

**FIRST LADY HILLARY CLINTON
NGO BREAKFAST
MANILA, PHILIPPINES
NOVEMBER 13, 1994**

TALKING POINTS

- [Acknowledgements: Mrs. Negreponete; former President Corazon Aquino; NGOs in general.]
- It is an honor and a privilege for me to be here today with so many individuals who have dedicated their lives to the service of others. The enthusiasm, hope and energy you bring to your many causes is abundantly clear this morning, and is a testament to the commitment you share for changing our world for the better.
- It is also a pleasure to see such a broad range of Philippine NGOs represented here. The variety and depth of NGO involvement in the Philippines reflects the growing strength of your democratic system of government.
- Every day, every week, every year NGOs throughout the Philippines are on the front lines of progress. Some of you are battling poverty. Some are working to improve science literacy. Some are working to improve conditions for women, from eradicating sexual exploitation to expanding access to health care. Others among you are working to promote the environment, expand human rights, and meet the needs of children.
- NGOs are also a valuable vehicle for promoting sustainable development in the Philippines because they give citizens the opportunity to help strengthen partnerships between the public and private sectors. NGOs are assisting labor, government and private sector representatives through education and training -- and by helping them to achieve greater accountability and fairness in the workplace.
- NGOs are also critical to the democratic process. Democracy depends on participation at all levels--by individuals, the private sector, the public sector, and non-governmental organizations. By building from the bottom up -- helping to provide good, responsive government on the local level -- NGOs encourage citizen participation and good governance.
- Most important, NGOs help convey the values and ideals of a society. They remind us that, no matter which country we live in, no matter what challenges we face, we all have a responsibility to give something of ourselves to the larger community.

- [NOTE: You might want to mention the Clinton Administration's belief that NGOs should be regarded as partners of governments all over the world because they have an important perspective to lend on international issues. Here are some examples of that commitment]
- The Clinton Administration is working to include NGOs in international forums used to address major world issues.
- In preparation of the upcoming Women's Conference in Beijing, high level American officials are working to promote the position of NGOs at the conference.
- In Vienna, during the meeting of the European region, when NGOs were denied universal access to the building in which the drafting committee was meeting, the U.S. Ambassador, Swanee Hunt, negotiated their entrance to the sessions.

###

**FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
REMARKS FOR TEA WITH PROMINENT INDONESIAN WOMEN
JAKARTA, INDONESIA
NOVEMBER 14, 1994**

[Acknowledgements: Peggy Barry-wife of U.S. Ambassador; Barbara Harvey-Deputy Chief of Mission]

COMMON BONDS AMONG WOMEN

Despite differences in geography, culture, religion, history, and language, women all over the world share fundamental concerns as well as common hopes and dreams.

We are often the primary caregivers responsible for raising our children and taking care of our aging parents. At the same time, many of us go to work every day hoping to fulfill professional aspirations. Our experiences as women trying to balance our many roles and meet the demands placed on us give us a special perspective on social issues and progress.

IMPROVEMENTS FOR WOMEN IN THE U.S. AND INDONESIA

The fact that we are all here to talk about our interests and visions is testimony to the progress women have made in our respective countries over the years. And it is also a reminder that many women in the United States, Indonesia, and around the world are looking to us for guidance and inspiration in meeting the daily challenges of life.

I'm proud that American women are moving steadily forward on the path to economic empowerment, and we are working hard to make sure women also enjoy a stronger sense of personal and health security.

And I'm proud that my husband's Administration has focused so much attention on children, women, and families. [Family and Medical Leave; expansion of Head Start and federal nutrition programs; expanded opportunities for women in small businesses; greater research on women's health issues and more attention paid to issues of personal security. Also, more women are working in government, making government more sensitive to the needs of women].

Here, too, in Indonesia, women have brighter prospects in many areas of life, particularly health care and education. [Female life expectancy has increased dramatically since Indonesia gained independence in 1949, and the infant mortality rate has been cut in half. Literacy rates for women are at 75 percent. And female enrollment in primary schools equals male enrollment and the numbers are reaching parity in secondary schools.

I know that women like you have played a significant role in these improvements and we can learn a lot from each other's experiences. I hope that by the end of my visit you can give me new insights into programs and policies that have contributed to improving conditions for women here, particularly your family planning successes, your emphasis on primary and preventive care, and your aggressive approach to maternity services.

INDONESIA AND FAMILY PLANNING

The world has watched with admiration the rapid economic growth experienced by your nation, and the leadership role you have played in the developing world. When the Vice President of the United States returned from the International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo, he spoke particularly highly of Indonesia's family planning system. Your experiences have helped enlighten others about the links between population and health, population and wealth, and population and overall social progress.

CHALLENGES AHEAD

In Indonesia as well as in the United States, new challenges and opportunities await us as we move into the 21st century. As women, we have a special obligation to use those opportunities to draw attention to the importance of stronger families and communities, and greater individual and collective security.

Let's remember that wherever we live, whatever our station in life, each of us can make a difference on behalf of children and families -- and on behalf of our common futures.

###

FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
REMARKS FOR TEA WITH PROMINENT INDONESIAN WOMEN
JAKARTA, INDONESIA
NOVEMBER 14, 1994

DRAFT

[Acknowledgements: Peggy Barry-wife of U.S. Ambassador; Barbara Harvey-Deputy Chief of Mission]

COMMON BONDS AMONG WOMEN

I have found that despite the vast differences in geography, culture, religion, history, and language, women all over the world share fundamental concerns as well as common hopes and dreams.

We are mothers, daughters and wives whose joys and worries come from our families, our work, and our communities. We struggle with balancing our many roles and meeting the demands placed on us. We are often the primary caregivers responsible for raising our children and taking care of our aging parents. At the same time, many of us go to work trying to fulfill our professional potentials. Because of these uniquely female experiences, women have a special perspective on social issues and social progress.

IMPROVEMENTS FOR WOMEN IN THE U.S. AND INDONESIA

Since my nation's independence, over two hundred years ago, women of the United States have made steady progress. From health care and education to government representation and employment, American women are closer to achieving economic empowerment as well as personal and health security than ever before.

Likewise, since Indonesia's independence, tremendous progress has been made in this country on behalf of women. In essence, both of our nations have made great strides for women, but in different areas. As such, we can learn a lot from one another and apply the successes of the other while avoiding the mistakes.

In the United States, my husband has committed his administration to ensuring that government is served by women and also serves women.

--He has appointed more women to high ranking government positions than any of his predecessors.

--He has signed a Family and Medical Leave law which allows

employees to take time off from work to care for a sick family member without fear of losing their job.

--He has expanded the Head Start program so that millions more American children will be better prepared to begin their educations.

--He has made it easier for women to compete successfully as entrepreneurs and operate small businesses.

--He has placed greater emphasis on women's health issues by providing more funding for the research of women's illnesses and diseases.

Here, the condition of women has also improved substantially since the Republic of Indonesia gained independence in 1949.

--Female life expectancy has increased from 42.6 years to 63 years.

--Infant mortality has decreased from 132 per 1,000 to 68 per 1,000.

--The literacy rate for females has increased to 75%.

--Female enrollment in primary schools equals male enrollment and the numbers are reaching parity in secondary schools, also.

From investments and improvements in health and education, Indonesia has greatly enhanced the security and stability of its women, children and families. And I'm sure that women, like yourselves, have had a significant role in that endeavor. I'm confident that by the end of my visit, I will have new insights into improving the lives of American women and children from learning about your sophisticated family planning program, your emphasis on primary preventive care, and your aggressive approach to maternity services.

INDONESIA AND FAMILY PLANNING

In addition to the pace of change in Indonesia in the last few decades, the rest of the world has watched with admiration the rapid economic growth experienced by your nation, and the leadership role you have embarked upon in the developing world. Not only have you achieved success with your family planning efforts, but you are now sharing your world-renowned system with other developing countries so that they too may achieve the same humane results.

When the Vice President of the United States returned from the International Conference on Population and Development in

Cairo, he spoke highly of Indonesia's family planning system. Both developed and developing countries will continue to learn from your experience.

CHALLENGES AHEAD

In Indonesia as well as in the United States, new challenges await us as we move into the 21st century. In this time of transition, there will inevitably be new opportunities. And women, like ourselves, must seize that opportunity to further emphasize the importance of stronger families, better communities, and greater individual and collective security.

Each one of us lives within a different framework, but each of us can make a difference wherever we live, whatever our station in life. For the children of Indonesia and for the children of the world, I hope each of you will continue to be an inspiration to all of us seeking progress in our changing global society.

###

CULTURE IN THE PHILIPPINES

A common saying has it that Philippine culture is the result of "300 years in the convent and 50 years in Hollywood," reflecting the effects of Spanish and American colonial rule. In reality, Philippine culture is considerably more complex and varied, with important Chinese, Muslim and indigenous tribal influences. The majority of the population of 68 million is of Malay-Polynesian descent, converted to Roman Catholicism by Spanish clerics who inhabited the islands from the sixteenth through the nineteenth centuries.

About four million Filipinos, mostly in Mindanao, are Muslims whose ancestors were converted to Islam by Middle Eastern and South Asian traders in the 9th and 10th centuries. Despite centuries of effort to the contrary by the Spanish, Mindanao remains heavily influenced by Islam, and is the home of a long-standing separatist movement.

The Philippines is also home to some 60 indigenous tribes, including the Negritos, whom archaeological evidence suggests came to the Philippine islands from the south over 20,000 years ago. Many of the tribes live in relatively isolated pockets throughout the country, speaking native dialects and practicing ancient traditions. Over 80 dialects are spoken throughout the islands, though Pilipino, the official national language created in the 1930s and based largely on Tagalog, is now spoken by about 50 percent of the populace.

Perhaps the most powerful single cultural influence on the Philippines has been the Catholic Church. Approximately 83 percent of Filipinos are Catholics, the highest percentage of Christians of any country in Asia. Given its Spanish imperial antecedents, Philippine Catholicism tends to be particularly conservative and devotional. Spanish Catholic beliefs combined with animist traditions have produced an abundance of shrines and over fifty icons of the Virgin Mary believed to have miraculous powers.

Since the American occupation of the Philippines following the Spanish-American War, Filipinos have developed a thirst for things American. English, taught from the early 1900s by Americans labeled "Thomasites" (after the ship that brought the first group in 1902), remains the language of commerce and government. With over two million Filipinos living in the U.S., the Philippines maintains its strong cultural ties to the U.S. nearly 50 years after the end of American control.

EDUCATION IN THE PHILIPPINES

The Philippine education system is modeled after the U.S. education system, but there are only ten grades (six elementary, and four secondary). Students generally graduate from high school at around age sixteen. Officially the medium of instruction at all levels is English; however, in public schools, a heavy reliance on local languages is leading to a weakening of English skills among most students. The official Philippine literacy rate (approximately 90 percent) is one of the highest in Asia.

The number of schools in the Philippines grew steadily through the 1980s. Public schools comprise the majority of schools in the pre-school, primary and secondary level, representing 69 percent, 95 percent, and 61 percent, respectively, in 1990. These proportions do not extend, however, to the enrollment figures, where private schools absorbed 58 percent of all pre-school students, and government schools served 93 and 64 percent of elementary and secondary school students in school year 1989-1990.

The growing school population has resulted in a high demand for classrooms and other physical facilities, particularly in the pre-tertiary levels. Class size in public schools in some urban areas and populous communities has risen to 60-70 pupils per class, partly to accommodate the increase in secondary students following legislation for free public high school education.

Substandard school facilities and equipment are a major problem, especially in small rural schools. Forty-eight percent of the country's elementary schools have no water supply and 61 percent have no electricity. The teaching of science and mathematics subjects is impaired by the lack of teaching aids and equipment.

The 1990 government teacher-pupil ratio stood at 1:13, 1:30 and 1:21 for pre-school, primary and secondary levels, respectively. While the ratios for pre-school and secondary levels appear to have improved considerably over the 1980 to 1990 period, teacher shortages continue.

Despite continuing budgetary constraints, the government is taking significant initiatives to improve delivery of services to the education sector. The Education for All plan provides the blueprint for education development in the 1990s. The plan focuses on the major development priorities, including: early childhood care and development; universalization of quality primary education; eradication of illiteracy; and continuing education for adults/out-of-school youths. By the year 2000, the Philippine government expects that 98 percent of Filipinos will be literate.

ETIQUETTE AND CUSTOMS IN THE PHILIPPINES

Filipinos are on the whole very friendly and open to foreigners. They have a warm and cordial feeling towards the U.S., and are proud of our shared democratic institutions. Most Filipinos have friends or relatives in the U.S. and may have visited. More than two million Filipinos currently live in the U.S. Filipinos also have adopted the American characteristic of informality in personal relations, even in relatively formal settings. An example is President Ramos' asking President Clinton to call him "Eddie" (such nicknames are very common in the Philippines).

