

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

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# MEMORANDUM

SENT TO PRESIDENTS OF NATIONAL COUNCILS  
OF WOMEN

BY MAY WRIGHT SEWALL

President of the International Council of Women



INDIANAPOLIS  
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NINETEEN HUNDRED



# International Council of Women.

## GENERAL OFFICERS.

MRS. MAY WRIGHT SEWALL, President,  
633 North Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis, Indiana.  
THE COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN, Vice-President at Large,  
Haddo House, Aberdeen, Scotland.  
MISS TERESA F. WILSON, Corresponding Secretary,  
578 Somerset St., Ottawa, Canada.  
Mlle. CAMILLE VIDART, Recording Secretary,  
1 Place du Port, Geneva, Switzerland.  
FRÄULEIN HELENE LANGE, Treasurer,  
48 Steglitzer Strasse, Berlin, W., Germany.

## NATIONAL COUNCILS AFFILIATED WITH THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

*The National Council of Women of the United States.*

Formed March, 1888. Federated June, 1893.

MRS. FANNIE HUMPHREYS GAFFNEY, President,  
41 Riverside Drive, New York City, New York.

*The National Council of Women of Canada.*

Formed October, 1893. Federated July, 1897.

LADY TAYLOR, President,  
49 Madison Avenue, Toronto.

*The National Council of Women of Germany.*

Formed 1894. Federated July, 1897.

FRAU MARIE STRITT, President,  
Seidnitzerplatz 1, Dresden.

*The National Council of Women of Sweden.*

Formed January, 1896. Federated July, 1898.

FRAU A. HIERTA-RETZIUS, President,  
110 Drottninggatan, Stockholm, Sweden.

*The National Council of Women of Great Britain and Ireland.*

Formed October, 1897. Federated July, 1898.

HON. MRS. ARTHUR T. LYTTELTON,  
Castle House, Petersfield, Hants, England.

*The National Council of Women of Denmark.*

Formed March, 1899. Federated March, 1899.

FROKEN IDA FALBE HANSEN, President,  
1 Studiestræde, Copenhagen.

*The National Council of Women of New South Wales.*

Formed July, 1896. Federated March, 1899.

VISCOUNTESS HAMPDEN, President,  
Government House, Sydney, New South Wales.

*The National Council of Women of Holland.*

Formed March, 1899. Federated March, 1899.

MME. KLERCK VAN HOGENDORP, President,  
11 Alexanderstraat, The Hague.

*The National Council of Women of New Zealand.*

Formed April, 1896. Federated May, 1899.

MRS. AMY DALDY, President,  
Hepburn St., Auckland.

*The National Council of Women of Tasmania.*

Formed May, 1899. Federated June, 1899.

LADY GORMANSTOWN, President,  
Government House, Hobart.

*The National Council of Women of Switzerland.*

Formed Dec., 1899. Federated —, —.

—, President.

# International Council of Women.

## MEMORANDUM.

Sent to Presidents of National Councils of Women.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, March 20, 1900.

Dear Co-workers:

Before introducing the subjects which it is my official duty to recommend to your consideration, I must make an explanation of the delay in issuing this first Memorandum, which you had a right to expect would be sent out soon after the close of the Second Quinquennial session of the International Council, and of the International Congresses held under its auspices, in London, June 26 to July 5, 1899. Had I not this explanation to give I should feel that an apology was due; but the explanation, I believe, will justify the postponement and excuse me from an apology.

When I left London in August it was the intention of Lady Aberdeen, into whose hands had been committed the task of editing the report of the Quinquennial meeting, to bring the report out immediately, and it was thought that October would see the task completed. In consultation with Lady Aberdeen it was arranged that she should send out a Memorandum summarizing such views and opinions as she wished to express in retiring from the presidency. After returning to the United States I learned through correspondence with Lady Aberdeen that her editorial task was growing upon her hands, and would consume more time than had at first been anticipated; and also that it seemed to her not desirable to prepare her closing Memorandum until she should have com-

Explanation of  
Delay in Send-  
ing out My First  
Memorandum.



pleted editing the volume containing the report of the Quinquennial meetings of the Council.

To my mind both courtesy and logical sequence demanded that I should delay my Memorandum until I had enjoyed the privilege of reading the closing words of my predecessor; and as I had the assurance that I might expect the Report and the Memorandum before the Christmas Holidays, I felt that the disadvantage of delay would be more than compensated by what would be gained from their perusal. Although the delay was much longer than had in either the first or second instance been anticipated, the same considerations that recommended it to my mind in August seemed to hold still valid in February.

At last Lady Aberdeen's pamphlet, entitled "Notes on the Quinquennial Meeting of 1899," and dated "December, 1899," has reached my office on March 19, 1900. I call attention to the discrepancy between the date of its publication and the date of its receipt at my office, as this only can justify the date of my own Memorandum. Hoping that you will approve of the postponement of this Memorandum, because of the reasons above given, I beg to submit the following:

The volume containing the Report of the Council Quinquennial has not yet been received by me. I am, therefore, in spite of delay, in danger of discussing some points which, had I Lady Aberdeen's Report at hand, I should find unnecessary. But the exigencies of the approaching Executive of the Council make further delay impossible, and should such repetitions occur I must rely upon your leniency.

On pages 7 and 8 of Lady Aberdeen's Notes you will find special resolutions adopted by the International Council, which, therefore, need not be repeated here. After the close of the Quinquennial meeting the Executive was convened and held an all-day session on July 8, which was continued on Monday, July 10. At these meetings some unfinished business properly belonging to the Quinquennial meetings was transacted. By arrangement with Lady Aberdeen the report of such business is included in the Report of the Quinquennial. An abstract of the report of new business transacted at these meetings will be included in this Memorandum.

Possible Repetition, Due to the Fact That Quinquennial Report is Not Yet Received.

First Meeting of Executive Under New Administration.

# MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE, AND COUNCIL HEADQUARTERS AT PARIS.

An invitation was received from the French Representatives urging that the Council should be represented in the Congresses to be held during the Paris Exposition. The President has carried on much correspondence with the Committee of French women charged with the preparations for the Congress, to be convened under the title, "Women's Work and Institutions;" but finally, for many reasons, the original hope that the Council, as such, might take a conspicuous part in the Congress has been abandoned. This is more largely due to the "wars and rumors of wars" that have agitated us in recent months than to any other cause. Indeed, all the subsidiary causes may be traced to this one. However, the French Committee has had access to the International Council lists in making up its programme, and it is expected that every National Council affiliated with the International will be represented in the series of Congresses to be held under the auspices of the French Exposition and in connection with it.

Originally your President cherished the hope that the International Council might maintain headquarters at the Exposition which should serve as a bureau of information, and as a means of propagating the Council idea during the summer of 1900.

The same distractions which have rendered it unwise to attempt a formal representation of the International Council as such by an independent Congress at Paris, together with the expense incident to the maintenance of an independent headquarters, has induced me to suggest a modification of this plan. It is still thought wise to hold a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council in Paris during the Exposition months. As the Congress of "Women's Work and Institutions" is set for June 18 to 23, it has been decided that Monday, June 25, is the most desirable date for the Executive. The agenda for this meeting will soon be issued, and in it will be contained particular information respecting the rooms in which the meeting will be held, and the exact hour at which it will be convened.

The most important questions to be considered before the date of the Executive and to be by it decided may be briefly stated thus:

Shall the International Council attempt to maintain during the months of July, August and September a headquarters in

Invitation to the Council to be Formally Represented in the Paris Congresses of 1900.

Headquarters for the Council at the Paris Exposition.

Paris Meeting of the Executive.



Paris for the diffusion of information respecting its ideals and its work, for awakening an interest in women's part in the International movement, and for creating a center where those among the throngs visiting the Exposition and attending the Congresses who are particularly interested, may meet and discuss these different aspects of the International movement?

The chief impediment in the way of doing this, as has been intimated above, is its expense. I therefore request you, as President of the National Council of your country, to convene the Executive of your Council and discuss this particular question.

