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Dear Dr. Douglas,

When I arrived at home after our meeting on Friday, I discovered two one-dollar bills in my purse! Did you put them there? That really was not necessary; we were so pleased that you were able to come to our meeting, and thank you very much for bringing the biscuits. That was a wonderful idea. If you would like to attend other meetings, please let us know; I would be very happy to pick you up on my way.

The mall display went very well. It was not overcrowded, as it might have been at the larger Shopping Centre. Many people stopped to talk to us and looked at and through our telescopes, and already we have a few new members





of the Kingston Centre! I was very interested in talking to fellow teachers who came along, learning that they, too, were amateur astronomers. The enthusiasm of our group was great, which made the whole day a success. In the evening we moved telescopes and binoculars to a site by the lake, near Murney Tower, and miraculously the clouds disappeared at times, allowing many people to observe the moon, Saturn, Jupiter, some double stars, and star clusters. Finally it clouded over for the night, but just before that, everyone was rewarded by an occultation of one of Jupiter's moons! Many people of all ages had come and I'm sure that for a few of them, this interest will remain as a wonderful hobby.

I hope you will have a very pleasant trip to Ireland, and wish you an enjoyable and healthy summer!

All the best from Angelika.

SURVEY OF REPLIES TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE ON FORMER IFUW FELLOWS AND GRANTEES

No of affiliates sent questionnaire (attached)	38
No of affiliates replied (by 18 March 1981)	17
No of fellows described (out of a possible 158 for these affiliates)	87
Total of former fellows	353

Of the 87 fellows described, nine have died and several are said to be quite ill. The address is unknown, and no report has been obtained, for about fifteen of them. We expect a reply from the Australian Federation (only 1 out of 26 has been received so far from them). National affiliates seem to have had difficulty in locating former fellows - many do not seem to remain members of IFUW after receiving a grant.

It should be possible to contact most of the fellows described individually, if not, through the CIR who initially contacted them to make the report. In many cases the present address where known is given; otherwise the most recent one known is given, or it is stated that contact has been lost. In the case of the AAUW, for example, most former fellows are no longer on their records.

Replies vary greatly. Most seem to have answered the first part of the questionnaire, sections a, b and c, concerning the field of study, subsequent career and publications, and to have overlooked the section where it is asked that former fellows indicate how the fellowship helped them subsequently in their careers. There are about 10 descriptions of impressive careers which could be followed up by asking the fellows concerned what the importance of the IFUW fellowship had been for them. In many other cases, just a brief description has been given, which could also be developed by writing individual letters.

Fellows from affiliates in New Zealand, Denmark, Brazil and Sweden, have in some cases, given an assessment of the importance of IFUW fellowships for future careers. One recurring point is the importance of fellowships in helping fellows to finish their PhD's, without which they would not have been appointed to lectureships, professorships, or had access to other sources of financial assistance to continue their research.

Suggestions for the future

- Write individual letters to former fellows asking them what was the importance of IFUW fellowships for their careers. This would allow for a more personal assessment.
- Write again to national affiliates - as a reminder, also to reformulate the information required, perhaps asking them to ask the former fellows to make a personal assessment. This could be included in an appeal for funds, or act as a reminder of the ever-present problem of funding the fellowships programme.
- Have a mailing list of former fellows, send them IFUW publications, in an effort to maintain their interest in IFUW.



1st Papers 1950

# The International Federation of University Women and Scholarly Research

by Dr. A. VIBERT DOUGLAS

## *Vision and effort.*

From its inception in 1919, the International Federation of University Women has emphasised the encouragement of scholarly research. It was realized that too few opportunities existed for young women with proven research ability to pursue their work in a country other than their own; and that only by so doing would they attain the degree of eminence in scholarship which might make them eligible for promotion and for senior appointments.

In 1923, the Council adopted a resolution brought forward by Dr. Smedley MacLean proposing a scheme to raise a fund for providing international fellowships and prizes. In 1924 this fund was established, the first gift being of great significance and unusual interest. It was reported to the Council by Dr. Gleditsch that in 1913 a group of elderly Norwegian men met to celebrate the 50th anniversary of their graduation and decided to collect some money for a research fellowship to be given to a woman — two thousand krone had been collected when the war came, and their plan was abandoned; but in 1924 the surviving members of the group decided to hand over the whole sum to the International Fellowships Fund of the I.F.U.W. This gracious act was an inspiration, and by 1926 contributions had been made by eleven National Federations. The funds slowly accumulated until in 1928 the first international award of a Fellowship, valued at £250, could be made. The final £1,000 of the endowment fund was placed in the hands of Professor Winifred Cullis, the President of the Federation, at the Prague Council meeting of 1930 by President

Masaryk as his personal contribution to an international project the value of which he at once appreciated.

A few years later, the university women of the U.S.A. endowed two fellowships to be awarded by the I.F.U.W., one known as the Crusade Fellowship, the other named after Mary E. Woolley. Subsequently they have endowed several others for annual or less frequent award by the I.F.U.W., namely the Ohio State, the Helen Marr Kirby, the Virginia Gilderleeve and very recently the Alice Hamilton. In various other countries the national federation has from time to time raised one or more fellowships for international award in a particular year, e.g. Australia, the Netherlands, Denmark.

In addition to these full fellowships ranging in value from £250 to \$1500, there have been many bursaries and grants awarded to professional women for special research projects and, since 1945, as study grants.

The total amount awarded in international research fellowships and grants to May 31st, 1950 is over £65,000. These figures include the international fellowships and scholarships awarded by the I.F.U.W. and by the Member National Associations of University Women. They do not include fellowships and scholarships, which the National Associations have awarded within their own countries to their own scholars.

## *Scholars and Scholarship.*

The first recipient of the I.F.U.W. Fellowship in 1928 was a Swiss biologist who spent a



year in Berlin on research in genetics. Three years later she was awarded a grant by the Carnegie Institute and went to Baltimore. Her studies led into the medical field and since 1940 she has been Chief Assistant in histology and embryology at the Medical School of Geneva. Her researches are recorded in more than twenty published papers. In a recent letter this scholar expresses the hope that all I.F.U.W. fellowship holders may find the joy and pleasure as well as the benefit in their careers that the 1928 I.F.U.W. award gave her.

In the 1930's three Vienna scientists were enabled to pursue research in radioactivity. One is now a professor in Vienna, one in Sofia and the third is a Research Fellow at Columbia University, U.S.A.

Two of our scholars from the Netherlands attained to professorial rank: the 1930 recipient, a botanist who spent her year in California on plant physiology and subsequently joined the Faculty of the University of Pretoria, and a 1947 winner went to Iran and on her return, was appointed Professor of Persian studies at Utrecht.

In 1941 a Swiss mathematician of outstanding ability received an award and has proved to be a prolific scholar. She is on the university staff at Neuchâtel. In her special field, the theory of groups, she has published some 54 papers over the last 20 years.

Three Indian women have been successful applicants. A biochemist obtained her doctorate at the University of Cambridge and returned to become a nutrition expert in India. A Benares graduate did valuable research in early mathematics, producing a critical edition of the *Khandakhadyaka* of Brahmagupta (598 A.D.) from several partial editions of later dates which are in the British Museum and the Bodleian Library, Oxford. This ancient Sanskrit work contains astronomical formulae, geometry and the first known application of the principle of interpolation in mathematical literature. This scholar is the only woman to date to receive an I.F.U.W. award for a second time. She is now an Adviser in the Ministry of Education in India. In contrast to these two came our third scholar from India, whose chief interest was the interpretation of the drawings and writings of William

Blake in the light of the Indian symbolism and mysticism through which much of his thought found expression.

