENARIO FOR VISIT OF MRS. CARTER TO COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Tuesday, January 3

8:00 A.M. Press Bus Departs Ashoka Hotel

8:15 Press Bus arrives Cottage Industries Emporium

9:00 Mrs. Carter departs Rashtrapati Bhavan for Cottage Industries. She will be accompanied by Mrs. Cyrus Vance, wife of the U.S. Secretary of State, and Mrs. Evan Dobelle, wife of the U.S. Chief of Protocol.

9:10 Mrs. Carter arrives Cottage Industries

(Press Pool Coverage)

Mrs. Carter will be met by:

Mr. G.M. Row, General Manager, Cottage Industries

Mr. G.P. Srivastava, Marketing Executive

Mr. S.K. Dutta, Manager, New Delhi Store

Mrs. Aruna Nath, Supervisor, New Delhi Store

Mrs. Carter will receive a bouquet of flowers and be escorted by Mr. Row on tour of the store where she will observe Indian craftsmen at work. She will see:

Meena (enamel) worker

Kashmiri woodcarver

Carpet maker

Tie and dye sari makers

Ivory carver

Inlay craftsman

Brass artisan

Silversmith

Papier mache worker

Sari weaver

(Photo and press pool coverage)

9:30 Press pool departs Cottage Industries for Delhi Declaration at Rashtrapati Bhavan.

(Travel time about 10 minutes)

10:00 A.M. Mrs. Carter departs for Rashtrapati Bhavan.

NOTE: Mr. Row will present gifts to Mrs. Carter from Cottage Industries. These will be:

Bankura Horse -- 20" tall terracotta figure, symbol of Cottage Industries.

Thanjavur box -- a copper, silver and brass box with peacock design.

Gift of Sari for Amy.

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## BRIEF BIOGRAPHIES OF LUNCHEON GUESTS

MRS. VIJAYALAKSHMI PANDIT (pronounced VEE-JAY-A-LUX-ME PUNDIT) has had a long and distinguished career as a politician, diplomat, administrator and human rights advocate. A member of the Nehru family, she is the sister of the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and aunt of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. In the 1940's and 1950's she served as Indian Ambassador to the U.S.S.R., the United States and the United Nations and as Indian High Commissioner to the United Kingdom. She served as President of the U.N. General Assembly in 1953-54. She also has been Governor of the state of Maharashtra and a Member of the Indian Parliament. Mrs. Pandit retired from Politics in 1971, but during the 1977 election she campaigned against Mrs. Gandhi. Now 77, Mrs. Pandit was born in Allahabad in Uttar Pradesh. She joined the Congress Party in 1918 and subsequently was imprisoned several times for her activities on behalf of Indian independence. Later she was active in social welfare work and women's affairs.

She is widely traveled and has received many honorary degrees, including six from the United States. Her husband, a Hindu Brahman lawyer, classicist, and historian, died in 1943. She has three daughters, all of whom were educated at Wellesley College in Massachusetts.

MRS. RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI (pronounced RE-NU-KA DAYVEE BAR-KA-TAH-KI) is one of two Ministers of State in the Ministry of Education, Social Welfare and Culture. She is the only member of the Union Cabinet from the northeast region of India. Born in Gauhati, Assam in 1932, she is married to a prominent Assamese writer and journalist and has one daughter. Since independence Mrs. Barkataki has been active in the labor movement and politics. She has been an officer in the Indian National Trade Union Congress and General Secretary of the All-India Women's Association and also has been associated with a number of social service organizations. She joined the Congress Party in 1956 but left it in 1969. She first was elected to Parliament in 1962, later became a member of the Assam Legislative Assembly and in March 1977 was returned to Parliament on the Janata ticket from the Gauhati constituency.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR (pronounced SUE-SHEELA NYE-ER) was born in what is now Pakistan in 1914. She studied medicine in Delhi and in 1950 received a doctorate in public health from Johns Hopkins University in the United States. Serving as his personal physician, she was very close to Mahatma Gandhi, and her brother was Gandhi's private secretary. She remains a devoted Gandhian and pacifist and is a key member of the All-India Prohibition Committee. Dr. Nayar began her political career in the Delhi Legislative Assembly (1952-55) where she wound up as Speaker. From 1955-58 she was India's representative to the U.N. Social Commission in New York. She served in the Lok Sabha (Lower House of Indian Parliament) as a representative from Uttar Pradesh from 1957-70, and was elected again on a Janata ticket in 1977. From 1962-67 she was Minister of State for Health. Following her defeat in the 1971 parliamentary elections, she became Professor of Social and Preventive Medicine at Mahatma Gandhi College of Medical Sciences in Maharashtra, an institution emphasizing rural health care. In addition to her parliamentary duties, she is now Director of the College.

MRS. RAMA MEHTA (pronounced METAH) is the wife of the Indian Foreign Secretary Jagat Mehta. She was one of the first women admitted to the Indian Foreign Service. She resigned when she married in 1952 and since that time has written several books, some based on her research on Indian family life, with particular emphasis on Hindu women. She collaborated on another book, India Now and Through Times with Mrs. Catherine (Kenneth) Galbraith, when Galbraith's husband served as American Ambassador to India.. Mrs. Mehta is from Gujarat, a state on the west coast of India. Her father was a prominent member of the Indian Administrative Service and her brother became an Ambassador. She attended Columbia University in New York in the 1940's and later spent a year at Harvard studying sociology in 1966. She has a daughter and three sons, two of whom have studied in the United States. Mrs. Mehta has accompanied her husband to assignments in London, Bern and Peking.

MRS. NARGIS N. PALKHIVALA (pronounced NAR-GISS PAAL-KEE-VALA), wife of India's Ambassador to the United States, was born on May 14, 1918. She holds a B.A. degree in higher mathematics and an LL.B. from Bombay University. She is a qualified lawyer, and helped her husband write his authoritative book on Indian income tax law. The Palkhivalas have no children.

A gregarious person, Mrs. Palkhivala has in recent years devoted most of her time to work on behalf of various charitable and educational institutions. Her hobbies include, painting, travelling, listening to English classical music and reading historical novels.

MRS. LEELA S. MOOLGAOKAR (pronounced MULL-GOW-KER) is Chairman of Central Social Welfare Board. Her recent appointment to the Board caps a long career in social services. She started out as a nurse's aide in Bombay and her achievements in the medical area include starting India's first voluntary blood transfusion service in 1954, and subsequent service as a senior government official on blood transfusions. She also has been active in the rehabilitation of leprosy patients. In her present position, she is responsible for allocating Indian government social welfare grants to voluntary agencies. Mrs. Moolgaokar, 61, is from Bombay.