It will be remembered that at the meeting of the Executive in 1897 it was recommended that each of the **International Patrons.** National Councils should be urged to secure among its own adherents patrons for the International Council. In the Executive of 1898 this recommendation was supplemented by one asking that each National Council affiliated with the International appoint a member to represent it on an International Finance Committee. The immediate object in 1897 and 1898 for securing patrons and for forming an International Finance Committee was to secure funds to enable the International Council to hold its Quinquennial meeting, and to hold an International Congress under its auspices in connection with its own Quinquennial.

The balance sheet sent out by Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, acting Treasurer of the International Council during the Quinquennial meetings and while preparations were being made for them, will show that **Financial Situation.** to a limited extent these recommendations made by the International Council Executive were adopted by the affiliated National Councils, and in some still less degree responded to. Owing to the masterly management of those charged with the financial side of the Council and Congress affairs for the Quinquennial of 1899, the International Council begins its Third Quinquennial period with a small balance in bank. This fund can not, however, be touched for the support of the headquarters in Paris during the coming summer.

As many National Councils have affiliated with the International since the recommendations of the Executives of 1897 and 1898 were issued, I venture **Recommendation to National Councils.** to recommend that each National Council at once appoint a member to represent it on the International Finance Committee, and also that it appoint a member on what may be called a Committee on International Patronship.

Referring to the fourth section of Article IV of the Constitution, you will see:

"Any person whose name is accepted by the Executive Committee and approved by the Council of her own nation, where one exists, may become a Patron of this Council upon the payment of twenty pounds."

In order that the subject of Patronship may be better understood among the affiliated Councils, I shall append to this Memorandum a statement of the privileges and responsibilities which, it may be gathered from the Constitution, By-Laws and Rules of Order, ought to attach to Patronship in the Council. This statement will be presented for consideration and discussion at the Paris Executive. I shall hope to receive from each President of an affiliated National Council at an early date the names of the representatives of her own Council which shall stand on these two special committees of the International Council. While necessarily each National Council must be expected to execute the plans that are recommended for its securing effective co-operation with the International Council, according to its national genius and habit, it may not be out of place to suggest that where no very valid reasons exist for making a change, it would be well that the members of the National Council appointed to represent their respective countries in the International Council on the important committees of Finance and Patronship should be appointed to serve through the entire Quinquennial term.

I have approached the Government of the United States with a request that a place for the office of the **Headquarters at Paris.** International Council be provided in its building at Paris. Whether the Government should or should not be able to grant this petition, two questions would remain for the Executive to settle, viz.: Is it desirable to maintain a headquarters at Paris? Is it feasible to do so?

Such immediate action therefore as will result in your ability to inform me definitely whether you approve or disapprove of attempting the headquarters in Paris, and what sum may be contributed by your Council, or collected through its agency, for its support, will greatly facilitate my own decisions and work at this time.

#### NEW COMMITTEES.

Three new committees were ordered to be organized at the last meeting of the Executive, as follows:



- (a) International Press Committee.
- (b) International Committee on Laws Concerning Domestic Relations, and
- (c) International Committee on Peace and Arbitration.

It seems desirable that a summary of the views expressed in the discussions preceding the vote which resulted in the formation of these committees shall be summarized here.

Apropos of the Press Committee two views were urged :

*First.* That the International Council should undertake the establishment and conduct of an organ, monthly or quarterly, for the convenient inter-communication of its members and the dissemination of its views.

*Second.* That the International Council should avail itself of the press as it exists, for the dissemination of its views, and that through the organization of a special Press Committee the National Councils should be kept in communication with one another. This second view prevailed.

It is proposed that each committee shall consist of as many members as there are National Councils ; each Council being represented by one member to be appointed by its President, or elected by its Executive, or named in whatever manner is in closest accordance with its usages in its own Council work.

To handle that portion of the news of the world which particularly affects what may be considered the special interests of women, is a large and difficult labor. If at the end of a Quinquennial of effort a working plan has been devised it may be considered a very great success.

The tentative plan which was proposed is as follows : Each member of the committee will, on the last day of each month, prepare a summary of whatever may have happened in her respective country affecting the interests of women, and will forward this letter to the Chairman of the Press Committee who, as each letter arrives, will see that a summary of its contents is communicated to the press, and who, when all of the national reports of this character shall have arrived, will summarize their contents and prepare a bulletin which will be sent to each member of the committee and to the International President. Each member will secure the publication of this bulletin in as many papers of her own country as possible.

This plan is, of course, merely tentative, and will be modified by experience ; but if each National Council is happy in its selection of a representative on the Press Committee, and

if each member of such committee conscientiously executes her relatively small share of this work, as a result, the public mind will be relieved of many erroneous impressions, delivered from much inaccurate news, and will gradually grow intelligent upon what is meant by women's progressive movement in behalf of humanity.

It will be the business of each member of the Committee on Laws concerning Domestic Relations, to hold herself alert to the evils of laws in her own country, and to tendencies toward the changing of the laws ; to report every suggested or secured change in any law affecting domestic interests, and to make quarterly reports to the chairman of her committee, who in turn will summarize these reports and forward duplicates of the summary to each member of her committee, whose next duty it will be to secure the publication of this information in her own country. Thus the women of each country will, through its National Council, be able to avail themselves of the experience of their sisters in other countries.

The third committee, that on Peace and Arbitration, is to be formed in the same manner as the two committees whose formation and tentative work are above described. Of this committee the Countess of Aberdeen was made the Chairman. I have not yet received from Lady Aberdeen any suggestions respecting the method of work which she proposes to adopt ; but all of us who know her devotion to the principles in whose behalf this committee will work know that the cause is safe in her hands, and all of us realize that while this, above all others, is the cause which succeeds most nearly in uniting the women of all countries, the present condition makes it that in which it is above all others most difficult for the women of the various countries to unite to do effective service. When Lady Aberdeen has completed her plans they will be communicated to the respective National Councils. In the meantime every National Council is asked to place one member upon the Committee, and to communicate the name of its appointee both to Lady Aberdeen and to the President of the International Council.

At the Executive meeting held on July 8 it was voted that the chairmanship of the Press Committee should be given to the member of the International Press Committee for the United States, whose address is : *Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, Hotel Normandie, Washington, D. C.* At the same time it was decided that the

*Work of Second Committee.*

*Work of the Committee on Social Peace and International Arbitration.*

*Construction of Committees.*

*Difficulty in the Labor of Press Committee.*

*Tentative Plan.*

*Committee Chairman.*



chairmanship of the Committee on Laws Concerning Domestic Relations should be given to the German representative on the Committee, whose address is: *Freiin von Besohnritz, Dresden, Strehlen, 5 Mozart Str.* The address of the Chairman of the Peace Committee is: *Lady Aberdeen, Haddo House, Aberdeen, Scotland.* The representative of Germany on the Press Committee is Frau Dohenhäuser, Berlin, N. W., Altonaer Str. 36. The German Council has appointed as its member on the Committee on Peace and Arbitration Frau Lina Morgenstern, Berlin, W., Potsdamer Str. 92. (Several other Councils have named their representatives on the Committees; all will be published after the Paris Executive. Addresses of German members are given at this time, because the next Quinquennial is to be held in Berlin.)

#### TREASURER OF THE COUNCIL.

Hardly had the International Council adjourned before it learned with deep sorrow of the death of the Treasurer-elect, Frau Schwerin, of Berlin. The ability and devotion of Frau Schwerin were well known to women workers outside of Germany; and it was with a profound sense of loss that the official staff of the International Council learned of her decease. It had been taken by common consent, in discussions by the Executive, that one of the General Officers ought to be a member of the German Council; therefore, the President of the International Council invited the German National Council to name a candidate for Frau Schwerin's successor. I take great pleasure in reporting that the vote for Fraulein Helene Lange to fill the place of Treasurer of the International Council was unanimous; that Fraulein Lange has accepted the office, and that the funds and records have been transmitted to her by Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, who, having acted as proxy for the Treasurer, Baroness Gripenberg, during the Council meetings, kindly consented to continue the repository of the Treasurer's books and funds until a Treasurer could be elected. I feel confident that all of the National Councils affiliated with the International have experienced pleasure on learning that so able a successor as Fraulein Lange has been found to succeed the lamented Frau Schwerin.