Refugees from European despotism are represented among our scholars — a Polish scientist worked at Cambridge University on the Chemistry of heart muscles as part of a team of workers on rheumatic heart conditions, and has remained there in productive research activities for over eleven years; a Russian scholar in London wrote a thesis on the Social Philosophy of Dostoevsky; a German born but English trained physicist, now a British citizen, went to Canada to work on neutron diffraction; a German authority on mediaeval musical manuscripts and incunabula, now an American citizen, made a list with classification and appraisals of all such scores in the great libraries of Great Britain, France and America to round out her earlier work in Germany and Austria.

#### The 1949 awards.

Seven fellowships were awarded by the I.F.U.W. Committee which met in Washington in April 1949, as a result of the combined judgement of ten distinguished scholars of seven nationalities and representing ten different fields of specialization, sitting under the chairmanship of Dr. Gladys Reichard, Professor of Anthropology at Columbia University, New York.

An able young physicist from England spent a year in the famous low temperature laboratory at the University of Leiden in Holland. She held the Constance Ellis Fellowship raised by special subscription in Australia. A fellowship for research in the Netherlands presented by the Dutch university women was awarded to a Norwegian historian. She carried further her study of the economic history of Bergen whose merchants traded widely in the years towards the close of the seventeenth century. A Danish scholar went to Rome as the 22nd holder of the I.F.U.W. fellowship. She will study Roman epic poetry of the period of the Empire.

Four fellowships, endowed by American university women, were awarded by the I.F.U.W. to an Argentinian, an Australian, a Swede and a Dutch scholar. The Australian worked in libraries in Great Britain on 18th century farce in

English literature. The Dutch scholar went to Harvard University to work on some fine points in the interpretation of classical philosophy. Some of the inscriptions and papyri which she planned to study were obtainable only at Harvard. The Argentinian scientist is the second I.F.U.W. fellow from a South American country. She pursued her research at Columbia University, New York, in Biochemistry with special reference to the metabolism of the amino-acids. The Swede, a young physician whose clinical and laboratory researches in the field of pediatrics particularly related to epidemics of polio, mumps and other virus infections, was able to spend a year in the United States at the child clinic in Philadelphia and New York.

#### Seven scholars for 1950-51.

Seven awards were made in April 1950 at the committee meeting in London. The special Gratitude Fellowship donated by the Danish Federation was unanimously awarded to a British student of Scandinavian sagas, who will study manuscripts available in Copenhagen.

A Norwegian crystallographer will go for a year to the University of London and a Dutch crystallographer will go to Oxford, the former working on inorganic and the latter on organic crystal structure, each in the laboratory of a distinguished woman scientist.

An able zoologist from Israel will continue her studies of a species of fly in laboratories at Berkeley, California. Two Australians were successful, one for research at Oxford in the economic history of her own country, the other likewise for work in Oxford but on a problem of marine plankton.

A new award named by its American donors to honour a pioneer American physician, Dr. Alice Hamilton, will be held by a New Zealand physiologist, sponsored by the British Federation, who will investigate an important nutritional problem in the Department of Experimental Medicine, University of Cambridge.

#### Facts and figures.

Since 1928, 62 awards of fellowships and 14 grants have been made to outstanding scholars of 24 countries and of at least 26 nationalities.

TABLE 1

Country Sponsoring the Recipient.	Fellowship.	Grant.	Total.
Argentina . . . . .	1	1	2
Australia . . . . .	7	0	7
Austria . . . . .	1	1	2
Belgium . . . . .	1	2	3
Bulgaria . . . . .	0	1	1
Canada . . . . .	1	0	1
Denmark . . . . .	4	0	4
Finland . . . . .	0	1	1
France . . . . .	2	0	2
Germany . . . . .	3	1	4
Great Britain . . . . .	10	2	12
Hungary . . . . .	1	1	2
India . . . . .	4	0	4
Italy . . . . .	1	0	1
Netherlands . . . . .	7	2	9
Norway . . . . .	4	0	4
Palestine . . . . .	3	0	3
Poland . . . . .	3	0	3
South Africa . . . . .	1	1	2
Sweden . . . . .	3	1	4
Switzerland . . . . .	3	0	3
U.S.A. . . . .	2	0	2
	62	14	76

The countries to which these I.F.U.W. scholars have gone number more than twenty one. Some 37 have pursued their researches in Great Britain, 16 in the United States, 5 in France, 4 in Italy and 4 in Holland, 8 in Scandinavian countries, 2 in Germany, 3 went to Austria, 3 to Ireland, and one to each of the following: India, Persia, Palestine, Egypt, Arabia, Yugoslavia, Spain, Canada, Honolulu and Brazil. Depending upon the scope and nature of their subjects, our scholars have concentrated in one place for the full period of their fellowship or have divided their time between two or more countries. The increasing desire to take advantage of the evergrowing facilities for research in American universities is obvious. From 1928 to 1939 only 3 out of 19 went to the U.S.A., but 8 of the 26 scholars selected in 1947-50 have chosen Harvard, Columbia, Philadelphia or California.

It is interesting to note the wide range of subjects for which our research fellowships and grants have been made. In the following Table 2, a rough grouping is given.



TABLE 2

	Fellowship.	Grant.	Total.
Literature and			
Philosophy . . . . .	11	2	13
Philology, linguistics	4	1	5
Archaeology			
Ethnography, Folklore	4	5	9
Art . . . . .	4	1	5
Agriculture . . . . .	1	0	1
Economics, History and			
Social Science . . . .	6	1	7
Biology, Entomology . .	10	2	12
Bacteriology, dentistry,			
Medical Science,			
Nutrition . . . . .	5	1	6
Mathematics,			
Ancient and Modern	3	0	3
Physics . . . . .	2	0	2
Crystallography . . . .	2	0	2
Geology, Petrology . . .	2	0	2
Musicology . . . . .	1	0	1
	62	14	76

*A threefold service.*

If studied with sympathetic understanding and a little imagination, these facts will not

remain merely intensely interesting statistics. They will speak their message of intellectual aspiration, of hard work and patient toil, of high hopes and proud success; of new vistas, fresh experiences, increased usefulness, contributions to scholarship; of greater international understanding, and lasting friendships. These influences are needed in the world that is to be shaped from the present confusion. Ethics and economics alike cry aloud for a practical internationalism and every influence that tends in this direction, that is educating individuals and communities to think and work, to sacrifice and cooperate towards this end, is of immense importance.

These scholars are ambassadors of cultural understanding between their countries and the country to which their research takes them. Integrity in the pursuit and interpretation of knowledge is their primary characteristic. It is our hope and belief that a scholar's high faith in honesty will influence all her associates. In so far as our scholars are an influence to this end, the I.F.U.W., through these research fellowships, is achieving a threefold service by its work for scholars, for scholarship, and for constructive internationalism.

Occasional paper on International Fellowship awarded by the **International Federation of University Women**, 17a, Kings Road, London, S. W. 3, printed by the **Union of International Associations**, Palais d'Egmont, Brussels, and published in its Bulletin August 1950.



# The International Federation of University Women and Scholarly Research—(No. 2—1953)

by

**A. VIBERT DOUGLAS, M.B.E., Ph.D., F.R.A.S.**

*Past President, I.F.U.W., and Convenor of the Committee for  
the Award of International Fellowships*



## Dipping into history

The International Federation of University Women, established in 1919, has always emphasised the encouragement of scholarly research. It was realised that too few opportunities existed for young women with proven research ability to pursue their work in a country other than their own; and that only by so doing would they attain the degree of eminence in scholarship which might make them eligible for promotion to senior appointments.

