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Meetings and Organizations

International Federation of University Women

56.

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Addresses Spring 1948
& Summer

# INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN

Addresses 1949.
Spring & Summer.

## Constitution and By-laws

**Revision adopted by the Ninth Conference**

**Toronto, August, 1947**

Response to toast to IFUW -
Leeds (40th Anniversary BFUW)

1. Jan proud -
IFUW stands for a constr. attitude in a world that is sorely divided & fearful of distrust

2. By virtue of my office I bring greeting to BFUW from 34 national assos
We do not forget that when BFUW 37 Branches was - shall I say an infant prodigy of 10 yrs of age it was one of the 2 co-founders of IFUW
Debt of IF to BF - Crosby Hall and wisdom today

3. As we look at the IF nations.
gratitude & pride in some - as national influence - members in positn of importance
grief & apprehension & sorrow of heart for others.

4. It has been my privilege to visit BF branches in 17 cities. From London & Brighton to Inverness, from Belfast & Birkenhead to Hull
welcome - inspiration.

Our IFUW is taking more & more of a place in intl affairs. Into all these relationships it will bring the same integrity of motive & of method that has marked its work in scholarly research, in relief & in cultural relationships throughout its 30 years. Toward this high end, I know the BFUW will play an even greater part in the years to come.

→ W B Yeats. The Wrong of unshapely things is a wrong too great to be borne.

Task of IFUW.

f Good Scholarships BFUW 1949

Prelude, arising from
Leeds pro-vice chanc. (Classics) ~
Prof. of Edn Tiblett.

all knowledge is one – Sci
belongs with the humanities.
the sci of furthering knowledge
the art of using it.

Edinburgh
1949 June 26.

# Constructive Internationalism

1. Greetings 34 nations.
Brit. Tea - part played by Scottish women.

IFUW Purpose ....
Insofar as IFUW ..... Constr. intl.

Fellowships - 70 since 1928 - 23 nations.
1949 awards.
Relief - European countries remember with gratitude
BBC bursaries. and in Italy, Holland
Finland, Denmark, Belgium, France
Austria.
D.P. camps - adoption by mail.
Cultural - radio, conferences, contacts.
1950 Zurich-Basle - Human Rights.

2. Wm. James. Life is a struggle .... eternally
fact + faith. gained.
No room for cynicism. pessimism negativism
Young people of today - impatience
dismal philosophy. Sartre.
Our task to help young people to think things
through.

Our own faith in spiritual values.
Then pass on the positive attitude
Belief in truth - Shelley the road of peace
" " loveliness Blake + L.P. Jacks.
" " loving kindness - which Cinderella
great religions of the world perhaps no
stressed as did Christianity
Renan - inspired ... perfect network
of children of God.
" " belief.

R. Tagore. call of women
read.

spacious as the starry firmament's
inescapable infinity of
radiant gaze
which fadeth only as it
outpasseth human sight.

3. We must give our young people a sense of the essential part played by TIME.
Truth is the daughter of Time not of authority.
Cosmic setting of human drama on this planet.
$4 \cdot 10^9$ yrs. $2 \cdot 10^9$, $10^9$ life $10^6$ man 3024000 Clava.
Far vista ahead. Time for man to grow godlike into nobility.

Time the refreshing river. Jos Reed Lam
Read.

4. We must give our young people a sense of our international heritage in knowledge & learning.
Hist of any subject: Lit. Homer
Virgil
author of Job.
Dante
Shakespeare.
Cervantes.
Tolstoy. 7.
Voltaire

Music. Palestrina
Beeth or Bach
Chopin
Mozart
Gounod.
Grieg
Sibelius
Tschaikovsky. 9
Elgar

Astron - Kiliman - Babylonian.
Hipparchus 45.
Copernicus - Pole
Kepler - German.
Tycho Brahe Dane
Newton Wolsthorpe
Struve Hendersen 1840. Scot
de Sitter Dutch
Leverrier Fr.
Adams USA
Peaskett Can.
Saha India 12

5. I.S.S. Constr Indian at student level.
Leipzig, Coublanz, Plön, Breda.

Scholarship Hofs faith in honesty.

1920 1st IFUW Conference - London

1927 Council - Vienna

1929. Conf. Geneva.

1931 Council. Wellesley, Mass.

1939. Conf. Stockholm.

1947 Conf. Toronto.
1948 Council Eastbourne
1949 Council Denmark
1950 Conference Zurich.

Australia Dr Wood. (Kirby) Literature 18th Century farce - to London.

Holland A A Brinks (Woodley) Classical philosophy - to Harvard.

Argentine L. E. Bidinost (Ohio) Biochem. Amino acids to Columbia N.Y.

Sweden V. Oldfelt (Hildesheim) Medical - polio + mumps. to Philadelphia.

Gt Britain B. Hunt (Ellis-Australian) Physics low temp. - to Leiden
props of He

Denmark D. Fuglsang (IF) Literature - classical poetry to Rome.
style: epic in Roman Imperial period.

Norway D Jorgensen (Netherlands) Econ Hist of Bergen to Amsterdam etc.

Time:
The Refreshing River[x] (Allen & Unwin, 1946.)
Joseph Needham

Time is for all men a refreshing river; not merely a perpetual recurrence of opportunities for individual souls to scale the heights of mystical experience or to produce great artistic achievement or to break free from the wheel of things or to attain perfect nonactivity, or whatever metaphor of individual perfection you happen to like. The historical process is the organiser of the City of God, and those who work at its building are (in the ancient language) the ministers of the Most High.

Hence for civilised man, in whom the numinous, the sense of the holy, is irrevocably attached to ethical ideas, religion too becomes a bond playing its part in the coherence of high social organisation. When Society itself has been sanctified by the full incorporation in it of the principles of justice, love and comradeship, religion is destined to pass without loss into social emotion as such. When oppression has been removed, religion as the cry of the oppressed creature will cease to exist, but the sense of the holy, one of man's most fundamental forms of experience, will never disappear. We can already see a similar transformation taking place in poetry, where the most moving implications can be conveyed by the poets in the simplest common words. The religious mysticism of a Donne or a Crashaw; the cosmic pantheism of a Wordsworth, have given place to the social emotion of such poets as Auden, Spender, Day Lewis, and such prose writers as Warner and Upward.

It is essential, therefore, to view all the forms of human experience in a social context. But I was profoundly sceptical of the right of any one of the forms of experience to have the last word about the world in which we live. To-day I feel more confirmed in this scepticism than ever. A concentration on scientific experience alone gives you the individualistic researcher, inapt for team-work and bent on priority, the easy prey of all the reactionary social forces tending to make scientists the passive instruments of class domination.

[x] Quotation from W.H. Auden "Spain".

In looking round among one's colleagues it has been consistently evident that those with the narrowest specialist interests tend to be politically the most reactionary. Without history, the scientist will know nothing of social evolution, of the origin and progress of human society, of the laws of change and of the direction in which further progress is likely to take place. Without philosophy he can have no basic world-view, and may fall into all kinds of fantasies -- for successful scientific work is compatable with anything from Roman Catholicism, as in the case of Pasteur, to Sandemanism as in the case of Faraday. It would be presumptuous in the case of such men to think that their scientific work would have been better if they had had better philosophies, but the majority of scientists are not of their cablire, and for these it is surely true that the better their philosophy the better their scientific work is likely to be. Without religion, the scientist will know little of comradeship with the mass of men, he will remain isolated from them in intellectual pride, and incapable of that humility which made Huxley give of his best to working-class audiences in "Mechanics' Institutes" or Timiriazev and Sechenov lecture illegally to Russian working men. Only by recognising where the numinous really lies will he be able to take his part in the great Labour movement. As for the absence of aesthetic appreciation, one need not describe the kind of person he will be without that. All the forms of experience are necessary and no one of them has the last word.

ENTROPY

The increasing mixed-up-ness in the world gives the direction of time's arrow. Perhaps when it is possible to measure biological organisation the increasing patternedness will be found to lead to the same result. In the meantime it might be thought that what has happened to the world is that what was one single original pattern has split up into millions of subsidiary patterns -- all were born from

"The universe of pure extension where
Only the universe itself was lonely...."

The extraordinary thing is that Richard Baxter's contemporary, Thomas Browne, said it all in a flash of intuition in his pious seventeenth century way three hundred years ago, as if foreshadowing what we are thinking now:-

> "All things began in order, so shall they end, and so shall they begin again, according to the ordainer of order, and the mystical mathematicks of the city of heaven."

## NOTE ON CONDITIONS OF MEMBERSHIP OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

The following resolution concerning conditions of membership of National Associations was passed by the Council of the International Federation of University Women in 1921 :

> "In general the standards of membership of a national federation or association should be determined, subject to the approval of the Council, by the leading university women of outstanding position and scholarship in the country concerned, since they, better than anyone else, can determine the needs of the particular nation and the best definition, for it, of the term 'university woman', in order to promote the highest standards of scholarship."

It was agreed that the minimum requirement should be two years' work at a university after passing an examination equivalent to the Baccalauréat or the Abiturium.

Associate members, without voting privileges, may be admitted at the discretion of National Associations, provided that full reports of their numbers and status are made from time to time to the Council.

Honorary members, without voting powers, may be elected by the National Associations if they desire to honour in this way the achievement of women who have done work of outstanding merit.

# INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN

## CONSTITUTION

### Article I.—PURPOSE

The purpose of this organisation shall be to promote understanding and friendship between the university women of the nations of the world, irrespective of their race, religion, or political opinions, and thereby to further their interests and develop between their countries sympathy and mutual helpfulness.

### Article II.—MEMBERSHIP*

1. Membership shall be open to national federations or associations of university women whose aims are consistent with the purpose of the International Federation of University Women as outlined in Article I. hereof, and which are approved by the Council, provided that only one federation or association in each country shall be so approved.

2. National federations or associations with a membership of two hundred or less shall be entitled to one vote. An additional vote shall be allowed for each two hundred members above this number up to one thousand.

3. No national federation or association shall be entitled to more than five votes. Those federations which have more than one thousand members shall be allowed to send delegates to the Conference in the ratio of one person for every two hundred members, but these official delegates shall not have more than five votes between them.

4. In exceptional cases, in countries where there is no National Association of the I.F.U.W. in existence, academic women of distinction may be invited by the Officers to be Corresponding Members of the I.F.U.W. These members shall be eligible as advisory members of Committees but shall not have voting powers.

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*For note on conditions of membership of National Associations, see opposite page.

## Article III.—THE CONFERENCE

1. The supreme authority of the Federation shall be vested in the Conference, which shall meet triennially, unless otherwise determined by the previous Conference. The Conference shall decide the time and place of the next meeting, or may delegate to the Council the power to make this decision. The Council is empowered, at a special meeting summoned for this purpose, or by a written vote if such a vote be deemed to be necessary by the Officers, to postpone any Conference. Not more than four years shall elapse between Conferences.

2. The voting members of the Conference shall be the President, the Vice-Presidents, the Treasurer and the delegates from the national federations or associations, who shall be chosen from among university women holding regular membership in their respective federations or associations.

## Article IV.—OFFICERS AND COUNCIL

1. There shall be a President of the Federation, elected by the Conference, who shall hold office from one Conference until the conclusion of the next, and shall be eligible for re-election, provided that the office is never held by the same President for more than two consecutive terms. The President shall be the presiding officer of the Federation, the Conference and the Council.

2. There shall be three Vice-Presidents of the Federation, elected by the Conference, upon the same conditions, as regards terms of office, as the President.

3. There shall be an Executive Secretary of the Federation who shall be a salaried officer. She shall be a member of a National Association and shall be appointed by the Council on the nomination of the Officers. During the tenure of her office, the Executive Secretary shall not be entitled to vote.

4. There shall be a Treasurer of the Federation, elected by the Conference, who shall serve from one Conference until the conclusion of the next, and be eligible for re-election.

5. There shall be a Council, consisting of the President, former Presidents, who shall be members of the Council until the end of the second Conference following their retirement, the Vice-Presidents, the Executive Secretary, the Treasurer and the Chairmen of the Committees on International Relations of all national federations or associations holding membership, which shall serve as an executive committee of the Federation, and shall have power to act between the Conferences. In case of the inability of the Chairman of a Committee on International Relations to attend a meeting of the Council, she may nominate as her deputy another member of the Committee or a member of the Executive Board of her National Association. The name of the proposed deputy shall be submitted to the members of the Committee either at a meeting or by letter and the appointment shall not be valid without the approval of the majority.

6. Between meetings of the Council the business of the Federation shall be conducted by the Officers, who shall be the President, the immediate past President, the three Vice-Presidents, the Treasurer and the Executive Secretary. The Executive Secretary shall have no vote.

## Article V.—HEADQUARTERS

1. There shall be a central office of the International Federation at a place to be designated from time to time by the Conference.

2. There shall be international headquarters for information and sociability, maintained by the International Federation or by the various national federations or associations at places to be approved from time to time by the Council.

## Article VI.—FINANCE

The expenses of the Federation shall be met by annual dues paid by the members, in amounts varying according to the size of their national membership, the rate to be determined from time to time by the Conference.

## Article VII.—AMENDMENTS

This Constitution may be amended at any Conference by a two-thirds vote, provided that notice of the proposed amendment shall have been sent at least four months in advance to the national federations or associations holding membership.

## BY-LAWS

## I.—NATIONAL COMMITTEES ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

1. Each national federation or association shall appoint a Committee on International Relations, in addition to whatever committees may be required to carry on its national work.

2. The Committees on International Relations shall be specially charged with the promotion of international friendship and understanding and shall be in direct communication with the headquarters of the International Federation and with the Committees of other federations or associations. The Committees on International Relations will be responsible for assisting to realise the aims of the International Federation, especially in the following directions :—

(*a*) The foundation of international fellowships and scholarships.

(*b*) The selection and nomination of candidates for the fellowships and scholarships offered by or through the International Federation.

(*c*) The investigation and promotion of plans for the exchange of lecturers, instructors, etc., in institutions of university grade, and of secondary school teachers holding a university degree or its equivalent between their own and other countries.

(*d*) The establishment of clubhouses and the provision of such hospitality for members of foreign federations as shall enable them to enjoy pleasant social relations in the country they are visiting, and to obtain any assistance needed for making the special contacts required by their professional interests.

3. It is suggested that the Committees on International Relations co-operate with other organisations and with individuals concerned with international educational relations, to see that the interests of women are adequately cared for by these organisations and to work with them, as far as possible, in arranging for the exchange of women students, lecturers and teachers.

## II.—STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION

(For list of Standing Committees see Appendix I.)

1. There shall be the following Standing Committees :— Conference, Cultural Relations, Finance, Standards and the Committee for the Award of International Fellowships. Any other Standing Committees may be set up by the Conference. The Officers shall nominate the first Convenor of a Standing Committee and may nominate the members. Where these By-laws make no special provision both the Convenor and the members shall hold office from one Conference until the conclusion of the next. For all subsequent periods the Convenor and members of Standing Committees shall be elected by the Council.

2. The Convenors and members shall be eligible for re-election with the following exceptions :—

(*a*) Members. Where no contrary special provision is made in the By-laws, in each Standing Committee two members, of not less than three years' standing, shall retire at each Conference, the order of rotation being determined in the first place by lot. Thereafter the members shall retire in order of seniority of appointment. In the event of more than two of the earlier appointed members having served on the Committee for the same length of time, the retiring members shall be determined by lot. Wherever eligibility is determined by lot, the lot shall be drawn by the Officers at a meeting preceding the Conference.

(*b*) Convenors. Any Convenor may be re-appointed as Convenor of the same Committee for one term only.

3. The National Associations shall be invited to send in the names of suitable candidates for the different Standing Committees. From the list of names suggested the Officers of the Federation together with the Convenor of the particular Committee, shall draw up a short list from which the Council shall elect the Committee members.

4. Standing Committees have as their work the examination of matters within the terms of reference laid down by the Conference, with a view to securing such action by the International Federation as they may consider necessary or advisable.

5. The Convenors of the Standing Committees shall report on the work of the Committees and submit programmes of the work annually to the Council, such reports and programmes to be in the hands of the Executive Secretary at least six weeks before the date fixed for the Council Meeting. Proposals for urgent action by the Committees between meetings of the Council shall have the approval of the Officers.

6. Any necessary funds for the work of the Standing Committees shall be voted by the Conference and allocated to individual Committees by the Officers.

7. Meetings of Standing Committees shall be called in consultation with the Officers.

8. If at a time when no meeting can be summoned it be deemed desirable by the Convenor to take the vote of her Committee by post, such a vote shall be valid.

9. The President and Secretary are *ex-officio* members of all Standing Committees. The President shall nominate one of the other Officers to each Standing Committee.

## III.—SPECIAL COMMITTEES OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION

Special Committees may be appointed by the Conference, the Council or the President.

## IV.—NOMINATION OF OFFICERS

1. During the year preceding a Conference, the National Associations shall be invited to send in to headquarters the names of at least two members of the International Federation of University Women whose services and qualifications they consider to be of special value to the Federation. (One of these names may be that of a member of their own Association and one that of a member of another Association.) These names, accompanied by full explanatory notes, shall reach headquarters at least nine months before the time of the Conference, and shall be circulated eight months before the Conference, with the formal request for nominations to be made from this preliminary list. A complete list of candidates for election shall be circulated to the National Associations not less than three months before the date of the Conference.

2. After the formal nominations have been received, the nominees shall be asked for their consent to stand for election. The names of the National Associations making the nominations shall not be given in the lists finally circulated, but shall be communicated to the nominees when their consent is asked.

3. The Council shall be empowered to act as a nominating committee at the time of a Conference in case of failure to nominate on the part of the federated organisations or in case of the withdrawal of a candidate.

4. In the case of vacancies occurring between Conferences, the Officers shall be empowered to appoint temporary Officers, Convenors and Committee members.

## V.—THE CONFERENCE

1. Delegates of national federations or associations must be provided with credentials from their national organisation. If, for reasons which it shall deem obvious and important, a national federation or association be prevented from sending the number of delegates to which it is entitled, each of its delegates shall be entitled to two votes, provided that the total number of votes cast by the delegation does not exceed the maximum to which the federation or association is entitled.

2. Although the number of delegates to the Conference is limited, all members of the International Federation shall be invited to attend. Delegates' meetings shall be open to members except in cases where the Council may decide to call a private session of delegates. At each Conference public meetings shall be arranged to which all interested persons may be admitted.

3. A preliminary agenda drawn up by the Council shall be sent to the national Committees on International Relations nine months before the date of the Conference. Further notices for the agenda may be sent in by national federations or associations to reach the headquarters office five months before the date of the Conference. The final agenda shall be submitted to the President for approval and shall be circulated to the national Committees on International Relations three months before the Conference.

4. If the Officers consider any resolution sent in by a national federation or association unsuitable or inadvisable for presentation to the Conference it shall not be placed on the agenda. Any such measure shall be reported to the Council, which may place the resolution on the agenda of that or any other Conference. No further motions may be placed on the agenda except in cases where the Council may decide to bring a motion before the Conference as a matter of urgency. Resolutions arising out of the business of the Conference may be moved only by delegates, and shall be referred, before a vote is taken, to a Resolutions Committee, appointed by the Council before the Conference meets.

5. English, French, German and the language of the hostess country may be used at the formal public meetings of the Conference. There will be no interpretations, but speakers will be required to provide written résumés either in English or French.

English, French and German may be spoken at the meetings for delegates and at the members' meetings. Translations from these three languages, if required, will be made into French and English. In view of the need for making an effective and economical use of the time at the disposal of the Conference, members are asked to simplify the proceedings as much as possible by reducing the necessity for translation to a minimum.

6. Arrangements for Conferences shall be made by a Standing Committee of five members assisted by a special Conference Arrangements Secretary. The expenses of the Conference, authorised by the Finance Committee and the Officers, shall be met by the International Federation. A registration fee shall be paid by all members attending a Conference.

7. For Conferences, circles with special interests may be organised, but such circles are for social and discussion purposes only. They have no constitutional powers or rights within the Federation, and are not entitled as circles to send resolutions to the Council. Such circles shall be convened and organised by the hostess Association. Their proceedings shall be communicated to members of the I.F.U.W. only.

## VI.—THE COUNCIL

1. The Council shall meet shortly before each Conference and shortly afterwards. It shall meet at least once during the interval between successive Conferences and at other times at the discretion of the Officers.

2. Special meetings may be called by any five members of the Council requesting the President, in writing, to convene a meeting. Four months' notice must be given in such cases, and the place of meeting left to the choice of the President.

3. Motions for the agenda of the Council Meeting shall be sent to reach the Executive Secretary at least two months before the date of the meeting.

4. The Assistant Treasurer and the Convenors of Standing Committees shall be invited to attend meetings of the Council.

## VII.—REPORTS OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

The annual reports of the national federations or associations shall be prepared, as far as possible, according to a standard form and shall not exceed 1,000 words in length. Representatives of the national federations or associations shall, in addition, make brief oral reports at alternate Council Meetings held between Conferences, the grouping of the associations being regulated by the division made by lot at the Fifteenth Council Meeting. Federations or associations admitted between two Conferences shall always report orally at the next Conference.

## VIII.—ADDRESSES BY DELEGATES OF NEWLY ADMITTED ASSOCIATIONS

During the meetings of the Council or Conference at which any national federation or association is admitted, the delegate of the federation or association shall be invited to give a short address on her country, the time and place to be decided by the Officers.

## IX.—TRANSFER OF MEMBERS

1. In the case of members of national federations or associations who pay an annual subscription and who visit another country, each national association shall provide that such visitors from other associations may, on payment of a small subscription, be entitled to attend meetings and social

gatherings, and to such other privileges of membership as may be offered by the association concerned. Such payment shall not carry any voting privileges. In those countries where the national federations or associations are willing to admit visitors from other associations as voting members on payment of a full subscription, steps should be taken to ensure that the member does not exercise a vote in more than one federation or association. The secretary of any national association which admits such a visitor as a voting member should notify that fact to the secretary of the association to which the member has previously belonged.

2. In the case of those who have already joined, as Life Members, the national federation or association of the country in which they reside, (*a*) on paying a temporary visit to another country the same arrangements shall be made as in the case of annual subscribers set out above; (*b*) on going to live permanently in another country, it shall be left to the two national associations concerned to arrange an adjustment of the life membership payment, if possible.

3. No member who transfers from one national federation or association to another shall be asked to pay an entrance fee to the association to which she is transferred.

## X.—PUBLICATIONS

No publications, printed documents or appeals shall be issued in the name of the Federation without the sanction of the President.

## XI.—FISCAL YEAR

The Fiscal Year of the Federation shall begin on July 1.

## XII.—ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

1. The Conference shall fix the annual subscription of National Associations and Federations to the I.F.U.W. (See Appendix II.)

2. The annual subscription shall be fixed, on the advice of the Standing Finance Committee, on a *per capita* basis varying with the total fully qualified membership of each Association.

3. The rate of subscription shall be expressed in the currency of the country where the headquarters office is situated.

4. The number of members on which the subscription is to be calculated shall be the effective membership of each National Association at the close of the financial year immediately preceding the fiscal year of the Federation.

5. National Associations which have not paid any subscription for three years or more, shall be suspended from the privileges of the International Federation of University Women, and shall not be allowed to send delegates to Council Meetings or Conferences or to submit candidates for International Fellowships until current subscriptions have been resumed and an arrangement made for the payment of arrears.

## XIII.—STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE

1. The Standing Finance Committee shall recommend to the Council for presentation to the Conference the rate of annual subscription, shall prepare annual estimates for the approval of the Council and shall supervise the annual expenditure of the Federation. It may receive appeals from National Associations for temporary relief from the payment of full subscriptions as approved in Article XII. and act upon them subject to confirmation of the Council.

2. The Committee shall consist of seven members, in addition to the President, Treasurer and Executive Secretary, who are members *ex-officio*. Three of the members shall be appointed by the Board of Officers of the International Federation in the country where the headquarters office is situated and four shall be elected by the Council. If the Treasurer is not herself resident in the country where the headquarters office is situated, one of the three members in that country shall be designated Assistant Treasurer, but if the Treasurer is resident in the country where the headquarters office is situated, one of the four elected members shall be appointed by the President as Assistant Treasurer, who, in the absence of the Treasurer, shall act as her deputy at Councils and Conferences.

3. One member elected by the Council and one member appointed by the Officers shall retire at each Conference, the order of rotation being determined in the first place by lot. Thereafter they shall retire in order of seniority of appointment. In the event of more than one member elected by the Council or more than one member appointed by the Officers having served on the Committee for the same length of time, the retiring member shall be determined by lot.

## XIV.—STANDARDS COMMITTEE

The Standards Committee shall examine all applications from National Associations of University Women for membership of the Federation, and shall report to the Council on their eligibility for membership, both from the point of view of academic standards and also of compliance with Article I of the Constitution. The Committee shall consist of five elected members in addition to the President and Secretary who are members *ex-officio*.

## XV.—COMMITTEE FOR THE AWARD OF INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIPS

1. The Award Committee shall consist of ten members, to be selected as experts in their subjects and not as representatives of National Associations.

2. Three members shall retire at each joint meeting; one American and two European members at the joint meeting held in America; one European and two Americans at the joint meeting held in Europe (see par. 4).

3. Owing to the specialised and expert nature of the Committee's work, the new members shall be appointed by the Officers from a list of names submitted by the International Fellowships Award Committee in consultation with the National Associations (see By-Law II., 3.)

4. Meetings of the Committee shall be held in the following rotation :—

*1st year :* Joint meeting of American and European members in America.

*2nd year :* Meeting of European members in Europe.

*3rd year :* Meeting of American members in America.

*4th year :* Joint meeting of American and European members in Europe.

*5th year :* Meeting of American members in America.

*6th year :* Meeting of European members in Europe.

## XVI.—COMMITTEE ON THE LEGAL AND ECONOMIC STATUS OF WOMEN

There shall be a Standing Committee called the Committee on the Legal and Economic Status of Women consisting of seven members in addition to the President and Secretary who shall be members *ex-officio*. Three of the elected members shall be specially qualified to consider legal questions and three to consider economic questions. The Committee shall consider and report on questions concerning the legal or economic status of women which are of interest to the Federation and the Committee shall be the channel for maintaining liaison with the work of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations and in particular with the Status of Women Commission.

## XVII.—CULTURAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE

There shall be a Standing Committee called the Cultural Relations Committee. It shall consist of ten members in addition to the President and Secretary who shall be members *ex-officio*. This Committee shall carry out enquiries and prepare reports on matters within the field of cultural or educational matters of interest to the Federation. The Convenor of the Committee shall arrange a field of work for each member of the Committee, and where an enquiry is to be undertaken in any such special field, the member of Committee responsible shall, with the approval of the Convenor of the Committee and the President, have power to co-opt up to three additional members, to form an *ad hoc* Committee for this special purpose.

## APPENDIX I.

## LIST OF STANDING COMMITTEES

Conference Committee (see By-Law V. 6.)

Finance Committee (see By-Law XIII.)

Standards Committee (see By-Law XIV.)

Committee for the Award of International Fellowships (see By-Law XV.)

Committee on the Legal and Economic Status of Women (see By-Law XVI.)

Cultural Relations Committee (see By-Law XVII.)

## APPENDIX II.

## ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

The scale of dues payable by National Associations was fixed by the Seventh Conference in 1936 as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Membership under 300 | | .66 English shillings |
| 300 and under 600 | .. | .75 English shillings |
| 600 and under 1,200 | .. | 1.00 English shillings |
| 1,200 and over | .. | 1.25 English shillings |

The maximum total subscriptions payable under this scale by any one Association shall not exceed 45,000 English shillings.

Dr. Winnifred Holtby Knew Muriel Hall

*Sumfield & Day Ltd., Eastbourne*—35807

IFUW addresses & Lectures

1. Astronomy – an intl. record.
2. Astronomers view the Universe
3. Stars, star dust and starlight.
4. Constructive internationalism
5. Swords to plowshares

see 1–4 in Sci. lectures folder

i. BFUW Reception at Univ. of London.
LAUW
1948 July 20 ±

ii BFUW Annual Dinner – Crosby Hall.
1948 July 23.

iii Council Meeting, Eastbourne, IFUW.

building of the future.

B + C.

# U. of London Reception.

(1) IFUW Pres. pays tribute to the interest which HRH the Princess Alice takes in education & scholarship & on this partic. occasion, her interest in the Univ. women of Gt. B. and in the international F. U. W of 30 nations.

Queens Hand. 1841
1941 LLD

(2) Tribute to U. of London.
Some gt. men & some gt women, scholars, leaders, teachers; in the humanities, in the sciences, have come from the portals of this college.

T H Huxley, who wrged so eloquently that we give a liberal education to our students so that they can spin the gossamers and force the anchors of the mind.

Vis Viscount Buckmaster - once Chairman of the Governors of one of the institutions of this vast univ. said of the sphere of women's work - it is as wide as the world's need of her services.

Yesterday I heard now Vice-Chancellor-elect Prof Pearson thank the Lord President of the Council, Mr Herbert Morrison for the luncheon given by H M Govt. to the Congress of Univs. of the Commonwealth. for his address to the delegates.

(3) Tribute to 3 professors of U. of L.
Co founders of IFUW with Dean G. of USA.
I refer to Prof Car. Spurgeon.
" Ida Smedley McLean
" W. Cullis.

(4) Tribute to B.F.U.W. in London.
endurance in war
hospitality to refugees
Mecca for students of many lands.

Univ of the world should all be giving the lead in the fight against losing freedom & of undervaluing or importance of the individual.
Peace. coop. Kindliness.

RFUW Annual Meeting

(1) Thanks — personal — from CFUW to London accordⁿ

(2) To H.R.H. the Princess Alice
Her presence is a symbol of something intangible
which we all value.
Links of hist. U of London 1920 + W. Encaenia
18
Princess 1841 Queen Vic
1941 LLD granddaughter

(3) Appreciate meeting in Univ of London
its context & bearing — its fine women
Guest in Cl. Ch. Great Hall H.M. Gov.
Rt. Honble Lord Pres of Council
Prof Pension — v-c-elect of U of L

3 other Profs to whom IFUW owes — Spurgeon
Ida Smedley McLean
Winnifred Cullis

I think of the ideals 60 yrs ago — T.H. Huxley
Lit Edt. Spin the gossamers — of the mind.
forge the anchors

Both homines tot sententiae — both approaches
are needed — gossamers — imagination, art, poetry
anchors of logical thinking
to free the spirit to seek truth & pursue it

(4) Now women have a part to play in this time
of opposing ideals — man a cog in the wheel of state —
or the state as the servant of man

We know the first need of the world today is for
peace — It is for Univ. women to help mould a
public opinion that will further that great end
To this in all its manifold [illegible]

Op our IFCW we rededicate ourselves.