#### REPRESENTATION OF NATIONAL COUNCILS WITHIN THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL.

I respectfully recommend every affiliated National Council to consider seriously the representation of National Councils

Death of Frau Schwerin—Election of Her Successor.

now permitted by the Constitution in the business meetings of the International Council, and I take the liberty of reproducing here the third section of Article V of the Constitution:

“The President and two Delegates from every federated National Council, together with the General Officers, shall alone have the right to vote at the meetings of the International Council. These officers and Delegates, when unable to be present, may vote by proxy. The proxy of a General Officer must be a member of a federated National Council, which shall have approved of her appointment. The proxy of a President or Delegate must be a member of the Council which she is appointed to represent.”

This is a subject to which Lady Aberdeen, in her Notes on the Quinquennial Meeting of 1899—a copy of which you will have received before this reaches you—devotes much space. To express my own views upon this subject would be only to repeat in very large degree those expressed by the Vice-president at Large. In order to secure in National Councils a vital sense of their relationship to the International, and in order to inspire each member of a National Council with a vivid consciousness of the fact that she has a part to bear in the International movement, I think it absolutely necessary that the representation of National Councils in the International Council business meetings be increased. It is, however, most important that this representation should be increased in a formal manner, and that all members of National Councils who may be permitted at any time to participate in the business meetings of the International shall be able to present credentials of their having been chosen as representatives of their respective National Councils for this purpose. It was this opinion which led me in the discussion of July 10 to give notice of motion that—

“At the proper time I shall present an amendment to the Constitution, providing that each National Council shall at the Council meetings, in addition to its President and two Delegates, already provided for, be represented by one person for each of the main sub-

Notice of Motion to Amend the Constitution.



divisions of work that shall be considered by the International Council."

To indicate more fully my views upon this subject of the representation of National Councils within the International, I quote from a report of a discussion upon this subject by the National Council of Women of the United States at its Tenth Annual Executive, held on October 24 to 29, 1898.

"Mrs. Sewall said in part: 'I refer to representation of National Councils in the International Council. I bring this question forward today because the action of this Executive must be sent to the Corresponding Secretary of the International so that she can have it printed in the Agenda which will be sent out by the International Council to the Councils of all countries belonging to the International. When I consider that eighteen great National bodies, representing so many different lines of work, five local Councils and one State Council are included in our National Council of Women, I think that the National Council of Women of the United States is not adequately represented in the International, which by the present constitution provides:

"ARTICLE V, SECTION 3: The President and two delegates from every federated National Council, together with the General Officers, shall alone have the right to vote at the meetings of the International Council. These officers and delegates, when unable to be present, may vote by proxy, under arrangements to be further specified in the Standing Orders.'

"I do not speak of the inadequacy of the women who represent the National Council; but three votes are not enough to represent us. Now, if I feel thus for my own country, do you think I am less capable of perceiving the discrepancy of giving to the over three hundred organizations in the National Council of Great Britain only three votes on the Executive of the International? I feel the same con-

cerning the sixty-four societies in the German Council. I think it is impossible that such aggregations of societies should be represented adequately in the International Council by the vote of a National Council President and two delegates. Once in five years it is expected that a conference of the representatives of the different National Councils will be held. That conference will usually be held in the country where the next Quinquennial is to be convened. Thus at least twice in the Quinquennial period representatives of all the different Councils will come together. The conference which precedes the Quinquennial is, in my opinion, even more important than the Quinquennial for everything excepting the social interchange of the meeting. I do not think a National Council ought to be represented by one member from each national organization; in view of the large number of organizations, this would be unreasonable. My opinion is that work which the Council intends to do may be divided along certain great lines, following those that have been laid down for the programme of the Quinquennial to be held in London next year. They may be called Educational, Social, Moral, Political, Reformatory, Professional and Literary. In every country women are working along all these seven lines. All the organizations that are in our Council, as well as all those in the National Council of Great Britain, may be classified under some one of these heads. Would not the sense of relationship between each National Council and the International Council be strengthened by a larger representation through a more numerous delegation at the Quinquennial conference and the Quinquennial public session?"

"Mrs. Flo Jameson Miller moved that the Executive of the National Council of Women should favor a larger representation of the National Council in the International on the lines suggested by Mrs. Sewall.

"Motion was seconded and carried."



At the time marked by the above discussion the National Council of the United States sent up to the Committee of Arrangements for the Quinquennial of the International Council notice of a motion of amendment to be presented at the Quinquennial in London, June 26 to July 5, 1899, favoring a larger representation of the National Councils in the International on the lines suggested in the above quotation from the discussion. This notice of amendment from the Council of the United States did not appear in the Agenda of the Quinquennial meeting; but it seems a subject of first importance. No amendment to the Constitution can be made prior to the next Quinquennial session, which will occur in June-July, 1904; but it is my earnest desire that this whole subject of representation of National Councils in the International shall be carefully studied by each of the National Councils, and I respectfully suggest that the President of each National Council put this subject upon the Agenda for the next annual meeting of her own Council; and further, I recommend that the Presidents of the various National Councils shall act as members of a National Committee of Inquiry to consider and report upon this subject.

That there may be ample time for inquiry and discussion before the final report of this Committee, at the Executive preceding the next Quinquennial, which will probably be held in Berlin, in 1903, I will ask that each President of a National Council send an expression of her opinion, based on the results of the study of the subject in her own country, to the President of the International Council, on or before June 1, of 1901. Such a careful study of the question will enable us to know in just what manner the larger representation of the National Councils in business meetings of the International ought to be secured.

#### EXHIBIT BY THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL IN THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

An invitation has been received from the Sociological Department of the Paris Exposition for the International Council to make an exhibit of its work through providing reports of its own meetings, together with reports of the affiliated National Councils. I therefore ask the President of every National Council kindly to send to my address, not only the report or reports which may embody the best presentation of the work of the Council of her country, but also to add to that a copy of the Constitution, Rules of Order, etc., and also a copy of the

Reports of Councils  
With Their Affiliated Members.

latest report, annual or otherwise, of the work of each of the organizations which constitute the National Council of her country.

I would also in this connection ask the President of each National Council to send to my address a complete list of the organizations included in her own National Council, and I should be most glad if after the name of each organization within the Council there could be made a statement of its numerical strength. My ability to respond to the invitation received depends upon the prompt action of the Presidents of the affiliated Councils.

That such a representation of all of the lines of work included within the International Council and represented by it would awaken great interest in students of sociology and do much to bring the Council into serious notice, and thus aid in securing for it the recognition which its lofty ideals, its extensive membership and its methods of work merit, can not be doubted.

After the Paris Executive another fuller Memorandum will be issued.

In bringing to a conclusion the first Memorandum of the new administration, I beg to exalt the courage of all of my co-workers by reminding them that from 1888 to 1893, that is, during the first Quinquennial period, only one vital, *bona fide* National Council existed within the International Council; that during the six years constituting the second Quinquennial period, viz., from 1893 to 1899, this number had been augmented by nine, so that ten National Councils convened as comprising the International Council at its second Quinquennial session. Already there has been added since the beginning of the third Quinquennial period the National Council of Women of Switzerland, and from the Honorary Vice-Presidents of France, Italy, Norway and Austria come reports indicative of National Councils in these countries in the near future.

When we regard the accumulated strength of the last eleven years, and realize that this is the capital with which the present administration begins its work, we may be able to measure the responsibility which we owe in the service of the years that intervene before the third Quinquennial will be assembled in Berlin in 1904. The very essence of the Council idea excludes the thought of competition, of all rivalry, excepting the generous rivalry of co-operation. If each National Council will hold this ideal close to its heart, the hopes with

The Method of  
the Council is  
Co-operation,  
not Competition.



which the Council movement was originated, and the prayers with which it has been carried forward, may find a cumulative response and realization in 1904.

