

**A HALF CENTURY OF TWO-WAY  
AMBASSADORSHIP**

The origin and development of

**FAWCO\***

1931 – 1981



**\*Federation of American Women's Clubs Overseas**

"For ten years, in Paris, Brussels and Rome, I have been able to observe the growth of FAWCO and the extension of its influence. It has now become an essential link, not only among American women abroad, but also between the American and European communities.

It has succeeded in opening channels of communication, in correcting false impressions, and generally in 'making friends and influencing people' in areas where official information services cannot always penetrate."

"I congratulate FAWCO on its past achievements and hope that it will continue to be, in the years to come, one of our most valuable allies in projecting a sympathetic image of our country among friends abroad."

From a letter written by Cultural Attaché,  
U.S. Embassy, Rome, Dr. John Brown, now  
Professor at Catholic University of America,  
Washington, D.C. and bi-lingual author of  
books in English and French.

## FOREWORD

The Federation of American Women's Clubs Overseas has, over the years, played a very considerable role in the growth and development of its member clubs. And yet, "FAWCO" - an acronym adopted in 1937 - seems to remain mysterious to some of the members of the affiliated clubs. This record of its achievements should dispel the mystery once and for all.

Although 50 years have elapsed since the Federation was founded, its present strength grew out of some 30 years of effort, for it was necessarily dormant during the Second World War and only reactivated in 1949. As it has been my privilege to be involved in FAWCO activities since the 1953 Conference held in Brussels, I can speak for roughly 28 years of this time. And what strides FAWCO has made in this period!

There were many problems to be resolved, with communication far more difficult than it is to-day. Though FAWCO was becoming stronger every year, its very size and the areas covered were creating hurdles to surmount. However, the involved members of affiliated clubs were women interested in their particular communities and conscious of the fact that they had special responsibilities as well as privileges. These unusual women, who were meeting to work and play together during the Conferences, made FAWCO function. And they continue to do so! Based on past achievements, I have complete faith in the ability and devotion of FAWCO women to overcome all obstacles - large or small.

To work together with these women - during the Conferences, the Interim meetings and by correspondence - is not only rewarding but irreplaceable for those of us who take advantage of this unique opportunity. And sharing the stimulation of a FAWCO Conference is still an unforgettable experience.

FAWCO gives a great deal to its clubs but it also needs the participation of individual members of affiliated clubs. Those of you who, inspired by this History, decide to participate more actively in this unusual organization, will never regret it. Sharing, whether it be disappointments or triumphs, is always a great satisfaction.

Paris  
December 1980

Gertrude de Gallaix, FAWCO Counsellor  
(President 1957-1959)

"American women living abroad have an unparalleled opportunity to help create a better understanding between Americans and people of other nations. It is through groups such as yours that this opportunity can be translated into effective activities in pursuit of this objective".

Mamie Doud Eisenhower, May 1959

"The efforts of the members of American Women's Clubs Overseas to foster the idea of our common American heritage, as well as contribute to the social welfare of the country of operations are justly appreciated . . .".

Jacqueline Kennedy, March 1963

" . . . it is only with active efforts of every citizen that the goal of lasting peace can truly be realized. The members of FAWCO have indeed been presented with a unique opportunity".

Patricia Nixon, March 1973

" . . . Our country is grateful for the international understanding which your group has fostered through its fine program . . . On behalf of your fellow Americans at home and abroad, may Mr. Ford and I express deep appreciation for your dedication in representing the United States and in making the world a better place for all".

Betty Ford, April 1975

" . . . Through your personal relationships with citizens of other countries you build bonds of friendship that both enhance the image of Americans abroad and create a spirit of goodwill so crucial to ensuring peace. Jimmy joins me in sending greetings and best wishes to all the participants in your 24th Conference . . .".

Rosalynn Carter, March 1979

## WHO ARE WE?

"American women living and working all over the world are more or less permanent ambassadors, two-way ambassadors, explaining American ways to host countries and interpreting their ways back home . . ." \*

Who are these women? They come from all over the U.S.A. and are of a variety of backgrounds, and share in common their residence overseas and their instinct to do something useful, and to do it as a group.

These women, who in the U.S.A. would have found an outlet for energy and interest in professional associations, school and educational affairs, local women's clubs, civic commitments, or simply jobs, when overseas are obliged to form their own community. And so, whether in London or Bangkok, whether a small or large one, they form a club.

However, this has been a half century of rapid changes. A club by itself cannot deal with the bigger, general issues. The huge numbers of Americans abroad, this "51st state", have made necessary new legislation to deal with dual citizenship, the rights of overseas Americans to vote, etc. Defending themselves and their children from culture shock, keeping our country's heritage before their families while helping them absorb the richness of other traditions, participating with awareness in world-wide issues, fulfilling their roles as women, are vulnerable, delicate and difficult matters.

In order to gain perspective, obtain help and support, each club needs the stimulating and rewarding contact with other clubs in a similar situation.

This is what FAWCO is really about.

Its practical expression is a Biennial Conference (plus the in-between meetings) which allows us to take stock, enjoy our differences, embody our common aims in the Resolutions which will carry us to the next Conference.

This publication attempts to trace the way we became what we are to-day, fifty years after it all started.....

\* From the 1963 FAWCO Conference address by the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, the Honorable Katie Louchheim.

## FAWCO

The Federation of American Women's Clubs in Europe came into being in the spring of 1931, evolving later into the Federation of American Women's Clubs Overseas, or FAWCO.

**ORIGIN**  
1931 - London

The growing threat of another war in Europe was one of the many social and political circumstances which contributed to the Federation's emergence.

As all ideas, it started with a dream put into reality through practical application, by a right person at the right time. Credit for actual creation of the organization goes to American-born Mrs. Caroline Curtis Brown, who was President of the American Women's Club in London for many years. It was her conviction that enlightened women, working cooperatively throughout the world, could do much to help achieve permanent international peace.

Her firm belief that American women living abroad are especially equipped to promote peace inspired Mrs. Curtis Brown to attempt a federation of existing American women's clubs in Europe. She thought that members of such clubs acquire special experience living in foreign lands among foreign peoples and foreign customs. Their clubs provide not only "a home away from home", but, she felt, also serve to promote sympathetic awareness of the needs and problems in countries other than their own.

An idealist who possessed practical driving energy, Mrs. Curtis Brown had made her own London club outstanding with a membership of some 1,500, a magnificent clubhouse and a thriving community service program. With equal dedication, she worked to bring the federation into being.

Early in 1931, supported by her colleagues and encouraged by other American women's club leaders in Europe, especially the Berlin Club president, Mrs. Curtis Brown invited some ten of the existing European clubs to send representatives to London to discuss her Federation concept: an association of American women's clubs to work towards international goodwill and the preservation of

world peace, to help one another solve problems common to them all and to aid women whose citizenship rights were being ignored or restricted.

