

FOIA Marker

This is not a textual record. This FOIA Marker indicates that material has been removed during FOIA processing by George W. Bush Presidential Library staff.

Office of Laura Bush - Scheduling

Ballard, Deanna

Stack:	Row:	Sect.:	Shelf:	Pos.:	FRC ID:	Location or Hollinger ID:	NARA Number:	OA Number:
W	21	26	9	2	4740	17675	7418	7497

Folder Title:

Binder - Site Survey for the Trip of the President and Mrs. Bush to India and Pakistan, 02/28/2006 - 03/05/2006, Post Trip Report [1]

Withdrawn/Redacted Material

The George W. Bush Library

DOCUMENT NO.	FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
001	List	Approved Manifest for the Site Survey...	1	01/11/2006	P3/b3; P6/b6; b7c; b7e; b7f;
002	List	White House Site Survey Team to India and Pakistan	1	01/09/2006	P3/b3; P6/b6; b7c; b7e; b7f;
003	Memorandum	Medical Advisory [pages 1 and 4] - To: White House Travelers... - From: [(b)(3) 10 USC 130b]	2	02/02/2006	P3/b3;
004	Report	[Report]	2	N.D.	P1/b1;
005	List	Site Survey Team Delhi	1	01/17/2006	P3/b3; P6/b6;

COLLECTION TITLE:

Office of Laura Bush - Scheduling

SERIES:

Ballard, Deanna

FOLDER TITLE:

Binder - Site Survey for the Trip of the President and Mrs. Bush to India and Pakistan, 02/28/2006 - 03/05/2006, Post Trip Report |

FRC ID:

4740

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 advise 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]

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

Deed of Gift Restrictions

- A. Closed by Executive Order 13526 governing access to national security information.
- B. Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
- C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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]

Records Not Subject to FOIA

Court Sealed - The document is withheld under a court seal and is not subject to the Freedom of Information Act.

**SITE SURVEY FOR THE TRIP OF THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. BUSH TO
INDIA AND PAKISTAN
FEBRUARY 28 – MARCH 5, 2006**



Post Trip Report

Site Survey to India and Pakistan

POST TRIP REPORT

Site Survey to India and Pakistan

Post Trip Report

Introduction

- Overview Map
- Site Survey Manifest
- Site Survey Team Contact Information
- Medical Advisory

New Delhi, India

- Country/City Maps
- Palam Air Force Station
- Maurya Sheraton Hotel and Towers
- Rashtrapati Bhavan
- Rajghat
- Hyderabad House
- U.S. Embassy
- Purana Qila
- Contacts and General Information

Hyderabad, India

- Country/City Maps
- Hyderabad Airport
- Acharya N.G. Ranga Agriculture University
- Indian School of Business
- Contacts and General Information

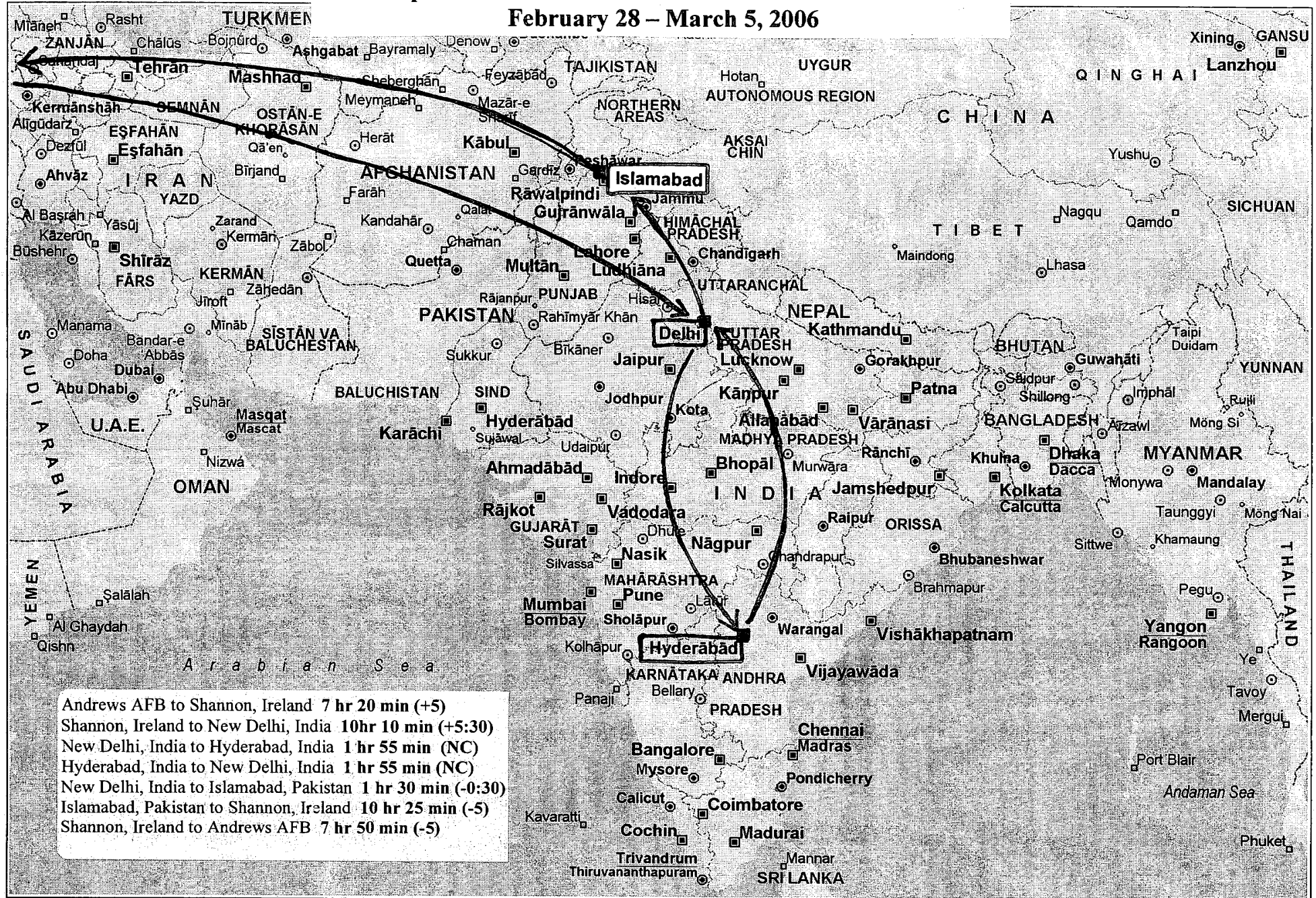
Islamabad, Pakistan

- Country/City Maps
- Chaklala Air Base
- U.S. Embassy
- Aiwan-e-Sadr
- Contacts and General Information

Prepared by:
White House Office of Presidential Appointments and Scheduling

Introduction

The Trip of the President and Mrs. Bush to India and Pakistan February 28 – March 5, 2006



Andrews AFB to Shannon, Ireland 7 hr 20 min (+5)
 Shannon, Ireland to New Delhi, India 10hr 10 min (+5:30)
 New Delhi, India to Hyderabad, India 1 hr 55 min (NC)
 Hyderabad, India to New Delhi, India 1 hr 55 min (NC)
 New Delhi, India to Islamabad, Pakistan 1 hr 30 min (-0:30)
 Islamabad, Pakistan to Shannon, Ireland 10 hr 25 min (-5)
 Shannon, Ireland to Andrews AFB 7 hr 50 min (-5)

Approved Manifest for the Site Survey to New Delhi, India, Hyderabad, India, and Islamabad, Pakistan

January 18 – January 24, 2006

Note: Rear Admiral Mark Fox has secured the following aircraft: C-40B

Note: The aircraft can accommodate 22 staff members. (Includes 4 staff members in DV Suite)

1. Joe Hagin, Assistant to the President and Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations
2. Todd Beyer, Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of Advance
3. Scott Sforza, Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Communications Director for Production
4. Chris Edwards, Special Assistant to the President and Deputy Director of Advance for Press
5. Mary Haines, Deputy Executive Secretary of Scheduling and Advance, NSC
6. Stacey Silva, Director, White House Travel Office
7. Charity Wallace, Mrs. Bush's Office – Director of Advance
8. Allison Barrett, Presidential Scheduler
9. Will Holley, White House Press Office
10. Chris Szymanski, State Department – Office of Presidential Support
11. [REDACTED] Military Aide
12. [REDACTED], Air Force One Advance
13. (b)(3) 10 USC 130b HMX-1 Advance
14. [REDACTED] White House Medical Unit
15. [REDACTED] White House Communications Agency
16. [REDACTED] USSS
17. (b)(6), (b)(7)c, (b)(7)e, (b)(7)f [REDACTED] USSS
18. [REDACTED] USSS
19. Rusty Lutz, ABC Radio
20. Ken Herman, Cox Newspapers
- 21a. Jaime Scarpatti, AT&T (*departing and returning to Andrews AFB only*)
- 21b. Vija Udenans, ABC (*flying within India and Pakistan only*)
22. Dave Jackson, ABC (*flying within India and Pakistan only*)

WHITE HOUSE SITE SURVEY TEAM TO INDIA AND PAKISTAN

	NAME		OFFICE/TITLE	RESPONSIBILITY	DC CONTACT PHONE
1	Hagin, The Hon. Joe		EOP - Deputy Chief of Staff	Head of Delegation	202-456-6798
2	Beyer, The Hon. Todd		EOP - Advance, Director	Overall Advance Teams	202-456-5332
3	Sforza, The Hon. Scott		EOP - Communications, Deputy Director	Communications	202-456-5703
4	Edwards, The Hon. Chris		EOP - Advance, Deputy Director - Press	Press Advance	202-456-7923
5	Haines, Mary		EOP - NSC, Deputy Executive Secretary	NSC Affairs, Scheduling/Advance	202-456-9461
6	Wallace, Charity		EOP - Director, Mrs. Bush's Advance	Mrs. Bush's Schedule	202-456-1547
7	Barrett, Allison		EOP - Presidential Scheduler	President's Schedule	202-456-5330
8	Holley, William		EOP - Press Assistant	White House Press Corps	202-456-2580
9	Szymanski, Chris		State Dept - Presidential Support	Presidential Support	703-812-2377
10	(b)(3) 10 USC 130b		WHMO	Military Aide to the President	202-757-1253
11			WHMO	Air Force One Advance	703-695-7109
12			WHMO	HMX-1 Advance	703-784-2364
13	(b)(6), (b)(7)c, (b)(7)e, (b)(7)f		USSS	Advance	202-757-1861
14			USSS	Advance	202-757-1861
15			USSS	Advance	202-757-1861
17	(b)(3) 10 USC 130b		WHMU	Medical	202-757-2481
18			WHCA	Communications	202-757-6870
EOP	Executive Office of the President - EOP		*Note: 1 representative of ABC Radio, 1 Cox Newspapers and 1 AT&T representative will be part of the site survey team. They may be contacted through William Holley.		
NSC	National Security Council - NSC				
WHMO	White House Military Office - WHMO				
WHCA	White House Communications Agency - WHCA				
WHMU	White House Medical Unit - WHMU				
USSS	United States Secret Service - USSS				

Office of Presidential Scheduling
Office of Presidential Advance

Phone: 202-456-2514
Phone: 202-456-5309

Fax: 202-456-0893
Fax: 202-456-2317

February 2, 2006

MEMORANDUM FOR WHITE HOUSE TRAVELERS TO INDIA AND/OR PAKISTAN

FROM: (b)(3) 10 USC 130b MD
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
WHITE HOUSE MEDICAL UNIT

SUBJECT: Medical Advisory

The following is the White House Medical Unit advisory for travel to India and Pakistan.

IMMUNIZATION RECOMMENDATIONS

- Routine/childhood vaccines¹
- Hepatitis A
- Typhoid (every 2 to 3 years)
- Polio Booster (once as adult)
- Tetanus booster (once every 10 years)
- Influenza (annual)²
- see note on page 4 regarding consideration of Rabies vaccination

Detailed Vaccination Information.

In addition to the routine childhood vaccinations, we recommend vaccination against hepatitis A (a viral infection of the liver usually transmitted by unclean food handling; vaccine is a two-shot series, good for ten years). We also recommend vaccination against typhoid (a bacterial infection also transmitted by unclean food handling; injected vaccine is effective for two years, oral vaccine is effective for five years).

