

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. list	RE: Mrs. Clinton's Trip to Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Nepal, and Sri Lanka (1 page)	00/00/1995	b(7)(C), b(7)(E), b(7)(F), b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Karen Finney (Press Office)
OA/Box Number: 11104

FOLDER TITLE:

[Advance of First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton to Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka, March 24 - April 6, 1995] [loose]

2015-0734-S

db3875

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

The Advance of First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton to Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka



March 24-April 6, 1995

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 14, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR SOUTH ASIA ADVANCE STAFF

FROM: ISABELLE R. TAPIA *isabelle*
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF SCHEDULING AND ADVANCE

DAVID J. MOREHOUSE *DJM*
DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF ADVANCE

RE: Advance to South Asia

Thank you for agreeing to help support the First Lady's trip to South Asia. The South Asia tour is one of the more challenging and exciting foreign assignments we will experience. It is unlike any other foreign trip thus far.

Many of you have specific questions concerning your advance assignment. This memo is meant to address as many of those questions as possible. More detailed information relative to security, customs and traditions will be addressed in your trip briefing scheduled for March 14 at 5:00 p.m. or provided by the Embassy upon your arrival.

Please read carefully the following information, and of course, call either Isabelle or David Morehouse with any of your unanswered questions.

I. YOUR ADVANCE TEAM:

Attached to this memo is a list of the teams assigned to each country. This list, along with travel information has been given to the State Department. Provided you do not change your airline reservation at the last minute, the State Department and Embassy will coordinate your transportation from the airport to the Embassy or hotel.

II. HOTELS AND ACCOMMODATIONS:

PAKISTAN:

Islamabad: Islamabad Marriott
Agra Khan Road, Shalimar 5,
P.O. Box 1251, Islamabad, Pakistan
Tel: (92)(51) 82 61 21-35
Fax: (92)(51) 82 06 48

Lahore: Avari Renaissance
87 Shahrah-e-Quaid-e-Azam,
Lahore, Pakistan
Tel: (92)(42) 63 65 366
Fax: (92)(42) 63 65 367

INDIA:

New Delhi: WelcomeGroup Maurya Sheraton
Diplomatic Enclave,
110, 021
New Delhi, India
Tel: (91)(11) 30 10 101
Fax: (91)(11) 30 10 908

Agra: WelcomGroup Mughal Sheraton Hotel
Fatehabad Rd. 282001
Agra, India
Tel: (91)(11) 36 17 01
Fax: (91)(11) 36 17 30

NEPAL:

Kathmandu: Soaltee Holiday Inn Crowne Plaza
Tachachal,
Kathmandu, Nepal
Tel: (977)(1) 272-555 or 550
Fax: (977)(1) 272-205 or 203

Chitwan: Tiger Tops Mountain Travel
Lazimpat, P.O. Box 242
Kathmandu
Nepal
Tel: (977)(1) 414 073
Fax: (977)(1) 414 075

NOTE: Above is Kathmandu business office for
Tiger Tops; no phone is available at the
Lodge. Contact is Ms. Lisa Choegyal.

BANGLADESH:

Dhaka: Sonargaon Hotel
107 Kazi Nazrul Islam Ave
1000
Dhaka, Bangladesh
Tel: (880)(2) 315 001-009
Fax: (880)(2) 813-324

Jessore: TBD

SRI LANKA:

Colombo: Taj Samudra
25, Galle Face Road
Colombo, Sri Lanka
Tel: (94)(1) 44 66 22
Fax: (94)(1) 44 63 48

III. EMBASSY SUPPORT:

There is solid Embassy support in the larger cities of Islamabad (Pakistan), New Delhi (India), Dhaka (Bangladesh), Kathmandu (Nepal) and Columbo (Sri Lanka).

There will be Embassy control rooms in the above locations. The following equipment has been requested for the control rooms: Word Perfect software, fax machine and copier. We will do the best we can to accommodate your equipment needs.

However, other locations are primitive and distant from the Embassy (i.e., Lahore (Pakistan), Agra (India), Jessore (Bangladesh) and Chitwan (Nepal)). These remote locations will require careful coordination with the primary Embassy office. In some locations you may need to depend on hotel equipment or coordination with the Secret Service and your WHCA technician.

IV. SECURITY:

The U.S. Secret Service will review some of your security concerns at the staff briefing on March 14. Given recent incidents in Pakistan, we have asked the Embassy about safety and have been informed that Embassy staff are comfortable with enhanced security. Nevertheless, we have requested that the Embassy Regional Security Officer (RSO) and the Secret Service provide you a more specific overview once you have arrived at your assigned country.

Remember, you can help security concerns by appropriate behavior. Loud, flamboyant and indiscreet conduct will draw attention to you and your team.

A. OPERATIONAL SECURITY

Security issues are of extreme importance when travelling abroad on behalf of the U.S. government. Please observe the following:

- Do not leave schedules, memoranda or other sensitive information (whether classified or not) in your hotel room or in other open locations.