The I.F.U.W. Council in 1923 adopted a resolution proposed by Dr. Smedley MacLean that a fund be raised to provide international fellowships and prizes. In 1924 this fund was established, the first gift being of great significance and unusual interest. It was reported to the Council by Dr. Gleditsch that in 1913 a group of elderly Norwegian men met to celebrate the 50th anniversary of their graduation and decided to collect some money for a research fellowship to be given to a woman—two thousand kroner had been collected when the war came, and their plan was abandoned; but in 1924 the surviving members of the group decided to hand over the whole sum to the International Fellowships Fund of the I.F.U.W. This gracious act was an inspiration, and by 1926 contributions had been made by eleven National Federations. The funds slowly accumulated until in 1928 the first award of a Fellowship, valued at £250, could be made. The final £1,000 of the endowment fund was placed in the hands of Professor Winifred Cullis, then President of the Federation, at the Prague Council meeting of 1930 by President Masaryk as his personal contribution to an international project the value of which he fully appreciated.

A few years later, the American Association of University Women (A.A.U.W.) endowed two fellowships to be awarded by the I.F.U.W., one known as the Crusade Fellowship, the other named after Mary E.

Woolley. Subsequently they have endowed several others for annual or less frequent award by the I.F.U.W., namely the Ohio State, the Helen Marr Kirby, the Virginia C. Gildersleeve and the Alice Hamilton. In various other countries the National Federation has from time to time raised one or more fellowships for international award in a particular year, e.g., Australia, the Netherlands, Denmark.

In addition to these full fellowships ranging in dollar value from \$1,250 to \$1,680, many bursaries and grants have been awarded to professional women for special research projects.

The total amount awarded in international research fellowships and grants to May 31st, 1953 is over £80,500. This figure includes the international fellowships and grants awarded by the I.F.U.W. and by individual National Associations of University Women. It does not include fellowships and scholarships which the National Associations have awarded within their own countries to their own scholars.

## The I.F.U.W. Fellowship

The I.F.U.W. Fellowship has been awarded twenty-four times, and twice in the early years it was divided between two applicants. The first recipient, in 1928, was a Swiss biologist who spent the year in Berlin on research in genetics. Three years later she was awarded a grant by the Carnegie Institute and went to Baltimore. Her studies led into the medical field and since 1940 she has been Chief Assistant in histology and embryology at the Medical School of Geneva. Her researches are recorded in more than twenty published papers. In a recent letter this scholar expresses the hope that all I.F.U.W. fellowship holders may find the joy and pleasure as well as the benefit in their careers that the 1928 I.F.U.W. award gave her.



The Fellowship went to a Netherlands botanist in 1930. She worked on plant diseases in California and subsequently attained professorial rank in the University of Pretoria. Two other Dutch scholars have held it, one in archaeology, and one for research in Celtic literature, particularly the Arthurian legends.

In 1941 a Swiss mathematician of outstanding ability received this award and has proved to be a prolific scholar. She is on the university staff at Neuchâtel. In her special field, the theory of groups, she has published some fifty-four papers over the last twenty-three years.

A Polish biochemist worked at Cambridge University on the chemistry of heart muscles as part of a team of workers on rheumatic heart conditions, and has remained there in productive research activities for over a dozen years.

An Indian scholar, a Benares graduate, did valuable research in early mathematics, producing a critical edition of the *Khandakhadyaka* of Bramagupta (A.D. 598) for several partial editions of later dates which are in the British Museum and the Bodleian Library, Oxford. This ancient Sanskrit work contains astronomical formulae, geometry, and the first known application of the principle of interpolation in mathematical literature. This scholar is the only woman to date to receive a second fellowship from the I.F.U.W. Committee, when in 1942 she was given the Ohio State International Fellowship. She is now an Adviser in the Ministry of Education in India. Another Indian, a palaeobotanist from Nagpur University, has received the I.F.U.W. fellowship for 1953-54 to continue at Reading an investigation of microflora associated with the coal deposits of India.

Other holders have been an Austrian radiologist; from Australia a petrographer, an economist, a chemist who worked on the problems of cancerous tissues, and a soil bacteriologist; from Britain a mediaevalist who went to Austria and Italy, a geologist who went to Arabia, a mineralogist who studied kaolin clay at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (M.I.T.) in Boston, and a specialist in economic history. A Dane went to Rome to study epic verse of the time of the Empire; a Swede pursued research on the religious art of Scania; a French archaeologist made investigations in Ireland, Scotland and Scandinavia; a Canadian studied Coleridge manuscripts in Britain and is now on the faculty of Toronto University; and a German scholar went to India to investigate some aspects of art and customs.

#### The Crusade Fellowship

The Crusade International Fellowship has been awarded ten times, beginning with a German bacteriologist in 1934. There followed a Hungarian botanist who went to the U.S.A., a German philologist and a Norwegian scholar of linguistics both of whom went to France, an Indian organic chemist who obtained her doctorate at the University of Cambridge and returned to become a nutrition expert in India, an American biochemist who went to England, a Polish biologist who

did valuable research on fruit grafting in Great Britain, a Dutch scholar of middle eastern language and literature who went to Iran and on her return was appointed Professor of Persian Studies at Utrecht, an Italian biochemist, an Australian zoologist who went to Oxford to work on marine plankton.

#### The Mary E. Woolley Fellowship

Awarded for the first time in 1940, this fellowship has also been given ten times. The first holder was a scholarly Russian refugee who worked in London on the social philosophy of Dostoevsky. Then followed a South African historian, and an Indian scholar who examined the unpublished drawings and writings of William Blake which are in libraries and private collections in the U.S.A. and interpreted these in relation to Indian symbolism and mysticism.

A German born but English trained physicist, now a British citizen, went to Canada to work on neutron diffraction; a German authority on mediaeval musical manuscripts and incunabula, now an American citizen, made a list with classification and appraisals of all such scores in the great libraries of Great Britain, France and America to round out her earlier work in Germany and Austria.

Others holding this fellowship have been a Dutch philosopher who studied classical inscriptions and papyri at Harvard, a zoologist from Israel investigating a special species of fly in Berkeley, California, a Canadian zoologist who went to the University of Cambridge, an Austrian archaeologist who is making exciting discoveries in Etruscan sepulchral art and archaeology in Italy, and the 1953-54 award has gone to a Dutch plant physiologist who will go to California to the Earhart Laboratory to study the effect on plant behaviour of controlled temperature, humidity and illumination.

#### The Ohio State Fellowship

This fellowship, first awarded in 1942, has likewise assisted ten scholars, the first of whom was the Indian student of Sanskrit mathematics already referred to. Other holders were Swedish and Danish philologists and a Danish historian of sculpture specialising on Thorvaldsen, a French chemist who went to the Harvard Medical School, an Argentinian chemist and pharmacist who went to Columbia University, New York, and a Dutch crystallographer for work at Oxford.

An Australian anthropologist and her husband went to New Guinea and have carried out a remarkable piece of team-work in studying tribal customs, secret rituals of initiation of boys and of girls, taboos and beliefs.

An Austrian biologist has studied the cycle of certain lake fauna in both southern Sweden and far north in Lapland; and an Australian physical chemist holds the 1953-54 award for research on the kinetics of reactions of some organic compounds for which work she plans to go to Toronto University.

#### The Helen Marr Kirby Fellowship

This fellowship has been awarded ten times, beginning in 1944. A zoologist from the University of Jerusalem went to California, then a British scholar crossed the Channel to work on French literature. The next was a Dutch biologist who worked in California and likewise an able botanist from Israel; then a Belgian archaeologist did a study of Egyptian law from papyri in Cairo, and next came two Australians—one in eighteenth-century farce in English literature and one in economic history.

Subsequently a British anthropologist undertook tribal studies in British Guiana, then a Canadian physical chemist worked on the crystal structure of some boron-nitrogen and hydrocarbon compounds in the laboratory of Professor Kathleen Lonsdale in London. The 1953-54 award is held by a distinguished Austrian whose work on the history of art and of early mediaeval buildings fits her admirably to study the "lectorium" in Europe.