Immunizations achieve optimal benefit when administered at least 10 to 14 days ahead of travel. "Sooner rather than later," but "later is better than never". The recommended vaccinations are offered to passholders at the White House Medical Office in Room 53 of the EEOB. Immunization hours are 9:00 to 11:00 AM and 1:00 to 3:30 PM, weekdays. Good medical practice and safety requires that you be monitored in the Medical Office for 15 minutes after

¹ Information on recommendations for "routine vaccines":

- Tetanus/diphtheria: Primary series (usually completed as a child) plus one dose within the last 10 years.
- Measles: For those born in 1957 or later (1970 or later in Canada) without either a history of having measles or of having had 2 adequate doses of vaccine (typically "MMR" vaccine) at any time during their life.
- Pneumococcal: All adults over 65 and those with chronic disease or significant medical conditions.
- Polio: Adequate primary series and 1 adult dose. (Not always required, but increasingly recommended for world-wide travel)

² While the standard "flu shot" does not protect against Avian Influenza, it does add importance (for reasons discussed later in this document) to our standard recommendation for travelers to receive the annual influenza vaccination. **All eligible travelers are highly encouraged to receive the current influenza vaccine.**

receiving any injection. Vaccines also may be obtained through the U.S. State Department Travel Clinic, (202) 663-1705 (if on official government orders) or through your personal physician.

MALARIA

Malaria is a risk in areas of Pakistan and India that will be visited on this trip. Personal protection against mosquitoes is the best prevention (and this also helps with prevention of other disease discussed later). Wear long sleeves and long pants. Do not open windows in your hotel room. Use insect repellent with at least 35% DEET. Minimize outdoor exposure, especially around dawn and dusk.

In addition to the measures outlined above, both the Centers for Disease Control and the World Health Organization recommend preventive medications for all travelers, throughout both countries, year-round (except in the mountains). At this time of year, however, mosquito population/activity is decreased, especially in the urban areas of New Delhi and Islamabad. Embassy officials note that it would not be unreasonable for individual travelers who do not expect to spend significant periods of time outdoors in the dawn or dusk hours to emphasize the personal preventive measures and choose to forego medication prophylaxis. This does NOT apply to Hyderabad, where all authorities recommend preventive medications. Anyone choosing not to take malaria prophylaxis must be careful to seek medical attention for any febrile illness presenting in the year after travel and alert their healthcare provider as to their travel to India and/or Pakistan.

Medicines that protect against malaria include doxycycline, atovaquone/proguanil (*Malarone*), and mefloquine (*Lariam*). WHMU no longer uses *Lariam* routinely. The following regimens are for adults only. (Travelers who may be pregnant or who are breastfeeding should discuss recommendations with their physician before taking antimalarial medications, and consider deferring travel to malarial areas.)

Doxycycline has a simple regimen. The potential side effects of skin sensitivity to sun exposure, and mild GI upset, are easily managed by avoiding excessive sun exposure, using sunscreen, and taking the medication with food (non-dairy). Doxycycline is available from the White House Medical Office, should be initiated two days prior to travel into affected areas, and continued each day through the trip until 28 days after leaving malarial areas. The dose of doxycycline for prevention of malaria is 100 mg daily.

Malarone is an alternative regimen, not routinely available from the White House Medical Unit, but may be available by prescription. Side effects include nausea and headache. *Malarone* prophylaxis is one adult tablet daily starting 1 to 2 days before arrival in affected areas, taken daily during travel, and continuing daily for 7 days after leaving the malarious area.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS

Unfortunately, "diarrhea happens" with international travel. New Delhi, especially, has a high incidence of diarrheal disease. Prevention is the best "treatment". There is a high risk for food-borne illness, even in some deluxe accommodations in major cities. Eating outside of your hotel, especially smaller restaurants or street vendors, is highly discouraged. We advise strict avoidance of undercooked fish, shellfish, raw vegetables and salads outside of deluxe establishments in all of these countries. Food and drink precautions include:

- Drink only bottled water or carbonated (bubbly) drinks in cans or bottles
- Avoid tap water and ice cubes
- Brush your teeth only with bottled water
- Eat only thoroughly cooked food or fruits, and vegetables you have peeled yourself
- Cooked foods should be eaten while hot
- Remember: boil it, cook it, peel it, or forget it
- Don't eat food purchased from street vendors
- Don't eat dairy products unless you know they have been pasteurized

At the first symptom of diarrhea, treatment with *Pepto-Bismol* (chew two tablets four times daily) may be helpful. **DO NOT USE PEPTO-BISMOL IF YOU ARE ALLERGIC TO ASPIRIN.** Antibiotics, however, are sometimes necessary. Contact the White House medical team at each trip site if you have questions (see contact information at the end of this advisory).

SPECIFIC PRECAUTIONS

Jet lag can be severe when traveling eastward to Asia, and may take a few days to overcome. Usually, jet lag is best overcome by adapting to destination sleep/wake and meal patterns as quickly as possible and by managing sleep while traveling so as to be naturally tired at the destination "bed-time". Staying well hydrated and getting some light exercise will help you feel better. Sleeping pills will aid in initiating sleep, but will not reset your internal clock. Sleeping pills are best prescribed by your personal physician; if possible, please address the use of such medications with your physician prior to departure. Please note that the Medical Unit is minimizing use of traditional sleeping pills such as *Ambien* or *Sonata*, in favor of newer agents such as *Rozorem*. *Rozorem* is especially beneficial in "resetting your body clock," while minimizing the effects of jet lag. It does not typically produce the same type of drowsiness as the older medications, but some people find that when used in conjunction with the other strategies outlined above, jet lag symptoms are significantly decreased.

Motor vehicle accidents are a major health threat. We recommend seat belt use and special caution toward unfamiliar traffic patterns and driving practices.

Routine medical supplies. For your convenience, be sure to bring additional contact lens solutions, glasses, personal prescription medications, over-the-counter cold and allergy remedies, and pain/headache relief preparations. People who are prone to asthma or other respiratory conditions should take precautions. People with known asthma should ensure they have an adequate supply of their medication.

Tuberculosis is common in all developing countries. Travelers should avoid crowded public places and public transportation whenever possible. Most authorities no longer recommend routine pre- or post- travel testing, but travelers who develop significant respiratory symptoms (especially fever with productive cough) within the year after travel should tell their provider about their travel history.

Illnesses transmitted by insects (especially mosquitoes) are common in India and Pakistan. Dengue fever occurs in rural and urban areas. Prevention is the only treatment. Protect yourself from biting insects by wearing long sleeves and long pants at all times, and by applying insect repellent containing 35% or more DEET, (e.g., "*Deep Woods Off*") to areas of exposed skin.

Avoid heat and sun-related illness by using sunglasses, wide-brimmed hats (when appropriate), and sunscreen (SPF 30 or greater).

Rabies is prevalent in India and present in Pakistan. Rabies is present in both the large stray dog population and in the urban monkey population. All bites, scratches, or direct physical contact with these dog or monkey populations should be taken seriously and post-exposure prophylaxis sought. If an animal bites you, immediately wash it thoroughly with soap and water and contact medical personnel as soon as possible. In New Delhi, the State Department recommends that ALL embassy personnel receive vaccination for rabies. For those White House travelers who expect to spend significant amounts of time outdoors in less controlled settings (e.g., security personnel or those setting up extensive outdoor equipment), vaccination is reasonable and should be discussed with your physician (it is a three-shot-series which is not routinely available at the White House Medical Unit). For other personnel, strict adherence to guidelines for seeking immediate care in the case of direct contact with wild or semi-wild animals is adequate.

Medical Insurance: The US Government does not *automatically* provide medical insurance for official travelers. Travelers should ensure that they are familiar with their personal insurance carrier's policies on coverage overseas. In most cases, the US Government will provide *secondary* coverage for requirements beyond what your personal policy may cover, but travelers should talk to their personnel offices for details (some policies do not provide any overseas coverage, in which case the government would not be available as a secondary insurer). In most cases, for official travelers, medical evacuation (to the nearest source of acceptable care, not necessarily to the United States) is provided by the government, if required.

Avian influenza A (Bird Flu). There is no documented incidence of this type of Avian influenza in India or Pakistan. Since 2003, however, there have been several outbreaks of a new type of avian influenza virus in poultry in East Asia and Turkey (both sides of the India/Pakistan region). Large amounts of virus are excreted in the droppings from infected birds. Human influenza vaccine does not provide significant protection against the Bird Flu (A:H5N1) strain of influenza, but may provide some "crossover protection" and will help in diagnosis. For those interested, more information is available from the CDC (www.cdc.gov). The most important actions travelers can take to prevent contact with Avian Influenza are frequent hand washing (soap and water or alcohol based gel, i.e. Purell®) and limiting exposure to poultry (especially poultry markets) in infected countries.

STAFF CARE WHILE TRAVELING (all numbers listed are worldcell capable)

New Delhi: WHMU Advance Officers: (b)(3) 10 USC 130b; 202-258-1439) and (b)(3) 10 USC 130b 202-431-3711).

Islamabad, Pakistan WHMU Advance Officers: (b)(3) 10 USC 130b (202-257-5608, (b)(3) 10 USC 130b (202-258-1943; (b)(3) 10 USC 130b).

Hyderabad, India WHMU Advance Officer: (b)(3) 10 USC 130b 202-431-3932)

CONCLUSION

Additional global travel medicine information or assistance with individual concerns is available from the White House Medical Office (202-757-2476), or the Centers for Disease Control website, www.cdc.gov/travel. Please feel free to contact the Medical Unit at (202) 757-2476 with any questions or concerns.

South Asia Traveling Staff Advisory

March 2006

Recommendations for the *Traveling Staff*, emphasizing those unique to this visit, include:

Immunizations

- "The Usual" –hepatitis A, typhoid, influenza, routine and childhood immunizations. If you are a frequent traveler, these immunizations will suffice for more than 90% of White House missions.
- Note: Rabies is extremely common even in the urban areas of India and Pakistan, especially in stray dogs and urban monkeys. Monkeys are particularly aggressive at many common tourist sites. Rabies vaccine is recommended for Embassy personnel living and working in New Delhi. We do not recommend vaccination for the Traveling Staff. If you are bit, scratched, or otherwise subjected to physical harassment by an animal, immediately wash the area with soap and water, and seek medical attention as soon as possible (the WHMU routinely carries the necessary "antidotes", but they must be administered within a narrow window of time).
- Avian flu has not yet been documented in the region. Regardless, we recommend avoiding live animal markets and consumption of raw or undercooked poultry.

Malaria

- Malaria is prevalent in the region and is *officially* recommended for all travelers.
- However...Embassy personnel and regional medical authorities do not routinely recommend, nor take, anti-malarial medication while in the *urban* areas of Islamabad and New Delhi, *at this time of year*.
- Embassy medical authorities *do* recommend taking antimalarial medications for travelers to *Hyderabad*.
- Malaria mosquitoes generally are active at night; dengue fever mosquitoes are active during daylight. Personal protection (covered skin and DEET) are the best means of disease prevention.
- Medication options

Doxycycline

advantage—readily available from the Medical Unit; offers some degree of protection against food-borne illness

disadvantage—may cause skin sensitivity to the sun; may interfere with oral contraceptives; may cause GI upset; must be taken daily beginning 2 days before arrival, and continuing for 30 days after return.

Malarone

advantage—must be taken daily beginning 2 days before arrival, but needs only to be continued for 7 days on return.

disadvantage—available only by prescription (we will gladly write the rx); expensive

- Recommendations:

Risk averse—Take medications and follow preventive measures as prescribed.

Feeling lucky—Take nothing; rely on preventive measures, short time in-country, and minimal night-exposure

Middle-of-the-road—Start medications 2 days before entering Hyderabad and discontinue only if personally convinced that you never saw a malarial mosquito (understanding the imperative to notify your physician should a febrile illness follow, even months after return).

Food and Water Precautions

- Traveler's diarrhea will be very common. Drink only bottled water (or other beverages highlighted in the accompanying advisory) and exercise sound judgment in food and restaurant selections.

Jet lag and Sleep Management

- Time change: 10.5 hours ahead of EST
- Time in the air: 15+ hours (m/l) each way, enroute and return
- Time on the ground: 72 hours (m/l)
- Conclusion: ouch!
- Recommendation: Most travelers will find that they may need assistance with jet lag management (e.g. sleeping medication) in order to maintain job performance. All medications have potential side effects that must be weighed against expected benefits, and, in this case, against the potential performance impairment brought on by insomnia. I believe that the scientific evidence, and an occupational risk assessment, clearly supports appropriate use of sleeping medication for the general traveler *in this setting*. Sleeping pills are prescription medications, and their use should be discussed with a medical provider within the context of your health. Frequent travelers may find it more convenient to obtain a prescription prior to departure. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you prefer individual recommendations and a prescription.
 - Earlier this year I wrote about a new sleeping medication, *Rozerem*. *Rozerem* is the first and only FDA approved drug that actually works through the body's "master clock." That mechanism of action would suggest that *Rozerem* might be more effective than other sleeping medication in jet lag management, and minimize the risk of adverse side effects. Our anecdotal experience corroborates these generalities, but also suggests that it might not provide as deep or as long of sleep as *Ambien* or other sleep-aids. *Rozerem* may be ideal for the traveler who has never used other sleeping medications, who is uncomfortable with the idea of using sleeping medications, or does not desire a chemically-induced *deep* sleep.
 - For most people, *Ambien*, and similar generation sleeping medications (e.g. *Lunesta*) provide a reliable, deep sleep for approximately 6-8 hours. *Ambien* has a very favorable side-effect/safety profile, especially when compared to the safety and performance risks associated with sleep deprivation (studies have shown that the impairment associated with sleep deprivation exceeds that associated with DUI-blood alcohol levels). Potential side effects are more likely to be

encountered when used *before* intending to sleep, when used with alcohol, or when 6-8 hours of sleep availability are not assured.