Keep all material in a safe location or discard it in a burn bag.

- Do not discuss sensitive information on an unsecured phone line. Assume that all conversations, whether by telephone or in your room, can be monitored. Do not utter anything that could endanger the success of the visit.

V. WHCA COMMUNICATIONS SUPPORT:

PLEASE READ VERY CAREFULLY THE ENCLOSED MATERIAL OUTLINED BY WHCA. As you know, there are limited resources available to support the advance staff for the First Lady. Rather than a full WHCA support staff as traditionally available on Presidential trips, there will be ONE WHCA technician assigned to each location. Although, the WHCA technician is primarily assigned to the Secret Service, she or he will be available for your questions and assistance.

The following equipment support has been prearranged for your trip. Each team will receive:

- ▶ CELLULAR PHONES: one cellular phone for the Lead (where cellular service is available--Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka)
- ▶ RADIOS: six sabre radios to be issued to staff personnel on site¹
- ▶ PAGING: neither WHCA or SkyTel paging is available for this tour

WHCA has evaluated the power, phone, and satellite service for the India tour. The service availability is outlined in the WHCA material titled: "Southeast Asia Communications Support."

VI. PROTOCOL:

Travel abroad in support of the President or First Lady requires the highest standards of conduct by any and all Administration personnel. Everyone involved in an international trip is a representative of the White House, and in a larger sense, a representative of the American people.

¹There is NO WHCA switchboard on a First Lady trip. Your sabre radio will not have the range nor the assistance of a base operator as is the case on a Presidential trip. It is best to assume that your radio range will cover your site and will not, for example, be operable from the airport to the site. Direct all questions to your WHCA technician.

Although many of you are experienced in presidential foreign travel, it is still important that we stress the significance of paying close attention to protocol, local traditions and customs.

All dealings with foreign officials, U.S. Embassy or consulate support staff and representatives of local hotels and businesses must be conducted in a professional manner. Personal bills, including hotel service charges, must be settled promptly. Remember that we are the guests of the host government and its citizens. Be sensitive to local customs. Do not talk about your host country in public. Remember, more people speak English than you might think.

Provided in your briefing material is a paper titled: "Important Tips on Traditions and Customs." This is an excellent piece that covers religion, greetings, gestures to avoid and dress restrictions in the various countries. Please review this paper carefully.

VII. VISAS:

Visas are required for all of the countries you will be travelling to. At this writing your visa application forms should already be complete. If for any reason they are not, see David Morehouse immediately.

VIII. PASSPORTS:

Your official passport is included in this packet, along with your airline reservation and other pertinent information. If you do not have your official passport, see David Morehouse immediately.

IX. IMMUNIZATIONS:

You should, by now, have received the REQUIRED inoculations outlined below. If you have not done so, then do so immediately. You cannot and should not travel without the required immunizations.

In Washington, D.C., immunizations can be provided free of charge by the White House Medical Office in the Old Executive Office Building. Call (202)757-2476 to make an appointment.

Outside Washington, you can make private arrangements to receive inoculations and be reimbursed upon presentation of receipts.

The following inoculations are REQUIRED for this trip:

tetanus booster	within ten years
typhoid	oral regimen taken 7 days prior to trip good for 5 years
gamma globulin	within ninety days
meningitis	given at least 10 days prior to departure
malaria	oral mefloquine started 1 week prior to departure and continued 4 weeks after return

X. DIETARY GUIDELINES AND HEALTH SUGGESTIONS:

All Embassys are equipped with a fully staffed medical clinic that should take care of all your medical needs. For serious medical attention like surgery or intensive care, patients will be transported by medivac to the U.S. military medical facility in Bangkok or a modern hospital facility in Singapore.

Make sure to ask the "what to eat" question at your Embassy RSO briefing. Your Embassy is your best source of information for local health issues. However, you should keep in mind and strictly observe the following:

► **FOOD AND WATER**-- All water and ice sources should be considered contaminated. Avoid any water except bottled water, and do not rinse your toothbrush with water from the faucet.

Additionally, avoid eating raw vegetables and fruits, dairy products, rare meat, fish or shellfish, foods purchased from vendors, and any food that is not fully cooked and steaming hot.

Once again, we advise bringing along a favorite food, crackers, peanut butter, etc. Although the primary Embassy has been asked to stock snacks and other food stuffs in control rooms, some of the more remote locations may not be adequately furnished.

► **RABIES**--Avoid all animal contact.

► **SWIMMING**--Fresh water swimming and wading should be avoided. Additionally, caution must be exercised in salt water beach areas because of a severe undertow.

►HEAT AND SUN EXPOSURE--It is advisable to use sunscreen and sunglasses. DRINK PLENTY OF WATER. Avoid antihistamines, caffeine, and alcohol.

►MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES SPREAD BY INSECTS--Avoid insect contact by covering exposed areas with clothing and by using insect repellent. The necessity of continuing Mefloquine after return cannot be overemphasized.

XI. PER DIEM:

Your information packet should include your partial per diem. The enclosed per diem reflects approximately 80% of your total per diem. The remaining 20% will be processed upon completion and submission of your travel voucher.

The per diem for travel abroad is calculated based on the exchange rate between the host country's currency and the United States dollar. As of March 6, the per diem rates are:

Islamabad	\$61.50/day
Lahore	\$51.00/day
New Delhi	\$76.50/day
Agra	\$79.50/day
Kathmandu	\$79.50/day
Chitwan	TBD
Dhaka	\$75.00/day
Jessore	\$39.00/day
Colombo	\$58.50/day

XII. BRIEFING BOOKS:

State Department briefing books are included in this package. These books contain relevant background information on the countries you will visit along with additional important tips for visitors.

XIII. EVENT EXPENSES AND PERSONAL INCIDENTALS:

As with domestic events and trips, you may not bill anything back to the White House without specific prior approval of the Advance Office or the Press Advance Office. Any personal, incidental or event expenses left unaccounted for at your departure will be billed to you personally. If you have questions about event expenses, call Isabelle or David Morehouse.

XIV. WEATHER AND NOTES ON WHAT TO PACK:

You will be travelling to South Asia during the end of the region's cool, dry period. Due to variations in latitude and elevation, weather conditions may change dramatically from one

site to the next. Even within one country you are likely to encounter a wide range of temperatures and precipitation.

Temperatures in the region during late March will generally range from the 50's to the 100's (F) depending on location. You should bring clothing appropriate for hot and humid days, cool nights and the likelihood of rain in some areas. Bring clothing and footwear for warm, cool and wet conditions.

You should also bring clothing appropriate for visiting a Mosque; this means covering the head, arms and legs. Shoes that can be removed easily would be convenient.

Temperatures and likelihood of rainfall listed below are averages for the month of March.

Islamabad, Pakistan:	HIGH: 99 F	LOW: 34 F	RAIN: light
New Delhi, India:	HIGH: 103 F	LOW: 45 F	RAIN: light
Agra, India:	HIGH: 111 F	LOW: 43 F	RAIN: light
Kathmandu, Nepal:	HIGH: 95 F	LOW: 40 F	RAIN: light
Dhaka, Bangladesh:	HIGH: 108 F	LOW: 62 F	RAIN: moderate
Jessore, Bangladesh:	HIGH: 109 F	LOW: 57 F	RAIN: light
Colombo, Sri Lanka:	HIGH: 99 F	LOW: 45 F	RAIN: moderate to heavy

XV. PERSONAL TRAVEL:

You may decide to take a side trip either before or after the completion of your official duties. You may use your official passport to do so as long as your travel is incidental to the official trip. Any additional costs are your responsibility.

State Department guidelines define restrictions relating to personal travel in greater detail. Note that in certain cases you may be allowed to make a stopover of up to 24 hours without incurring any additional cost.

Questions about personal travel should be directed to the Advance Office or to the State Department Travel Support Services representative on your trip. Ask before you make any changes to your itinerary or you may be incurring personal expenses.

If you have any questions about any of this information or other questions related to international travel, please do not hesitate to call us.

David Morehouse, Catherine Cornelius, David Beaubaire and I look forward to all your stories from the road. We are proud to be your colleagues in the world of advance and appreciate all that you do for the President and First Lady.

Do not hesitate to ask any question. We will do all that we can to secure the resources you need to complete this exciting mission.

We look forward to your postcards.

Ciao.

Advance Team Roster

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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Hotel Information

Hotel List for First Lady's
Trip to
South Asia

Pakistan:

Islamabad: Islamabad Marriott
Aga Khan Road, Shalimar5,
P.O. Box 1251, Islamabad, Pakistan
Tel: (92)(51) 82 61 21-35
Fax: (92)(51) 82 06 48

Lahore: Avari Renaissance
87 Shahrah-e-Quaid-e-Azam,
Lahore, Pakistan
Tel: (92)(42) 63 65 366
Fax: (92)(42) 63 65 367

India:

New Delhi: WelcomGroup Maurya Sheraton
Diplomatic Enclave,
110 021
New Delhi, India
Tel: (91)(11) 30 10 101
Fax: (91)(11) 30 10 908

Agra: WelcomGroup Mughal Sheraton Hotel
Fatehabad Rd. 282001
Agra, India
Tel: (91)(11) 36 17 01
Fax: (91)(11) 36 17 30

Nepal:

Kathmandu: Soaltee Holiday Inn Crowne Plaza
Tahachal,
Kathmandu, Nepal
Tel: (977)(1) 272-555 or 550
Fax: (977)(1) 272-205 or 203

Chitwan: Tiger Tops Mountain Travel
Lazimpat, P.O. Box 242
Kathmandu
Nepal
Tel: (977)(1) 414 073
Fax: (977)(1) 414 075

Note: Above is Kathmandu Business Office for Tiger Tops - No
Phone at Lodge. Contact is Ms. Lisa Choegyal.