MRS. ELA RAMESH BHATT (pronounced EELA-RA-MESH BAAT) a lawyer, organizer and teacher of self-employed women in western India, she recently earned the Ramon Magsaysay Award for Community Development. As General Secretary of the Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA) in Ahmedabad, Gujarat, she has organized vegetable vendors, handcart pullers, street garbage collectors and other self-employed women into an effective union. Mrs. Bhatt began her career as a college lecturer and then worked as the employment officer in the Labor Ministry of Gujarat. In 1968, she joined the Women's Wing of the Textile Labor Association founded by Mahatma Gandhi in 1918. She became its head in 1972 and with the support of the Association organized 7,000 women into SEWA. In addition to her union activities, she helped to create a cooperative bank for SEWA and she runs literacy and productivity classes for women laborers. Mrs. Bhatt, 44, is married and has two teenaged children. She has traveled to Israel, Japan, the United Kingdom and Mexico.

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MRS. TARA ALI BAIG (pronounced BEG) , President, International Child Welfare Board, has been active in a number of social fields, and presently is concentrating on child welfare. She served as president of the Indian Council of Child Welfare until she assumed her present position. She also has been interested in the women's movement and the ways it affects Indian and American women. Mrs. Baig is the author of a book, "Indian Women".

MRS. VASANTHI A. PAI (pronounced VA-SAN-TI PIE), President, Federation for the Welfare of the Mentally Retarded, a national organization, is internationally recognized as a leader in this field. She has been instrumental in raising funds, establishing schools and providing services to the mentally retarded. This year she serves as president of the Asian Federation which is hosting an Asian Conference on the Mentally retarded. Mrs. Pai is also a member of the Executive Committee of the International League of Societies of the Mentally Handicapped with headquarters in Belgium. Originally from Mangalore in Mysore, a state in the Southwest of India, Mrs. Pai was educated there and in Bombay and Banaras, India. In addition to her interest in social work, she has established a successful business in architecture and interior design in Bombay. The wife of former Minister for Industries, T.A. Pai, she has travelled widely and speaks several languages.

MRS. VIDYABEN SHAH (pronounced VID-YAH-BEN SHAH), Chairman, Indian Council of Child Welfare, began her long career in social work shortly after graduation from Bombay University. She became involved in a program to educate and make economically self-sufficient Muslim women in a number of Maharashtra villages. She has been active in women's and children's welfare work in Delhi for the past thirty years. In 1973, she was elected Senior Vice President of the New Delhi Municipal Committee, and subsequently serviced from 1975 until last summer in Municipal Committee. Mrs. Shah was born in 1922 in Maharashtra and has a daughter and three sons. Her husband, Manubhai Shah, is a former Indian cabinet minister.

## MARGARET SKELLY GOHEEN

MARGARET SKELLY GOHEEN, wife of the U.S. Ambassador to India, is a graduate of Vassar College (1941). She has served as a volunteer in a number of non-profit organizations, mostly concerned with education, children and health.

She married Robert F. Goheen in 1941 and they have six grown children and nine grandchildren. The Goheens moved to Princeton, N.J. in 1945 when he became a graduate student. After joining the faculty her husband was named president of Princeton University in 1957. The Goheens left Princeton in 1972 and lived in New York for the next five years and spent a year in Rome.

Mrs. Goheen visited India four or five times and traveled in many parts of the country before coming here to live. She is a native of Wilmington, Delaware.

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MARGARET MILLWARD BLOOD, a native of Tenafly, New Jersey, attended art schools in New York City and worked in the Art Department of McCann-Erickson Advertising Agency for 4 years before her marriage to Archer K. Blood. She has served with her husband in Greece, Germany, Afghanistan and Bangladesh as well as Washington, D.C. Mrs. Blood has pursued her interest in arts, both decorative and commercial, in each of her overseas post.

Mrs. Blood's husband is the Deputy Chief of Mission of the U.S. Embassy in India. They have 4 children.

Additional Luncheon Guest

MRS. KANTILAL DESAI

Mrs. Padmabehn Desai, the wife of Prime Minister Morarji Desai's son Kantilal, comes from the well-known industrialist family of Maharashtra, the Kirloskars. They were married in 1951.

Mrs. Desai has generally kept away from the limelight and public life. Recently (the second week of December), however, she accompanied her father-in-law on his official visit to Nepal. While on her way back from Nepal Padma Desai narrowly escaped being hurt in a car accident at Patna, in Bihar.

The Kanti-Padma marriage was a departure from the normal tradition as the former is a Gujarati and the latter a Maharashtrian. They have two sons who are in their early twenties and studying in Bombay.

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## PANCHKUIN ROAD COMMUNITY HALL

Panchkuin Road Community Hall (pronounced "Ponch Coin"), one of four similar facilities run by the New Delhi Municipal Committee (NDMC), was built in 1954 with the aid of a Ford Foundation grant. Established to promote Gandhian ideals and teachings and to eradicate untouchability from Indian society, it serves a neighborhood of about 14,000. Currently close to 600 families utilize the services of the community hall, which include vocational training and literacy classes for adults, day care and a nursery for pre-schoolers of working mothers, a child guidance clinic and a dispensary.

Facilities available to all area residents include an auditorium, (which doubles as a gymnasium), a reading room and a TV room. The community hall prides itself in making these facilities available on a non-discriminatory basis.

A major activity of the community hall is its job training program for poor women. The principal skills taught are sewing, embroidery and tailoring. In a related program, the NDMC provides material for municipal employees' uniforms giving the women immediate opportunities to use their newly acquired skills. The women both cut out the patterns of the hall and stitch them together on a piecework basis. Mothers of young children thus have the option of either bringing their children to the hall's day care center or taking the work home for completion.

The cultural program for Mrs. Carter at the Panchkuin Road Community Hall will be presented by students from the Nav Yug School. Opened by the NDMC in 1973, the institution is a co-educational day boarding school for the gifted children of lower income and harijan (untouchable) families. Children are admitted to sixth grade through open competition and a series of interviews. The school will have its first graduation in the spring of 1978. Hindi is the language of instruction but English is a required subject. Students are provided two free meals a day, uniforms and subsidized bus transportation.

Mrs. Carter will be met at the Panchkuin Road Community Hall by NDMC President Mr. Omesh Saigal, Senior Vice-President, Junior Vice-President, Secretary, Labor Welfare Officer and Community Hall Superintendent Miss K.K. Arora.

## CEREMONIAL FUNCTIONS AT THE PANCHKUIN COMMUNITY HALL

Mrs. Carter will be faced upon arrival at the Community Hall by an honor guard from the Primary Girls' School at Gole Market. The girls will line both sides of the path from the entrance gate to the front steps of the community hall.

When Mrs. Carter arrives at the steps, she will light a brass lamp and have her forehead marked with a tilak (ceremonial red dot) by Bengali Girls' Higher Secondary School students. The girls will also prepare the alpana, or traditional Bengali style decorations that encircle the brass lamp. Two girls will provide music on conch shells in the background.

The lighting of the lamp stems from the ages old belief that light is a good omen. In this context, the lighting of the lamp by a distinguished visitor is a symbol of good fortune for the community hall. The tilak also has symbolic significance. When placed on the forehead of an elder by a youngster it is a sign of respect. When placed on the forehead of a child by an adult, it confers a blessing on the youngster.