Gratefully relying upon the best endeavors of all of my co-workers, humbly asking their patience with my mistakes, their friendly criticism of such mistakes, and their loyal co-operation, both in the formation and the execution of plans to strengthen our foundations in all countries where National Councils now exist, and to extend the Council influence in all countries waiting for the help of the International Council in building up their own National Councils, I remain,

Most respectfully and cordially yours,

MAY WRIGHT SEWALL,

*President of the International Council of Women.*



# NOTES

ON THE

QUINQUENNIAL MEETING OF 1899

OF

The International Council of Women

FOR THE USE OF

NATIONAL COUNCILS AND HON. VICE-PRESIDENTS

BY THE

COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN

*Retiring President*



LONDON: T. FISHER UNWIN  
PATERNOSTER SQUARE. 1899



# Notes on the Quinquennial Meeting

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

HELD IN LONDON, 1899

IN sending out the official record of the Transactions of the Second Quinquennial Meeting of the International Council of Women, I feel it my duty, as the presiding officer of that meeting, to add a few words by way of introduction and explanation.

Our Federated National Councils and Honorary Vice-Presidents may have been surprised in not receiving a memorandum from me, summing up the results of our meeting and pointing out the special duties it has imposed on the bodies federated with it.

I have, however, thought it best to delay making any such communication until I could, at the same time, present to the Councils the official Transactions of both the Council Meeting and of the International Congress connected with it, of which Transactions I have had the honour to be appointed Editor.

And I find that now that these volumes are published and in the hands of the Council, very little remains for me to say.

The Report of the Council Meetings is taken from the stenographic notes of the official reporter appointed by the Committee of Arrangements, and no change has been made in his rendering of the proceedings, save in those few cases where, in matters of detail, it did not seem quite to agree with the Minutes.

In these cases the Minutes, as approved by the Council, have been taken as the proper authority.

By arrangement with Mrs May Wright Sewall, I have added the Report of the first Executive under her presidency, by arrangement with her, since that meeting dealt with the Standing Orders, and finally adopted them according to the authority specially given to the Executive at the final meeting of the Council at Cassiobury. These Standing Orders, as adopted,

Reports of  
Council Meetings.



will be found at the end of the Council volume, but it will be remembered that a Committee has been appointed to re-arrange them under headings which will make them more convenient for general use. In the meantime, a number of separate copies of these Standing Orders will be forwarded to each National Council and Honorary Vice-President, according to the arrangements made by Mrs May Wright Sewall and myself.

Lists of  
Committees.

I have also added to the Council volume a list of the present officers of all the National Councils federated with us, and lists of the various Committees concerned with the arrangements of the recent Congress, as well as of the stewards, to whose efficiency during our meetings both the Council and the Congress owe so much.

Financial  
Report.

The Financial Report, so ably drawn up by Mrs Bedford Fenwick, Treasurer of the Congress Fund, and Acting Treasurer on behalf of Baroness Alexandra Gripenberg for the Committee of Arrangements, will give great satisfaction to all our members of Council, and especially to those who were anxiously concerned to see so large an undertaking, entirely officered by women, carry out its business in a business-like way.

Expenses of  
Arbitration  
Meeting.

Appended to the General Financial Report, an extra Balance-Sheet, giving an account of the receipts and expenditure in connection with the big evening meeting at the Queen's Hall, on behalf of International Arbitration, will also be found.

It is needless to say that we close these accounts with feelings of very sincere gratitude to those contributors who showed faith in us at the outset of our enterprise, and who thus enabled us to carry it forward to a successful issue.

President's  
thanks to  
Fellow-  
workers for  
the Congress.

I cannot pass on from these brief allusions to the work of organisation for the Council and Congress meetings without recording my own deep appreciation of the able and hearty co-operation that I have met with from my fellow-workers; and, in particular, I would desire again officially to tender my heartfelt thanks to my fellow-officers, to the members of the Sub-Committee of Arrangements, to the Conveners of the Sectional Committees, and to the three ladies who represented our absent officers on the Committee of Arrangements, namely, Mrs Cobden Unwin, representing Mrs May Wright Sewall; Mrs Montefiore, representing Madame Martin; and Mrs Bedford Fenwick, representing the Baroness Alexandra Gripenberg,

Of Miss Teresa F. Wilson's arduous but successful work for the Council and Congress I need not again speak, as its worth has been amply proven by its results. Whilst arranging for the

Congress, she was supported by a band of willing and able helpers in her office, whom she would wish me here to recognise.

The feelings of our guests towards the many kind hosts and hostesses who entertained them will be found recorded in an official letter of thanks in this volume. Those who organised the Congress realise that they are under a deep debt of gratitude towards those whose personal hospitality so largely contributed to its success, and to the sense of satisfaction with which our guests left our shores. Mrs Mackenzie Davidson, the indefatigable Honorary Secretary of the Hospitality Committee, has, at my request, written a Report of the Hospitality Arrangements, and I have thought that our members of Congress would like to see included in this record the portraits of those ladies who entertained us in so royal a manner at our large official entertainments. These are therefore added, as well as a brief description of these special occasions by Mrs Scaife.

Hospitality  
Arrangements.

I have, moreover, taken it upon myself to give our members of Congress a reproduction of a recent photograph of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, whose gracious entertainment of our visiting delegates will ever be cherished by them and by every member of our Council.

Portrait of the  
Queen.

I cannot leave the subject of hospitality without alluding to the great help rendered us in our arrangements for the Congress by Mrs Charles Hancock, who lent her house and organised a meeting in the spring to awaken interest in our plans, and who in many practical ways stood by us. In her house, too, the stewards met to organise themselves, and, again, the Girls' Section were glad to avail themselves of her hospitality for their first meeting.

We cannot help regretting that no more complete record exists of the Girls' Section than the very brief Report written for us by the Hon. Mrs Russell, its Convener. We regard it as one of the best of omens that we were able to associate with us the representatives of the coming generation of women workers, and we greatly rejoice that their special meetings under their own charge were so largely attended and proved so inspiring.

Girls' Section

I would fain linger over the remembrance of the helpful kindness shown us in many quarters during those anxious weeks of preparation, but space forbids, and I would merely, in passing, acknowledge the service rendered us by the Pioneer Club and by the Women's Institute by their holding meetings for the explanation of the Congress; by Miss Bairdsmith for organising the stewards; by Lady Edmund Talbot and Miss Fortescue for obtain-

Stewards.



ing for us the co-operation of the Catholic Social Union, with the full sanction of His Eminence Cardinal Vaughan, and by the Honorary Secretaries of the various Sectional Committees.

A list of the private entertainments and gatherings arranged for various sections of our Congress members is given as it appeared in our handbook, although this cannot be regarded as complete.

Religious  
Services.

Our readers will be glad to find a notice of the principal religious services held in connection with the Congress, including the impressive special service kindly arranged for us by the Dean of Westminster at Westminster Abbey, at the instance of the National Council of Women of Great Britain and Ireland, with some report of the sermon preached by the Bishop of Southampton.

Press.

In all these records, the notices which appeared in the Press have been of great assistance, and the thanks of the Council are hereby tendered to the many newspapers and periodicals who dealt generously with us during our gatherings and the weeks preceding them.

Result of the  
Quinquennial  
Meeting.

My next duty would naturally be to gather up the tangible results of this Second Quinquennial Meeting of the International Council, but I feel that we are still too near it to be able to form a correct judgment regarding it. It is self-evident that it has been the means of focussing the advance made in the position and work of women all over the world during recent years. It has also brought the women workers of different countries into definite relations with one another, in a way which has never been done before.

These results must have far-reaching effects, but what these effects will be will largely depend on the reality and thoroughness of our individual National Councils, and of their loyalty to the spirit of our constitution.

Importance of  
National  
Councils being  
representative.

My last word as President to the Federated National Councils would be respectfully to entreat them constantly to see that the foundations of their Council work are secure, and that the building they are laying on those foundations is thorough. The great aim of the International Council must be to aid National Councils, by every means in its power, to be as *representative* as possible, and to remember the wise provision of the founders, which guards against their being led away by the natural disposition to identify themselves with some movements at the expense of others, instead of concentrating their main energy on being, first and foremost, centres round which *all* women workers of all

sections of society, of *all* religious denominations, and *all* political parties, can gather in a spirit of unity and understanding of one another. And let us remember that, in order to attain to this position, we must in every country be able to include in our Councils the women of conservative views and those who are termed old-fashioned workers, as well as those who belong to the more progressive party. We need both if we are to be able to do the work which we have set before us.