(5) We think of the philosopher - mathematician
A.N. Whitehead sometime professor at U. of L.
"Every act leaves the world with a
fainter or a deeper impress of God".
no matter what our philos of life or religion
may be those words mean something
very significant to us - and they
are a great challenge -

I leave that challenge in your
minds - and once again I thank
you.

forsook this

Substituted Thus

The fact of the instability of evil
is the moral order of the world.
This is our ground of hope that our
efforts are not in vain. The challenge
is to everyone of us to exert all our
influence towards bringing this
world closer & closer to the great
ideals to which we stand.

BFUW Annual Meeting
Crosby Hall. 1948 July 23.

A long long time ago, about 1903, 4 I was a little school girl at a small quaker day-school in this great city. It must have been at that time that I was taken down to Bishopsgate to see an historic hall - a landmark that was soon to be razed to the ground. I still possess the 1892 edition of Baedeker That was our vade mecum on our Saturday explorations of London and in it I find the following marked paragraph

Read: A

Tonight I find myself in this very hall addressing a group of university women, conscious of the fact that we are the inheritors of all the riches of the past - This oaken roof, these walls and windows speak to us of the treasures of history - of great men - women, of Thoughts and Books, of art and Science, of man's struggle and achievement and failure - we are the inheritors of the past and on us in no small measure rests the responsibility to transmit the riches of the past with critical appreciation and imaginative and constructive foresight into the building of the future.

B + C.

A

~~Near this point,~~ In Bishopsgate Street, stands Crosby Hall, built in 1466 by Alderman Sir John Crosby, and once occupied by the notorious Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. The building subsequently belonged to Sir Thomas More, and it is mentioned by Shakespeare in his 'Richard III'. For a long time it was used for the reception of ambassadors, and was considered the finest house in London. During the Protectorate it was a prison; and it afterwards became in turn a meeting-house, a warehouse, and a concert and lecture room. It has been lately restored, and is now used as a restaurant. Crosby Hall deserves a visit as being one of the few existing relics of the domestic architecture of medieval London, and the only one in the Gothic style. ~~The present street front and many parts of the interior do not belong to the ancient structure~~. The Banqueting Hall has a fine oaken roof.

from Baedeker: London
1892.

1907 Removal to Chelsea to site of Sir Thos. More's garden at his Chelsea Home

Sir Thos. More 1480 - 1533.

Utopians.

Of all pleasures, they esteem those to be the most valuable that lie in the mind; the chief of which arise out of true virtue, and the witness of a good conscience.

— — — —

They are unwearied pursuers of knowledge

— — — —

Sir T. More. (1478–1535)

The Utopians wonder how any man should be so much taken with the glaring doubtful lustre of a jewel or stone, when he that can look up to a star or to the sun himself.

Utopia

[Bartlett – Familiar Quotations.

[Oxford Dict. of Q. – 1941

[If there be geologists or mineralogists in this audience, I can expect to be duly rebuked with the reminder that there are also "sermons in stones"! and on trees, astrophysics tells the same story. Sir Thos More did not know what 19th Cntry. Sci. disc

the unity of all matter in the universe

We are of the earth, earthy

" " stars starry

We are such stuff as stars are made on

As a member of the CFUW I bring to the BFUW the warm greetings of the university women of Canada. All of you who came to the Toronto Conference a year ago brought new inspiration and vigour into our Can. fed.

And as IFUW president I greet you in the name of the Int. Fed.

I pay my tribute to the BFUW as one of the two founder-nations of the I.F.U.W.

You have been a stronghold of IFUW ideals and practical helpfulness in a world gradually drawn into a seething vortex of suffering & horror. When the grim mad tragedy of war hit this island you stood firm, you endured all things except invasion, occupation & slavery, you gave leadership in a thousand ways, you took in refugees and shared your rations and your hopes with them.

I pay my tribute to your generosity in these past war years. You are still caring for the homeless & distressed.

You raised £2000 to finance European delegates to the IFUW Conference in Canada.

You have raised money to bring weary scholars from Europe to this haven - Cosley Hall

Can. + Austr bursary holders.

I pay my tribute to the Warden.
Miss Buckmaster.

I often quote to my students – The words of that Orator of Justice – her Uncle Visc. B's – The sphere of women's work is as wide as the world's need for her services.

I like too his keen insight into relative values – + values are wh. univ. training above all else shd give us.

~~Clerke Maxwell~~ –

In the last 3 mos. I have met with

Univ. w. of Italy ~~Belg.~~ Hol. Den.
+ in addn. cities of Gt. B.
in Apr. 580 A.A.U.W.
not to forget groups of Can w.
+ all are realizing the need for univ. women to accept the chal. of public service – to make their infl. felt in their community life + national life.

We all realize The world's greatest need is for peace

Fight apathy + cynicism
Fight the childish idea that war is new. Bergson's loyalties

If by the folly of men war comes: –
all this fall & we build again & they who build then again are say

Hamilton Ms. Edin.

Educate for world citizenship
Fight intolerance. hypocrisy
& deceit.

Stress the good as well as the Great
If we would keep alive the values
" international indebtedness
in the realms of the intellectual
& the spiritual.

One way to remind ourselves that in every field of intel pursuit

Poets: Homer, Virgil, the Hebrew authors of Job
Dante, & Goethe, Shakespeare.

Philosophers: Socrates & Plato, Lucretius,
Bruno, Descartes, Spinoza, Locke & Hume,
Kant, Bergson, Croce, Wm James.

Law: Moses, Hamurabi, Solon, Justinian
Napoleonic law makers, Blackstone, Haley

Elect: Galvani, Ohm (Germany), Volta, Ampere, Faraday
Oersted (Denmark) Franklin, Kelvin

Astron: Kidinnu, Hipparchus, Cop-, Brahe, Kepler, Galileo
Newton, Leverrier, Struve, Kimura, de Sitter
W. Adams, Plaskett, Saha, Rosland, Eddington, Lemaître

Stress the constructive aspects of the
intern'l. bodies UN, WHO, IRO, UNESCO.
non. gov. like IRed X, ISS, IFUW.
all these are building foundations on which in the fullness
of time peace may reign between nations.

Elaborate Schlossler

Evil is never cumulative

Omitted entirely

Bacon
Bergson
Renan.

~~The fact of the instability
of evil in the moral
order of the world.~~

✓ Swords to ploughshares –

Rabelais - Science without conscience is damnation.

All knowledge can be misused - We must help to reestablish in a world, adrift from its old moorings of dogmatic religion, an anchorage of the mind in the great unfading values of integrity and kindliness.

Science - and all knowledge - with conscience, with a spark of the divine Spirit illuminating our spirits - can lead the world towards that greatest of all goals - peaceful cooperation on earth.

Towards this the BFUW and all the national groups of IFUW can and should make a unique & vital contribution.

May it be so.

Constructive Internationalism

Conference in Belfast
1949 apr. 8
Irish Fed. Univ. W.

2. IFUW. 30 yrs.

Paris officers meeting
(no Adamowicz)
Chatou. Lebanon U.N.W.
Council Denmark
Our reps in UN & its bodies.
Conf. 1950 Dec.[ber] Human Rights.
Relief DP's.

Int.[l] Fellowships.
Scholarship High faith in honesty.

This is IFUW ideal for all aspects of life.

# Constructive Internationalism.

Greetings 34 nations

IFUW ideals. Read PURPOSE

Irvin Fed - the unique example
Geographically one, politically two,
one in the things of the mind

Wm. James - Life is a struggle in wh something is eternally gained
a statement of fact - and ... of faith.

no room for cynicism, pess, negativism.
These are common - young people - some of the interpreters of Sartre.

our task to help young people to think through to a positive attitude
as Blake said belief in loveliness truth
" " loving kindness
" " belief.

TIME IS A FACTOR

Constructive thinking in our daily life & philosophy
" " " community life
" " national life
" " international life.

Internationalism must not be merely a word.
We must translate it into action.

1. ~~Ed~~ the universities at undergrad, grad & faculty levels there is I.S.S.!

ISS a great example of Const. int lism
truth seeking - understanding of the int. aspects - exchange of students - relief -
Seminar - Scholars Place

2. IFUW -
scholarship high truth in

# Recent IFUW doings

1. Greetings to CFUW Regional Conf. from IFUW.
2. The most recent event in IFUW affairs was the Fellowship Award Committee.

Washington.

3. N.Y. Janet Robb & M. J. Bowie.

4. Officers Meeting - Paris Apr. 2, 3, 4.
Reid Hall - Fr. hospitality.
Officers pres. & absent.
1. Hungary - Lebanon. Israel
Chile & Peru

2. Representation on UN bodies
IFUW consultative status with Econ. & Soc. C.
" Unesco.

Debate on continuance of Comm. on Status of W.
This to be a topic for Denmark Conference.
IFUW resolution at Geneva - end June.

3. I.R.O. coop. 1800 names Van der Kolf
a.a.v.w. & C.F.U.W.

4. Unesco publ. Study Abroad debt ack. to IFUW.

5. 1950 Conference. Univ. W. look at Human Right
6. Finances.

5. Irish Fed Conf. in Belfast.

Informal meetings in Dublin
Prof. Francis Moran
His Ex. Hon Sean T. O'Kelly.

Irish Republic.

Easter Sunday - Loch Gill.
Isle of Innisfree
& Rock of Dooney.
W B Yeates. The wrong of
unshapely things is a wrong
too great to be borne.

4 copies

The International Federation of University Women has, from its inception, laid great stress on the encouragement of scholarly research.

Since 1928 72 awards of fellowships and grants have been made to outstanding women scholars of 23 countries. Of these seven were awarded by the I.F.U.W. Committee which met recently in Washington.

The combined judgments of ten distinguished scholars of seven nationalities and representing ten different fields of specialization resulted in t he selection of an able young physicist from England who will sp end a year in the famous low temperature laboratory at the University of Leiden in Holland. She will hold the Constance Ellis fellowship raised by subscription last year in Australia.

A fellowship for research in the Netherlands presented by the Dutch university women was awarded to a Norweigen historian. She will continue research on the Economic History of Bergen whose merchants traded widely in the years towards the close of the 17th century.

A Danish schol ar will go to Rome as the 22nd holder of the I.F.U.W. fellowship. She will study Roman epic poetry of the period of the Roman Empire.

Four fellowships endowed by American university women were awarded to an Argentinian, an Australian, a Swede and a Dutch scholar. The Australian will work in laboratories in Great Britain

on 18th century farce in English literature. The Dutch scholar will go to Harvard University to work on some fine points in the interpretation of classical philosophy. Some of the inscriptions ~~and pspyti ehivh dhr inyrnfd yo dyufy str~~ obyx and papyri which she intends to study are obtainable only at Harvard.

The Argentine scientist is the first I.F.U.W. fellow from a South American coun try. She will persue her research at Columbia University, New York, in Biochemistry. Her special field is the metabolism of the amino-acids.

The Swede is a young physician whose clinical and laboratory researches are in the field of pediatrics with special reference to epidemics of polio, mumps and other virus infections. She will be able to spend a year in the United States at the child clinic in Philadelphia.

These scholars and the three score who have preceded them are ambassadors of cultural understanding between their countries and the country to whic h 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. Until honesty in thought and integrity, in word and deed permeates our community and n ational life, we cannot expect to find these invariably present at the international level.

In so far as our scholars are an influence to this end, the I.F.U.W. is doing a doubly constructive work in awarding these research fellowships.

(1964 Jan 26/67

# 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 ~~one time~~ twice 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 1950 for the Zurich Conference, in 1953 for the London Conference and in 1956 for the Paris Conference. This fourth report of the numbered series brings the record forward another ~~eight~~ 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 ~~establish an~~ provide international research fellowships and prizes. In 1924 this fund was established, the first gift being of great significance and unusual interest. Dr Gleditsch, ~~President~~ 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 Fellowships 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 £1000 was placed in the hands of Professor Winifred Cullis, fourth President of the Federation, ~~by~~ 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 ~~remarkable~~ series of research fellowships; and in 1956 the Canadian

Federation ~~announced the gift of~~ established a research fellowship ~~annually~~ 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.

II * In the paragraphs *

I. F. U. W.

~~International~~ — Ida Smedley Maclean Fellowship

First awarded in 1928. Number of recipients to date: ~~37~~ ~~39~~ 39

By unanimous recommendation of the Committee in 1955 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 genetic 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.

~~The 1963 award was to a Swedish lawyer for research in international law at Oxford.~~

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

A.A.U.W — Crusade Fellowship

First awarded 1934. Number of recipients to date: 10

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

First recipient was a German bacteriologist who went to Gt Britain.

* In the paragraphs which follow a few sample awards only 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.

The ~~last~~ last recipient (1950) was a marine biologist from Australia who did her research in Oxford. An earlier scholar from the Netherlands studied Persian language and literature in Iran, and to Sweden went an Italian physiologist to study nerve tissue.

## A.A.U.W. — Mary E. Woolley Fellowship

First awarded 1940. Number of recipients to date: ~~20~~ 22 ~~1966-69~~ +1 ~~1964-65~~ +1 ?

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; ~~a pa~~ and President of AAUW 1927–33. To this distinguished educator with international vision, the four North Atlantic state divisions of A.A.U.W. paid tribute by endowing this Fellowship.

Awarded first to a Russian refugee to study Social Philosophy in England and in 1963 ~~awarded~~ to a Belgian oceanographer for research at Marseilles; ~~The most recent recipient is~~ in 1965 to an Argentine physicist who went to Great Britain, and in 1965

## AAUW — Ohio State Fellowship

First awarded 1942. Number of recipients to date: ~~19~~ 21 ~~1967-68~~ (1)

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 (598 AD) to be found only in London and Oxford libraries. The 1963 recipient was ~~already~~ ~~enough~~ another Indian, a physicist who came to the University of Illinois, U.S.A. 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

1964 another Swed. woman (Inuit)

## A.A.U.W. — Helen Marr Kirby Fellowship

First awarded 1944. Number of recipients to date: ~~19~~ 21 ~~1968-69~~

Helen Marr Kirby (1837–1921) of Alabama was a pioneer in higher education in America. She received a BA 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 ~~resigning this office in 1929~~ 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 ~~and~~ on disease carrying insects; since ~~and the~~ 1963 awards have enabled ~~to~~ a Canadian classicist to pursue ~~for~~ research in Cambridge University; an Austrian ~~student~~ ~~anthropologist~~ to study architecture in West Africa and (1965

## A.A.U.W. — Virginia C. Gildersleeve Fellowship

First awarded 1946. Number of recipients to date: ~~16~~ 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 ~~other members~~ endowed this fellowship when she was appointed a delegate to the U.N. Charter Conference.

An English botanist was the first recipient and she studied bog flora in Minnesota. The award in 1963 was to a British scholar of Greek background who ~~worked~~ ~~working~~ on Byzantine history in Italy, then a scholar of French literature went to the University of California, and most recently

This award has gone also to Swiss, Italian, Belgian, Danish, ~~and~~ Swedish, Norwegian and Turkish scholars.

## A.A.U.W. — Alice Hamilton Fellowship

First awarded 1950. Number of recipients to date: 14 ~~12~~

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

The first holder was a Norwegian who carried on research in crystallography in Cambridge University. In 1963 a Turkish astronomer received the award to enable her to work in Meudon, France. Other awards have gone for research in tropical parasites, nutrition, neurophysiology, predacious fungi, ~~[illegible]~~ biophysics, and chemistry ~~[illegible]~~ ~~fields of investigation~~ The last two awards have gone to the Netherlands for microbiological studies in California and to

## C.F.U.W — Albert Douglas Fellowship

First awarded 1958. Number of recipients to date: ~~6~~ 8

A. Albert Douglas (1894- ) retired Professor of Astronomy has completed 41 years of academic work, first at McGill University Montreal, then at Queen's University in Kingston, Canada; she has been active in international educational work in Unesco, ~~in astronomy~~ 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 ~~generously~~ ~~donated~~ annually this Fellowship.

The first scholar was a distinguished Indologist from the Netherlands whose studies of art & archaeology in India brought her a high academic appointment in England and later a professorship in her native land. ~~In 1963 a New Zealand zoologist went to Oxford on this Fellowship.~~ ~~Among~~ Other recipients have been a Swedish pathologist for work in U.S.A., ~~and~~ an Austrian botanist who went to ~~the Cape~~ Germany, a Brazilian chemist to France and a Canadian educator to England, a New Zealand zoologist to Oxford, a British physiologist to the USA and ~~most recently~~ 1965 award will permit a Canadian to complete doctoral work in moral philosophy in Oxford.

## A.A.U.W. — Marion Reilly Award

First awarded 1941. Number of recipients ~~to date~~: 9

Marion Reilly (1879-1928), Dean of Bryn Mawr College 1909-16, ~~and~~ the A.A.U.W. 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 given to assist ~~a established~~ scholars to carry through to publication work already in progress, or for a short-term project where an entire year was not possible or necessary.

First given 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, USA. These examples demonstrate the far-reaching value of this award which was available between the years 1941-53.

## IFUW — Winifred Cullis Grants

As more nations with recently established national associations of university women became members of I.F.U.W., 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 there were women of purpose and promise but not eligible for Research Fellowships. The Committee therefore asked the Council to set aside I.F.U.W. funds to be used as grants at the discretion of the Committee; and ~~the Committee suggested~~ that ~~in honour of Dr Winifred Cullis~~ these grants bear ~~the~~ name of ~~Miss~~ Winifred Cullis. A sum of ~~Some~~ money was ~~voted~~ ~~These grants were established~~ by I.F.U.W. in 1953, ~~and the~~ the ~~was first awarded~~ in 1954 ~~No of recipients to date~~ first awards were made in 1954, and they number ~~23~~ 23 (7+4+3) to date.

Dr Winifred Cullis, C.B.E. (1875–1956), Professor of Physiology at the 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 I.F.U.W.

Among the 23 ~~17~~ recipients ~~of grants to date, a few are~~ were ~~selected~~ an Australian of Chinese descent ~~who~~ assisted in California with her study of viruses; a Ceylon teacher studied educational methods in London; a Greek lawyer observed methods of criminal law ~~&~~ relating to juvenile delinquency in Rome; ~~of~~ three ~~two~~ micro-biologists, ~~one~~ two from Argentine (~~will work at~~ one to New York and one ~~to~~ to the Lister Institute, London; ~~one from Finland~~ one ~~from~~ an Austrian ~~Thus both for short time research~~ undertook ~~will carry out~~ research on desert water in Iran; a Japanese astronomer continued work in Gt Britain, a Brazilian chemist in Austria, a Danish Egyptologist in several European museums, a Dutch anthropologist will go to Surinam and a scholar from Israel will prepare a second book on consciousness in the writings of Henry James.

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

Looking into the Future

While we take pride in the fact that ~~136~~ 153 awards of Fellowships to women of 33 nationalities have produced encouragement, invaluable experience ~~development~~ and much subsequent scholarly work, we are aware that we shall ~~one does~~ not move ~~progress~~ forward by only looking backward. With the modern age calling for more (professional) training and higher skills, more women are entering universities and attaining ~~pos~~ postgraduate status. We may expect an increase in the numbers of applicants for Fellowships and for grants. Will funds be ~~made~~ forthcoming to meet the growing need?

~~With~~ The many newly ~~born~~ self governing ~~established~~ nations in 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 I.F.U.W. as the university women of these countries establish national associations and look to us for aid. Eventually Research Fellowships will be sought. We must look ahead and think not in 3-year spans but in decades. ~~at the very least.~~

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 and 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 ~~and thereby~~ they are helping the I.F.U.W. to achieve one of its major ~~greatest~~ aims to further understanding, mutual respect, and trust between the nations of the world.

Slight modifications made April 1965

14

Ger
Swiss
Fr
Hetto
Austria
Brit
Dutch
Polish
Norway
Swed
Denmark
Finland
19 Belg

Australia
India
NZ
Can
USA
Philippines

IFUW 50th Conv. 1968 Karlsruhe

With the passing of my old friend Dr Ellen Gleditsch I find myself the oldest surviving P.P. I know I voice the feelings of all the PP's in saying to Dr H how much we appreciate her warm & urgent invitation to us all to attend this Conf

IFUW has been close to my heart since 1920 & esp. since 1937 when I became a member of the Fellowships Award Com. on which I served with such delight for over 20 years.

I am glad Miss Bowie spoke of our debt to the great & good women of the early IFUW years. I wish to pay tribute to 3 others. To Marguerite Bowie who carried the main load of keeping IFUW alive & virtually active throughout the terrible years 1939-45. Very few realize the tremendous task she accomplished & her years of devotion to IFUW. In 1950 when our Conf met in Zurich she gave the main theme address on Human Rights – The Task before us – with her great challenge to the Conscience of Mankind. Then as now our only hope for the future.

To Dr Louise Pearce of Princeton, so long my colleague on the Fellowships Comm., and to Miss Nettlefold of London the IFUW owes the surmounting of one of our recurrent financial hurdles – that of 1948-51

Mme Chairman. May IFUW go from strength to strength – thinking always in terms of action and acting only in the light of thought

In the words of Augustine 1500 years ago

Take Courage and Press on Mightily.

# Philadelphia : 17th Conference

IFUW 1919 - GB. USA - 1920 Com. Paris (1921) France
Triennial Conf. - Elin, Paris, Geneva, Oslo, Amsterdam
Cracow, Stockholm, Toronto, Zurich, Helsinki, Rey. Karlsruhe, amongst others.
1939 Stockholm — 1947 Toronto followed by
Zurich London, Paris, Helsinki, Mexico
Brisbane '65, Karlsruhe, Philadelphia '71
1974 - Tokyo ! 18th Conf.

Philadelphia. Pres. Prof Dr Halst - Stepne Paré
Conf 10-16. 1971-74 Pres: Dr Bina Roy of India.
VP Dr E May USA
Prof Dr E Hamburger. Lausanne
Mrs Purves - New Zealand
Miss MacKenzie Wight Gt B.

IFUW Consultative Status with Ecosoc + Unesco.
40 countries represented - of 54 member associations
771 full time participants + 300 other registrations
2 USSR observers + 1 Rumanian.
Standards Com. Ghana, Guatemala, Bolivia, Kenya readmitted
Relief Com. Elderly D.P. Jewish women still in Germany
Several Chinese students refugees in Hong Kong.
A Hungarian med. student to finish in France
A Rwanda refugee in Uganda to study in Gt B.
31 persons helped in 1970
Relief Shop $24,125. Conf. Collection $500

Fellowships 6 awarded in the 1968-71 period 5 scholars
from Australia, India, Argentina, Brazil, Gt. B, Iran
13 Wrigley Cyclic Grants to 11 diff. countries
8 D Leet Grants to 8 diff. countries

Nigeria - Lagos Ibadan + Zaria new branch Dec 5. 1971.

To Kingston
Mile Women's Club.
CFUW.
1971 Dec 8.

Professor Vibert Douglas

**INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN**

**17a King's Road, Sloane Square, London, S.W.3.**

*With the Executive Secretary's Compliments*

Jubilee Speakers - advance info

**Telephone: SLOane 8281**

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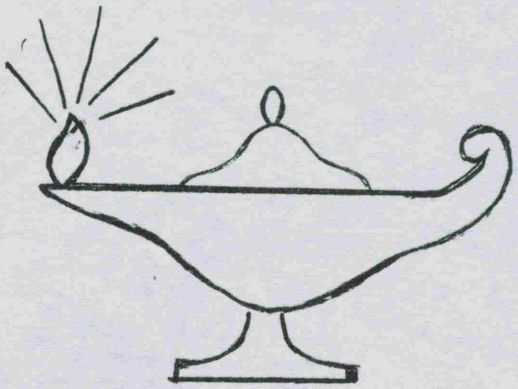
# A LAMP OF FRIENDSHIP

## THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN

1918 - 1968



By Edith C. Batho

International Federation of University Women
(Fédération Internationale des Femmes Diplômées des Universités)
17a King's Road, Sloane Square, London S.W.3

C O N T E N T S

## PREFATORY NOTE

As long ago as 1932 National Associations affiliated to the International Federation of University Women (Fédération Internationale des Femmes Diplomées des Universités) were asked to compile their own histories, ready for the history of the IFUW (FIFDU)[1] when that should come to be written, and it was hoped that the historian would be Miss Theodora Bosanquet, the first Executive Secretary, who had an intimate knowledge of the founding and early days of the Federation. The troubles of the Thirties delayed the collection and collation of the documents, and the War caused still further delay. In 1949 the work was held up again by the illness of Miss Bosanquet, but Miss Clara Smith then assumed the task of collecting the histories, and at the Zurich Conference of 1950 many of the National Associations made formal presentation of their histories. They are preserved in a painted chest, the gift of the Swiss Association. It was decided then that a member of the IFUW should be asked to distill the essence of the material supplied into "a compact and eminently readable book, which would be both a useful record of achievement and an effective means of bringing home the great value and the happiness of international friendship." At the Council held at Oosterbeek in the following year, however, the Officers reported -

> Despite the obvious interest of the material the conclusion reached with some reluctance was that the present financial situation of the Federation did not

1) For convenience and brevity the familiar contractions are used henceforward.

justify publication.

The Officers hoped that on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary the material might be incorporated into a more comprehensive history, and the National Associations were asked to keep their records well up-to-date for this purpose.

The National Associations have done as they were asked, and I wish to pay tribute here to their help in distilling from their histories what will, I trust, be, as well as a compact, a readable if not an eminently readable book. I must also thank the present Executive Secretary, Miss Joan Robinson, and her staff for their ready help in providing files of correspondence and other documents, and the former Executive Secretary, Miss May Hermes, for valuable reminiscences.

The responsibility for selection and arrangement remains mine.

Edith C. Batho

## I. Birth and Growth 1918-1929

### (i)

One evening in the late autumn of 1918 Dean Virginia Gildersleeve of Barnard College was talking to two English friends, Professor Caroline Spurgeon of the University of London and Miss Rose Sidgwick of the University of Birmingham, about the war which had just ended.

> "We should have," said Miss Spurgeon," an international federation of university women, so that we at least shall have done all we can to prevent another such catastrophe."
> Miss Sidgwick and I looked at each other. "Then I guess I must rally the Association of Collegiate Alumnae," I said. Rose Sidgwick added, "And we must go back and talk with the British Federation of University Women." 1)

That was, as Dean Gildersleeve thought, the birth of the International Federation of University Women, but like other births it had had a prolonged period of gestation. Women graduates of the universities which admitted them to full or partial membership had naturally kept in touch, and the women's colleges which came into being in the mid and later nineteenth century in the English speaking countries had produced groups of old students, graduates, alumnae, the titles varying from place to place. For thirty years before 1918 these groups had been coalescing, the earliest of the larger groups being the American Association of Collegiate Alumnae, which was founded in 1882 and was shortly afterwards followed by the Southern Association of College Women. In 1901 and the succeeding years

1) Gildersleeve, Many a Good Crusade, p. 129.

Miss Mabel Chown (later Mrs Douglas J. Thom), who was Convener of a committee appointed by the Victoria College Alumnae Association, was writing letters urging all associations of Canadian Alumnae to unite and then, perhaps, join the American Association of Collegiate Alumnae. The question was repeatedly discussed, the Toronto Club being particularly eager for some form of Canadian federation, but the difficulties of travel and other problems postponed any agreement. On the other side of the Atlantic the British Federation of University Women had been founded in Manchester in 1907 and, owing to its rapid growth, had moved its headquarters to London in 1910, when it also enlarged its statement of aims. These from the beginning were so close to those of the yet unborn International Federation that they are worth quoting here:-

1. To promote women's work on public bodies:
2. To secure the removal of sex disabilities:
3. To facilitate the inter-communication and co-operation of university women;
4. To afford opportunity for the expression of a united opinion by university women upon subjects especially interesting to the group.

After 1910 an additional aim was stated, that of encouraging independent research by women, and the active support of schemes to provide fellowships and scholarships became part of the programme. The first British Fellowship was awarded in 1912 to Miss Caroline Spurgeon.

The idea of expansion and possible confederation appears to have occurred almost simultaneously to the British Federation and the American Association, though

not as between each other. In the next few years each is found to be wooing Canada. Mrs Ida Smedley MacLean wrote from London in June 1915, "We now have affiliated to us an Association of University Women in India and the Association of Women Graduates in Ireland.... We should be most delighted if a Canadian Association would also affiliate with us." This does not seem to have led to anything, possibly because of wartime conditions, and in April 1917 the American Association wrote with some urgency and a hint of a "Greater American" Association -

> Let me know whether there is any similar organization in Canada, whether co-operation with it would be possible and whether you think such an organization could be formed. Our organization did not contemplate in the beginning making itself into an international one. The graduates of our American universities, however, are scattered all over the world, and we are now forming branches in the Orient. It is possible that it would be best to have a single, great international organization with branches all over the world.

A committee was appointed to consider this proposal, and ten Toronto members, as a gesture of goodwill, became members of the American Association of Collegiate Alumnae. In April 1918 Miss Skinner of the Toronto Club attended the Convention of the American Association of Collegiate Alumnae held in Chicago, and was there appointed to the newly formed International Relations Committee, of which the Chairman was Dean Virginia Gildersleeve.

Dean Gildersleeve, after a distinguished career as student and lecturer at Barnard College, had become Dean and Professor in 1910 and had added an administrative to a scholarly reputation. Never a militant feminist but with a strong sense of justice and an ability to carry others with her, she had already done much to open new opportunities for women first in her own college and then in other places. The First War brought her into public work of various kinds and into more general public notice and, as she herself said, committed her to international affairs as the principal work of her life next to her immediate task as Dean. She was naturally from the first a supporter of the League of Nations, even before it had come into formal existence, had served on the American National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and in early 1918, as we have just seen, found herself, as Chairman of the International Relations Committee of the American Association of Collegiate Alumnae, in a position to work specifically for international co-operation between university women. In the autumn she learned that the British Government had appointed a Universities Mission to visit the United States and develop closer relations with the universities there, and had, on American insistence, added two women to the five men who had originally made up the mission. These two women were Miss Rose Sidgwick and Professor Caroline Spurgeon.