- 2 -

Bangladesh:

Dhaka: Sonargaon Hotel
107 Kazi Nazrul Islam Ave
1000
Dhaka, Bangladesh
Tel: (880)(2) 315 001-009
Fax: (880)(2) 813 324

Jessore: TBD

Sri Lanka:

Colombo: Taj Samudra
25, Galle Face Road,
Colombo, Sri Lanka
Tel: (94)(1) 44 66 22
Fax: (94)(1) 44 63 48

Security

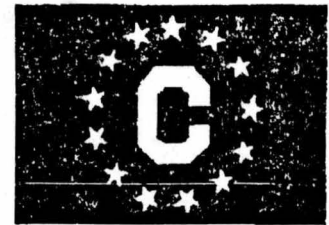


U. S. Department of State
Bureau of Consular Affairs
Washington, DC 20520

For recorded travel information, call 202-647-5225.

To access the Consular Affairs Bulletin Board, call 202-647-9225.

For information by fax, call 202-647-3000 from your fax machine.



Consular Information Sheet

Pakistan

December 8, 1994

Country Description: Pakistan is a developing country with a parliamentary democracy. Tourist facilities are available in the principal population centers of the country.

Entry Requirements: A passport and visa are required. The visa must be obtained from a Pakistani embassy or consulate before arrival at the point of entry. Information on entry requirements can be obtained from the Embassy of Pakistan, 2315 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20008, telephone (202) 939-6200. Travelers may also contact one of the Consulates General of Pakistan, located at 12 East 65th St., New York, NY 10021, telephone (212) 879-5800, and 18050 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 1100, Los Angeles, CA 90010, tel. (310) 441-5114. Due to problems with inadmissible passengers, airlines may require departing travelers to present multiple photographs and complete copies of travel documents.

Areas of Instability: Rallies, demonstrations and processions occur from time to time throughout Pakistan on very short notice, and have occasionally taken on an anti-American or anti-Western character. The potential exists for U.S. citizens to be injured during such events. During the Islamic religious observances of Ramadan and Moharram, sectarian rivalry and violence often increase. (Ramadan - February 1995; Moharram - June 8-9, 1995.)

Note: The Islamic calendar recesses 9-10 days against the Western calendar, making these dates earlier in succeeding years.

Travel in the Northwest Frontier Province: Because of dangerous security conditions, caution is essential when traveling overland through the tribal areas to the Khyber Pass. Substantial areas within the Northwest Frontier are designated tribal areas and are outside the normal jurisdiction of government law enforcement authorities. Travel within these areas is particularly hazardous. Tribal feuds or conflicts between smuggling factions may involve foreigners. Even in the settled areas, ethnic, political, or sectarian violence may target foreigners. Car hijackings and the abduction of foreigners are occasionally reported from the tribal areas. If visitors must enter the tribal areas, a permit from the Home Department is required. The permit may stipulate that an armed escort must accompany the visitor.

Travel in the Sindh Province: In the areas of Karachi and Hyderabad, there have been recurring outbreaks of ethnic and sectarian violence which have been characterized by random bombings, shootings and mass demonstrations. Recent incidents have resulted in several deaths and the imposition of curfews. There have also been numerous incidents of kidnappings for ransom. In rural Sindh Province, the security situation is hazardous, especially in regard to overland travel. Foreigners have occasionally been kidnapped and, in one incident, the foreign kidnap victim was killed in a subsequent gunfight between police and bandits. The Pakistan government has recommended that travelers limit their movements in Sindh Province to the city of Karachi. If visitors must go into the interior of Sindh Province, the Pakistan government requests that travelers inform police authorities well in advance of the trip so that necessary police security arrangements can be made.

Travel in Baluchistan Province: The province of Baluchistan, which borders both Iran and Afghanistan, is notorious for cross-border smuggling. Armed battles between clans are frequent. Due to a limited provincial police presence, travelers wishing to visit the interior of Baluchistan should consult with the province's Home Secretary. Advance permission from

provincial authorities is required for travel into some areas. Travelers without permission have been detained by local authorities. While quieter than the interior, Quetta, the provincial capital, has experienced serious ethnic violence which has led to gun battles in the streets and the imposition of curfews.

Information on Crime: Karachi suffers from a very high level of crime and an ineffective police force. Political violence, including assassinations of political leaders, and violent criminal activity, such as carjacking, kidnapping, armed robbery, arson and other violence against civilians occurs frequently in many parts of the city. The police force itself has become a target for heavily armed gangs. Car thieves prefer to steal four-wheel drive vehicles, and drivers resisting the theft may be shot. The U.S. Mission encourages travelers to use hotel shuttles from the airport rather than taxis or hotel-provided vehicles. Similar carjacking incidents have been reported in Lahore, Peshawar and Quetta. Petty crime, especially theft of personal property, is common throughout Pakistan.