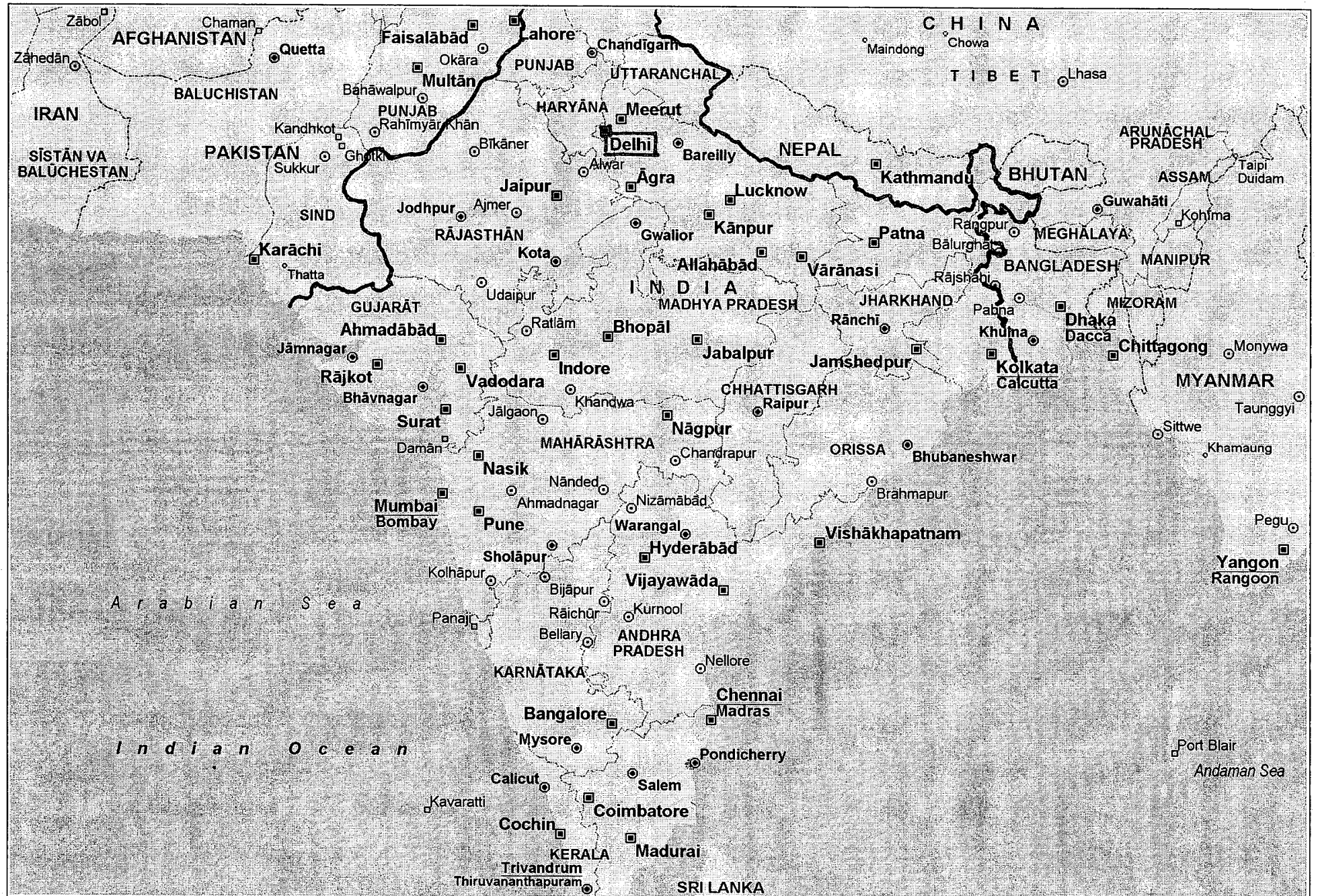
- Use of sleep aids to safeguard mission performance is both a personal choice, and an occupational risk management assessment. Sleep well, but please sleep responsibly.

Summary

Cindy and I, and our entire staff are available to you for individual advice whether at home or-on-the-road. Do not hesitate to contact us.

New Delhi, India

India, Asia



DELHI CITY



New Delhi, India

❖ *Palam Air Force Station*

- Arrival/Departure

❖ *Maurya Sheraton Hotel and Towers*

- Meeting with Religious Leaders
- Meeting with the Leaders of the Opposition Party
- Meeting with the Indian National Congress Party Chairman
- RON Site

❖ *Rashtrapati Bhavan*

- Arrival Ceremony
- Courtesy Call with the President of India
- State Dinner

❖ *Rajghat*

- Wreath Laying Ceremony in Honor of Mahatma Gandhi

❖ *Hyderabad House*

- Meeting with the Prime Minister of India
- Expanded Meeting with the Prime Minister of India
- Meeting with U.S. and Indian CEOs
- Press Availability
- Lunch

❖ *U.S. Embassy*

- United States Embassy Greeting

❖ *Purana Qila*

- Speech

Palam Air Force Station (at Indira Ghandi International Airport)

Arrival Site into New Delhi, India





Image © 2005 DigitalGlobe

© 2005 Google

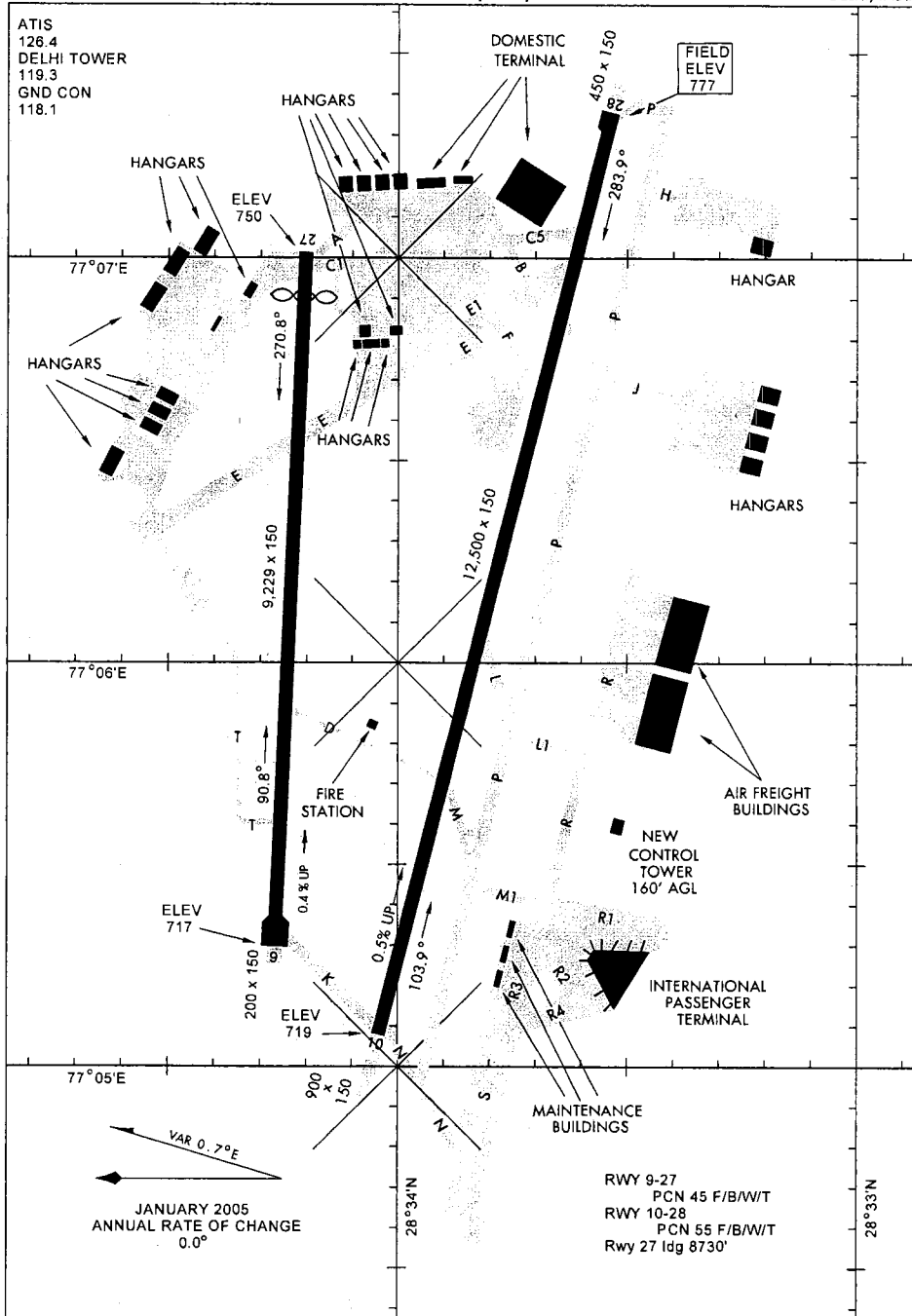
05020

AIRPORT DIAGRAM

AFD-1451 [USAF]

INDIRA GANDHI INTL (VIDP)

DELHI, INDIA



AIRPORT DIAGRAM

WGS DATUM

DELHI, INDIA

INDIRA GANDHI INTL (VIDP)

Country Code: +91 ~ IDD Access Code: 00 ~ Domestic Prefix: 0 ~ Time Zone: GMT+5.5 ~ Business Language: English

Delhi - Indira Ghandi Airport (DEL/VIDP)

Delhi Airport, India, New Delhi 110 037

Tel: +91 (0)11 329 6535, +91 (0)11 565 2011

Fax: +91 (0)11 329 5444

e-mail: info@delhiairport.com

Website: www.delhiairport.com

Airport Data: International, Near Delhi, Position 28°33'59"N, 077°06'11"E, Elevation 237m (777ft)

Airfield Data

Navigational Aids: VOR-DME, NDB

Runway 1: Heading 09/27, 2,813m (9,229ft), 45/F/B/W/T, ILS

Runway 2: Heading 10/28, 3,810m (12,500ft), 55/F/B/W/T, ILS

Maurya Sheraton Hotel and Towers



Address: Diplomatic Enclave
Sardar Patel Marg
New Delhi, India 110021

Tel #: 91 11 2611 2233
Fax #: 91 11 2611 3333

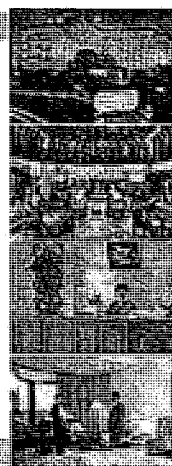
ITC Hotel Maurya Sheraton & Towers

Diplomatic Enclave, Sadar Patel Marg • New Delhi 110 021 • India
Phone (91)(11) 26112233 • Fax (91)(11) 26113333

Check in
Day Month

Check out
Day Month

[reservations >](#)



Click on an image to enlarge.

Use arrows to scroll through the slideshow.

Welcome to the Maurya Sheraton Hotel.

Overview

Located in New Delhi's exclusive diplomatic enclave, the ITC Hotel Maurya Sheraton & Towers features 501 luxurious rooms and suites. Guests choose the Sheraton for its convenient location - it's just a 10-minute drive from the airport and the city center - and for its excellent service.

GUEST ROOMS & AMENITIES

- Air-Conditioned Room
- Alarm Clock
- Towers Level Room
- Coffee Maker
- Connecting Room

HOTEL SERVICES

- 24-Hour Front Desk
- Babysitting Service
- Barber/Beauty Salon
- Business Center/Services
- Car Rental Service

MEETING & EVENT FACILITIES

- Number of Meeting Rooms: 7
- Largest Meeting Room: 7859sq. ft.