Miss Sidgwick was an Oxford woman who was then Lecturer in History in the University of Birmingham. Dr Caroline Spurgeon was Professor of English Literature at Bedford College in the

University of London - the first woman in England to occupy a university chair - and was already well known in academic circles for her monumental Five Hundred Years of Chaucer Criticism and Allusion. In the future she and Dean Gildersleeve were to find their friendship deepening and strengthening, but with true impartiality Dean Gildersleeve noted that Miss Sidgwick "was less impetuous, more prudent and the better speaker of the two." She was indeed a woman of extraordinary charm as well as ability, and her death in New York in the influenza epidemic of that autumn was felt as a personal loss by those who had only just come to know her. It came, however, not before the fateful words had been spoken which have already been quoted -

> "We should have" said Miss Spurgeon, "an international federation of university women.. ....."
>
> "I guess I must rally the Association of Collegiate Alumnae," I said. Rose Sidgwick added, "And we must go back and talk with the British Federation of University Women."

Dean Gildersleeve and Miss Spurgeon went back to their respective associations and talked, Dean Gildersleeve's persuasion being directed as much to the Canadian university women as to the American. On 6 June 1919 she wrote to Miss Skinner inviting her to "participate in a movement for co-operation with the university women of other countries," and a few days later Miss Skinner informed the Winnipeg Club that Dean Gildersleeve was going to England at the invitation of the Federation of

University Women in Great Britain, adding that a letter from that organisation "deplores the fact that Canada and Australia have no nationally organised association that might co-operate." The deplorable fact was not to continue to exist much longer. Largely owing to the energetic pressure of Mrs R.F. McWilliams the founding meeting of the Canadian Federation of University Women was held on 26 and 27 August 1919 in Winnipeg.

Meanwhile Professor Caroline Spurgeon had returned to London, ready, with what Dean Gildersleeve called her "dynamic ability not only to inspire people with a vision but to make them work for its fulfilment" -ready to act upon her own words and those of her dead and her living friend. She was in fact preaching to the converted, especially when she spoke to Professor Winifred Cullis and Mrs Ida Smedley MacLean. Professor Cullis was as distinguished in her own field as the other women. She had been recently appointed the first holder of the Sophia Jex-Blake Chair of Physiology in the University of London,and she was a woman of many gifts.

After her death, nearly forty years later, it was written of her -

> She was a brilliant speaker with a clear and logical mind. These qualities, together with her ability to see the other person's point of view, made her a superb negotiator, especially in international relations. .....With her charm, wit, sense of humour and warm heart, and above all her complete sincerity, she was a wonderful friend...Her gaiety and infectious enthusiasm enabled her to possess the full enjoyment of an active and vigorous life to the end.
>
> (British-American Associates)

She had been lecturing in Canada during the War, and understood the position there, and it was not long before both she and Professor Spurgeon were serving on the newly formed Committee on International Relations of the British Federation of University Women. It is only just to reckon Professor Cullis as one of the founders of the International Federation of University Women, since it was under her chairmanship that the committee sent a formal invitation to the American Association of Collegiate Alumnae to meet with its representatives in London in July 1919 and form an international federation. The invitation was accepted, and the appointed American representatives were Dean Gildersleeve and President Carey Thomas, of Bryn Mawr, together with Dean Helen Taft also of Bryn Mawr. With them and the British representatives were also two Canadian representatives, Miss Hurlblatt and Miss Wrong. After a series of meetings at the London School of Medicine for Women a resolution was passed unanimously: "That an International Federation of University Women be, and is hereby, formed;" and so, on July 11, 1919, the Federation, which had by Dean Gildersleeve's reckoning been born in November 1918, was given recognition and a name.

At this meeting it was decided that the two Committees on International Relations, American and British, should be in charge of the new Federation and draft a constitution which would, it was hoped, be approved by the first Conference,

to be held in London in 1920. In the intervening months three members of the British Federation - Professor Cullis, Professor Spurgeon and Dr Ida Smedley MacLean - visited the United States; and another, Miss C.M.E. Burrows, Italy; Dr Carey Thomas visited France, Greece, Syria and Spain; and Dr A.C. Paues visited the Scandinavian countries. That their efforts to arouse interest were not wasted was proved when the Conference assembled in Bedford College, London, in July 1920. There were then present representatives of eight organised national federations of university women - the American Association of Collegiate Alumnae 1) and the British, Canadian, Czechoslovakian, French, Netherlands, Italian and Spanish Federations or Associations - as well as delegates from seven other countries where National Associations were formed shortly afterwards - Belgium, Denmark, India, Norway, South Africa and Sweden. 2) Professor Cullis and Dean Gildersleeve presided jointly, and Professor Spurgeon was unanimously elected the first President, 3) to hold office until the second Conference, which was arranged for 1922 in Paris.

(ii)

It is interesting to see how plainly the lines for the development of the International Federation were laid down

1) In 1921 this Association amalgamated with the Southern Association of College Women to form the American Association of University Women.
2) For the dates of the foundation and affiliation of National Associations see Appendix A.
3) For the list of Presidents and other Officers see Appendix B.

at the First Conference, and to realise that in fifty years changes have been made merely to meet changed conditions and not to tamper with the principles of the founders. The ultimate governing body is the Conference, which at first met at two, three or four year intervals but since the Second War has settled into a steady triennial rhythm. Between Conferences there are meetings of the Council, which consists of the Officers 1) and one representative of each of the affiliated National Associations. It was intended that the Council should meet before and after each Conference and also in the intervening years, but in times of unusual financial stringency some of these meetings have been omitted. In grave emergencies smaller committees or even the Officers alone have had power to act, their actions being approved in due time by the Conference. The only paid official for some years was the Executive Secretary, and the Federation was fortunate for fifteen years to have the services of Miss Theodora Bosanquet, formerly secretary to Henry James and herself the author of brilliant studies of Harriet Martineau and Paul Valéry. It is not surprising that, particularly in the last twenty years, the administrative staff has grown, but even now the numbers cannot be called excessive. For the rest, the record of the establishment and activities of committees

1) At present the Officers are the President, the immediate Past President, three Vice-Presidents and the Treasurer, but this arrangement is under consideration.

and subcommittees will show how the Federation has endeavoured to pursue its aims.

These aims, as set out in the first two Articles in 1920, were as follows:-

Article I Purpose

The purpose of this organisation shall be to promote understanding and friendship between the university women of the nations of the world, and thereby to further their interests and develop between their countries sympathy and mutual helpfulness.

Article II Membership

(1) Membership shall be open to national federations or associations of university women which are approved by the Council, provided, however, that only one federation or association in each nation be approved.

(2) National federations or associations with a membership of two hundred or less shall be entitled to one vote. An additional vote shall be allowed for each two hundred members above this number up to one thousand.

An explanatory note which turned out to be of considerable importance was added to the first paragraph of Article II-

> The term "national federation" is not, however, to be taken to mean any exclusive national or racial society. It is hoped that all university women living in the same geographical area will be able to combine into one federation representing the country in which they live.....The various graduate societies which may exist in the same country must unite into one federation or association if they wish to form a branch of the International Federation.

The second part of Article II deals with one of the practical problems which every international organization has to face early in its existence, that of representation of national associations at the common meetings. It was obvious from the beginning that the largest in this Federation would be the American, British and Canadian, and it is known to have been on the initiative of the

American Association that the decision was taken limiting even the most numerous National Association to five voting delegates at a Conference. Recent Conferences have been troubled by the enormous discrepancies which have developed between numbers and consequent financial contributions on the one hand and voting power on the other, and the original generosity of the Americans has been matched by the fact that it is the smaller Associations which have been urging most strongly a revision of the scale of votes and capitation fees.

Another problem, which was not actually raised in 1920, has proved to be the question of language. In western Europe and certain other parts of the world it is usual for educated women to understand, if not to speak fluently, one or more languages besides their own, though they may not have a common language. This, owing to different systems of education, is by no means true everywhere. For some years, by tacit consent, the languages of the Conference were English and French. Then, at the Council held at Vienna in 1927, it was recommended, and subsequently approved by the Conference of 1929, that at the formal public meetings English, French, German and the language of the hostess country might be spoken, translations, if required, being made into English or French. A rider added,

> In view of the fact that English and French are the languages understood by the greater number of members present, it is understood that wherever possible the business meetings and discussions will be carried on in these two languages.

This decision was confirmed by the Conference of 1932, with a further addition:

> In view of the need of making an effective and economical use of the time at the disposal of the Conference, members are asked to simplify the proceedings as much as possible by reducing the necessity for translation to a minimum.

Since the Second War English and French have been the official languages of the Federation, all documents being issued in both and translations provided, when requested, for speeches at Councils and Conferences. The only exception in recent years has been the 1962 Conference in Mexico, when simultaneous translation was also provided in Spanish, English and French.

It is in fact by no means certain that English and French will be fully understood if they are spoken and heard by those to whom they are not the mother tongue, and perhaps it is surprising that there is so little failure of communication. Among speakers of English themselves there are differences of protocol and vocabulary: an Englishwoman may be puzzled at first by her "recommendation" or "resolution" appearing as a "remit", and, whatever her sentiments of veneration, would not naturally "respectfully submit", while her own terms are not necessarily clear to an American. As Dean Gildersleeve once pointed out, 1) "When the British 'table' a resolution, it means that they take it up for consideration, when the Americans 'table' it, they cease to consider it." From the more serious international and national misunderstandings and differences Conferences, like the Federation itself, do their best to stand apart, though it has sometimes been noted with relief that the alphabetical seating of delegates has

1) Many a Good Crusade, p. 137.

prevented what might be awkward juxtapositions.

Articles III and IV dealt with the constitution of the Conference and the personel of the Board of Officers, 1) and Article V with the site of the headquarters of the Federation. From time to time there has been discussion on this point, the suggestion even being made that it might move from country to country as in some National Associations Headquarters moves from branch to branch. Partly by accident the International Headquarters were in 1920 fixed in London: the invitation for the preliminary meeting came from London, it was more convenient for European representatives than the United States or Canada would have been, and a room and the services of a secretary were at first provided in London by the Universities Bureau of the British Empire. The secretary was the invaluable Miss Theodora Bosanquet who, as already noted, accepted formal appointment at the Paris Conference of 1922. Headquarters remained in these borrowed premises until 1927, when the British Federation was able to offer accommodation in the newly opened Crosby Hall. In 1939 Crosby Hall was taken over by the British Government and Headquarters moved to the private residence of Mrs Alys Russell, back to Crosby Hall when it was temporarily released, out again when it was once more requisitioned, but still remaining in London through the war and after, has been at its present

1) For the varying constitutions of the Board see Appendix B; at the present moment it is again under consideration.

address in Chelsea for some years. There is always the possibility that it may move out of London, but, even at the worst of times, this has proved to be a good centre for visiting members from all over the world.

If Headquarters has remained more or less static, the meetings of Council and Conference have ranged from Toronto through Mexico to Brisbane, with visits to many European cities. 1) These meetings are by invitation which depends far more on conditions in the country concerned and the world outside than on the will to hospitality. Serious business is done and serious questions discussed, but it may well be that the most valuable work is done outside the hall, in the making and strengthening of personal friendships and the broadening of experience of the ways of other people. It should be remembered that many of those who attend conferences, even among the voting delegates, have never been outside their own borders before, even in the years in which tourism has become a major industry, and thanks to the nature of the International Federation their first acquaintance with foreign women is with women of similar interests and ideals and ready friendliness.

It was not until Article VI that the constitution came to the point of finance, and on that both this first version and the most recent are admirably brief-

> 1920: The expenses of the Federation shall be met by annual dues payable by the members, in amounts varying according to the size of their national membership, the rate to be determined from time to time by the Conference.

1) For a full list of the meetings of Council and Conference see Appendix C.

1965: National federations and associations, and associate national federations or associations, shall pay annual dues to the IFUW at a rate to be determined by the Conference.

The finance of any association is its backbone and usually needs considerable effort to be kept in health, but for the first ten years of the IFUW administrative expenses were so small that there was little difficulty in balancing the budget. Later, as we shall see, the case was altered.

(iii)

The changing conditions of the world and of women in particular have been reflected not only in the business discussed at the Conferences and Councils but also in the establishment and work of the various committees. The first may be said to date from even before the constitution of the Federation itself, since a Fellowship was founded by American friends in memory of Rose Sidgwick immediately after her death, and the first Fellow, appointed early in 1919, arrived in the United States in September. The Fellowships Awards Committee was not set up until some years later, but the first Conference in 1920 established the indispensable Finance Committee (then and for some years called the Budget Committee) and, with remarkable foresight, the Committee on Standards. The founders were well aware of the academic standards of their own and most other western countries, but they looked forward to the advisability of establishing, "as far as possible, an

equivalent standard for admission to the Federation in every country". The difficulty of deciding exactly what was a "university woman" was recognised in the wording of the Constitution: a graduate was defined as a woman holding a university degree "or its equivalent". It was pointed out that in most European countries a university course ends not with a bachelor's or master's degree but with a "licence", and in Great Britain a large proportion of the first members had pursued their studies at Oxford or Cambridge where, though they were awarded class positions parallel with those of the men - and on one famous occasion above them - 1) they were not yet in 1919 given the title of a degree or considered to be full members of these universities. With the proliferation of new universities and new academic qualifications in recent years the problem of "a degree or its equivalent" has not become any easier to solve, either by the Standards Committee or by the National Associations themselves.

Again, there was, and is, no consistent terminology throughout the world for the holders of academic posts. How many people know the difference, or if there is any difference, between a lecturer, a lectrice and a lektor, between an assistant professor and an associate professor in the United States, or between either of them and a professor in Great Britain ? The answers to these and kindred questions,

1) Miss Philippa Fawcett was placed "above the Senior Wrangler". Senior Wrangler used to be the title given to the first in the First Class in the Mathematics Tripos at Cambridge.

such as the comparative length of degree courses and the requirements for them, could be found only by co-operative research. It is convenient to note here that at the Council Meeting of 1934 proposals for a dictionary of academic terms were approved, and at the Stockholm Conference of 1939 the publication of the International Glossary of Academic Terms was announced with justifiable pride. Nothing like it had ever been carried through to the end, and when, after the War, the United Nations undertook a similar piece of research, its committee was largely dependent on the work previously done by the IFUW.

The Conference of 1924 in Oslo might be said to have rejoiced in the setting up of committees, some of which did not long continue, while others have proved their worth by surviving, even if with changes, to the present day.

The links of the founders with the League of Nations were perpetuated in the Federation. At the Paris Conference of 1922 relations were reported with the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and its sub-committee on Universities. Now a formal Committee on Intellectual Co-operation was set up, which was to work with the corresponding Committee of the League of Nations and act as a liaison with others. Its activities were carried through to co-operation with the United Nations, with developments which will be noted in their place.

Next, also to survive in modified forms, were two committees

for International Fellowships: one to investigate the best method of organising the scheme and obtain interest and support, the other to administer the fund and award fellowships - that is, an Appeal Committee and an Awards Committee. These also went back beyond the constitutional foundation of the IFUW, as we have seen, 1) with the foundation of the Rose Sidgwick Fellowship. In 1921 the American Association and the British Federation had each offered a fellowship to a woman wishing to do a year's postgraduate research in some country other than her own, and at this Oslo Conference the Appeal Committee was entrusted with the task of raising a million dollars to establish the International Fellowships Fund upon a speedy foundation.

The Committee on an International Language was dropped silently after 1926, in spite of eloquent appeals on behalf of Esperanto, and one to investigate the opening up of careers for women in industry, trade and commerce was found to overlap with others and did not last beyond 1929, but the Committee on the Exchange of Information regarding Secondary Education with a sub-committee on the Interchange of Secondary School Teachers, grew in importance over the years. 2) Lastly the Conference Committee, entrusted with making arrangements

1) See page 17

2) The sub-committee was raised to a substantive committee in 1926, but was discontinued when this work was undertaken by other bodies.

between the hostess country and its visitors and determining the plan of the Conference itself, remained active until the Brisbane Conference of 1965. After that it was discontinued for the excellent reason that it had never met and the arrangements had been made by other means.

A pleasant detail which deserves to be recorded is that the Norwegian Association presented delegates to the Oslo Conference with a small enamelled pin showing the lamp of learning in gold on a blue ground, and this has been adopted as the badge of the IFUW.

(iv)

The fourth Conference, held in Amsterdam in 1926, seems to have been the first at which a Finance Committee was set up, its duty being not to deal with the regular budget but to establish the scale of dues payable by National Associations, a recurrent question in the future when the Finance Committee had taken over the work of the Budget Committee. At this Conference, also, there was discussion of two other recurrent problems: the nationality of married women and the difficulties of combining career and marriage. The first of these was taken up again at the Geneva Conference of 1929, when a Committee was set up to investigate the position in different countries. By this time the Federation had thirty-three affiliated National Associations, and it was natural for it to pause and take for the theme of the Conference the Aims and Record of the International Federation of University Women. It was

represented on the Joint Standing Committee of Women's International Organisations and sent delegates to others, and these connexions, besides conditions within some of the National Associations, had raised a question which was to have grave significance in the next ten years. To deal with it a special committee was set up and asked to report on four points:

(i) to what extent and by what means different groups of professional women might join national associations of university women
(ii) the possibilities of co-operation with international associations of university women already in existence
(iii) the creation of international professional groups from among the national groups
(iv) the position of associations of university women organised on a basis other than that of nationality. 1)

The second and third of these queries indicate possible regular developments in intellectual co-operation, but an affirmative answer to the first and last would imply a serious matter of principle. Should membership of a National Association be, as it was in most, for individual choice, or should groups of professional women - doctors, lawyers, teachers and so on - be taken into it as groups, though the individuals in them might have little knowledge of the Federation or sympathy with its objects ? This was, as we shall see, the action of the German Association, and the Italian Association was forced into just such an amalgamation, to the destruction of both. Or, on the other hand, might a National Association split into different cultural groups ? The question of minorities, whether of

1) The last word should have been "geography", if it were intended to reflect the actual policy of the Federation, see p. 10.

language or of cultural or national origin, had arisen early in the history of the Federation and was to arise again later. The Finnish and Irish Associations were united bodies, in spite of political and linguistic differences, but not all were so immediately successful in reconciling old quarrels. Yet at the Seventh Council in 1924 it was reported that a question which had arisen as to the future position of the German-speaking university women of Czechoslovakia had been discussed privately by the Austrian and Czech delegates, with the result that a satisfactory basis for representation had been reached. At Amsterdam in 1926 it was further reported that the Polish Association had expressed willingness to allow the Ukrainians in Poland to form a special section of the national organisation. These were friendly arrangements which did not go against fundamental principles, but in the Thirties and Forties tragic situations were to arise which will be considered in their place.

Two other committees were set up in Geneva, a Travel Committee and a Committee on the Legal and Economic Status of Women. The first did good work up to 1939 and again for a short time after 1944 in providing advice and introductions to travelling members, but it was abolished in 1946 when such courtesies had come to be taken as a matter of course. The second was a much weightier affair. As a Standing Committee it acted until in 1936 the Conference approved the proposal that it and the Committee on the Nationality of Married Women should be dissolved and in their place two Standing

Committees should be formed: a Committee on Economic and Professional Questions and a Committee on Legal Questions.

At the 1930 Council, held in Prague, the thirty-third national association - the Hellenic - was affiliated, and the geographical spread of the Federation was indicated by the report that there had been a meeting of university women at the Pan-Pacific Women's Conference in Honolulu. The outstanding event of the Council itself was the generous gift by President Masaryk of £1000 to the Fellowships Fund, a gift which completed the endowment of the first IFUW Fellowship and was a noble climax to the history of the first ten years of the International Federation.

## II. Years of Anxiety, 1930-1947

### (i)

Most of the now surviving members of IFUW who were present at the Edinburgh Conference of 1932 were then young and uninvolved in the problems which were already troubling the Officers. They could not but be aware of the financial difficulties of most of their countries, though they did not know that even the American Association, supposed by the rest to be wealthy, had recently found the payment of dues a matter for deferment, and they readily agreed, on the grounds of common financial stringency, to the postponement of the next Conference: on the invitation of the German Association it was to be held in Germany in 1936. But on the whole there was much to encourage them. They had taken part in the Special Interest Circles which, tried first in Geneva in 1929, had proved so successful that they have seldom been omitted since, and they had joined in Group Discussions on the perennial question, "Is University Training adequate preparation for women in contemporary life ?" They had heard reports from the League of Nations Women's Consultative Committee on Nationality, from the Joint Standing Committee of Women's International Organisations and from the Liaison Committee of the World Labour Organisation, as well as on Disarmament and Moral Disarmament. Altogether, they went away feeling that they belonged to a body which was playing a worthy part in helping international friendship and

of intellectual co-operation.

Within three years four of the national associations had been suppressed and a fifth, which had applied for affiliation in 1932, had been strangled at birth.[1)]

(ii)

As early as 1927 the Italian Association, succinctly known as FILDIS, had been arbitrarily affiliated to the Commissione Nazionale Italiana per la Cooperazione Intelletuale, and in 1930 it was informed that its President in the future would be appointed by the President of the Commissione. This might appear to destroy its independence, but there was no attempt to change the basis of individual membership and the President, Dr Isabella Grassi, could be trusted to continue fighting for its principles. In 1932 the Italian official responsible for the women's organisations wrote to the President of IFUW, pointing out that FILDIS had only about four hundred members, whereas the other two "intellectual" bodies had two thousand, besides being "animated by a spirit in conformity with the ideals and practice of the Italian women of to-day, "and that, since IFUW allowed only one association within a country, this larger body should be the one recognised by it. Professor Westerdyk, then President, replied in July 1933 that FILDIS was, after all, the older body, but that there might perhaps be consultations ending in a possible amalgamation which could be recognised by IFUW. For nearly two years nothing more happened, but in the autumn of 1935 Dr Grassi wrote a personal letter to IFUW:

1) The Portuguese Association was in 1934 refused permission by the Government to affiliate to an international organisation.

On May 9th, 1935, I was summoned to the Prefettura, which invited the FILDIS "spontaneously to dissolve". On May 12th I refused this invitation... On June 3rd a special meeting of our Council was summoned at the request of the Vice-President, Professor Tommasi. Professor Tommasi informed the meeting that the decree requiring the dissolution...had already been drawn up by the Ministry for Home Affairs...I must realise that every request is an order and that if we did not want to compromise the name of the Federation and of its officers, we must dissolve the Federation at that very meeting. A refusal to dissolve might be interpreted as an act contrary to Fascist discipline. As all the members of the Council were in agreement as to the urgency of dissolving the Federation then and there, I was obliged to give my consent, but I was too much upset by the trend of the meeting to take part in the drafting of the letter.

The official notice from the Prefettura of the "voluntary" dissolution of FILDIS did not arrive until September, and on Oct. 2nd, 1935, a letter was accordingly sent to Professor Westerdyk:

Our President, Dr Grassi, who has lately been operated and is still far from recovery, begs me to inform you that on June 3rd, with a letter sent by us to the "Prefetto" at Rome, our Italian Federation has definitely ceased its activity.

The Ministry of Corporations, aiming at the unification of all similar associations in one and the same body, in most branches of social activities, has kindly asked us to dissolve our Federation, as considered a duplicate of the "Federazione Laureate ed Artiste".

With fascist spirit and discipline, we have given up our work, much satisfied for seeing, on all occasions, our initiative was highly appreciated and encouraged by the various authorities at Rome.

This letter was formally acknowledged, but on Nov. 6th a personal letter was sent to Dr Grassi:

Nobody better than the Officers realises the hard fight you have had in the last few years for the independence of your Federation, and nobody more than the Officers admires the gallant way in which you faced an increasingly arduous task. The

> thought that the last stages of the fight should have been conducted in a state of failing health, and with the threat of an operation hanging over you, increased their admiration for your energy and endurance.

Dr Grassi died in the following year, and immediately after her death the Biblioteca Isabella Grassi was founded in Rome with the declared object of compiling a complete documentation of books written by women and social work carried out by women. What other activities it conducted were not investigated by the Fascist authorities, but it is to be observed that FILDIS sprang up, fully equipped for work, on 1 August, 1944.

(iii)

The German Association (DAB) since its foundation had accepted bodily the already existing societies of Women Philologists, Women Doctors, Women Lawyers, Women Political Economists and so on, adding to their number from time to time and including the Federation of Women Students' Associations. There was a possibility of individual membership, but it was not much used, as most women belonged to one or other of the associations and accepted this additional membership perhaps without much thought. The 3815 members of July 1927, though forming an impressive corporation, had thus the disadvantage that many of them thought first of their professional association but on the other hand one obvious advantage, that they could co-operate to produce a work of wide research. This indeed they did, and by 1933

the completed MS of a bibliography of the "Woman Question" and the "Woman's Movement" was in the hands of the editor, Frau Agnes von Zahn-Harnack.[1)]

It was known that members of the DAB had campaigned against the Nazis in the elections, and in May 1933 the Council resigned rather than acquiesce in the demands made upon it. The new Council was elected, the IFUW was assured, "in a perfectly regular way in accordance with the old statutes.... It was of course understood that the new members of the Board were not hostile to the government and that they included members of the National-Socialist party".

The IFUW was not easy about all this, and in February 1934 asked for explanations of certain phrases in the new statutes. What were the precise meanings of the second and fourth articles ?

> 2. The aim of the Association is to unite university women of German origin and language for the work of German women and "artgemässe Kultur" in the National-Socialist state.
> 4. Membership of the Association is open to all university women of German origin and language; they are organised in local or provincial branches and in professional or student branches.

The German Association duly explained: by "persons of German descent" was meant those who by race, history and national heritage (Volkstamm) belonged to the German people, and "artgemässe Kultur" meant culture of the German people as it had evolved from German history and tradition, German customs, German intellectual life and character (Wesen).

This hardly satisfied the IFUW, especially after it had

1) Dr von Zahn-Harnack had published in 1928 her authoritative Die Frauenbewegung: Geschichte, Probleme, Ziele.

further been informed that the DAB had been ordered to exclude Jewish members, that a number of the professional associations had already done so, and that the Catholic University Women and the Women Engineers had resigned rather than comply.

In September 1934 the Council of the IFUW met in Budapest and heard a carefully worded statement from Dr Matthias, the Acting President of the DAB. The numbers had fallen from 3000 to 200, but she hoped to build them up again on a basis which would eliminate discrimination on any racial, political or religious grounds; although non-Aryan graduates would not usually be able to join national professional associations, since these were generally bound by the Aryan clause, they would be able to join the DAB as individual members, formed into territorial groups. In reply the Council made an equally carefully worded record of their interest in the statement and their good wishes for Frau Matthias's success in rebuilding the German Association on more international lines.

But the Council also approved a revision of the IFUW Constitution -

> Membership shall be open to National Federations or Associations of University Women whose aims are consistent with those of the IFUW and which are approved by the Council. Only one Federation or Association in each country shall be approved. No Federation or Association shall be admitted or retained as a member of the IFUW which debars qualified university women from membership by reason of their race, religion or political opinions.

This was accepted by the German representative, who must however have known that the conditions could hardly be fulfilled. In the next year the membership slumped to 40, and on Dec. 17, 1935 Dr Matthias wrote cancelling the affiliation of DAB to IFUW for the reason that men and women were now working together and that, as a member of the Deutsches Frauenwerk

there was no justification for the continued separate existence of DAB. German women graduates were however still anxious to welcome and help individual members of National Associations travelling in Germany.

What, it may be asked, became of the bibliography whose editing had been entrusted to Dr von Zahn-Harnack ? The proposed title did not fall in with Nazi ideas, as it did not refer to the accepted political and racial theories, and besides, the recognition of the woman's movement as a separate element in the cultural life of the last hundred and forty years was undesirable. The Staatsbibliothek, which had agreed to publish the book, drew back, but with extraordinary courage Professor Hans Sveistrup went with Dr von Zahn-Harnack to an equally courageous man, August Höpfer, who agreed to publish it, modifying the text of the Preface and dropping "Woman's Movement" from the title. Eight hundred copies were printed and distributed with caution. It is now recognised as one of the fundamental authorities for the whole complex of the "woman's question", so that in the seven years, 1926-1933, of its independent existence the first DAB had left its mark. When the DAB was revived after the War Dr Marga Anders (President 1958-64) had the book reprinted and continued in three small volumes up to 1965.

(iv)

The experience of the Austrian Association was perhaps sharper. In the words of its historian, in 1933 Austria ceased to be a democratic country. During the next two years

several new laws affected the rights of university women, who found more and more difficulty in carrying on professional work, as their German and Italian fellows were finding at the same time. Finally, in 1938 the then President, Dr Ilse Knapitsch-Jaschke, reported that the Association had ceased to exist after the Anschluss, and that the first President, Dr Elise Richter, and others had been sent to concentration camps.

All that can be said of the Spanish Association in these sad years is that it disappeared silently in 1937.

(v)

The Budapest Council had agreed that the German Association could not be expected to act as hostess to the Conference, as it had wished, in 1936, and the invitation of the Polish Association to Cracow was gratefully accepted instead. There the withdrawals of the Italian and German Associations were reported and, perhaps in natural connexion with these events, there was a good deal of discussion both about the possibility of education for international understanding and about the best ways to deal with the reaction against "feminist" movements which was most obvious in Italy and Germany but not absent in other countries. For Dean Gildersleeve, elected President for the second time, the apparent destruction of so much for which she had striven must have been particularly hard to endure. A proposal was made that the Federation might have "corresponding" members

in countries where National Associations were not permitted to exist, but at the Council meeting in 1938 it was reported that the attempt had not been successful in the one instance where it had been thought advisable to make it. All that seemed possible in 1936 and after was to help university women who had been deprived of the right to work and in many cases even to live in their native country, and for this purpose an Emergency Fund was voted for the next two years and a Special Committee appointed with authority to act. As early as 1933 the British Federation of University Women had been co-operating with the Academic Assistance Council, and in 1938 it set up an Ad Hoc Refugees Committee to which the IFUW referred individual cases. During the autumn of that year the IFUW was dealing with applications for emigration and urging National Associations to do all in their power to help university women wishing to settle in their countries. Australia and New Zealand were anxious to do so, but were hampered by strict immigration laws, and in practice it was the Associations of Western Europe, outside Germany and the Iberian Peninsula, who were able to do most, whether by offering hospitality themselves or by assisting passages to the United States.