For Filipinos, showing up at an event is more important than showing up on time; however, in interactions with foreigners more of an effort is made to keep to agreed-upon times. Filipinos do not like to say no or admit they do not know correct information -- not being able to honor a request or provide correct information causes embarrassment. As a result, a Filipino might say he will attend a party, when in fact he knows he will not be able to make it (saying he will attend carries the most important message -- that he "wants" to attend). Filipinos tend to avoid direct confrontation; third persons are called upon to settle conflicts or arrange settlements. This partly explains why Filipino officials will sometimes criticize the U.S. in fora such as the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) and the G-77 (where they know we will get the message), but not raise the issue in one-on-one meetings with U.S. officials.

The official language of the Philippines is Pilipino, which is composed primarily of Tagalog, with Spanish, English and words from other Philippine dialects mixed in.

HEALTH CARE IN THE PHILIPPINES

Since 1992, under the dynamic leadership of the affable and popular Health Secretary Juan Flavio, health issues have received greater attention in the Philippines. Dr. Flavio's Department of Health, with USAID assistance, has made gains in limiting population growth, improving maternal and child health, and curtailing the spread of AIDS. The Health Department has featured a public campaign to increase awareness of family planning and to promote the use of contraception. The Health Department is making significant inroads at the local level. Working through a variety of non-government organizations and private clinics, the Department has improved service delivery and generated new ideas for affordable health care, especially at the local level.

Health Outcomes: Recent Trends

- o The Philippines has achieved significant progress in reducing mortality from 1960 to 1990 but progress falls short of achievements made by other ASEAN countries.
- o Progress has also been made in controlling infectious diseases but pneumonia, tuberculosis, and diarrhea continue to be the major causes of death.
- o USAID assistance to family planning has been instrumental in lowering the total fertility rate from 6.0 to 4.1 over the past 20 years. Today, 40 percent of Filipino women practice contraception.

Health Care Utilization Patterns

- o A large percentage of the population has serious medical problems without easy access to needed medical care.
- o Pre-natal care has increased with eight of ten mothers receiving care from a health professional.
- o Post-natal care has improved considerably in the past 10 years, with 72 percent of children aged 12-23 months fully immunized against the six major childhood diseases.
- o There is a large gap in knowledge and use of modern therapy for diarrhea.
- o Preventive dental care remains rare.

The Philippines is currently developing a national health insurance plan. A USAID-funded study supported the research for the legislation. The plan would establish a national health insurance corporation and offer universal coverage. Funding would come from "sin" taxes, primarily a tax on cigarettes.

Senate President Angara is a key sponsor.

POPULATION IN THE PHILIPPINES

The population of the Philippines grows at roughly 2.3 percent each year. If this trend continues, it will double from 65 million to 130 million in approximately 30 years.

The population program is one of the Philippine government's most visible programs. President Ramos, who believes that the current growth rate adversely affects social and economic development, has made it clear that reducing population growth is one of his highest priorities. Ramos, a Protestant in a country that is 85 percent Catholic, has staunchly supported the program.

According to public opinion, the Ramos administration is delivering services that Filipinos both need and want. Despite broad support, President Ramos, his highly visible Secretary of Health, Juan Flavio, and the population program itself are centers of great controversy, with opposition coming primarily from the Catholic Church. The controversy was elevated to a new level during the period leading up to and following the International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo in September. The Church attacked the Ramos administration and the U.S. government, both for its role in the conference and for its direct support for the Philippines family planning program through USAID.

The point person for Church attacks on the population program has been Cardinal Jaime Sin. Behind the scenes and over the years, Opus Dei has worked actively to derail family planning programs. The Church's opposition to the population program culminated on August 14, 1994 when Cardinal Sin led an anti-family planning rally in Manila. The Church estimated that nearly one million people were in attendance. Police estimated a more modest 200,000.

During meetings with Church leaders after the August 14 rally, Ramos reiterated his administration's opposition to abortion. He also slightly revamped the delegation to the Cairo conference, asking the Secretary of the National Economic Development Authority to chair the delegation in place of Secretary Flavio. Still, Ramos continues to defend forcefully the population program, as well as the right of women and families to determine the number and timing of their children.

Family planning issues are potentially explosive in the Philippines and will likely remain on the public agenda over the coming months, particularly as Filipino officials prepare for a scheduled Papal visit to Manila in January, 1995.

USAID and the Philippines government have recently launched a new, more decentralized and integrated family planning and maternal/child health program. This expanded five-year program is budgeted at \$100 million.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN INDONESIA

Since the Republic of Indonesia gained independence in 1949, the condition of women and children has improved substantially. Much of this is due to overall improvements in health and education which have come with the rapid economic growth of the last 30 years. Life expectancy has increased from 42.6 years to 63 years for women and almost 60 years for men. The Government of Indonesia has a successful national family planning program, and expects to reach "replacement level" fertility by 2005. Indonesia's family planning efforts have been so successful that it will play a key role in training other developing countries in this field as part of the partnership initiative launched at the Cairo Conference.

Indonesia experiences a high maternal mortality rate (MMR) of 425 per 100,000 live births, the highest MMR among ASEAN countries. To address key health problems related to maternal mortality, the National Development Plan for 1994-99 includes doctor and midwife training in long term contraceptive methods to reduce the number of high risk pregnancies among older women and increased prenatal care for high risk pregnancies.

At independence only 10% of the population had ever attended school. The literacy rate for women has increased to 75%. Female enrollment in primary education equals male enrollment; the numbers are fast becoming equal in secondary education. Almost 25% of college graduates are women. Female participation in the labor force is at 40%, but the majority is in the rural sector. Women are under-represented in upper ranks of both private and public sectors. Women still find it difficult to exercise their legal rights in some cases. Domestic violence exists and is under-reported. Female genital mutilation is practiced in Indonesia.

Efforts are being made to improve child welfare by alleviating poverty and improving primary education, maternity services and family planning. Infant mortality decreased from 132 per 1,000 in 1971 to 68 per 1,000 in 1991. There is no significant difference between the sexes with respect to infant mortality. The Indonesian government estimates that there are thousands of street children in Jakarta and other large cities. The government estimates that 2.2 million children work between the ages of 10 to 14 years. While indicators regarding health, education and general welfare of women and children are moving in a positive direction, more needs to be done. Some of the statistics are most impressive on the more densely populated island of Java. On some of the smaller, more remote islands, the statistics are quite different, and attitudes towards and roles of women vary across the islands and cultures.

The U.S. government, through USAID and USAID-funded NGOs, is supporting empowerment and economic betterment of Indonesian women and children through a variety of programs. These include activities to improve women's literacy and knowledge of their rights, to help street children in Jakarta, and to increase women's access to credit to support enterprise development. USAID projects total more than \$500,000 in this sector.

*W & C in Ind
al*

NGO Talking Points for Meeting in Jakarta

In June, during the preparatory meeting for the Beijing Conference, the United States delegation sat in on many of the NGO meetings and worked to put language into the final document that the NGO's wanted. For example, we submitted and worked for the language from the youth caucus and were successful.

One of the thrilling experiences for our delegation in Jakarta was provided by the NGO's when they formed a receiving line, each bearing a sign speaking to a special issue affecting women, and the ministers from each country had to go past the line and read of the needs of women.

It should be noted that, while we had a vote in the proceedings, and we belong to the UN Region, this was not our "home" meeting, so we did not have as high a profile role.

However, here, as in every other meeting, the U.S. delegation worked as advocates for the NGO's. It is our policy to fight to have participation by the NGO's as full as possible. Several high level officials of our government have raised issues with the Chinese government about access to the country, visa availability, and freedom to bring in papers and other materials. This is all separate from the efforts of the United Nations. Undersecretary Tim Wirth will go to Beijing next month, and this is very high on the agenda for his talks with the government.

In Vienna, during the meeting of the European region, when the NGO's were denied universal access to the building in which the drafting committee was meeting, the United States delegation called in our Ambassador to Austria, Swanee Hunt, to negotiate with the Austrians and the UN Commission to obtain entrance to the sessions for the NGO's that were still in Vienna.

This successful negotiation provided access to the drafting committee members for over one hundred and fifty NGO representatives.

The stand of our government at the Cairo Conference was in total support of the right of assembly and access. We worked closely with all of the NGO members from the U.S. and other places. It is now a clear track record that we will continue to advocate in the rest of the process leading up to Beijing and in China. As always, it is important for us to work with the United Nations structure, and we will continue to do that as well.

NOTE: The Beijing NGO meetings will take place before the official meeting, and will occur in a building that is fifteen miles away from the official meetings. It is not clear yet how there will be

transportation for those who have attended the NGO meetings to the ministerial meetings, or what access they will have to the building.

You can get an update from Theresa Loar at State about where current negotiations are. I think it is only critical that HRC underscores with the new govt. with whom she meets that we are on their side--we recognize that has not always been the case--but this is a new government that is open and welcoming of the thoughts and ideas of the non-governmental organizations. These are the organizations in our country that brought about real advances for women and children when our government was not responsive.

Also, I think HRC should talk about her own role as a leader in a very important NGO--the Children's Defense Fund--and the impact of CDF on public policy.

ETIQUETTE AND CUSTOMS IN INDONESIA

Indonesia's 180 million people are spread across a vast archipelago, giving rise to rich cultural diversity displayed in the creative and artistic accomplishments for which Indonesia is famous. This heritage is reflected in tolerance for religious and cultural differences, and an emphasis on courteous social interaction. Aggressive or confrontational behavior is considered very rude.

Social interaction should be conducted quietly and calmly, and always with a smile. Some specific guidelines are:

- o Indonesians consider the soles of the feet and shoes unclean; pointing your toes or the sole of your shoes at someone is impolite. It's safest when sitting to refrain from crossing the legs and to keep both feet on the floor.
- o During calls on Indonesians, drinks are invariably served. One should always wait for the host to initiate drinking, which is usually a sign that the call is almost over. It is impolite to drain the cup or glass, better to take only a sip.
- o It is especially important to remember that the left hand is considered unclean. Be sure to use only the right hand for eating or exchanging objects with others.
- o It is usual to refrain from touching those other than close friends or family. One should not touch or pat the heads or backs of others, even children. A gentle touch at the elbow is more appropriate.
- o Muslims, who comprise approximately 90 percent of the Indonesian population, have a strict dietary system, which stipulates that no pork products can be eaten. Muslims also usually refrain from drinking alcohol.

Useful expressions:

- Thank you -- Terima kasih (tree-ma KAH-see)
- You're welcome -- Terima kasih kembali (tree-ma KAH-see kem-BA-lee)
- Good morning -- Selamat pagi (seh-LA-mott PA-ghee)
- Good afternoon -- Selamat siang (seh-LA-mott see-YONG)
- Good evening -- Selamat malam (seh-LA-mott MAH-lom)

POPULATION IN INDONESIA

Indonesia, with 200 million people, is the fourth largest country in the world and the world's largest Islamic nation. Since 1968, the U.S. government, through USAID, has provided over \$250 million to public and private sector family planning programs. The largest recipient has been BKKBN (Bay Ka Ka Bay En), the Government of Indonesia's Family Planning Coordination Board. Since the 1970s, the Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) has increased from 10 percent to 50 percent (almost all using modern methods of contraception). Over the same period, the Total Fertility Rate (TFR - the average number of births to a woman) has decreased from 5.6 to 3.0, and the population growth rate has decreased from 2.3 percent to 1.6 percent per year.

The Government of Indonesia began supporting family planning in 1971 and has achieved worldwide recognition for its successful program. Factors contributing to this success include a strong national population policy, sustained political support, creative leadership, strategic planning, Islamic religious support, socioeconomic development, and adequate funding. Because of the sophistication and success of Indonesia's programs, it is a leader in the effort to share technical assistance among developing countries (South-South collaboration).

Donors presently cover only about 30 percent of the family planning program's costs. Contraceptives are produced and procured locally.

Two factors affecting greater contraceptive acceptance are being addressed by the new USAID-supported family planning program. First, the once-rising contraceptive prevalence rate has leveled off over the last four years. Second, the contraceptive method mix is dominated by a single method - oral contraceptives.

The new program has three strategic elements:

- Provide increased access to family planning services and information to hard-to-reach people in seven big provinces.

- Broaden the range of methods available to users to decrease the predominance of oral contraceptive use.

- Increase the availability of family planning services through the private sector to increase access and improve sustainability.

Indonesia played a significant role in the negotiations at the recent International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo. As a member of the working group on Chapter VII (Reproductive Rights and Reproductive Health) their participation was instrumental in modifying the Program of Action to address the concerns of Islamic countries. Their leadership in the initiative to increase South-South collaboration was also given prominent attention.