### AMSTERDAM

Clubs in Antwerp, Berlin, The Hague, Paris, Vienna and Zurich accepted her invitation with enthusiasm. A preliminary Planning Conference met in the London clubhouse in May 1931. Out of this Conference, attended also by a number of distinguished foreign guests and well reported by the press, came the determination to establish some form of organization. Berlin was chosen as the site for a working conference dedicated to bringing it into being.

**I CONFERENCE**  
1932 - Berlin

Exactly one year later, in May 1932 representatives from the Antwerp, Berlin, The Hague, London, Paris, Vienna, and Zurich Clubs meeting in Berlin brought the FEDERATION OF AMERICAN WOMEN'S CLUBS IN EUROPE into being, electing Mrs. Curtis Brown as its first president and establishing two years as the term for all its officers, with Headquarters changing its address with each president.

The Federation's Charter specifically stated as its primary objective: the furtherance of international peace. It also guaranteed the autonomy of each member club with regard to its internal operations. An annual meeting was established with a different club to act as Conference host each year.

**THE FIRST YEARS**  
1932 - 1939

In this early period, the Federation was mainly concerned with "big" issues: furtherance of international peace (with the growth of totalitarianism in Europe in the background), the Equal Rights Bill in the United States, and citizenship status for U.S. women married to foreigners. The more immediate issues addressed themselves to the education of American children in Europe, and a scholarship program.

**II CONFERENCE**  
1933 - Vienna

Vienna hosted the 1933 Conference during which an ugly demonstration by Hitler's military forces and a counter demonstration by the Austrian Landwehr created an atmosphere of tension that emphasized the importance of the Conference's themes:

disarmament and the need to educate children to think tolerantly and to develop an international outlook.

The American Literary Club of Belgrade joined the Federation during the Vienna Conference. With a membership of only 14 it established the feasibility of small clubs, as well as such giants as London, 1,400 members, and Paris with 1,300, taking part in promoting the Federation's objectives.

**III CONFERENCE** In 1934 representatives of the 8 member clubs convened in Paris. Ways to maintain peace again dominated their discussions.  
**1934 - Paris**

To obtain world harmony, it was agreed, it is essential that education develop peace loving attitudes in children, and so the need for unbiased history books was stressed. Birth control was discussed and emphatically advocated.

Conference headquarters was Paris' lovely rue Boissiere clubhouse. Mrs. Louise Connett, of Paris, was elected as the Federation's second President.

**IV CONFERENCE** This Conference marked a definite advance in the Federation's activities. Three new members, Denmark, Hamburg and Oslo had joined the Federation, bringing its membership to eleven.  
**1935 - The Hague**

Adherence to the World Court of Justice was strongly urged as a means for strengthening machinery to obtain peace.

Again arms reduction was advocated and objections voiced against the then common practice of military training for the young.

The problem of the citizenship status of American women married to foreigners was introduced and its often ambiguous character emphasized.

The publication by Scribner in 1935 of James Truslow Adams' history for American children, *RECORD OF AMERICA*, was hailed as an achievement since the Federation felt it had played an important part in bringing about "this commendably unbiased version of American history".

1935 also saw the birth of the Federation's publication, *THE BULLETIN*, a quarterly which immediately met approval for its high literary standards and stimulating contents. To finance it, a temporary head tax was introduced during The Hague Conference as the Federation's dues were not sufficient to adequately cover operating expenses.

As the Conference closed Mrs. Gasque of London offered to donate \$ 1,000 a year to the Federation's scholarship fund. This was continued for two years only, but made it possible to launch two promising American candidates, Mrs. Chapman and Miss Helen Hiett, on their studies in Europe.

Between the 1935 and 1936 Conferences, the Federation's name was changed to **THE FEDERATION OF AMERICAN WOMEN'S CLUBS OVERSEAS** in order to permit clubs beyond the boundaries of Europe to become members.

**V CONFERENCE** Hosted by its two-year old member Club, the 1936 Conference was rated most successful. Credit for this was attributed in large part to the stimulating presence of the Honorable Ruth Bryan Owens, the American Ambassador to Denmark.  
**1936 - Copenhagen**

The Equal Rights Bill and the problem of education for American children resident in Europe were the principal topics of discussion.

The federation elected a member of the London Club, Mrs. James B. Mennell, as President for the ensuing two year term.

1936 was a bad year for the Federation. The international scene had become extremely somber, precipitating the return of many Americans to the United States. As numbers decreased, so did club memberships. Even the Paris Club was forced to close its splendid clubhouse.

**VI CONFERENCE** The Federation's 6th Conference at the Hotel Baur au Lac in Zurich was marked by the adoption of the acronym FAWCO.  
**1937 - Zurich**

In addition to discussing the dilemma of the stateless woman, a condition resulting sometimes from an American's marriage to a foreign citizen, attention was drawn to FAWCO's past achievements. Mrs. Connett, FAWCO's President, summarized them: the ongoing scholarship program, the Truslow Adams history book, the excellent quarterly *BULLETIN*, plus many intangible benefits, particularly warm, broadening friendships crossing national boundaries.

Documentary evidence of these achievements was presented in meticulously compiled scrapbooks. The work of Mrs. Seavern of London, these beautifully bound records of FAWCO's early history are today one of the Federation's highly valued assets.

**VII CONFERENCE** This was a critical year and The Hague, Paris and Vienna were unable to send delegates. For those who did attend it was a memorable experience, not all of it happy to recall.

German officialdom offered sumptuous entertainment in support of the Hamburg club's efforts. Included were numerous specially arranged outings, theatre and opera performances, excursions to Berlin and Potsdam. The FAWCO delegates found themselves ill at ease despite such lavish hospitality. Militarism was blatantly displayed. "Heil Hitler" greetings and terrifying rumors were rampant. The general conformity in the name of efficiency was oppressive and dispiriting.

The Conference itself had cheering aspects. The scholarship program was continuing to hold its own through generous donations of individual club members. Child labor regulations, the Equal Rights Bill, and the education of American children abroad were discussed. A suggestion that every FAWCO club hold a yearly Peace luncheon, perhaps to coincide with November 11th memorial services, was presented.

Mrs. Mary Volkmann of Zurich, the new President, stimulated the delegates with her acceptance speech which emphasized the social responsibilities of Americans living in foreign lands.

**VIII CONFERENCE** Despite mounting international tensions, FAWCO managed to hold its scheduled conference in the London Clubhouse. Ten clubs participated.

A highlight of the Conference was a report about a successful lecture tour throughout the United States by Miss Helen Hiatt, FAWCO's second scholarship candidate. The suggestion that a similar scholarship sometimes be given to a European for study in the United States was not generally supported.

The problem of indigent and helpless Americans stranded abroad was discussed. It was recommended that the American Government provide its Consulates with funds for such emergencies.

Stockholm was scheduled to host the FAWCO Conference in 1940 and Oslo in 1941.