The loss or theft of a U.S. passport abroad should be reported immediately to local police and the nearest U.S. embassy or consulate. Useful information on safeguarding valuables, protecting personal security and other matters while traveling abroad is provided in the Department of State pamphlets, "A Safe Trip Abroad" and "Tips for Travelers to South Asia." They are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Medical Facilities: Adequate medical care is available in major cities in Pakistan, but may be limited in rural areas. U.S. medical insurance is not always valid outside the United States. Doctors and hospitals often expect immediate payment in cash for treatment. Supplemental health insurance which specifically covers overseas treatment has proven useful. Additional information on health problems can be obtained from the Centers for Disease Control's International travelers hotline at (404) 332-4559.

Drug Penalties: Penalties for possession, use or trafficking in illegal drugs are strictly enforced. Long jail sentences are frequently imposed and large fines are assessed in some cases. Legislation passed in 1994 makes trafficking offenses punishable by death.

Registration: U.S. citizens who register at the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad or the Consulates General in Karachi, Lahore or Peshawar may obtain updated information on travel and security in Pakistan.

Embassy Location:

The U.S. Embassy is located in Islamabad, Diplomatic Enclave, Ramna 5, telephone 92-51-826-161. The consular section is located separately in the USAID building, 18 Sixth Avenue, Ramna 5, telephone 92-51-824-071.

- In Karachi, the Consulate General is located at 8 Abdullah Haroon Road, telephone 92-21-568-5170 (after hours 568-1606).

- In Lahore, the U.S. Consulate General is located on Sharah-E-Abdul Hamid Bin Badees (50 Empress Road), New Simla Hills, telephone 92-42-636-5530.

- In Peshawar, the U.S. Consulate is located at 11 Hospital Road, Peshawar Cantonment, telephone 92-521-279-801 or 802 or 803.

The normal workweek in Pakistan is Sunday through Thursday.

No. 94-281

This replaces the Consular Information Sheet dated August 3, 1994, to update information on violent crime in Karachi, provide additional information on drug penalties, update restrictions on provincial travel, and alert travelers to potential exit document requirements.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Office of the Spokesman

For Immediate Release

March 8, 1995

PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT - PAKISTAN

On March 8, 1995, the U.S. Consulate General in Karachi, Pakistan, issued the following Public Announcement:

On March 8, 1995, an employee shuttle en route to the U.S. Consulate General in Karachi was attacked by unknown assailants who opened fire with automatic weapons, killing two American employees and injuring another. U.S. Embassy security and medical personnel are en route to Karachi to provide on-site assistance.

We know of no threats to other U.S. citizens, their family members or U.S. government facilities in the rest of Pakistan. However, we urge all individuals to exercise prudent security precautions. Additional notification will be made if there is any change to the current situation.

The government of Pakistan has been officially notified and has agreed to provide all necessary protection for all U.S. citizens in Pakistan.

The following Public Announcement, issued by the Department of State on February 10, 1995, remains in effect:

Travelers to Pakistan are advised that levels of sectarian and factional violence have increased in Pakistan. Karachi remains the center of politically-motivated killings. The recent arrest of Ramzi Ahmed Yousef for alleged involvement in the 1993 World Trade Center bombing may cause reprisals by terrorist organizations against U.S. installations, U.S. businesses or U.S. citizens. As a precaution, the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad recommends that all Americans and their households heighten their security awareness and practice sound security measures. American citizens are advised to report any unusual events or incidents. Surveillance, either vehicular or pedestrian, unusual and inquisitive phone calls or other strange interest in U.S. citizens or their activities should be reported to security personnel at the U.S. Embassy or any U.S. Consulate in Pakistan. Additional information on travel to and through Pakistan is available in the Consular Information Sheet for Pakistan.

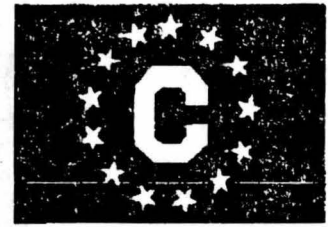


U. S. Department of State
Bureau of Consular Affairs
Washington, DC 20520

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For information by fax, call 202-647-3000 from your fax machine.



Consular Information Sheet

India

November 25, 1994

Country Description: India is a developing democratic republic. Tourist facilities varying in degree of comfort and amenities are widely available in the major population centers and main tourist areas.

Entry Requirements: A passport and visa (which must be obtained in advance) are required for entry into India for tourism or business. Evidence of yellow fever immunization is needed if the traveler is arriving from an infected area. For further entry information, the traveler can contact the Embassy of India at 2536 Massachusetts Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008, telephone (202) 939-9839 or 939-9850 or the Indian Consulates in Chicago, New York, San Francisco, Honolulu, and New Orleans.