Population

INDONESIAN CULTURE

By the 15th century, as the Renaissance was spreading across Europe, the islands of Java and Sumatra had already enjoyed a 1,000 year heritage of advanced civilization, spanning two major empires. During the 7th-14th centuries, the Buddhist kingdom of Srivijaya flourished on Sumatra. At its peak, the Indianized Srivijaya Empire reached as far as West Java and the Malay Peninsula. Also by the 14th century, the Hindu Kingdom of Majapahit had risen in eastern Java. Gadjah Mada, the empire's chief minister from 1331 to 1364, succeeded in gaining allegiance from most of what is now modern Indonesia and much of the Malay archipelago as well. Legacies from Gadjah Mada's time include a codification of law and an epic poem.

Indonesia includes numerous related but distinct cultural and linguistic groups, many of which are ethnically Malay. Since independence, Indonesian (the national language, a form of Malay) has spread throughout the archipelago and has become the language of all written communication, education, government, and business. Local languages are still important in many areas, however. English is the most widely spoken foreign language.

Islam apparently arrived in Indonesia some time during the 12th century and, principally through gradual assimilation, had almost wholly supplanted Hinduism by the end of the 16th century in Java and Sumatra. Bali, however, remains overwhelmingly Hindu. In the eastern archipelago, both Christian and Islamic proselytizing took place in the 16th and 17th centuries and currently there are large communities of both religions on these islands.

Today, constitutional guarantees of religious freedom apply to the five religions recognized by the state: Islam, Catholicism, Protestantism, Buddhism, and Hinduism. The Indonesian population is predominantly Muslim (87%). Some 10% of the people are Christian. This island of Bali retains its Hindu heritage. In some remote areas, animism is still practiced.

Cultural

INDONESIA'S EDUCATION SYSTEM

The literacy rates in Indonesia are 85 percent for men and 75 percent for women. Elementary schools (grades 1-6) currently enroll approximately 27 million pupils (public and private schools) in all 28 provinces. Approximately 95 percent of all Indonesian children of elementary school age are enrolled in school. Nearly half of elementary school pupils are girls. Fifty-one percent of elementary school teachers are women.

Indonesia's secondary school (grades 7-9) enroll about 7 million pupils (public and private) in all 28 provinces. This represents approximately 55 percent of all secondary school age children. Forty percent of secondary school pupils are girls. Forty-four percent of secondary school teachers are women. Sixty percent of elementary school pupils continue on to secondary school. In 1994, national compulsory education was extended from six to nine years, although it will take the Indonesian government several years to build the necessary schools, train the teachers, and provide the learning materials to make this possible throughout the country.

Senior secondary school (grades 10-12) enroll four million students (public and private) in all 28 provinces, representing a 35 percent enrollment rate. Thirty percent of senior secondary school pupils are girls. Forty percent of senior secondary school teachers are women. Senior secondary schools are divided into general academic programs and vocational programs (such as agricultural, arts, and handicrafts). There are many (over 30,000 institutions) private schools, most of which are religious institutions.

There are modest programs in pre-school education, out-of-school education, and education for the handicapped.

Education Ind. Div

HEALTH CARE IN INDONESIA

Indonesia has made great gains in life expectancy over the past 25 years. Life expectancy has increased from 42 years to nearly 60 years for men, and from 47 years to 63 years for women. The infant mortality rate has fallen from 132 in 1971 to 68 in 1991. Acute respiratory infections, diarrhea and vaccine-preventable diseases remain the foremost killers, causing 42% of all deaths, with these deaths disproportionately affecting children under age 15 and rural residents.

The emergence of HIV/AIDS poses a new threat to Indonesia as it has already begun to spread from high risk groups to the general population. At present there may be as many as 50,000 individuals infected with HIV. Even if an effective national AIDS prevention program is mounted, the number infected is projected to increase to close to 500,000 by the year 2000.

The Indonesian Government is attempting to further reduce the impact of these diseases through a nation-wide primary preventive health care approach, as well as development of a more effective referral system among district and provincial hospitals, and community health centers known as "puskesmas" (poohs-kess-mahs). The backbone of the preventive element of this delivery system is a community-based integrated health services site, known as the "posyandu." Mrs. Clinton will visit one health service site during her trip to Indonesia.

Using volunteer cadres as well as trained medical personnel, there are monthly community gatherings in over 200,000 sites to provide health education on how to prevent the causes of mortality, as well as key interventions such as vitamin A supplementation, immunization of infants and pregnant women for neonatal tetanus prevention, oral rehydration salts for diarrhea and family planning contraceptives. Both the posyandu and puskesmas are partially staffed by recent medical graduates, who must complete a 2 - 3 year internship.

As Indonesia moves into the 1990's, chronic and degenerative diseases are now adding to the demands of the health care system for financial and human resources from both public and private sectors. The sum of health care expenditures in Indonesia is low in comparison with other Asian countries, at 2% of total government expenditures. By 1990 the Ministry of Health was forced to consider how to maintain the momentum of the infant and child mortality reductions, while facing the growing demands for chronic care.

The GOI is currently beginning to implement more efficient resource allocation plans and to mobilize additional financing through social insurance, private sector and community involvement. Most important of these are hospital reform and a program of managed care. The planned government hospital reform will shift a greater proportion of hospital support from the government budget to users through the establishment of cost recovery mechanisms. The managed health care program is based on the principles of social equity, capitated payment, prevention, quality assurance and involvement of both government and private sector.

Healthcare

WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN INDONESIA

Since the Republic of Indonesia gained independence in 1949, the condition of women and children has improved substantially. Much of this is due to overall improvements in health and education which have come with the rapid economic growth of the last 30 years. Life expectancy has increased from 42.6 years to 63 years for women and almost 60 years for men. The Government of Indonesia has a successful national family planning program, and expects to reach "replacement level" fertility by 2005. Indonesia's family planning efforts have been so successful that it will play a key role in training other developing countries in this field as part of the partnership initiative launched at the Cairo Conference.

Indonesia experiences a high maternal mortality rate (MMR) of 425 per 100,000 live births, the highest MMR among ASEAN countries. To address key health problems related to maternal mortality, the National Development Plan for 1994-99 includes doctor and midwife training in long term contraceptive methods to reduce the number of high risk pregnancies among older women and increased prenatal care for high risk pregnancies.

At independence only 10% of the population had ever attended school. The literacy rate for women has increased to 75%. Female enrollment in primary education equals male enrollment; the numbers are fast becoming equal in secondary education. Almost 25% of college graduates are women. Female participation in the labor force is at 40%, but the majority is in the rural sector. Women are under-represented in upper ranks of both private and public sectors. Women still find it difficult to exercise their legal rights in some cases. Domestic violence exists and is under-reported. Female genital mutilation is practiced in Indonesia.

Efforts are being made to improve child welfare by alleviating poverty and improving primary education, maternity services and family planning. Infant mortality decreased from 132 per 1,000 in 1971 to 68 per 1,000 in 1991. There is no significant difference between the sexes with respect to infant mortality. The Indonesian government estimates that there are thousands of street children in Jakarta and other large cities. The government estimates that 2.2 million children work between the ages of 10 to 14 years. While indicators regarding health, education and general welfare of women and children are moving in a positive direction, more needs to be done. Some of the statistics are most impressive on the more densely populated island of Java. On some of the smaller, more remote islands, the statistics are quite different, and attitudes towards and roles of women vary across the islands and cultures.

The U.S. government, through USAID and USAID-funded NGOs, is supporting empowerment and economic betterment of Indonesian women and children through a variety of programs. These include activities to improve women's literacy and knowledge of their rights, to help street children in Jakarta, and to increase women's access to credit to support enterprise development. USAID projects total more than \$500,000 in this sector.

*W&C info
do*

TALKING POINTS

- o It is a pleasure to see such a broad range of Philippine NGOs represented here. The variety and depth of NGO involvement in the Philippines is a testament to the strength of its democratic system.

*affect
the process*

- o *hope to learn from you more about efforts here by NGOs*
~~I am interested in what efforts Philippine NGOs are making to inject themselves into the process of local government.~~
~~We agree with you that~~ Citizen participation at the local government level is key to the strengthening of democratic institutions.

As you know

- o Our goal for U.S. assistance to Philippine NGOs is to increase opportunities for individuals to participate in activities that address constraints to democratic processes and institutional development. We believe the Philippine government shares that goal.

transition

- o We hope by supporting NGOs to strengthen grassroots participation in government. Participation is the best way to guarantee accountability and rule of law at the local level.

depends on participation at all levels -- by indiv, the pub sector, the public sector, and non-governmental orgs

- o Democracy is built from the bottom up; good, responsive government on the local level should lead to good governance at the regional and national levels.

*should
go up
Philippine
examples*

- o ~~We also believe~~ *also* NGOs are an ideal vehicle for promoting sustainable development in the Philippines. They give citizens the opportunity to participate in decision-making in business and government regulation of business. For example, NGOs can assist labor, government and private sector representatives through education and training, helping them to achieve greater accountability and fairness in the workplace.

Notes— stories about Girl Scouts
 Commendation Letters
 Rodcliffe book— HRC experiences

GIRL SCOUT COUNCIL OF THE NATION'S CAPITAL
 PREPARED FOR: Office of the First Lady
 DATE: January 26, 1994

TALKING POINTS

Backgrounder for :30 PSA for Girl Scouts

Girl Scouting offers girls fun and adventure.

If a girl likes to camp out-of-doors or in a museum develop skills in the arts, the business world, or in technology be challenged by meaningful service to the community and the environment make new (and often life-long) friends journey to exotic locations to learn dog sledding or theatre production or rock climbing then Girl Scouting's the place to be.

Girl Scouting empowers girls; they accomplish important things that impact and improve them personally and their communities at large.

Today's Girl Scout hones her skills in science, math, and technology through badgework, science camps, and science center camp-ins ... She explores careers with hands-on help from successful women... She explores contemporary issues and challenges through workshops, rap sessions, and the guidance of a caring troop leader ... As she giggles with her friends in the troop, goes camping, leads a color guard, and sews on another badge, she is preparing for a future that will see greater numbers of women in increasingly more powerful leadership positions

Girl Scouting's true benefits lie behind all the fun.

Girl Scouting addresses the needs of today's girl and its relevant and meaningful program builds self confidence ... self esteem ... independence. Girls learn to relish challenge ... the value of teamwork even as they master leadership ... Girls can reach for the stars, and maybe even risk failure, because they're learning and doing in a supportive environment that helps them discover that downs as well as ups make a strong woman.

Girl Scout membership impacted today's women.

Mrs. Clinton may want to reflect on the benefits she derived from Girl Scouting. Several prominent women were asked to reflect on this. A sampling of answers: "I was a patrol leader and never forgot what it was like to be in charge." "Badgework introduced me to broadcast journalism. I loved it, and this is why I'm an anchor today." "Girl Scouting helped me learn new things, relate better to people, and enhanced my friendships." "Girl Scouting gave me a place to belong and a sense of belonging." "I was afraid of heights. But because the troop voted to learn to rapell, I had to overcome my fear. I did it! Since then, I've known I can do anything I try to do."



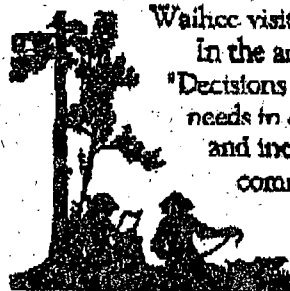
Since she became Hawaii's First Lady in 1986, Lynne Kobashigawa Waihee has played an active and highly visible role in our state.

A former High School English teacher, Mrs. Waihee is keenly interested in the education of children, and much of her time is dedicated to supporting and promoting projects and programs in the educational arena.

As Honorary President of the Girl Scout Council of Hawaii, Mrs. Waihee has helped to spearhead efforts for our A+ Afterschool programs, Training for Tomorrow career mentoring program and special outreach to girls who are "at risk" in Hawaii.

She is the Honorary Chairperson of the Governor's Council of Literacy and does more than simply lend her name to the cause. She is actively involved in promoting the Council's efforts to raise public awareness of the literacy problem and is a strong advocate for community-wide participation in its solution.

Her love for reading is clearly evident in the time she gives to support programs by the State Library System. As Honorary Chairperson of the Hawaii Library's Public Card Campaign, Mrs. Waihee visits school classrooms once a week to read and talk to students about books.



In the area of Human Services, Mrs. Waihee was on the steering committee for "Decisions '87", a four-year program designed to identify the state's overall community needs in education, health, safety, the environment, social functioning, material needs and income. The program also included pulling together the public, private and community sectors to address those needs and to lead direction in placing limited resources where they are most needed.

Mrs. Waihee was born and raised in Honolulu, Hawaii. She attended public schools and the Hawaiian Mission Academy, where she first met her future husband, who was also a student there.

The two of them went on to Andrews University, a small liberal arts college in Berrien Springs, Michigan, where Mrs. Waihee majored in English with a minor in Spanish.

Tonight we join with friends to honor Lynne Waihee as a Girl Scout Woman of Distinction. This prestigious national award is being presented to Lynne for her tireless efforts on behalf of Hawaii's people.