#### The Virginia C. Gildersleeve Fellowship

This fellowship, named in honour of one of the founders of the I.F.U.W., its second and also its sixth President, was first awarded in 1946 and has been held by seven scholars. The first holder was an English botanist who after six war-time years interruption of research went to Minneapolis to study bogland flora. Then a Danish scholar pursued her work on microfauna of Arctic regions in the U.S.A., and a Swedish scientist did medical research in Philadelphia; a Norwegian crystallographer worked in London; an archaeologist from the Netherlands visited many parts of India investigating temples and religious sculpture.

A Norwegian astrophysicist who had held an A.A.U.W. award the previous year at Mt. Wilson received the Gildersleeve Fellowship to enable her to spend a year working on the theoretical problems of cosmic magnetism under the guidance of a distinguished Indian astronomer at Yerkes Observatory, Wisconsin. The 1953 award has gone to a Danish archaeologist whose studies of late B.C. and early A.D. Iron Age in Scandinavia will now be extended to the Anglo-Saxon Iron Age.

#### The Alice Hamilton Fellowship

This fellowship has been awarded twice. The first holder, in 1950, was a New Zealand physiologist who went to Cambridge to investigate problems of nutrition. In 1952 the award went to a Swiss biologist who studied the life cycle of an important tropical parasite in Puerto Rico.

#### The Marion Reilly Award

Established by American generosity in 1941, this grant of \$500 to \$1,000 has enabled eight scholars to continue work on their research problems. It enabled an Argentine dentist to continue investigations on children's dental deficiencies in Brazil, a British scholar to complete a book on Italian and French influences on Elizabethan literature, a Swede to work on Saint Honorat in Paris and Tours, a Dutch archaeologist to carry through her work in Chicago. It went in 1948 to an Italian archaeo-

logist, and in 1951 to a Canadian sociologist to investigate the workings of national health insurance in England. In 1953 one grant has been made to a distinguished Italian entomologist to enable her to examine the collections of Hymenoptera in the British Museum; and another grant has gone to a Latvian scholar who has found temporary refuge and good friends in Switzerland and has carried on some valuable researches on French Gothic cathedrals and sculpture—she will develop her comparison of classical and Gothic sculpture in Paris.

#### Other Fellowships and Grants

In 1950 the Danish Gratitude award enabled a scholar of Scandinavian literature to go from England to Copenhagen. Two Australian international fellowships have been awarded by the I.F.U.W., one in 1949, the Constance Ellis award, took a British physicist to Leiden to work on the low temperature properties of helium; another in 1952 took a mineralogist from Great Britain to Melbourne, Australia for a study of the genesis of clay minerals. The Netherlands international award enabled a Norwegian teacher who had made extensive studies in the economic history of Bergen to spend a year in Holland following up trade records with the Low Countries.

There have been many other awards besides those made by the I.F.U.W., but these and other national awards pass through their own National Associations, not through the I.F.U.W. Committee, so no details are included in this paper.

#### Facts and Figures

Since 1928, I.F.U.W. awards of 78 fellowships and 18 grants have been made to outstanding scholars of 24 countries and of at least 27 nationalities.

TABLE I

Country sponsoring the Recipient	Fellowship	Grant	Total
Argentina ... ..	1	1	2
Australia ... ..	9	0	9
Austria ... ..	4	1	5
Belgium ... ..	1	2	3
Bulgaria ... ..	0	1	1
Canada ... ..	3	1	4
Denmark ... ..	5	0	5
Finland ... ..	0	1	1
France ... ..	2	0	2
Germany ... ..	3	1	4
Great Britain ... ..	13	2	15
Hungary ... ..	1	1	2
India ... ..	5	0	5
Italy ... ..	1	2	3
Netherlands ... ..	9	2	11
Norway ... ..	5	0	5
Palestine ... ..	3	0	3
Poland ... ..	3	0	3
South Africa ... ..	1	1	2
Sweden ... ..	3	1	4
Switzerland ... ..	4	1	5
U.S.A. ... ..	2	0	2
	78	18	96



In addition to the awards tabulated above, scholars from the following countries were offered awards which they could not take up for various reasons: Great Britain 3, Norway 1, India 1.

The countries to which these I.F.U.W. scholars have gone number more than twenty-four. Some 44 have pursued their researches in Great Britain, 19 in the United States, 7 in France, 7 in Italy and 4 in Holland, 9 in Scandinavian countries, 3 went to Austria, 3 to Ireland, two to Germany, to India, to Canada, and one to each of the following: Persia, Palestine, Egypt, Arabia, Yugoslavia, Spain, Honolulu, Brazil, British Guiana, Australia and New Guinea. Depending upon the scope and nature of their subjects, our scholars have concentrated in one place for the full period of their fellowship or have divided their time between two or more countries. The increasing desire to take advantage of the growing facilities for research in American universities is obvious. From 1928 to 1939 only 3 out of 19 went to the U.S.A., but 11 of the 41 scholars selected in 1947-53 have chosen to hold their awards in the U.S.A.

It is interesting to note the wide range of subjects for which our research fellowships and grants have been made. In Table 2 a rough grouping is given.

TABLE 2

	Fellowships	Grants	Total
Literature, Philosophy ...	11	2	13
Linguistics, Philology ...	4	1	5
History, Economics, Sociology ...	6	2	8
Anthropology, Folklore ...	3	4	7
Archaeology ...	5	2	7
Art ...	5	2	7
Musicology ...	1	0	1
Mathematics ...	3	0	3
Agriculture ...	1	0	1
Biology, Entomology ...	16	3	19
Bacteriology, Medicine, Dentistry, Nutrition ...	5	1	6

	Fellowships	Grants	Total
Chemistry, Biochemistry ...	8	1	9
Crystallography ...	3	0	3
Geology, Mineralogy ...	4	0	4
Physics, Astrophysics ...	3	0	3
	78	18	96

### Faith in a threefold service

Many thousands of university women in many countries have worked and given in order to provide these fellowships and grants. The I.F.U.W. Committee for the Award of International Fellowships recognises this great work and sees the need for further effort. It hopes that the first I.F.U.W. Fellowship may be henceforth known as the Ida Smedley MacLean International Fellowship in recognition of her pioneer efforts and far vision.

If the facts and statistics given in this paper are read with imagination and sympathy, they will speak a message of intellectual aspiration, of hard work and patient toil, of high hope and proud success; of new vistas, fresh experiences, increased usefulness, genuine contributions to scholarship; of greater international understanding, and lasting friendships. These influences are needed in the world that is to be shaped from the present confusion. Ethics and economics alike cry aloud for practical internationalism and every influence that tends in this direction, that is educating individuals and communities to think and work, to sacrifice and cooperate towards this end, is of immense importance.

These scholars are ambassadors of cultural understanding between their countries and the country to which their research takes them. Integrity in the pursuit and interpretation of knowledge is their primary characteristic. It is our hope and belief that a scholar's high faith in honesty will influence all her associates. In so far as our scholars are an influence to this end, the I.F.U.W., through these research fellowships, is achieving a threefold service by its work for scholars, for scholarship, and for constructive internationalism.

Issued by the

**International Federation of University Women**

1 Sedding Street, Sloane Square, London, S.W.1



INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN  
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Dear Dr Douglas,

Please forgive me for not thanking you immediately for your kind letter of 7 April and the enclosed reports on IFUW and Scholarly Research. We are indeed most grateful to you for sending these reprints and also giving us some information on the first report you presented orally at the Stockholm Conference in 1939. We do appreciate your taking the time and trouble to search through your cartons of reprints and mail these copies.

I should have written to you before that Margaret Mikel whom you met at the Geneva Council and the Vancouver Conference and who is now Assistant Secretary for Fellowships and Membership had found the file "IFUW and Scholarly Research" when preparing for the March meetings. It had been carefully kept and includes copies of the four printed reports. We are therefore returning to you the copies of Nos 1, 2 and 3, which you said were your only copies.