Terrorism: During September/October 1994, in what appears to have been an isolated incident, one American and three British tourists in New Delhi were lured by friendly-seeming members of a hitherto-unknown Kashmiri terrorist group and taken hostage. After weeks in captivity, the four were released, unharmed, following a police action.

A series of bombings in Bombay in March 1993 killed several hundred people. Foreigners were not targeted in those attacks and none were reported injured. The threat of terrorist activity remains, but there have been no bombings in more than a year.

Areas of Instability:

Countrywide - The potential exists for outbreaks of communal and inter-caste violence in most major cities. Major civil disturbances can pose risks to a traveler's personal safety and can disrupt transportation systems and city services. In response to communal violence, Indian authorities may occasionally impose curfews. In addition, political rallies and demonstrations in India have the potential for violence. Foreigners have not been the targets of either communal or political violence in India, and are principally at risk only of becoming inadvertent victims. U.S. citizens may contact the American Embassy or the nearest American Consulate General for further information about the current situation in areas where they wish to travel.

Kashmir - In July 1994 an American tourist was fatally shot in Srinagar, and in June 1994 militants held two British hikers hostage for eighteen days before releasing them. These recent events demonstrate that the Kashmir Valley in the State of Jammu and Kashmir remains a dangerous place where terrorist activities and violent civil disturbances continue.

Uttar Pradesh - In September and October 1994 there were numerous incidents of violent encounters between police and activists for a separate state for the hill districts of Uttar Pradesh. Dozens were killed and many more injured in the incidents of mob action which resulted in imposition of curfew and disruption of public transportation in many towns including Dehradun, Rishikesh, Nainital and other popular tourist destinations.

Northeast States - Civil unrest pervades the Northeast States. Terrorist groups in Assam have bombed trains, buses and bridges. The government of India has declared Assam to be a "disturbed area." Numerous political killings have occurred in Nagaland and Manipur.

Registration: U.S. citizens who register at the U.S. Embassy in Dhaka can obtain updated information on travel and security within Bangladesh.

Embassy Location: The U.S. Embassy is located at the Diplomatic Enclave, Madani Avenue, Baridhara, Dhaka, telephone (880-2) 884700-22.

No. 94-180

This replaces the Consular Information Sheet dated June 28, 1994 to add information on aviation oversight.



U. S. Department of State
Bureau of Consular Affairs
Washington, DC 20520

For recorded travel information, call 202-647-5225.

To access the Consular Affairs Bulletin Board, call 202-647-9225.

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Consular Information Sheet

Nepal

September 8, 1994

Country Description: Nepal is a developing country with extensive facilities for tourists; facilities vary in quality according to price and location.

Entry Requirements: A passport and visa are required. A tourist visa for a stay of up to 60 days is issued at ports of entry upon arrival. The fee for the tourist visa varies with the number of entries and duration of stay requested. Visas can be routinely extended in Kathmandu and Pokhara for stays of up to four months; a fifth month requires special approval. Penalties for overstaying a visa may include fines and imprisonment. Travelers can obtain additional information by contacting the Royal Nepalese Embassy at 2131 Leroy Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008, telephone (202) 657-4550 or the Consulate General in New York at telephone (212) 370-4188.

Areas of Instability: Public demonstrations and strikes are popular forms of political expression in Nepal and may occur from time to time on short notice. These demonstrations are usually nonviolent and not directed towards foreigners. During general strikes, many businesses are closed, and transportation and city services are sometimes disrupted.

Medical Facilities: Medical care is extremely limited. Any serious illness may require evacuation to the nearest adequate medical facility (usually Bangkok). Doctors and hospitals expect immediate cash payment for health services. In general, U.S. medical insurance is not valid in Nepal. Supplemental health insurance which specifically covers overseas treatment and evacuation to the nearest adequate medical facility is useful. Additional information on health problems can be obtained from the Centers for Disease Control's international travelers hotline at (404) 332-4559.

Information on Crime: Petty crime, especially theft of personal property, is common. While acts of violent crime in Nepal are rare, several attacks against lone foreign trekkers have been reported. The loss or theft of a U.S. passport abroad should be reported immediately to local police and the nearest U.S. embassy or consulate. Useful information on safeguarding valuables, protecting personal security and other matters while traveling abroad is provided in the Department of State pamphlets, "A Safe Trip Abroad" and "Tips for Travelers to South Asia." They are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Drug Penalties: U.S. citizens are subject to the laws and legal practices of the countries in which they are traveling. Penalties for possession, use or trafficking in illegal drugs are strictly enforced. Convicted offenders can expect jail sentences and fines.