Many non-profit agencies and community initiatives have reaped the rewards of Mrs. Waihee's efforts on their behalf. The following organizations have benefited from Lynne's contributions during her tenure as First Lady of the State of Hawaii:

Adult Friends of Youth
American Cancer Society
American Lung Association
American Red Cross
For Kids' Sake
Hawaii Girl Scouts
Governor's Council for
Literacy and Lifelong Learning



Hawaii Foodbank
Hawaii Kids at Work
Hawaii Literacy
Healthy Mothers/Healthy Babies
HUGS
Multiple Sclerosis Society
National Center for Family Literacy
Smokefree Class of 2000
Waikiki Community Learning Center

Public Service Announcement for Girl Scouts
30 seconds

This year marks the 82nd year of the Girl Scouts. And, as a former Scout, I'd like to take this opportunity to encourage girls across the country to take advantage of all that scouting offers.

Girl Scouts enables girls to build leadership skills, make friends, and gain a sense of responsibility toward their communities. Often, scouting gives youngsters their first opportunity to perform public service.

Scouting also encourages girls to explore and discover the world around them through field trips to museums, camping trips in the wilderness, and volunteer activities in their communities.

Best of all, girls enjoy these experiences as a part of the Girl Scouts' community -- a community with a strong tradition of caring, giving, and making today's girls productive women of tomorrow.



GIRL SCOUT COUNCIL OF THE NATION'S CAPITAL

We Change the World

Girl Scout Council of the Nation's Capital
 2233 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Suite 410
 Washington, D.C. 20007-4187
 (202) 337-4300
 (800) 523-7808
 Fax: (202) 965-2984

FAX TRANSMITTAL SHEETDate: March 1, 1994From: Sandra BrownFax to Company: Office of the First LadyFax to (Name): Nicole PalmerFax to (Fax #): 456-6244Number of sheets excluding this cover sheet: 11Please call to confirm receipt: Yes ☐ No ☒

COMMENTS: I'll call in the morning to see
if you have everything you need.

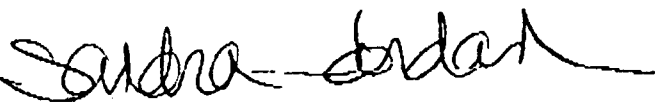
Thank you!

M E M O R A N D U M

DATE: March 1, 1994

TO: Nicole Rabner

FROM: Sandra Jordan



SUBJECT: Girl Scout background

I've tried to condense a lot of background about Girl Scouting into a couple of pages to save your sanity. If you want more complete information and history, please call and I'll be glad to send it over. What follows:

Position Paper - 1 page

This is a recap of our initial discussion on how the PSA will be used. I've also made what I hope is a strong case for inclusion of girls in the PSA -- many organizations similar to ours are serving both boys and girls and we want to send the "all girl" message.

Backgrounder on Girl Scouting - 2 pages

The Girl Scout Promise and Law - 1 page

Girl Scout Program Emphases - 1 page

Executive Summary of Study "Girl Scouts: Who We Are, What We Think" - 1 page

I'll call tomorrow to make sure you got all the materials.

POSITION PAPER

Girl Scouting's message to girls:

Become your best -- set your sights high -- you can make it happen.

Everything in Girl Scouting supports this message. The movement's mission is to help girls develop to their fullest potential; to become competent, resourceful women. Program is directed toward stimulating a girl's interests and meeting her needs. So girls have fun. Adventure. They are challenged to tackle contemporary life and its demands in a supportive environment under the caring guidance of dedicated volunteer leaders. Girls build self-esteem and self-confidence, becoming empowered and vital contributors to this society.

The PSA's purpose:

Girl Recruitment.

The strength of Mrs. Clinton's message lies in her experience as a Girl Scout, one who enjoyed her years in Girl Scouting. One who has used the skills she developed to achieve some of her life's dreams. We envision a personal statement, ie "I was a Girl Scout. And just look where I am now -- I'm a mother, lawyer, and First Lady. You, too, can be anything you want to be. To find out what you and all the Girl Scouts of tomorrow will achieve, join the Girl Scouts by calling your local council today."

Content:

We would like to see Mrs. Clinton surrounded by girls -- at least five, one representing each age group. Including girls in the PSA will achieve the following important goals:

- Underscore that the movement is just for girls
- Provide a powerful visual hook for youngsters who will be quick to identify with the girls in the spot
- Make a strong visual statement to back up what can be a strong message of empowerment for girls.
- Enhance the sense of Mrs. Clinton's involvement and support for the movement.

How PSA will be used:

The PSA will be used to recruit girls by the 331 councils in the country. We anticipate it will be aired on all major television stations in the country, during Fall 1994, peak recruitment times for Girl Scouts.

BACKGROUNDER GIRL SCOUTING TODAY

GIRL SCOUTING HELPS GIRLS GROW INTO STRONG WOMEN.

In the Girl Scouts, girls take all the leadership roles and make all the decisions, experiences too often denied them in their schoolroom setting. The chance for this leadership experience is cited by girls as one of the primary benefits of involvement in an all-girl organization.

Girl Scouting has never been more important. We know that in the year 2,000, the majority of the work force will be women and that the demand for scientists and engineers will increase. We also know that girls lag behind boys in math and science achievement and in general self esteem. As an all girl organization, Girl Scouting is well equipped to fill this critical gap in the education of young women.

The future depends on the education and development of girls -- that's what Girl Scouting does best. Makes girls the best they can be. Movement tackles issues that the schools can't address in their curriculum -- self esteem. Collaborative learning. Eliminate peer pressure.

GIRL SCOUTING IS A GREAT ORGANIZATION FOR GIRLS WHO WANT TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE IN THE WORLD, HELP OTHERS AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Girl Scouts of the USA, the largest voluntary organization in the world totally dedicated to the growth, education, and well-being of girls and young women, reaches one out of every nine girls between the ages of five and 17 in the United States. As of 1994, the organization has approximately three million girl members who are served by 331 councils located in every state of the union and Puerto Rico.

Nationwide, nearly a million adult volunteers are involved in the movement, helping to guide girls by serving as troop leaders, trainers, administrators, and in other leadership positions.

Girl Scouting is dedicated to developing the potential of girls by giving them the opportunity to make decisions, to explore their world, and to learn and work in partnership with adult volunteers. Based on ethical values expressed in the Girl Scout Promise and Law, Girl Scouting inspires girls with ideals of character, conduct, patriotism, and service. Founded in 1912, Girl Scouting joins together, in friendship, girls from all segments of American life and from all points of the world.

GIRL SCOUT PROGRAM IS A CONTINUOUS ADVENTURE IN LEARNING.

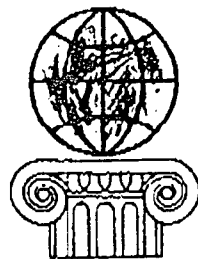
It offers girls a broad range of activities which address both their current interests and their future roles as women. Through activity that stimulate self-discovery and expands girls' knowledge of the worlds of people, well-being, science, the out-of-doors, and the arts. Programs teach girls how to develop self-potential and values, how to relate to others, and how to contribute to the betterment of society. In the process, girls have fun, make new friends, and acquire an understanding about themselves and each other. Girls participate in a broad range of activities that address both their current interests and their future roles as women. Girls grow in skills and in self confidence as they earn badges and special interest patches, go camping, work on meaningful community service projects, and participate in Council-sponsored events.

Program happens primarily in a Girl Scout troop -- a group of girls and adults working together to plan a continuous adventure of learning and fun. Girls are grouped into five program levels:

- Daisy Girl Scouts, ages 5-6 (or kindegarten or grade 1)
- Brownie Girl Scouts, ages 6-8 (or grades 1-2-3)
- Junior Girl Scouts, ages 8 -11 (or grades 3-4-5-6)
- Cadette Girl Scouts, ages 11 - 14 (or grades 6-7-8-9)
- Senior Girl Scouts, ages 14 - 17 (or grades 9-10-11-12)

GIRL SCOUTING REACHES OUT TO ALL GIRLS; AS A MOVEMENT IT IS STRIVING TO BE AS DIVERSE AS THE COUNTRY IT SERVES.

The United States is becoming an ever more diverse country, racially, ethnically, and religiously, at a rate of change that is unprecedented. For example, the non-Hispanic White share of the United States population is predicted to be 72 percent in the year 2000 and 53 percent by the year 2050, only 50 years later. Looking toward the new century, Girl Scouting wants to be a leader in the much-need national effort to understand and address the needs of young girls today. While year-end Girl Scout membership figures show nearly half a million members from population groups other than non-Hispanic White, Girl Scouts are working to make this organization fully pluralistic.



The World of the Arts includes the whole range of arts—visual, performing, and literary. Activities in this world will help you to enjoy and express yourself through various art forms and also to appreciate the artistic talents and contributions of others.



The World of the Out-of-Doors covers the many experiences possible in an outdoor setting—everything from recreation to nature and ecological studies, as well as camping in tune with today's concern for the natural environment. Activities in this world will help you understand, enjoy, and appreciate the out-of-doors.

In addition to all the activities included in the five worlds of interest, there are many activities that are related specifically to the traditions of Girl Scouting.

The Girl Scout Promise and Law

Every Girl Scout, whether girl or adult, agrees to live by the Promise and Law.

THE GIRL SCOUT PROMISE

*On my honor, I will try:
To serve God and my country,
To help people at all times,
And to live by the Girl Scout Law.*

This is your promise to try to live up to the teachings of your own religious faith while, at the same time, respecting the beliefs of others; to be a good citizen of your country; to help other people in small, everyday ways as well as in large ones; and to live by the following Law:

THE GIRL SCOUT LAW

I will do my best:

- to be honest
- to be fair
- to help where I am needed
- to be cheerful
- to be friendly and considerate
- to be a sister to every Girl Scout
- to respect authority
- to use resources wisely
- to protect and improve the world around me
- to show respect for myself and others through my words and actions.

Used thoughtfully and often in your everyday life, the Promise and Law can help you take action when you are faced with a decision and can help you develop the personal values that will give meaning and direction to your life.

If you have never been a Girl Scout before, you will make the Girl Scout Promise for the first time, officially, at a ceremony called an *investiture*. You will also receive your Girl Scout membership pin at that time.

The Four Program Emphases: Girl Scout Goals for Girls

The four program emphases represent the goals of Girl Scout program—the ways in which it is hoped you will grow as a result of participation in Girl Scouting.

1. Developing Self-Potential:

Developing self to achieve your full individual potential.

- Foster feelings of self-acceptance and unique self-worth.
- Promote perception of self as competent, responsible, and open to new experiences and challenges.
- Encourage personal growth.

2. Relating to Others:

Relating to others with increasing understanding, skill, and respect.

- Help develop sensitivity to others and respect for their needs, feelings, and rights.
- Promote an understanding and appreciation of individual, cultural, religious, and racial differences.
- Promote the ability to build friendships and working relationships.

3. Developing Values:

Developing values to guide your actions and to provide the foundation for sound decision-making.

- Help develop a meaningful set of values and ethics that will guide your actions.
- Foster an ability to make decisions that are consistent with your values and that reflect respect for the rights and needs of others.
- Encourage you to reexamine your ideals as you grow and change.

4. Contributing to Society:

Contributing to the improvement of society through the use of your abilities and leadership skills, working in cooperation with others.

- Develop concern for the well-being of your community and its people.
- Promote an understanding of how the quality of community life affects your own life and the whole of society.
- Encourage you to use your skills to work with others for the benefit of all.

GIRL SCOUTS

WHO ARE WHAT WE THINK

Executive Summary



INTRODUCTION

On March 12, 1912, a remarkable woman named Juliette Gordon Low decided that what the girls of the United States needed was an organization of their own--an organization where they could learn new skills, develop self-esteem, and have a wonderful time. Today, with more than 3 million members, Girl Scouting is unwavering in its purpose to help girls develop to their fullest potential and become competent, resourceful women.

In the 1990s, girls will face many challenges on their path to adulthood. They must deal with their own personal and family lives and, their education, as well as societal problems. Among the institutions available to offer support is one that has been seeking to meet the special needs of girls since 1912--Girl Scouts of the U.S.A.

In 1990 the Girl Scouts commissioned Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., to survey current Girl Scout members. We wanted to take a closer look at today's Girl Scouts. Who are they? What do they think about their Girl Scout experience and how has it influenced their lives? We also wanted to learn more from girls about the problems and decisions they face.