So three uneasy years passed until the Conference met in Stockholm in August 1939. For the last time there were representatives from Bulgaria, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania and Yugoslavia, and of those European Countries represented in 1936 Austria and Czechoslovakia were absent.

In the circumstances it was felt that the first duty of the Conference was to reaffirm its principles strongly and to approve a new version of the first two Articles of the Constitution:

> Article I Purpose
> The purpose of this organisation shall be to promote understanding and friendship between the university women of the nations of the world, irrespective of their race, religion or political opinions, and thereby to further their interests and develop between their countries sympathy and mutual helpfulness.
>
> Article II 1. Membership
> Membership shall be open to national federations or associations of university women whose aims are consistent with the purpose of the International Federation of University Women and outlined in Article I hereof, and which are approved by the Council, provided that only one federation or association in each country shall be so approved.

Against this formulation it was argued that it "would exclude whole groups of women in this particularly difficult year"; in favour, that four national associations had been lost before any change at all had been suggested, and that anything less definite than this would make it appear that the IFUW was going back on its principles. The Federation did not go back on its principles, but it also listened to the plea of Dean Gildersleeve that it should make every effort to keep in touch with all university women in the world, irrespective of their race, religion or political opinions, and indeed it may be said that this has remained its policy.

In the unhappy circumstances of the Conference it had been impossible to obtain reports from several of the committees, but there was one piece of good news in all the gloom: the

International Glossary of Academic Terms had been completed and, as has already been noted, this is still, thirty years later, of value.

(vi)

When the results of the elections for the new Board of Officers, to serve for the next triennium, were announced, the panel was found as usual to be an international one, but its composition turned out to present some difficulties in the following years. The new President was the former First Vice-President, Lektor S. Adamowicz of Poland; the First Vice-President was Dr Karin Kock of Sweden, the Second Mlle Germaine Hannevart of Belgium, and the Third Dr Jeanne Eder of Switzerland. The Treasurer was Miss J.M. Bowie of Great Britain and, since Headquarters were in London, the Executive Secretary, Miss Erica Holme, was also resident in Great Britain. Within a month of the end of the Conference the President was in effect incapable of taking any action, and before nine months had passed the Second Vice-President was cut off in Brussels and the Third was absorbed by relief work in Switzerland. For practical purposes the working of the IFUW between 1940 and 1945 rested upon Dr Karin Kock as Acting President and the British Treasurer and Executive Secretary,[1] with the able and experienced assistance of the

1) In October 1940 Miss Holme had to retire owing to ill health, and Miss Bowie combined the duties of Treasurer and Executive Secretary until the appointment of Miss M.C. Hermes as Acting Executive Secretary in June 1941.

former Presidents, Professor Spurgeon[1] and Professor Cullis of Great Britain and Dean Gildersleeve of the United States.[2] The links with the Continent of Europe were not immediately cut. It was possible in March 1940 for the First and Second Vice-Presidents and the Treasurer to meet in Brussels, where their business was mainly to discuss measures for relief. A second meeting was planned for August, but by that time only clandestine correspondence was possible with the National Associations of Belgium, Denmark, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Norway. From neutral countries London also received news of aid given to refugees, of whom there had also been in Great Britain itself a second wave, chiefly of Poles, Austrians and Germans from France and the occupied countries, and presently there were refugees in Palestine from South-East Europe, and in India, Australia and New Zealand from the Dutch East Indies. There was no end to the help needed or to the generosity of Associations in countries not directly affected by invasion or wartime scarcity.

1) Professor Spurgeon died in the United States in 1942.

2) The other two former Presidents, Dr Gleditsch and Professor Westerdyk, were in occupied countries.

Of great importance for the future were visits such as those made by Professor Cullis to the Far East in 1940-41, officially on behalf of the British Government, but taking advantage of opportunities to meet members of branches in the Dutch East Indies, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the United States on her progress, and to open relations with groups in Shanghai, Hong Kong and Singapore. Dr Kock and Dean Gildersleeve visited various National Associations, Mrs Corbett Ashby went from Britain to Sweden, Dr Myrdal from Sweden and Mrs Mohl from Palestine to the United States, and there was constant coming and going between Canada and the United States as well as between the countries of the British Commonwealth.

In August 1942 a Conference of Women Graduates met in London, attended by representatives of twenty-three countries. Though held under the auspices of the IFUW, it was not strictly speaking an IFUW Conference, since it included women from countries no longer officially associated with the IFUW: Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Italy, Spain and Yugoslavia. As Dr Kock was unable to attend, Miss Bowie welcomed the assembly and Miss Hermes reported on the continuing work of the Federation, among other things on a meeting in Havana in November 1941, the first "regional" conference, when

representatives of North, Central and South American National Associations discussed questions of special interest to members in the Western Hemisphere.

During 1943 a War Time Management Committee was set up in London under the chairmanship of Professor Cullis, consisting of three British members - Miss Bowie, Miss Sybil Campbell and Mrs Smedley MacLean - and three others - Dr L. Ambrosová (Czechoslovakia), Dr L. de Brouckère (Belgium) and Dr Maria Skatinska (Poland) - to deal with new and recurrent problems. This committee functioned until the end of the War.

When all this has been said, the fact which should be emphasised is that the uniting threads between National Associations, travelling former Presidents and other members, and representatives of Associations in exile, were held by two women working under war conditions in London: the Treasurer of IFUW, Miss Bowie, and the Executive Secretary, Miss Hermes. It is right that Miss Hermes should tell something of their story here.

"When I joined the Staff at Headquarters in June 1941 the war brought home to members in grimly practical terms what the Federation stood for and the price that some had to pay for upholding its ideals and aims. By that time nearly all the European National Associations were suppressed or had had to suspend their activities, and their members were condemned to frustrating and oppressive isolation. Among them were the President, Dr Stanislava Adamowicz in Poland and the Second Vice-President, Dr Germaine Hannevart, in Belgium. We were able to draw freely on Dean Gildersleeve's wise counsel, and were in regular correspondence across the Atlantic with Dr Meta Glass, Convener of the Finance Committee, Miss Grace Crocker, the Assistant Treasurer, and with the Headquarters of the AAUW, from which the work of the Fellowships Committee was carried on during this period. Communications with Dr Karin Kock, the First Vice-President in Sweden, were in the early days rather uncertain, and with the Third Vice-President, Dr Jeanne Eder in Switzerland, very unreliable. It fell to the Hon. Treasurer, Miss Marguerite Bowie, in London to co-ordinate and develop these relationships.

The war-time programme was carried out with the co-operation of just half the thirty-four National Associations that were affiliated in 1929. This was still a large body counted by numbers of individual members, and it was capable of very effective action. Its financial contributions and other forms of help, providing for refugees and victims of the war, have become legendary. There was no defaulting on the payment of subscriptions, which were paid into the Federation's American Account. They continued to come in by devious ways even from the Associations in the occupied countries. Several were kept up by individual members in exile in England. The group

of Dutch members in the East Indies paid for the Netherlands Association until the war spread to Asia.

We carried out our work from the home of a Chelsea member of the British Federation. 1) The two modest rooms were crowded with office furniture and with boxes of archives stacked to the ceilings. But Miss Bowie's enthusiasm had filled the place with a fine pioneering spirit, and there was talk of expansion in the air. With the help of Miss Sybil Campball we were able in the following year to open up the ground floor of Crosby Hall, where club facilities could be provided and regular meetings were held for the discussion of current problems and the needs of the post-war period. When the Hall was requisitioned for war service only a few months later, we moved to the premises at 17a King's Road that have now served university women for a quarter of a century. 2) In a world saturated with information it is hard to imagine how much time had to be spent on the mechanics of gathering and sending out information in those times. There were messages to be read between the lines of letters as well as along them, and the identity of members in occupied countries to be guessed from disguised names. Letters were generally lengthy, for they had to carry news, information, explanations, questions and answers that would normally have been dealt with verbally at meetings, and we could never be quite sure that they would reach their destinations overseas. But we collected a surprising amount of useful information from correspondence, through members like Professor Winifred Cullis travelling round the world on Government missions, and from a well-informed group of university women working with their national missions in London. This group made stimulating contributions to the unofficial discussions on post-war reconstruction carried on from our Club centre and in the Conference held on the subject in London in 1942. 3)

By 1943 our connexions were beginning to expand again, and we looked forward confidently to the work of building up the Federation to its pre-war strength and more. In that year Dean Gildersleeve and Dr Kock were in London on official missions and able to have long discussions with Miss Bowie at Headquarters. It would be hard to exaggerate what the Federation owes to the wise and skilful guidance of these Officers, and particularly to Miss Bowie for the drive, energy and practical imagination with which she grasped the opportunities that offered in London in those years of war".

(vii)

After a gap of seven years a fully representative Council of the IFUW met in Crosby Hall in 1946 and received full and authentic news from the liberated countries. As might have been expected, all the National Associations had given succour to Jews, whether members or not, often at considerable personal risk and even sacrifice, and there had been active help to civilian

1) See p.15
2) For a few years after the war IFUW Headquarters were at another Chelsea address and BFUW occupied part of 17a; then IFUW and BFUW shared the premises until BFUW was able to move to Crosby Hall and IFUW could take over the additional space. It is not adequate or convenient, and attempts are now being made to find something more suitable.
3) See pp. 37-38

refugees and Allied prisoners of war and co-operation with the various Resistance movements. It is worth while to notice in more detail what had been happening in these countries.

A Belgian member in London had paid the dues to IFUW from 1940 to 1944, and the Association had never ceased to be affiliated. Public activities were renewed in 1944: private ones had continued with vigour in the Resistance.

The Czechoslovakian Association had continued its existence under occupation, and was now revising its constitution for submission to the IFUW.

The Danish Association had paid its dues through Sweden and had not dissolved itself but had continued with quiet energy and become closer-knit.

The French Association had officially been dormant, but small groups had been active, particularly in saving refugees, of whom Madame Puech had succeeded in getting many away from Paris to the South in June 1940. Madame Cazamian and others had taken heavy risks in visiting and looking after intellectuals in concentration camps, and there had been many martyrs and heroes of the Resistance. The first official meeting after the liberation was held in December 1944, and the Association was in full working order by the following October.

By 1940 the Greek National Association was in abeyance, having lost its freedom of action under the dictatorship and not paid its dues since 1937. The first post-war meeting was held in February 1945 and officers were elected in April 1946.

The news from Hungary was less encouraging. In 1941 it had been reported that a motion brought forward by two branches demanding withdrawal from the IFUW and the exclusion of Jewish members had been heavily defeated, but that feelings had run high and there was paralysing hostility between the two factions. Since the end of 1945 activities were being slowly resumed.

The Italian Association, it will be remembered, had been dissolved in June 1935, but had succeeded in establishing the

Bibliotheca Isabella Grassi in Rome. In June 1944, immediately after the fall of Rome, a provisional reconstruction committee was formed and an open meeting was called at the apartment of Dr L. Levi-Civita for August 1. By June 1946 ten branches had been formed again and were represented at a general meeting, and more were in course of formation.

Luxembourg had been regarded as a recovered province by the Nazis, who sent all secondary school teachers to Germany for training in Nazi doctrines, and deported suspects for manual work or sent them to concentration camps in Silesia - the President of the Association with her mother, her children and her husband was among these. But by October 1945 the Association was holding elections for a new committee.

In February 1941 the Netherlands Association (VVAO) held a meeting in Amsterdam where proceedings were constrained because of the presence of Nazi police. In the same year the law excluding Jews was promulgated, and the committee advised members to resign but itself remained in office until only about thirty members were left. It then reported to the Nazi authorities that at a meeting on 21 March 1942 a resolution had been passed to dissolve the VVAO, the reason given being that university women seemed to have lost interest in the idea of organisation. The liquidation of the Association had to be approved by the Nazis, but, as the Dutch explained, "they went at such a slow pace that it was never completed". Thus in 1945 it was easy to bring the VVAO to life again. In the meantime the ex-members had not been idle.

The Norwegian Association was represented in London during the War by members resident there. In May 1940 a committee meeting decided to postpone the annual general meeting and election of officers, and in September to stop all open activities. All funds were transferred to a bursary fund for women undergraduates, on the unspoken understanding that they would in due time be restored. Meetings were still held in secrecy and at some risk, but came to an end when it was discovered that two members had for some time been members of the Quisling party. Against those two black sheep it should be remembered that many suffered prison and other loss: the first President, Professor Kristine Bonnevie, and the former President of IFUW, Dr Ellen Gleditsch, were both active in the Resistance, and Lektor Thora Manthey Lange died of diphtheria in prison.

Immediately after the occupation of Poland the Nazis suppressed all voluntary organisations, destroyed museums, archives and other collections, and closed all schools. The members of the Polish Association played an important part in organising an underground system of teaching by small groups which covered almost all children and young people, and in conducting secret examinations. This was in fact carried on even among the "guineapigs" in Ravensbrück by women whose memory did not fail them when books were denied. Open activities were resumed in 1945.

During the war the latest communication from Yugoslavia arrived in February 1941, but the dues for 1940-41 were received in the United States after the country had been overrun.

The message which the 1946 Council welcomed was that former members were looking forward to rebuilding the Association when conditions were more favourable.

More important in a sense than these retrospections into the heroic past was planning for the future. The Committee for Emergency Assistance and the Committee for the Relief of War Victims had already met in Zurich in April and had amalgamated their funds in the IFUW Relief Committee. This was then able in the first place to record the extraordinary generosity of the neutrals, the United States at the beginning, Sweden and Switzerland throughout the War, and then to make recommendations for future action: help for members from the liberated countries to travel and renew professional contacts, help in financing treatment in sanatoria for members suffering from tuberculosis, help in supplying books and other equipment. This was the business nearest to the heart of the Council, and one which was to occupy both heart and mind for years to come, but one other action of future significance should be noted here.

It was reported that on the instructions of the Officers the draft constitution of UNESCO had already been circulated to National Associations, and further that the Executive Secretary of UNESCO had been formally asked to consider making suitable arrangements for consultation with IFUW, in accordance with the provision made for such co-operation under Article XI of the draft constitution. This, remembering the close connexion between IFUW and the former League of Nations,

was a natural procedure. The Executive Secretary of IFUW had represented IFUW on the consultative Committee of International Voluntary Organisations formed by the Joint Committee of UNRRA and UNESCO set up to carry out educational relief.

From London, then, the members of Council returned to their own Associations to prepare for the full Conference which had been announed for the following year.

## III. Recovery and Expansion, 1947-1967

### (1)

The ninth Conference of IFUW, held in Toronto in August 1947, was memorable for several reasons. It was the first which had ever been held outside Europe, and the first at which many old friends who had been cut off from each other for from eight to fifteen years were able to meet and exchange news. Dr Adamovicz had survived the War unbroken in spirit and presided as she should have done five years earlier. Of those who had sustained the Federation since 1939 there were unfortunately some absent: Dr Kock because of her duties in Sweden as a Cabinet Minister, Dean Gildersleeve regrettably because of illness and Mlle Hannevart because of the death of her father. But others were there: Dr Eder, Miss Bowie and Miss Hermes.

Apprehensions that representatives from the more distant countries and those worst injured by the War might not be able to attend were relieved by the offer to help in travel and other expenses and hospitality by other Associations, and delegates from twenty-five National Associations were present to take part in the deliberations.

When the actions of the Conference are considered, they will be seen to foreshadow those of the next twenty years and more. Delegates began by welcoming the news that the IFUW had been given the right to send an accredited observer to all organs of the United Nations, and that it, like the Liaison

Committee to which it belonged, had been granted consultative status in category (b) with UNESCO.[1] They may not have realised that before long they would be protesting against the number of questionnaires which they would be asked to fill up, but they recognised the advantages of this close link which would enable the Federation to receive valuable information and to express its views on appropriate matters.

The next urgent business was to consider the Standing and Special Committees in the changed circumstances since the last Conference. Those on Finance and Standards, the Conference Committee and the International Fellowships Award Committee were all regarded as essential to the efficient working of the Federation and remained with fresh elections to the first three.[2] The two dealing with the status of women were replaced by one on the Legal and Economic Status of Women; the three for Intellectual Co-operation, Education and Exchanges by one on Cultural Relations, covering science, art and letters, education and so on; and to help to maintain liaison between the Officers and the Committees it was agreed that the President should designate one of the other Officers to be actively associated with each Standing Committee.

For the Special Committee on Relief it was obvious that there was even more scope than when it was set up before the War, and several branches of its work were noted. The replacement of lost books and equipment was being met by the

1) See Appendix D.
2) The Fellowships Award Committee consists of nominated experts.

AAUW's Reconstruction Aid Fund and the BFUW's Occupied Countries Fund; opportunities for refresher courses and study abroad were being provided by the AAUW, especially in its Study Grants for a year's training in institutes of higher education in the United States, and by the Australian, British and Canadian National Associations; the Swiss Association was arranging visits for rest and recuperation, as well as for sanatorium treatment for tuberculosis in its early stages; and indeed all the Associations in happier conditions were not only sending aid in these ways but were forwarding parcels of food and clothing to Europe. Before the next Conference met another field of distress had been discovered, the plight of university women in camps for Displaced Persons.[1)]

Finally, methods of keeping the National Associations in touch with each other and with Headquarters were discussed. Reports of Councils and Conferences had always been circulated, but something more informal and immediate was desired. A News Sheet distributed in 1935 had told of the fate of the Italian Association, and occasional News Bulletins had been issued in the first two years of the War. It was suggested that something of the same sort, perhaps a four-page leaflet containing news of the National Associations, should be regularly produced and distributed to the Associations, and this was agreed. From 1949 onwards a News Sheet has appeared at least once a year, but the difficulties of finance and production have prevented it from being the informatory link which was desired and planned.

1) See pp. 48-49

(ii)

The Councils and Conferences which followed the Toronto Conference carried on the work approved there, and found it expanding beyond their expectations. Three directions should especially be noted, and it will be convenient to follow them up to the present day.

(a)

IFUW rightly felt particularly responsible for university women in exile or otherwise in distress. As long as the International Refugee Organisation existed, IFUW worked in conjunction with it, but it had also its own problems. A constitutional point, for instance, had been raised through the formation of groups, sometimes large groups, of exiles who naturally wished not to forget their native land. It was not an altogether new problem, for in 1930 groups of Russian university women in various countries had asked permission to form their separate associations, and twenty-seven graduates living in Egypt had pointed out that there was no Egyptian Association and asked for advice. The answer to both enquiries was the maintenance of the geographical principle, with possible social and cultural sections within the one Association. In 1940, however, under the stress of war, an exception was made: since the Polish Association had been forcibly suppressed in Poland and there was a large number of its members in Paris, a concession allowed these to form a Polish Association "in exile" which Polish graduates in other countries should be encouraged to join. Other refugees from occupied or annexed

countries were welcomed as full members of the National Associations of the hostess countries, with the not unnatural result, as their numbers swelled, that fears were expressed of their swamping the native-born members. By this time, however, the danger of the Polish precedent had been realised - the risk of fragmentary and possibly rival Associations arising - and the IFUW returned to its principle: the conquered countries might be liberated, or their governments might in time be liberalised: cultural groups within an Association might be encouraged for social purposes and the maintenance of traditions, but there must be only one Association.

But these exiles were not the most unfortunate. At the 1948 Council meeting in Eastbourne Madame Hegg-Hoffet of Switzerland reported on the condition of the displaced university women in Camps. It was estimated that there were about ten thousand of them, a large proportion medical women, dentists and teachers, many of them married and awaiting settlement with their husbands. The Council urged National Associations to influence public opinion in favour of admitting more displaced persons, to befriend those already admitted and

> to let the Convener of the (Relief) Committee know of the number of displaced persons still in camps whom they could consider adopting for the purposes of correspondence, sending books and professional periodicals, gift parcels, etc., as an important means of maintaining hope and confidence among them. 1)

For the last twenty years Madame Hegg-Hoffet has continued to visit these displaced university women, first in conjunction with the International Refugee Organisation, then, after it

1) At the Council at Krogerup in 1949 it was reported that the International Refugee Organisation had supplied over 1400 names, of which nearly 500 had been forwarded to National Associations at their request.

was brought to an end in 1952, on behalf of the IFUW. It was not until 1964 that the last two "adopted" refugees still in the camps were rehoused in tiny lodgings, but they and those remaining of the fourteen hundred on the IFUW lists still needed help beyond an attempt to improve their bare material needs. A grant to a seventy-year old archaelogist to enable the completion of a publication, the hire of a piano for a musician, letters and small comforts from friends whom they would never meet, most of all the unfailing imaginative compassion and good sense of Madame Hegg-Hoffet in her visits - these have done something to satisfy the hunger for intellectual interests and companionship felt by women deprived of both.

In 1957 refugees from Hungary and in 1965 and later refugees from China swelled the number for whom IFUW felt concern, but these were mostly younger women who were absorbed with less difficulty into the countries of their refuge. They and some of the earlier refugees presented another problem, that of verifying their academic claims to belong to universities which were now inaccessible or even possibly no longer in existence. Some were accepted for postgraduate research or academic teaching and might therefore be considered to have proved their case, but others, though the Federation itself was satisfied and welcomed them, could not find appropriate work. In the present state of the world it seems doubtful whether the Special Relief Committee will be dissolved within the lifetime of any of us; however long it lasts it will never possess a member who has to a greater degree "given heart, head, time and money to this

work of selfless devotion and service"[1] than Madame Hegg-Hoffet.

(b)

It was soon evident that the connexion with the United Nations, strengthened as it was in 1948 by the granting of consultative status with UNESCO,[2] was to be of increasing importance. Almost immediately IFUW felt justified in applying for financial and other help towards the Conference to be held in Zurich in 1950, particularly as the theme of the Conference was to be "Human Rights: the Task before us." A grant of 4715 dollars from UNESCO made it possible to contribute towards the travel expenses of speakers and other leading members taking part and to publish the addresses and the findings of working groups in an independent report issued under that title. The most distinguished of the speakers was Dr Jaime Torres Bodet himself, at that time Director-General of UNESCO, who addressed the Conference on "World-Citizenship", and who was to show his fraternal kindness again at the 1962 Conference in Mexico.

The connexion has continued to be close, through the Committee on the Legal and Economic Status of Women and the Cultural Relations Committee, particularly in fields where the IFUW has special knowledge or interest or both, and can give as much as it receives. The connexion with the ILO is less formal but significant. The extent of the mutual contributions can perhaps be best seen in the reports given to the Brisbane Conference in 1965. The two IFUW Committees had, separately or in co-operation, provided information to the UN and the ILO on

1) From the Report of the 1960 Council, p.35
2) For a list of Consultants to UNESCO and ECOSOC see Appendix D.

the access of women to education and to the professions of law, engineering, economics and statistics, on part-time work, on the elimination of discrimination against women, on discrimination in the administration of justice - most countries are reluctant to appoint women as magistrates - on the occupational outlook for mature women, as well as on the political rights of women in countries which had recently acquired or were about to acquire complete or partial autonomy and on the rights and duties of parents. They were preparing a report on the present position of women graduates and their chief problems: access to professions, the practice of a profession, their position in certain careers and professions, and the hindrances which they experienced. Other studies, such as that of the real position regarding equal pay for equal work and of protective legislation for women and its effect on the careers of women graduates, were suggested or actually being undertaken. Besides work already done at the request of the UN, the non-governmental organisations were being asked to co-operate in 1965 in International Co-operation Year, in the World Campaign against Hunger, Illiteracy and Disease, and in the Human Rights Year of 1968. There is no doubt of the value of the contribution of the IFUW, with its wide sources of information, to these and other projects.

(c)

The number of National Associations has risen from twenty-three in 1945 to over fifty in 1968, including those re-affiliated after the War. In 1945 only four of these were in Latin America: Argentina, Brazil, Mexico and Uruguay. There

were, however, known to be associations of university women in Bolivia, Chile, Cuba and Panama, and it was considered probable that they had not sought affiliation partly because of their distance from most of the countries concerned, and partly because of the question of language. If a Spanish-speaking member visited them, the case might be altered. Accordingly in 1954-5 Dr Minnie Miller visited the affiliated Associations, which welcomed her gladly, and also Chile, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Nicaragua and Peru. With the exception of Chile all these and Bolivia established National Associations which were affiliated to IFUW in the next few years, but political and financial troubles have since caused the disappearance of all but Nicaragua and Peru. On the other hand, in addition to the four older members, El Salvador and Paraguay, affiliated in 1956, Panama (1963) and Honduras (1965) are maintaining their membership.

In the Far East, except for India, there was before the War only a small association in Ceylon, which was formally affiliated in 1946. In the Philippines there was a small group, mainly though not entirely made up of Americans, which remained quiescent during the War lest it should be used as a tool by the Japanese, but afterwards it expanded rapidly and became more definitely indigenous, and it and the Siamese Association were both affiliated in 1948. The Japanese and Korean Associations were affiliated in 1954, the Pakistani in 1955, Indonesia in 1956, Hong Kong in 1958, Burma in 1961. In the Middle East there had been the

Egyptian Association, affiliated in 1931, and the Palestine Association, affiliated in 1932, which, recognising realities, changed its name in 1949 to the Israel Association. After the War these were joined by Lebanon and Turkey (1955) and Iran (1965). In Africa outside Egypt there was the South African Association, affiliated in 1923, and recently there have been added Rhodesia (1956), Uganda (1959), Kenya and Nigeria (both 1965) and Sudan (1966).

Several things may be noted about these post-war members: they are widely separated from each other and from Headquarters, there are many of them, and of these again there are many which belong to countries where the possibilities of academic training for women are still new and where there are consequently problems of standards as well as of size to be faced. Geography will not allow distances to be shortened, but successive Presidents and other Officers have encouraged these young and sometimes struggling Associations - and any of the older and more firmly based which lay in the way - by personal visits whenever financial and other conditions were favourable. Thus Professor Moran, just after her term of office had expired, visited not only Australia and New Zealand, Mexico, the United States and Canada, but also Burma, Hong Kong, Pakistan, Thailand, the Philippines and Honolulu. Dr Leet, Mrs Forsaith and Miss Hermes attended the Pacific Conference arranged in Manila in January 1955, and Dr Leet visited widely on her way back to France. The Conferences in Mexico in 1962 and in Brisbane in 1965 gave opportunities to delegates, as well as to Officers, to pay

visits on the way there and back. Most important for the developing countries in Africa was a Seminar held in Kampala in 1964, organised by the IFUW with financial help from UNESCO and other sources and attended by the Executive Secretary and several of the Officers, but conducted by African women themselves - graduates and others - and followed by visits to National Associations in South Africa, Rhodesia and Nigeria. It may be that the more frequent holding of such regional conferences as those in Manila and Kampala would prove one of the best means of knitting the Associations together by common interests.

As far as standards are concerned, the Standards Committee and the Council and Conference on its recommendation try to reconcile the duty of encouragement with the duty of maintaining scholarship. The question of size, again, cannot be overlooked: some of the newer Associations, for obvious reasons, do not reach the number of one hundred members required by the Constitution for affiliation and may not do so for many years. The latest revision of the Constitution has taken this into consideration and laid down that a national federation or association comprising twenty to ninety-nine members may become an associate member of the IFUW, with the concession that

> the Council may admit to membership of the IFUW a national federation or association of university women comprising twenty up to ninety-nine members, on the recommendation of the Standards Committee, if the number of eligible university women in the country of the association applying for admission is less than one hundred.

(d)

All these things have to be paid for. The money for fellowships and study grants, one of the earliest and still one of the most important of the concerns of the IFUW, is raised through the generosity of National Associations, that is, ultimately of individual members. It should be particularly noted that many Associations besides subscribing to International Fellowships, themselves offer Fellowships and Grants. University women are seldom rich, nor are women's colleges well endowed, and this steady and persistent taxing of women by themselves, so that other women may enjoy what they have enjoyed, deserves some comment. Even so, the applications for International Fellowships have to be sent to Headquarters and have to be reviewed by the Fellowships Award Committee, and this throws a heavy and expensive burden on the administrative staff. The same may be said of the work of the other committees, of the correspondence entailed by the connexion with the UN and its specialised agencies; of the arrangements for Councils and Conferences; of the visits of Officers to National Associations: all things desired and approved by the member Associations and in addition approved by Conferences. From the time of the great Depression to the present day only a succession of able Treasurers and other Officers has kept the Federation solvent, if sometimes barely so. One of these, discovered like many brilliant financiers in an arithmetical mistake, uttered the heartfelt exclamation, "What's a sixpence between friends ?" The question might receive wider application. Somehow the friends have so far managed to co-operate, not only by paying their dues but also in raising of special funds. As it was

expressed at the Council of 1952, "For many years the Federation accounts have told a story of anxious struggle to make ends meet, relieved only by the tale of generous gifts from a number of National Associations". It is pointless to go into the details of so many years of changing monetary values, but it is only fair to the Treasurers and the National Associations to mention these recurrent crises. The main question since the War has been whether the Federation should spend to the limit on urgent and vital projects, or try to build up reserve funds. On the whole the first policy has been preferred, but even that has been difficult to carry out. "Finance," it was sadly noted in Mexico in 1962, "had unfortunately been a source of continual anxiety", and the words might be echoed at the present day. At the London Council of 1963 the Treasurer explained that a surplus on the accounts had been achieved by restricting the activities of the IFUW, notably by the omission of the meetings of the Board of Officers and the committees in that year, and she added with restraint that it was debatable whether this was a good policy to pursue; and it is recorded that at Brisbane in 1965 "the Treasurer's picture was of modest achievement within income but of absolute need for more income if the Federation's policy were to be carried out".

The problems remain.

(iii)

The Toronto Conference of 1947 had made IFUW history by being the first held outside Europe, and that held at

Brisbane was the first held in the Southern Hemisphere. As always, there was a warm welcome not only from the university women of the hostess country but from the universities themselves, and the University of Queensland gave particular pleasure by conferring honorary doctorates on two former Presidents, Dr A. Vibert Douglas and Mlle Jeanne Chaton. The IFUW itself was permitted to confer the unique status of Honorary Member Extraordinary upon the Patron of the Conference, H.R.H. Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, who besides being Chancellor of the University of the West Indies had for many years shown strong and helpful interest in the IFUW and especially in the British Federation.