RESTAURANTS & LOUNGES

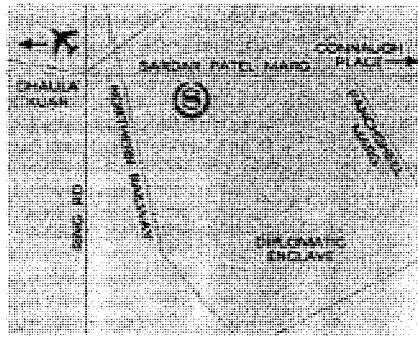
- Pavillion
- Bukhara
- Dumpukth
- West View
- Dublin - The Irish Pub

LOCAL AREA

- Rashtrapati Bhawan (President's Estate)
- India Gate (War Memorial)

DRIVING DIRECTIONS

- Qutab Minar (Stone Tower)
- Lal Quila (Red Fort)
- Crafts Museum



CHECK IN 12:00 PM • CHECK OUT 12:00 PM

ITC Hotel Maurya Sheraton & Towers

Diplomatic Enclave, Sadar Patel Marg • New Delhi 110 021 • India
Phone (91)(11) 26112233 • Fax (91)(11) 26113333

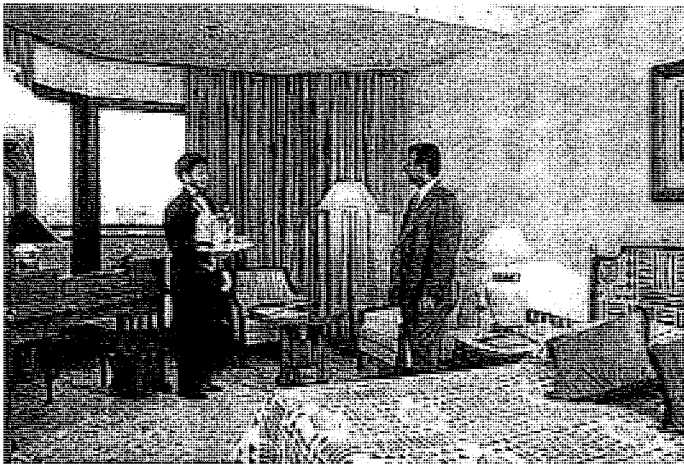
Check in

Day Month

Check out

Day Month

[reservations](#)



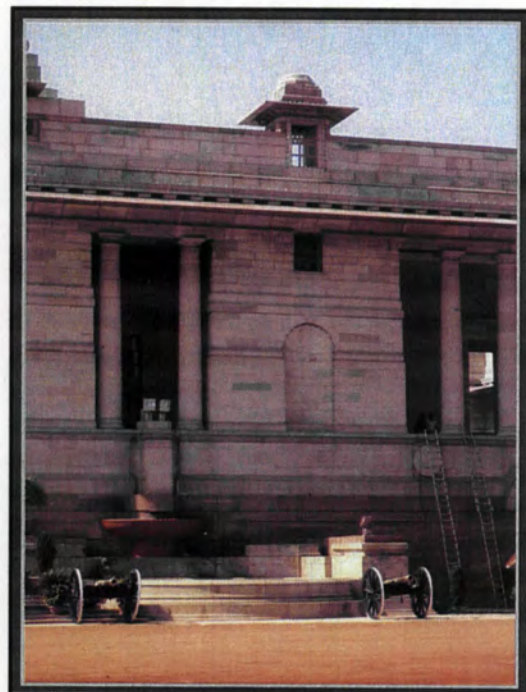
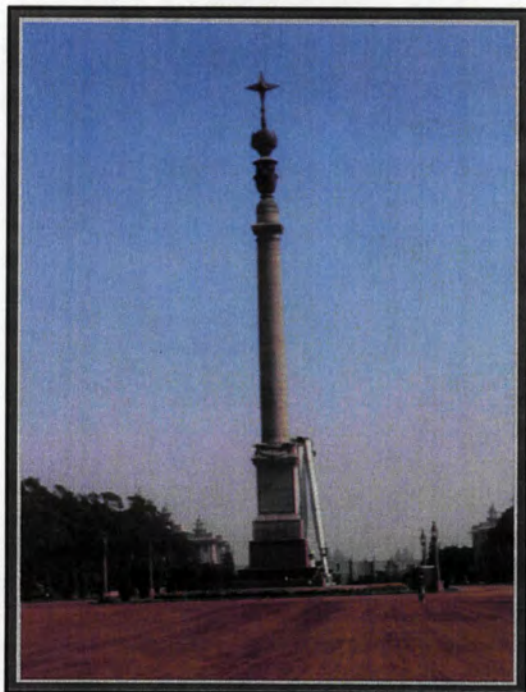
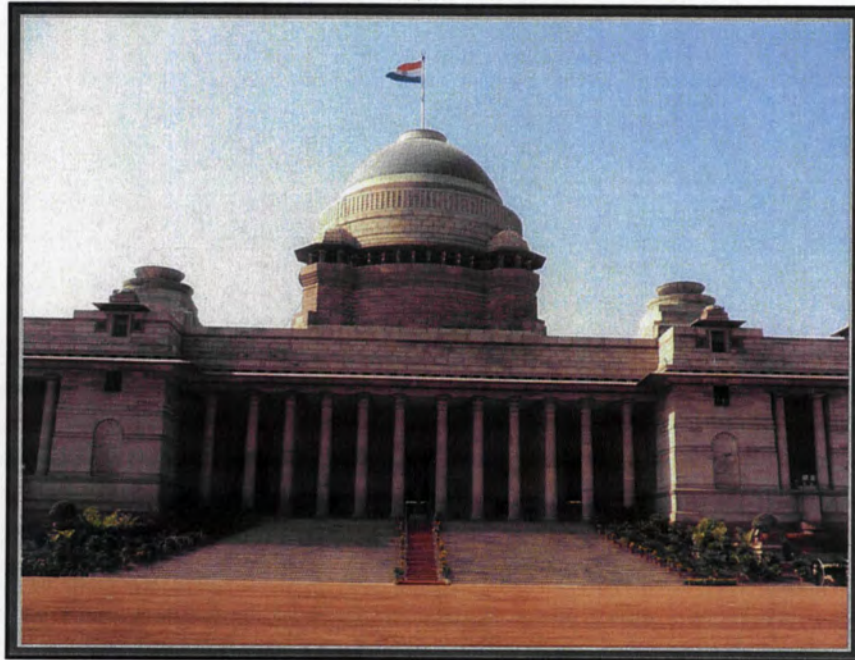
The Maurya Sheraton Hotel and Towers features 501 luxurious rooms and suites.

Guest Rooms & Amenities

- Air-Conditioned Room
- Towers Level Room
- Connecting Room
- Radio
- Handicap Accessible Room
- Refrigerator
- Non-Smoking Room
- Telephone
- Room Service
- Suite
- Alarm Clock
- Coffee Maker
- Maid Service
- Rollaway Beds
- Full Kitchen
- Cable Channels
- Wake-up Service
- Cribs
- Iron/Ironing Board
- Kitchenette

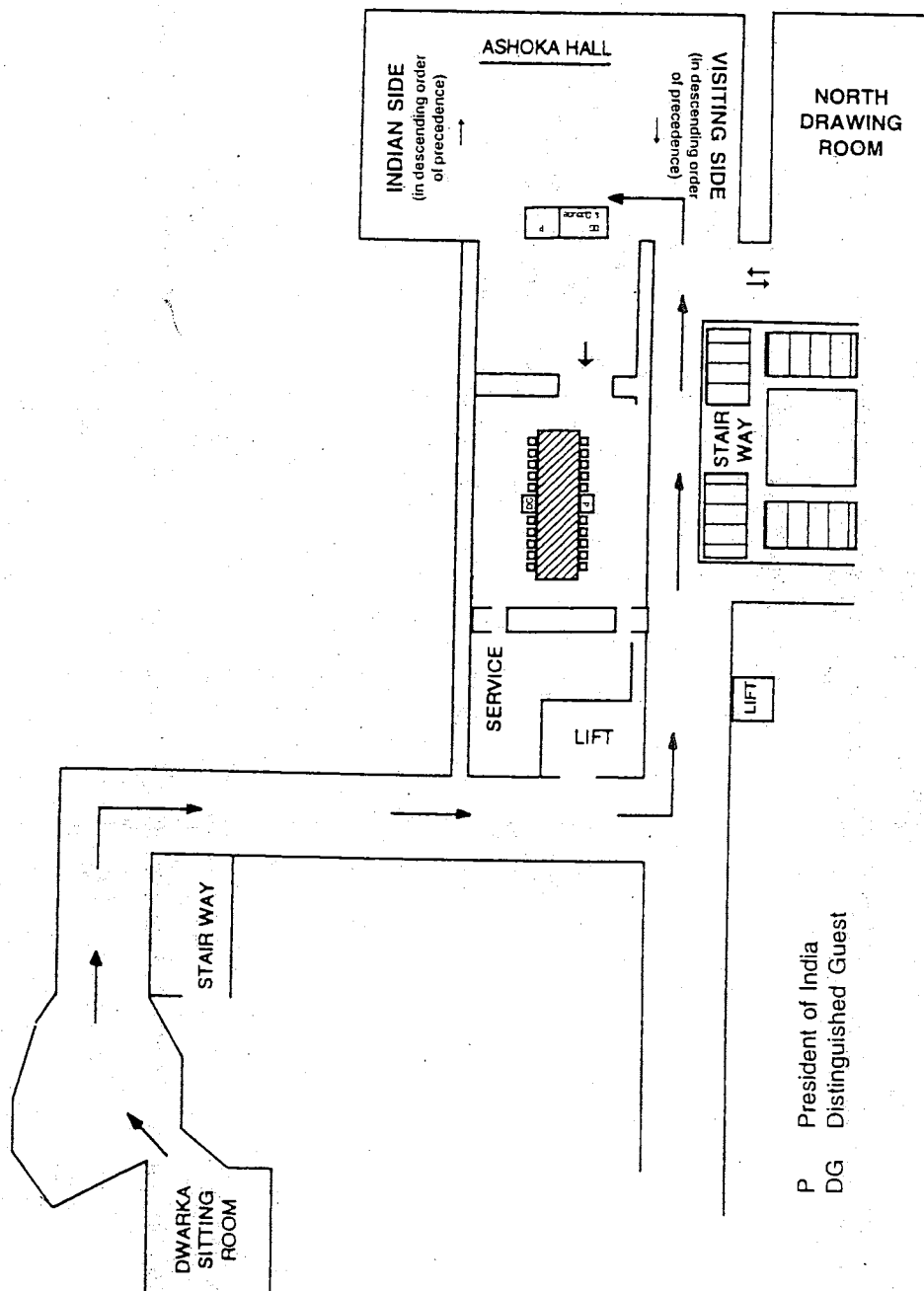
Rashtrapati Bhavan

Arrival Ceremony Site



** Rashtrapati Bhavan will also be the site for the Courtesy Call with the President of India and State Dinner. Unfortunately, photography was not allowed inside the palace.

CALL ON THE PRESIDENT AND STATE BANQUET



Subject:

Rashtrapati Bhavan – Historical Background

The following events may take place at Rashtrapati Bhavan, the official residence of the president of India:

G - Ceremonial Welcome

H - Banquet

I - Call on President in North Drawing Room

Following is a description of the residence's history and significance from the Rashtrapati Bhavan website:

"The splendor of the Rashtrapati Bhavan is multi-dimensional. It is a vast mansion and its architecture is breathtaking. More than these, it has a hallowed existence in the annals of democracy for being the residence of the President of the largest democracy in the world. Few official residential premises of the Head of the State in the world will match the Rashtrapati Bhavan in terms of its size, vastness and magnificence.

The present day Rashtrapati Bhavan was the former residence of the British Viceroy. Its architect was Edwin Landseer Lutyens. The decision to build a residence in New Delhi for the British Viceroy was taken after it was decided in the Delhi Durbar (state council) of 1911 that the capital of India would be shifted from Calcutta to Delhi in the same year. It was constructed to affirm the permanence of British rule in India. This building gave the impression, in the words of a critique, the setting of a perpetual Durbar. The building and its surroundings were supposed to be 'an empire in stone', 'exercising imperial sway' and containing in it, "the abode of a disinterested elite whose rule was imposed from above". That 'empire in stone' and the perpetual Durbar was transformed to be the permanent institution of democracy on 26th January 1950 when Dr. Rajendra Prasad became the first President of India and occupied this building to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of India. It was from that day that this building was renamed as Rashtrapati Bhavan - the President's House.

Apart from Edwin Lutyens, the Chief architect and Chief Engineer Hugh Keeling there were many Indian contractors who were involved in the construction of this building. While a Muslim contractor Haroun-al-Rashid did most of the work of the main building, the forecourt was built by Sujan Singh and his son Sobha Singh. Surprisingly the names of these Indians did not find a place in the official biography of Lutyens.

The sanctioned amount for the building was earmarked at £400,000. However the long span of seventeen years required for the construction of the building raised its cost to £877,136 (then Rs. 12.8 million). The actual amount incurred in not only the construction of the building but also the Mughal Garden and the staff quarters amounted to Rs. 14 million. Edwin Lutyens was reported to have remarked that the money invested in the construction of the building was smaller in amount as compared to the cost of two warships.

It is interesting to note that the building which was scheduled to be completed in four years took seventeen years and on the eighteenth year of its completion India became independent.

This vast mansion has four floors and 340 rooms. With a floor area of 200,000 square feet it was built using 700 million bricks and three million cubic feet of stone. Hardly any steel has gone into the construction of the building.