With the declaration of war in September, all plans had to be abandoned.

## WORLD WAR II and the POST-WAR DECADE

**1939 - 1949** FAWCO's President, Mrs. Volkmann, left Switzerland for the United States in the summer of 1939, entrusting the Federation's affairs to the Vice-President, Mrs. Morgenstierne of Oslo. Current documentary material was sent to Oslo, including, it appears, the detailed minutes of the 1939 London Conference.

At that time no one could have foreseen the Nazi occupation of Norway and, despite efforts since the war, no trace of how or when this FAWCO material disappeared has been found. Mrs. Morgenstierne is said to have suffered greatly during the occupation and died of leukemia on December 26, 1946. The great bulk of FAWCO's archives, fortunately, had been kept in London where happily they escaped destruction. What is known of the 1939 conference was contained in a condensed version of the conference minutes among the Zurich files, together with the BULLETIN report of the Conference.

From 1939 until well after the war's end, FAWCO endured a decade of darkness. The war years passed slowly and fearfully, especially for those forced to remain under Nazi rule. Despite occupation of their countries, the clubs in Copenhagen, The Hague and Oslo managed to maintain a sort of identity. Meetings were held in secret; club monies were taken out of banks and entrusted to individual members. Club records became a hazard and, for the most part, were destroyed.

Four years after the war ended, Mrs. Carl Briner of the Zurich club, urged and assisted by Mrs. Blattner, opened correspondence with all FAWCO clubs surviving the war as well as with newly established American women's clubs interested in international activities.

## RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT

**1949 - 1957** With FAWCO firmly reestablished, attention was turned to financial matters of the organization. Still, the interest of members was centered on serious issues: maintenance of peace and the prevention of the "spreading of Communism and Fascism" as well as on the issue of Absentee Voting and Double Taxation for overseas Americans arriving in ever-increasing numbers in Europe and other parts of the world.

The Federation grew impressively in member clubs.

**IX CONFERENCE** Copenhagen hosted the first postwar conference, held at the Codan Hotel in October 1949.

Eight clubs accepted membership in FAWCO but only 6 were able to send delegates: Berlin, Brussels (a newly organized club), Copenhagen, Oslo, Stockholm, and Zurich, with Antwerp and London unable to do so. What this small group lacked in numbers, however, was more than made up for by abundant vitality.

Both old and new problems were faced: how to prevent another world war, how to maintain the precarious peace. Arms limitation was urged, as well as measures to "prevent the spread of Communism and Fascism".

Socialized medicine, recently established in Denmark, and the unfavorable criticism of it from American quarters was discussed, as well as the problem of double taxation for Americans living abroad.

The Conference recommended study groups on international affairs in individual clubs, also the fostering of friendship between FAWCO clubs and other clubs in their host countries.

In 1949, finances were a primary problem. FAWCO's prewar assets, some \$ 460 including scholarship funds, were frozen in Barclay's Bank in London. The Federation's membership dues were minimal at the time, with little hope for any substantial increase in the immediate future. As a temporary measure, the voluntary dollar fund was reintroduced - donations of dollars by individual members of FAWCO clubs, a system used in 1936 to implement the scholarship fund.

For the sake of economy, no formal publication for interclub communication was undertaken. Instead, a Round Robin exchange of newsletters between all the FAWCO clubs was instituted until finances would permit something better.

FAWCO conferences were re-scheduled to meet biennially instead of yearly, shortage of funds being the determining reason.

Mrs. Carl Briner of Zurich was elected President for the two ensuing years. The next conference was scheduled for Stockholm in 1951.

In 1950 Mrs. Briner was urged by the President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in the U.S. to invite clubs of other nationalities to join FAWCO and make the Federation truly international, but the idea was rejected.

**X CONFERENCE** The Conference took place with the Federation's membership increased to nine as an Athens club had joined FAWCO. The Federation's financial situation was given top priority. Barclay's Bank still refused to release its pre-war funds. Again the voluntary dollar fund was suggested but rejected. Instead, FAWCO dues were raised from \$ 3 to \$ 5 per club per year. (Before the war they had been \$ 10).

Delegate fees were introduced, fixed at \$ 2, the money to go toward the Conference expenses of the host club.

Club problems in general were also discussed at length: money-raising projects, libraries, club rooms, social programs, children's education and scholarships. Hope was expressed that FAWCO itself might soon be in a financial position to re-institute its scholarship program.

As a way of maintaining close contact with club women in the United States, it was recommended that individual clubs take out membership in both the General Federation of Women's Clubs and the National Council of Women of the United States. Since a publication was still not possible, "The Federation News Exchange" was introduced. It was an improvement on the Round Robin letters in that the material of individual clubs was assembled at a central point and then redistributed.

Mrs. Tom Hoyer of Oslo was elected President, with Brussels chosen to host the 1953 Conference.

**XI CONFERENCE** Despite FAWCO's financial insecurity, its membership had increased to 15 when the Conference convened in Brussels.

This was a particularly forceful Conference; great optimism prevailed at the meetings despite the as yet unsolved financial problems. FAWCO's finances were given a slight boost by raising membership dues to \$ 10 per club.

The Brussels Club gave an interesting report about its own special fund-raising project. "Hints for Living in Brussels", a Club-edited booklet, had not only won much praise but also provided a steady source of income for the Club.

At this time members voted to re-establish FAWCO's BULLETIN on a modest scale. Two issues were to be printed each year. Member clubs were urged to assist in its financing by obtaining advertising for it.

It was agreed that FAWCO should work co-operatively with other interested bodies to achieve absentee voting privileges for U.S. citizens residing abroad. As the status of American women married to foreign nationals was still ambiguous in many countries, further study of their problems was urged.

The fact that many FAWCO clubs raised substantial sums each year for scholarship purposes was reported at the Brussels Conference—and warmly applauded. Mrs. Jean-Paul Ganseman of Brussels was elected the new President and Zurich chosen as the site of the 1955 Conference.

**XII CONFERENCE** Once again delegates met at the Hotel Baur  
**1955 - Zurich** au Lac. The President stressed the wide-spread dedication of FAWCO clubs to welfare projects: the combined philanthropic contributions exceeded \$ 25,000 yearly.

FAWCO clubs numbered 16, with 4 new non-European clubs: Abqaiq, Beirut, Bombay and Ras Tanura (Saudi Arabia). With growing FAWCO membership, keeping in touch and learning from each other became even more important. Mrs. Ganseman urged that FAWCO members regularly exchange their publications and provide the BULLETIN with a yearly summary of their activities.

It was reported that Barclay's Bank had finally released the Federation's pre-war funds and that they were deposited in a Zurich bank, ear-marked for scholarship aid. This good news was added to when Mrs. L.L. Moore, Dhahran's representative, announced that her club wished to donate profits from cook book sales to FAWCO's scholarship fund. The two amounts totalled some \$ 900 which was to be donated to the Carrie Chapman Catt Memorial Fund to be used at the Fund's discretion. Mrs. Carmela Renner, the African widow of a doctor, was awarded the scholarship money and used it to great advantage for social work in Sierra Leone.