The theme of the Conference had been carefully considered previously by study groups in the National Associations and was agreed to be one of great importance: The Impact of Population Change, Social and Educational Implications. It may, as was suggested have had little immediate personal relevance for most of the delegates, but it was of even tragic consequence to others, who will have gone home convinced, if that were needed, of sympathy with their problems. Individual friendships may as always have been the most valuable results of the Conference, and a strong sense of the value of the individual comes out in the record of the business meetings and discussions.

There were the usual reports of Committees, some of which have already been noted, with dependent resolutions. Considerable time, moreover, was spent discussing the Constitution and By-laws, since it is a characteristic of Constitutions that,

however satisfactory they appear on adoption, they invariably need frequent revision. The Council which followed this Conference set up a Special Committee

> to study the IFUW Constitution and By-laws and amendments proposed thereto, and to examine the relationship between voting provisions and the amount of dues paid by national federations and associations. This Committee shall report to a Council held in the next triennium, so that recommendations may be approved for submission to the 16th Conference.

Whether the Conference, to be held in 1968, will be able to solve the problem of the relationship between voting provisions and the amount of dues paid - that is between the voting powers and the financial contributions of the smallest and the largest National Associations - remains to be seen.

Various proposals on the continuance of the work of the IFUW and possible developments were considered, and members were asked to put them in order of priority, with the warning that they could be carried out only as finance permitted. The preferred order turned out to be: Fellowships and Grants, "a modest Publication", a Travel Programme, Regional Meetings, and finally a UN Bursary of £150 to enable an ordinary member to attend a meeting of UN, act as assistant to the IFUW's accredited chief Representative, and afterwards write a report on the meeting so that she might both herself gain experience and be able to make her knowledge available to her own association.

At the Reykjavik Council of 1966 these matters of aims and priorities were discussed again, and the Treasurer, though

no more optimistic than most Treasurers, yet expressed her conviction that the IFUW would, in spite of financial and other limitations, find means of increasing its activities. There is no question of abandoning those which have been carried on since the foundation of the Federation and those which have been accepted by it in consequence of the sad history of the last thirty years; the questions which remain are, how much can and should be done in other fields.

## IV. Looking Forward, 1968-

The Federation which began fifty years ago with three women representing two nations talking together in a New York hotel now consists of over fifty National Associations distributed across the world. It is natural therefore that the IFUW should again pause and take stock of its achievement. It has provided services for individual members, either personally or through their Associations, by the award of fellowships, bursaries and travel grants, by relief to those suffering from the conditions of the War and its consequences, and simply by the opportunity to meet like-minded people at Councils and Conferences; it has provided its National Associations and the academic world in general with information, including the International Glossary of Academic Terms; it has initiated projects some of which have since been assumed by Intergovernmental Organisations, for instance the compiling of a list of international fellowships; and it has co-operated with other international organisations, especially in the last twenty years with the UN and its specialised agencies, in collecting and distributing information on relevant matters and urging action on behalf of women and against various kinds of discrimination which hamper them. This is a creditable and, considering the modest resources of the IFUW and the pre-occupation of most of its members with their daily work and careers, an astonishing record. It may be asserted with confidence that the Federation will continue its efforts to help women who are suffering from intellectual frustration or from the inequalities caused by custom and prejudice. But it would be foolish to ignore the dangers before it.

Some of these dangers are external. Authoritarian and nationalistic governments do not like international bodies over which they have not complete control. We have seen what happened to the Austrian, German, Italian and Spanish Associations in the Thirties and to others in the Forties, Fifties and Sixties, and at the present time there are countries where it would be impossible to establish an Association which could accept Article I of the Constitution and countries whose Associations are living in a highly precarious position. Yet we have also seen National Associations revive in Austria, Germany, Italy and Spain, and it may be that the most authoritarian and nationalistic governments will some day see the value of intellectual liberty.

The other dangers are internal and greater. It may be doubted whether every association seeking affiliation will be a strength to the IFUW. Within the last ten years it has been necessary to insist, and insist repeatedly before satisfaction is obtained, on the inclusion of Article I of the Constitution in the constitutions of new associations applying for affiliation, and there may be reason to wonder whether it is always included without mental reservations. Even when it is accepted with genuine intention, the by-laws may lay down modifications forced by governments or local conditions: that, for example, only nationals may be full voting members with the right to hold office, others being only associate members or members with the right to speak but not to vote or hold office.

A subtler danger lies in the nature of the generous. It is clearly right that the IFUW should co-operate with those parts of the work of other international organisations in which it is qualified by its knowledge and experience to act, but

there is equally clearly a danger that its enthusiasm may carry it into others where its efforts not only are those of an amateur but are not in fact justified by their relevance to its real purposes, and may damage its reputation for sound judgement. Thus at the Vassar Council of 1958 the then President found it advisable to utter a warning:

> In the past, she said, IFUW had taken a stand on equal pay and also once on the free flow of information. For some time, she reminded Council, its declared policy had been to restrict IFUW activities to women, and especially to university women, that being its particular field where it could speak with specialist authority. It had been felt that IFUW had neither resources, nor indeed a brief, to do otherwise. 1)

Yet, in spite of that warning, an alarmingly loose statement was made at the Helsinki Conference in the following year. It had been reported that IFUW had withdrawn from the Liaison Committee of Women's Organisations because, having itself consultative status with ECOSOC, it no longer needed an intermediary, and it was added that there should not be insistence on unity of aim on the ground of sex only: "the IFUW is wider and stands for equality in all spheres, and the elimination of discrimination". An admirable sentiment, and one on which members as individuals might be expected to act, but one also which, if adopted as a policy for action by IFUW, might lead it into strange paths. It may be well to remember Sir Thomas More's advice on giving to beggars, which applies to other matters than almsgiving. One is not bound, he pointed out, to have so low an opinion of everybody else as to think that without one's help the poor should all be without succour

1) Report of 1958 Council, p.35

because God has left in the whole neighbourhood no one good but oneself.

There is, as the Legal and Economic Committee and the Cultural Committee reported at Brisbane, much that remains to do in the legitimate sphere of IFUW: a study of means to promote the access of women to posts of higher responsibility in private and public service and in international organisations, an enquiry into the use of university training and the position of women in certain professions, and with this a study of the causes and remedies of the shortage of women in other professions, such as engineering and medicine, and of ways of encouraging girls and young women in technological and scientific disciplines. These investigations and, if desirable, campaigns may be enough to occupy the next fifty years. More hopefully, they may all achieve success within a shorter period, and we may look forward to the IFUW, after all its trials and triumphs, returning to its first condition as a body whose purpose shall be to promote understanding and friendship between the university women of the nations of the world, and thereby to further their interests and develop between their countries sympathy and mutual helpfulness.

Appendix A: List of National Associations affiliated or formerly affiliated to IFUW in chronological order of affiliation, with some notes

1919 Founder Members: American Association of University Women (AAUW, originally Association of Collegiate Alumnae, founded 1882, see p. 4 and p. 10 )
British Federation of University Women (BFUW), founded 1907

1920 Canadian Federation of University Women, founded 1919 (CFUW) As there were Canadian representatives at the founding meeting in 1919, there are strong grounds for reckoning CFUW among the Founders, but 1920 is the official date of affiliation.
Association des Françaises Diplomées des Universités (AFDU), founded 1920.
(Spain, 1920-1937, but see under 1955)

1921 Indian Federation of University Women.
Nederlandsche Vereeniging van Vrouwen met Academische Opleiding (VVAO), founded 1918
Norske Kvinnelige Akademikeres Landsforbund.
Kvinnliga Akademikers Förening i Sverige (originally Akademiskt Bildade Kvinnors Förening, founded 1904; title changed in 1947)

1922 Australian Federation of University Women (AFUW).
Verband der Akademikerinnen Oesterreichs. (1922-1938, re-affiliated 1947)
Fédération Belge des Femmes Diplomées des Universités.

Kvindelige Akademikere. "It was expressly stated that, while Danish university women as such in no way wanted to form a union that excluded their men colleagues, the aim of the association was to support university women from those countries where full equality had not yet been gained."
Suomen Akateemisten Naisten Litto - Finlands Kvinnliga Akademikers Forbind. As Finland is bilingual, there are Finnish-speaking and Swedish-speaking branches, and there are careful provisions for representation of the Swedish minority group on the Board of Officers, as well as united meetings. The Association was actually formed by a Swedish-speaking group in 1921. "The chief aim of the Finnish Federation of University Women, founded during the first years of Finland's independence, was simply to give the membership an open window into the big new world."

Federazione Italiana Laureate e Docenti Instituti Superiore (FILDIS) (1922-1935; re-affiliated 1947, see pp. 26-28

New Zealand Federation of University Women (NZFUW), founded 1920.

(Czechoslovakian Association 1922-1939, re-affiliated 1947; no later news)

1923 South African Association of University Women

1924 Irish Federation of University Women

In 1907 there was a flourishing Women's Association attached to the old Royal University of Galway, and in 1922 the Dublin University Women Graduates' Association (it was this which actually applied for affiliation to IFUW) which united with the Queen's University of Belfast Women Graduates' Association and later with the National University Women Graduates' Association (consisting of the colleges of the National University in Dublin, Cork and Galway). The Officers of the Federation are chosen from all three institutions and conference meetings are in turn in Trinity College, Dublin, University College, Dublin, and Queen's University, Belfast, overriding the political and religious differences which might keep them apart and working easily in harmony.

Association Suisse des Femmes Universitaires

A group was founded in 1923 under Dr M. Schaetzel in Geneva. The Annual General Meeting is held in rotation in the university towns, alternately in French and German Switzerland, French and German being the official languages and each speaker using her own. The President is alternately French - and German - speaking, each of the branches providing her in turn, and serves for a three year period.

1925 Fédération Luxembourgeoise des Femmes Universitaires, founded in 1923.

see p.40

(Bulgarian Association 1925-1939; activities resumed in 1945 and meetings held in 1946; no later news)

(Romanian Association 1925-1939; no later news)

1926 Deutscher Akademikerinnenverband E.V. (DAB), founded 1926 in Berlin.

see pp.28-31 (1926-1935, re-affiliated 1951)

(Estonian Association 1926-1940; last letter in January 1940)

(Hungarian Association 1926-1939; activities being slowly resumed after 1945; no later news)

(Polish Association, 1926-1939; re-affiliated 1945; no recent news; see pp. 23,32

1927 Asociación de Universitarias Mexicanas, founded in 1924, the first in Latin American and the first there affiliated to IFUW

1928 Félag Islenzkra Háskolakvenna.

(Latvian Association 1928-1939; no later news)
(Yugoslavian Association 1928-1941; subscription for 1940-41 received in New York; an observer was present at the 1953 Conference, and from time to time there has been correspondence on the formation of a new association, but nothing that could be considered final)

1929 (Lithuanian Association 1929-1939; no news since 1940)

1930 Hellenic Association of University Women, founded in 1924 (1930-1940, re-affiliated 1947)

1931 Associacao Brasileira de Mulieres Universitarias
The Brazilian Association had hesitated both over its formation and over affiliation to IFUW on much the same grounds as the Danish: there was, it was explained, not the need for it in Brazil, as university and professional careers were open equally to men and women with equal pay, and mixed associations of men and women took prompt action against any sign of discrimination.

1932 Egyptian Association of University Women.

The Egyptian Association was in the beginning cosmopolitan in character, and it was only in 1942 that the first Egyptian women graduates gave a more national significance to its title.

Israel Association of University Women (until 1949 Palestine Association of University Women), founded in 1932.
In 1949 it lost for the time being most of the non-Jewish members, including most of the English who left with the Mandate and the few Arab members, but it retained some non-Jewish members and claimed to be in all respects a continuation of the Palestine Association.

1938 Federación Argentina de Mujeres Universitarias, founded in 1936.

Asociacion de Mujeres Tituladas en la Universidad del Uruguay

1946 Ceylon Association of University Women, founded in 1941

1948 Philippine Association of University Women, see p.52
Siamese Association of University Women; there was a group in Thailand in 1937 which became dormant during the War. Early in 1948 another group refounded the Association in Bangkok.

(Chinese Association of University Women 1949-1951; no news since 1951)

1954 Daigaku Fujin Kyokai (Japan)
Korean Association of University Women

1955 Association des Libanaises Diplomées des Universités
Asociación Nicarahuense de Mujeres Universitarias
Pakistan Federation of University Women
Asociación de Universitarias Graduadas de Peru
Asociación Espanola de Mujeres Universitarias
(A Spanish Association had been formed in 1920 but had been in abeyance since 1937)
Universiteli Kadinlar Dernegi (Turkey)
(The Cuban, Dominican and Haitian Associations affiliated in 1955 lasted only a few years, the Cuban till 1963, the Dominican till 1966)

1956 Asociación de Mujeres Universitarias de El Salvador
Asociación Paraguaya de Universitarias Graduadas
Ikatan Sardjana Wanita Indonesia
The title of the Indonesian Association when first affiliated was Perhimpunan Wanita Universitas di Indonesia. It was changed in 1965 to its present title.
Association of University Women of Rhodesia and Nyasaland
(The last two words of the title were dropped after the division of the countries)
(Federación Boliviana de Mujeres Universitarias, 1956-1965)

1958 Hong Kong Association of University Women

1959 Uganda Association of University Women

1961 University Women's Association of Burma

1963 Asociación de Mujeres Universitarias de Panama

1965 Asociación de Mujeres Universitarias Hondurenas
Iranian Association of University Women
Kenya Association of University Women
Nigerian Association of University Women

1966 Sudanese Women Graduates' Association

Appendix B: Officers of the International Federation of University Women, 1920-1968

(a) Officers

1920-1922 President: Professor Caroline Spurgeon, Doc. Univ. Paris, D.Lit. (Great Britain)
Vice-President: Mrs. R.F. McWilliams (Canada)
Treasurer: Mrs Edgerton Parsons (USA)
Executive Secretary: Miss Theodora Bosanquet, B.Sc.(Great Britain

1922-1924 President: Professor Caroline Spurgeon, Doc.Univ.Paris, D.Lit. (Great Britain)
Vice-President: Mlle Marguerite Mespoulet, Ag.de l'Univ.

Treasurer: Mrs Edgerton Parsons (USA)
Executive Secretary: Miss Theodora Bosanquet, B.Sc.(Great Britain)

1924-1926 President: Dean Virginia Gildersleeve, A.M., Ph.D., LL.D. (USA)
First Vice-President: Docent Ellen Gleditsch, D.Sc. (Norway)
Second Vice-President: Professor Winifred Cullis, D.Sc. (Great Britain) (France)
Third Vice-President: Mlle Marguerite Mespoulet, Ag.de l' Univ.(France)
Treasurer: Mrs Dorothy Shipley White, A.M. (USA)
Executive Secretary: Miss Theodora Bosanquet, B.Sc.(Great Britain)

1926-1929 President: Docent Ellen Gleditsch, D.Sc. (Norway)
First Vice-President: Professor Winifred Cullis, D.Sc. (Great Britain)
Second Vice-President: Madame Nelly Schreiber-Favre, Avocate (Switzerland)
Third Vice-President: Professor Doctor Johanna Westerdyk (Netherlands)
Treasurer: Mrs Dorothy Shipley White, A.M. (USA)
Executive Secretary: Miss Theodora Bosanquet, B.Sc.(Great Britain)

1929-1932 President: Professor Winifred Cullis, D.Sc. (Great Britain)
First Vice-President: Madame Nelly Schreiber-Favre, Avocate (Switzerland)
Second Vice-President: Madame Octave Monod, Lic.hist. (France)
Third Vice-President: Professor Dr Johanna Westerdyk (Netherlands)
Treasurer: Dean Bernice Brown, Ph.D. (USA)
Executive Secretary: Miss Theodora Bosanquet, B.Sc.(Great Britain)

1932-1936 President: Professor Dr Johanna Westerdyk (Netherlands)
First Vice-President: Madame Octave Monod, Lic.hist. (France)
Second Vice-President: Lektor S. Adamowicz, Lic.sc., Kand.med. (Poland)
Third Vice-President: Professor Dr Erna Patzelt (Austria)
Treasurer: Dean Bernice Brown, Ph.D. (USA)
Executive Secretary: Miss Theodora Bosanquet, B.Sc.(Great Britain)

1936-1939 President: Dean Virginia Gildersleeve, A.M., Ph.D., LL.D. (USA)
Past President: Professor Dr Johanna Westerdyk (Netherlands)
First Vice-President: Lektor S. Adamowizc, Lic.sc., Kand.med. (Poland)
Second Vice-President: Dr Karin Kock (Sweden)
Third Vice-President: Professor Dr Erna Patzelt (Austria)
Treasurer: Miss J.M. Bowie, B.A. (Great Britain)

1939-1942

President: Lektor S. Adamowicz, Lic.sc., Kand.Med. (Poland)
Past President: Dean Virginia Gildersleeve, A.M., Ph.D., LL.D. (USA)
First Vice-President: Dr Karin Kock (Sweden)
Second Vice-President: Mlle Germaine Hannevart, Dr ès Sc. (Belgium)
Third Vice-President: Dr Jeanne Eder (Switzerland)
Treasurer: Miss J.M. Bowie (Great Britain)

As it was impossible to hold either Conference or elections during the War, Dr Karin Kock was Acting President from 1940 to 1947. In March 1940 she held a meeting in Brussels with the Second Vice-President and the Treasurer, mainly to review plans for the organisation of relief. In 1943 a Wartime Management Committee was set up in London, consisting of Professor Winifred Cullis (Chairman), Miss J.M. Bowie (IFUW Treasurer) and representatives of some national associations, and the links between the surviving national associations were maintained by these, Dean Gildersleeve and Dr Kock.

1947-1950

President: Dean A. Vibert Douglas, M.B.E., Ph.D., F.R.A.S. (Canada)
Past President: Lektor S. Adamowicz, Lic.Sc., Kand.med. (Poland)
First Vice-President: Miss J.M. Bowie, B.A. (Great Britain)
Second Vice-President: Mlle J.H. Chaton, Ag. de l'Univ. (France)
Third Vice-President: Professor H.C. White, Ph.D., LL.D., Litt.D. (USA)
Treasurer: Dr Jeanne Eder (Switzerland)

1950-1953

President: Professor F.E. Moran, M.A., LL.D. (Ireland)
Past President: Dean A. Vibert Douglas, M.B.E., Ph.D., F.R.A.S. (Canada)
First Vice-President: Mlle J.H. Chaton, Ag. de l'Univ. (France)
Second Vice-President: Miss Louise Pearce, M.D., Sc.D., Litt.D., LL.D. (USA)
Third Vice-President: Miss E.C. Batho, M.A., D. Lit. (Great Britain)
Treasurer: Mlle Cécile Valensi, Lic.ès.sc., Lic. en droit (France)

1953-1956

President: Miss Dorothy F. Leet, B.A., O.* (USA)
Past President: Professor F.E. Moran, M.A., LL.D. (Ireland)
First Vice-President: Miss E.C. Batho, M.A., Lit.D (Great Britain)
Second Vice-President: Mrs J.F. Schouwenaar-Fransen, Litt.Class. Dra. (Netherlands)
Third Vice-President: Mrs R.A. Forsaith, B.Sc. (Australia)
Treasurer: Dott.Ing. A Racheli (Italy)

1956-1959

President: Mlle J.H. Chaton,* Ag. de l'Univ. (France)
Past President: Miss Dorothy F. Leet, B.A., O.* (USA)
First Vice-President: Madame M. Henrici, Dr en droit (Switzerland)

Second Vice-President: Miss M.E. Cameron, M.A., Ph.D. (USA)
Third Vice-President: Miss A.B.H.J. Rustomjee, M.A. (India)
Treasurer: Miss B.H. Dow, M.A., Ph.D. (USA)

1959-1962 President: Miss M.E. Cameron, M.A., Ph.D. (USA)
Past President: Mlle J.H. Chaton,* Ag. de l'Univ. (France)
First Vice-President: Miss I.F. Hilton, M.Sc., F.L.S. (Great Britain)
Second Vice-President: Madame S. Wolff, Dr en Droit (Belgium)
Third Vice-President: Miss I. do Prado, Bach. en ciências jur. e soc. (Brazil)
Treasurer: Mrs C.E. Arregger, M.Sc., F. Inst. P. (Great Britain)

1962-1965 President: Miss I.F. Hilton, M.Sc., F.L.S. (Great Britain)
Past President: Miss M.E. Cameron, M.A., Ph.D. (USA)
First Vice-President: Madame S. Wolff, Dr en Droit (Belgium)
Second Vice-President: Mrs A.K. Hottel, B.S. (Ed.), M.A. Ph.D. Litt.D., LL.D., L.H.D. (USA)
Third Vice-President: Miss I. do Prado, Bach. en ciências jur. e soc. (Brazil)
Treasurer: Mlle M. Steiger, Dr es Sc., Dip.ing.chem., F.T.H. (Switzerland)

1965-1968 President: Mrs A.K. Hottel, B.S.(Ed.), M.A., Ph.D., Litt.D., LL.D, L.H.D. (USA)
Past President: Miss I.F. Hilton, M.Sc., F.L.S. (Great Britain)
First Vice-President: Professor E.P. Steyn Parvé, Dr Sc. (Netherlands)
Second Vice-President: Miss B. Roy, M.A., Ed.D. (India)
Third Vice-President: Madame G. Cyfer-Diderich, Dr en Droit (Belgium)
Treasurer: Miss A. Brun, Cand.polit. (Denmark)

(b) Executive Secretaries

Miss Theodora Bosanquet, B.Sc., 1920-1935
Miss Erica Holme, B.A., 1936-1940
Miss May C. Hermes, M.B.E., B.A. 1947-1956 (Acting Secretary, 1940-1947)
Miss M. Gwyer, M.A., 1956-1957
Miss F. Stallman, M.A., 1957-1966
Miss Joan Robinson, M.A., 1966-

Appendix C: List of Conferences, with names of Countries sending Voting Delegates, and Council Meetings

NOTE. In the earlier years the Conferences were opportunities for meetings and discussions on the interests of the IFUW, but there was no unifying theme except in 1929 (see pp 21-1). There were public lectures and addresses by women, and sometimes by men, of distinction on their own subjects: thus by Professor Spurgeon in 1929 on The Imagery of Shakespeare and by Professor Alfred Zimmern on the Machinery of International Institutions; in 1932 by Dr (later Dame) Harriette Chick on the Contribution of Women to the Knowledge of Nutrition and by Dr Lise Meitner on Some International Aspects of the Development of Science; in 1936 by Dr Ellen Gleditsch on The Transmutation of Elements and Artificial Radioactivity; in 1947 by Professor Frances Moran on Nuremberg - New Aspects of International Law; to give only a few examples. From 1950 onwards, with the exception of 1959, a theme has been selected for the coming Conference some time in advance, so as to give opportunity to National Associations to study it, and these themes have been noted below in the appropriate places.

1920 1st Conference, London
Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, United States
1st Council
1921 2nd Council, London
1922 2nd Conference, Paris
Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Great Britain, India, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, United States
3rd and 4th Councils, Paris
1923 5th Council, London
1924 3rd Conference, Oslo
Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Great Britain, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, United States
6th and 7th Councils, Oslo
1925 8th Council, Brussels
1926 4th Conference, Amsterdam
Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Romania, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, United States
9th and 10th Councils, Amsterdam
1927 11th Council, Vienna
1928 12th Council, Barcelona, Madrid and Seville
1929 5th Conference, Geneva. **Theme: The Aims and Record of the IFUW.**
Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Romania, Spain, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, United States, Yugoslavia
13th and 14th Councils, Geneva
1930 15th Council, Prague
1931 16th Council, Wellesley College, U.S.A.
1932 6th Conference, Edinburgh
Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Palestine, Poland, Romania, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, United States, Yugoslavia
17th and 18th Councils, Edinburgh
1934 19th Council, Budapest
1936 7th Conference, Cracow
Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Great Britain, Hungary, India, Ireland, Latvia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Palestine, Poland, Romania, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, United States, Yugoslavia
20th and 21st Councils, Cracow
1937 22nd Council, Paris
1938 23rd Council, London

1939 8th Conference, Stockholm
Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Great Britain, Hungary, India, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Palestine, Poland, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, United States, Yugoslavia
24th and 25th Councils, Stockholm

In August 1942 a Conference of Women Graduates was held in London under the auspices of the I.F.U.W., including representatives of the associations or former associations of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Palestine, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States and Yugoslavia.

1946 26th Council, London
1947 9th Conference, Toronto
Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, India, Ireland, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, United States
27th and 28th Councils, Toronto
1948 29th Council, Eastbourne, England
1949 30th Council, Krogerup, Denmark
1950 10th Conference, Zurich. Theme: Human Rights - the Task Before Us
Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, United States
As a measure of economy no Councils were held at Zurich
1951 31st Council, Oosterbeek, Netherlands
1952 32nd Council, Menaggio, Italy
1953 11th Conference, London. Theme: Human Values in the Technical World
Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Ceylon, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, United States
33rd and 34th Councils, London
1954 35th Council, Oslo
1955 36th Council, Berne
1956 12th Conference, Paris. Theme: International Understanding - IFUW at Work
Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Haiti, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Rhodesia

and Nyasaland, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, United States

37th and 38th Councils, Paris

1957 39th Council, Dublin

1958 40th Council, Vassar College, U.S.A.

1959 13th Conference, Helsinki

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hong Kong, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Rhodesia and Nyasaland, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, United States

41st and 42nd Councils, Helsinki

1960 43rd Council, Alpbach, Austria

As a measure of economy no Council was held in 1961

1962 14th Conference, Mexico. Theme: Tradition and Modern Life

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Peru, Rhodesia and Nyasaland, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uganda, United States

44th and 45th Councils, Mexico

1963 46th Council, London

1964 47th Council, Kifissia, Greece

1965 15th Conference, Brisbane. Theme: The Impact of Population Change: Social and Educational Implications

Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Rhodesia, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, United States

48th and 49th Councils, Brisbane

1966 50th Council, Reykjavik

1967 51st Council, New Delhi

1968 It is planned to hold the 16th Conference at Karlsruhe, the theme being Human Rights and Responsibilities.

## Appendix D: List of Consultants to Specialised Agencies of UN - ECOSOC, UNESCO and UNICEF

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a) ECOSOC

(i) Consultants at HQ in New York

1947-1956 Dr. Janet Robb
1956-1957 Mrs Barbara D. Evans
1958-1962 Dr. E.R. Lucke
1963- Dr. D.C. Stratton

Deputy Representatives

1953-1955 Professor B. Hyslop, Miss F.M. McGillicuddy, Mrs Clark Stillman
1963-1965 Miss D.V. Weston
1966- Miss P. Campbell

(ii) Accredited Representatives in Geneva

1947-1950 Mlle R. Dubois, Miss A. Wiblé
1951-1952 Mlle R. Dubois, Miss A. Wiblé, Mme M. Fiechter
1953-1956 Mlle R. Dubois, Mme M. Fiechter
1957-1958 Mlle R. Dubois
1958-1961 Mlle R. Dubois, Mme M. Fiechter
(Vacant 1962-1965)
1965-1966 Mme M. Fiechter, Mrs F.L. Jones
1966- Mrs F.L. Jones

b) UNESCO

1948-1953 Dr. D. Leet
1953-1959 Mme M. Préaux
1959- Mlle J. Chaton

c) UNICEF Executive Board

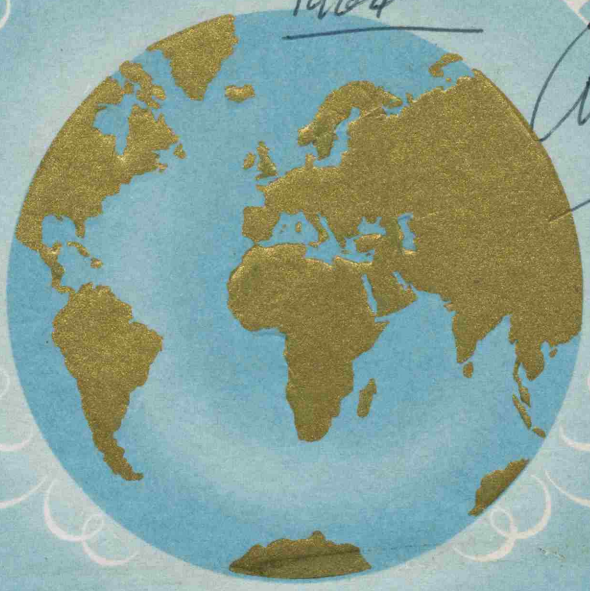
1963- Dr. D.C. Stratton

## Subject Index

Report to C.O.F.
on Ten Countries visited
in Africa
april May June
1964

A. Wilbert Douglas

UNIVERSAL



# AIR MAIL

writing tablet

RULED

1. Egypt

I broke the journey from London to Khartoum at Cairo. There are said to be five universities in the city. The impressive Arab University is said to have over 45,000 students. It maintains high standards by competitive entrance examinations. I was unable to go over it or meet any officials as I was too late to get a 'permit', without which it is not possible to persuade the guards at the gate to allow one even to walk around the many buildings housing faculties of medicine, engineering, law, languages, economics, sociology, science, etc. Women students are very much in the minority. The Egyptian staff is augmented by Visiting Professors from France, Great Britain, and the USA. Tuition is said to be free. My informant was the guard at the gate who spoke little French and less English. A larger proportion of Coptics than of Muslim Egyptians aspire to higher education.

From Alexandria to Aswan there appeared to be many government and religious schools with children neatly and similarly dressed.

The American University in Cairo, founded in 1919 and privately supported, has about 500 students enrolled in degree courses and 600 in non-credit evening classes, chiefly languages. Many of the

degree students are foreigners. About 60% are women. The B.A. and M.A. degrees may be taken in Arabic studies, English, Economics and Politics, Sociology and Anthropology. The B.Sc. and M.Sc. are offered in Chemistry only, with supporting courses in Physics and Mathematics. Fees are charged all foreign students and Egyptian students who can afford to pay; other Egyptian students are admitted free. The entrance qualifications are less demanding than for the Arab University. The staff is composed largely but not exclusively of American men and women. The degrees are not recognized by the Arab University, but they are accepted by universities in Europe and America.