You will be pleased to hear that our request for a grant for an archival study has been approved at the recent meeting of the Virginia Gildersleeve Fund for University Women. We hope to have some professional work done on our archives. Your study on IFUW and Scholarly Research will certainly be given all the attention it deserves.

As you may know, following the Vancouver meetings, we have undertaken the compilation of a list of all former IFUW fellows and grantees. This takes time, for we have to rely on information collected and sent to us by national affiliates. You may find some interest in the progress report prepared by Margaret Mikel for the March meetings of the Board (copy enclosed).

The Board and the Finance, Membership and Status of Women and Cultural Relations Committees met in March, and I think

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*Modelo*



the meetings - the first ones in this new triennium - went well and were enjoyed by the members. The Fellowships Committee did not meet, since no awards were given this year, but the new Convener, Prof. Eila Campbell, was able to come to Geneva for the Advisory Group meeting and to meet informally with the Board. She also spent some time with Margaret Mikel. These contacts proved very useful. You should have received by now the last national send-out, including the announcement of the next fellowships and grants.

My colleagues on the staff join me in sending you best wishes and kind regards.

Yours sincerely,

*Alice Paquier*

Alice Paquier  
Executive Secretary



INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN  
AND SCHOLARLY RESEARCH  
(No. 3, 1956)

by

A. VIBERT DOUGLAS, M.B.E., Ph.D., F.R.A.S.

*Past President I.F.U.W.*

*and Convener of the Committee for the Award of International Fellowship.*

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INTRODUCTION

In "The International Federation of University Women and Scholarly Research" (I.F.U.W. publication 1950 and No. 2, 1953) I outlined the early efforts of the I.F.U.W. to encourage advanced scholarly work by women whose training and temperament fitted them for such activity. It is an international record which must not be allowed to drop out of sight and mind. I am therefore including one paragraph from the former publication in this report.

In 1923, the Council adopted a resolution brought forward by Dr. Smedley Maclean proposing a scheme to raise a fund for providing international fellowships and prizes. In 1924 this fund was established, the first gift being of great significance and unusual interest. It was reported to the Council by Dr. Gleditsch that in 1913 a group of elderly Norwegian men met to celebrate the 50th anniversary of their graduation and decided to collect some money for a research fellowship to be given to a woman—two thousand krone had been collected when the war came, and their plan was abandoned; but in 1924 the surviving members of the group decided to hand over the whole sum to the International Fellowships Fund of the I.F.U.W. This gracious act was an inspiration, and by 1926 contributions had been made by eleven National Federations. The fund slowly accumulated until in 1928 the first international award of a Fellowship, valued at £250, could be made. The final £1,000 of the endowment fund was placed in the hands of Professor Winifred Cullis, the President of the Federation, at the Prague Council meeting of 1930 by President Masaryk as his personal contribution to an international project the value of which he had at once appreciated.

Four years later came the first of the wonderful series of international fellowships endowed by the American Association of University Women; and from time to time many other national associations have contributed a fellowship or a substantial grant; this year the Canadian Federation of University Women has given a fellowship for annual award by the I.F.U.W. Committee. All this is in addition to the large number of fellowships and bursaries which different countries have raised and administered within their own association for their own scholars or for scholars of other countries.

From 1928 to 1956 the I.F.U.W. Committee for the Award of International Fellowships has made ninety-eight awards of fellowships and twenty-six grants. These have gone to candidates of at least twenty-eight nationalities proposed by twenty-four national associations. A quite remarkable balance has been the result of the policy of selecting the most competent scholar, irrespective of her field. Of the 124 awards made in these twenty-nine years, sixty-two have gone to assist research in art, music, literature, archaeology and the social sciences generally; and sixty-two have gone to scholars in the fields of mathematics, physical sciences, biological and medical sciences.



## REPORT ON QUESTIONNAIRES FROM I.F.U.W. FELLOWSHIP AND GRANT HOLDERS

Two years ago the A.A.U.W. prepared a questionnaire for their fellowship holders, and in slightly amended form it was sent also to those scholars whose award had been made by the I.F.U.W. Committee for the Award of International Fellowships from 1928-54.

Forty-five questionnaires have been returned to the I.F.U.W. office covering the period 1930 to 1954-55. Of these forty held fellowships and five held grants. As ninety-two fellowships had been held between 1928 and 1955, it is disappointing to find that fifty-two recipients have not returned the questionnaire.

It is interesting to note that all but one of the forty-five who have reported are active in education or research, whether they are single or married. Fifty-two per cent. are married. Thirty-eight have recorded publications since the tenure of the Fellowship; of the others, five have papers in preparation.

In summarising the most interesting facts about these scholars, I have grouped them under the respective awards since it is always of particular interest to those who contributed to the endowment of a fellowship to know what the investment has produced. The present position, the date and place where the fellowship was held and the publications are given for each.

### INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP (IDA SMEDLEY MACLEAN)

1. Professor of Plant Physiology and Biochemistry in Pretoria. To California 1930-31. Twenty-two papers and articles. Active in S.A.A.U.W.
2. Petrologist and research director, National University, Australia. To England 1933-34. Thirty papers. D.Sc. 1950.
3. Research position in Medical Biochemistry at Cambridge, England. Polish by birth. To Cambridge 1938-39. Forty papers 1936-53.
4. Lecturer in medieval economic history, Liverpool. German by birth. To England 1939-40. Four papers, 1947-55, and one in preparation on "Walter of Henley."
5. Lecturer in organic chemistry, Melbourne, Australia. To Scotland 1945-46. Twelve papers 1941-54, in particular on the synthesis of Tumour Inhibiting Compounds.
6. Lecturer and director of research in Marine Biological Station, Portobello, U.S.A. A New Zealander. To England 1947-48. Thirteen papers published or in preparation. Special subject is the nervous system of sea anemones.
7. Professor of English Literature, Toronto, Canada. To England 1948-49. Guggenheim Fellowship 1953. Three books and several papers on S. T. Coleridge, his Philosophical Lectures, Notebooks, etc.
8. Fellow of an Oxford College after one year as Professor of English at a university in Spain to further knowledge of Spanish required for continuation of social anthropological research in the Guianas. To British Guiana and U.S.A. 1951-52. Three papers 1952, 1953.

9. Partner and research director in a firebrick industry in Scotland. To M.I.T., U.S.A., 1951-52. Eight papers on ceramic problems and slag metallurgy.
10. Lecturer in Nagpur College of Science and a research director in Fossil Botany. To England 1953-54. Vice-President of her branch of Federation of University Women in India. Three scientific papers, also articles and a book of poems in Marathi.
11. Assistant in English Philology, University of Helsinki. A Finnish scholar of Middle English. To England 1954-55. One article and two books on "Sir Gawain" (1951) and "St. Catherine of Alexandria" (in preparation).
12. Senior Lecturer in University of Queensland, Australia, on extended leave for research in parasitology in School of Tropical Medicine in London 1954-55. Ten papers and three in preparation.

### CRUSADE (A.A.U.W.) FELLOWSHIP

(first awarded in 1934)

1. Associate Professor of English Vassar College, U.S.A. German citizen. To England 1936-37 for 7th and 8th century Latin and Old English. Two books, four papers 1919-49. Three books awaiting publication: Aldhelm and his Enigmas, Enigmas of Huetberht and Tatneine, New Edition of Old English Riddles.
2. Associate Professor of Biochemistry. Chicago, U.S.A. Norwegian by birth. To U.S.A. 1939-40. Three papers alone, forty-four in collaboration 1936-54 on carbohydrate metabolism.
3. Housewife in Australia after fellowship year in England 1950-51 investigating luminescence of marine organisms—problem continued by Oxford professor. Three papers prior to fellowship.