The same remarks apply to those countries where National Councils are now in process of formation. We would beg our Honorary Vice-Presidents to see to it that the Council idea is thoroughly understood before the Council is actually formed, and that the beginnings of every National Council should be so thorough and so representative as to give good promise of permanence.

I think it will be for the convenience of Councils if I here remind them of the special resolutions adopted by the International Council from those sent in for their consideration by the Executive and by the National Councils, copies of which have previously been submitted to each National Council, in order that these might instruct their delegates how to vote, if they so desired :—

- "1. That a Headquarters Office be appointed for the International Council, and that said office be in the country in which the President lives. Official Resolutions adopted by the International Council.
- "2. That an International Bureau of Information concerning women's work and women's position and progress in all countries would be useful to the work of the International Council; and that for the next quinquennial period the Information Bureau of the Women's Institute be used as such by the National Councils; but the International Council specially desires that on all questions relating to the work of the National Councils, Councils should correspond direct with other National Councils. Headquarters Office.
- "3. That every National Council be recommended to form a Standing Committee of Information, with a Bureau of Information if possible, where statistics regarding the women of the country shall be collected and kept up to date. The business of this Committee or Bureau shall be to gather together and to give accurate information regarding the position, employment, education, pursuits, etc., of the women of the country, and to collect any further information required. International Bureau of Information.

National  
Councils'  
Bureaux of  
Information.



Organisation  
of future  
International  
Congresses of  
Women.

"4. That the International Council of Women do not in future undertake the responsibility of organising International Congresses of Women, but that it do adhere to the arrangement for its own Quinquennial Meetings as set forth in its Constitution, leaving the organisation of International Congresses in the hands of National Councils who may desire to convene them. The International Council further recommends the National Council of the country where the Quinquennial Meeting is convened to organise an International Congress which shall not conflict with the meetings of the International Council.

International  
Arbitration.

"5. That the International Council of Women do take steps in every country to further and advance by every means in its power the movement towards International Arbitration.

International  
means of Com-  
munication  
between  
National  
Councils  
through the  
Press.

"6. That some efficient method of communication by means of the Press be adopted by the National Council and between the different National Councils; that a list of suitable newspapers and journals throughout the world be drawn up, and that the editors be approached, with a view to inserting items of International Council news in their papers.

Enquiry into  
the Laws con-  
cerning  
Domestic  
Relations.

"7. That the National Councils of all countries be asked to consider the nature of the laws concerned with the domestic relations which exist in all civilised countries.

Next Quin-  
quennial  
Meeting.

"8. That the next Quinquennial Meeting of the International Council be held in Berlin."

I will add to these a resolution which was passed at the Conference organised by the International Council, and at which, after the reading of an able paper by Mr Gilbert Parker, it was resolved:—

Enquiry into  
the Housing  
of Educated  
Working  
Women in  
Large Cities.

"That this Conference, convened by the International Council, do recommend all National Councils to inquire into the present conditions surrounding the housing of educated working women in their large cities, and to consider what can be done to place them on a better footing."

Our National Councils and our Honorary Vice-Presidents will recognise that in the above resolutions the policy of the International Council for the next five years is indicated, and that the responsibility rests on each National Council to carry into effect this policy and the work recommended. The remainder of the work done at this Quinquennial Meeting is

embodied in the amended Constitution and Standing Orders, now fully adopted by the Council, and to which allusion has already been made.

I cannot altogether pass over in silence one decision of the Council contained in the amendments made to the Constitution and Standing Orders, which personally I regard with great regret. I refer to the rule which has been laid down whereby both the Honorary Vice-Presidents and the ordinary members of the International Council (that is, members of any National Council federated with the International) are debarred from taking part in the debates of our business sessions, except by special invitation.

I believe we are thereby depriving ourselves of much valuable assistance, and that the votes which have to be recorded by our official delegates would be based on fuller knowledge if ample opportunity were given to all members of Council to express their views and to give us the benefit of their experience.

It may also happen that the official delegates may at times be the representatives only of a majority of their own Council, and that the minority may thus be unrepresented altogether. In such cases the possibility of being able at least to express the views of the minority would be very desirable, and would give the whole body of the Council a juster conception of the opinions of the women of the country in question. It must also be remembered that greater interest would be taken in the Council's affairs if all ordinary members could take part in its proceedings.

In the case of Honorary Vice-Presidents, this regulation appears to be a still greater mistake in the interests of the Council. Most of these ladies act as our pioneers, and represent a movement in their own country which is likely in course of time to develop under their fostering care into a Council. It would seem, therefore, of the utmost importance that we should have the benefit of their counsel on points which may make a great difference to the women of those countries, and on which the very formation of their Councils may depend.

Having myself experienced the great value of representatives of countries not yet federated taking part in our International Executive Meetings during the past few years, and having also had the opportunity of seeing the benefit gained by the Canadian National Council by its ordinary Council members being permitted to contribute to its business discussions, I feel it my duty, as retiring President, to express my earnest hope that this regula-



tion may be reconsidered and modified at our next Quinquennial Meeting. I believe it to be of far greater moment to the future of the International Council than may at first appear to be the case.

As to the six volumes which contain the Transactions of the International Congress, they will speak for themselves.

I must claim the indulgence of those who did me the honour of appointing me Editor, for I have found unexpected and unusual difficulties in carrying through the work entrusted to me.

Much of the material handed over to my care was necessarily in a very imperfect state, and the writers of the papers being scattered all over the world, it was manifestly unwise to incur delay in communicating to them. Some gaps will therefore be found, which I greatly deplore, and it is with deep regret that I have found myself forced to curtail many papers which I should have wished to give in full, owing to the inexorable demands of space and money. The £300 set aside by the Committee of Arrangements for the printing of the Transactions has not proved in any way adequate to the cost of publication of these volumes. I have every hope, however, that there will be so large a sale amongst those interested in the Congress, that the risk that has been taken in producing them will be reduced to a minimum.

A number of those who joined in the Guarantee Fund for the Congress, but whose guarantee subscriptions were not called up, hearing of the position, have been good enough to add to the Printing Fund a sum of about £45. A full account of how the Printing Fund has been expended will be furnished to the Executive, and should there unfortunately be any deficit, no responsibility for such deficit will rest on the International Council.

I trust that all our National Councils will use their best endeavours to circulate this publication, and that they will urge the acquisition of a full set of these volumes by the various Societies federated with them, and by the chief Public Libraries of each country.

Let me again acknowledge with sincerest gratitude the very able literary help that I have received in the editing of these volumes, without which it would have been impossible for me to have accomplished the task that I had undertaken. Our best thanks are also due to our publisher, Mr T. Fisher Unwin, for the interest and the consideration which he has manifested in all that concerned the bringing out of this work.

In conclusion, let me express my heartfelt appreciation of the

Transactions  
of the Inter-  
national Con-  
gress of  
Women.

Parting  
Words.

loyal support and confidence which I have experienced during my whole term of office as President of the International Council of Women, as well as in my capacity of President of the International Congress, of which the Council was the Convener.

I realise to the full the high honour that was done me when I was elected to fill this honourable position, and also my own inexperience for the post. It is, then, with deep thankfulness that, owing to the co-operation I have received from many faithful workers, our Quinquennial Report can record a very definite advance and development of the Council idea during my Presidency, in so many countries, and that our Quinquennial Meeting should have been marked by so many tokens of public respect and confidence, and be finally crowned by the gracious reception accorded to us by the Queen.

I now hand on my duties as President to one who has not only had ample experience in Council work, but who holds the proud position of being one of the mothers of our Confederation. May our cause prosper in her hands!

