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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON

405 Marlborough St.,

Boston, Mass., June 20, 1919.

My dear Mrs. Catt:

Please find enclosed a copy of the resolutions which were presented to the League of Nations Commission on April 10, 1919. Attached to these is a copy of the letter which Mr. Frazer wrote Lady Aberdeen after the conference.

Sincerely yours,

Fannie Fern Andrews

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The League of Nations Commission of the Peace Conference received on April 10, 1919, a deputation from the International Council of Women and the Conference of Women Suffragists of the Allied Countries and the United States.

The deputation was introduced by the Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair, President of the International Council of Women, who assured the President and the Members of the Commission of the entire sympathy of the more than twenty million women represented by the delegation with the principles of the League of Nations, and their desire to ripen public opinion in its favor through the women's organizations working in all parts of the world. To obtain however the full co-operation of women, there were certain points which the delegation wished to urge on the consideration of the Commission.

1. That women should be equally eligible with men to sit on all bodies and to fill all offices set up under the League.
2. That States entering the League undertake to suppress all traffic in women and children and the licensing of houses of ill-fame.
3. That the principle of Woman Suffrage be recognized by the League of Nations as one which should be applied throughout the world, as soon as the civilization and democratic development of each country may so permit.
4. That the nations entering the League endeavor to make the aims and methods of their educational systems consistent with the general principles of the League of Nations and to this end agree to establish a permanent Bureau of Education.
5. That provision be made in the Covenant of the League of Nations for an International Bureau of Hygiene.

The above points were further explained by

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| Mrs. Corbett Ashby. | England. |
| Madame Grinberg. | France. |
| Mme. Avril de Sainte Croix. | France. |
| Miss S. Margery Fry. | England. |
| Madame de Witt Schlumberger. | |
| Mme. Schiavoni Rosio. | Italy. |
| Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews. | U. S. A. |
| Dr. Girard Mangin. | France. |

Amongst others who accompanied the deputation were Mme. Bratiano, wife of the Prime Minister of Roumania; Mme. Brunschwig; Madame d'Amatio Tivoli, Italy; Mrs. G. Rublee, U. S. A.; Madame Brogide, Belgium; Madame Puech; Mme. Maria Vérone.

Madame Jules Siegfried, President of the National Council of Women of France, thanked the President and Commission for their kind reception, and the deputation then withdrew.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN AND CONFERENCE OF WOMEN
SUFFRAGISTS OF THE ALLIED COUNTRIES AND
OF THE UNITED STATES
TO
THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS
COMMISSION AND TO THE PLENIPOTENTIARIES OF
THE PEACE CONFERENCE

I

THE POSITION OF WOMEN ON THE COMMISSIONS
AND IN THE PERMANENT SECRETARIATS

Whereas the League of Nations is demanded by the masses of the people.

Whereas its character to be effective should be democratic and representative.

Whereas half the people of the world are women.

The International Council of Women and the Conference of Women Suffragists of the Allied Countries and the United States petition as follows:

That women should be equally eligible with men to the Body of Delegates, the Executive Council and the Permanent Secretariat and should be appointed to all the permanent Commissions on the same terms as men.

MORAL QUESTIONS.

Whereas certain countries still maintain laws and customs which practically keep their women in a state of slavery;

a): That they decide the fate of children by promising them in marriage at an early age;

b): By the toleration of either the openly avowed or privately arranged sale of women.

Whereas the countries represented at the Peace Conference must recognize not only the right of Nations, but also of individual citizens,

Whereas the special measures taken under pretext of public health or public safety with regard to women who are, or are suspected of being, prostitutes, finally achieve the entire degradation of these unhappy creatures, are a danger to public health in creating a false feeling of security in a dissolute life, and are thus in themselves an incentive to disorder and immorality.

The International Council of Women and the Conference of Women Suffragists of the Allied Countries and the United States petition as follows:

1. To suppress the sale of women and children.
2. To respect and apply the principle of woman's liberty to dispose of herself in marriage.
3. To suppress the traffic in women, girls, and children of both sexes, and its corollary, the licensed houses of ill-fame.

III.

SUFFRAGE.

Whereas the Peace Conference concerns the whole human race, as well women as men, and that from this Conference we trust there will issue the reign of lasting Peace and the recognition of the right of peoples to a free self-determination.

Whereas no one can esteem himself authorized to speak in the name of the peoples so long as women, who constitute half the human race, are excluded from the political life of the nations.

Whereas those women who lack the suffrage are without a voice in the Government of their country, and that it is profoundly unjust that they can take no part in decisions which may issue in peace or war, decisions determining a future of which they, without a share in the responsibility, must bear the consequences.

Whereas though not combattants they play an essential part in war, since, by giving their sons for the defence of their country they furnish what may be called "human material."

Whereas on the other hand women have, during the war, shown the value of their work and their social activity.

Whereas the participation of mothers and wives in the suffrage would be one of the best guarantees for future peace,

Whereas the status of women has ever been recognized as the criterion of civilization and freedom in states.

The International Council of Women and the Conference of Women Suffragists of the Allied Countries and the United States of America petition as follows:

1) That the principle of Women's Suffrage be recognized by the Peace Conference and the League of Nations in order that it may be applied throughout the world as soon as the civilization and the democratic development of each State may permit.

2) That in any Referendum which may be taken to decide the nationality of a country, women shall, equally with men, be consulted as to the fate of their country.

EDUCATION.

Whereas a League of Nations should be not only an instrument of Peace but also an instrument of civilization:

Whereas for the maintenance of a League of Nations it is essential to teach children from an early age to understand its usefulness and its benefits and to respect its aims:

Whereas the true freedom of men and women can only be gained by a liberal and democratic education, open to all citizens alike:

The International Council of Women and the Conference of Women Suffragists of the Allied Countries and the United States petition as follows:

That a provision be made in the covenant of the League of Nations for an International Bureau of Education.

ARTICLE XXI.

The High Contracting Parties will endeavor to make the aims and methods of their educational systems consistent with the general principles underlying the League of Nations; and to this end agree to establish as part of the organization of the League a permanent bureau of Education.

The present Article XXI would become Article XXII.

HYGIENE.

In view of the vital importance of questions of Hygiene and their bearing upon present world conditions:

The International Council of Women and the Conference of Women Suffragists of the Allied Countries and the United States petition as follows:

That provision be made in the Covenant of the League of Nations for an International Bureau of Hygiene.

COPY

A M E R I C A N C O M M I S S I O N
T O N E G O T I A T E P E A C E

April 10, 1919.

My dear Lady Aberdeen:

Just a line to tell you how much I was impressed by the recommendations of the Women's Delegation last night and especially by the manner in which they were made. When I was quite a young man at the State elections in California in 1892 I voted for woman suffrage so that my conversion does not date from yesterday. At the same time I felt that if any arguments had been necessary to fortify my convictions they were furnished by the ladies who, as President Wilson remarked, were teaching the men a lesson in brevity.

With congratulations to you as the organizer of this inspiring manifestation,

Believe me,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) ARTHUR HUGH FRAZER.