The most prominent and distinguishing aspect of Rashtrapati Bhavan is its dome which is superimposed on its structure. It is visible from a distance and the most eye-catching round roof with a circular base in the heart of Delhi. While Lutyens ostensibly acknowledged the design of the dome to the pantheon of the Rome, it is very strongly believed by informed analysts that the dome was structured in the pattern of the great Stupa at Sanchi. The pre-dominance of Indian architecture in the dome is evident from the fact that it is encircled by railings of Sanchi origin. In fact the whole of Rashtrapati Bhavan embodies in it Indian architectural patterns such as Buddhist railings, chhajjas, chhatris and jaalis. Chhajjas are stone slabs which are fixed below the roof of a building and are designed for the purposes of preventing the sunrays from falling on the windows and protecting the walls from the rains in the monsoon. Chhatris adorn the rooftops of the building and make an exception to the horizontal line through their elevated positions. Jaalis, like chhajjas and chhatris, are also of typical Indian designs which add beauty to the architecture of the Rashtrapati Bhavan. Jaalis are the stone slabs containing many perforations which are designed with delicate floral and geometric patterns. Lutyens very carefully used chhajjas, chhatris and jaalis and skillfully harnessed the utility of these designs by deploying them at appropriate places. In few of the jaalis that are installed in the Rashtrapati Bhavan, Lutyens also blended European styles to further enhance their aesthetics and utility.

Another redeeming feature of the architecture of the Rashtrapati Bhavan is the use of Indian temple bells in its pillars. It is well known that the temple bells constitute part and parcel of our composite culture, particularly that of Hindu, Buddhist and Jain traditions. Blending these bells with the Hellenic style architecture is a fine example of the fusion of Indian and European designs. Such bells are conspicuous in their absence in the North Block, South Block and in Parliament House. It is interesting to note that the ideas to adopt such bells in the

Rajghat

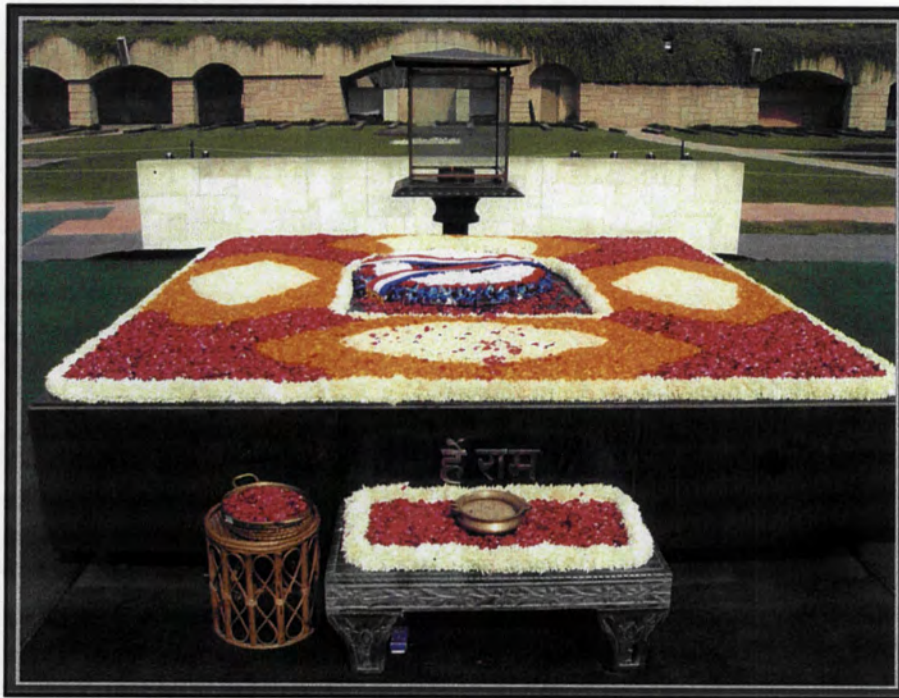
Wreath Laying Ceremony in Honor of Mahatma Gandhi



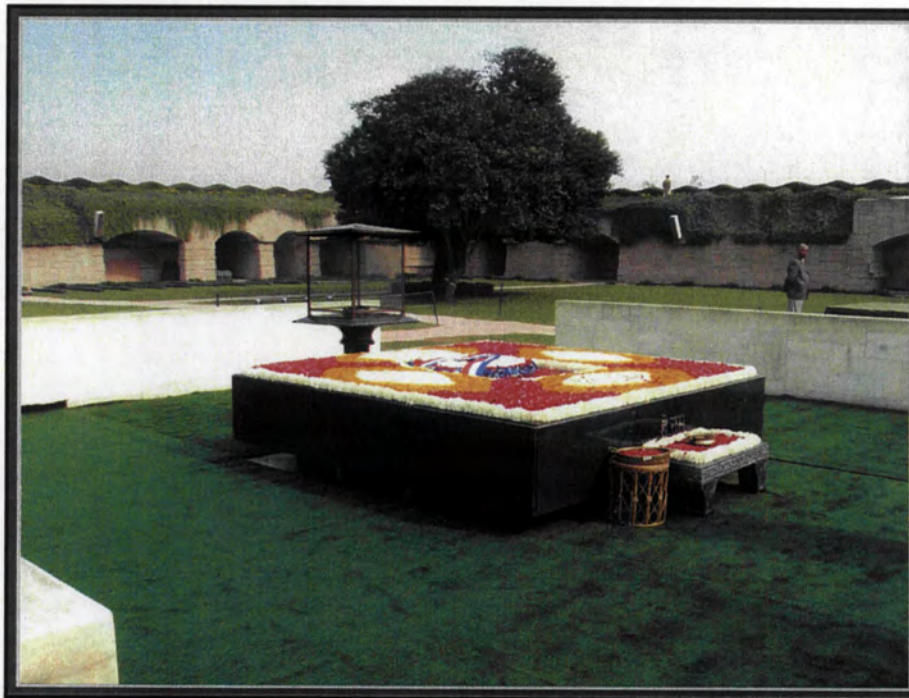
Walkway from Road to Guest Book and Wreath Laying Site



Guest Book and Shoe Removal

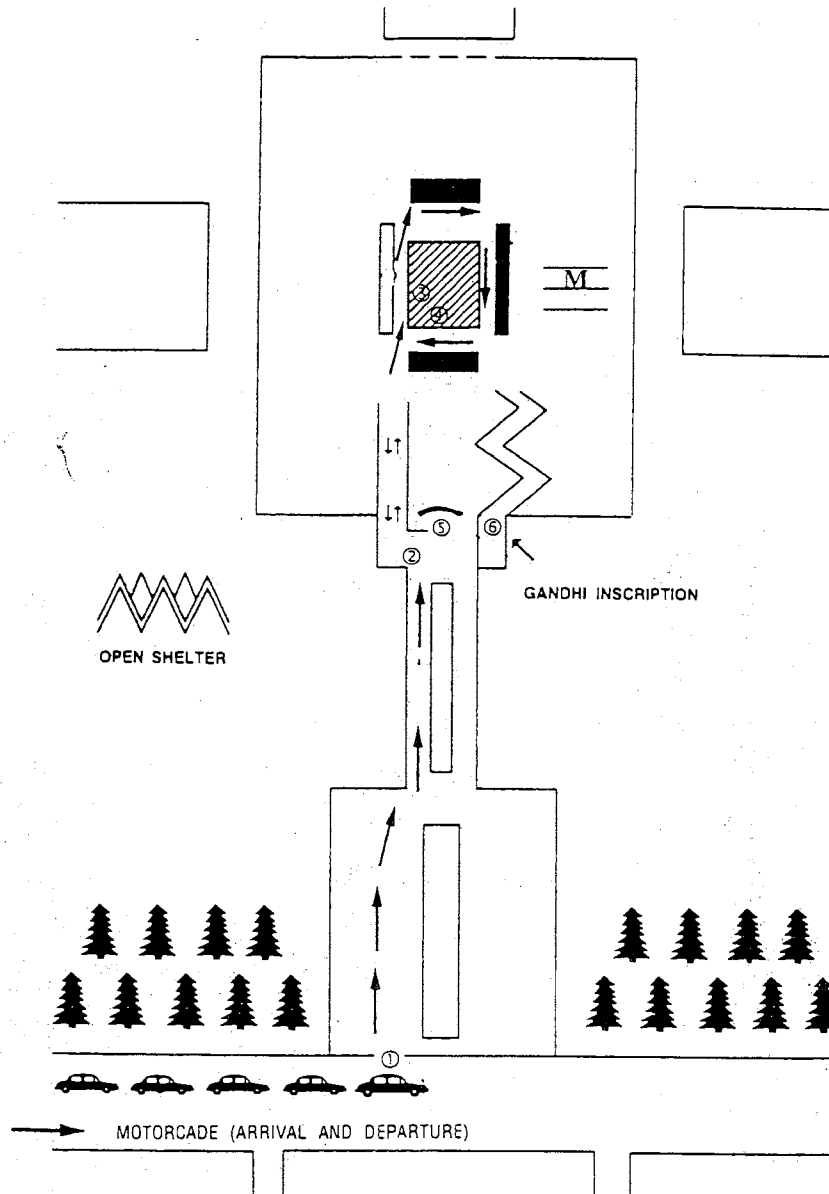


Wreath Laying Site



Wreath Laying Site

WREATH LAYING AT RAIGHAT



1. ALIGHTING / DEPARTURE POINT.
2. REMOVE SHOES AND WEAR SPECIAL FOOTWEAR AND WEAR SHOES AFTER WREATH LAYING
3. LAY WREATH.
4. PAYING OF FLORAL TRIBUTES.
5. SIGNING OF VISITOR'S BOOK.
6. GANDHI INSCRIPTION.
- M. PLACE FOR MEDIA.

Hyderabad House

- Meeting with the Prime Minister of India
- Expanded Meeting with the Prime Minister of India
 - Meeting with U.S. and Indian CEOs
 - Press Availability
 - Lunch





Possible Meeting Site

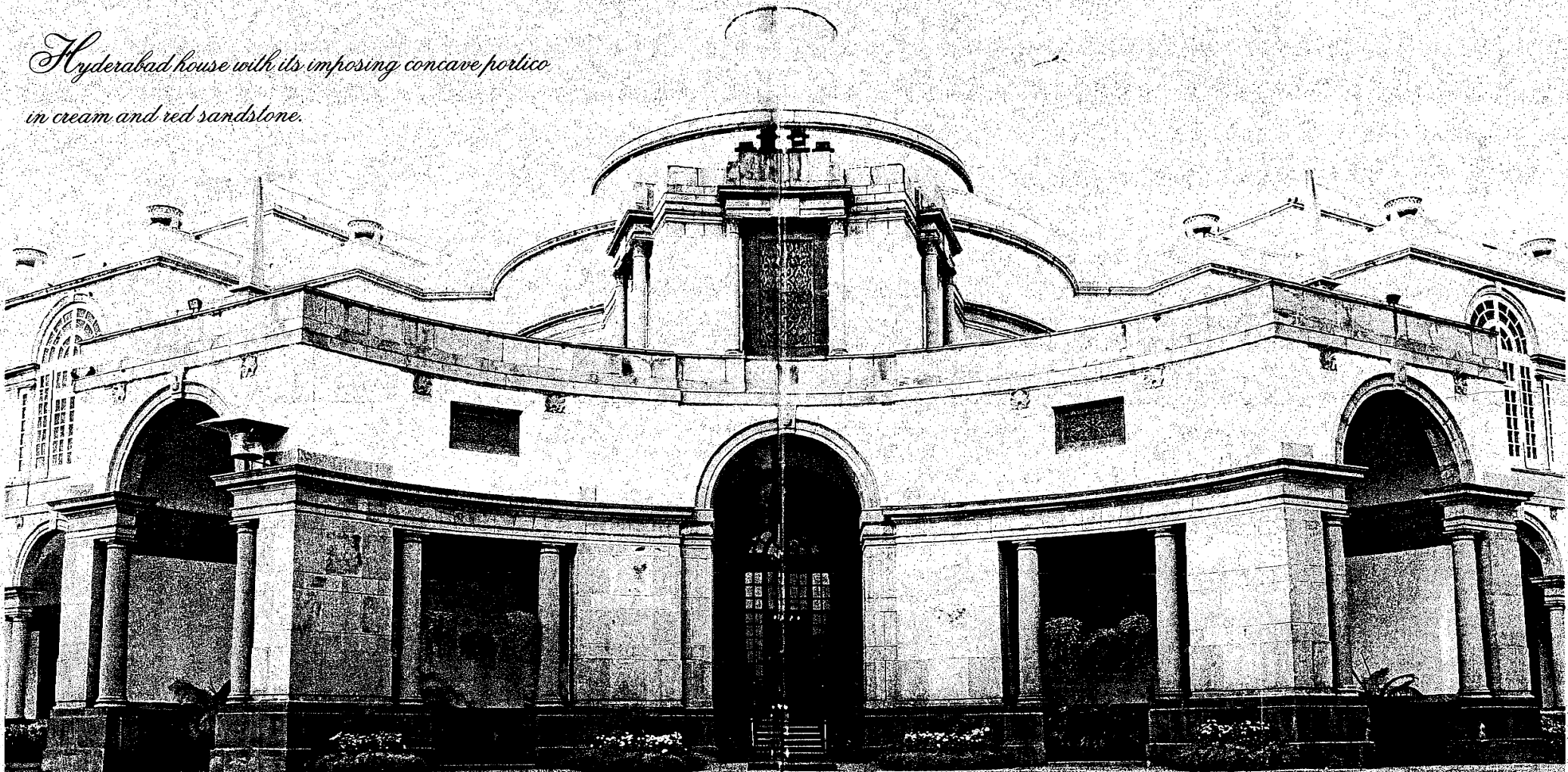


Banquet Hall – Lunch Site

Garden – Press Availability Site



*Hyderabad house with its imposing concave portico
in cream and red sandstone.*



When the capital of British India was shifted from Calcutta (now Kolkata) to New Delhi the rulers of Indian states were encouraged to build palaces north and south of Rajpath (then called Kingsway). One of the most impressive palaces to come up was Hyderabad House, built by Osman Ali Khan, the seventh generation Nizam (ruler) of Hyderabad. He was a fabulously rich man who liked to build rather fanciful palaces.