Here are the highlights from this study of a nationally representative sample of nearly 1300 Junior, Cadette, and Senior Girl Scouts, and an additional over-sample of about 450 girls designed to give us the perspective of Girl Scouts from various racial/ethnic groups.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE STUDY

- Girl Scouts cannot be stereotyped. They comprise girls from many walks of life, including diverse racial, ethnic and religious groups, different family arrangements, and from urban, suburban, and rural areas across the country. Girl Scouts serves girls from all economic backgrounds, including girls living in poverty and affluence, and the majority in between.
- The best part of being in Girl Scouting is having fun and developing friendships with girls.
- Girls feel they receive benefits that coincide with the four program emphases. Girl Scouting tries to instill in all girl members: developing self-potential, relating to others, developing values, and contributing to society.
- The ranking of activities girls most enjoy in Girl Scouting is very consistent with the benefits they report above. Trips and camping--fun activities that are shared with other girls--are the most favored activities. Crafts and making things, games, patch or badge projects (and pursuing the Gold Award for Senior Girl Scouts) are other activities girls enjoy which demonstrate their interest in achievement as well as having fun in a variety of ways.
- The personal importance of Girl Scouting is highest for Black, Hispanic, and American Indian/Alaskan Native girls, and for girls living in urban settings.
- The troop setting provides older girls with many more opportunities for leadership, involvement, and decision-making than girls experience in their school classroom setting. The chance for leadership experience is a great source of satisfaction for many girls.

- Girls are quite satisfied with the adults who work with their troop to bring the Girl Scout experience to them. A clear majority view their leader as someone they can look up to.
- Girl Scouts are "joiners," with two-thirds involved in three or more activities in addition to Girl Scouting. However, even though Girl Scouts are "joiners," they still report higher academic achievement than a national sample of girls at comparable age levels.
- Most of the Girl Scouts surveyed have been involved in Girl Scouting for quite some time. On the average, Senior Girl Scouts have been in Girl Scouting for 8.5 years, Cadette Girl Scouts for 5.7 years, and Junior Girl Scouts for 3.6 years.
- For many girls, Girl Scouting is a family tradition. Over half the Junior, Cadette, and Senior Girl Scouts surveyed who have been members for five years or more have mothers who were Girl Scouts.
- Six out of ten Girl Scouts expect to be in Girl Scouting in the next year and only 8 percent do not expect to remain members.
- Girl Scouts, like other girls their age, worry more about school performance than they do about drugs, sexual pressures, and violence in their neighborhoods.
- Overall, Girl Scouts are more likely than non-Girl Scouts to make good moral decisions in a series of hypothetical situations. Girl Scouts who most believe in following the Girl Scout Promise and Law and who are most religious make good moral decisions more often than other Girl Scouts.
- In looking to their future lives as adults, girls say their number one priority is to help young people. They said this is more important to them than voting, being involved in a religious organization, giving money to charity, volunteering, or even serving in the Girl Scouts.



GIRL SCOUTS OF THE USA

Girl Scouting is enjoyed by girls and adults from differing cultural, religious, ethnic, and economic backgrounds.

GIRL SCOUTS AND GIRL GUIDES, members of the world's largest international organization for the development of girls and young women—The World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts. In some countries, including the United States, members are called Girl Scouts; in other countries they are known as Girl Guides.

Despite differences in language, religion, and way of life, all Girl Guides and Girl Scouts are united by the spiritual values of their Promise and the Law.

GIRL SCOUTS OF THE USA

The principles of Girl Guiding were brought to the United States in 1912 by Juliette Gordon Low of Savannah, Ga. While living in Scotland in 1911, Mrs. Low had become acquainted with the ideas and programs of Lord Baden-Powell, founder of the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements. At his suggestion, Mrs. Low also became active in the girls' movement, and started Girl Guide companies in England and Scotland. At the time, the newly formed Girl Guides were headed by Baden-Powell's sister, Agnes.

Upon her return to the United States in 1912, Juliette Low organized the first American Girl Guides with 18 members in Savannah, Ga. The date the group was formed, March 12, 1912, is celebrated as the Girl Scout birthday. In 1913, the name was changed to Girl Scouts, and the first Girl Scout headquarters was opened in Washington, D.C.

At the first Girl Scout convention, held in Washington in 1915, Juliette Low was elected

president. That year, a constitution and by-laws were also adopted, and the organization was incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia. The organization was chartered by a special act of Congress in 1950.

Today, Girl Scouts of the USA is the largest voluntary organization for girls in the world. Since it was founded it has been providing opportunities for girls from all segments and strata of American life to develop their potential, make friends, and become a vital part of their community.

The evolution of Girl Scouting into a contemporary and forward-looking organization is reflected in its redesigned emblem. The three-profile silhouette of stylized girls' faces points up the organization's female focus and commitment to diversity. The emblem's colors and its trefoil, or three-leaf-clover, shape symbolizes the three parts of the Girl Scout Promise and reflects the cherished traditions of Girl Scouting. Green is the color associated with Girl Scout uniforms, and blue is the color of the World Association.

Since it began, more than 40 million people have been Girl Scouts at some time in their lives. Members include more than 3 million girls and adult volunteers from diverse ethnic, religious, and economic backgrounds. They are found in more than 300 Girl Scout councils throughout the United States and overseas.

About one sixth of the membership are adults. Included among these women and men are the single and married, the working and nonworking.

I will
—to
—to
—to
—to
—to
—to
—to
—to
—to
th

communi
They serv
members.
The train
largest a

In Gi
and of al
with me
ticipate
and recr

A gi
Scout pr
a Brown
of the fo
—Brown
—Junior
—Cadett
—Senior

At c
place in
or indiv
leader c
ting, ea
active
ence de

Adu
port gi
ble and
partners
vice, en

The
phases,
nucleus
system
bolizing
complis
framew
skills a
of satisf



GIRL SCOUTS

THE GIRL SCOUT PROMISE

On my honor, I will try:
To serve God,
My country and mankind,
And to live by the Girl Scout Law

THE GIRL SCOUT LAW

- I will do my best:
- to be honest
 - to be fair
 - to help where I am needed
 - to be cheerful
 - to be friendly and considerate
 - to be a sister to every Girl Scout
 - to respect authority
 - to use resources wisely
 - to protect and improve the world around me
 - to show respect for myself and others through my words and actions.

community leaders, and "the woman next door." They serve as leaders, national and council board members, advisers, and committee members. The training program for leaders is among the largest adult education programs in the country.

In Girl Scouting, girls of ages 6 through 17 and of all races and creeds are welcomed. Girls with mental or physical disabilities also participate in the informal program of educational and recreational activities.

A girl at any age can benefit from the Girl Scout program. She does not have to have been a Brownie but may enter the program at any one of the following four age levels.

- Brownie Girl Scouts, ages 6, 7, 8
- Junior Girl Scouts, ages 9, 10, 11
- Cadette Girl Scouts, ages 12, 13, 14
- Senior Girl Scouts, ages 14, 15, 16, 17

At each age level, activities for girls take place in small groups, sometimes called troops, or individually under the guidance of an adult leader or adviser. Within the small group setting, each girl has the opportunity to be an active participant—to speak, be heard, influence decisions, and develop leadership qualities.

Adults who serve as leaders and advisers support girls in their efforts to become responsible and self-reliant individuals. They work in partnership with girls, providing friendship, advice, encouragement, and resources.

The Promise and Law, four program emphases, and five worlds of interest form the nucleus of the program for girls. A recognition system in which girls can earn badges symbolizing their proficiency in a subject, or accomplishment of a particular goal, provides a framework within which girls can gain new skills and knowledge. It helps provide a feeling of satisfaction for a job or activity well done.

The emphases—deepening self awareness, contributing to society, relating to others, and developing values—sum up the ways in which all girls can grow through Girl Scouting. These opportunities for growth are found in every Girl Scout activity and can be used to measure a girl's individual development.

Because the number and types of activities available to Girl Scouts are so varied, they have been grouped in five broad interest areas or "worlds." Each one offers stepping-stones to greater exploration, as girls grow.

The World of Well Being focuses on physical and emotional health and nutrition, interpersonal relationships, the home, safety, work and leisure, consumer awareness, and physical fitness.

The World of People focuses on developing awareness of the various cultures in our society and around the world and on building pride in one's heritage while appreciating and respecting that of others.

The World of Today and Tomorrow focuses on discovering the how and why of things, exploring and experimenting with many technologies that touch daily life, dealing with change, and preparing for roles in future events.

The World of the Arts focuses on involvement in the whole range of arts—visual, performing, and literary; enjoying oneself through various art forms; and appreciating the artistic talents and contributions of others.

The World of the Out of Doors focuses on enjoyment and appreciation of the out-of-doors, living and caring for our natural environment, and understanding and respecting the interdependence of all living things.

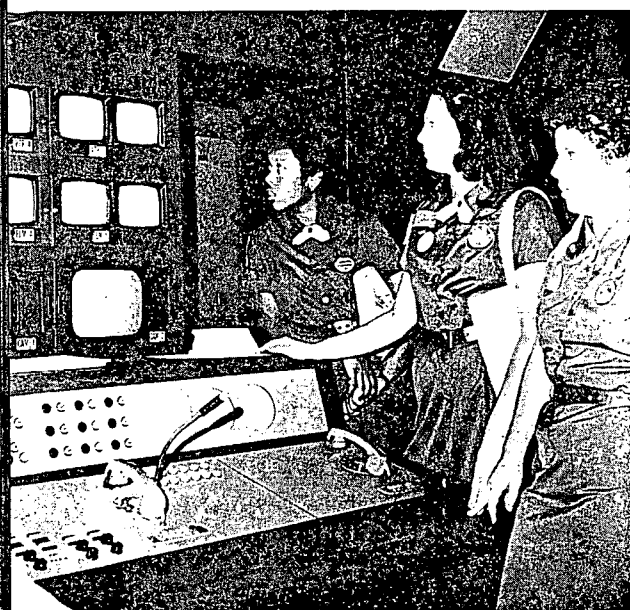
The combined handbook for Brownie and Junior Girl Scouts, *Worlds to Explore*, has six sections—an introduction to Girl Scouting and five worlds—from which girls may choose activities according to their own interests and abilities.

In *Worlds to Explore*, girls of ages 6 through 12 are encouraged to see themselves as part of their community; to learn about tools, machines, and the process of invention; and to try their

Girl Scouts in Paraguay help blind children enjoy activities that children without disabilities take for granted.

WORLD ASSOCIATION OF GIRL GUIDES AND GIRL SCOUTS





Senior Girl Scouts visit a television station as part of a program to explore future career opportunities.

hands at carpentry and science experiments as well as at sewing and sculpture.

The handbook also builds on the traditions of Girl Scouting that have made it unique—principles of the Promise and Law, the concept of service, and expansion of a girls' international awareness. The home is depicted as a special place where everyone has a job to do.

As a supplement to the program for younger girls, *Careers to Explore: For Brownie and Junior Girl Scouts* was designed to counter stereotyped thinking about "men's work" and "women's work." It uses the concept of five worlds to make girls aware of the variety of future careers available to them. The book features interviews with women in traditional and nontraditional jobs and offers a wide range of activities to stimulate further exploration into a particular occupation or field.

For girls of ages 12 through 17, career awareness and exploration become increasingly important because nine of ten high school girls will enter the work force at some time in their lives. Girl Scouts' nonstereotyped career education project, *From Dreams to Reality*, gives teens an early awareness of what it means to work, and the aptitudes, values, training and educational requirements of a specific job.

The materials include an activity book and a set of career cards. The cards feature interviews with 95 women who have challenged a limited view of women's abilities and have gone on to find exciting careers in business, science, the arts, health, and social services.

The activity book *Adventures in Careers* offers opportunities for group or individual career exploration. Its four sections—Insights, Close-ups, Tryouts, and Pilots—can take a girl from self-evaluation of her talents and interests to real life career experiences through internships or paying jobs.

Let's Make It Happen! is a collection of 22 community-oriented interest projects on subjects

as diverse as energy awareness, fashion and beauty, auto mechanics, and money management.

Because a girl can work on these projects individually or within a group, previous Girl Scout affiliation is not necessary. Non-Girl Scouts wishing to meet other girls with similar interests, or to further their own interest in a particular subject, are invited to contact their local Girl Scout council for short- or long-term participation.

Another feature of Girl Scouting for young women 12 through 17 years of age is an annual schedule of events called "Wider Opportunities." These events are travel opportunities that give girls the chance to meet and know people who may think and act differently from themselves and to become sensitive to some of the social issues of the day.

Some past events have included workshops in medical careers, sailing, music, human relations, ecology, competitive sports, work with physically and mentally handicapped girls, and community-action projects. International "Wider Opportunities" can take a girl to one of the four world centers, to international encampments, and to homes of Girl Scouts and Guides from different cultures.

Camping is and always has been an important part of Girl Scouting enjoyed by all age levels. In addition to the "Wyoming Trek," made by teens each summer to Girl Scout National Center West in Wyoming's Bighorn Basin, all Girl Scouts can participate in at least one of the three kinds of camp experiences offered. They are day, resident, and group camping. All three provide fun, adventure, appreciation of the out-of-doors, and a chance to learn to get along with others in a new setting.

GIRL GUIDING AND THE WORLD ASSOCIATION

Just as people and customs differ, Girl Guiding around the world differs from country to country. But it developed in each country as a nonpolitical movement emphasizing belief in a supreme being, devotion to country, service to others, and love of the out-of-doors.