The question of absentee voting in American elections aroused great interest at the Zurich Conference. A special Citizenship Committee was appointed to work on this project and to keep members informed of its progress.

It was agreed that FAWCO undertake a fund-raising venture — a FAWCO cook book. Recipes were to be provided by members of individual clubs so as to include a great variety of national dishes.

Mrs. L.L. Moore of Dhahran was elected 1955-57 President, and Athens chosen as the site of the next Conference.

**XIII CONFERENCE** At this Conference, the two member clubs —  
**1957 - Athens** the American Women's Organization of Greece and the Hellenic-American Women's Club — jointly served as hosts. For the first time an observer (from Madrid) attended a conference, establishing a precedent of inviting observers from non-FAWCO clubs.

It was reported that the sales of the FAWCO International Cookbook were very encouraging.

There was an appeal for help in obtaining advertising for the BULLETIN. Delegates decided to enlarge the format to help attract advertisers, stipulating that the deficit incurred not exceed \$ 500.

A Mutual Aid project was put into effective operation when the Conference delegates voted \$ 200 of Federation funds to be used to aid victims of the calamitous Thessaly earthquake. A number of FAWCO clubs also made donations, bringing the combined contribution to around \$ 900.

Absentee voting in U.S. elections was again on the agenda, as well as the matter of preservation and storage of FAWCO's archives. Recommendations included bookbinding of conference minutes and a metal locker for safe storage.

Club programs were discussed, also program planning, club publications, and sponsorship of teenage groups.

To clarify the position of the FAWCO Representative, delegates urged that she should be a member of the club's executive committee, but not an officer of her club, lest she be faced with conflicting duties.

Mrs. Moore, FAWCO's President, reported on her extensive travels during her administration, considering personal contact a means of vitalizing the Federation.

The highlight of the social program was an audience with Queen Frederica of Greece.

The Conference elected Mrs. Marcel de Gallaix of Paris the new President and chose Paris as the next Conference site.

## GROWTH IN STATURE

1957 - 1967

This was the period of looking outward.

While avoiding political issues, FAWCO concerned itself with problems of individual, cultural, educational and welfare activities, at the same time affiliating itself with international organizations and women's groups. In addition to continued interest in citizenship rights, dual nationality problems, etc., attention was turned to the changing pattern of family life, the generation gap and intra-club help and cooperation. A Federation organ, FAWCO Review, was started, and The FAWCO Foundation (fund-raising sister organization) established. Many ideas, inspired by one club, were picked up by FAWCO as a whole, and then in turn taken up by other clubs. Some of them, such as the adoption of the "Peace through Knowledge" plan, exchange of local bulletins, acceptance of associate members in clubs, etc., became part and parcel of almost every FAWCO club.

Members of the various FAWCO clubs who faced a transfer to another city saw their way eased by an introduction - through a letter - to the new club.

New, prestigious and large clubs joined the Federation.

**XIV CONFERENCE** The 14th Conference of the Federation took place in Paris in May 1959. Of the 18 member clubs, only 13 were able to send representatives.  
**1959 - Paris**

Fund-raising was discussed at length, since financing the Federation and the publication of the FAWCO REVIEW was difficult. Volume II of FAWCO's International Cookbook was on sale and proving profitable, and a new project proposed by A.W.C. of Denmark was decided on for profit making: a handy-sized reminder book, called "Jot and Blot".

The Citizenship Committee reported that the only viable solution to the problem of absentee voting was establishing uniform state voting qualifications. Such uniformity could be brought about only within the U.S.A., and the League of Women Voters was working on this program.

The most important discussions at this Conference concerned scholarship awards. The Paris A.W.G. in particular attached great

value to scholarships; they are the club's only welfare project and upwards of \$ 3,000 are awarded each year. It was pointed out by one of the speakers, Dr. Dorothy Leet of the American Educational Center of Paris, that one approach to choosing scholarship candidates would be through the Fulbright organization, adding that a member of the local club might profitably serve on the Fulbright Committee of her host country.

Mrs. Robert St. John of The Hague was elected President for the next two years, and the A.W.C. of The Hague offered and was accepted, to host the 1961 Conference.

## INTERIM MEETING

Confidence in the Federation's strength led to the introduction of an Interim Meeting, the first yearly get-together since FAWCO's re-activation in 1949. Only the Federation's executive groups were involved in the meeting held in Rome in 1960. The meeting was highly successful; unfinished Paris business was completed and preparations for The Hague Conference made.

**XV CONFERENCE** Sixteen member clubs all sent their delegates to the May 1961 Conference in The Hague.  
**1961 - The Hague**

Mrs. Alicia Paolozzi gave the Conference an enlightening talk about the People-to-People Program initiated during the Eisenhower administration and strongly supported by President Kennedy. Its purpose was the promotion of good relations between the United States and other nations on a personal, non-governmental exchange level. Mr. Kennedy was quoted as saying, "American women speak for our country more directly and more personally than any other representatives sent abroad by the U.S.A."

At this Conference it was decided that the time had come for FAWCO to broaden its scope by associating with international activities while continuing to serve the more immediate needs of its members. Cooperation with the People-to-People Program, with the Peace Corps, and in particular, with the National Council of Women of the United States was proposed.

Extending FAWCO's activities had to involve financial outlay. In May 1961 FAWCO's bank balance amounted to nearly \$ 4,000 but income sources were not assured: the "Jot and Blot" books had not been an outstanding success; the proposed com-

mercial publication of Volume I of the International Cookbook had met with obstacles; "per capita" dues had not proved acceptable as yet (12 member clubs opposed this plan).

A continuation of voluntary contributions was urged, the means of obtaining funds for them left open.

The Conference voted to publish a brochure explaining the Federation's aims and past achievements, to help make FAWCO known and to increase its prestige.

Four out of the five post-war Presidents of FAWCO were among the delegates who attended The Hague Conference and served as an advisory board. (During the term of the newly elected President, Mrs. Elizabeth Tine of Rome, past Presidents were designated as "Counsellors", a title they have retained).

### INTERIM MEETING

In 1962 the Interim Meeting of FAWCO Officers was held in Brussels. In addition to preparing plans for the 16th Conference, the Interim Meeting concerned itself with implementation of the 1961 Conference recommendations.

It was decided unanimously to seek voluntary contributions as the principal means of resolving the Federation's need for funds, fifty-cents "per capita" of each club's membership was proposed as the desired goal, with FAWCO's President to be informed yearly of anticipated contributions. It was also voted to continue promoting FAWCO's International Cookbook and the "Jot and Blot" memorandum books.

Furthering the 1961 decision that FAWCO join in the larger work of the world, it was voted that FAWCO be affiliated with the National Council of Women of the United States. Through this affiliation, FAWCO automatically became associated with the International Council of Women and the United Nation's Non-Governmental Organizations.