Miss K.K. Arora, Superintendent, Panchkuin Community Hall, has been a professional social worker for over twenty years. She comes from Bombay and did her initial training at the Delhi School of Social Work. She spent several months in Chicago on an exchange program with the University of Chicago in 1965, living with American families there and doing social work with spanish-speaking families there. She has been associated with the Panchkuin Community Hall since 1966.

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Mr. Omesh Saigal, 36, is President, New Delhi Municipal Committee (parent organization for Panchkuin Community Hall). He has been a career civil servant since 1964 and has had a variety of administrative assignments -- as District Magistrate in Tripura, as Secretary and Manager of the Central Warehousing Corporation, and within the Delhi Administration. He was appointed President of the New Delhi Municipal Committee by the Indian government in August 1977.

## CENTRAL COTTAGE INDUSTRIES EMPORIUM

A Government-run department store that houses the handicrafts and handlooms of India in a showcase atmosphere.

On display is a colorful array of silks and fabrics, carpets, enamelware, wood and ivory carvings, silver, brass and jewelry produced by Indian workers in cities, villages homes throughout the country.

Backed by centuries of experience and skill, they are carrying on the traditions of exquisite craftsmanship and perpetuating the Indian cultural heritage.

The Central Cottage Industries Emporium is part of a government program of assistance to small scale industries, which includes guarantees of an assured market by government agencies.

These so-called cottage Industries accounted for almost 10 per cent of India's total exports in 1976. More than 10 million people are employed in handicrafts and handlooms throughout the country. To show how the artisans painstakingly produce these products, the Emporium frequently has workers set up their stands in the shop.

Mrs. Carter will be able to see demonstrations of enamel work, ivory and wood carving, carpet and sari weaving, papier mache painters, silversmiths, fabric dyeing, inlay work.

On her tour she will be escorted by G.M. Row, General Manager; G.P. Srivastava, Marketing Executive; S.K. Dutta, Manager, and Mrs. Aruna Nath, Supervisor.

As a memento of her visit, Mrs. Carter will receive a miniature terracotta horse, the trademark of the Cottage Industries Center. It first was crafted 3000 years ago in Panchmura, a village in West Bengal.

## IN THE OFFICIAL PARTY

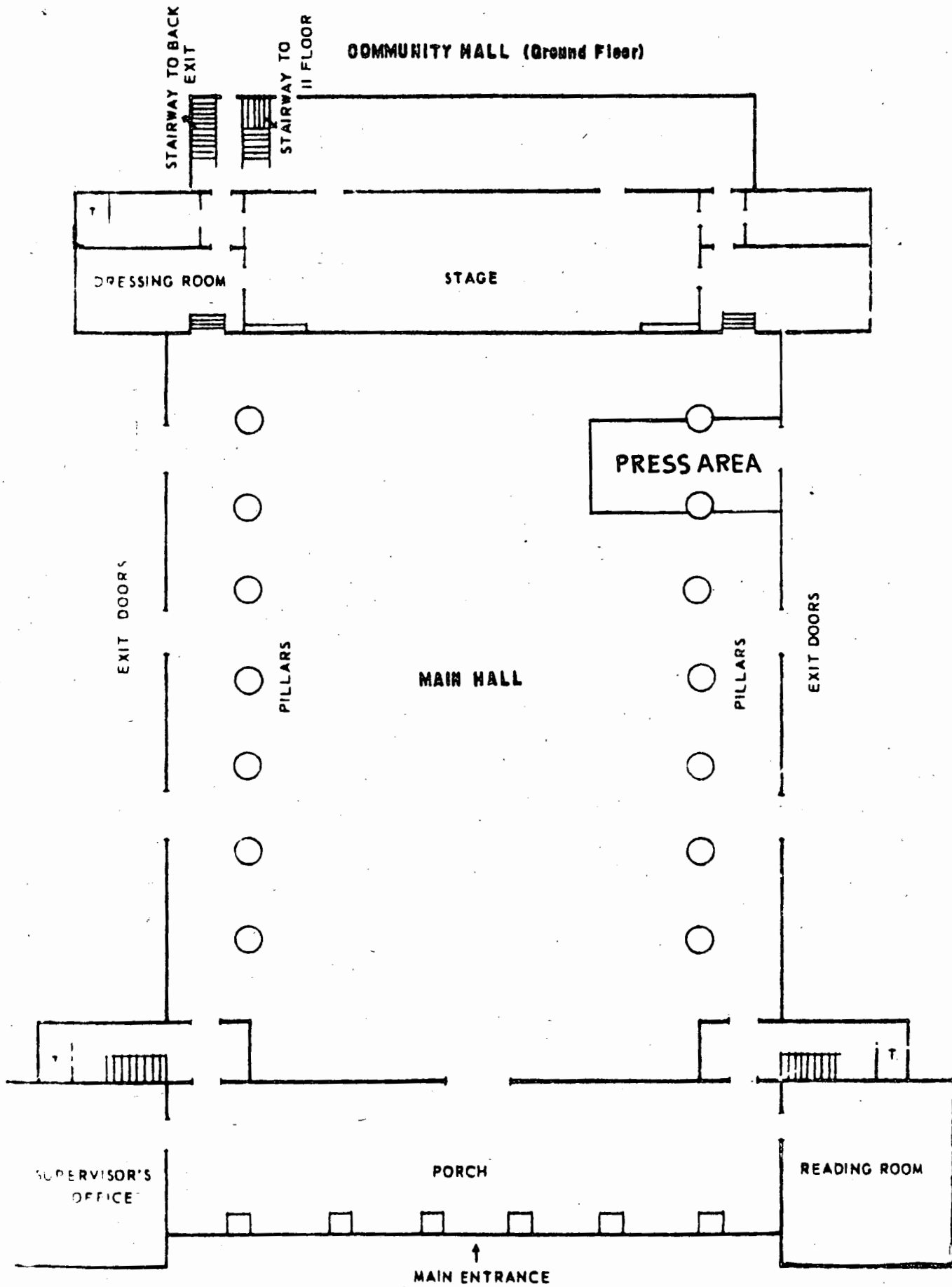
MRS. SANJIVA REDDI, wife of the Indian President, will be attending some official events with Mrs. Carter and will be the hostess for the State Dinner at Rashtrapati Bhavan. Mrs. Nagarathnamma (pronounced "Nag-a-rut-nama") Reddy's interests center around her home and family. She is originally from Andhra Pradesh (the state in the south of India which was devastated by the recent cyclone). Mrs. Reddy is 55 and has three married daughters and a son. Her son, Sudhir Reddy, is a doctor. He got his medical degree in India and did his surgical residency at Richland Memorial Hospital in Columbia S.C. where he worked for six years (July 1973-77).

She speaks English and accompanied President Reddy on a trip to New York last September.