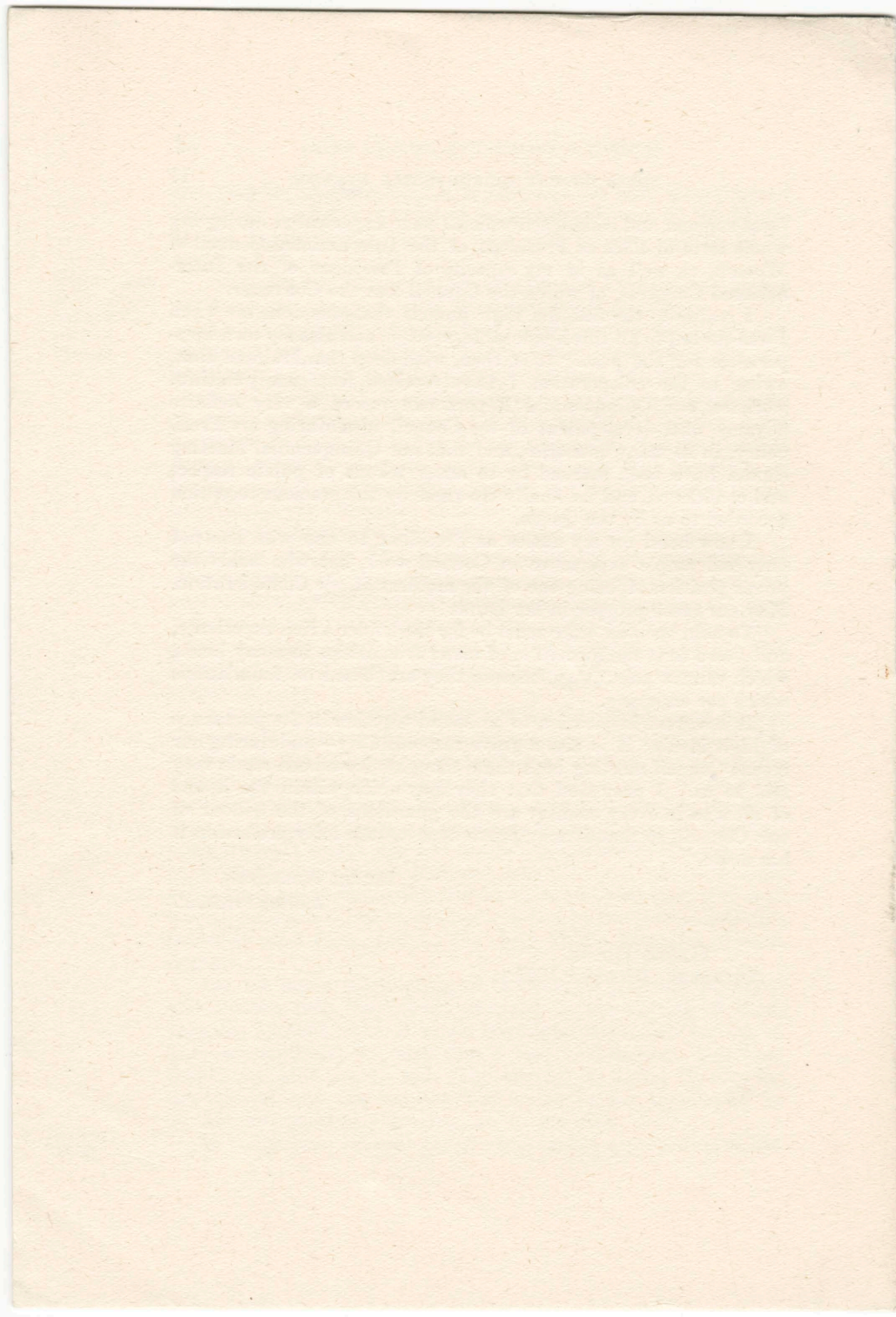
To hold such an office must be for the holder a rich experience, and I owe to it the formation of many friendships in many lands, which cannot pass away, because they are based on foundations which are enduring.

It is a great inspiration to be bound together in the pursuance of high ideals; it is also a grave responsibility—and during our recent Council meeting both these thoughts have been made very real to us. I pray God that they may abide within the hearts of all who in every country are the guardians of the honour of our Council, so that it may prove true to the lofty profession it has made.

ISHBEL ABERDEEN,  
*Retiring President.*

HADDO HOUSE,  
ABERDEEN, *December 1899.*







# CONSTITUTION OF THE International Council of Women

*Organised at Washington, D.C.,*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

*March 31st, 1888.*

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## PREAMBLE.

We, women of all Nations, sincerely believing that the best good of humanity will be advanced by greater unity of thought, sympathy, and purpose, and that an organised movement of women will best conserve the highest good of the family and of the State, do hereby band ourselves in a confederation of workers to further the application of the Golden Rule to society, custom, and law.

*THE GOLDEN RULE.*—Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you.

That we may more successfully prosecute the work, we adopt the following

## CONSTITUTION.

### ARTICLE I.

#### **Name.**

1. The federation shall be called the INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

#### **Objects of the International Council.**

(a) To provide a means of communication between women's organisations in all countries.

(b) To provide opportunities for women to meet together from all parts of the world to confer upon questions relating to the welfare of the commonwealth and the family.



## ARTICLE II.

**General Policy.**

1. This International Council is organised in the interests of no one propaganda, and has no power over its members beyond that of suggestion and sympathy; therefore, no National Council voting to become a member of the International Council, shall render itself liable to be interfered with in respect to its complete organic unity, independence, or methods of work, or shall be committed to any principle or method of any other Council, or to any utterance or act of this International Council, beyond compliance with the terms of this Constitution.

## ARTICLE III.

**Officers.**

1. The Officers shall be a President, a Vice-President-at-Large, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, and Treasurer. Each President of a National Council shall be an *ex-officio* Vice-President of the International Council.

2. These Officers shall be elected at the Quinquennial Meeting, and no officer shall occupy the office of President for two consecutive terms.

3. The five general officers, with the Presidents of Federated National Councils, shall constitute an Executive Committee, of which two-thirds of the whole number shall make a quorum, to control and provide for the general interests of the International Council.

4. In all countries where a National Council is not already organised or federated with the International Council, some woman shall be elected to represent her country as honorary Vice-President of that country in the International Council until such time as a National Council shall be fully organised and eligible for membership in the International Council. All such Honorary Vice-Presidents may be invited to attend the meetings of the Executive, but shall have no vote.

## ARTICLE IV.

**Members.**

Any National Council formed of National Societies, of Local Councils, and Unions of representative Societies, and Institutions, provided that their constitution be in harmony with the basis of the constitution of the International Council may become a member of the International Council, with

the approval of the Executive, and by the payment of 100 dollars (£20) every five years. This sum shall be paid into the Treasury of the International Council in yearly instalments.

All National Councils shall, on application for federation, send a copy of their constitution and rules, and a copy of the resolution by which the application for federation was passed by the Council. And if, at any time, said constitution and rules are altered, a copy of the alteration shall be sent to the Corresponding Secretary.

Any person, whose name is accepted by the Executive Committee, and approved by the Council of her own Nation, where one exists, may become a patron of this Council upon the payment of £20 (100 dollars.)

## ARTICLE V.

**Meetings.**

1. The International Council shall hold quinquennial meetings.

2. The Committee of Arrangements shall be formed of the Executive Committee of the International Council, one delegate from each federated National Council.

3. The President and two Delegates from every federated National Council, together with the General Officers, shall alone have the right to vote at the meetings of the International Council. These Officers and Delegates, when unable to be present, may vote by proxy. The proxy of a General Officer must be a member of a federated National Council, which shall have approved of her appointment. The proxy of a President or Delegate must be a member of the Council which she is appointed to represent.

4. All members of Council, that is, all ordinary members of federated National Councils, may be invited to attend the meetings of Council, but may not take part in the proceedings without special invitation.

5. All business to be brought before the International Council must first be submitted to the Executive Committee as a notice of motion.

## ARTICLE VI.

This Constitution may be altered or amended by a majority vote of the Council at any quinquennial meeting, printed notice thereof having been sent to each member of the Executive Committee at least three months prior to such meeting.



# International Council of Women

## STANDING ORDERS

FOR THE USE OF

## THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Adopted at the Meeting of Executive, 9th July, 1897,

AND

Amended at the Meeting of Executive, July, 1899.