**XVI CONFERENCE** The Federation's 16th Conference took place in Madrid, with "FAWCO in the World Community" as its theme. Of the 19 member clubs, 15 sent representatives to Madrid.

For the benefit of newcomers, President Tiné outlined FAWCO's basic aim: peace through harmonious relationships with other peoples. She said, "Peace is to work for, not to fight for." She emphasized the value of the Federation's association with the National Council of Women, especially endorsing its vigilance as regards human rights and the status of women.

Constitutional changes were adopted in 1963 enlarging FAWCO's membership possibilities.

Recommendations included:

- 1) encouraging associate memberships for non-Americans in FAWCO member clubs:
- 2) cooperation in established local community service projects rather than always introducing American methods:
- 3) appointment of a committee to investigate possible cooperation with international organizations such as UNICEF, the Peace Corps, etc., possibly aided by FAWCO's U.S. "Liaison":
- 4) contributions to local U.S. Consulates to be used on behalf of needy Americans stranded abroad, investigation having shown that no such funds are available.

Alleged injustices inherent in the Nationality Act were discussed. Pursuit of voting privileges for overseas Americans was urged and, once again, it was pointed out that individual state qualifications result in many voters being disenfranchised.

The Conference's two major speakers were women. Both discussed the present status of women:

Miss Matilde Medina, Assistant Director of the Fulbright Committee in Spain, told of revolutionary changes in the status of women in her native Spain. While still primarily homemakers, she pointed out, Spanish women are entering the professions and business in increasing numbers.

Mrs. Katie Louchheim, Assistant Secretary of the American State Department, made a global survey of this century's progress by women towards attaining equal status with men.

Panel discussions were introduced and proved popular. The Conference probed how to strengthen "FAWCO Spirit" within its member clubs resulting in suggestions that a club's FAWCO representative be a member of her club's executive board; that she serve a two-year term aided by a working committee; that more emphasis be placed on club publications exchange; that, in addition to the Club's delegates, more members be encouraged to attend the biennial FAWCO conferences; that club stationery carry the legend "Affiliated with FAWCO" and that FAWCO's Officers visit different clubs between conferences. Mrs. Richard Bagney of Madrid commented that the most effective way to stimulate interest in FAWCO was to host a biennial conference; while President Tiné reported that the Rome club's special FAWCO fund-raising functions had developed an increasing interest in the Federation's objectives and achievements.

On the financial front FAWCO dues became more realistic: \$10 annually for smaller clubs: \$20 for the larger ones, but still far below the Federation's needs. Voluntary contributions had been made by only half the member clubs but it was decided to continue requesting them rather than introduce an overall fund raising project again.

The REVIEW Editor, Mrs. Brady of Rome resigned, suggesting that an editor should live in the same city as the president. She urged the adoption of a newsletter instead of the present format; very expensive and not self-supporting.

Mrs. Gertrude Kunstenaar of Zurich, an experienced journalist, was appointed editor and it was decided to continue the REVIEW in its current format.

FAWCO's U.S.A. Liaison, Mrs. Alicia Paolozzi reported on a speech, given by Rachel Carson, author of "Silent Spring" at the N.Y. Conference of the National Council of Women, and the Council's recommendation to urge women to take action to check "man's irresponsible use of nature's bounties".

Mrs. Stanley Hale of Zurich was elected President and London's invitation to hold the 1965 Conference was enthusiastically accepted.

## INTERIM MEETING

The Interim Meeting was held in Copenhagen in March 1964. In addition to the Federation Officers, it was attended by various FAWCO Committee Chairmen. Plans for the London Conference were finalized and its theme determined: "FAWCO's Inter-Community Climate of Accord".

Finances were discussed again, as well as the possible establishment of a common FAWCO project. Three locally successful, non-money making projects were recommended for consideration: 1) Peace Through Knowledge, conceived and implemented by Madrid AWC; 2) School to School programs presented by Frankfurt, and 3) Educational Rhythmic Program for Handicapped Children, carried out by Zurich. An International Cultural and Services Committee was established to investigate these and other appropriate philanthropic initiatives for FAWCO.

**XVII CONFERENCE** The 17th Federation Conference convened on April 4th in London. The President, Mrs. Hale, emphasizing FAWCO's role as a clearing house, advocated the adoption of a common FAWCO enterprise to consolidate the objectives of individual member clubs.

Progress reports were made regarding investigation and action on:

1) Dual Nationality Citizenship status. Mrs. Marcel de Gallaix of Paris had collected much valuable information regarding marriages between Americans and nationals of other countries, in preparation for further study of nationality problems of children of such marriages.

2) Citizenship Rights for overseas Americans by Mrs. John R. Garzero of Rome. She had conducted an inter-club survey which disclosed a great need for simplified and unified means of obtaining voting rights. While no obvious progress had been made, Mrs. Garzero reported that some encouragement might be derived from the experience of Washington, D.C. citizens. Their long quest for voting privileges had been rewarded in 1964, having however required a constitutional amendment. Mrs. Garzero urged all overseas Americans eligible to vote to exercise their right and proposed that FAWCO persist in its efforts to obtain voting rights for all overseas Americans.

3) FAWCO relations with organizations in the United States. Mrs. Alicia Paolozzi, FAWCO's U.S.A. Liaison, reported as the FAWCO delegate to the National Council of Women of the United States and also as delegate of the National Council to the United Nations. She felt that an international undertaking could help attain greater prestige for FAWCO, particularly since 1965, the 20th anniversary of the United Nations, had been proclaimed International Cooperation Year. Mrs. Paolozzi also reported that the possibility of forming a FAWCO foundation to receive tax-exempt donations was under study.

4) As a specific FAWCO project, Mrs. Jean-Paul Ganseman recommended the adoption of a philanthropic project, which, while benefitting others, would also unite the clubs.

The Conference consequently adopted "Peace Through Knowledge" as the FAWCO project, with each member club left free to determine its own means for implementing it.

"WHAT IS FAWCO?" - a newly printed brochure to publicize FAWCO's purpose and achievements was presented and a new type of member club introduced: the Association of American Wives of Europeans (AAWE) of Paris. One of its objectives is the recognition of values of a dual cultural heritage and multilingualism and it has been most cooperative with the FAWCO investigation of dual-heritage children, initiated by Mrs. de Gallaix in 1964.

Mrs. Edward A. Mag of Rome was elected Federation President, and Rome was chosen to host the next Conference.

#### INTERIM MEETING

FAWCO's depleted treasury rendered impractical an Interim Meeting in 1966, but the Presidential Newsletters (replacing the "Review", found prohibitive in price to publish) served as a direct link between headquarters and the individual members of FAWCO clubs. One called attention to the courageous stand taken by the National Council of Women of the United States on the civil rights issue. Another reported on Mrs. Mag's Far East travels; in her contacts with women's groups she was impressed by the spectacular progress made by women in the Orient in recent years, their entrance into professions, their frequent elevation to high political office.