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TERESITA CURRIE SCHAFFER, American escort officer for Mrs. Carter in New Delhi, is U.S. Embassy Science Attache. She has been in the Foreign Service since 1966, with previous assignments in Israel, Pakistan and Washington, D.C. She was born in Washington, D.C. in 1945, and grew up in New York City. She was educated at Bryn Mawr College, the Institut d'Etudes Politiques in Paris, and Georgetown University Graduate School. She is married to the U.S. Embassy political counselor, Howard B. Schaffer, and has two young sons. As Science Attache, her duties involve helping to administer the medical research grant program of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare in India.

COMMUNITY HALL (Ground Floor)



Creche

NDMC Exhibit Panels

Nursery  
School  
Classes

Walk-  
way

Press  
Area

← (rope)

Embroidery /  
Knitting

Production  
Center

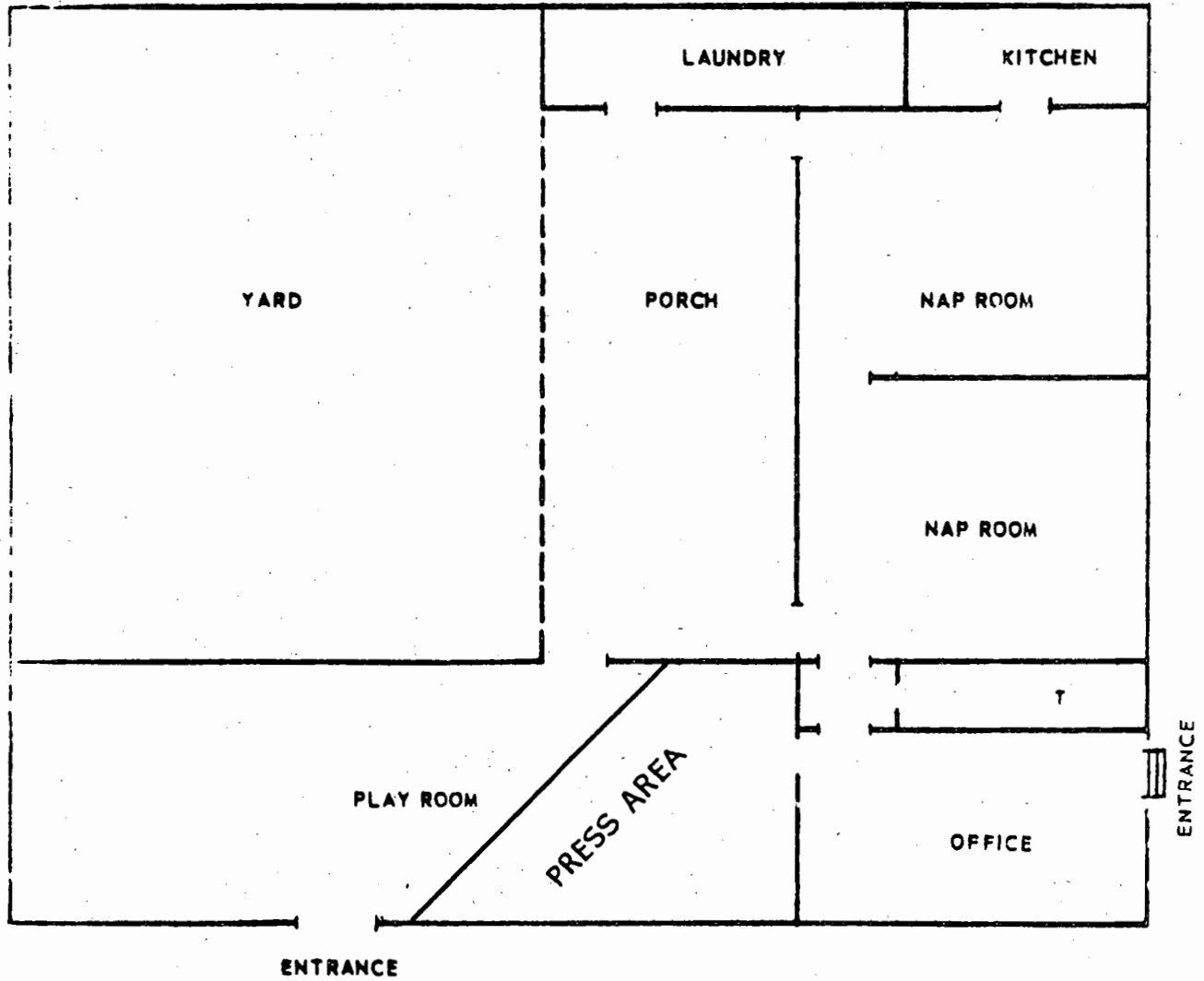
pump  
house



cycles

← (rope)

**OREONE PANOHKUIH HALL**



(EMBARGO: NOT TO BE RELEASED BEFORE 4:30 P.M. TODAY)

December 28, 1977

### ROSALYNN CARTER'S DELHI PROGRAM

NEW DELHI, Dec. 28 -- American First Lady Rosalynn Carter will have a schedule of her own during the 48-hour Carter Presidential visit that includes meeting Indian women active in social welfare and community affairs.

While President Carter confers with Indian officials, his wife will be busy finding out about the Indian people, taking a look at their handicrafts and some of their problems.

Mrs. Carter will have a luncheon meeting with a group of prominent Indian women on Monday, January 2 to discuss their work in areas of family and child welfare, health care and education.

As she has done in other countries, the First Lady wants to exchange views with the Indian women and to find out what they are doing in their fields.

The luncheon...

The luncheon is being given by Mrs. Robert F. Goheen, wife of the U.S. Ambassador to India, at the residence of Mrs. Archer Blood, wife of the deputy chief of the U.S. Mission here.

Afterwards, Mrs. Carter will go to the New Delhi Municipal Committee's Panchkuin Road Community Hall, a neighborhood center in New Delhi which provides services ranging from nursery and child care to adult classes in sewing, tailoring and embroidery aimed at helping women earn a living.

On Tuesday morning, January 3, Mrs. Carter plans a visit to the Central Cottage Industries Emporium, a government-run outlet for sale of art work and handicrafts made by Indian workers in cities, villages and homes throughout the country.

There, she will have a chance to see colorful silks and fabrics, carpets, jewelry, art work, carvings and brass on display and to observe some of the artesans at work.

In addition to her separate schedule, Mrs. Carter will be accompanying President Carter at ceremonial aspects of the official visit, including a State Dinner given by Indian President Sanjiva Reddy at Rashtrapati Bhavan, the

imposing...

imposing home of the Indian President and one-time residence of the Viceroys of India. She also will be on hand for President Carter's speech at Parliament Monday and for the signing of the Delhi Declaration by President Carter and Prime Minister Morarji Desai at the windup of the official activities on Tuesday.

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pnk:bcd  
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## January 2

12:10 Press Bus arrives

12:35 Mrs. Carter arrives Blood Residence (#17 Amrita Shergill Marg), met by Mrs. Archer Blood, wife of Deputy Chief of U.S. Mission. Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Goheen proceed to living room where guests have been assembled.