Hyderabad House, just north of India Gate, exemplifies the richness of his taste in art, architecture and

craftsmanship. He had engaged no less an architect than Sir Edward Lutyens, the architect of the new Imperial Capital of New Delhi, who collaborated with Abdullab Peermohamed to complete Hyderabad House. Familiar with the Nizam's preference for large and rather opulent palaces, the architect took care that the edifice he had planned should in no way dwarf the showpiece of the Raj in the new Capital, the Viceroy's Palace or Rashtrapati Bhavan, as it is known today. The size of the Nizam's palace in New Delhi was therefore restricted, though he still ended up spending £ 200,000 on it. This was nearly a fifth of the amount spent on the Viceroy's Palace.

The rhombic designs of the marble floor are striking features of the entrance foyer and the circular hallway on the first floor.

The front part of the building has a concave portico, which leads to a circular foyer, and a floor in grey and white marble set in bold rhomboid patterns. Two ornamental fireplaces, each beneath mirrors and Mughal miniature paintings, adorn the foyer. Past the foyer on either side are two identical loggias of quadrangular gardens, opening into a number of rooms, many of which are named after former princely states. The gardens and verandahs are identical in the two wings.



As one enters, the wing on the left houses the Oudh Room, used for conferences. There are several smaller, equally elegant meeting rooms. The grey marble-tiled verandah outside the Oudh Room skirts a square-shaped garden. The garden looks imposing, with colonnades of six columns on four sides and red-and-white sandstone slabs standing out in contrast with the emerald hue of the carefully scalloped shrubbery and flaming flowerbeds.



The Oudh Room.

*The Billiards Room is used for signing of agreements
with foreign countries and for press interaction.*

Billiards Room

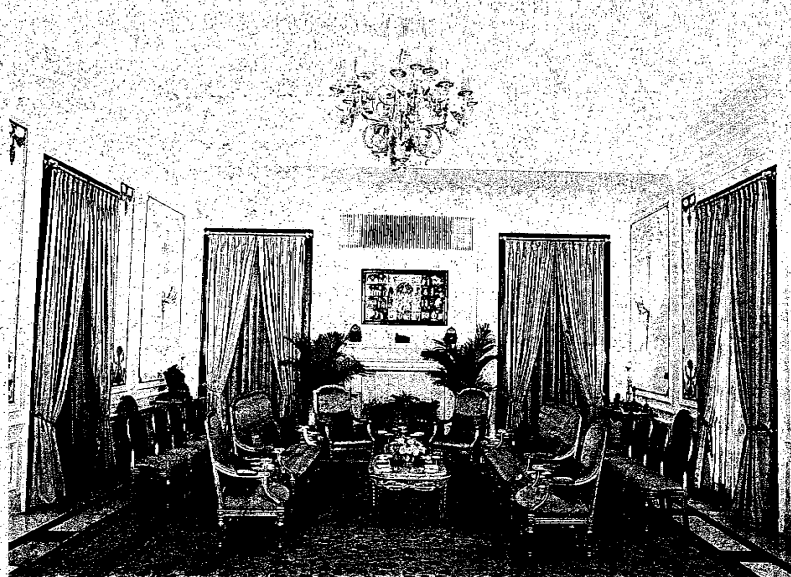
The wing on the right has several meeting rooms and salons named after former princely states: Travancore Room, the Kathiawar Room, the Rajputana Room, the Carnatic Suite, the Deccan Suite and the Mughal Room.

What catches the eye in the Mughal Room, often used for official entertainment as well as for signing of agreements, is a huge ornamental antique door and a large Pichwahi painting along with a number of old Indian armoury items, such as daggers and swords mounted on the walls.



Mughal Room

The Deccan Suite, has a spacious sitting room ornately furnished in beige and gold. These furniture pieces are replicas of a classical era and together with exquisitely framed paintings of peacocks above the fireplace, lend an ambience of the opulence of days gone by. Elaborate Tanjore paintings now adorn the walls of the sitting room, which is used for restricted delegation meetings.

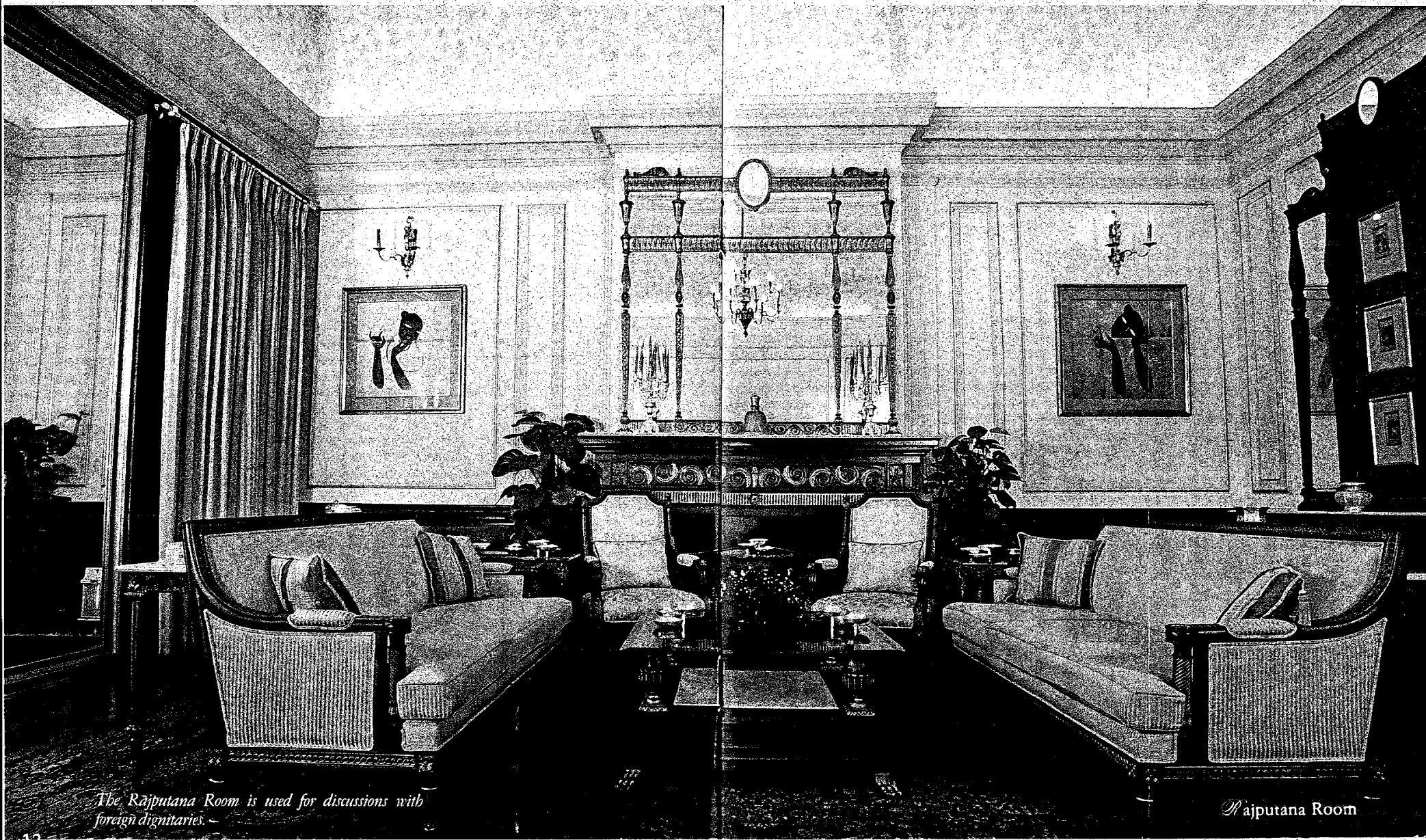


Deccan Suite

Travancore Room



A typical room is furnished simply but tastefully with some beautiful paintings and an elaborately worked carpet.



The Rajputana Room is used for discussions with foreign dignitaries. -

Rajputana Room

Geometrical patterned lawns and high columns surround the courtyard in front of the ground floor rooms.

Lutyen's inspiration for Hyderabad House came from the classical English 'butterfly plan' which gives the building two almost identical wings, each branching out at an angle from a circular entrance hallway. Tall iron gates guard the front of the sandstone building, behind which lies a large oval shaped lawn with colourful flowerbeds, a shallow high dome on top and unusual obelisks. The twin wings border on identically landscaped gardens, each with a rectangular lawn segmented into geometrical patterns of smaller lawns and flowerbeds. In the middle is built a cross-shaped pool with a lotus-like fountain and ornamental lamps, which are lit in the evening to create a romantic old-world charm.



A view of the Courtyard



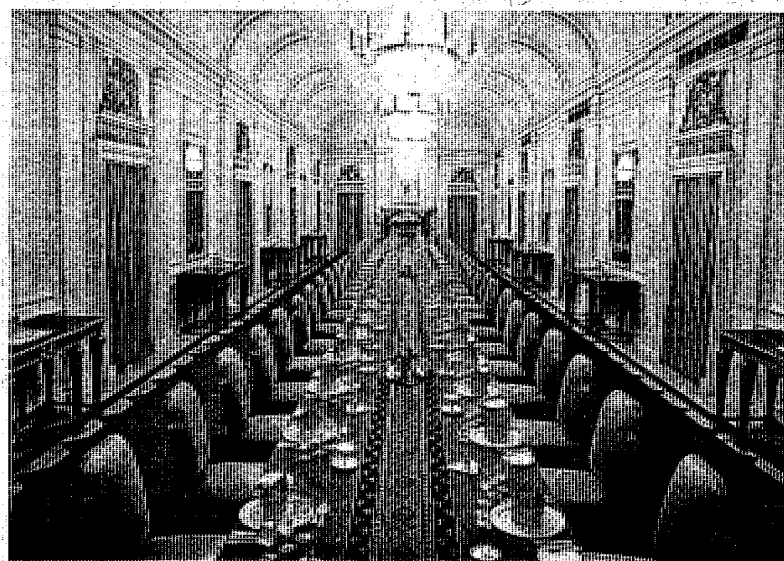
The landscaped gardens



From the central foyer, a short flight of steps with a crimson runner leads to a circular stairway covered with exquisite carpets, said to be part of the original furnishings. It opens in two directions, past a structure that looks like an alcove in deep grey and white marble. In fact, it is a simple water fountain illuminated by natural light filtering through a translucent dome above. There is another hallway above the central foyer, on either side of which lie the banquet hall and the ballroom, each about a hundred feet long and 30 feet wide.

Circular Hallway
on first floor

*Huge chandeliers adorn the
banquet hall.*



Banquet hall

The banquet hall has a dazzling opulence and grandeur with its 100-ft. long hand-woven carpet, colossal chandeliers and tall gilt-edged mirrors that line the walls.

The Ballroom is lined with elegant sofa sets and has two ornate chairs at the head for a tete-a-tete between the host and the chief guest.



Ballroom

Around the ballroom are arranged sofa sets in such a way that they leave free access to two ornate chairs at the far end for use by the host and the principal visiting dignitary. The ballroom has doorways on either side and at either end. A pair of gleaming brass peacocks and a few smaller figurines on the mantelpieces complete the decor of the ballroom.

The simplicity of the ballroom decor contrasts with the feeling of dazzling opulence and grandeur of the banquet hall with its floor covered by a 100-foot long wall-to-wall hand-woven carpet, seven colossal chandeliers and a series of tall gilt-edged mirrors lining the walls on either side. Five doorways encased in double-edged frames look imposing with intricately designed patterns in gilt. The dramatic effect is further heightened by the eight-legged sideboards, carved with gilt trimmings, the elaborate carving on the ceiling, the antique clock and the barometer above the fireplaces at either end.