The Federation's inner administrative structure was strengthened by the "Administrative Guidelines" introduced by the President. The clubs were encouraged to develop their own leadership and procedures through 40 "Community Action Series" leaflets (published by the Committee of Correspondence of NY) and distributed by President Mag to all FAWCO Representatives.

In order to help young people in host countries learn more about America, and for American children abroad to learn more about their host country, the "Peace Through Knowledge" project (founding American libraries in host-country schools and host-country libraries in American schools abroad, etc.) was strongly encouraged during this period.

The Madrid and the Brussels A.W.C.s established their own clubhouses during this period. With London and Dhahran, 4 FAWCO affiliates had clubhouses of their own, enjoying the prestige which follows.

A momentous event in Federation history took place in 1966: the establishment of The FAWCO Foundation. Undaunted by negative results of the investigation to obtain for FAWCO a tax-exempt status as a non-profit organization, President Mag continued her efforts. At the 1967 Conference she could report a successful solution; a sister organization having for its sole purpose, "raising and distribution of funds for charitable, scientific or educational purposes or for the prevention of cruelty to children". Meeting the legal requirements, Foundation funds can be disbursed to the Federation or to any of its member clubs for use in qualified projects.

**XVIII CONFERENCE** The 18th Conference assembled in Rome on February 27, 1967. Mrs. Mag reported on 1967 - Rome The FAWCO Foundation (its Board was chosen from among the newly elected Federation officers). She explained that the major task - raising funds - lay ahead and that modest initial contributions amounting to \$200 had already been received. The Foundation made its first grant to aid the victims of the Lisbon floods.

Mrs. John Garzero of Rome, FAWCO's Citizenship Status Chairman reported that efforts exerted by the League of Americans Residing Abroad (LARA), by the Bi-Partisan Committees on Absentee Voting in London and Paris, and, not least, by FAWCO, were beginning to have noticeable effect. The involved problem of franchise for Americans abroad is now a frequent subject of debate in Washington. If voting rights are not extended by individual states, they would have to be obtained through the Federal Government, a Congressional bill, or a lawsuit ruling by the courts. More progress is to be expected, as the number of those participating actively in their own particular civil rights campaigns increases. Mrs. Mag urged all Federation clubs, as well as their individual members, to press their congressmen for help in exercising their voting rights as American citizens residing abroad.

It was suggested that regional division of FAWCO's member clubs might result in greater inter-club cooperation and overall unity.

A speech by the General Secretary of the National Council of Women in Italy was read, expressing her gratitude to Americans for the help and encouragement received by Italian women in their struggle for improved citizenship status.

A memorable event of this Conference was a special audience with Pope Paul in the Vatican. Pope Paul declared that FAWCO's work in pursuit of international peace and understanding between Americans and host countries was to be greatly praised. On behalf of the Federation, the Pope was presented with a selection of American books used by Rome's "Peace Through Knowledge" project for Italian school children.

At the close of the Conference, over her protests that a second term was unprecedented and undesirable, Mrs. Mag was re-elected President. Brussels' invitation was accepted for the 1969 Conference.

#### WIDENING THE SCOPE

1967 - 1973

With the Federation firmly established as a prestigious organization and the financial situation somewhat improved through increased voluntary contributions by member clubs, attention was given to the issues of importance in the United States

and elsewhere: problems of youth, education, ecology, emergency relief for natural disasters, etc. Individual Membership was offered to a few selected individuals.

Recognition was given to the importance of a positive relationship with the host countries in all areas.

#### INTERIM MEETING

No Interim Meeting was held in 1968, due to FAWCO's continued precarious financial situation. The President maintained contacts with members through the Presidential Newsletters, which have been published regularly since 1963.

During this period the FAWCO Pamphlet Series was introduced. Its first publication, FAWCO Today, written by Mrs. William H. Ahrens and Mrs. Edward A. Mag, in January 1968, was followed by others written by individual club members and edited by FAWCO's editorial staff. Successive pamphlets have been devoted to "Peace Through Knowledge", Bilingualism, Fund-raising, Scholarship, the Club-house and other subjects.

Most individual States had failed to facilitate voting for overseas Americans (as per 1968 Congressional investigation). To clarify the issue, Mrs. Robert Rennie of London corresponded with officials in every state to determine what voting facilities currently existed for the U.S. citizen abroad.

It was also during the interim period that the National Council of Women of the United States invited each member organization to nominate candidates for recognition of work carried out in the field of Human Rights. In 1967 Mrs. Gertrude de Gallaix, FAWCO's candidate, was chosen to receive the National Council's "Woman of Conscience Award", for her outstanding achievements in Franco-American relations. A member of both the AWG and AAWE of Paris, Gertrude de Gallaix had dedicated herself for many years to problems pertaining to dual nationality, bilingualism and the education of young Americans resident abroad.

**XIX CONFERENCE** Opening the 19th Conference on March 9, 1969 in Brussels, Mrs. Mag said in her presidential address that "we must face the urgent problems that the United States is facing to-day". She quoted Thurber: "Not to look back in anger, nor forward in fear, but around

us in awareness." Clubs should, she felt, examine the amount of money spent on assisting others in comparison to the amount of money spent on amusing themselves.

The Conference keynote address by Mrs. Chayes, Dean of Jackson College for Women, Tufts University of Boston, dealt with "The Rebellion of Youth" and the main panel discussion was devoted to "Bridging the Generation Gap". Delegates heard the views of both students and the older generation.

Following the report of the FAWCO U.S.A. Liaison Officer, Mrs. Peter Van Brunt, on various international conferences, FAWCO voted to join Women United for the United Nations.

A report on the FAWCO Foundation was given by its President, Mrs. William McEwan of London, stressing its two committees - fund raising and awards and its essential connections in the U.S.A. Three Foundation awards had been made to date. A brochure explaining the Foundation, as well as the Federation was planned for the immediate future.

Club relationships with host countries were discussed, as well as inter-country hospitality.

The culminating point of the social interludes was a visit to the Royal palace, where Her Majesty, Queen Fabiola, personally greeted and conducted the FAWCO group on a tour through a section of the Palace.

Mrs. Charles Mincbere of Paris was elected President and Paris chosen to host FAWCO's Conference in 1971.

#### INTERIM MEETING

The Interim Meeting was held in Paris, March 1970. Present were the executive officers and the co-chairmen of the Conference Planning Committee.

The 1971 Conference theme "The Role of Women in the World of Tomorrow" was chosen. A new publicity brochure (financed by Dun and Bradstreet, edited by Anna Brady, AWAR, Rome) was presented, plus the FAWCO History - a condensed version of events past and recent (compiled by Mrs. Ruth White, FAWCO Archives Chairman) in a handy booklet form.