(Photo opportunity)  
10 minutes

2:20            Luncheon concludes

(NOTE: The luncheon is being hosted by Mrs. Goheen at the Blood Residence. Mrs. Goheen's home is "Roosevelt House" where the President is having a working luncheon. The bedroom on the first floor is the one used by Miss Lillian during her visit to India for funeral of President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed.)

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SCENARIO FOR VISIT TO PANCHKUIN ROAD COMMUNITY HALL

January 2

- 2:00 P.M. Press Bus departs Ashoka Hotel
- 2:15 Press Bus arrives Panchkuin Community Hall
- 2:45 Mrs. Carter and party arrive

NOTE: Press will be prepositioned in front of building.

Mrs. Carter will be greeted by New Delhi Municipal Committee:

President Mr. Omesh Saigal  
Mrs. Saigal  
Senior Vice-President  
Junior Vice-President  
Secretary  
Labor Welfare Officer  
Community Hall Superintendent Miss K.K. Arora

Mrs. Carter will receive a bouquet from Mrs. Saigal and several NDMC officers. A Guard of Honor will be presented to Mrs. Carter by school children. Mrs. Carter will light a brass lamp on front steps. A small group of children will place a garland around her neck and put a Tilak (colored mark) on her forehead. A gift will be presented to her.

(Photo opportunities)

- 2:50 Press proceeds through right front entrance to the auditorium press area.
- 2:53 Mrs. Carter enters auditorium, accompanied by NDMC party and others.
- 2:55 Presentation of bouquets by NDMC members. Welcome by NDMC President Saigal.
- 3:00 Presentation of cultural program by school children.

3:10 Mrs. Carter thanks group and presents gift record player.

3:14 NDMC Senior Vice-President Shiv Charan responds.

Mrs. Carter leaves auditorium for Tailoring Instruction Center.

(NOTE: Press moves outside to area between main hall and lawn.)

3:23 Mrs. Carter arrives to walk through shamiana (tent) on lawn where she will see:

- 1 - Production Center (ladies sewing uniforms for NDMC to supplement their income).
- 2 - Embroidery and knitting instruction.
- 3 - Nursery School classes.

She moves on to Creche (Day Care) Building.

(NOTE: Press moves to creche building press area.)

After Day Care visit, Mrs. Carter goes briefly to look at Nap room while PRESS moves to position in front of building.

3:38 Mrs. Carter walks back through shamiana to front of building. She receives picture book on NDMC activities from Mr. Saigal.

NOTE: School chorus will be standing on front steps to sing Indian and American national anthems.

Brief Remarks

3:45 Mrs. Carter's motorcade departs for Roosevelt House.

3:46 Press Bus departs for Parliament for those wishing to cover President Carter's speech and will return to Ashoka Press Center for those wishing to file.

(Travel time about 7 minutes)

NOTE: President Carter is due to speak at Parliament about 4:35 P.M.

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Kashmiri woodcarver

Carpet maker

Tie and dye sari makers

Ivory carver

Inlay craftsman

Brass artisan

Silversmith

Papier mache worker

Sari weaver

(Photo and press pool coverage)

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Thanjavur box -- a copper, silver and brass box with peacock design.

Gift of Sari for Amy.

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
OFFICE OF THE FIRST LADY'S PRESS SECRETARY

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ROSALYNN CARTER

Biography

First Lady Rosalynn Carter has for many years been interested in helping to solve the problems of the people who are mentally ill, handicapped, retarded, and elderly. She is an advocate of equal rights for women and has expressed her desire to promote warm international relations. She works actively on behalf of these issues from her office in the White House.

Mrs. Carter's primary interest has been in the field of mental health. Less than a month after he was sworn in as the 39th President of the United States, President Carter created, by Executive Order, a President's Commission on Mental Health, naming the First Lady as Honorary Chairperson. In this new role, Rosalynn Carter has named 20 distinguished members to the Commission which has been given a mandate to inventory mental health services across the nation and make recommendations about how these services can be improved and made available to those in need.

In earlier years, when Jimmy Carter was Governor of Georgia, his wife served as his personal delegate on the Governor's Commission to Improve Services for the Mentally and Emotionally Handicapped Georgians. While First Lady of Georgia, she was also Honorary Chairman for the Georgia Special Olympics for Retarded Children and accompanied the Georgia team to California for the national competitions. She was a member of the Georgia Mental Health Association, and in 1975, was elected to the national Board of Directors of the Mental Health Association.

Since she has been in the White House, Rosalynn Carter has begun to turn to experts who have worked in projects for older people. Her hope is to help highlight, through public forums, those programs and services for the aging citizen which are truly innovative and humane.

Rosalynn Carter was born in the Georgia farming town of Plains in 1927. Her father died when she was 13; her mother went to work and Rosalynn helped raise her younger brothers and sisters. She accepted large responsibility at an early age.

She became a Navy wife when she married Jimmy Carter in 1946, the year she graduated from Georgia Southwestern College, and adjusted quickly to the uncertainties of military life while caring for three small boys, born at three different Naval bases: Portsmouth, Virginia; Honolulu, Hawaii; and New London, Connecticut. A daughter, Amy, was born in Plains, Georgia in 1967.

Jimmy Carter's father died in 1953. As his oldest son, the then Lt. Jimmy Carter made the difficult decision to end his promising Naval career and return to Plains to take over the family farming interests. Rosalynn managed the books while Jimmy ran the farm and the farm supply business. Together, they turned it into a thriving and profitable business.

President Jimmy Carter and his wife, Rosalynn, have always worked as a team -- in running the Carter family business in Plains, Georgia; in his campaigns for the Georgia State Senate and the Governorship of Georgia; in the primary campaigns for the Democratic nomination; and in the 1976 Presidential election campaign. This working partnership has been a hallmark of the Carters both in private and public life.

The Carters have maintained family closeness in the White House. The First Family consists of Rosalynn and Jimmy; their daughter, Amy, age nine, who attends a public school near the White House; their middle son, Chip (27), his wife Caron, and their infant son, James; and their youngest son, Jeff (24) and his wife Annette. The oldest Carter son, Jack (29), his wife Judy, and their son, Jason (age two), live in Calhoun, Georgia, where Jack is developing a grain business. Chip works for his father, the President, and Jeff attends school full time at George Washington University. Rosalynn's mother, Allie Smith, and Jimmy's mother, Lillian Carter, visit the White House often from Plains.

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## LUNCHEON WITH INDIAN WOMEN

NEW DELHI, January 2 -- Mrs. Rosalynn Carter, following her custom in traveling abroad, meets for a working luncheon on the second day of her New Delhi visit with a group of Indian women active in social welfare, child care, health, education and political fields.

The luncheon was arranged by Mrs. Robert F. Goheen, wife of the U.S. Ambassador to India, in the home of Mrs. Archer Blood, wife of the Deputy Chief of the U.S. Mission.