### MARY E. WOOLLEY (A.A.U.W.) FELLOWSHIP

(first awarded 1940)

1. Lecturer in Russian Language and Literature, Liverpool, England. Russian by birth. In England 1940-41. Kierkegaard's philosophy. No publications.
2. Housewife after being a lecturer in English Literature in Bombay. To U.S.A. 1945-46, after three years in Cambridge, B.A., M.A., M.Litt. This Indian scholar has published two articles on William Blake and a book (in collaboration), *Songs of Zarathustra*; a book on Blake's Pictorial Sources is in progress.
3. A musicologist from Germany, now U.S.A. citizen. To England 1947-48. Ten articles 1947-55. A book, *Heavenly Music and the Dance of Death*, in preparation and a book of music incunabula in press (Oxford).
4. Lecturer in University of Jerusalem in Zoology and Genetics. German by birth. To U.S.A. 1950-51. Ten papers 1951-55.
5. Housewife and Demonstrator in Biology in the University of New Brunswick, Canada. To England 1951-52. Working in animal cytology. Three papers 1951-52, one in preparation.



6. Austrian Archæologist. To Italy, Greece, Turkey, 1952-53. Unpublished report on Etruscan tombs throwing light on problems of ethnic origin. Conducts tours of Rome, Athens, Ephesus and Egypt.
7. Research fellow in agricultural college, Netherlands. To U.S.A. for plant physiology 1953-54. One paper 1953.

#### OHIO STATE (A.A.U.W.) FELLOWSHIP

(first awarded in 1942)

1. Docent in Slavonic languages in Stockholm University, Sweden. Russian philology 1944-45, State Fellowship to Paris 1953. Two books, four papers 1937-55.
2. Lecturer in Phonetics, Copenhagen. To England 1946-47. Two books and two in preparation; twelve articles and many reviews.
3. Professor of History of Art, Aarhus, Denmark. To Great Britain, Italy, Switzerland 1948-49. Eight articles on Thorwaldsen's Portrait-busts and a book in preparation.
4. Director of students' laboratory and research chemist, Buenos Aires. To U.S.A. 1949-50. Five articles and two in preparation on amino acids and other substances.
5. Research Associate at Mass. Inst. of Technology, U.S.A. From Holland to England 1950-51 for crystallography. Six papers on X-ray study of inorganic molecules.
6. Anthropologist. From Australia to New Guinea 1951-52. With her husband has investigated the oral literature, mythology, rites, beliefs of aborigines in Australia and New Guinea. Ten papers, six books with husband, one alone and two in preparation.

#### HELEN MARR KIRBY (A.A.U.W.) FELLOWSHIP

(first awarded in 1944)

1. Research associate in parasitology, Jerusalem. Studied zoology in Switzerland and Israel, 1944-45.
2. Housewife after sixteen years of biological research, 1938-54 on plant diseases and insect control. Dutch scholar. To U.S.A. 1947-48. One book, six papers 1937-52.
3. Foreign Research Fellow at French School in Athens. From Belgium to Egypt 1948-49 for research on papyri. Active council member of F.B.F.U. Fourteen articles, numerous reviews and (in collaboration) "The Hibch Papyri."
4. Assistant Curator in Museum, Austria. To Italy, France, Switzerland 1953-54. One book (1948), ten articles (1948-53) on medieval monuments, carvings, especially the "Lectorium" in Germany, France and Italy.

#### VIRGINIA C. GILDERSLEEVE (A.A.U.W.) FELLOWSHIP

(first awarded in 1946)

1. Director of Nature Conservancy Research Station, Lancashire. To U.S.A. 1946-47 for study of bogs in Minnesota. Fourteen papers 1933-54 on salt marsh, fen and bog conditions of soil and flora.
2. Housewife. Danish biologist. To U.S.A. and Holland 1948-49 for microfauna of soil. Books, Microfauna of Greenland 1944, of Northern Canada (2 vols.) 1952-53; twenty articles 1932-54.
3. Assistant Chief of a children's hospital in Sweden. To U.S.A. 1949-50. Articles on mumps in medical journals 1948-51.
4. Housewife and Lecturer in Indian Art and Archæology, Cambridge University. This Dutch scholar spent her fellowship year 1951-52 in India and Pakistan studying ancient temples and monuments. Five papers, nineteen articles (1949-55).
5. Scientist at Bergen Magnetic Bureau. This Norwegian mathematical physicist held both A.A.U.W. and I.F.U.W. awards 1951-53 in the U.S.A. doing research in cosmo magnetism, magneto-hydrodynamics and solar physics. Nine papers (1950-55).
6. Assistant in Danish National Museum after fellowship year 1953-54, in England on Anglo-Saxon archæology and antique silver treasures. Three papers (1953-55).

#### ALICE HAMILTON (A.A.U.W.) FELLOWSHIP

(first awarded in 1950)

1. Research in Cambridge after being university lecturer in New Zealand following fellowship year in England, 1950-51, in biochemistry of mineral metabolism. Eleven papers 1947-53 (three in collaboration), mainly on liver cells.
2. Head of medico-clinical laboratory in Caracas, Venezuela, since 1953. A Swiss biologist. To school of Tropical Medicine, Puerto Rico, 1952-53. Four papers on parasitology (1945-53). Book (in collaboration), Basel 1955.

#### MARION REILLY AWARD

(first awarded in 1941)

1. Teacher of modern languages in Sweden. To France 1945-46. Author of Swedish-Portuguese Phrase Book and forthcoming book, *La Vida de Sant Honorat*.
2. Associate Professor of Classical Archæology, Bryn Mawr, U.S.A. From Netherlands to U.S.A. 1946-47. Excavated in Turkey for Princeton Institute and for Philadelphia University Museum 1947-53. Book (in press 1955), *A Hittite Cemetery at Gordion, Asia Minor*.



3. (Also a *Winifred Cullis Grant*). Trustee and Chief Curator Genoa Natural History Museum. From Italy to London and Paris 1954-55. One hundred and seventeen publications and museum notes chiefly on Hymenoptera and fishes.
4. (Also a *Winifred Cullis Grant*). Research scholar in Paris; from Latvia to Germany to Switzerland and with Award and Grant to Paris (1954-55) continuing work on medieval French sculpture and its intellectual background, monograph in preparation. Book published in Basel 1951, *The Application of Quadrature and Triangulation in the Construction of Gothic Cathedrals*. Seeking museum or teaching position.

#### I.F.U.W. SPECIAL GRANT

1. Assistant Curator of Ethnological Department, Royal Museum, Brussels, and lecturer on prehistoric art. Award made 1940, used after the war for studies in Malta, Italy, France, Switzerland, Netherlands. Three books, two papers and eighty "comptes-rendus".

#### CONCLUSION

Although not half our scholars have returned the questionnaire, I am confident that the I.F.U.W. members in every country will draw the conclusion from the reports summarised in this survey that our investment of thought, time and money in research fellowships has been fully justified. The productive scholarship here recorded is considerable and the influence of these scholars upon their associates, their students and their communities is beyond estimation.

Our purpose is three-fold: (1) to aid scholarly women in the pursuit of knowledge; (2) to augment the sum total of knowledge; (3) to create greater international understanding as our scholars take something of their own national ideals and culture to another country, and on return bring back the fertilising pollen of another culture to their own communities.

Integrity in the pursuit and interpretation of knowledge is the primary characteristic of a scholar. In so far as their high faith in honesty influences their associates wherever they may be, our scholars are helping the I.F.U.W. to achieve one of its greatest aims—the promotion of understanding and trust founded on knowledge and respect; this alone can lead to constructive internationalism.



# THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN AND SCHOLARLY RESEARCH

(No. 4 — 1965)

by

A. VIBERT DOUGLAS, M.B.E., Ph.D., LL.D.

*(President IFUW 1947-50 and Convener of Committee for the  
Award of International Fellowships)*

## Looking into the Past

The first summary report of the work of the Committee for the Award of International Fellowships was prepared for the IFUW Conference in Stockholm in August 1939. It was an account of slender beginnings but already distinguished results of researches by the recipients of our Fellowships. Further reports were published in 1956 for the Paris Conference. This fourth report of the numbered series brings the record forward another nine years.

Early efforts and beginnings must not be allowed to pass into oblivion. In 1923 the Council adopted a resolution sponsored by a distinguished lecturer in biochemistry at the University of London, Dr Ida Smedley Maclean, that a fund be raised to provide international research fellowships and prizes. In 1924 this fund was established, the first gift being of great significance and unusual interest. Dr Gleditsch, the third President IFUW, reported to the Council that in 1913 a group of Norwegian men met to celebrate the 50th anniversary of their graduation and decided to collect money for a research fellowship to be given to a woman—two thousand krone had been collected when the war came, and their plan was abandoned; but in 1924 the surviving members of the group decided to present the whole sum to the International Fellowship Fund of the IFUW. This gracious act was an inspiration and within two years contributions had been made by eleven national associations. The fund slowly grew until in 1928 the first international award of the value of £250 could be made. To help complete the endowment the sum of £1,000 was placed in the hands of Professor Winifred Cullis, fourth President of the Federation, at the Prague Council meeting in 1930 by President Masaryk as his personal contribution to an international project the value of which he fully appreciated.

Four years later, in 1934, the American Association of University Women presented for award by the IFUW the first of a splendid series of research fellowships; and in 1956 the Canadian Federation established a research fellowship for award annually by the IFUW. From time to time many other national associations have contributed a single fellowship or a



substantial grant to bring a foreign scholar to their own countries. All this is distinct from the large numbers of fellowships and bursaries which countries raise and administer within their own associations for their own scholars or for scholars from other countries.

In the paragraphs which follow a few only of the awards will be mentioned. Reference should be made to Paper No. 3 of this series for an account of the results of a questionnaire to past Fellows showing the rich harvest of scholarly work towards the achievement of which these Fellowships played an initial part.

#### **IFUW—Ida Smedley Maclean Fellowship**

First awarded in 1928. Twice divided between two scholars. Number of recipients to date: 39.

By unanimous recommendation of the Committee, and with Council approval, the name of Ida Smedley Maclean (1877-1944) was identified with this first fellowship about ten years ago.

The first recipient was a Swiss biologist who pursued genetics research in Berlin; three years later, with a Carnegie grant, she worked in Baltimore; in 1940 she became Chief Assistant in histology and embryology at the Medical School of Geneva and has many published papers. In the last eight years the award has gone successively to New Zealand, USA, Philippines, Great Britain, Australia, Sweden and Canada and Switzerland for such diverse studies as history, international law, botany, histology, oceanography and Mexican anthropology.

Seventeen of these fellows have worked in the physical or natural sciences or allied subjects in the medical field. Twenty-two have pursued research in art or archaeology, literature, economic history or other subjects in the wide group of social studies. They represent nineteen nationalities and the places to which they travelled are dotted over five continents.

#### **AAUW—Crusade Fellowship**

First awarded: 1934. Number of recipients to date: 10

The first AAUW International Fellowship bridged a gap between the time when very little research assistance was available to women and the endowment by regional groups within the AAUW of one after another of the named fellowships.

First recipient was a German bacteriologist who went to Great Britain. A scholar from the Netherlands studied Persian language and literature in Iran; and to Sweden went an Italian physiologist to study nerve tissue; to USA went an Indian chemist; and to France a German philologist. The last recipient (1950) was a marine biologist from Australia who did her research in Oxford.

#### **AAUW—Mary E. Woolley Fellowship**

First awarded: 1940. Number of recipients to date: 22

Mary E. Woolley (1863-1947) was one of the first two women to receive the B.A. degree from Brown University (1894). She was President of Mount Holyoke College for 36 years; and President of AAUW 1927-33. To this distinguished educator with international vision the four North Atlantic state divisions of AAUW paid tribute by endowing this Fellowship.

Awarded first to a Russian refugee to study Social Philosophy in England, and subsequently to scholars from 14 countries who have followed a wide range of interests, among them being history in Indo-China, neo Syriac dialects in Turkey and Persia, pre-Celtic periods in Europe, ancient music in Paris, Etruscan sepulchral art, crystal structure, botony and zoology in the USA and Canada. In 1963 a Belgian oceanographer carried through a research in Marseilles, in 1964 an Argentine physicist went to Great Britain and in 1965 a Brazilian economist will go to Paris.

#### **AAUW—Ohio State Fellowship**

First awarded: 1942. Number of recipients to date: 21

Endowed through the efforts of the state division of Ohio. The first award was to an Indian scholar in the field of Sanskrit Mathematics to examine copies of the work of Bramagupta (A.D. 598) to be found only in London and Oxford libraries. The 1963 and 1964 recipients were also Indians, a physicist who came to the University of Illinois, USA, and a student of British Indian history in Oxford. In the intervening years a Swedish philosopher, Danish philologist, French chemist, Argentine biochemist, Dutch crystallographer, Australian anthropologist, New Zealand botanist, French sociologist (to name but a few) profited by this Fellowship. The most recent recipient is a Czech scholar resident in Great Britain who will go to Cambodia for anthropological studies.

#### **AAUW—Helen Marr Kirby Fellowship**

First awarded: 1944. Number of recipients to date: 21

Helen Marr Kirby (1837-1921) of Alabama was a pioneer in higher education in America. She received a B.A. in 1855 from Wesleyan Female College in Georgia and became "Lady Assistant" in the University of Texas in 1884 rising slowly to full recognition as a Faculty member and giving in all over 50 years to the tasks of education. The Texas state in this Fellowship honoured a strong and gentle woman.

The first award was to a Palestinian entomologist for research in London on disease-carrying insects. Recent recipients were to an Austrian meteorologist, an Israeli biologist and a Netherlands student of French literature. The 1963 award went to a Canadian classicist for research in Cambridge University; in 1964 it was divided between a New Zealand zoologist and an Austrian



studying West African native architecture, both these completing researches begun previously with the aid of our Fellowships. The 1965 winner is an Australian who will go to Oxford to pursue further work on recent Indian history.

#### **AAUW—Virginia C. Gildersleeve Fellowship**

First awarded: 1946. Number of recipients to date: 18

Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve (1877- ) of Barnard College, Columbia University, New York, was one of the founders of IFUW and its second and sixth President. In honour of this charming woman of erudition, practical wisdom and international stature, the New York City Branch endowed this Fellowship when she was appointed a delegate to the UN Charter Conference.

An English botanist who studied bog flora in Minnesota was the first recipient. Other awards were to a Turkish colloidal chemist, a Dane to pursue Etruscan studies, a British archaeologist for work in Greece, a Swiss philosopher interested in French thought and an Italian for endocrinological studies in Boston. The award in 1963 was to a British scholar of Greek background who worked on Byzantine history in Italy, in 1964 to a student of French literature for a year at the University of California, and in 1965 to an Argentinian chemist for petroleum studies in Italy.

#### **AAUW—Alice Hamilton Fellowship**

First awarded: 1950. Number of recipients to date: 14

Dr Alice Hamilton (1869- ) obtained the M.D. at the University of Michigan in 1893 and became a dynamic spearhead in the fight for public health and Industrial Disease prevention. She was the first occupant of the Chair of Industrial Medicine at Harvard in 1919. The Connecticut-Rhode Island Fellowship honours this pioneer humane physician.

It has become a custom in the Awards Committee to assign this Fellowship to one of the successful candidates in a scientific field.