Overall FAWCO policy was discussed. Mrs. Mincbere recommended that all future administrations make every effort to hold an Interim Meeting.

**XX CONFERENCE** The 20th Conference was held in March 1971, co-hosted by AAWE and AWG of Paris. Guest speakers covered timely topics such as, Problems in the Universities, Ecology, Drugs, etc.

The Peace Through Knowledge program, having been implemented in each club, was terminated as a FAWCO project, having performed its role. The possibility of international clubs being accepted as Associate Member Clubs of FAWCO was raised. Further study on the advisability of establishing special membership categories for clubs or individuals presently ineligible for membership was recommended.

Mrs. Grant Sita of AWC-Brussels was elected President and Zurich chosen to host the next Conference.

#### INTERIM MEETING

In March 1972 an Interim Meeting was held in Brussels. The continued interest in allowing international clubs as associate members in FAWCO was discussed, as was FAWCO policy and the projected changes in dues and contributions.

The Executive Committee of officers and co-chairmen of the Conference Planning Committee decided on "The Family-Future-Shock - The Emergency Pattern" as the Conference theme.

**XXI CONFERENCE** The Hotel Atlantis of Zurich was the scene of the 21st Conference in March 1973. The Conference theme was developed through panels (educating children abroad, life style in Denmark), speakers (drug production and the role of the U.N., the feminist issue in the State Department and the role of women in to-day's world), and discussions.

In view of the growing sentiment to extend FAWCO membership to clubs with less than the present constitutional requirements as to the proportion of Americans to non-Americans, and to limited numbers of individuals, it was decided that an appropriate

Constitutional Amendment be prepared for the 1975 FAWCO Conference.

Mrs. Richard R. Bagney of A.W.C.-Madrid was elected President, and Copenhagen chosen as the next Conference site.

### TURNING ATTENTION TO OURSELVES

1973 - 1981

. . . And the time had come to turn attention to ourselves, the women of "the 51st state", overseas Americans, members of the various FAWCO clubs, and what we can accomplish in the rapidly changing world.

In addition to the interest and action on the rights of Americans abroad, the continued concern with our roles as educators, ambassadors, philanthropists, international participants, the function of a FAWCO woman, her status as a woman, her legal rights, education, work possibilities, avoidance of Culture shock, came forth.

During this period FAWCO's geographical area spread, with several non-European clubs joining.

Regional Meetings took on an important role in inter-club relationships.

Whether working on energy conservation, raising children abroad, or on ways of obtaining employment, the clubs were finding a new sense of unity.

A new category of FAWCO membership was established, with the acceptance of clubs with sizeable non-American membership, the "Associate Member Club".

The possibility of allowing member clubs with mixed women-men membership was broached for the first time, and although shelved for later consideration, opened the way for a possible future innovation. In the meantime, cooperation with the Federation of International American Clubs (FIAC) was becoming a reality, as well as support of other Americans-abroad type of organizations.

The two years following the Zurich Conference were devoted to implementation of some ideas which were becoming clearer every month, namely that the women belonging to the various FAWCO clubs can consider themselves as members of the 51st state. Committees formed in Zurich worked on such issues as the orientation of the family living overseas, education for women, citizenship rights, etc., and, foremost, the ways and means of self-realization as women, in the light of the coming International Women's Year in 1975.

### INTERIM MEETING

The Interim Meeting in Madrid, in March 1974, held in the AWC clubhouse was open to AWC-Madrid members. In addition to Conference planning, the Interim Meeting concerned itself with the progress achieved in various areas and with trying to project the FAWCO image to the local club members.

**XXII CONFERENCE** The 1975 Conference opened with the President, Mrs. Bagney, pointing out the rapid changes which have occurred for women in general and with the American women abroad in particular. She stressed the necessity for concentrating on deepening of awareness of each individual, of herself and the ability to exercise her options as a woman and as an American overseas.

Workshops on "Women Alone", "Members Under 30", etc. were held, with panel discussions on "Relating to the Host Country" and "Women of the 51st State", in addition to keynote speeches, committee reports and discussions in line with the Conference's theme: "The Aware Woman Overseas".

The social program culminated with an audience with H.M. Queen Ingrid, the Queen Mother of Denmark.

Associate member clubs were invited to join the Federation, after a constitutional change was voted, with the AIWC of Genoa joining immediately as the first associate member club.

Mrs. Christian Beyer of Copenhagen was chosen the next FAWCO President, and Rome the site of the 23rd Conference.

## INTERIM MEETING

The two years in-between the conferences were devoted to further extension of the idea of widening the possibilities for FAWCO women.

The Interim Meeting was held in Dusseldorf, in 1976. At the meeting, the structure for the Rome Conference was discussed, focusing on the two-faceted interest of member-clubs; the status of FAWCO clubs' members as Americans overseas, and the status of women in general.

**XXIII CONFERENCE** The Conference was opened by the President, Edith Beyer, with workshops, panels, speeches and discussions following. Women's legal status, employment and opportunities were some of the highlights.  
**Rome - 1977**

For the first time, members of the Federation of International American Clubs (FIAC) were FAWCO's invited guests at a luncheon. Mr. Milton Lehr, President, in his speech urged co-operation between the two organizations. A joint cable was sent to Senator Bartell of Oklahoma urging a one-year delay in the effective date of new tax legislation for overseas Americans.

The culminating point of social activities was a visit to Mrs. Leone, wife of the Italian President, in the presidential palace, the Quirinale.

Mrs. Shirley van Ooijen of Amsterdam was elected President and London chosen as the site of the next Conference.

## INTERIM MEETING

The 1977-79 years were devoted to internal changes to make FAWCO more effective organizationally, and to a vigorous pursuit of Conference goals. The President encouraged and attended two of the three Regional Meetings held and opened the Interim Meeting to the FAWCO representatives, which provided valuable forums of exchange and contact of the local club members with FAWCO officers and chairmen.

This Administration gave top priority to citizenship issues, and the clubs responded very actively. Cooperation with other overseas groups on these issues was energetically pursued. The President was

invited and attended two annual conventions of the Federation of International American Clubs (FIAC), in Spain and one in Portugal and participated both years on a special FIAC Panel. The March, 1978 Interim Meeting was held in Amsterdam. In addition to the preparation of the 1979 FAWCO Conference, the citizenship issues were discussed. The Administration reported success in raising funds for special projects.

**XXIV CONFERENCE** The President, Shirley van Ooijen, opened the Conference with an overflow audience.  
**London - 1979** Indeed, it had been necessary to close registration of observers. In addition to delegates of 22 member clubs (of 23), four women attended as visitors from non-member clubs. The Conference theme, "FAWCO in Action" was in evidence all week. Four clubs of the Italian Region presented a panel "Raising Children Abroad" and four professional women conducted a panel on "Estate Planning". The workshops dealt with: Leadership and Club Administration; Reverse Culture Shock; Cross-Cultural Children and College in the USA; and Women and Work.