2. Sudan. April 10 - 15.

The University of Khartoum, 1956, is the successor to Kitchener and Gordon Colleges, the old schools of medicine, agriculture and liberal arts. The present enrollment is about 2000, of whom only 150 are women, in faculties of law medicine, agriculture, languages, social sciences, science. It is government supported. About 80% of the students receive free tuition and many get living bursaries in addition. The other 20% pay fees according to their means (mostly £8 to £18 per annum, a few from wealthy families pay £80). Most of the students, men and women, live in residences on the campus. All the

instruction is in English. The general degree requires 4 years and 5 years for honours, 5 years in engineering and 6 years in medicine. The professors are an international group — Sudanese, Egyptian, British, Canadian, American, Indian, Pakistanian, etc.

I was privileged in having two long conversations with the Vice-Chancellor, Dr Elnazeer Dafaala. He is concerned at the lack of adequate preparation for university studies which the majority of the secondary schools are providing. Too few trained teachers, especially in mathematics and science; this is specially true in schools for girls only, those girls who can gain admission to mixed schools fare a little better. But the problem of too few secondary schools and too few trained teachers even for the schools now operating is common to all the African countries visited. Neither the scale of salaries nor the chance of advancement encourages young university graduates to go back into the schools as teachers. Furthermore the government has recently abolished English as the language of instruction in their secondary schools in favour of Arabic. English is now just a compulsory language subject, with the result that most students enter the University with insufficient working knowledge of English and consequently the failure rate is wastefully high.

Dr Dafaala stressed the value of retaining the custom of bringing in External Examiners every spring, not because of the need

to maintain standards at the degree level, as for the importance of keeping close touch with British and other sources of replacements for their expatriot staff whose 4 or 5 year contracts are expiring and who do not wish to renew them. The annual contacts also help in getting postgraduate fellowships for their most promising graduates.

The government has been providing some fellowships for study abroad but will not do so this year due to financial crisis brought about by wasteful overspending, poor cotton crops, the failure of a sugar refining venture, and serious underestimate of the cost of resettling villagers from the northern Nile valley at and above Wadi Halfa where the Aswan High Dam will flood the valley many miles southward. The government grant to the University was drastically cut and departments are faced with a 30% reduction of budget this year.

A very few Sudanese women hold minor positions on the University staff. Members of the Sudan Association of University Women expressed the hope that an able graduate in Zoology now attaining her doctorate in the U.S.A. would be appointed to a lectureship on her return to Khartoum. Several professors affirmed that their best students, whether men or women, were of exceptionally high quality by any standards of scholarship. There are so few university women in Khartoum that social pressure is strong for them, married or single, to use their training outside their homes; hence many, even some with a family of 5 or 6 children, teach in private or denominational secondary schools. The first

woman to graduate is now the able principal of a large government secondary school, the only woman in Sudan to hold such a position. She was one of two delegates to the Seminar in Uganda.

Fees at a government secondary school are about £80 a year, with some bursaries available to needy students. At the Church of England Secondary School the fee is £7 a month; at a private school in Omdurman £40 for 3 terms. Primary schools are free; most of them are for boys only. The teaching is bad, standards low and about 70% fail to pass the secondary school entrance examinations. Some of these failures become primary school teachers. The Khartoum newspaper for April 15 noted that 56 grade teachers from the provinces were arriving in the city for a 45 day (vacation time) training course. In the same paper was a reference to the Unesco sponsored campaign against adult illiteracy. A Sudanese professor assured me that very few boys are now illiterate and that the interest in educating their girls is growing, even amongst the Muslim families as they see good remunerative jobs opening up for girls with even partial secondary school training.

Political tensions divide the University campus. A left wing student group at one extreme and opposing them is a very anti-communist Muslim party. The result is that any student wanting to accept a government, British, Rockfeller or other fellowship may not leave the country until cleared by both the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The following are those with whom I discussed educational matters:

Dr Elnazeer Dafaala, Principal and Vice-Chancellor
Dr John Randell (UBC), Geography.
Mrs John Randell (UBC), Teacher in private secondary school.
Engineer Bashir Abdel Rahim
Dr O'Brian (Cantab), Physics (ex-South Africa)
Prof. Khalil, Zoology
Dr Lewis (London), Zoology
Dr Pantin, Cambridge Zoologist, Visiting External Examiner
Prof. S.N. Nur (Khartoum and London) History
Mrs S.N. Nur (Khartoum and London). Teacher in C. Sp. E. Secondary School
Dr Steele, Liverpool Geographer, Visiting External Examiner.
Sitt Fatma Talib Ismail, (Khartoum) Principal, Girls Secondary School
Mr and Mrs Daniel, British Council.
Sir Ian (and Lady) Dixon Scott, British Ambassador.

3. Ethiopia April 16-24

Haile Sellassie I University had a registration for 1963-64 of 1513 students of whom 107 drop out during the session. These figures include about 100 women of whom 11 drop out, and foreign students (expatriots including Africans from Sudan, East Africa and Nyassaland) numbering 156 of whom 13 withdrew. In 1962 the enrollment was 948 and 162 graduated; in 1963, 1041 enrolled and 207 graduated. In that year the total students in all six colleges in Ethiopia, including Asmara and Gondar was 2047.

Three new faculties have recently been started. Architecture is in its second year. Law in its first year is modelled on the McGill course, 3rd ~~year~~ B.A. year is 1st Law year and two further years lead to the Bachelor of Laws. Medicine began this year in cooperation with the University of Beirut; a 9 year course, 3 in the Faculty of Science, 2 at Beirut, then 2 clinical years in Addis Ababa hospitals, finally 1 year interning in a hospital at home or abroad.

The Administration and Public Relations officer, Mr H. Taye, gave me considerable time both in his office and another day visiting several departments, and, in University College, the departments of Geophysics and Education. The geophysics under M. Gouin of Quebec is very active in meteorology and seismology (long and short wave seismographs installed by U.S. Bureau of Standards). Gravity measurements are being made in many regions, particularly in the Rift Valley, by Dr Mohr. Dr Emile M. Cambron lectures in physics and elementary astronomy and has a 3-inch Zeiss refractor for observations of general interest, with special attention to students in the Dept. of Education. Dean Aklilou directs this department, providing in addition to a degree course in education, a 2 year diploma course for graduates of Secondary Schools. Of the 50 students in the diploma course only 10 were women, a fact which underlines the general indifference to the education of girls. However two faculty members are women who went for their masters degrees to the USA (Harvard

and Columbia) and returned to assistant professorships, one in educational psychology, the other in elementary education.

The University has built a theatre and fine arts centre on the campus near the Students' Union; the West German Institute in Addis Ababa donated $1000 which, with private donations, finances the activities, and U.S. Aid sponsors Dr Kaplan, the enthusiastic and versatile director. Many students participate in the art classes, the music and drama.

Agricultural instruction and research are carried out at the Imperial Ethiopian College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts. The Dept. of Agricultural Engineering Technology is at Dire Dawa under Prof. W. W. Hobbs. He has about 150 students, all men as might be expected. Important research is in progress on utilization of solar energy for heating water and its distillation. The trial plant provides 2 gal. distilled water daily to the local Mennonite Hospital, an important item where fuel is very costly. By happy accident I met Dr Hobbs and through him Dr. H.F. Ronk, Director of Agricultural Research at the Debra Zeit experimental centre, who has been 12 years in Ethiopia and seen vast changes. He mentioned research on grain crops, pulses, oil seeds, insect control, poultry; and on utilization of "waste" products leading to new industries for feed stuffs for cattle and poultry. (Black strap molasses used to be poured on the roads). They have 200 students. The senior staff are on U.S. Aid from Oklahoma State University, whose president, Dr O.S. Willham was in Addis Ababa making his annual visit to these institutions. His enthusiasm for this work, so closely identified from its inception with his own

University, was contagious. The junior research staff and some senior men are their own graduates who have returned after an M.A. year in Oklahoma.

The Institute of Ethiopian Studies is under the direction of Dr. Pankhurst, Prof. of Ethiopian Economic History at University College. The small excellent Museum is in a spacious hall of the Gannata Leul Palace, the administrative centre of Haile Sellassie I University. The National Archaeological Museum has a very intelligent young Ethiopian curator who paid tribute to the work being carried out by French archaeologists especially in the northern provinces.

The Faculty of Theology stresses Comparative Religion and History of Religion. Some Coptic scholars hope to educate a more intelligent priesthood and are said to be meeting opposition from an entrenched majority of half or almost wholly uneducated priests, many of whom are attached by law to primary schools. They can only be given the first grades as most are unfit even for these. An American adviser to the Ministry of Education, Miss Sorensen, told me that, going about the country during the last four years inspecting primary schools, her first question is the number of Coptic priests on the staff; the efficiency of the school is generally in inverse ratio. She has insisted that all schools limit the numbers accepted to 50 children in any one classroom. Four years ago she found numbers up to 150 in a class with consequent chaos and ruthless use of whip and rod by distracted untrained teachers both lay and priest. But this limitation emphasizes the need for many more schools and the growing recognition of the value of education. Miss

Sorensen has so far failed to prevail on the Ministry to dismiss drunken and reprobate teachers for whom the Ministry's punishment is to transfer such men to village schools.

Primary education is free and, on the books only, compulsory. In fact attendance is not enforced. The proportion of girls is low, from 5% to 25%. Secondary schools are not free; they are wholly inadequate in numbers and in trained staff. Fortunately for the country, the Emperor has welcomed and encouraged foreign educators. I visited a large school for boys operated by the Christian Brothers (U.S.A.). One wing for primary school was largely staffed by young Ethiopian women. In the other wing for older boys, up to University entrance, most of the teachers were well dressed young Ethiopians. Last year they matriculated 6 boys, this year 10 will write ~~entrance~~ final examinations. Brother Nicholas said they had to do a job of teacher training at the school as the task of finding staff, even with Secondary School Diploma, was difficult. Sisters of the Order have a similar school for girls.

Other schools of high reputation are the Lycée, a joint effort of French and Ethiopian governments; the British, the German and the Presbyterian Schools. The Seventh Day Adventists were said to have a good teacher training centre in a rural district selected by the Emperor.

Ato Solomon Tekalign, the young administrator of the provisional headquarters of the Organization for African Unity, told me that this and far more so Africa House, the imposing centre of Economic Planning for Africa, are bringing many well educated

internationally minded and widely travelled men to Addis Ababa. One result is an awakening to the need for University education; another is the stimulus given to the education of women. An Ethiopian professor put it thus: pressure for the education of more women is coming from the educated young men. The University is planning for expansion, with a new 5-storey building for an auditorium and classrooms nearing completion.

The University Bulletin for March contained three items of interest. (1) A public debate was announced on Free vs. Arranged Marriages. (The city paper next day gave this debate good coverage). (2) Professor Toynbee had spent a month as guest of the University, lecturing and holding discussion groups. (3) Both President Kassa and Vice-President Dr Edward Myers had spoken on radio and issued posters widely through the city, urging employers to find summer jobs for 1500 students. Last year only 200 obtained summer employment largely because of the feeling that any manual work was demeaning. Both speakers had urged students to abandon the notion that only office jobs were befitting, to follow the example of North American students and accept any honest work.

Among those helpful to me were the following:

Dean Hapte Aklilou (Man. and Ohio), Education.
Mr Gonin (Canada), Geophysics
Dr Emile M. Cambron (Canada), Physics

Dr Mohr (Gt. B.), Geophysics
Dr Pankhurst (Gt B.), Director, Institute for Ethiopian Studies
Dr Kaplan (USA), Drama and Fine Arts
Mr Haile Taye, Administration and Public Relations.
Dr Hugh F. Ronk (USA) Agricultural Research Director.
Prof. W. W. Hobbs (USA) Agricultural Engineering Technology
Dr O.S. Willham, President, Oklahoma State University
(Annual visitor to Haile Sellassie I Univ.)
Miss Sorensen (USA Foreign Aid), Adviser to Min. of Education
Mrs Gladys Lawthor, YWCA Secretary in Addis Ababa.
Mrs Pankhurst, University College Librarian
Mr Taffara de Gueffé (UBC and Michigan) General Manager, Commercial Bank of Ethiopia.
Mrs T. de Gueffé (Canadian - UBC)

East Africa

Africanization is a main objective in government and in education in all three countries of East Africa — a natural and laudable objective. As far as my limited observations went, this replacement of white by native personnel is being carried out thoughtfully as men with post graduate experience become available. A few examples of this with reference to Commonwealth Scholars who had studied in Canada were given in my report by letter from Kenya dated May 15, 1964. At the three University Colleges the Vice-Chancellorships have been or are about to be transferred to

African scholars. Sir Bernard de Bunsen left Makerere University College, Uganda, to become Chancellor of the University of East Africa. The political, economic and prestige rivalry between the three countries is strong and probably at this stage no East African ~~Chancellor~~ would have been acceptable. Dr Lule succeeded Sir Bernard as Vice-Chancellor at Makerere and Dr Masaua is the Vice-Principal. The Royal College in Nairobi will drop the adjective and become the University College of Kenya; its Principal, D. J.M. Hyslop is shortly retiring and his successor from Sierra Leone is already appointed. In Dar es Salaam Principal R. Crawford Pratt is about to return to Canada and his successor as Vice-Chancellor of the University College of Tanganyika will be a native member of his present senior staff. All three colleges are expanding their faculties of Arts and Science, but for the immediate future, the Medical Faculty is in Uganda, the Engineering in Kenya and Law in Tanganyika. Many of the Asian students in the three Colleges have entered with excellent training received in the Aga Khan schools of East Africa.

4. Uganda April 25 – May 11.

Makerere University College in Kampala has the highest ratio of women to men of any African university visited, approximately 20%. It was pointed out, however, that many of these are Asians. Indians and Pakistanis are everywhere in East Africa, as shopkeepers, business men and in the professions. Being more prosperous they can give better schooling to their children than can the average African family.

The hall of residence for women accommodates 90 in term time, but during the vacation period, when the Seminar for African University women was held, only about 10 medical students were remaining in residence, and some 30 students, both those of the Dept. of Education which conducts its own vacation school for practise teaching, and ~~those~~ the group of primary teachers, including some young nuns from village schools, following a Unesco sponsored course for Instructors of primary teachers.

One Ugandan graduate is now the first woman City Councillor in East Africa; another, an Oxford M.A., is a member of parliament and Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Community Planning. The Medical Faculty has graduated a few Asian women but as yet only one Ugandan woman, Dr Josephine Namboze, who did post-graduate work at St. Ormond St. Hospital, London and also in California. She is now resident physician at the Kasangata Health Centre serving 5 or 6 villages near Kampala with daily health clinics and a small maternity hospital. Dr Saxton (USA) directs the clinic. He and Mrs Saxton conduct discussions and interviews on family planning in which both men and women show interest. An important feature of the training of medical students is their attendance at Kasangata for a half day per week throughout 3 senior years, and for each student a period of several days in residence there. A further feature is the assignment of a village family to each student, who is expected to visit the home and keep in touch with the

family for three years, learning the environmental, dietary and other problems of the village family. Diet is an important factor in general health where too much starchy food is consumed. Tribal taboos forbid eggs, fish and most meats to women. The orthodox Ugandan woman conforms with consequent malnutrition. These taboos are common to other parts of Africa, e.g. Sudan and some tribes of West Africa. Public health nurses are combatting these diet deficiency problems and the ignorance behind the taboos, with demonstrations in community halls and village institutes.

Research on a common species of tuber and on the tapioca plant by a Canadian chemist, Dr David Mitchell, has resulted in the opening of a factory to process a flour of higher protein value. Two regional diseases were studied by an American physician, Dr Donald Connor, the connection between tracoma and the black fly breeding in the upper reaches of the White Nile, and a rare form of heart disease closely associated with some tribes and regions. Dr Burkitt, a senior member of the Medical Faculty, is studying an apparent connection between cancer incidence and geographical features.

The Mathematics and Physics Departments both reported senior students, both male and female, of excellent quality, and a few graduate students. They have an Astronomy Club, which I was invited to address, and a small observatory with a reflecting telescope made and mounted on the campus.

I visited the Institute of African Studies with its

good library and facilities for resident research fellows; also the Depts. of Education and Fine Arts, both active in their efforts to provide more primary and secondary school teachers. Here as elsewhere schools and teachers are insufficient in numbers and quality. At the Lubiri School, where the art teacher is a ~~graduate of~~ product of the Fine Arts Dept., a remarkable exhibition of children's art was on view.

Prof. Castle has recently made a survey of education in Uganda. He reports that 27% of the national revenue went into education; but only half the children are getting even some primary schooling. Of the total population, 25% are 5 years and under. Another 25% are between 5 and 15 years. The population growth is nearly 3% per annum. Economic growth in a largely agricultural country cannot be expected to increase greatly the number of schools and teachers. Outside help is indespensible if the situation is to be much improved.

The Uganda Technical College on the outskirts of Kampala gives training to boys and young men in carpentry, mechanical arts, drafting, bookkeeping and as laboratory technicians. The only classes for girls were dressmaking. Hostels were provided for boys but not for girls; the latter had to live at the fairly nearby Teacher Training College, but as it is expected to have a full quota of its own students next year, the dressmaking classes will probably be empty at the Technical College. Miss Allen (Dublin) in charge of the girls' work believed that with hostels they could get girls into the clerical, bookkeeping and laboratory technicians courses and expand the dressmaking department. The government was making no move to provide a hostel.

Most of my time in Kampala was fully occupied with delegates to the Seminar for African University Women and the sessions and informal discussions. A report on this Conference was sent on July 4, 1964 to the Executive Secretary of the Canadian National Commission for Unesco, with the request that a copy be sent to the C.U.F.

The need for expatriot staff is still pressing and the difficulty of finding replacements often considerable. Prof R.W. Beachey (Canada), head of the History Dept. said he was combing three continents for an assistant. In spite of heavy teaching duties, he is working on a history of East Africa.

Going by car through the country in the west and south west provinces, many neat government and denominational primary schools were observed and several research stations for agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery.

To many people I am indebted for information:

Principal Lule, Makerere University College
Vice-Principal Wassawo.
Prof. K. Weller (Leiden) Mathematics
Prof Thompson (Cantab) Physics
Prof. R.W. Beachey (Queen's, Canada) History
Dr Burkitt (Dublin) Medicine
Prof Castle, Education
Dr. R. Baines Education.
Miss Walker (Swansea) Social Sciences - Acting Warden of Residence.

Dr David Mitchell (Canada) Organic Chemistry (leaving for Alberta)
Dr Donald Connor (USA) Medical research (leaving for Washington)
Mr Carter (Plymouth) Uganda Technical College.
Miss Allen (Dublin) " " "
Dr Saxton (USA) Kasangata Health Centre.
Mr Mordecai Baluma (Comm. Scholar) Director of Education, National Museum.

As I received no reply from Ruanda about visiting the University there, I decided after consultation with the Ruanda Embassy in Kampala not to undertake the very costly journey by air or by hired car. After leaving Uganda I learned that Dean Levesque was in Canada.

5. Kenya May 12-17.

The Royal College in Nairobi had 565 students enrolled during the 1963-64 session, of whom 87 were women, i.e. 15%; 131 men in engineering; 51 men and 3 non-African women in science; 45 men and 21 women, only 3 of whom were African, in arts; 20 men and 2 women, 1 being African, in commerce; 13 men and 1 Asian woman in architecture. Most of the women were in diploma courses: 39 in domestic science, 19 being African; 17 in Fine Arts, 2 African and 13 Asian. In degree courses only 4 African women, but 20 Asian and 13 of other races.

Diploma courses are given in Chartered Secretarial work, 25

students; Land Development 36; Land Surveying 30; Veterinary Science 51 (2 African women have applied for the coming session).

An active Dept. of Fine Arts flourishes under Mr John Baynes who is something of a philosopher in his approach to art. His section for commercial art is in the hands of Mr Mwanikii (trained in Turin) and Mr Croyden (G.B.). In these classes are 31 students, most of them Asian.

The Physics Dept. under Dr Hunter appeared to be carrying heavy loads of lecturing and tutorials and an active research programme in geomagnetism of the younger volcanic rocks, and in upper atmosphere ionization. The head of the Zoology Dept., Dr Bristol Foster (U.B.C.) is also on the Advisory Board of the Nairobi Game Park. His students with few exceptions are Asians and Europeans. Dr Harmsen is engaged in tetse fly investigations. Dr Lind, retired professor of Botany at Makerere College, is acting-head of the Botany Dept. and with graduate students is studying the flora of remote areas of Kenya. She is author of a technical book on the Flora of Uganda

At the home of Mrs Mansbridge, lecturer in English and warden of the attractive women's residence, I met Miss Latham of Bedford College, University of London, who was at Royal College as an external examiner in English. She expressed satisfaction with the high quality of the degree candidates.

In the Dept. of Mechanical Engineering, a Kenya born Indian, Mr R.P. Patel is lecturer in Mechanics and Aerodynamics. He held a Commonwealth Scholarship at McGill in 1960-61. With his one

graduate student he is constructing an air tunnel for experimental work, and hopes to return to McGill for a doctorate.

The problem of replacement of expatriot staff is not a serious one for reasons given by the Registrar as the excellent climate, the large white population and consequently good European schools. The recruitment of Kenyan teaching staff is difficult as government positions offer higher remuneration than the academic field. One Kenyan lecturer claimed there was discrimination against African and Asian instructors in salaries. Whether true or untrue I had no way of ascertaining since expatriot staff are certainly given an extra travel allowance for home vacations.

At the United Kenya Club I met the Minister for Local Government, the Minister of Education and a Kenyan lecturer in Bacteriology. The first of these was one of a panel of speakers presenting the favourable side of Intermarriage in an open debate on this topic. The other two, on another occasion, argued vigorously in favour of reintroducing the senior secondary school course (2 years) as an intensive 1 year University course. This subject of the commission of inquiry on which Dr Sheffield is serving seemed uppermost in the minds of the Nairobi professors whom I met, many being strongly opposed to the proposal. I was to find the same question under consideration in Southern Rhodesia and in Ghana, where the Principal of each of these Universities strongly supported the view that they should give this preliminary year. The

Secondary School picture, however, is very different in Southern Rhodesia particularly, less different in Ghana.

The following are amongst those most helpful to me:

~~The Registrar, Royal College~~

Dr Hunter, Physics, University College

Dr A.E. Mussett (Cantab) Physics

Dr Lind (Liverpool) Botany

Dr Bristol Foster (UBC) Zoology

Dr D Harmsen (Groningen) Zoology

Mr John Bayres Fine Arts

Mr Mwaniki " "

Mr Croydon " "

Mr R.P. Patel (Royal and McGill, Comm. Scholar) Engineering

Dr N.C. Otieno Bacteriology

Mrs Mansbridge, English and warden of Women's Hostel.

Rev. Michael Mansbridge SCM Chaplain.

Mr Eustace (Oxon) Registrar.

Miss Latham, Bedford College, London, Ext. Examiner.

Hon J.D. Otiende, M.P. Minister of Education

Dr Indire, Director of Higher Education, Ministry of Education

Hon. Sam O. Ayodo, M.P. Minister of Local Government.

Mr John P. Mbogua (McGill, Comm. Scholar) Director of Social Services Nairobi County Council.

Mr Donald Owour (Comm. Scholar) Administrative Director of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Agriculture.

Mr John S. Spears (Oxon and UBC, Comm. Scholar) Forestry Division Ministry of Agriculture.

6. Tanganyika May 18 - 23

The Faculty of Law of University College in Dar es Salaam, founded in 1961, this year graduated 12 students including 1 woman (African mother, English father). Completing 2nd Year (Pt. I, LLB. were 29 students including 1 woman. Next session, beginning July 1964, on the new spacious campus outside the city, 150 freshmen will be in residence, 100 in Arts, 50 in Law. The number of women will be 25. (1 African, 14 Indian, 10 European) Of these 20 will be in Arts and 5 in law of whom 2 are Kenyans, 2 from Tanganyika and 1 from Uganda. A good staff for the new Faculty of Arts has been secured, except for the Dept. of Mathematics.

The new site of 800 acres on three hills, 6 miles north west of the city, with commanding views of city, coast and ocean, will have residences for 200 men and 70 women as a beginning. The library, teaching and administration buildings were nearing completion in May. The foundations were laid for Physics, Chemistry and Biology buildings. The Principal and many professors were already occupying their new houses. Mr Mann, the British architect, and Mr De Sura, landscape contractor from Goa, are justly proud of their achievement.

An Institute of Education is being established under the direction of Mr Honeybone (London), offering a 3 year course to a BA degree with both arts and education subjects

in each year. This is designed to train secondary school teachers of whom the serious shortage was stressed by Principal Pratt and by Prof Ranger of the History Dept. The latter told me of a Methodist school in Chipembe, Zambia, which has no history teacher, the pupils having to take this subject by correspondance courses. The coming of CUSO teachers to Tanganyika will be a most valuable contribution. This was warmly confirmed by the High Commissioner for Canada, Mr Norman Berlis.

At the British Tutorial College (Africa) Inc., I was told that over 5000 correspondance pupils are registered in East Africa, following elementary courses in English and arithmetic or subjects required for the Ordinary and the Higher School Certificates. Both the High Commissioner's chauffeur and the Vice-Chancellor's told me they were taking these courses, the one to improve his scanty English, the other both English and arithmetic. Each course costs 20 shillings per month, no small item for a working man. An airport taxi driver said he had had no schooling whatever as a boy and was attending evening classes in English reading.

The government has plans for free primary education in the future, but the present limited accommodation means that thousands of children are refused admission. This deplorable condition led one village woman, Miss Mary Ibrahim, to begin teaching under a mango tree the illiterate women

and then the children of her village. She herself had only primary school training, but she had been in England with a group of village women and returned burning to do what she could for her own villagers. Today, after six years of hard work and enthusiastic propaganda, she has an 8 classroom school recognized by the government who send a public health nurse daily. Two fully trained teachers are supplied by USA Foreign Aid. Local funds pay for six native teachers, some trained, some semi-trained. An American Catholic fund supplies dried beans, corn meal, oil and powdered milk to give 10 cent lunches. This year 450 boys and girls are registered in this school officially known as Mary's Institute. The urgent needs now are for a vermin-proof storage room, large food scales, a typewriter, and permanent kitchen and dining hall to replace the rush covered open shelters now in use.

To help meet the great need for more medical men, especially in the rural districts, the Ministry of Health provides a 2 year training for 'medical assistants'. Several of these were helping one Indian doctor, a nurse and nursing assistants in the crowded Magomeni Clinic near Dar es Salaam.

In discussing the African Students Foundation with Mr Whittleton of the High Commissioner's Office, it was pointed out that, many places being available in the universities of East Africa, we should concentrate on bringing students to Canada only for post-graduate work. We would achieve more for more

undergraduates by sending money to enable them to carry through degree courses in Africa where good instruction is now available in most subjects.

I owe a debt of gratitude to:

Mr Norman Berlis, High Commissioner for Canada.
Mrs N. Berlis
Principal R. Cranford Pratt, University College
Dean Robertson, Admissions Officer
Prof. Ranger History
Mr Yash Ghai (Nuffield College) Lecturer in Law.
Mr T. A. Wylie (B.C.) Ethnographer, National Museum
Miss Mary Ibrahim, Founder and Manager, Mary's Institute, Mtoni
Mrs Carpenter (Hungarian wife of Peace Corps teacher) Sec. School teacher
Mr Hammersley (Gt. B.) Research Director, Ministry of Agriculture
Mr Knox (N. Ireland) Lands Office
Mr Whittleton, Secretary, High Commissioner's Office.

7. <u>Southern Rhodesia</u> May 24-27.

The route from Dar es Salaam to Lagos was originally via Salisbury and Brazzaville, but as the latter was closed for political reasons it was necessary to go from Salisbury via Johannesburg and Leopoldville. I stayed over three days in Southern Rhodesia to visit the University and feel something of the attitudes in that country.

The college in Salisbury is still a University College of

London. It has Faculties of Arts, Social Studies, Science, Education, and a Faculty of Medicine was added two years ago. The enrollment is 557 of whom 146 only are Africans, 11 of these being women. Part time students working for education certificates or diplomas number 26, and for the social science diploma 56. Of these 82 men, only 11 are Africans.

Modern buildings on the new campus, a few miles out of the city, were occupied in 1957 and already new wings have been added. The college serves both Southern and Northern Rhodesia. 73% of the students are from Southern Rhodesia, 10% from Zambia (N. Rhodesia) and 17% from other countries. The Faculty of Education draws students from Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Basutoland, Netherlands and Gt. Britain most of them working for the Postgraduate Certificate in Education. This course of 1 year followed by 2 years teaching in the Rhodesias was planned by Dean C.A. Rogers a stimulating, energetic New Zealander who is also Project Manager of the Unesco Training Grants. This certificate is recognized in Canada and the above mentioned countries. Dean Rogers stressed the extreme need for Secondary School teachers especially teachers of science. He would welcome CUSO men and women into this 3-year programme. Fares are paid to Salisbury and £350 granted to cover 3 terms. (Tuition £50, Residence £115, miscellaneous expenses £185). The salary of teaching in Zambia is £1070 for men and women, but in

Southern Rhodesia £1100 for men and £915 for women, for which discrimination there is no justification. Dean Rogers urged me to stress the advantages of this course about which he has corresponded with CUSO and with Dr R. Flemington.

In all Southern Rhodesia only 2 secondary schools are for African children, and only one of these admits girls, and that in limited numbers. The failure rate is high due to poor teaching throughout. The University took 40 failures last year and after 9 months intensive teaching, 27 passed. This is a valuable salvage as some of these will become teachers others will go from the University into positions in industry; most of the Zambia men will get government jobs under the Africanization policy in their country

Principal Walter Adams spoke of the struggle to maintain within the University complete racial equality and intermingling. He considered the University fortunate in having Queen Mother Elizabeth as Chancellor as this made it difficult for the government and public opinion and individuals to cast stones at their open policy. He would welcome some Canadian professors on his staff to aid in the fight for sanity and justice. He spoke of the way the government is antagonizing the youth of the land by the policy of expelling any child from a school on suspicion of insubordination — with no hope of readmission at any later date. In one school an entire classroom was emptied, every child denied any further schooling. I enquired whether a mission school would not take them in; but the government would not allow this

to happen as they scrutinize all lists of admission.