The first holder was a Norwegian who carried on research in crystallography in Cambridge University. The last two recipients were a Turkish astronomer who received the award to enable her to work in Meudon, France, and a Netherlands microbiologist who has gone to California. Other awards have gone for research in tropical parasites, nutrition, neurophysiology, and cardiology. Scholars from ten countries, including Hong Kong, have enjoyed the benefits of this fellowship. The latest award is to enable a Greek dermatologist to pursue further research in Paris.

#### **CFUW—A. Vibert Douglas Fellowship**

First awarded: 1958. Number of recipients to date: 8

A. Vibert Douglas (1894- ) retired Professor of Astronomy has completed 41 years of academic work, first at Mc Gill University, Montreal,

then at Queen's University in Kingston, Canada; she has been active in international educational work, in UNESCO and in IFUW of which she was the eighth President, and for 18 years a member of the Fellowship Award Committee. The Canadian Federation donated this Fellowship.

The first scholar was a distinguished Indologist from the Netherlands whose studies of art and archaeology in India brought her a high academic appointment in England and later a professorship in her own country. Other recipients have been a Swedish pathologist for work in USA, an Austrian botanist who went to Germany, a Brazilian chemist to France, and a Canadian educator to England, whose study of methods of teaching handicapped children should bear fruit in future, and the 1965 award will permit an Italian sociologist to compare the evolution of Italian unions with those of Britain, in the latter country.

#### **AAUW—Marion Reilly**

First Awarded: 1941. Number of recipients: 9

Marion Reilly (1879-1928) Dean of Bryn Mawr College 1909-16, the AAUW authority on academic standards especially European degrees and those from other continents, a scholarly woman with wide vision, honoured by the Philadelphia Branch who established this International Award. It has been used to assist scholars to carry through to publication work already in progress or for short term projects where an entire year was not possible or necessary.

Given first to an Argentine dentist for studies in child dental care in Brazil; then to a Swede for work on religious art in Denmark; to a Latvian refugee in Switzerland for architectural studies of the Gothic in Paris; to a Dutch archaeologist for work in USA leading to a Princeton Institute appointment to excavate in Turkey and subsequently a professorial position at Bryn Mawr. These examples demonstrate the far-reaching value of this award which was available only between the years 1941-53.

#### **IFUW—Winifred Cullis Grants**

First awarded: 1954. Number of recipients to date: 23

As more nations with recently established national associations of university women became members of IFUW the Fellowships Award Committee was faced each year with applications for assistance to carry out advanced study in methods and techniques not available in their own universities. Obviously these were women of purpose and promise but not eligible for research fellowships. The Committee therefore asked the Council to set aside IFUW funds to be used as grants at the discretion of the Committee; and that these grants bear the name of Winifred Cullis. Thus the fund was established in 1953.

Dr Winifred Cullis, C.B.E. (1875-1956), Professor of Physiology at London School of Medicine for Women, was one of the founders of IFUW in 1919, and its fourth president; a buoyant, vigorous teacher and lecturer, an



enthusiastic advocate of science and the arts, a truly outstanding citizen and servant of her government and of the IFUW.

Among the 23 recipients were an Australian of Chinese descent, assisted in California with her study of viruses; a Greek lawyer observed methods of criminal law relating to juvenile delinquency in Rome; of three microbiologists, two from Argentine and one from Finland, one went to New York, one to Paris and one to the Lister Institute in London; an Austrian undertook research on desert water in Iran; a Japanese astronomer continued work in Great Britain; a Brazilian chemist in Austria, a Danish Egyptologist in several European museums and in 1965 a Dutch Anthropologist will go to Surinam and a scholar from Israel will prepare a second book on the problem of consciousness in *The Writings of Henry James*.

Thus both advanced training programmes and short-period researches are made possible from this invaluable fund. The fund is not endowed and annual contributions from national associations are needed to maintain it.

### Looking into the Future

We can take pride in the fact that 153 awards of fellowships, 10 grants prior to 1940 and 32 since that date, have been made to women of at least 33 nationalities providing them with encouragement and invaluable experience, and resulting in much scholarly work. But we are aware that we shall not move forward by only looking backward.

With the modern age calling for more professional training and higher skills, more women are entering universities and attaining post graduate status. We may expect an increase in the numbers of applicants for both fellowships and grants. Will funds be forthcoming to meet the growing need?

The many newly self-governing nations of Africa are showing a zest for education which will in very few years bring more of their young universities to the level of research centres. Applications for grants for advanced training will soon be coming to IFUW as the university women of these countries establish national associations and look to us for aid. Eventually research fellowships will also be sought. IFUW must look ahead and think not in 3-year spans but in decades.

We anticipate that the policy of selecting the best applicants irrespective of subject, will produce, as in the past, that happy balance between the arts, humanities, social studies and the mathematical, physical and biological sciences.

We believe that our scholars with their ideals of integrity and high faith in honesty help to increase international understanding as they go and come from country to country. In so doing they are helping the IFUW to achieve one of its major aims—to further the spirit of mutual helpfulness, understanding and trust between the nations of the world.



Translation from Latvian

/ Coat of Arms of the Republic of Latvia /

THE UNIVERSITY OF LATVIA.

issuing this diploma in accordance with the decision of the Council of the Faculty of Agriculture of May 26 , 1937, certifies that

Valdis Aleksandrs Neimanis,

born on June 24 1908 in Riga,

finished very successfully the complete course of the Agricultural Section of the Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Latvia with all practical work and examinations, passed the final academical examination, presented and defended a scientific-technical work and was awarded the degree of

agronomist

with all rights foreseen in the law.

/ seal of the University/ Rector:/Signature/  
For the Dean of the  
Farmer Faculty for  
Agriculture: Prorector/Signature/  
Secretary/Signature/

Riga,  
1940, 6th August  
No 624

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This is to certify that the above text is a literal translation of the Latvian original presented to me at my office HANNOVER, Landschaftstr, 3.

Hannover,  
November 20, 1947.

(R. H. KUKAINIS)  
Latvian Representative,  
Baltic Advisory Council  
Land Nedersachsen.



April 5, 1960.

M. C. Tillotson Esq.,  
Secretary,  
Queen's University,

Dear Mr. Tillotson:

I have become interested in the father of one of my students and am setting forth the facts as I understand them, hoping that you will be able to put this case before someone who might look into its merits.

Valdis Aleksandrs Neimanis was born in Riga, Latvia, June 24, 1908. He graduated from the University of Latvia with the degree "Agronomist". He took special courses in business administration, had his own farms and a fleet of cargo ships. His son tells me he was a wealthy man. He left his country due to Russian invasion and occupation of Latvia and found a job with Howard Smith Paper Company, where he is a machine operator. As he is not a young man able to take on heavier machine work, there appears to be no chance of advancement. He has been able to retain ownership of one of his freighters - a 7,000 ton Tramp ship, registered in Nicaragua and he manages this from his home in Cornwall. He speaks English but I do not know how proficiently, he is fluent in Latvian, German, Russian and Polish.

His son brought me the certificate of the University of Latvia, showing that he graduated there in 1937. I have also seen the Certificate of Professional Status given to Valdis Neimanis at Hanover on April 16, 1948 by the Area Supervisor of the British Zone of Germany and carrying the stamp of the Preparatory Commission International Refugee Organisation. This certificate corroborates his graduation in 1937 from the University in Riga, Latvia.

It seems to me that this man could be making use of his education and training more constructively for himself and for Canada than as a machinist. It occurs to me that some position in connection with the St. Lawrence Seaway, where skippers of so many nationalities are in and out of the office might be



available for a man of his knowledge of languages and of shipping.

If this is impossible, perhaps an office position in his present firm would be more in keeping with Mr. Neimanis' qualifications. His son in first year Science at Queen's University strikes me as very keen and able and exceedingly gentlemanly.

I shall greatly appreciate anything you can do in regard to this matter.

Sincerely yours,

AVD:wh

A. Vibert Douglas.