

Anne Tracy Morgan

1873–1952



WHY SHE MADE HISTORY Anne Tracy Morgan used her wealth to care for others. She coordinated relief efforts in France during and after both world wars. She also helped to improve working conditions for women in the United States.



As you read the biography below, think about how Anne Tracy Morgan used her wealth to help others. How did the people of France benefit from her efforts?



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During both world wars American women were called on to fill the jobs left by the men who went to war. Women worked on railroads and in factories. No job was too small. When the war was over, men returned home to their jobs to discover that the role of women in American society had changed.

Anne Tracy Morgan was born in 1873. Her father was John Pierpont Morgan, who had made an immense fortune in banking and whose bank (now JPMorgan Chase & Co.) is still a global financial services firm. Anne Morgan spent her youth enjoying the finer things in life. She grew up in a wealthy household with servants. She received a private education and spent most summers traveling abroad.

Morgan's life took an important turn in her 20s when she became friends with women from New York's intellectual circles. These friendships broadened Morgan's view of the world. Together, the friends worked to address women's social issues. They opened the Colony Club, the city's first social club for women. They focused attention on the issues of working women. Morgan served as a factory inspector and established a clubroom in the Brooklyn Navy Yard so that workers could receive nutritious meals.

At the start of World War I, Morgan was in France. She saw the terrible effects of war and wanted to help the victims. When she returned to the United States, she collected food and clothing and helped put together relief packages. She helped establish the National League for Women's Service and the American Fund for French Wounded.

During the war, Morgan led a group that imported and distributed food and farm equipment, set up agricultural cooperatives, and began reconstruction in the Aisne region in France. Because her father helped

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fund the war effort, she was able to get access to many people and places normally off-limits to civilians. A battle between the Allies and the Germans destroyed the food stocks and what reconstruction Morgan's group had done. But Morgan helped rebuild the area after the armistice in 1918. In an area where 80 percent of the population was killed, maimed, or left homeless, Morgan established clinics, schools, and community centers. She also helped provide many social services.

By 1938, Morgan believed there would be another war. She helped the French army create a plan to provide relief to the people of France before the outbreak of war. She also helped evacuate refugees from France once the war began. She was one of the few Americans who remained in France after it was taken over by the Nazis.

Morgan dedicated much of her life and her wealth to helping others. She worked to improve the lives of women in the United States. And her work in France is considered to be the first large-scale relief effort funded by a private citizen.

WHAT DID YOU LEARN?

1. **Interpret** Why did Anne Tracy Morgan use her money to benefit others who were less fortunate?

2. **Contrast** What is the difference between Morgan's service during wartime and the roles that other women played in wartime?

ACTIVITY

Many wealthy people have adopted causes to which they put their time, energy, and wealth. Morgan helped the people of France. Bill Gates donates money to help children around the world. If you were extraordinarily rich, what cause would you adopt? Do some research on the Internet or in the library to identify a group of people that needs help, a disease that scientists are trying to cure, or another cause to which your fortune might make a difference. Create a proposal for how you would spend money to address the problem and present your proposal to the class.

Fannie Fern Phillips Andrews

1867–1950



WHY SHE MADE HISTORY Fannie Fern Phillips Andrews supported peace and educational reform. She promoted education as a means of achieving international peace.



As you read the biography below, think about how Fannie Fern Phillips Andrews promoted peace. What role does education play in achieving peace?

Schlesinger Library, Radcliffe Institute,
Harvard University

Following World War I, President Woodrow Wilson wanted to ensure peace. He believed that without certain measures war would certainly happen again. Fannie Fern Phillips Andrews was a pacifist and educational reformer with similar views. She dedicated much of her life to achieving peace in the United States and abroad.

Fannie Fern Phillips was born in Margaretville, Nova Scotia, in 1867. Her father was a shoemaker and church activist. Her family relocated to Lynn, Massachusetts, when Phillips was a young girl. She graduated from Salem Normal School (now Salem State College) in 1884, and began a career as a teacher. In 1890 she married Edwin G. Andrews, a local salesman.

Andrews' work as an educator led to an interest in reform. In 1907 she founded the Boston Home and School Association to help parents learn about the education of their children.

Andrews was also interested in peace. In 1908 she combined her interests and formed the American School Peace League, whose mission was to help teachers educate students in conflict resolution and international understanding—skills that Andrews believed would help to prevent war. Andrews wrote classroom materials for the league that were distributed by the U.S. Bureau of Education. She also promoted ideas such as singing peace songs, and presenting poems and speeches in schools, and observing a peace day. The league grew until it had chapters in 40 states, and under the name American School Citizenship League, it carried on its activities until 1950. In 1914, Andrews organized a similar organization in Great Britain.

Andrews hoped to establish an international bureau of education, and was planning such an organization with government representatives when World War I broke out in 1914. During the war, Andrews was even more

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outspoken in her efforts to promote peace through education. She was a founding member of the Woman's Peace Party and helped found the Organization for a Durable Peace in 1915. Because of her interest in international relations, Andrews studied international law at Radcliffe College during the war, earning a Ph.D.

After Germany's surrender, Woodrow Wilson chose Andrews as a delegate to the 1918 Paris Peace Conference. There she ardently advocated for Wilson's proposed League of Nations and for that league to include an education bureau. The league was created, but without the bureau. However, Andrews' work was instrumental in the creation of the International Bureau of Education in 1925, and Andrews served as a member of its advisory board.

After World War I, Andrews wrote "A Course in Foreign Relations" for the army and became recognized as an expert in diplomacy, one of the few women to be known for such expertise. President Franklin D. Roosevelt appointed her to represent the United States at several international conferences on education. She traveled throughout the Middle East, eventually publishing a two-volume study about the region, *The Holy Land under Mandate*.

Andrews continued promoting the teaching of peace studies and international diplomacy until her death in 1950.

WHAT DID YOU LEARN?

1. **Identify** What are some of Fannie Fern Phillips Andrews' greatest achievements?

2. **Recall** What organizations did Andrews found or help to found?

ACTIVITY

Fannie Fern Phillips Andrews believed education played an important role in achieving peace. What do you think? Identify a current war or conflict in the news. Work in groups to answer these questions: What role could education play in ending this conflict? What other efforts could help promote peace?