I met Dr Yates and Dr Brock of the Physics Dept., both cooperating wholeheartedly with Dean Rogers in training secondary school teachers of physics. The main research is in geomagnetism, but in contrast to the work in Kenya, their specimens are pre-Cambrian and ancient sedimentary and igneous rock. As the term was over, only a few professors and some graduate students were still on the campus.

In the Art Gallery of Salisbury active encouragement is given to native arts and crafts as well as studio facilities for amateur artists, and exhibitions of their work.

Those whom I met at University College were:

Principal Walter Adams
Dean C.A. Rogers (New Zealand)
Dr Yates (Cantab) Physics
Dr Brock, Physics
Secretary to Registrar.

8. Nigeria June 5 – 10

The University of Lagos has five faculties: Medicine at the large University Teaching Hospital, in the suburb Sura Sere, established four years ago; Law, Engineering, Science, Business and Arts now being established on a new site on the other side of the city facing the sea. The Assistant Registrar, Mr Osinulu (Ibadan, London College of Education and Northwestern)

reported that 420 students are enrolled for the coming session. Students in Arts (70) and Science (75 including 11 women) will all take some courses in Education. In Business, Economics and Social Science 60 will be registered (including 2 women), and other evening classes extending over a 4th year are given. Engineering will have 56 (1 woman), Law 80 (2 women). A preliminary year will be available to enable students with only the Lower Certificate to qualify for Science or Engineering.

Hostels now in operation will house 220 freshmen. Other students must find lodgings until new residences are built. The tuition fee is £60, cost of room and board £90.

The medical professors and hospital staff nearly all live on the University Hospital campus. A large hostel and School of Nursing accommodates 240 African nurses. Under a Nigerian Dean of Medicine is a devoted international Faculty. Most of the students are Nigerians or from West African countries. Research work is in progress in several departments, a paper in The Lancet on the clinical use of a new anaesthetic being the most recent publication.

I had the privilege of staying on the Medical campus for two days with Dr Shirley Fleming, and meeting many members of the Faculty, Canadian, English, Indian, American and African. The wives of several professors teach in secondary schools. Their services and those of the CUSO teachers are of inestimable value to the country. Mr Carter, High Commissioner was travelling in

adjacent countries to which he is accredited, but Mr D. Small of his staff paid a glowing tribute to the CUSO teachers

I regretted not seeing some of these Canadian teachers but my stay in Nigeria was hampered and curtailed by the general strike then in effect, paralyzing business, postal and telephone and railway services and almost entirely crippling internal air transport. No plane could be booked for Enugu or the Northern Province; an occasional plane did leave the airport (15 or more miles outside Lagos), but there was no certainty as to when a return plane might be available. Thanks to Mr Small, I was driven to Ibadan by Mr Edward Wahl, an instructor at Ransom Kuti College of Education, Ibadan. With him also was Mr Bertrand, teacher of French at the same College, both Canadians on External Aid. About 150 are enrolled there, of whom less than 10% are women.

The University of Ibadan, founded as a University College of London in 1948 and independent since 1962 has 2016 degree students of whom 187 are women. Arts and Science have about 60 postgraduates. The large Faculty of Agriculture (including Forestry and Veterinary Science), and Arts, Science, Economics and Social Studies, Education and the Extramural Dept. are on the large, beautiful campus on undulating high ground away from the vast crowded native city of huts, narrow streets and lanes with its fringe of new government buildings and the

bungalows of officials and expatriots. The large hospital and Medical Faculty are on another rim of the city. Doctors and nurses were carrying on with difficulty since all the maintenance staff were out on strike throughout the entire University.

On the main campus is an Institute of Library Science at which 18 men and 7 women were following the Diploma course, after obtaining their Higher School Certificate.

The Dept. of Drama has its own building and enthusiastic leadership. A diploma is granted after 2 years. The College Shakespeare cast and stage assistants, with properties packed in a modified old oil tank truck, had toured northern and eastern Nigeria, playing in towns and villages to over 4000 appreciative spectators.

The Dept. of History is active under the inspiration of the distinguished scholar of African history Dr K.O. Dike, Vice-Chancellor of the University, and Professor J.B. Webster who worked under Dr Dike for his M.A. from U.B.C. and also for his Ph.D. from London. He now holds the professorship of African History and has 18 graduate students including 1 woman. He regards the women students in general as among the best in the university. In the Chemistry Dept. 13 men and 7 women were engaged in graduate research.

Several impressive residences for men and one for women, each with its quadrangle and airy dining hall, accommodate 2000 students. A large International School with residence facilities for secondary school children is at one end of the campus.

At the other side of the campus one passes directly onto the grounds of Ife University, a regional college named for the town some 50 miles east which legend asserts to be the site of creation of the first man and woman. This institution, like Ibadan, depends very largely on expatriot staff. It is about to be moved to a new site near Ife and developed to meet regional needs. The present campus is being taken over by the Federal Government for future expansion of Ibadan University.

Among those to whom I am indebted are the following:

Mr Douglas Small, First Secretary, High Commissioner's Office.
Mr Osimulu (Ibadan, London, Northwestern) Acting Registrar, Lagos
Dr Shirley Fleming (Toronto) Anaesthetics, Lagos.
Dr Earl Russell (on loan from Queen's Univ.) Anaesthetics, Lagos
Dr T.F. Nicholson (Tor.) Pathology, Lagos
Dr Haines (Gt. B.) Medicine, Lagos.
Mrs Haines (Gt. B.) Sec. School Teacher of English, Lagos
Dr Edu Medicine, Lagos.
The Director of the School of Nursing, Lagos.
Dr. J.B. Webster (UBC, London) Prof of African History, Ibadan.
Mr Akpata (Hull) Assistant Registrar, Ibadan
Mrs T.O. Odeinde (Library Diploma, Hull) Librarian, Ibadan
Mr Edward Wahl (UBC - Ext. Aid) Ransom Kuti College of Ed. Ibadan
Mr Bertrand (Can. Ext. Aid) " " " " " "
Mr Willowby (Gt. B.) Government Security Officer, Lagos.

In Ibadan I met a Canadian visitor from

Sierra Leone, Mr G. D. Killam of the Dept. of English at Fourah Bay College, Freetown, full of enthusiasm for that small country of 2 million inhabitants with its College of about 200 students.

9. Cameroun June 10–14

From Lagos I flew eastwards to Douala, Cameroun, and after a night in this small coastal town, I flew inland to the capital Yaounde sprawled over several wooded hills. French is, of course, the language of communication with the expatriots and between members of different tribes. Only the relatively small western province, formerly part of British Cameroon, elected to join Cameroun rather than Nigeria. In this region English is spoken and its legal system is British. For this reason the Federal University of Cameroun is to be a bilingual institution.

At present the University is little more than embryonic. The Vice-Chancellor, Dr Pellegrin (Toulouse) speaks only French but is determined to make bilingualism the rule, with students attending the necessary courses in practical English or French. The former course for East Cameroonians is now being given Dr Moller (Trinity Hall), sent out by the British Council with U.K. funds.

The Faculties of the University are Law and Economic Science Letters, Science, Agriculture, and an Ecole Normale Superieure.

The numbers of students in 1st, 2nd and 3rd year Law are 50, 13, 13, totalling 76 and including 3 women.

In Science about 30 men; in Letters 15 passed (out of 22) into 2nd year and 37 entered 1st year (4 women, 10 expatriots). Agriculture had 32 men and Teacher Training had 35. The total is 225 in all faculties.

A McGill trained French Canadian will join the Faculty of Law this coming year so that both French and English law will be taught henceforth.

The present site of the University is totally inadequate — 3 one storey buildings for administration offices, classrooms, a good nucleus of a library for humanities, economics and law, and small science laboratories. The French government paid for the law and science buildings and pays the salaries of both French and African (French trained) lecturers. The Acting Dean of Letters is a Cameroonian; four of his staff of 7 are Canadians as also two professors of science. One of these is using a lux meter to determine the reactions of certain plants and insects to the changing intensity of radiation, both diurnal and seasonal, as part of the programme of the Agricultural Research Institute sponsored by Unesco. A new site with room for expansion is under consideration.

Jamot Hospital in Yaounde is very poorly equipped and inadequately staffed with one and sometimes two French army doctors and so few nurses that it was reported to me that on many nights no one was on duty in the wards. Very poor training facilities are available for nurses. When the University starts its

Medical Faculty this bad situation is bound to change.

Adventurous young doctors are urgently needed in Cameroun and in the neighbouring countries, Chad, Gabon, Congo (Brazzaville). One central Medical College is badly needed for these four countries, to produce 300 doctors in the next 10 years, but national rivalries may make this impossible.

West Cameroon is very backward educationally with only one secondary school bringing students up to university entrance, Kumba School with 30 students; 12 of these will be sent to France for an intensive July to November course in French after which they will enter the University in Yaounde.

Some 200 candidates for admission from Cameroun and adjacent countries will write examinations this summer. About 160 Christian Brothers and 15 lay teachers are in West Cameroon; 22 CUSO teachers are eagerly awaited, 10 for East Cameroun, 3 for West Cameroon, 5 for Chad, 4 for Congo (Brazzaville). Later they hope to place CUSO teachers in Central Africa and Gabon. Collège Vogt is the best government lycée giving the final year for university entrance.

Half the schools are government run and half are denominational, Roman Catholic, Protestant and Muslim. Only 40% of secondary school teachers are African, but 90% in the primary schools. Their training in general is poor. Many village children walk long distances through forest and plantations to attend a central school. The salaries of elementary teachers are so low that the 20% increase granted after a recent

threat of strike is still not enough to attract able people.

Torrential rains in Douala prevented me from visiting the Art and Trade School where two Canadian instructors ~~were~~ are guiding and encouraging native crafts. Our Ambassador stressed the value to Cameroun which would result from some External Aid fellowships to bring men to Canada to study trade procedures and to learn the techniques of Radio programming.

In Yaounde and again in Douala, I met Mr Robert Byrd (Chicago) visiting Cameroun to select delegates for the first good-will economic conference planned by a Society of Friends organization to bring African leaders in the business world together, in the hope of helping to overcome some of the national rivalries and suspicions working now so powerfully against their own ideal of "African Unity". This conference is to be held in Lome, Togo, in August. The second may be held in Cameroun.

The only bilingual cultural journal in all Africa is produced in Cameroun. Its name, Abbia, with accent on the middle syllable, is taken from an old southern Cameroun game played with curved nuts and dice. This is a fine journal of intellectual quality. Unesco aids substantially in the ~~production~~ publication of this Revue culturelle Camerounaise.

I was greatly helped by the following people:
Mr Fulgence Charpentier, Ambassador of Canada

Mr Theodore Arcand (McMaster) Secretary, Can. Embassy
Mrs T. Arcand
Dr Pelegrin (Toulouse) Vice-Chancellor, Federal University.
Dr Moller (Cantab.) Lecturer in Practical English.

10. Ghana June 14-19

Four hours flight from Douala brought me to Accra where Mr T. C. Bacon, in the absence of the High Commissioner, put me in touch with Mr John Marr of the University and Mr John Bargent, CUSO teacher at Accra Academy.

Originally a University College of London, the University of Ghana at Legon just outside Accra has now been independent for 3 years. Vice-Chancellor Connor Cruse O'Brien has a staff of about 300 for a student enrollment of 1500, including about 120 women. The secondary schools are producing so few students with the Higher Certificate that he plans a preliminary year to speed up the numbers entering degree courses. There are now Faculties of Agriculture, Arts, Social Studies, Science and Law. Medicine is about to be started. There are Departments of Archaeology, Music, Drama, an Institute of Education and an Institute of Statistics. This last is under the competent and progressive direction of Mr David H. Jones (Can. Bureau of Statistics). His staff consists now of an Indian lecturer and 2 Indian and 1 Polish Research Fellows. Eight appointments are pending. Dr A. R. Sen of Calcutta (MA)

and North Carolina (Ph.D.) is Director-Designate, expected to assume office in 1965. Nine research projects are now under way dealing with Ghanian trade and agriculture, population, languages, ~~and~~ health, cost-of-living and other statistical problems.

The Physics Dept. under Dr A. N. May is developing graduate research in Solid State physics. Dr A. H. Ward directs the Radio-Isotope and Health-Physics Unit with Mr J. D. Marr as Technical Adviser from Chalk River. Ten researches are in progress including problems of economic importance in agriculture concerning sugar cane, cocoa bean and pest control. The research work on ionospheric physics, geomagnetism and earth currents is directed by Rev. Dr J. R. Koster.

A joint project involving the Depts of Archaeology, History, Geography, Sociology, Biology, Geology and Agriculture is the Volta Dam Region Research covering several hundred miles of the Volta valley which will soon be flooded. An impressive exhibit of their findings to date was on view in the rotunda of the University Library, including early stone and iron age implements and simple pottery.

Dr O'Brien expressed concern over the high proportion of students, 80%, who select humanities courses as against only 20% in the sciences when the country so greatly needs more men with scientific training. Physics had 50 students but heavy failures in its first year. In pre-medical chemistry were 70 including 6 women.

The Accra Polytechnic School trains women in Domestic

Science, Institutional Management, upholstery, Commercial Art, Interior Decorating and Business courses. The last three are open to both men and women. For men and boys are Carpentry, mechanics, plumbing and masonry. An extension is planned for dressmaking and a hostel to encourage greater attendance by women and girls from outside the city.

Miss Florence Addison, an outstanding Ghanian graduate of Kumasi, four times a delegate to UN meetings and a delegate to the Uganda Seminar last April, is Education Officer for Primary and Middle Schools for the District of Greater Accra. Eight men hold the Corresponding positions throughout Ghana. She has 5 professional assistants and inspectors whose responsibilities to the Ministry of Education embrace all private and denominational as well as government schools. Strenuous efforts are made to train uncertified teachers and raise standards of both education and hygiene. Intensive 6 week courses for about 60 teachers are given, and special 2 week courses in English or science or history in cooperation with the Legon Institute of Education.

The 1962 census gave 7 million population and 900,000 children in primary and middle schools, which since 1961 are free and compulsory. The approximate figures of enrollment in 5,451 primary schools was 448,000 boys and 250,000 girls; in 1575 middle schools 124,000 boys, 51,000 girls; in 68 public secondary schools (39 coeducational) Forms 1-5, 13,500 boys, 4,200 girls; Form 6 (2 years to Higher Certificate) 893 boys, 164 girls;

In 1963 the number of primary schools had increased to 6,873, middle schools 1809, secondary 85.

Teacher Training Colleges increased from 32 to 46. The government provides free text books to all public schools and hopes to remove secondary school fees in a few years. The Deputy Minister of Education is Mrs Al Hassan, M.P., one of 10 women elected for 5 years by Parliament itself. This is Dr Nkruma's way of drawing women into public life. After their 5 year term, those women who desire re-election must take their chances at the polls with the men.

I did not get to Kumasi, 125 miles north, where applied science and other disciplines are available in Kwame Nkruma University of Science and Technology; nor 200 miles further north to Tamale. I only saw the University College of Cape Coast in the darkness of an evening with gusts of driving rain. The rains and the heat deterred me from travelling inland. When I heard that Mr McWhinney had visited CUSO teachers throughout Ghana the previous month I had feeling of regret that I could not visit many of their schools.

Mr John Baigent took me to his school, the large Accra Academy where he and other Canadian teachers are working with enthusiastic devotion. One of these, Mr T Brochmann (Ext. Aid) persuaded the School Board to supply anti-malaria tablets for free distribution daily to every boy; the marked improvement in health and attendance was gratifying. He and Mr Baigent have selected 30 students from 125 for extra classes on Saturday

mornings, an opportunity to widen their cultural horizons that these boys greatly appreciate. The boys also devour books loaned them by their teachers. There is need for school libraries of good modern fiction, biography, science and current affairs. The ages of the students may run far above the 'teens into the middle twenties as some have had a late start or broken periods of schooling.

With Mr Baigent I visited the Teacher Training College at Winneba along the coast west of Accra, where we saw Miss M. J. Little (CUSO), Instructor in Music and the only expatriot in this village, a buoyant young Canadian enjoying her teaching, her cottage and all the new experiences of this adventure into Ghana. We went further west to the large Mfantsiman Girls Secondary School and talked briefly with Miss Florence English (CUSO). She too spoke appreciatively of her life and work in this school for 265 pupils. In addition to native teachers her colleagues are from Gt Britain (2) and from USA (2). Going on through heavy rains, which had washed out half the road in places, we came to Cape Coast. As darkness fell we drove around the hillside on which the University College and attractive staff bungalows are built. We called upon Mr Ronald Alward (CUSO), physics and mathematics master at St Augustine's College, another enthusiast who gives spare hours to coaching the College soccer team.

Worth mentioning is the wide influence of one educated Ghanian family. Dr Baëta is Prof. of Religion at the University of Ghana; his sister, Mrs Jagge is a Judge in Accra; his daughter, Miss Barbara Baëta, a trained dietitian, is manager of the Y.W.C.A. residence, club and public cafeteria in Accra. (She is being sent for 6 months to visit Y.W.C.A.'s from Montreal to Winnipeg); his son, R.D. Baëta, a graduate of 1964, is joining the research team of Prof. May in Solid State Physics where in due time he will attain higher degrees.

From the following I received much appreciated assistance and information:

Mr T. C. Bacon Secretary, High Commissioner's Office
Mrs Donald Cornett (Queen's) Wife of High Commissioner
Dr Connor Cruise O'Brien (T.C.D.) Vice Chancellor, Univ. of Ghana
Mr John D. Marr (Chalk River, Ext. Aid) Radio-Isotope Physics
Dr A.H. Ward (Gt. B.) Health-Physics Unit.
Rev. Dr J.R. Koster (Can) Geophysics
Dr. Sundaram (India and Australia) Chemistry
(Mrs) Dr. A Sundaram ( " " " ) Isotope Chemistry
Mr David H. Jones (Dom. Bur. Statistics) Director, Inst. of Statistics
Mr G. Dargie (U.B.C., Ext. Aid) Faculty of Agriculture
Mr Tedam M.P. for North Ghana
Miss Florence Addison (Kumasi) District Education Officer, Accra
Miss Barbara Baëta, Y.W.C.A. Accra
Mr John Baigent (Loyola) CUSO teacher at Accra Academy
Miss M. J. Little (Mt. Allison) CUSO teacher at Winneba

Miss Florence English, CUSO teacher at Saltpond
Mr Ronald Alward CUSO teacher at Cape Coast

Conclusion

It has been a great privilege to visit these ten countries of Africa. I deeply appreciate the interest shown in this trip and the encouragement given me by the Director of the Canadian Universities Foundation and his colleagues.

To the Department of External Affairs for the letters written to their offices in these countries of Africa, and for the help and kindness extended to me by Canada's representatives in these offices; to the many people in the Universities and other institutions who welcomed my visits and enquiries and aided me in innumerable ways, I gladly record my thanks.

I have been greatly impressed by the valuable and varied services being rendered by Canadians in education and technical assistance in Africa. The need is obviously great and the urgency is apparent. It will be my aim to encourage in what ways I can younger people to go out on contract to Universities, or under Government External Aid, or as CUSO teachers.

The importance of educating more women cannot be overstressed. They are needed in all these African countries: as wives for the growing number of educated young men;

as teachers, as doctors and nurses, as public health and welfare workers, as leaders in voluntary services, and as members of civic and national bodies and government.

Asking about specific difficulties encountered by young women who had studied abroad, I was always told they had met with much helpful kindness and a friendly atmosphere. A few expressed their embarrassment at sometimes finding themselves 'on exhibit'; others their surprise at the lack of intelligent knowledge of and frequently only superficial interest in their homelands. They valued being invited as individuals into Canadian homes far more than as a group of overseas students.

I heard of no case of a woman suffering a nervous breakdown on her return from overseas study, and I only knew of one case of breakdown at Queen's University in 24 years of close association with the non-Canadian students. In both Tanganyika and Nigeria, however, I heard of men for whom the clash of African culture and village tradition with western culture proved too great a strain, either while overseas or on their return.

None of the Commonwealth Scholars whom I met had been married before going to Canada. Two had married while in Montreal and both were quick to affirm the great value and bond of having shared experiences in the foreign country. I was

told of instances where family life, interrupted while the father was an overseas student, could not be happily resumed on his return due to the gulf caused by unshared wider horizons.

With regard to the African Students Foundation, from conversations in nine countries I am convinced that we should bring undergraduates only under very exceptional circumstances. With places empty in their own universities, we shall accomplish more by aiding the student from a poor home with fees and residence costs in his own country, thus keeping him in his local environment for 3 or 4 years until his post graduate period. As the number of graduate students is not now sufficient for the British, American, Canadian and other fellowships offered, we should bring to Canada those who select our fellowships, and use the excess money in our hands to assist students in situ. Without the heavy transportation costs, we could thus enable considerably more promising secondary school students to begin university courses. This policy is less spectacular but more valuable to Africa and more realistic.

1964 July 30.

## Appendix

### Funds received and expended

| | |
|---|---|
| From Canadian Universities Foundation | $ 1000 |
| From Can. National Commission for Unesco | 500 |
| From Canada Council | 250 |
| Total | $ 1750 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Cost of Economy Air ticket: Montreal - London - Cairo - Khartoum - Addis Ababa - Entebe - Nairobi - Dar es Salaam - Salisbury - Lagos - Accra - London - Montreal | $ 1239 |
| Re-routed ticket Salisbury - Johannesburg - Lagos | 30 |
| Lagos - Douala - Yaounde - Douala - Lagos | 173 |
| | $ 1442 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hotels, meals, taxis etc. | Sudan | 80 |
| | Ethiopia | 85 |
| | Uganda, Conference, etc. | 75 |
| | Kenya | 40 |
| | Tanganyika (in part) | 28 |
| | | $ 308 |
| | Total | $ 1750 |

Albert Douglas
1964 July 30

# 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.*

## 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, archæology 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.

*Sumfield & Day, Ltd., Eastbourne*—80887

# *International Fellowships*

Notes and Comments on the Granting of Fellowships
By the I. F. U. W.

When so much international work is at a standstill, and so much that we had thought was built upon firm international foundations appears tragically overthrown, it is encouraging to pause for a few moments to consider a part of the work of the International Federation of University Women that has neither ceased nor slackened, though difficulties crowd its path in these days of world war.

The International Fellowships Committee of the I. F. U. W. is composed of five members from European nations and five form the Americas. In peace time the meeting, for the annual awarding of the Fellowships and grants at the disposal of the Committee, was to take place in Europe and in America alternate years. While Europe is torn by war and dominated so largely by a country whose governmental policy is openly hostile to any international organization of university women, it is not practically possible to obtain even the written collaboration of all the five European members, and utterly impossible to get them assembled together in conference. So for these war years the meetings are being held in the U. S. A. where the four American representatives and the representative from Canada can meet to discuss the relative merits of the various applicants, reading and considering the decisions and comments of any of the European members who have been able to send their communications to the executive secretary.

This year we had before us fifteen applications transmitted from eleven national associations. Three associations sponsored German or Austrian refugee scholars. One is an economist, a Ph.D., of Heidelberg, who has found haven in Sweden after three years in Madrid and two in Prague, having left Germany in 1933. She desires to study regulated state economy in the U. S. A. and in Mexico. Another is a biologist holding a doctorate of the University of Berlin and for the last three years a research worker in the Zurich Zoological Institute. Her name was submitted by the Swiss Association, together with that of an Austrian zoologist of distinction, who obtained her Ph.D. in Vienna, won Fellowships from Vienna, from Germany, U.S.A., and Girton College, Cambridge, in the 1920's, and left Central Europe in 1938. In the University circles in countries other than their own, these scholarly women, no longer wanted in their native lands, are being helped and encouraged at this time when encouragement and help are so sorely needed.

Nine of the applicants planned to carry on work in the

U.S.A.: an Irish psychologist, a Swedish statistician and sociologist, a Brazilian biologist, an Egyptologist from Palestine, a South African scholar working on the life of Browning, an Indian student of Sanskrit, and the three Central Europeans mentioned above. An American botanist wanted to go to Honolulu to study Araucaria; an Hungarian doctor hoped to go to a Medical centre in Switzerland to investigate immunization of infants against measles; a graduate of Smith, Wellesley and Bryn Mawr planned to study the cultural and political influence of Sarmiento in Brazil, Argentine and Chile; an Argentine dentist wished to pursue dental and chemical research in Brazil.

Two fellowships of £250 each, and one grant of $200 were available this year. The grant was given to Dr. Alina de La-Porte for dental research expenses in Buenos Aires, this being the first I. F. U. W. award to an applicant from Latin America. The fellowships were awarded to Dr. Sophie Piccard, of Lausanne, Switzerland, an able mathematician with an excellent record of independent work, and to Dr. Bina Ghosh, graduate of Hindu University, Benares, and of Oxford, where she completed a critical edition of the Khandakhadyaka of Brahmagupta. This is a Sanskrit work dated 598 A.D., dealing with geometry, astronomical formulae and the first known application of the principle of interpolation in methematics. Dr. Ghosh is highly recommended by two Sanskrit scholars, Professor E. K. Johnston and Professor F. W. Thomas, both of Oxford, where she worked for three years obtaining the D.Phil. in 1940. She will proceed to Harvard where there is an excellent Sanskrit department and then complete her research in India where her book will be published.

This is the second Indian woman to receive an I. F. U. W. fellowship. In 1938, Dr. Kamela Bhagvat was the recipient and obtained her Ph.D. in Biochemistry at Cambridge University, returning to India to a teaching position in the autumn of 1939. In the same year a fellowship was awarded to Dr. Cecilia Lutwak-Mann, a medical graduate of Lwow, Poland. The Canadian member of the Committee saw Dr. Mann at work in the Cambridge laboratories in July, 1939. She was then engaged on a study of the chemistry of heart muscles and had been awarded a Newnham College fellowship for the ensuing year. A recent letter from her reports the isolation of a hitherto unrecognized enzime. She is very happy to be privileged to continue her researches in Cambridge and is obtaining results of undoubted merit.

In the tables that follow, an attempt is made to summarize the interesting facts about the recipients of awards since the first international fellowship was given in 1928. The distribution of nationalities, of subjects, and of countries to which the

scholars proceeded offers food for much interesting contemplation. These tables constitute a challenge to the university women of certain countries.

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, greater international understanding, and lasting friendships. These influences are needed in the world that is to be shaped from the present junk heap of nations and peoples—some confused and bewildered, some trodden under cruel feet, some ignorant of what is actually happening in the world, some still obsessed with blood-lust upon whom disillusionment and suffering will fall, some straining with superhuman endurance to fight on and on for the ideals they cherish. 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 co-operate towards this end, is of immense importance. In their work on behalf of travelling fellowships our International Federation and our national associations are making a lasting contribution to the furtherance of goodwill, trust and understanding between nations.

A. VIBERT DOUGLAS,
Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

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**TABLE I**

**International Fellowships (Senior and Junior)**

**14 Fellowships, (1928—1941).**
**17 awards due to division of Fellowship between two applicants in 1934 and 1939 and to resignation of winner in 1940 due to war duties in Great Britain.**

| Country of Recipients | | Countries Where Fellowship Held | | Subjects | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Great Britain | 4 | Great Britain | 5 | Archaeology | 2 |
| Netherlands | 3 | Ireland | 3 | Economic History | 2 |
| Switzerland | 3 | U. S. A. | 3 | Biology | 2 |
| Australia | 1 | Germany | 2 | Geology | 2 |
| Austria | 1 | Norway | 2 | Art | 2 |
| France | 1 | Sweden | 2 | Celtic Literature | 1 |
| Germany | 1 | Arabia | 1 | History | 1 |
| India | 1 | Austria | 1 | Indian Culture | 1 |
| Norway | 1 | Denmark | 1 | Botany | 1 |
| Poland | 1 | Italy | 1 | Biochemistry | 1 |
| | | India | 1 | Radiology | 1 |
| | | Netherlands | 1 | Mathematics | 1 |
| | | Switzerland | 1 | Sanskril Mathematics | 1 |

## TABLE II

**Crusade Fellowship and Mary E. Woolley Fellowship. 7 Fellowships (1934—41). 7 awards.**

| Country of Recipients | | Countries Where Fellowship Held | | Subject | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Germany | 2 | Great Britain | 5 | Philology | 2 |
| Hungary | 1 | France | 2 | Chemistry | 2 |
| India | 1 | U. S. A. | 1 | Bacteriology | 1 |
| Norway | 1 | | | Botany | 1 |
| Russia | 1 | | | Social Philosophy | 1 |
| U. S. A. | 1 | | | | |

## TABLE III

**Minor Awards: 11 grants of from 150 pounds to 25 pounds value. (1935—1941.)**

| Country of Recipient | | Countries where Grant Held | | Subject | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Belgium | 2 | Great Britain | 3 | Chemistry | 2 |
| Germany | 2 | Baltic Countries | 1 | Ethnography | 2 |
| Argentina | 1 | Brazil | 1 | Archaeology | 1 |
| Austria | 1 | France | 1 | Dentistry | 1 |
| Bulgaria | 1 | Germany | 1 | Dramatic Art | 1 |
| Finland | 1 | Honolulu | 1 | Entomology | 1 |
| Great Britain | 1 | Italy | 1 | Folklore | 1 |
| Holland | 1 | South-eastern Europe | 1 | Philology | 1 |
| Hungary | 1 | Spain | 1 | Social Science | 1 |
| | | Yugo-Slavia | 1 | | |

## TABLE IV

**Summary: 35 awards (1928—1941). Scholars in exile have been sponsored by the National Federations or Associations of the countries in which they found refuge.**

| Country of Recipient | | General Classification by subjects | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Germany | 5 | Literature, history, folklore and art | 6 |
| Great Britain | 5 | Archaeology, ethnography | 5 |
| Netherlands | 4 | Philology, linguistics | 3 |
| Switzerland | 3 | Philosophy, economics, social sciences | 4 |
| Austria | 2 | Biology, bacteriology, entomology, pathology, radiology, dentistry | 9 |
| Belgium | 2 | Chemistry | 4 |
| Hungary | 2 | Geology, petrology | 2 |
| India | 2 | Mathematics, (ancient and modern) | 2 |
| Norway | 2 | | |
| Argentina | 1 | | |
| Australia | 1 | | |
| Bulgaria | 1 | | |
| Finland | 1 | | |
| France | 1 | | |
| Poland | 1 | | |
| Russia | 1 | | |
| U. S. A. | 1 | | |

# 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 Dostoievsky. 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 archaeologist, 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 1**

| Country sponsoring the Recipient | Fellowship | Grant | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Argentine ... ... ... | 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 |
| Chemistry, Biochemistry ... | 8 | 1 | 9 |
| Crystallography ... ... | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Geology, Mineralogy ... | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Physics, Astrophysics ... | 3 | 0 | 3 |
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**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 co-operate 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
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| 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 |
| 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 co-operate 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
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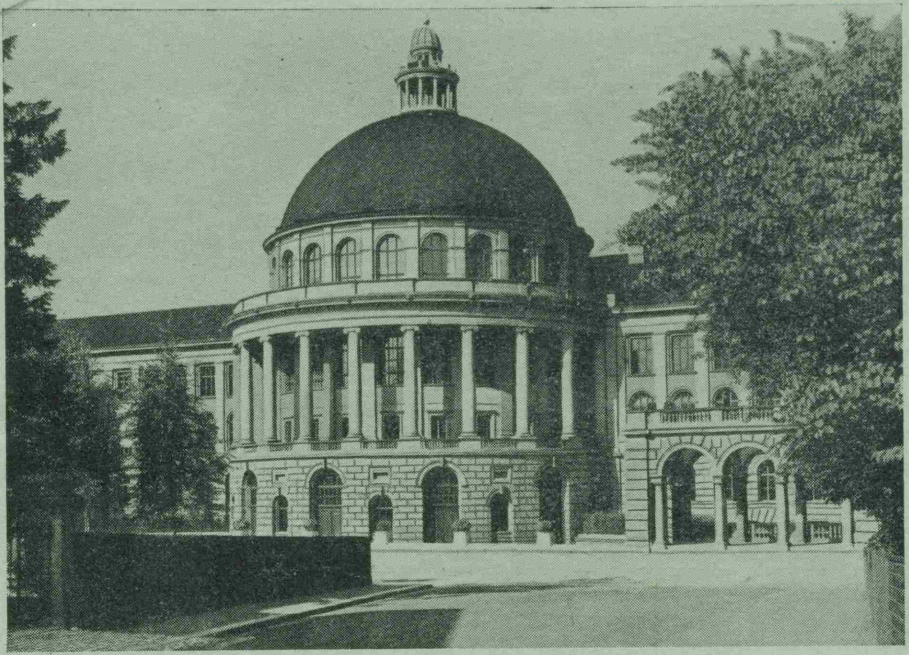

EIDGENOSSISCHE TECHNISCHE HOCHSCHULE, ZURICH



# FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DES FEMMES DIPLOMEES DES UNIVERSITES

**International Federation of University Women**

Lists of Past Presidents + Conferences 1920-50

## DIXIEME CONGRES

**Tenth Conference**

## Zurich et Bâle

## 1950

# FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DES FEMMES DIPLOMEES DES UNIVERSITES


BUREAU 1947–1950

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## CONGRES DE LA F.I.F.D.U.