The First Lady and the guests will have a chance for a two-hour-long exchange of information and views.

Mrs. Archer Blood arranged for a luncheon menu of vegetarian foods.

Fresh orange and pomegranate juices and snacks of cheese rings and cashew nuts were to be served to the guests in the living room beforehand.

The luncheon menu:

Carrot soup (made with the special red-tinged carrots of India), served hot with dill and melba toast.

Imam Beyaldi (stuffed small local eggplant, baked with oil, black olives, currants and onions).

Tiny grilled tomatoes.

Onion Quiche (a custard pie).

Spinach ring filled with mushrooms in a sauce.

Rice pilau (pilaf, made with Kabuli rice from an Afghanistan recipe Mrs. Blood got when her husband was Deputy Chief of the U.S. Mission there). It is made with pistachio nuts, tiny pieces of cooked carrot and browned slivers of onion.

Cheese and peas curry ( a popular Indian dish).

Green salad (made with vegetables grown on the premises).

Strawberry mousse with strawberry sauce.

Coffee.

The 10 Indian guests:

Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, distinguished politician, diplomat, administrator and human rights advocate.

Mrs. Renuka Devi Barkatakî, one of two Ministers of State in the Ministry of Education, Social Welfare and Culture.

Dr. Sushila Nayar, former Minister of State for Health, now Member of Parliament and Director of the Mahatma Gandhi College of Medical Sciences, which emphasizes rural medicine.

Mrs. Jagat Mehta, wife of the Foreign Secretary.

Mrs. Nani Palkhivala, wife of the Indian Ambassador to the U.S.

Mrs. Leila Moolgaokar, Chairman, Central Social Welfare Board.

Ms. Ela Ramesh Bhatt, Labor organizer, winner of Magsaysay Award for her work in community development.

Mrs. Tara Ali Baig, prominent social worker recently named head of the International Child Welfare Board.

Mrs. Vasanthi A. Pai, President, Federation for the Welfare of the Mentally Retarded.

Mrs. Vidyaben Shah, Chairman, Indian Council of Child Welfare and former President of the New Delhi Municipal Council.

The American guests are Mrs. Goheen, Mrs. Blood, Mary Hoyt, Press Secretary to Mrs. Carter, Madeline MacBean, Personal Secretary to Mrs. Carter, and Mrs. Teresita Schaffeer, U.S. Embassy Science Attache and Escort Officer for Mrs. Carter.

The Blood residence, site of the luncheon, was the residence of the U.S. Ambassador to India before a new Embassy residence, Roosevelt House, was built in 1962.

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(NOTE: Separate list of biogs of the Indian luncheon guest is being provided.)

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1/2/78

MRS. CARTER'S LUNCHEON POOL REPORT

by Bill Borders, The New York Times

Mrs. Carter, accompanied by Mrs. Goheen and Mrs. Mehta, arrived at Mrs. Blood's residence at 12:40 PM. The menu and guest list were exactly as described in the press kit. Mrs. Carter was wearing a blue and grey striped suit and a dark blue blouse. All of the Indian women wore brightly colored saris, and several of them also wore hand-woven shawls of soft Kashmiri wool.

For twenty minutes, the women chatted informally in the Blood's living room while waiters served orange juice and pomegranite juice. Mrs. Carter drank a glass of pomegranite juice, made from fresh Indian pomegranites squeezed in the Blood's kitchen. "I've never tasted it before," Mrs. Carter told Mrs. Blood, "even though we have a pomegranite tree in my yard at home."

At 1 o'clock everyone moved to the dining room overlooking a green, sunny garden. Seating chart is attached. The table was decorated with yellow roses and white tube roses, all local and fresh, and with nine hand-carved elephants, some rosewood, some ebony. At one point, Mrs. Carter got up and went to the other room to get her purse, from which she took her hornrimmed glasses and a black ball point pen, to take notes on some of the things she was hearing. As is often the case in India, the meal was entirely vegetarian because of the presence of three vegetarians among the guests.

Throughout the lunch, which lasted 60 minutes, and then again over coffee in the living room, Mrs. Carter asked questions keyed to the area of expertise of whichever person she was talking to (see biographies),

and often made a reply relating to the United States, or to her own experience. For example, when <sup>DR.</sup> ~~Mrs.~~ Sushila Nayar brought up the subject of the dowry, which an Indian bride's family pays to the family of the groom, calling it " a great social evil," Mrs. Carter replied:  
"Yes, it's terrible. I remember Jimmy's mother talking about that."

When she was given statistics about such problems as infant mortality or the inadequacy of rural health care, she shook her head sympathetically, sometimes taking notes. When informed about the improvement of the status of the Indian woman, she smiled appreciatively and said, "Of course we're working on that pretty hard at home, too." Other subjects discussed included disease control, irrigation, mental health, divorce and marriage, with Mrs. Carter asking the questions and then listening thoughtfully to the answers.

As she left at 2:35 PM she shook everyone's hand and then went back to the dining room and shook the hands of the six waiters who had served lunch. They were dressed in navy blue uniforms with shiny brass buttons bearing the seal of the United States. Then she stood in the Blood's driveway for a couple of minutes, chatting with a dozen children whose parents are among the Bloods' servants

"Do you all go to school?" she asked, and when she got affirmative replies, she said, "That's good, keep it up."

She then waved at the Indian guests standing on the porch, called out "Bye, bye," and got into the black government limousine and departed.

END

FOR RELEASE 9:30 p. m.  
MONDAY, JANUARY 2, 1978

OFFICE OF THE FIRST LADY'S PRESS SECRETARY

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Interview 1/2/78 Mrs. Carter gave to Indian Press - transcript  
Rashtrapati Bhavan

Mrs. Carter: I am really glad to be here. I have heard so much  
about India from Jimmy's mother.

Q. May I say on behalf of the Indian journalists that we are  
delighted to meet you.

RSC Thank you very much.

Q. A Happy New Year, and I hope you enjoy your visit here very  
much.

RSC Thank you very much.

Q. Mrs. Carter, Mr. Carter called you his political partner.  
Are you a joint President as well?

A. No. I am not a joint President. I stay very busy. I have  
my own projects. I think Jimmy calls me an adviser because  
we do discuss all the political issues, and I have campaigned  
for him every time he has run for Governor and President, and  
to a certain degree I am knowledgeable about what he is doing.

Q. When you were in Latin America, you were there because you are  
a close relative of the President's; and when Chip went to China,  
he went because he is a close relative of the President. Do  
you think those trips to those particular countries were a good  
present for democracy?

A. I don't know. I went to Latin America to show our interest in  
the Caribbean area, Latin American area. And some of the countries  
in Latin America, Central, South America, are leaning toward de-  
mocracy. I think that is very good. It was an interesting ex-  
perience for me.

I wanted to show them that we were interested in those countries.  
We think it is important for them to be friends, for us to have  
dialogue with the countries. I think that is true of the entire  
world.