In 1919 the true internationality of Guiding was realized when Olave, Lady Baden-Powell, wife of the Boy Scout founder, formed the International Council. She arranged for the International Conference in 1920. The World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts came into being in 1928, with organizations from 28 countries as founding members.

The World Association is now composed of national organizations in almost 100 countries through which nearly 8 million girls and women are linked together in international friendship. Four world centers—Sangam, in Poona, India; Olave House, in London, England; Our Cabana, in Cuernavaca, Mexico; and Our Chalet, near Adelboden, Switzerland—are places where members of all nationalities are welcome to stay, work, play, and learn about each other's homes, customs, and lives.

The aim of the World Association is to provide girls with opportunities for self-training in the development of character, responsible citizenship, and service to the community. It is particularly concerned that Girl Guiding and Girl Scouting meet the needs of the girls in the countries where it exists.

DENISE MITCHELL
National Headquarters, Girl Scouts of the USA

awareness, fashion and money management. work on these projects a group, previous Girl it necessary. Non-Girl other girls with similar their own interest in a invited to contact their for short- or long-term

Girl Scouting for young ears of age is an annual "Wider Opportunities." opportunities that give and know people who erently from themselves to some of the social

ive included workshops ng, music, human rela- ive sports, work with handicapped girls, and s. International "Wider a girl to one of the rnational encampments, couts and Guides from

s has been an important joyed by all age levels. oming Trek," made by irl Scout National Cen- Bighorn Basin, all Girl n at least one of the eriences offered. They up camping. All three ppreciation of the out- to learn to get along ing.

WORLD ASSOCIATION

stoms differ, Girl Guid- differs from country to ed in each country as emphasizing belief in on to country, service e out-of-doors.

rnationality of Guiding e, Lady Baden-Powell, nder, formed the Inter- 1920. The World As- and Girl Scouts came organizations from 28 mbers.

n is now composed of almost 100 countries illion girls and women ternational friendship. am, in Poona, India; England; Our Cabana, and Our Chalet, near re places where mem- are welcome to stay. ut each other's homes.

Association is to pro- ies for self-training in acter, responsible citi- the community. It is at Girl Guiding and needs of the girls in ists.

DENISE MITCHELL
irl Scouts of the USA

GIRLS CLUBS OF AMERICA is a national network of club centers, primarily in urban areas, that aims to help girls become responsible mothers, homemakers, and citizens through a broad program of cultural, health, and recreational activities. Clubs are open to girls from six through high school age, of all races, creeds, and economic backgrounds.

Trained and salaried youth workers, aided by volunteers, staff the clubs. Classes are conducted in such activities as cooking, sewing, painting, dramatics, music, crafts, sports, and personal grooming. A typical clubhouse has a kitchen, library, hobby and sewing space, gymnasium, swimming pool, and auditorium. Many clubs have day and resident camps. Public-spirited citizens and civic organizations usually sponsor a club. Boards of directors, made up of representatives of the community, manage the clubs. Money from United Fund campaigns and voluntary gifts help support them.

The first club was established in 1864 in Waterbury, Conn., to serve girls who had left nearby farms to work in mills and factories. In 1945 in Springfield, Mass., Girls Clubs of America was incorporated nationally, with 19 charter members from the New England and New York areas. National headquarters are in New York City, and regional offices are in Atlanta, Ga., Indianapolis, Ind., and Los Angeles, Calif. By the early 1970's, there were more than 170 club centers in the United States and Canada, with a membership of approximately 100,000 girls.

To outstanding members, Girls Clubs of America presents awards for citizenship, Girl of the Year, cooking, and sewing. It also gives college scholarships to members. Publications include a newsletter and program guides.

KATHARINE A. MAHON, *Public Relations Director*
Girls Clubs of America, Inc.

GIRONDE, zhê-rônd', is a department in southwestern France, in the Aquitaine Basin. With an area of 4,141 square miles (10,725 sq km), it is the largest department of France. It takes its name from the 45-mile-long (73-km) Gironde estuary, into which the Garonne and Dordogne rivers empty.

In the west the department includes magnificent sandy beaches on the Atlantic coast. The resort industry is concentrated on the shallow Arcachon Bay, which is also a leading center of oyster raising. The beaches are backed by dunes, east of which the sandy plain of the Landes region stretches to Bordeaux. The vast pine plantations that dominate the Landes were regarded as too slender an economic base and a fire hazard, so a government-backed organization was set up to revive the Landes by developing agriculture and, subsequently, new tourist resorts.

The eastern part of the department, the Bordelais, is crossed by the Garonne and Dordogne rivers. On the slopes above the river valleys and the Gironde estuary, grapes are grown for the world-famous wines of Médoc, Haut Médoc, Graves, Sauternes, and St.-Émilion.

The departmental capital is the port of Bordeaux, which specializes in the wine trade. As a port, Bordeaux has suffered from France's loss of empire, and it lacks an economically active hinterland. The difficult approach through the Gironde estuary has led to the construction of outports, especially for petroleum traffic, at Bec d'Ambès, Pauillac, and Le Verdon-sur-Mer. The

city also has oil refineries and chemical and power plants that are associated with them. Manufacturing in Bordeaux did not grow rapidly after World War II because of the city's isolation, and its shipbuilding industry has declined. Nevertheless, expansion of the Bordeaux metropolitan area has been primarily responsible for the department's steady population growth. Population: (1968 est.) 1,009,390.

T. H. ELKINS
University of Sussex

GIRONDINS, zhê-rôn-dan', a faction of legislators in the French Revolution. They came to power in the Legislative Assembly early in 1792, and after the fall of Louis XVI in August 1792 they dominated the National Convention for a time. But gradually they lost ground to their bitter rivals, the "Mountain," a group of radical deputies led by Maximilien Robespierre, and were purged from the Convention by the Robespierre group in June 1793.

The Girondins were originally called "Brisotins," after one of their most famous spokesmen, the bellicose revolutionary journalist and political adventurer Jacques Brissot de Warville. The name "Girondin," which is sometimes Anglicized as "Girondist," came to be applied to the faction because several of its most prominent leaders, such as the brilliant orators Pierre Vergniaud and Marguerite Élie Guadet, were from the department of Gironde.

Characteristics of the Faction. The Girondins were not an organized political party but a loosely knit group of about 30 men, most of whom belonged to the Jacobin Club. The majority were lawyers, journalists, and professional men of at least moderate means, bound together by common political beliefs, common social origins, friendship, and an intense political ambition fed by a sense of their own superiority. Ideologically they were not unlike their rivals of the Mountain. Both groups were fervent republicans dedicated to protecting the revolution. Both favored political democracy and opposed state intervention in economic matters.

The social connections and ambitions of the Girondins, and their attitude toward the common people of Paris, proved fatal handicaps in their struggle with the Mountain. The Girondins saw themselves as an elite of talent and merit, and, although willing to use popular violence to attain power, they could not understand the people's needs. Isolated from the popular revolutionary movement and incapable of adopting a consistent policy toward it, the Girondins were unequal to the military, economic, and political crises they had helped create.

Fate of the Faction. The Girondin's power declined as the crisis of the revolution deepened from August 1792 to May 1793. Ambition and rash enthusiasm had led them to demand war with Austria, a war that the nation was not prepared to fight and that the Girondins could not manage. When military defeats and the King's treason generated the popular movement that destroyed the monarchy, the Girondins became supreme in the Convention but grew increasingly fearful of the Parisian activists. Yet they neither moved decisively against them nor attempted to lead the popular revolutionary movement.

In March and April 1793, serious military reverses and the treason of Gen. Charles Dumouriez, a Girondin associate, increased popular unrest

ier supplied a staff. camping, replaced program, whereby a s interest to finance vided seventy-three ne phrase "friendly invited city children either the society or became the Marks n Dutchess County, nnecticut, provided it one hundred chil-sional staff featured onal Foundation for clinics in selecting The medical social amer. In 1940, the York, from Bird S. r of the Department is tract became the rs old. The end of slie Conly retired as

r. In the late 1940s, a vast tract of land his land, the organi-r of 1948. In 1948, established its Com-3, this group began wisohn Rossin Fund on the Sharpe land rs' Aid Association ponsoring *New York* n became The Fresh thousand acres adja-nd the site of seven cy had a year-round stigious New York velt, Jr., and Arthur en-member board of

and extensive but ual Reports, which

are not available widely, record the agency's development. Journals such as *Sunday Afternoon* and *Scribner's Magazine* published nearly contemporary accounts of the early agency. The Papers of Helen Reid at the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C., contain materials relating to the agency's history, as do some materials at its headquarters in New York City. Fortunately the New York press covered the society. The morgue of the defunct *New York Herald-Tribune* at the Queensboro Public Library in Jamaica, New York, has agency materials, and *The New York Times Index* and files are available widely.

Historians, even specialists in child welfare history, seem to have neglected studying the FAF.

G

GIRL SCOUTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (GSUSA). In England, a group of girls influenced by Robert Baden-Powell's recently established Boy Scouts formed the Girl Guides in 1910. Juliette Gordon Low, from a well-established family in Savannah, Georgia, but who was suffering from a recently broken marriage, traveled to England frequently. Through mutual friends and a mutual interest in sculpturing, Low and Baden-Powell became close. Impressed with the British girls organizing their groups and influenced by Baden-Powell himself, Low began and led groups of so-called Girl Guides in rural England and in an impoverished section of London. In early 1912, Low decided to form a similar organization for girls in the United States. Consequently, on March 12, 1912, she established the Girl Scouts of the United States of America (GSUSA) as the Girl Guides (GG).

Low assembled eighteen young women in Savannah and constituted them as the first members of a troop. She registered her niece, Daisy Gordon, as the first member of this group even though Daisy was not at the March 12 meeting in Savannah. Low threw himself almost completely into the GG regimen of knot tying and nature lore. Following the example of the recently established Boy Scouts of America* (BSA), in July 1912, she purchased "Lowland" in Georgia as a campsite for the Savannah Girl Guides. Indeed throughout the early history of the GSUSA, Low personally provided much of the funds for operations and salaries for personnel. Low seemed to place an emphasis on the attractiveness of the uniform that the girls and their adult leaders wore.

With her organization established, Low set about expanding the program and solidifying the structure. In 1913, the agency's name was changed from GG to the Girl Scouts (GS). In June 1913, the organization established its first national

headquarters in Washington, D.C. At the same time, the GS hired its first national secretary, Edith D. Johnston. Also in 1913, the first Girl Scout handbook, *How Girls Can Help Their Country*, was adapted from the British GG handbook by Agnes Baden-Powell and Robert Baden-Powell himself. By 1914, there were over one thousand members of the fast-growing GS. Low was striving for national recognition of her organization, and on June 10, 1915, the GS was incorporated according to the laws of the District of Columbia as Girl Scouts, Inc. (GS). Immediately following this event, the GS held a meeting of its first national council. The constitution and bylaws were adopted, and, as expected, Juliette Low was elected president. In October 1915, the GS instituted national membership dues at twenty-five cents a year. By the end of 1915, there were about five thousand members. The GS joined other youth-serving agencies such as the BSA and the Camp Fire Girls* (CFG) by moving its headquarters to New York City in April 1916. In 1916, Low rewrote the handbook, and, for the first time, uniforms became available from the national GS organization in New York. An important organizational development occurred in May 1917 when the first local council, composed of the troops in a given city or other locale, was authorized in Toledo, Ohio. In the early summer of 1917, the GS, like other national youth agencies, held a national training school, its first, at Miss Winsor's School in Boston, Massachusetts. In October 1917, the GS inaugurated its tradition of having the First Lady as honorary president. Mrs. Woodrow Wilson was the first woman to hold this position. Also in October 1917, the GS began to publish its monthly magazine for girls and their leaders, *The Rally*. The first troop of physically handicapped girls in the United States was organized in 1917 at the School for Crippled Children, Public School 75, in New York City.

Like the BSA and the CFG, the GS participated enthusiastically in the American war effort during World War I. In recognition of the GS's bond sales, the United States Treasury Department created a bronze Girl Scout liberty loan medal. In 1919, the first nationwide celebration of GS week was held in November.

In the 1920s and 1930s, the GS continued to grow, adding new facilities and establishing new programs. In June 1920, *The Rally* became *The American Magazine*, a publication for all girls, issued by the GS. In 1922, the GS received Camp Andre Clark in Briarcliff Manor, New York. It was donated by Senator and Mrs. William A. Clark in memory of their daughter. The camp functioned as a national campsite until 1941, when it was leased to the Girl Scout Council of Greater New York. In 1924, the national council developed a regional structure, dividing the United States into twelve regions. Also in 1924, the headquarters moved to its own building in New York. In 1926, the GS opened Camp Edith Macy, also at Briarcliff Manor, as a national training center. The first all-Indian troop, at the Indian Boarding School in Pawnee, Oklahoma, was recorded in 1930. In 1932, the GS designated March 12 as its official birthday. New handbooks were issued constantly during these years.