Border Areas: There have been sporadic reports of difficulties in crossing the border from Nepal to Tibet by land. U.S. citizens planning to travel into Tibet overland from Nepal may contact the U.S. Embassy in Kathmandu for current information on the status of the border crossing points.

Registration: U.S. citizens who register at the U.S. Embassy in Kathmandu can obtain updated information on travel and security in Nepal.

Embassy Location: The U.S. Embassy in Nepal is located at Pani Pokhari in Kathmandu, telephone (977) (1) 411179, 412718, 411613 or 413890.

No. 94-216

This replaces the Consular Information Sheet dated July 26, 1994, to add information on Areas of Instability.

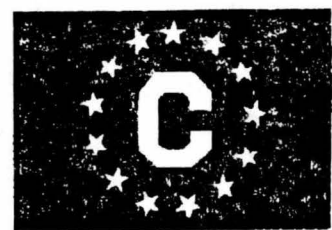


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Consular Information Sheet

Bangladesh

September 2, 1994

Country Description: Bangladesh has a developing economy. Tourist facilities outside major cities and tourist areas are minimal.

Entry Requirements: A passport and onward/return ticket are required. A visa is not required for a tourist stay of up to 14 days, and visitors can obtain a no-fee landing permit upon arrival for that period. However, visitors who overstay their landing permit or visa validity period may be charged a fine for each day of overstay. Further information on entry requirements can be obtained from the Embassy of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, 2201 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007, telephone (202) 342-8373, or the Bangladesh consulate in New York, located at 211 E. 43rd Street, Suite 502, New York, N.Y., 10017.

Areas of Instability: Public demonstrations, marches and labor strikes are widely-used means of political expression in Bangladesh, and violence is common during these events. Clashes between rival political groups have resulted in deaths and injuries to Bangladeshis. Particularly violent incidents have occurred on university campuses.

Medical Facilities: Medical facilities in Bangladesh are not adequate even in tourist areas. Doctors and hospitals often expect immediate cash payment for health services. U.S. medical insurance is not always valid outside the United States. Supplemental health insurance which specifically covers overseas treatment has proved to be useful. It is also useful to have medical evacuation insurance that covers the high cost of emergency air evacuation to another country with better medical facilities. Additional information on health problems can be obtained from the Centers for Disease Control's international travelers hotline at (404) 332-4559.

Information on Crime: The crime situation in Dhaka is worsening and there are increasing reports of crimes involving weapons. Foreigners have not been especially targeted, but are increasingly victims of crime. The loss or theft of a U.S. passport abroad should be reported immediately to local police and the nearest U.S. embassy or consulate. Useful information on safeguarding valuables, protecting personal security, and other matters while traveling is provided in the Department of State pamphlets, "A Safe Trip Abroad" and "Tips for Travelers to South Asia." They are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Drug Penalties: Travelers are subject to the laws and legal practices of the countries in which they travel. Penalties for possession, use or trafficking in illegal drugs are very strict in Bangladesh. The death penalty or life imprisonment can be imposed for some drug-related crimes. At a minimum, convicted offenders can expect jail sentences and fines.

Civil Aviation Oversight: In February 1993, the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration assessed Bangladesh's civil aviation authority as in compliance with international aviation safety oversight standards for Bangladeshi carriers operating to and from the U.S. The same level of safety oversight would typically be applied to operations to other destinations. For further information, travelers may contact the Department of Transportation at 1-800-322-7873.



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Consular Information Sheet

Sri Lanka — Consular Information Sheet

April 22, 1994

Country Description: Sri Lanka has a developing economy. Tourist facilities outside the capital and major tourist areas may be basic.

Entry Requirements: A passport and onward/return ticket and proof of sufficient funds (15 U.S. dollars per day) are required. A tourist visa can be granted at the time of entry into Sri Lanka, and may be valid for a maximum period of 90 days. Business travelers may be granted a landing endorsement at the port of entry for a one month period under certain circumstances. Yellow fever and cholera immunizations are needed if arriving from an infected area. Further information can be obtained by contacting the Embassy of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, 2148 Wyoming Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008, telephone (202) 483-4025 through 8, or the Sri Lankan consulate in New York. There are also honorary Sri Lankan consulates in Los Angeles, Honolulu, New Orleans and Newark.

Areas of Instability: There is a long-standing armed conflict between the Sri Lankan government and a Tamil extremist group, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE). Fighting between government security forces and the LTTE continues in northern and eastern areas of the island. Sri Lankan defense regulations restrict travel to much of the island's northern area. Areas such as Wilpattu and Galoya National Parks are considered especially unsafe.

Terrorist bombings have occurred, including in or near the capital city of Colombo. Prominent national leaders and senior military personnel have been targets and/or victims of terrorist violence. In April 1994, four bombs exploded at Colombo hotels. While U.S. citizens have not been singled out as targets, a group calling itself "Ellalan Force" threatened after the April bombings to target foreigners. There is a general risk of being inadvertently caught up in random acts of violence. Travelers who encounter roadblocks staffed by security personnel are expected to follow closely any instructions given.