### I. MEETINGS.

1. The Meetings of the Executive Committee shall be convened by the President, or Acting President, at such time and place as may seem to her desirable for the efficient conduct of the work of the Council. Not less than four months' notice shall be given to each member unless most urgent business compels the Committee being called together by the President, or acting President, at such notice as will allow of communication with each National Council.

2. Special Meetings may be called by any three members of the Executive, requesting the President in writing to convene a Meeting. Four months' notice must be given in such cases, and the place of meeting left to the option of the President. The names of the three members requesting the meeting shall be mentioned in the notice summoning the meeting.

3. The notice calling the Executive shall contain as full a statement of the agenda as possible, and also the terms of any resolution of which notice has been given in sufficient time so to do.

4. At the ordinary meeting of the Executive Committee the order of business shall be—

Reading, correction and approval of the minutes of last meeting.

Correspondence.

Roll Call.

Remarks by the President.

Report of Corresponding Secretary.

Report of Treasurer.

Reports from Sub-Committees (if any).

Reports from National Councils (if desired).

Any business carried over from last meeting.

New business.

5. If, on account of the members of the Executive residing at such wide distances apart, and being therefore unable to meet except occasionally, it be deemed desirable by the President to take the votes of the Executive Committee in writing, such a vote shall be valid. In such cases, the Corresponding Secretary shall, on the instructions of the President, send out a memorandum to each member of the Executive, marked, "For the use of the Executive only," giving the resolution or other communication to be voted on, and any reasons that may have been stated on either side for or against. If the communication refers to a matter on which the National Councils should be consulted or should take action, the opinion of the members of the Executive shall first be obtained as to what steps to take, or as to the best way of taking action, before the subject is brought before the National Councils.

6. If a two-thirds majority of the International Executive deem any resolution sent up by the National Councils unsuitable or inadvisable for presentation to the Council, it shall not be placed on the agenda.

7. When the President of any National Council is unable to attend a meeting of the Executive, it shall be competent to the Executive Committee of such National Council to appoint a substitute to attend in her place, or to empower their President to appoint a substitute, provided that such substitute be a member of a National Council.

### II. RULES OF ORDER.

8. The President, or person occupying the chair, shall have a casting vote in case of a tie, but shall not otherwise vote as a member.



9. Every member of the Executive Committee when speaking shall address the chair only.

10. Every notice of motion for the agenda shall be in writing, and shall be signed either by a member of the Executive, or by the Secretary of the National Council sending it in.

11. All correspondence received since last meeting shall be upon the table, filed according to subject and date. Such general correspondence as the Executive desire to hear shall be read by the Corresponding Secretary, before each subject comes on for discussion, and any communication relating thereto, which may be considered important, shall be read to the meeting. Any member shall be entitled to call for the reading of other communications.

12. Any part of the regular business of a meeting may be taken up out of its regular order, or any special business may be taken without notice, only when a motion of urgency has been passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present.

13. All motions, or amendments other than mere formal ones, shall be reduced to writing.

14. Motions to rescind resolutions passed within twelve months, and motions to the same effect as motions negatived within the previous twelve months must be passed by a majority of two-thirds of the members present.

15. An attendance book shall be kept and signed by each member present at any Executive Committee or Sub-Committee Meeting; also a memorandum of notes sent by absent members and a summary of attendance shall be kept by the Recording Secretary.

16. The Recording Secretary shall prepare a summary of the minutes, or a copy of the minutes themselves to be sent to each absent member. The minutes shall be read, corrected and approved at the close of each session.

17. The Standing Orders shall not be suspended unless by a unanimous vote.

18. All correspondence received by the Corresponding Secretary, or copies thereof, shall be submitted to the President, and a letter book containing copies of all letters sent out by the Secretary shall be kept and produced, if desired by the Executive.

19. The federation of National Councils shall be accepted on the following terms:—

1. Receipt of formal letter enclosing copy of resolution passed at meeting federating National Council.
2. A copy of the Constitution adopted.
3. Proof that the Council applying for federation has a right to call itself National in a representative sense.
4. Approval of the Executive Committee expressed by resolution.
5. Payment of Federation Fee in annual instalments. On receipt of the minutes containing the resolution whereby the National Council record their desire to federate with the International Council, and of the Constitution or Rules of the National Council, the resolution can be passed accepting the federation, and the Treasurer shall then apply for the Federation Fee, and, at a subsequent meeting, report its receipt to the Executive.

20. The above Standing Orders shall be observed by Sub-Committees so far as they are applicable.

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# International Council of Women

## STANDING ORDERS

FOR THE USE OF THE

## INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

### I. MEETINGS.

1. The Quinquennial Meeting of the International Council shall be held at such time and place as the International Executive may select, subject to the decision of the previous Quinquennial Meeting.

2. The Quinquennial Session of the International Council shall sit for three days, or longer, as may be required.

3. Special meetings of the International Council for urgent business may be convened by the President at her own discretion, or at the urgent request, in writing of two-fifths of the International Executive. Such notice shall be given as will allow of communication with each National Council.

4. Conferences, in connection with the Quinquennial Meeting, or at any other time, may be held as may seem advisable to the Executive.

5. At the meetings of the International Council the Minute Book of the International Executive Committee shall be on the Council table for inspection by the members of the International Council.

6. The order of business at the meetings of the International Council shall be as follows:—

1. Minutes of previous meeting.
2. Correspondence.
3. Roll Call.
4. Opening Remarks by the President.

5. Appointment of members of the International Council as Returning Officers and Tellers for the Ballot Voting.

6. Election of Officers.

7. Greetings from Fraternal Delegates.

8. Quinquennial Report and Financial Statement.

9. Reports from Federated National Councils.

10. Appointment of Auditors.

11. Amendments to Rules and Standing Orders (if any).

12. Motions of which due notice has been given to the International Executive Committee, and by them to each federated National Council, and Amendments relevant to the motions before the meeting.

13. Other business.

7. Delegates shall occupy seats allotted, by previous arrangement or ballot of the International Executive Committee, to the representatives of Federated National Councils. Each seat shall be numbered to correspond with the number on the ticket of the delegate to whom it is allotted.

8. Secretaries of Federated National Councils are required to send a copy of the minute of Committee or Council appointing delegates, or their substitutes in the event of their inability to attend, to the Corresponding Secretary a full month before the Quinquennial Council Meeting, and also to provide each delegate or substitute with a letter of introduction.

9. The responsibility for the appointment and instruction of delegates rests solely with the bodies appointing, and delegates are required to act in strict accordance with the instructions of the Federated National Councils which they represent, and on points which may incidentally arise, as far as they can judge, in accordance with the spirit of that organisation, and not as individuals.

Federated National Councils shall be free to give liberty to their delegates to vote according to their own convictions on any matter on which the National Councils consider that they have not sufficient information, and where they feel that discussion might materially alter the point of view.



10. A preliminary agenda for the Quinquennial Council shall be sent out to each Federated National Council ten months before the Quinquennial Meeting, and shall be laid before each such body for discussion in order that notice of amendment, alteration or withdrawal, if desired, may be sent back to the International Executive four months after its receipt. The final agenda, with all amendments, shall be received by each Federated National Council three months before the Quinquennial Meeting.

11. Resolutions for the Quinquennial Meeting of the International Council and suggestions for Conferences can be submitted to the International Executive for inclusion on the preliminary agenda by Federated National Councils, by the Executive, and by the Officers of the same, but not by individual members.

12. Resolutions from Federated National Councils must be received by the Corresponding Secretary fourteen months before the Quinquennial Meeting, or at such time as may be fixed by the President for the convenience of the work of the International Council, in order that they may be placed on the preliminary agenda and be sent out for the consideration and amendment of the Federated National Councils.

13. Amendments to the resolutions can be sent in by the same parties who can send in resolutions, when the preliminary agenda is returned. No resolutions can be proposed except purely verbal ones during the actual meeting of the International Council.

14. Amendments must be relevant to the subject matter of the original motion.

15. If a two-thirds majority of the International Executive deem any resolution or amendment sent up by the Federated National Councils unsuitable or inadvisable for presentation to the International Council, it shall not be placed on the agenda.