In January 1918, scientists, a survey study, a cookie sale was acquired, social work for the NAGS.

Similar to did the GS in the nation first troops World War the early 1910s with the project over a million National Service organization America (the committee United States national character).

After the including the exchange Living under In 1955, a two-year GSUSA a GSUSA a quarters in American project, a

Only it brought it instance, administrative in six cities project. A Scouts on conference In 1968, Center W

In January 1935, the first analysis of the GS program began. A group of social scientists, educators, and GS professional and volunteer leaders formed an advisory study group. In 1936, the GS initiated its famous, nationally franchised cookie sale. Another national campsite, in Rockwood, in Potomac, Maryland, was acquired in 1938. During this period, the GS developed ties with the national social work community as it became an early member of the National Association for the Study of Group Work (NASGW). Agnes Leahy of the GS served as the NASGW's secretary from 1938 to 1941.

Similar developments occurred until the 1940s and 1950s. Not until the 1960s, did the GSA become involved in traditional social services and social action and in the national social work community. In 1940, however, the GS registered the first troops from institutions for mentally and socially handicapped people. As in World War I, the organization pledged its services to the American war effort in the early 1940s. In May 1943, the GS introduced its first services aide program with the publication of *Senior Girl Scouting in Wartime*. By 1944, there were over a million members. The GS was an original member of the reorganized National Social Welfare Assembly* (NSWA). In 1947, the name of the national organization was changed from GS to Girl Scouts of the United States of America (GSUSA). In November 1948, after two years of field work, the field committee began a major effort to establish effective councils throughout the United States. On March 16, 1950, GSUSA was reincorporated by a congressional charter.

After the end of World War II, a series of international activities developed, including leadership training and encampments. Typical of such activities was the exchange of people, beginning in 1958, with The Experiment in International Living under the auspices of the Juliette Low World Friendship Fund (JLWFF). In 1955, the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan began a two-year study of adolescent girls. In 1957, when the study was completed, the GSUSA also moved its national headquarters to a new building built for the GSUSA at 830 Third Avenue in New York City, the site of the national headquarters in 1976. In 1959, the GSUSA participated with girls from six Latin American countries under the auspices of the JLWFF in an international service project, a camp for children in Puerto Rico.

Only in the late 1960s and 1970s did the GSUSA develop programs that brought it to the center of the national social work community. In 1967, for instance, with the CFG, the GSUSA cosponsored an experimental project for administrative trainees in community service agencies to help train older women in six cities. Funds from the United States Department of Labor supported the project. Also in 1967, the GSUSA held a national conference for senior Girl Scouts on the inner city. Called "Girl Scouting Makes the Difference," this conference was held at Marion College in Indianapolis, Indiana, in August 1967. In 1968, the national board of directors established the Girl Scout National Center West on about fifteen thousand acres in Ten Sleep, Wyoming. A reor-

ganization in 1968 consolidated the national branch officers from the previous twelve to six. Also in 1968, the GSUSA held senior Girl Scout "Speak Out" conferences throughout the country to discuss how to break down prejudice and misunderstanding between social and minority groups. Delegates at the thirty-eighth national council meeting in October 1969 launched Action '70, a nationwide effort to overcome prejudice and to build relations among persons of all ages, religions, and races. In 1970, the GSUSA held a conference in Atlanta on scouting for black girls. Also in 1970, it held a national antidrug abuse workshop in Washington, D.C., and began Eco-actions, a nationwide environmental education and improvement program. The so-called urban crisis was explored by adult leaders at a special meeting at national headquarters in March 1971. In 1973, with funding from the federal Bureau of Indian Affairs, the GSUSA extended its program to American Indian girls in eight western states. More to the core of the national social service community, in June 1973, the GSUSA began a three-year federally funded national project, Education for Parenthood, to help teenagers learn about child development and human interactions. Other national social service agencies, such as The Salvation Army,* also participated in this program. In July 1974, with federal funds, the GSUSA began a two-year program, Hand-in-Hand: Cross-age Interactions, which involved young people and the elderly poor. A few months later, in September 1974, with a generous grant from the Irwin-Sweeney-Miller Foundation, the GSUSA began a three-year pilot program to link councils with migrant families. As part of its bicentennial project, the GSUSA began efforts in 1975 to discover "hidden heroines" and commitments to service projects. In 1976, the GSUSA presented the names of over six hundred "hidden heroines" to Queen Elizabeth II of England on her visit to Philadelphia to help celebrate America's bicentennial in the summer of 1976.

The sources for studying the GSUSA's history are diverse. The Low Family Papers at the Georgia Historical Society in Savannah and at the Southern Historical Collection at the University of North Carolina shed light on the origins and early history of the organization and on the activities of its founder. The GSUSA archives at its national headquarters in New York City has about 2,500 linear feet of materials on all aspects of the agency's history. Various pamphlets describe agency programs and activities. Since 1950, there are detailed published *Annual Reports*.

There are a number of biographies of Juliette Low, invariably dealing with the GSUSA. The best of these is Gladys Denny Schultz and Daisy Gordon Lawrence, *Lady from Savannah* (1958), which is based on Low's family archives and other manuscript sources. Unfortunately, there are no citations in this otherwise rich source. A convenient summary of Low's life can be found in *Notable American Women 1607-1950* (1971), 2: 432-434, by Kenneth Coleman. An agency publication, "GSUSA, Highlights of the First 65 Years" (1976), is helpful. Professor Mary Rothchild of Arizona State University is working on the GSUSA's early history. For a more extended treatment of the folklore, camping,

and other such aspects in this series.

GIRLS AND BOYS

lished largely as a result of the decade of the twenties, a training ground for Miner became a problem in 1906. Her concern for places to go led her to West Tenth Street in such women. Miner, Sage Foundation* (R nation. The RSF with philanthropists—German Association* (SCAA) tant in the charity organization support, Miner well. Philanthropists the prominent group agency, such as Hor the executive secret House, a leading set initially on April 28 the New York Prob

In its early phase and solidified its organization probation officers from probation to Waverly prevent young, single deviants, some clubs for them. They establish, in 1909, activity paralleled organized the Immigrant girls from being ex

As in Chicago, NYPA. The forty New York State or T. Devine, the founder, *The Survey*; 1 and who remained Homer Folks; and

and other such aspects of the GSUSA, see the entry in *Fraternal Organizations* in this series.

GIRLS AND BOYS SERVICE LEAGUE (GBSL). The GBSL was established largely as a result of the interests and efforts of Maude Miner in the first decade of the twentieth century. After she graduated in 1901 from Smith College, a training ground for many women in social service in the Progressive era, Miner became a probation officer in the women's night court in New York City in 1906. Her concern for hardened women on probation without families or places to go led her to found Waverley House in February 1908. Located at 165 West Tenth Street in New York City, Waverley House was a group home for such women. Miner received funds for personnel and facilities from the Russell Sage Foundation* (RSF), a leading Progressive agency in New York and the nation. The RSF was encouraged to provide the funds by two important philanthropists—Gertrude Stevens Rice, a benefactor of the State Charities Aid Association* (SCAA) of New York, and John M. Glenn, who had been important in the charity organization movement. Encouraged by this early and prestigious support, Miner wrote leading people in the field asking for their support as well. Philanthropists Andrew Carnegie and Mrs. Russell Sage were included in the prominent group that supported the early work. Others interested in the agency, such as Homer Folks, a nationally prominent social welfare leader and the executive secretary of the SCAA, and Mary Simkhovitch of Greenwich House, a leading settlement, helped to form a board of directors. The board met initially on April 28, 1908. Led by Miner, the group was organized formally as the New York Probation Association (NYPA) on May 19, 1908.

In its early phase, the organization developed and strengthened its activities and solidified its organizational structure. The agency encouraged judges and probation officers from women's night courts and other courts to send women on probation to Waverley House, which became the NYPA's major facility. To help prevent young, single, working-class women from becoming criminals and social deviants, some churches in New York City helped the NYPA to organize clubs for them. These clubs worked with the NYPA and Waverley House to establish, in 1909, an employment bureau to help such women find jobs. This activity paralleled the efforts of social Progressives in Chicago, who had organized the Immigrants Protective League* in 1908 to prevent single immigrant girls from being enticed into prostitution or other disreputable activities.

As in Chicago, the most important prominent Progressives supported the NYPA. The forty people who incorporated the NYPA according to the laws of New York State on January 25, 1909, included John Glenn of the RSF; Edward T. Devine, the founding editor of the most important national social work journal, *The Survey*; Louisa Lee Schuyler, who had established the SCAA in 1872 and who remained active in a host of social welfare agencies and movements; Homer Folks; and Mary Simkhovitch. The first group of officers included New

I. PURPOSE

To drop-by a Girl Scout Council of Hawaii dinner honoring First Lady Lynn Waihee.

II. BACKGROUND

The Girl Scout Council of Hawaii is hosting this year's annual "Woman of Distinction" dinner in honor of First Lady Lynne Waihee. Mrs. Waihee, who serves as Honorary President of the Girl Scout Council of Hawaii, will be honored for her work on behalf of literacy, children, the elderly, and the homeless throughout her eight years as First Lady.

The dinner is expected to raise approximately \$100,000 for the Hawaii Girl Scout Council's new "Lynn Waihee 'Read to Me'" literacy campaign and outreach program; and for a new "Lynne Waihee 'Read to Me' Library" at the Hawaii Girl Scout Council headquarters.

The theme of the dinner is "Friends of Lynne," and the Girl Scout Council has asked some of Mrs. Waihee's closest friends and associates to give brief, personal remarks about the First Lady and her contributions to Hawaii. Approximately 1,000 business and community leaders, Girl Scout volunteers and Girl Scouts are expected to attend.

Note: The National Girl Scouts of America is upset that, as Honorary Chair of the Girl Scouts of America, you have not participated in any Girl Scout events other than taping the GSA public service announcement in March. The Hawaii Girl Scout Council mentioned this as well.

III. PARTICIPANTS

HRC (drop-by)

Head Table

Mrs. Lynne Waihee

Governor John Waihee

Governor-Elect Ben Cayetano (kye-eh-tah-no)

Lt. Governor-Elect Mazie Hirono (He-row-no)

Joan Bickson, Girl Scout Council of Hawaii President

Irwin Bickson

Joyce Richards, Girl Scout Council of Hawaii Executive Director

Carole Kai, event co-chair

Wayne Kishida, event co-chair

Beverly Kishida

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

V. PRESS

To: Lissa
From: Amy
Re: Girl Scouts

This is the information I found about Girl Scouts. First Lady Wilson was the first honorary president of Girl Scouts of America in October, 1917.

Most of this information is pretty general, but it does talk about the history of the foundation of the Girl Scouts as well as the primary activities and purposes of the organization. There wasn't a lot to go on, unfortunately, but I hope this helps!

by Joseph Nathan Kane

Ref

A65.K3 1981 WH

The First

Geological Survey, Its Origin, Development, Organization and Operations

Geological survey (state) completed at state expense was undertaken by Edward Hitchcock, 1830-1833, for Massachusetts. (*George Perkins Merrill—Contributions to the History of American Geology*)

GEOLOGIST

Geologist to reach the moon was Dr. Harrison Hagan Schmitt, who accompanied Captain Eugene A. Cernan and Commander Ronald E. Evans, both of the U.S. Navy, in *Apollo XVII*, which was launched December 7, 1972, at 12:33 A.M. EST at Cape Kennedy, Fla. He stepped out onto the surface of the moon from the lunar landing module Challenger on December 11, 1972. He and Cernan spent 3 days on the surface of the moon gathering scientific data.

GEOLOGY

Woman graduate in geology was Lou Henry (Mrs. Herbert Hoover), who completed the geology course at Leland Stanford, Jr., University, Palo Alto, Calif. She received her degree in 1898, three years after Herbert Hoover received his A.B. degree in geology. With her husband, she translated Agricola's *De Re Metallica*.

GEOLOGY BOOK

Geology book of importance was *Observations on the Geology of the United States*, which was read by William Maclure on January 20, 1809 before the American Philosophical Society. It was published in revised form in 1817 in Philadelphia, Pa., and contained the first geological map of the eastern United States and one of the first geological maps in the United States.

Geology textbook was *The Index to the Geology of the Northern States* by Amos Eaton, which was published in 1818 in Leicester, Mass. (*John Milton Nickles—Geological Literature on North America 1785-1918*)

GEORGE WASHINGTON MONUMENT. See Monument: Monument to George Washington

GEORGETTE CREPE. See Crepe

GERENUK. See under Animals

GERMAN BAPTIST. See under Baptist Church

GERMAN BIBLE. See Bible: Bible printed in German

GERMAN BOOK

German book printed in America was Johann Conrad Beissel's *Das Buchlein vom Sabbath*, printed in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1728 by Andrew Bradford. (*Oswald Seidensticker—First Century of German Printing in America 1728-1830*)

German book printed in German type in America was *Der Hoch-Deutsche Amerikanische Kalender, auf das Jahr nach der Gnadenreichen Geburt Unseres Herrn und Heylandes Jesu Christi 1739 . . . zum ersten mal herausgegeben*.