I think it was very good in our situation for me to represent  
Jimmy. I am close to Jimmy. I could talk with these leaders.  
They could tell me things that they wanted, messages that they  
wanted to get back to Jimmy because they knew that I was close  
to him and could relay their messages. And Chip's visit to  
China and ultimately to India, I think those are important. I  
think it is important to show the people of the world that we  
want to be friends and that we care.

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- Q. Let's go to the subject of human rights and talk about it. Some of the countries, including Latin America and the last country before coming to India, are not exactly known for their upholding of human rights. Even the disturbances on the lawn at the White House and the demonstrations when you were actually in Tehran were indicative of that. What I want to know in generality is do you think you have actually achieved anything? And also, can you talk in terms of achievement?
- A. I do believe that something is getting achieved. In fact, I believe that people in the whole world now are thinking about human rights, and leaders in the whole world are thinking about human rights. I think that is a great achievement.
- Q. The Hungarian government's reaction to the suggestion that you return the crown was not positive despite their respect for you. They wanted a Congressional delegation to return it. How do you feel about this?
- A. I don't think that is true, because my intention was not ever to go; it was just a story that was written. And if the Hungarian Government sent any message back at all, I am not aware of it. I think that is just one of those things that you sometimes read.
- Q. In spite of all the shouting about women's liberation in your country, there is not a single woman in the Senate, and there are about 18 in the House of Representatives. How do you explain this, that politically they seem to be in the minority?
- A. Well, we are concerned about that, of course. What we are doing now is just encouraging more women to vote. I think there are many, many more at the local level than there are at the national level. At this point, we are encouraging them to run for office.
- Q. Do you think it is unimaginable for a woman to become President?
- A. I don't think it is unimaginable. I think it is just a matter of time. I think that we are becoming involved as never before in all types of government. I think it is just a matter of time, but I can't say.
- Q. Mrs. Carter, are you or Mr. Carter thinking of him standing for a second term?
- A. We haven't even gotten that far. We will do as well as we can this time.
- Q. Another question about women. Your family is very important to you. Do you think the American family is breaking down? Do you think the women's movement has anything to do with the breakdown?
- A. I have not connected these things at all. We are concerned about the families. I think it is very, very important. So Jimmy and I try whenever we can to try to do something about building the families.
- Q. Do you do it through laws?

- A. Well, I don't know that you can do it through laws. But when laws are passed, we are considering how it will affect the family.

I don't connect the fact of the women's rights movement with the breakdown of the family because women can have their choice of staying in the home, taking care of the children -- so many profess to me that also women can have a career and still have families, a close family life. I don't parallel those two.

- Q. We are outnumbered here, but my question is do you visualize at the turn of this present century, in the eighties or nineties, in your country and elsewhere when there will be more men? We are living in a man's society now. Do you welcome this development now, seeing more women having more say?

- A. Yes. I am very much for women having more participation. In fact, I think women are capable and should be participating in all areas of government -- not only in government but in other professions.

- Q. You are only here in New Delhi for one day. What do you think of it?

- A. I think of it for just meeting and seeing the Indian people, because, as I said, Jimmy's mother has talked so much about the warmth of the Indian people and how much she loves this country. So we were very excited about coming. When we arrived here and saw the tremendous crowds of people, it was just a great experience for us.

- Q. Do you compare the reception (here) with a ticker tape, the inaugural reception?

- A. I thought it was one of the most beautiful receptions I have ever gone to in my life.

- Q. Then I am glad that you are in India. What do you think about Indian women?

- A. The Indian women I have met so far have been just really great people. I have read about the women's lib movement over here. I think it is a very strong movement, isn't it? I have come to learn about that. I am going to have this afternoon a meeting, a luncheon, with some of the women in India. I look forward to learning more about them and some of the programs in your country then.

- Q. Your role as First Lady includes working to improve services. To what extent do you think you can make an impact?

- A. Now I notice in our country we are looking to prevention and trying to attack the problem before it arises, for instance, in mental health. In the past we have dealt with situations after they have arisen, sometimes even in crisis situations.

What we are trying to do now in our country is look toward prevention of disease, what causes disease. This is very important for prenatal care. It is very important to the good health of a child, the health of the mother, to preventing all kinds of disease.

Q. Does it tackle the basic problems?

A. I think it all goes back to the prevention in starting early and in dealing with those situations, as I said, possibly in countries where there is good prenatal care, good nutrition through the life of the child. We have found in our country that lack of good prenatal care and good nutrition are some of the things that cause mental retardation.

Q. There seems to be a colossal ignorance about India. Do you think that the gap needs to be bridged?

A. I think we are trying to bridge that gap. I think our trip here and the publicity that we actually get back home will help people in our country to understand more about yours.

Q. Are your impressions different now that you have been here?

A. I think I had maybe a better understanding of India because of Jimmy's mother, because she has lived here for two years, and she has talked to us so much about it and about the people and how friendly they were and about the women involved in the professions and just about the countryside. As I said, I think maybe that is because of Jimmy's mother, because she loves the Indians.

Q. Most of the impressions that you have have been formed by what she said?

A. That is right. And then my son, Chip, too, visited India.

Q. There are old people's homes which provide every service necessary but love, and the people just fade away. What do you think can be done about this?

A. We are trying to do something about that. I have been working on it. I do think we have a situation with our elderly that we need to look into. We are doing that. We have a lot of programs and we are beginning to try to take better care of them in their homes so they will not have to go to these facilities.

Q. Do you think there is more of a sense of family in the South in the United States?

A. I am more familiar with home. I think it is, particularly in

When I was a child, I was very curious about the world around me. I would ask my parents a lot of questions and they would always answer me. This is why I am now a doctor. I want to help people and make them feel better. I think that is a very important job.

Q: How did you become a doctor?

A: I became a doctor because I was always interested in science and medicine. I studied hard in school and went to medical school. I did a lot of research and learned a lot about the human body. I want to help people and make them feel better. I think that is a very important job.

Q: What do you like to do in your free time?

A: I like to read books and watch movies. I also like to travel and see new places. I enjoy spending time with my family and friends. I think it is important to have a good work-life balance.

Q: What is your favorite book?

A: I like to read books about science and medicine. I also like to read books about history and culture. I think it is important to have a good education and to be able to learn from books. I think that is a very important job.

Q: What is your favorite movie?

A: I like to watch movies about science and medicine. I also like to watch movies about history and culture. I think it is important to have a good education and to be able to learn from movies. I think that is a very important job.

Q: What is your favorite food?

A: I like to eat food that is healthy and delicious. I also like to eat food that is from different cultures. I think it is important to have a good diet and to be able to learn from different cultures. I think that is a very important job.

Q: Do you think it is important to have a good education?

A: Yes, I think it is very important to have a good education. I think that is a very important job.

the rural areas, but I think it is that way all over the country; but in rural areas there is more of such a thing.

Q. What is your concept of the "extended" family? (The reference was to parents and married children and their relatives living together.)