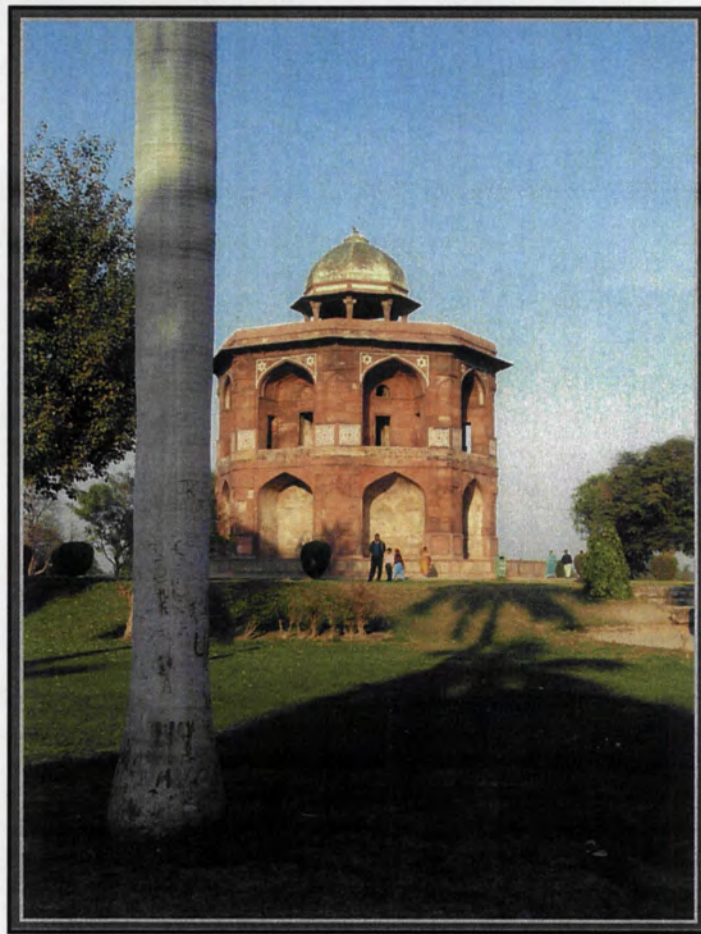
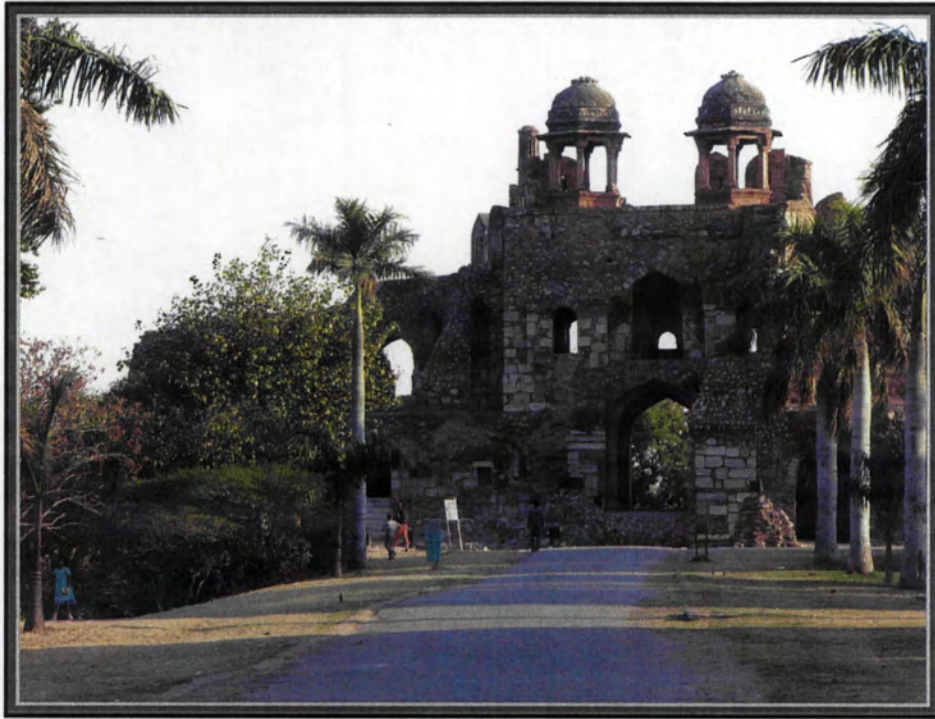
U.S. Embassy

United States Embassy Greeting



Purana Qila

Speech Site



Cut Shot

अनन्य

Purana Qila, New Delhi

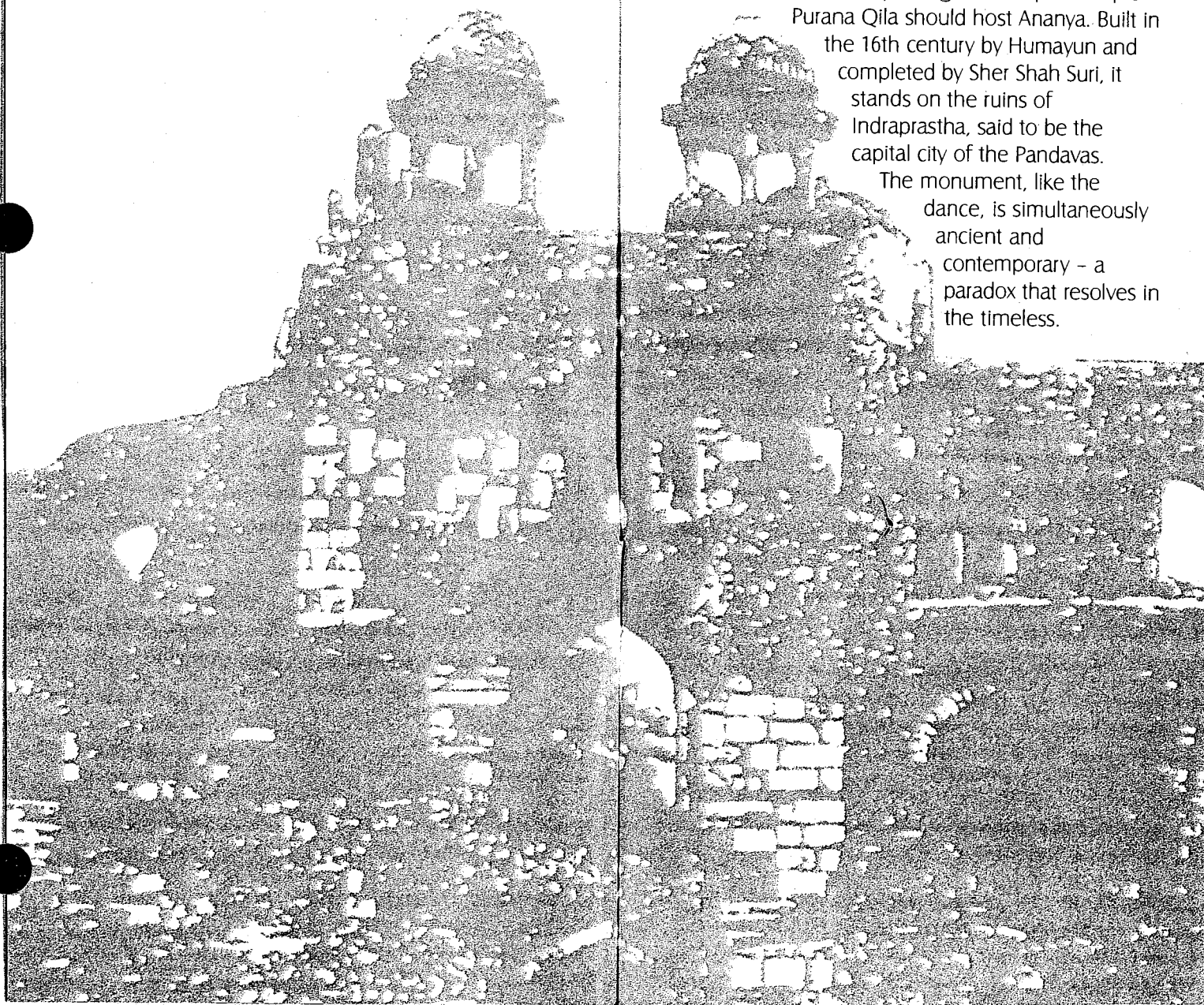
October 26-30, 2004

7 to 8.15 pm daily

ANANYA is a festival of Indian classical dances that features the major classical forms on a single stage. It is, perhaps, the only one of its kind to present group choreography in various styles. Ananya brings to you the vibrancy of contemporary creativity in the Indian dance tradition. The dancers, drawn from different styles, explore new vistas in responding to the challenges and of our times. They also exemplify the inherent resilience of our dance traditions to cope with new ideas and changing contexts. Ananya is simultaneously a venue for vital creativity and choreographic daring – a festival that renders irrelevant the duality of the classical and contemporary. It is only fitting that the picturesque

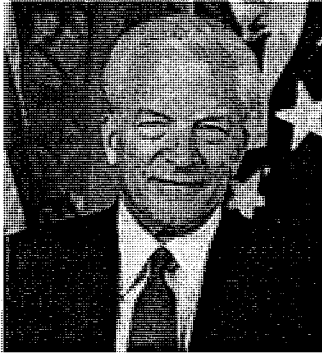
Purana Qila should host Ananya. Built in the 16th century by Humayun and completed by Sher Shah Suri, it stands on the ruins of Indraprastha, said to be the capital city of the Pandavas.

The monument, like the dance, is simultaneously ancient and contemporary – a paradox that resolves in the timeless.



AMBASSADOR

About Ambassador David C. Mulford



Ambassador David C. Mulford

Dr. Mulford was nominated by President Bush to be the United States Ambassador to India on November 13, 2003. He was confirmed by the Senate on December 9 and was officially sworn in on January 23, 2004.

Before being nominated as the U.S. Ambassador to India, Dr. Mulford served as Chairman International of Credit Suisse First Boston, based in London. From 1992 to 2003, Dr. Mulford was responsible for leading Credit Suisse First Boston's worldwide, large-scale privatisation business and other corporate and

government advisory assignments.

Dr. Mulford was Under Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the U.S. Treasury for International Affairs during the period 1984 TO 1992. He served as the senior international economic policy official at the Treasury under Secretaries Regan, Baker and Brady. Among the highlights of Dr. Mulford's responsibilities and accomplishments at the Treasury Department include: U.S. Deputy for coordination of economic policies with other G-7 industrial nations; Head of the Administration's Yen/Dollar negotiations with Japan; the Administration's senior advisor on financial assistance to Russia and other states of the former Soviet Union; leadership of the Administration's international debt strategy, and the development and implementation of the Baker/Brady Plans and President Bush's Enterprise Initiative for the Americas. Dr. Mulford also led both the U.S. Delegation to negotiate the establishment of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development as well as the G-7 negotiations to reduce Poland's official bilateral debt.

Before his Government service, Dr. Mulford was a Managing Director and Head of International Finance at White, Weld & Co., Inc., with responsibility for coordinating efforts with Credit Suisse on international financial business (1966 to 1974). During this period, he was seconded to the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA), where he served as senior investment advisor (1974 to 1983). His responsibilities included managing the investment of Saudi oil revenues and developing a comprehensive investment programme for SAMA. He also served as a Special Assistant to the Secretary and Under Secretary of the Treasury as a White House Fellow (1965 to 1966).

Dr. Mulford received a Doctor of Philosophy degree (D.Phil.) from Oxford University (1966), an M.A. in Political Science from Boston University (1962) and a B.A. in Economics, cum laude, from Lawrence University in Appleton, WI (1959). He received an Honorary Doctor of Laws Degree from Lawrence University (1984), the Legion d'Honneur from the President of France (1990), the Distinguished Alumni Award from Boston University (1992), the

Alexander Hamilton Award, the highest honor to be bestowed by the Secretary of the Treasury for extraordinary service and benefit to the Treasury Department and the Nation (1992), the Order of May for Merit from the President of Argentina (1993) and The Officer's Cross of the Medal of Merit from the President of Poland (1995). Dr. Mulford is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and is affiliated with the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, D.C. He is married to Jeannie Simmons Mulford.



EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES

NEW DELHI • INDIA

CONTACT US

To Contact the U.S. Embassy and the American Center:

NEW DELHI

U.S. Embassy

Shantipath, Chanakyapuri

New Delhi - 110021

Tel: 011-2419-8000

Fax: +91-11-2419-0017

American Center

24, Kasturba Gandhi Marg

New Delhi - 110001

Tel: 011-2331-6841

Email addresses:

Nonimmigrant visa nivnd@state.gov

Immigrant visa IVND@state.gov

American Citizens Services acsnd@state.gov

General ndcentral@state.gov

Website: <http://newdelhi.usembassy.gov/>

To Contact the Consulates and the American Centers:

CALCUTTA

Consulate General

5/1, Ho Chi Minh Sarani

Calcutta- 700071

Tel: 033-2282-3611

email: pascal@state.gov

<http://calcutta.usconsulate.gov>

American Center

38/A, Jawahar Lal Nehru Road

Calcutta - 700071

Tel: 033-2288-1200

email: pascal@state.gov

<http://calcutta.usconsulate.gov>

CHENNAI

Consulate General
No. 220, Anna Salai
Chennai - 600006
Tel: 044-2811-2000
email: chennaic@state.gov
<http://chennai.usconsulate.gov>

American Center
No. 220, Anna Salai
Chennai - 600006
Tel: 044-2811-2000
email: chennairefdesk@state.gov
<http://chennai.usconsulate.gov>

MUMBAI

Consulate General
Lincoln House
78, Bhulabhai Desai Road
Mumbai - 400026
Tel: 022-2363-3611
email: webmastermumbai@state.gov
<http://mumbai.usconsulate.gov>

American Center
4, New Marine Lines
Churchgate
Mumbai - 400020
Tel: 022-2262-4590
email: webmastermumbai@state.gov
<http://mumbai.usconsulate.gov>

Profile**DR. A.P.J. ABDUL KALAM**
PRESIDENT OF INDIA

Born on 15th October 1931 at Rameswaram in Tamil Nadu, Dr. Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam, specialized in Aeronautical Engineering from Madras Institute of Technology. Dr. Kalam made significant contribution as Project Director to develop India's first indigenous Satellite Launch Vehicle (SLV-III) which successfully injected the Rohini satellite in the near earth orbit in July 1980 and made India an exclusive member of Space Club. He was responsible for the evolution of ISRO's launch vehicle programme, particularly the PSLV configuration. After working for two decades in ISRO and mastering launch vehicle technologies, Dr. Kalam took up the responsibility of developing Indigenous Guided Missiles at Defence Research and Development Organisation as the Chief Executive of Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme (IGMDP). He was responsible for the development and operationalisation of AGNI and PRITHVI Missiles and for building indigenous capability in critical technologies through networking of multiple institutions. He was the Scientific Adviser to Defence Minister and Secretary, Department of Defence Research & Development from July 1992 to December 1999. During this period he led to the weaponisation of strategic missile systems and the Pokhran-II nuclear tests in collaboration with Department of Atomic Energy, which made India a nuclear weapon State. He also gave thrust to self-reliance in defence systems by progressing multiple development tasks and mission projects such as Light Combat Aircraft.

As Chairman of Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC) and as an eminent scientist, he led the country with the help of 500 experts to arrive at Technology Vision 2020 giving a road map for transforming India from the present developing status to a developed nation. Dr. Kalam has served as the Principal Scientific Advisor to the Government of India, in the rank of Cabinet Minister, from November 1999 to November 2001 and was responsible for evolving policies, strategies and missions for many development applications. Dr. Kalam was also the Chairman, Ex-officio, of the Scientific Advisory Committee to the Cabinet (SAC-C) and piloted India Millennium Mission 2020.

Dr. Kalam took up academic pursuit as Professor, Technology & Societal Transformation at Anna University, Chennai from November 2001 and was

involved in teaching and research tasks. Above all he took up a mission to ignite the young minds for national development by meeting high school students across the country.

In his literary pursuit four of Dr. Kalam's books - "Wings of Fire", "India 2020 - A Vision for the New Millennium", "My journey" and "Ignited Minds - Unleashing the power within India" have become household names in India and among the Indian nationals abroad. These books have been translated in many Indian languages.

Dr. Kalam is one of the most distinguished scientists of India with the unique honour of receiving honorary doctorates from 30 universities and institutions. He has been awarded the coveted civilian awards - Padma Bhushan (1981) and Padma Vibhushan (1990) and the highest civilian award Bharat Ratna (1997). He is a recipient of several other awards and Fellow of many professional institutions.

Dr. Kalam became the 11th President of India on 25th July 2002. His focus is on transforming India into a developed nation by 2020.

**Dr. Manmohan Singh
Prime Minister of India
Personal Profile**



India's fourteenth Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh is rightly acclaimed as a thinker and a scholar. He is well regarded for his diligence and his academic approach to work, as well as his accessibility and his unassuming demeanour.

Prime Minister Manmohan Singh was born on September 26, 1932, in a village in the Punjab province of undivided India. Dr. Singh completed his Matriculation examinations from the Panjab University in 1948. His academic career took him from Punjab to the University of Cambridge, UK, where he earned a First Class Honours degree in Economics in 1957. Dr. Singh followed this with a D.Phil in Economics from Nuffield College at Oxford University in 1962. His book, **"India's Export Trends and Prospects for Self-Sustained Growth"** [Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1964] was an early critique of India's inward-oriented trade policy.

Dr. Singh's academic credentials were burnished by the years he spent on the faculty of Punjab University and the prestigious Delhi School of Economics. He had a brief stint at the UNCTAD Secretariat as well, during these years. This presaged a subsequent appointment as Secretary General of the South Commission in Geneva between 1987 and 1990.

In 1971, Dr. Singh joined the Government of India as Economic Advisor in the Commerce Ministry. This was soon followed by his appointment as Chief Economic Advisor in the Ministry of Finance in 1972. Among the many Governmental positions that Dr. Singh has occupied are Secretary in the Ministry of Finance; Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission; Governor of the Reserve Bank of India; Advisor of the Prime Minister; and Chairman of the University Grants Commission.

In what was to become the turning point in the economic history of independent India, Dr. Singh spent five years between 1991 and 1996 as India's Finance Minister. His role in ushering

in a comprehensive policy of economic reforms is now recognized worldwide. In the popular view of those years in India, that period is inextricably associated with the persona of Dr. Singh.

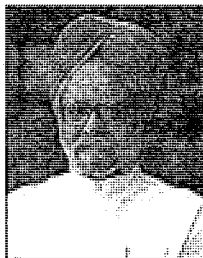
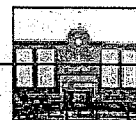
Among the many awards and honours conferred upon Dr. Singh in his public career, the most prominent are India's second highest civilian honour, the Padma Vibhushan (1987); the Jawaharlal Nehru Birth Centenary Award of the Indian Science Congress (1995); the Asia Money Award for Finance Minister of the Year (1993 and 1994); the Euro Money Award for Finance Minister of the Year (1993), the Adam Smith Prize of the University of Cambridge (1956); and the Wright's Prize for Distinguished Performance at St. John's College in Cambridge (1955). Dr. Singh has also been honoured by a number of other associations including by the Japanese Nihon Keizai Shimbun.

Dr. Singh has represented India at many international conferences and in several international organizations. He has led Indian Delegations to the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in Cyprus (1993) and to the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna in 1993.

In his political career, Dr. Singh has been a Member of India's Upper House of Parliament (the Rajya Sabha) since 1991, where he was Leader of the Opposition between 1998 and 2004.

Dr. Singh and his wife Mrs. Gursharan Kaur have three daughters.

❖ PM's Team

Cabinet**Dr. Manmohan Singh**

Prime Minister and also in-charge of the Ministries/ Departments not specifically allocated to the charge of any Minister viz.:

- (i) Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions;
- (ii) Ministry of Planning;
- (iii) Ministry of Coal;
- (iv) Ministry of External Affairs;
- (v) Ministry of Power;
- (vi) Department of Atomic Energy; and
- (vii) Department of Space.

CABINET MINISTERS**Shri Pranab Mukherjee**

Minister of Defence.

Shri Arjun Singh

Minister of Human Resource Development.

Shri Sharad Pawar

Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution.

Shri Lalu Prasad

Minister of Railways.

Shri Shivraj V. Patil

Minister of Home Affairs.

Shri Ram Vilas Paswan

Minister of Chemicals & Fertilizers and Minister of Steel.

Shri S. Jaipal Reddy

Minister of Urban Development and Minister of Culture.

Shri Sish Ram Ola

Minister of Mines.

Shri P. Chidambaram

Minister of Finance.

Shri Mahavir Prasad

Minister of Small scale Industries and Minister of Agro & Rural Industries.

Shri P.R. Kyndiah

Minister of Tribal Affairs and
Minister of Development of North Eastern Region.

Shri T.R. Baalu
Minister of Shipping, Road Transport & Highways.

Shri Shankarsinh Vaghela
Minister of Textiles.

Shri Kamal Nath
Minister of Commerce & Industry.

Shri H.R. Bhardwaj
Minister of Law & Justice.

Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Singh
Minister of Rural Development.

Shri Priyaranjan Dasmunsi
Minister of Information & Broadcasting and
Minister of Parliamentary Affairs

Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar
Minister of Petroleum & Natural Gas and
Minister of Panchayati Raj.

Smt. Meira Kumar
Minister of Social Justice & Empowerment.

Shri K. Chandra Shekhar Rao
Minister of Labour & Employment.

Shri A. Raja
Minister of Environment & Forests.

Shri Dayanidhi Maran
Minister of Communications & Information Technology.

Dr. Anbumani Ramdoss
Minister of Health & Family Welfare.

Withdrawal Marker

The George W. Bush Library

FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
Report	[Report]	2	N.D.	P1/b1;

**This marker identifies the original location of the withdrawn item listed above.
For a complete list of items withdrawn from this folder, see the
Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet at the front of the folder.**

COLLECTION:

Office of Laura Bush - Scheduling

SERIES:

Ballard, Deanna

FOLDER TITLE:

Binder - Site Survey for the Trip of the President and Mrs. Bush to India and Pakistan, 02/28/2006 - 03/05/2006, Post Trip Report

FRC ID:

4740

OA Num.:

7497

NARA Num.:

7418

FOIA ID and Segment:

2014-0532-F

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]

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

Deed of Gift Restrictions

- A. Closed by Executive Order 13526 governing access to national security information.
- B. Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
- C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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]

Records Not Subject to FOIA

Court Sealed - The document is withheld under a court seal and is not subject to the Freedom of Information Act.

Robert O. Blake

Deputy Chief of Mission, India

Bob Blake is a career Foreign Service Officer. He arrived in New Delhi in June 2003 to serve as Deputy Chief of Mission at the American Embassy in New Delhi. Previously he served as Chief of Staff to Under Secretary for Political Affairs Marc Grossman, the Department's senior career diplomat and chief crisis manager. Prior to that Mr. Blake was Deputy Executive Secretary in the Department's Executive Secretariat. He also served as senior desk officer for Turkey in the Bureau of European Affairs and at the American Embassies in Tunisia, Algeria and Egypt.

Mr. Blake earned a B.A. from Harvard College in 1980 and an M.A. in international relations from Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS) in 1984. He is married to Sofia Blake. They have two daughters.

Geoffrey R. Pyatt

Minister Counselor for Political Affairs, New Delhi

Geoffrey Pyatt is Political Minister Counselor at the American Embassy in New Delhi. Prior to his India assignment, he served as Trade Policy Officer and deputy section chief at the American Consulate General in Hong Kong, where he managed the trade and export control dialogue with the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China. From 1997 to 1999 he served as Principal Officer of the American Consulate in Lahore – representing the United States in Pakistan's largest and politically most important province. His Washington assignments include Director for Latin America on the National Security Council staff (1996-97), Special Assistant to the Deputy Secretary of State (1995-96) and Staff Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State for Latin America (1994). He was Political Officer in New Delhi, India from 1992-94 and Economic Officer and Vice-Consul in Tegucigalpa, Honduras from 1990-92. Prior to joining the Foreign Service, he worked with The Inter-American Dialogue, a Washington-based think tank that brings together leading citizens of the Americas. He grew up in La Jolla, California and holds a Master's degree in International Relations from Yale and B.A. in Political Science from the University of California, Irvine. He and his wife Mary have two children, William (13) and Claire (11).

Site Survey Team Delhi

January 17 2006

JOB	Officer	Office Phone	Cell Phone
Control Officer	Robert Blake	(011) 2419-8558	(b)(6)
Deputy Control Officer	Geoff Pyatt	(011) 2419-8102	
Management Control	Jim Forbes	(011) 2419-8500	
Transportation	Vince Romero	(011) 2419-8356	
Hotels	Steve Ames	(011) 2419-8317	
Communications	Jim Cleveland	(011) 2419-8484	
Medical	Christine Hughes	(011) 2419-8797	
Baggage	Mark Moore	(011) 2419-8714	
Security	Scott Messick	(011) 2419-8089	
Craft & Crew	(b)(3) 10 USC 130b	(011) 2419-8071	
Craft & Crew	Bhanu Pratap	(011) 2419-8742	
Press	David Kennedy	(011) 2419-8656	
Gifts	Jai Nair	(011) 2419-8740	
Thank You Notes	Jai Nair	(011) 2419-8740	
Mrs. Bush	Beth Hogan	(011) 2419-8618	
Finance	Ken Kowalcheck	(011) 2419-8614	
Control Staffing Room	Mary Jane Thomas	(011) 2419-8382	
GOI Protocol (overall)	Mr. Mridul Kumar		
GOI Protocol (ND)	Mr. Tarlok		
Sheraton Maurya		(011) 2611-2233	
Control Room - 1640			
POC	Ms. Avanti Pande		
Hotel Fax		(011) 2611-3333	
Embassy POC	V. Suresh	(011) 2419-8338	