The First

published in 1739 by Christoph Saur in Germantown, Pa. (Philadelphia). It contained 36 pages.

GERMAN INSTRUCTION. See Language instruction

GERMAN NEW CHURCH SOCIETY. See Swedenborgian or New Church Temple

GERMAN NEWSPAPER. See Newspaper

GIANT exhibited as a theatrical attraction was Patrick Magee, "just arrived from Ireland," who went on exhibition October 6, 1825, at 13 Park, Park Exchange, New York City, from 7 A.M. until 10 P.M. A charge of 25 cents was made to see the giant, "conspicuous for the masculine beauty of his form and his surprising strength."

GIANT PANDA. See Animals

GILT BUTTONS. See Button

GIN, COTTON. See Cotton gin

GINGHAM FACTORY was opened in Clinton, Mass., by Erastus Brigham Bigelow in 1846. It was named Lancaster Mills and was capitalized at \$500,000. On April 10, 1845, Bigelow received patent No. 3,987 for his invention of gingham manufacturing machinery. Previously, all gingham had been made by hand at home. (*Andrew Elmer Ford—History of the Origin of Clinton, Mass. 1653-1865*)

GIRDER BRIDGE (cast-iron). See Bridge: Cast-iron girder bridge

GIRL SCOUTS organization was the Girl Guides, founded March 12, 1912, in Savannah, Ga., by Juliette Gordon Low. They wore a blue uniform similar to the English Girl Guides. The name was changed to Girl Scouts in 1913 and a khaki uniform adopted in 1914. On June 10, 1915, the organization was incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia. The first national council meeting was held in Washington, D.C., June 10-12, 1915. The first Girl Guide was Mrs. Low's niece, Daisy Gordon. The first president was Juliette Low, elected 1915; the first honorary president, Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, named October 1917; the first black president, Dr. Gloria Dean Scott, elected October 29, 1975. She served three years. (*Gladys Denny Shultz and Daisy Gordon Lawrence—The Lady from Savannah, the Life of Juliette Low*)

GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL. See High school

GLASPHALT ROAD. See Road

GLASS

Cut glass made from pressed blanks was manufactured in 1902 by Henry Clay Fry, who organized the H. C. Fry Glass Company, Rochester, Pa. The glass was pressed into a mold, the marks of the iron plunger remaining on the inside of the glass. Previously, cut glass had been blown.

(1942) to unoccupied France and from there to Gibraltar. He took part in the Allied landing in North Africa, where he was given command of all French armed forces. On the assassination (Dec., 1942) of Admiral DARLAN, Giraud succeeded as high commissioner of French North and West Africa. His conservatism earned him the opposition of the Free French Committee of General de GAULLE. He and De Gaulle met fruitlessly at the CASABLANCA CONFERENCE, but in June, 1943, a semblance of union was effected by the formation at Algiers of the French Committee of National Liberation, with the two generals as co-presidents. Despite strong backing by the United States, Giraud was soon removed (November) from the co-presidency. In April, 1944, he was virtually forced by De Gaulle to retire as commander in chief.

Giraudoux, Jean (zhāN zhērōdōō'), 1882–1944, French novelist and dramatist. He was a prolific writer and combined his literary work with a long and successful diplomatic career. His early novels, which display his impressionistic, fanciful style, include *Les Provinciales* (1909) and *Suzanne and the Pacific* (1921, tr. 1923). *Amica America* (1919) relates a stay in the United States. In 1928, Giraudoux launched his dramatic career with *Siegfried* (tr. 1930), an adaptation of his novel *Siegfried et le Limousin* (1922, tr. *My Friend from Limousin*, 1923). Most of his subsequent plays, including *Amphitryon 38* (1929, tr. 1937), *La Guerre de Troie n'aura pas lieu* (1935, tr. *Tiger at the Gates*, 1955), and *Electre* (1937), are imaginative modern reinterpretations of Greek myths, satirizing selfishness, greed, and moral frailty. *The Madwoman of Chaillot* (1945, tr. 1947) is a bitter satire on 20th-century materialism. See studies by Robert Cohen (1968, repr. 1970), Georges Lemaitre (1971), and Paul Mankin (1971).

Giresun (gērēsōon'), city (1990 pop. 67,536), capital of Giresun prov., NE Turkey, a port on the Black Sea. It is the trade center for a farm region in which maize, filberts, beans, and potatoes are produced. Known as Cerasus, the city was famous in ancient times for its cherry trees. From there the Roman general Lucullus is said to have introduced (1st cent. B.C.) the cherry tree into Italy. The English word *cherry* is derived from the name of the city, which formerly also appeared as Kerasun.

Girga: see JIRJA, Egypt.

Girgashite (gūr'gashit) or **Girgasite** (—sīt), in the Hebrew Bible, Canaanite nation, whose land was occupied by Israel.

Girgenti: see AGRIGENTO, Italy.

Giri, Varahagiri Venkata (varāhā'garē vën'kātā gērē), 1894–1980, president of India (1969–74). He earned a law degree in Ireland, where he practiced law. After participating in the Easter Rebellion (1916), he was deported to India, where he became active in the nationalist movement. After independence he served as high commissioner in Sri Lanka (now Ceylon) (1947–51) and as governor successively of Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, and Mysore until 1967, when he was elected vice president. In 1969 he became acting president and later in the year, as a supporter of Indira GANDHI, was elected to a five-year term. He was succeeded by Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed.

Girl Scouts, recreational and service organization founded (1912) in Savannah, Ga., by Mrs. Juliette Gordon Low (1860–1927). It was originally modeled after the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, organizations created in Great Britain by Sir Robert BADEN-POWELL during the early 20th cent. The membership is divided into four age groups—Brownies (7 to 8), Junior Girl Scouts (9 to 11), Cadette Girl Scouts (12 to 14), and Senior Girl Scouts (14 to 17). Girls of every race, creed, color, and national origin, and economic group are eligible.

Girodet-Trioson, Anne-Louis (än-lwē zhērōdā'treōzōN'), 1767–1824, French painter. His name was originally Girodet de Roussy or Roucy. He was a student of J. L. David. He won the Prix de Rome and while in Italy painted the *Sleeping Endymion* (Louvre), which brought him recognition. His *Deluge* (Louvre) demonstrates his interest in unusual color and lighting problems. Much of his work, including a series for Malmaison, glorifies Napoleon. His *Atala at the Tomb* (1808; Louvre) was inspired by Chateaubriand. His classical training was sometimes at variance with his romantic expression.

Gironde (zhērōNd'), department (1988 est. pop. 1,169,000), SW France, on the Bay of Biscay. BORDEAUX is the capital.

Gironde, estuary, c.45 mi (70 km) long and from 2 to 7 mi (3.2–11.3 km) wide, formed by the Garonne and Dordogne rivers, which join c.14 mi (23 km) N of Bordeaux. Sand banks and a high tidal range hamper navigation; oceangoing vessels ascend to Bordeaux and Libourne. The Bordeaux industrial region extends along the Gironde's southern coast. Located between the Médoc and the Cotes vineyards, the Gironde is the great artery of the Bordeaux wine region.

Girondists (jirōn'dists) or **Girondins** (zhērōNdāN'), political group of moderate republicans in the FRENCH REVOLUTION, so called because the central members were deputies of the Gironde dept. Girondist leaders advocated continental war. Led at first by Jacques BRISOT DE WARVILLE, the Girondists were known as Brissotins. Notable members were Pierre VERGNAUD, Charles DUMOURIEZ, and Jean Marie and Jeanne Manon ROLAND DE LA PLATIERE. Representative of the educated, provincial middle class of the provinces, they were lawyers, journalists, and merchants who desired a constitutional government. Early in 1792 they succeeded, against Maximilien ROBESPIERRE's opposition, in having war declared on Austria. In the Revolutionary assembly, the Convention, they engaged in personal rivalry against Robespierre, Georges DANTON, and Jean Paul MARAT. The Girondists championed the provinces against Paris, and in particular against the commune. They were unable to prevent the trial of King Louis XVI, or his death sentence. The leftist MOUNTAIN became dominant in the Convention. The treason of Dumouriez, who defected to the Austrians (March, 1793), further weakened the position of the Girondists, who also aroused popular hostility in Paris by opposing workers' demands for economic controls. On May 31 an armed crowd organized by the Paris sections surrounded the Convention and demanded the arrest of the Girondists. The Convention at first resisted, but continued popular pressure forced it to order the arrest of 29 girondists on June 2. Brissot, Vergniaud, and other leaders were subsequently executed. The fall of the Girondists assured complete control by the Mountain. See studies by M. J. Sydenham (1961) and Alison Patrick (1972).

Girtin, Thomas, 1775–1802, English draftsman and watercolorist. He was apprenticed to an engraver but was employed, together with J. M. W. Turner, to make topographical drawings. Girtin was among the first to paint naturalistically in watercolor, abandoning the tinted drawing for a direct painting technique, using broad, strong areas of color. In this technique he radically influenced English landscape painting and anticipated the 19th-century watercolor. Characteristic among his drawings are *Tynemouth, View on the Wharf*, and *Kirkstall Abbey* (Victoria and Albert Mus.). See study by Thomas Girtin and David Loshak (1954).

Giry, Arthur (ärtür' zhērē'), 1848–99, French historian. His *Manuel de diplomatique* (new ed., 1925) remains a standard work on the scientific study of documents.

played a major role in establishing a unified right-wing political organization, the Union for France (UPF) in 1990.

Gish, Lillian, 1896–1993, American stage and movie actress, b. Springfield, Ohio. In 1912 she began her film career with D. W. GRIFFITH. A fragile, delicate beauty, Gish often played a heroine rescued from cruel fate at the last moment. For Griffith, she appeared in *The Birth of a Nation* (1915), *Broken Blossoms* (1918), *Way Down East* (1920) and many other films. Possessed of great pantomimic gifts and an expressive face, she brought these qualities to many personally chosen vehicles, including *The Scarlet Letter* (1926) and *The Wind* (1928). She returned to the stage (1930), after which she made occasional films, including *Night of the Hunter* (1955). Her later stage work includes acclaimed performances as Ophelia in *Hamlet* (1942), *All the Way Home* (1960), and *Uncle Vanya* (1973). She teamed with screen legend Bette Davis in the film *The Whales of August* (1987). See her autobiography (1969).

Gispa (gis'pā), in the Hebrew Bible, one of the overseers of the Nethinim.

Gissing, George (gis'ing), 1857–1903, English novelist. His promising future as a scholar was curtailed by his expulsion from Owens College (later the Univ. of Manchester) because of his association with a young prostitute whom he later married. Years of poverty and hard work followed. He visited America in 1876–77 and wrote several short stories for the *Chicago Tribune*. Gissing was the foremost English exponent of naturalism often focusing on social issues—poverty, the exploitation of women, the effects of industrialization. His personal bitterness at his years of unhappiness often surfaces in his novels. *New Grub Street* (1891), his best-known work, depicts the dilemma of the poverty-stricken artist in an alien world. Other works include *Thyrza* (1887), *The Nether World* (1889), *Born in Exile* (1892), and *The Whirlpool* (1897). In *By the Ionian Sea* (1901) and in the somewhat autobiographic *Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft* (1903), Gissing reveals his love of books and the past. His excellent critical study (1898) of Charles Dickens, whose works greatly influenced him, is still read. See studies by Frank Swinnerton (3d ed. 1966), and Pierre Coustillas and Colin Partridge, eds. (1972); Gillian Tindall (1974).

Gist, Christopher (gist), c.1706–1759, American frontiersman, b. Maryland. Commissioned by the OHIO COMPANY to explore their western lands. In 1750 he descended the Ohio River, explored E Kentucky, and crossed to Roanoke, N.C.; he thus penetrated the Kentucky region 18 years before the more celebrated Daniel Boone. The next season he more carefully traversed and mapped the Ohio watershed in western Virginia. He accompanied George Washington in 1753–54 on his historic trip to order the French out of the Ohio valley and on the journey twice saved Washington's life. On Gen. Edward Braddock's expedition (1755) against Fort Duquesne Gist served as a guide. He died of smallpox in the Cherokee country, where he had gone to enlist the Indians' aid against the French. An expert woodsman and surveyor, he was highly regarded by his contemporaries. See his journals ed. by W. M. Darlington (1893).

Gittah-hepher (git'ā-hē'fār): see GATH-HEPHER.

Gittith (git'ith), in the titles of Psalms 8, 81, and 84, apparently the name of the tune to which the psalms were to be sung or instrument on which they were to be played.

Giulio Romano (jōō'lyō rōmā'nō), c.1492–1546, Italian painter, architect, and decorator, whose real name was Giulio Pippi. He was the favorite pupil of Raphael and while still a youth was entrusted with the painting of most of the frescoes in the loggias (from designs