A. I think that it is up to the family. I can't speak for anyone else. I enjoy it because we have had two of our sons and their families with us living in the White House. One is not there. But the other one I enjoy. But I also think that it is up to that child to decide if that is where he wants to be.

Q. I want to talk about U. S. - Indian relations. What do you think is the biggest part of detente between the United States and India, and how does it tackle the basic problems? What do you think is the greatest bond between your country and India so that they can work together in any international scene?

A. I think there is a great bond between our country and India, the fact that they are the two largest democracies in the world. And I think, also, that Jimmy and Prime Minister Desai have a lot in common. They are both strong advocates of human rights. They are both really concerned about the people and the problems of the people, taking care of them, the welfare of the country.

Q. But the differences?

A. I think that there might be a difference. (inaudible) But I think that particularly on this trip Jimmy and Prime Minister Desai can discuss these differences very openly. There has been a great friendship that has developed between Jimmy and the Prime Minister through letters. They have exchanged letters ever since the Prime Minister came into office.

Q. ...about the CIA?

A. I don't know at all about the CIA. I know there have been abuses in the past. But we have corrected that. Now anything that the CIA does is monitored very closely by my husband and also by Congress. So we are overcoming that.

Q. Which leaders -- both men and women -- have influenced you most, in heart? Indian leaders.

A. I think we have had some great leaders. I don't know that I know one particular one that would influence my thoughts because I don't know them all. I know a lot of them. But I know that we have ... I think every ...

Q. Could you name one or two persons -- men or women -- a piece among the leaders that has influenced you, a possible person?

A. As I said, since I don't know all of them, it would be hard for me to say that one stands out above the other. But I know we have read so much about so many of Mahatma Gandhi's roles. And I know that I have become very interested in Prime Minister Desai, I have gotten to know about him. Those are just the ones that I know about.

Q. How do you help President Carter in carrying out the affairs of state?

A. Do you mean the visitors that we have at the house or things that ordinarily belong as a function of the First Lady?

Q. Do you and your husband discuss affairs of state? Do you give him your opinions?

A. I give him my opinion. I always give him my opinions about situations. Sometimes there are many things, of course, that I am not knowledgeable about and I couldn't give an educated opinion about. But the things that I am knowledgeable about, such as mental health, the care of children, and education, those kinds of things I speak out on.

I can also give him a reaction to the things that he does. For instance, if he makes a decision, I talk to him about it. I can tell him how I think people in the country are going to react and the basis for how they react.

Q. What do you think about the present situation in South Africa?

A. I think that I would have to say that we want peace in South Africa and we want human rights respected. That is all that I think I want to say about that situation.

But I think it is important. I don't think we interfere internationally in any country's affairs. But if we can help in some kind of way to get people closer together, I think that is what I want. But I don't think we should interfere.

Q. Can this be reached through dialogue?

A. I think we will do the best we can. I don't know whether it can be or not. If there is open dialogue between people, there is much more chance of something happening than if there is no dialogue. If we can help bring about dialogue, I think that is always good. I don't think we should interfere in any internal affairs.

Q. You always encourage open dialogue ?

A. That is right. If we can foster that or encourage that or get people working together, I think that is very helpful.

Q. In the present situation, do you think it is possible to have an open dialogue with a country like South Africa which has ignored all appeals from all quarters, including the United States, that have any kind of reasonable outlook? Is it possible to have a dialogue with such a country?

A. I don't know that it is possible. But that is what I said, that I think that we do have a responsibility to try to encourage a dialogue between people. Whether we can do it or not, I do not know. I don't know the solution to the problem. If anybody knew the solution to the problem, I think it could be solved. I think that we should do what we can to encourage dialogue between the factions.

Q. In deference to your Press Secretary, Miss Hoyt, you have been quoted in one of the press postings that you speak softly but you carry a big stick. But you don't carry a stick. What is that stick you carry? You have been quoted also as saying that she speaks softly, but she carries a big stick. That is your language. But could you put it in American.

Ms. Hoyt: My language ?

Q. Right.

A. I think that was written about me in some news article. But I don't think there is any truth to it. I think that the reason it was there is because -- I don't know -- maybe I do speak softly and maybe I do have some influence with my husband. Maybe that is the big stick.

Q. You may have some?

A. Influence.

Q. Mrs. Carter, we hope you enjoy your visit. Are you going to visit any neighborhood centers ?

A. I am. I am going to visit the centers. I am going to discuss first at lunch with a group of people who have different programs to see what I can learn from different countries. Then I am going to visit some of these places. I am going to start this year working on the neighborhoods in the cities in our country which need help. I think it will be very interesting for me to learn.

Q. One of your interests is the Friendship Force. We're hazy about it. Will you explain it to us?

A. You don't have to feel uneasy about it. It is not a government program at all. It is a private program. When Jimmy was Governor of Georgia, we had a government program with Latin America. We did an exchange which was organized by a missionary in Atlanta who had lived for seven years in Brazil. So we organized an exchange. We took two hundred Georgians to Brazil and we brought two hundred Brazilians to Georgia.

We chartered an airplane. We took the 200 to Brazil and brought 200 back. Everybody that went had to find a place in one home, a place for one person to stay in a home.

So when we went to Brazil, we stayed in the homes of the Brazilians. And they came to the State of Georgia and stayed in our homes. It meant so much to the people of our State. We have done it every year now since 1972 or 1973. We got to know the Brazilian people.

When you see something on television or read a newspaper about Brazil, you want to read about it because your friends are there. I think it makes so much difference in relationships and understanding people in other countries.

We are trying to get every state in our country to have an exchange program in a foreign country. We have already done three and it has worked out well. It is completely apart from the government.

The whole trip is usually 10 days. We wanted them to stay at least four days in the home and then they can travel the other days if they want to. It is an inexpensive trip. It is \$250 round trip for the ten days.

If a person wants to travel at their own expense or at some other time, which they like, that's fine; but we do not want them to stay in the home because the idea is to get to know the people and understand them and in the process of doing that, I think we are really bringing people closer together...

(NOTE: This is a partial transcript due to audio problems. Mrs. Carter also responded to questions about the U.S. arms budget and further questions on Human Rights. We will provide additional quotes, if possible.)

Journalists:

Ms. Bharati Bhargava, Indian Express  
Ms. Tavleen Singh, Statesman  
Ms. Amita Malik, Times of India  
Ms. Sumi K. Chauhan, Hindustan Times  
Mr. Sunil C. Roy, Samachar

GIFT RECORD PLAYER FOR PANCHKUIN  
COMMUNITY HALL

The gift is an Indian made (for correct electrical circuits) Phillips Hi-Q International Stereo System. Phillips has two plants in India at Bombay and Poona.

In discussing a gift for Panchkuin Hall with the Superintendant Miss K.K. Arora, she advised that a record player could be used for both education and entertainment by a large group of people.

The record player will be open and on display at panchkuin Hall.