Medical Facilities: Medical facilities are limited. Doctors and hospitals often expect immediate cash payment for health services. U.S. medical insurance is not always valid outside the United States. Supplemental medical insurance with specific overseas coverage has proved useful. Malaria is prevalent in many areas outside of Colombo. For further information, the traveler can contact the Centers for Disease Control's international travelers hotline at (404) 332-4559.

Crime Information: Petty street crime such as purse snatching and pickpocketing is common especially on crowded local transportation. The loss or theft of a U.S. passport abroad should be reported immediately to local police and the nearest U.S. embassy or consulate. Useful information on safeguarding valuables, protecting personal security and other matters while traveling abroad is provided in the Department of State pamphlets, "A Safe Trip Abroad" and "Tips for Travelers to South Asia." They are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Drug Penalties: U.S. citizens are subject to the laws of the country in which they are traveling. Penalties for possession, use and trafficking in illegal drugs are strictly enforced in Sri Lanka. Convicted offenders can expect jail sentences and fines.

Embassy Location and Registration: Updated information on travel and security within Sri Lanka is available at the U.S. Embassy, located at 210 Galle Rd., in the capital city of Colombo.

India/Pakistan Border - Tensions run high between India and Pakistan, particularly over Kashmir. The only official India-Pakistan border-crossing point is between Atari, India and Wagah, Pakistan. A Pakistani visa is required for entry to Pakistan.

Restricted Areas: Permission from the Indian government (from Indian diplomatic missions abroad or, in some cases, from the Ministry of Home Affairs) is required to visit the states of Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Assam, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, parts of Kulu District and Spiti District of Himachal Pradesh, border areas of Jammu and Kashmir, areas of Uttar Pradesh, the area west of National Highway No. 15 running from Ganganagar to Sanchar in Rajasthan, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Union Territory of the Laccadive Islands.

Medical Facilities: Adequate medical care is available in the major population centers, but is usually limited in the rural areas of the country. Medical authorities suggest that travelers to India take preventive measures against malaria, hepatitis, meningitis and Japanese encephalitis (if arriving during the monsoon season). Travelers arriving from countries where outbreaks of yellow fever have occurred will be required to furnish a certificate of yellow fever vaccination. Cholera and gastroenteritis occur during the summer monsoon months, mostly in the poorer areas of India. The best protection includes eating only at better quality restaurants or hotels, drinking only boiled or bottled mineral water and avoiding ice. Eating untreated fruits and vegetables and cooked foods sold by street vendors can be risky.

U.S. medical insurance is not always valid outside the United States. Doctors and hospitals often expect immediate payment in cash for health services. Supplemental health insurance which specifically covers overseas treatment and medical evacuation has proven useful. The interiors of international flights arriving in India may be sprayed with insecticides while passengers are still aboard, a practice discontinued in the U.S. because of human health concerns. Additional information on health matters can be obtained from the Centers for Disease Control's international travelers hotline at (404) 332-4559.

Information on Crime: Petty crime, especially theft of personal property, is common. The loss or theft of a U.S. passport abroad should be reported immediately to local police and the nearest U.S. Embassy or Consulate. Useful information on safeguarding valuables, protecting personal security, and other matters while traveling abroad is provided in the Department of State pamphlets, "A Safe Trip Abroad" and "Tips for Travelers to South Asia." They are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Drug Penalties: Travelers are subject to the laws and legal practices of the country in which they travel. Penalties for possession, use, or trafficking in illegal drugs are strictly enforced. Convicted offenders in India can expect a minimum jail sentence of ten years and fines.

Customs Considerations: Indian customs authorities strictly enforce the laws and regulations governing the declaration, importation or possession of gold and gold objects. Travelers have sometimes been detained for possession of undeclared gold objects.

Mountain Climbing: Both India and Pakistan claim an area of the Karakoram mountain range which includes the Siachen Glacier. The two countries have established military outposts in the region, and armed clashes have occurred. Because of this situation, U.S. citizens traveling to or climbing peaks anywhere in the disputed area face significant risk of injury and death. The disputed area includes the following peaks: Rimo Peak, Apsarasas I, II, and III, Tegam Kangri I, II, and III, Suingri Kangri, Ghaint I and II, Indira Col, and Sia Kangri.

Piloting Civil Aircraft: In past years, there have been a number of incidents in which civil aircraft have been detained for deviating from approved flight plans. U.S. citizens piloting civil aircraft in India must file any changes to previous flight plans and may not overfly restricted airspace.

The mailing address is P.O. Box 106. The telephone number is (94-1) 448007. U.S. citizens are encouraged to register at the U.S. Embassy upon arrival in Sri Lanka.

No. 94-051

This replaces the Consular Information Sheet for Sri Lanka dated August 27, 1993, to update information on areas of instability.

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