16. All invitations from Federated National Councils to the International Council to hold the Quinquennial Meeting in their respective countries shall be received by the Corresponding Secretary three months previous to the Quinquennial Meeting preceding that for which the invitation is extended, in order that the International Executive Committee may consider the matter and decide upon a recommendation which shall be laid before the International Council and voted upon.

## II. DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

17. The President, or, in her absence, the elected Vice-President, shall preside at all meetings of the International Council and its Executive. She shall take a general supervision of all its work, and keep in touch with the work of the National Councils throughout the world, and shall do all in her power to promote the formation of new National Councils.

18. The elected Vice-President of the International Council shall act in the absence of the President, or the Executive shall appoint an acting President.

19. The President of a Federated National Council, in the absence of the President, or of the elected Vice-President of the International Council, shall preside at any Special Meetings of the Council held in her country, and shall promote the work of the International Council so far as possible.

20. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct all correspondence of the International Council, shall present a report at the Quinquennial Meeting, shall keep a complete roll of all Federated National Councils, and shall prepare an agenda of business for all meetings of the International Council and its Executive.

21. The Recording Secretary shall keep careful minutes of the proceedings of meetings of the International Council and of the Executive Committee of the same.

22. The Treasurer shall receive all fees from Federated National Councils, and all subscriptions and donations from patrons and others. She shall pay all accounts after they are duly initialled by the President, and shall have her books audited by an Auditor appointed by the International Council, before presenting her Quinquennial Report. All subscriptions and fees shall be acknowledged by official receipt, signed by the Treasurer.

23. Officers may record their votes by proxy at the meetings of the International Council, if unable to be present, and if they have given full written instructions to the person representing them as to the votes to be given.

## III.—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

24. Nomination papers for the officers of the International Council shall be sent out by the International Executive to each Federated National Council, twelve months before the Quinquennial Meeting, and shall be re-



turned by them to the Corresponding Secretary, by a date which she will indicate, filled in, in accordance with the instructions of each Federated National Council, given through a Public Meeting of the same, or through its Executive, if especially empowered in this regard. All nominations must be made with the consent of those nominated. Nominations for the officers of the International Council shall be made by Federated National Councils, and by the Executive Committee of the International Council, but not by individual members of the same.

25. The election of officers shall be by ballot. The Ballot Papers will be supplied to each member of the International Council at a polling booth within the precincts of the hall, and under the charge of the returning officers. The voters shall be required to mark their papers, when they receive them, inside the polling booth, and to deposit them at once in one of the sealed ballot boxes that shall be provided for that purpose. No member of the International Council shall receive a second ballot paper, except from the returning officers in exchange for the one previously given.

26. In the case of the resignation or death of an officer during her term of office, a successor shall be elected by the International Executive to serve during the remainder of such term.

#### IV.—RULES OF ORDER.

27. Every person when speaking shall stand and shall address the Chair.

28. Every motion shall be proposed, or, in other words, read by the presiding officer before it is open to debate or amendment. Only two amendments shall be proposed at one time to a motion or question. In other words, there shall be only three questions at one time before the International Council; the main motion, an amendment, and an amendment thereto. But when an amendment to the amendment is disposed of, another amendment can be proposed, provided it is not one similar to that already voted on. But a motion for the adjournment of the International Council or of the debate is always in order under such circumstances.

29. Motions and amendments shall be voted on in the reverse order to that in which they are submitted, the last amendment being thus voted on first.

30. All special motions shall be in writing, and shall be seconded before being put from the Chair, but motions for

adjournment of Council or of debate, or for the previous question or mere routine business, need not be written.

31. A motion that is not seconded may not be proposed from the Chair, and no entry thereof shall be made in the minutes.

32. A motion or an amendment may be withdrawn with the consent of the whole International Council present, or, in other words, without a negative voice.

33. No question or motion can be regularly offered if it is substantially the same as one on which the judgment of the International Council has already been expressed during that meeting of the Council.

34. Any member may require the question under discussion to be read at any time of the debate, but not so as to interrupt a speaker.

35. A motion to adjourn is always in order, and shall be voted on without debate, when there is a question under consideration; when there is no such question under discussion, and the motion for adjournment is a substantive or main motion, a debate thereon is permissible, but it must be confined to the question of adjournment. A motion to adjourn cannot be amended, and must be simply:—"That the International Council be now adjourned," or "That the debate be now adjourned." A motion "That the International Council do adjourn to a particular day or hour," or "That a debate be adjourned to a particular day or hour," is always amendable with respect to day or hour.

36. The President may at any time take the opinion of the International Council as to the length of time to be allowed for the discussion of any motion, and shall then, at her own discretion, limit the time for each speaker.

37. The President of the International Council may, at the close of any speech, propose without debate, "That the question be now put;" and if the motion be seconded and carried by a majority, the original resolution as amended, shall be at once put without debate.

38. When a debate on a question is concluded, the Presiding Officer shall proceed to put the question. If the question has not been heard she shall read it again to the meeting. Having read the question on which the decision of the meeting is to be first given, she shall take the sense of the members by saying: "Those who are in favour of the question or amendment shall say aye." "Those who are of the contrary opinion shall say no." When the sup-



porters or opponents of the question have given their voices for and against the same, the Presiding Officer shall say, "I think the ayes have it," or "I think the noes have it," or "I cannot decide." Any member of the International Council feeling a doubt as to the correctness of the decision may call for a division.

39. The Secretary or Recording Officer shall make no entry of a motion or proposed resolution except it is stated from the Chair.

40. The Presiding Officer shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the International Council, and in explaining a point of order or procedure, she shall state the rule or authority applicable to the case.

41. No member shall speak twice to a motion or question, except in explanation of a material part of her speech in which she may have been misconceived, but then she shall not introduce new matter. A member who has spoken to a motion may speak again when a new question or an amendment is proposed to the motion. A reply shall be allowed only to the mover of a main or substantive motion.

42. When two or more members rise to speak, the Presiding Officer shall call upon the member who, in her opinion, first rose in her place; and should more than one member rise at once, the Presiding Officer shall determine who is entitled to the floor.

43. No member shall speak to any question after the same has been fully put by the Presiding Officer.

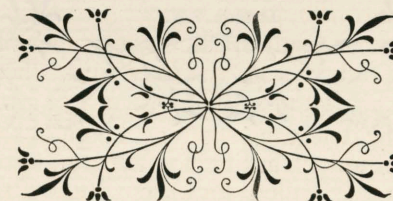
44. On the general business of the International Council, the sense of the delegates shall be taken in the usual Parliamentary method of asking for ayes and noes; in cases where a division is called for, the vote shall be taken by calling over the roll of affiliated bodies, when the vote of each such body shall be given by the delegate or delegates present.

45. The President, or person occupying the chair, shall have a casting vote when there is a tie, but shall not otherwise vote as a member of the International Council.

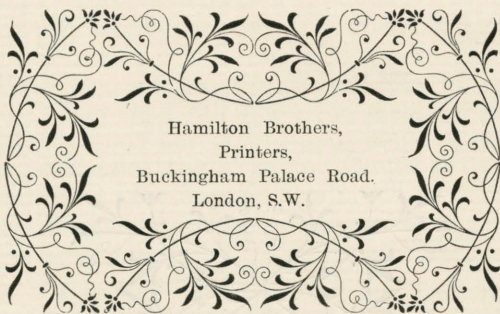
46. In the event of the full number of delegates from any National Council not being able to attend, the full number of votes to which each such body is entitled shall be given by such delegate or delegates as are present, on all questions regarding which they have received definite instructions from their respective National Councils.

47. The Business Meetings of the International Council shall be open only to its official reporters, and an official report of the proceedings shall be made by the authority of the International Executive Committee, and forwarded to the General Officers, to the Secretary of each Federated National Council, and also to each Honorary Vice-President.

48. The International Executive shall be authorised to appoint its officers as a Sub-Executive to conduct routine business, and in the case of emergency, the President shall be authorised to decide matters of urgency on behalf of the International Council.







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