Mindful of the Equal Opportunities Act, male membership in FAWCO clubs was discussed. Headquarters had requested a consensus from the clubs and reported: several clubs had already accepted men; there had been no wave of male applications; no club was willing to change its name. In resume, there was no urgency to undertake a constitutional change for FAWCO at this point. In the meantime, it was clearly seen that cooperation with men's clubs as well as with all American organizations striving for equal opportunities for Americans abroad was most beneficial.

The Conference voted to affiliate with the General Federation of Women's Clubs (GFWC), headquarters in Washington, D.C., as an Associate member; to change FAWCO's affiliation with the National Council of Women (NCW) from an organizational one to an individual membership by the FAWCO President, and to support passage of the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA).

The FAWCO Foundation reported sufficient funds to be able to award three scholarships that year.

The 1979 Resolutions agreed upon included: giving special attention to overseas children, supporting legislation for equitable treatment of Americans overseas, working for energy conservation, encouraging member clubs to support women living and working overseas, and striving to improve the American image abroad and the overseas-American image in the States.

### INTERIM MEETING

The two years between Conferences were spent trying to improve the image of Americans abroad and in carrying out the program as adopted in London.

The Interim Meeting was held in Hamburg, in 1980. It was the time for dialogue, to take stock and to test ourselves. We did agree that FAWCO was an asset to the United States, and discussed the various ways open to us to prove our worth. The next Conference will be held in Paris, and will mark FAWCO's fiftieth anniversary.

Our thanks go to Mrs. George White of London, FAWCO Archives Chairman for many years, and Mrs. Anna Brady of Rome, who compiled and edited, respectively, the 1971 edition of FAWCO History, upon which our edition is based.

The Editors;

Elizabeth Bagney, Madrid, FAWCO Counsellor  
(President 1973-1975)

Pan Hottinger, Madrid, (FAWCO Foundation Secretary, 1977-81)

Shirley van Ooijen, Amsterdam, FAWCO Counsellor  
(President 1977-1979)

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At our 50th Anniversary, FAWCO Comprises 25 clubs on three continents, representing 10,000 women. We have grown strong, we have reached many goals established over the years, and we intend to strive and achieve more in the future.

We welcome the challenge of the present as we prepare to cope with the last decades of the 20th Century.

We share with the founders of this Federation the same desire and determination: to struggle towards a better and more peaceful world for all people.

We believe that FAWCO will be instrumental in encouraging and helping American women abroad to contribute toward that goal.

No one can foresee what future course the Federation will take. But, if fifty years from now, our daughters and granddaughters look back to judge what we have tried to accomplish, we hope they will think of us not only benevolently, but with respect and pride.

Elizabeth Bagney, FAWCO Counsellor  
(President 1973-75)

Shirley van Ooijen, FAWCO Counsellor  
(President 1977-79)

### FAWCO PRESIDENTS AND CONFERENCE SITES

<u>TERM</u>	<u>NAME-CITY OF CLUB</u>	<u>CONFERENCE</u>
1932-1934	Mrs. Caroline Curtis Brown, London	Paris
1934-1936	Mrs. Louise Connett, Paris	Copenhagen
1936-1937	Mrs. James Mennell, London	Zurich
1937-1939	Mrs. Mary Volkmann, Zurich	Hamburg
1939-1949	FAWCO discontinued all activity	
1949-1951	Mrs. Mary Briner, Zurich	Stockholm
1951-1953	Mrs. Inez Hoyer, Oslo	Brussels
1953-1955	Mrs. Marge Ganseman, Brussels	Zurich
1955-1957	Mrs. Patricia Moore, Dhahran	Athens
1957-1959	Mrs. Gertrude de Gallaix, Paris	Paris
1959-1961	Mrs. Ruth St. John, The Hague	The Hague
1961-1963	Mrs. Elizabeth Tine, Rome	Madrid
1963-1965	Mrs. Marcia Hale, Zurich	London
1965-1967	Mrs. Mary Mag, Rome	Rome
1967-1969	Mrs. Mary Mag, Rome	Brussels
1969-1971	Mrs. Sonja Mincbere, Paris	Paris
1971-1973	Mrs. Elizabeth Sita, Brussels	Zurich
1973-1975	Mrs. Elizabeth Bagny, Madrid	Copenhagen
1975-1977	Mrs. Edith Beyer, Copenhagen	Rome
1977-1979	Mrs. Shirley van Ooijen, Amsterdam	London
1979-1981	Mrs. Agnes Coppin, Brussels	Paris

For more information on FAWCO or on the Federation's history, contact:

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 Belgium

### FAWCO MEMBER CLUBS

1981 - FAWCO Clubs		Joined	(Re-joined)
1. Amsterdam	- AWC	1971	
2. Antwerp	- AWC	1931	1949-1960 & 1978
3. Baslé	- AWC	1952	
4. Brussels	- AWC	1948	
5. Casablanca	- AWC (A)*	1977	
6. Cologne	- AWC	1970	
7. Denmark(Copenhagen)-	AWC	1935	1949
8. Dublin	- AWC	1980	
9. Dusseldorf	- AWC	1970	
10. Florence	- AIL	1976	
11. Genoa	- AIWC (A)*	1975	
12. Hamburg	- AWC	1935	1976
13. Kuwait	- AWL	1980	
14. London	- AWC	1931	1949
15. Madrid	- AWC	1956	
16. Milan	- BC - (A)*	1978	
17. Naples	- AWC	1972	
18. Oslo	- AWC	1935	1949
19. Paris	- AWG	1931	1953
20. Paris	- AAWE	1966	
21. Rome	- AWA	1958	
22. Rotterdam	- ANCOR (A)*	1976	
23. Thailand (Bangkok)	- AWC	1974	
24. Torino	- AWC (A)*	1978	
25. Zurich	- AWC	1931	1949

WAR YEARS - FAWCO SUSPENDED - 1939-1948

As of - December 1980 - 25 member clubs,  
 representing 10.000 members on three continents.

### FORMER MEMBERS

Club	Joined	Resigned	Club	Joined	Resigned
1. Berlin	1931	1954	13. Ras Tanura	1954	1960
2. The Hague	1931	1966	14. Barcelona	1958	1970
3. Vienna	1931	1939	15. Salonika	1958	1968
4. Belgrade	1933	1935	16. Seville	1958	1970
5. Stockholm	1936	1954	17. Frankfurt	1962	1964
6. Greece (AWOG)	1952	1968	18. Luxembourg	1962	1972
7. Dhahran	1952	1970	19. Zaragoza	1962	1964
8. Greece (A-H-A)	1952	1958	20. Perth	1966	1976
9. New Delhi	1952	1954	21. Barbados	1970	1976
10. Abquiq	1954	1970	22. Tehran	1974	1976
11. Beirut	1954	1970	23. Taunus	1976	1978
12. Bombay	1954	1962			

A = Associate member club