### I.F.U.W. Conferences

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1920 | LONDON | 1929 | GENÈVE |
| 1922 | PARIS | 1932 | EDINBURGH |
| 1924 | CHRISTIANIA (Oslo) | 1936 | CRACOW |
| 1926 | AMSTERDAM | 1939 | STOCKHOLM |

1947 TORONTO

## SECRETARIAT DU DIXIEME CONGRES

### Membres de la F.I.F.D.U. chargés de fonctions spéciales

### I.F.U.W. Conference Officials

| | |
|---|---|
| SECRÉTAIRE D'ORGANISATION DU CONGRÈS<br>CONFERENCE ARRANGEMENTS SECRETARY .. | Miss I. Douglas, M.A. |
| SERVICE D'INFORMATION<br>PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER .. .. | Adjunkt E. Stebuss |
| CONSEILLÈRE DE PROCÉDURE<br>ADVISER ON PROCEDURE .. | Dean M. Corwin, M.A., Litt.D. |
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| INTERPRÈTE<br>INTERPRETER .. .. .. .. | Miss. M. Ginsberg |

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### I.F.U.W. Conference Secretariat

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Dr. P. Morrison, International Relations Associate, A.A.U.W.

Miss K. Pain

Miss M. Fenn

# DIXIEME CONGRES DE LA FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DES FEMMES DIPLOMEES DES UNIVERSITES

## Comité d'Honneur

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Président de la Confédération Suisse

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M. le Professeur Paul Karrer, Recteur de l'Université de Zurich.
M. Emil Landolt, Président de la Ville de Zurich.
M. le Professeur Hans Pallmann, Président du Conseil administratif de l'Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale.
M. le Professeur Andreas Speiser, Recteur de l'Université de Bâle.
M. le Professeur Fritz Stussi, Recteur de l'Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale.
M. le Conseiller d'Etat Peter Zschokke, Président du Département de l'Instruction publique du Canton de Bâle.

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Mlle. Clara Zollikofer, Prof. Dr. phil.
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Mlle. Marcelle Vallette, Dr.ès.sc.

## Comité de Zurich

Mlle. Marguerite Steiger, Dr.ès.sc.techn.

*Programme Social*

Mme. Elisabeth Plattner, Lic. en droit.
Mme. Anna Walthard-Schaetti, Dr. en méd.

*Logement*

Mlle. Clara Zollikofer, Prof. Dr. phil.

## Comité de Bâle

Mlle. Ruth Speiser, Dr. iur.

## LES DROITS DE L'HOMME : NOTRE TACHE

La F.I.F.D.U. espère bien que le Dixième Congrès engagera fortement les gens qui pensent, à faire deux choses :

à examiner les conditions actuelles, en particulier dans leur propre pays, et à voir, d'une part, où la pratique n'est pas à la hauteur du précepte et, d'autre part, dans quelle mesure les droits des citoyens sont au-dessous de l'idéal énoncé dans la Déclaration universelle des Droits de l'Homme ;

à oeuvrer dans leur pays et dans leur sphère individuelle, comme membres des professions libérales, comme ménagères et comme citoyennes, de manière à ce que l'exercice des droits de l'homme se rapproche de plus en plus de l'idéal.

Sept personnalités éminentes chacune dans leur domaine indiqueront, au cours de quatre conférences publiques, les grandes lignes de cette étude : elles retraceront l'évolution de l'idée des Droits de l'Homme et elles montreront comment elle se rattache à l'éducation, à la science et aux responsabilités qui sont celles des citoyens du monde.

Divers problèmes connexes seront étudiés en détail par des groupes d'étude qui les ont déjà examinés à cette fin. L'organisatrice des groupes d'étude veillera à ce que leurs travaux soient coordonnés ; elle analysera leurs conclusions dont elle tirera les éléments qui, le dernier jour du Congrès, lui permettront de définir : "Notre Tâche".

### Groupes d'étude sur Les Droits de l'Homme

Organisatrice et coordinatrice : Dr. Marguerite Henrici

| *Sujets d'étude* | *Chefs de groupe* |
|---|---|
| La vie familiale | Dr. Agnete Braestrup (Danemark) |
| L'éducation familiale | Mme de Henau-de Brouckère (Belgique) |
| L'éducation scolaire | Miss Winifred Chalmers (Etats-Unis) |
| L'éducation postscolaire | Mrs. F. M. Austin (Grande-Bretagne) |
| L'éducation en vue des relations sociales | Mrs. M. T. Bancroft (Canada) |
| L'éducation en vue des relations internationales | (1) Dr. Joh. J. van Dullemen (Pays-Bas)<br>(2) Dr. Jeannette P. Nichols (Etats-Unis) |
| La liberté de la recherche scientifique | Dr. Fernanda Ascarelli (Italie) |
| L'état et l'individu | Mme. T. Hauchmann (Suisse) |
| Services officiels d'amélioration sociale | Dr. Christine Gelderman (Pays-Bas) |
| Le Statut de la femme | Mme. A. Mantzoulinou (Grèce) |
| Services sociaux d'associations bénévoles | Mme Ann-Marie Mickwitz (Finlande) |

**Des Publications et des Documents** relatifs à l'oeuvre de l'UNESCO et aux "Droits de l'Homme" seront exposés durant le Congrès.

La F.I.F.D.U. est heureuse à cette occasion d'adresser ses remerciements à l'UNESCO de sa subvention de $4,715 destinée à défrayer la mise à exécution de ce programme spécial d'études et la publication des résultats.

## HUMAN RIGHTS : THE TASK BEFORE US

The I.F.U.W. aims to make the Tenth Conference a resounding challenge to thinking people to do two things :—

to examine the actual conditions, particularly in their own countries, to see where practice falls short of precept and how far the actual rights of citizens fall below the ideal as set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights ;

to work as professional women, as homemakers and as citizens, each in her own country, to narrow this gap between actual practice and the ideal of Human Rights.

In Public Lectures seven distinguished leaders in their own fields of work will lay down the broad lines of this study, tracing the growth of the idea of Human Rights and relating it to education, to science and to the responsibilities of world citizenship.

Particular problems will be discussed in detail by working groups of members who have been making preparatory studies. The organiser of the groups will co-ordinate their work and analyse their findings, drawing from them the material that will enable her on the last day of the Conference to define "The Task before Us".

### Working Groups on Human Rights

ORGANISER AND CO-ORDINATOR : Dr. Marguerite Henrici

| *Subjects of Study* | *Leaders* |
|---|---|
| Family Life | Dr. Agnete Braestrup (Denmark) |
| Home Education | Mme. de Henau-de Brouckère (Belgium) |
| School Education | Miss Winifred Chalmers (U.S.A.) |
| Adult Education | Mrs. F. M. Austin (Great Britain) |
| Education in Social Relations | Mrs. M. T. Bancroft (Canada) |
| Education for International Relations | (1) Dr. Joh. J. van Dullemen (Netherlands)<br>(2) Dr. Jeannette P. Nichols (U.S.A.) |
| Liberty of Scientific Research | Dr. Fernanda Ascarelli (Italy) |
| The State and the Individual | Mrs. T. Hauchmann (Switzerland) |
| State Services | Dr. Christine Gelderman (Netherlands) |
| Status of Women | Mrs. A. Mantzoulinou (Greece) |
| Voluntary Services | Mrs. Ann-Mari Mickwitz (Finland) |

**Publications and Documents** relating to the work of UNESCO and to Human Rights will be on view during the Conference.

The I.F.U.W. is glad to take this opportunity of thanking UNESCO for the grant of $4,715 towards the expenses of developing this special programme and of publishing the results.

## NOTES

1. **Siègè du Congrès**—Eidgenössische Technische Hochshule (Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale), Zurich, (par abbréviation : E.T.H.).

Téléphone : Bureau de la F.I.F.D.U. 34 43 13
Bureau de l'Association suisse 34 43 12

Adresse télégraphique : IFEDERUW, Zurich.

Il y a 8 portes d'entrée à l'E.T.H. Il est recommandé aux membres de se servir des 2 principales, soit Leonhardstrasse 33 et Rämistrasse, lesquelles donnent directement sur le hall d'entrée.

2. **Inscription des Déléguées au Congrès**—Cette inscription se fera dans le hall d'entrée de l'E.T.H. aux heures suivants :

Samedi 5 août de 15h. à 18h.30
Dimanche 6 août de 10h. à 12h.30
de 14h.30 à 18h.30
Lundi 7 août de 8h. à 9h.15
de 14h. à 15h.

Les billets pour les différentes réceptions, etc. pourront être retirés au moment de l'inscription.

3. **Insignes**—Il sera remis à chaque déléguée ou participante, au moment de son inscription, l'insigne du Congrès sur lequel elle est priée d'inscrire lisiblement, en majuscules, son nom, l'Association nationale dont elle fait partie et la ville où elle réside.

*Couleurs des Insignes*

| | |
|---|---|
| Membres du Bureau de la F.I.F.D.U. .. .. | Jaune |
| Membres des Commissions .. .. .. | Orange |
| Chefs des Délégations .. .. .. | Vert |
| Déléguées votantes .. .. .. .. | Bleu foncé |
| Déléguées suppléantes et non votantes .. .. | Bleu clair |
| Membres participants .. .. .. | Rouge |
| Déléguées fraternelles et Conférencières .. | Blanc |
| Chefs des groupes d'étude .. .. .. | Rouge sombre |

4. **Lieux de Réunion**—Toutes les séances publiques à Zurich, les séances des déléguées et la dernière séance le samedi 12 août se tiendront dans l'Auditorium Maximum de l'E.T.H. Les lieux et les heures de réunion des Commissions de la F.I.F.D.U. et des Délégations nationales seront annoncés aux membres intéressés et ils seront indiqués sur les tableaux d'information.

5. **Groupes d'Etude sur "Les Droits de l'Homme"**—Les membres participants (autres que les Déléguées votantes) qui, sur leur formulaire, ont indiqué leur préférence pour tel ou tel groupe d'étude obtiendront, au moment de leur inscription, tous les renseignements sur les heures et les lieux de réunion.

6. **Programme à Bâle 10 août**—Un bureau spécial, qui fonctionnera au moment de l'inscription, donnera aux déléguées et participantes au Congrès tous renseignements utiles sur ce programme.

## NOTES

1. **Headquarters of the Conference**—The Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule (Swiss Federal Institute of Technology), Zurich, abbreviated to E.T.H.).

Telephone : Office of I.F.U.W. .. .. 34 43 13
Office of Swiss Association .. 34 43 12

Cable address : IFEDERUW, Zurich.

The E.T.H. Building has 8 entrances. Members are recommended to use the two main entrances (Leonhardstrasse 33 and Rämistrasse) which lead directly into the Entrance Hall.

2. **Registration of Conference Members** will take place in the Entrance Hall of the E.T.H. at the following times :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Saturday, August 5th .. .. | 15.00–18.30 |
| Sunday, August 6th .. .. .. | 10.00–12.30 |
| | 14.30–18.30 |
| Monday, August 7th .. .. .. | 8.00– 9.15 |
| | 14.00–15.00 |

Tickets for functions will be obtainable at the time of registration.

3. **Badges**—On registration each member will receive a Conference badge, on which she is asked to write clearly, in block capitals, her name, National Association of University Women and home town.

*Colour of Badges*

| | |
|---|---|
| Officers of the I.F.U.W. .. .. .. | Yellow |
| Committee Members .. .. .. | Orange |
| Leaders of Delegations .. .. .. | Green |
| Voting Delegates .. .. .. | Dark Blue |
| Alternate and Non-Voting Delegates .. | Pale Blue |
| Ordinary Members .. .. .. | Red |
| Fraternal Delegates and Speakers .. .. | White |
| Leaders of Working Groups .. .. | Dark Red |

4. **Place of Meetings**—All Public Meetings in Zurich, Meetings of Delegates and the final Meeting on the morning of August 12th will be held in the Auditorium Maximum of the E.T.H. Times and places of meetings of I.F.U.W. Committees and of National Delegations will be announced to the individual members concerned and will be posted on the notice boards.

5. **Working Groups on Human Rights**—Members (other than Voting Delegates) who have indicated on their application forms a choice of working group will receive at the time of registration detailed information on the hours of meetings and rooms where they will be held.

6. **Programme in Basle, August 10th**—Conference members will receive detailed information about this from a special bureau open at the time of registration.

7. Les **Billets** pour le Souper et la Reunion Amicale le 6 août, pour la Réception le 7 août au soir, pour la Promenade sur le Lac le 9 août, pour la visite à Bâle le 10 août et pour le Déjeuner le 12 août, seront délivrés au moment de l'inscription.

8. **Le Bureau de Renseignements** sera ouvert dans le hall d'entrée de l'E.T.H. aux heures suivantes :

| | |
|---|---|
| Samedi 5 août .. .. | de 14 heures à 17 heures |
| Dimanche 6 août .. .. | de 10 heures à midi<br>de 14 heures à 17 heures |
| Lundi 7 août et tous les jours suivants (sauf le jeudi 10 août) jusqu'au samedi 12 août inclus. | de 9 heures à 11 heures<br>14 heures à 16 heures |

Un représentant de l'agence de voyage Kuoni sera là pour renseigner sur les excursions et pour le change des devises étrangères aux heures suivantes :

| | |
|---|---|
| Lundi 7 août .. .. | de 14 heures à 16 heures |
| Mardi 8 août<br>Mercredi 9 août<br>Vendredi 11 août<br>Samedi 12 août .. | de 10 heures à midi |

9. Des **Tableaux d'Informations** se trouveront dans le hall d'entrée de l'E.T.H. Ils indiqueront tous les jours les lieux et heures des réunions des Commissions et autres réunions spéciales, les changements de programme et toute communication d'intérêt général.

10. **Courrier, etc.**—Les déléguées et participantes au Congrès pourront retirer, à des tables auprès du Bureau de Renseignements dans le hall d'entrée, les lettres et avis qui leur seraient adressés. Des membres de la Section de Zurich seront sur place et se feront un plaisir de les renseigner sur l'affranchissement de la correspondance, l'envoi de télégrammes, etc. En vente : des timbres-poste et des cartes postales.

11. **Repas et Rafraîchissements**—La direction du restaurant Studentenheim, Clausiusstrasse 21, tout à côté de l'E.T.H. (on n'aura qu'à traverser la rue), a bien voulu mettre ses services à la disposition des déléguées et participantes au Congrès.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Heures des repas : | Petit déjeuner .. | de 7h. à 10h. |
| | Déjeuner .. | de midi à 13h.30 |
| | Dîner .. .. | de 18h. à 20h. |

Prix : Menu à partir de f.s. 1,90 (pourboire non compris).
Repas à la carte à prix modérés.

Rafraîchissements à toute heure entre sept heures du matin et neuf heures du soir.

On pourra obtenir au Bureau de Renseignements, sur demande, une liste de restaurants recommandés.

7. **Tickets** for the Informal Supper on August 6th, for the Evening Reception on August 7th, for the lake excursion on August 9th, for the visit to Basle on August 10th and for the luncheon on August 12th will be obtainable at the time of registration.

8. **The Information Bureau** will be open in the Entrance Hall of the E.T.H. at the following times :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Saturday, August 5th .. .. | 14.00–17.00 |
| Sunday, August 6th .. .. .. | 10.00–12.00 |
| | 14.00–17.00 |
| Monday, August 7th, daily to Saturday, | 9.00–11.00 |
| August 12th (except August 10th) .. | 14.00–16.00 |

A representative of the travel agency Kuoni will attend to give information on excursions and to change foreign money at the following hours :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Monday, August 7th .. .. .. | 14.00–16.00 |
| Tuesday, August 8th<br>Wednesday, August 9th<br>Friday, August 11th<br>Saturday, August 12th .. .. | 10.00–12.00 |

9. **Notice Boards** will be found in the Entrance Hall of the E.T.H. Announcements of the times and places of Committee and other special meetings, changes of programme and items of general interest will be posted daily.

10. **Mail, etc.**—Letters and notes addressed to members of the Conference may be claimed at tables near the Information Bureau in the Entrance Hall. Zurich Members will be there to advise about postage, cables, etc. Postage stamps and picture post cards will be on sale.

11. **Meals and Refreshments**—By courtesy of the Management, the restaurant of the Studentenheim, Clausiusstrasse 21, across the road from the E.T.H., will be open to members of the Conference.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hours of Meals :— | Breakfast .. .. | 7.00–10.00 |
| | Luncheon .. .. | 12.00–13.30 |
| | Dinner .. .. | 18.00–20.00 |

Price :—Menu from 1 fr.90 (exclusive of tips).
A la carte dishes at moderate prices.

Refreshments will be obtainable at any time between 7 a.m. and 9 p.m.

A list of recommended restaurants can be obtained on special request at the Information Bureau.

## REGLES DE PROCEDURE GOUVERNANT LES SEANCES OFFICIELLES

### Règles de Procédure

La Présidente de Séance dirige les débats.

L'ordre du jour de la séance est préparé conformément au Règlement et aux Statuts de la Fédération.

Une motion ou une résolution—c'est à dire une proposition en règle soumise en séance—peut être présentée par un membre du Bureau ou par une déléguée. La personne présentant la motion sera désignée sous le nom d'"auteur".

Après avoir été présentée par son auteur, une motion doit être appuyée par une autre personne. Seules, les motions présentées par la Présidente de la Séance font exception à cette règle.

Après qu'une motion a été appuyée, la Présidente en répète le texte et la soumet aux débats.

Tout amendement à une motion doit être soumis par écrit à la Présidente, puis être présenté et appuyé.

L'amendement fait alors l'objet d'un vote avant que la motion principale ne soit mise aux voix.

Toute Résolution amendée votée au cours d'une séance sera renvoyée, s'il est nécessaire, à la Commission des Voeux qui en précisera les termes. Cette commission la renverra alors sous sa forme définitive pour qu'elle soit mise aux voix, soit à la même séance, soit à une séance ultérieure du même ordre durant le Congrès.

### Conseillère de Procédure

A chaque Congrès, la Présidente nommera une conseillère de procédure, choisie pour sa compétence en matière de procédure de séance.

### Cartes de Vote

Chaque déléguée mandatée pour voter recevra une carte qu'elle devra montrer au moment du vote. Si une déléguée ayant droit de vote ne peut assister à une séance des Déléguées, elle doit remettre sa carte de vote à sa Remplaçante, qui votera pour elle.

### Ponctualité

Afin de permettre au Congrès de mener à bien un programme très chargé, les séances s'ouvriront à l'heure indiquée sans qu'il soit tenu compte du nombre de Congressistes présentes dans la salle. Les Congressistes sont en conséquence priées de bien vouloir arriver quelques minutes avant l'heure annoncée pour le début de la séance.

### Entrées et Sorties

Dans l'intérêt des auditrices et des oratrices, les Congressistes sont priées d'attendre la fin d'un discours pour entrer dans la salle ou en sortir. Des instructions à cet effet seront données à celles qui garderont les portes.

### Présence des Membres aux Séances réservées aux Déléguées

Les Membres sont invités à assister aux séances réservées aux Déléguées, dans la mesure des places disponibles. Les membres ne seront autorisés ni à prendre la parole ni à voter à ces séances.

## PROCEDURE AT FORMAL MEETINGS

### Rules of Procedure

The Chairman of the Session controls the meeting.

The agenda for the meeting is arranged in accordance with the Constitution and By-Laws of the Federation.

A Motion or Resolution (*i.e.*, a formal proposal put before the meeting) may be introduced by an Officer or delegate. The introducer of a motion is called the Proposer.

A Motion must be supported by a Seconder after it has been introduced by the Proposer. The only exception is when a Motion is proposed from the Chair.

After a Motion has been seconded the Chairman repeats the Motion which is then open to discussion.

Any Amendment to a Motion must be sent in writing to the Chairman and must be proposed and seconded.

The Amendment is voted on before the main motion.

All Amended Resolutions passed by a meeting are referred to the Resolutions Committee for verbal clarification, if required. They are referred back in final form to be voted on either at the same meeting or at a subsequent one of the same group of meetings at the Conference.

### Procedure Adviser

For each Conference a procedure adviser is appointed by the President, to be chosen for her knowledge of formal procedure at meetings.

### Voting Cards

Each voting delegate will be provided with a card which should be displayed when the vote is taken. If any Voting Delegate is obliged to be absent from a Delegates' Meeting, she must transfer her voting card to the Alternate, who will replace her.

### Punctuality

In order to get through the large amount of business of the Conference, it is proposed that meetings shall start at the time announced, whatever the attendance. Members are, therefore, requested to be present a few minutes before the time announced for the beginning of the meeting.

### Exits and Entrances

For the convenience of speakers and audience, members are requested to wait until the end of a speech before entering or leaving the room. Instructions to this effect will be given to the door-keepers.

### Attendance of Members at Delegates' Meetings

Members are invited to attend Delegates' meetings as far as accommodation permits, but they are not entitled to speak or to vote at these meetings.

*Programme*

# VENDREDI 4 AOUT

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 heures | Réunion de la Commission des Relations culturelles. |
| après-midi | Réunion du Bureau. |

# SAMEDI 5 AOUT

| | |
|---|---|
| Matinée | Réunion du Bureau. |
| 14 heures | Réunion de la Commission des Finances. |
| 15h–18h30 | Inscription des déléguées et participantes au Congrès dans le hall d'entrée de l'E.T.H., Zurich. |

# DIMANCHE 6 AOUT

| | |
|---|---|
| 10h–12h30 | Inscription des déléguées et des participantes au Congrès. |
| 10 heures | Réunion de la Commission pour l'Etude du Statut économique et juridique de la Femme. |
| 14h30–18h30 | Inscription des déléguées et des participantes au Congrès. Réunion du Bureau, le cas échéant. |
| 19h30 | SOUPER ET REUNION AMICALE au Studentenheim, Clausiusstrasse 21 (de l'autre côté de la rue, en sortant de l'E.T.H.), où les congressistes auront l'occasion de se rencontrer et de faire connaissance. Après souper, des précisions seront données concernant le programme des conférences et les discussions sur le sujet : *"Les Droits de l'Homme : notre Tâche"*, et les dispositions finalement prises en ce qui concerne les groupes d'étude seront annoncées aux intéressées. |

On pourra se procurer les billets pour le souper au moment de l'inscription. Prix du billet : 6 francs suisses.

*Programme*

# FRIDAY, AUGUST 4th

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|---|---|
| 10.00 | Meeting of the Cultural Relations Committee. |
| Afternoon | Meeting of Officers. |

# SATURDAY, AUGUST 5th

| | |
|---|---|
| Morning | Meeting of Officers. |
| 14.00 | Meeting of the Finance Committee. |
| 15.00–18.30 | Registration of all Conference members in the Entrance Hall of the E.T.H., Zurich. |

# SUNDAY, AUGUST 6th

| | |
|---|---|
| 10.00–12.30 | Registration of Conference Members. |
| 10.00 | Meeting of the Committee on the Legal and Economic Status of Women. |
| 14.30–18.30 | Registration of Conference members.<br>Meeting of Officers, if required. |
| 19.30 | INFORMAL SUPPER PARTY at the Studentenheim, Clausiusstrasse 21 (across the road from the E.T.H.) when members will have an opportunity to meet and get to know each other. After supper the plan of the programme of lectures and discussions on the theme: "Human Rights: the Task before Us", will be explained and the final arrangements for the working groups announced.<br><br>Admission by ticket for supper obtainable at the time of registration. Price: 6 Swiss francs. |

# LUNDI 7 AOUT

8h–9h15 Inscription des déléguées et des participantes au Congrès à l'E.T.H., Zurich.

9h30

**OUVERTURE OFFICIELLE DU CONGRES**

PREMIÈRE SÉANCE PUBLIQUE dans l'Auditorium Maximum de l'Ecole polytechnique fédérale, Zurich.

*Sous la présidence de :*

Dean A. VIBERT DOUGLAS, M.B.E., Ph.D., F.R.A.S., Présidente de la Fédération Internationale des Femmes Diplômées des Universités, professeur par intérim d'astronomie à Queen's University, Kingston, Canada.

*Prendront la parole :*

Mlle. ALICE KELLER, Dr.phil., Présidente de l'Association suisse des Femmes Universitaires, qui accueillera les participantes au Congrès.

M. le Professeur Dr. PAUL KARRER, Recteur de l'Université de Zurich, Prix Nobel en Chimie, 1937, prononcera un discours sur :

**"L'Université d'Aujourd'hui et sa Tâche"**

Miss J. M. BOWIE, B.A., membre de la délégation du Royaume-Uni à la Commission des Droits de l'Homme des Nations Unies, et première Vice-Présidente de la F.I.F.D.U., fera la première des conférences sur le sujet : "Les Droits de l'Homme : notre Tâche", intitulée :

**"La Conscience de l'Humanite"**

12h30 DÉJEUNER offert aux invités officiels et aux conférencières, au Zunfthaus zum Rüden, Limmatquai 42,—sur invitation.

14h–15h Inscription des déléguées et des participantes au Congrès.

15 heures Séances des Groupes d'Etude sur "Les Droits de l'Homme".
Les membres devant participer aux travaux de ces groupes d'étude seront renseignés, au moment de leur inscription, sur le programme et les lieux de réunion.

15h30

**"Comment nous allons travailler"**

Réunion à laquelle assisteront toutes les déléguées et où sera expliquée la procédure d'exécution de l'ordre du jour.

17 heures Il y aura, si besoin est, des réunions respectives des Associations nationales des Femmes diplômées des Universités. Les lieux de réunion, etc. seront indiqués au tableau d'informations.

20 heures RÉCEPTION offerte à toutes les participantes au Congrès par la F.I.F.D.U. dans les salons du Kongresshaus, Entrée K, Claridenstrasse.

**"Les Trente Premieres Annees"**

Programme commémoratif

*Prendront la parole :*

La Présidente de la F.I.F.D.U. et le professeur WINIFRED CULLIS, C.B.E., M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., présidente de la F.I.F.D.U. 1929–1932.

Les délégations seront présentées à la Présidente, à qui les chefs des délégations remettront officiellement les monographies de leurs Associations respectives. L'Association suisse offrira à la Présidente un coffret dans lequel ces monographies seront conservées.

Musique légère. Rafraîchissements.

Les billets donnant admission seront délivrés au moment de l'inscription.

# MONDAY, AUGUST 7th

8.00–9.15 Registration of all Conference members at the E.T.H., Zurich.

9.30 **FORMAL OPENING OF THE CONFERENCE**

FIRST PUBLIC MEETING in the Auditorium Maximum of the Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule, Zurich.

*In the Chair :*

The President of the International Federation of University Women, Dean A. VIBERT DOUGLAS, M.B.E., Ph.D., F.R.A.S., Acting Professor of Astronomy at Queen's University, Kingston, Canada.

*Speakers :*

Dr. ALICE KELLER, President of the Swiss Association of University Women, who will welcome the members of the Conference.

Professor Dr. PAUL KARRER, Rector of the University of Zurich, Nobel Prize Winner in Chemistry, 1937 will speak on:

**"University Leadership to-day"**

Miss J. M. BOWIE, B.A., United Kingdom Delegate on the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations, and First Vice-President of the I.F.U.W., will give the first lecture in the series "Human Rights : the Task before Us" entitled:

**"The Conscience of Mankind"**

12.30 LUNCHEON at the Zunfthaus zum Rüden, Limmatquai 42, for Official Guests and Speakers by invitation.

14.00–15.00 Registration of Conference members at the E.T.H.

15.00 Meetings of Working Groups on Human Rights. Each member enrolled for a group will receive particulars of the programme and place of meetings at the time of registration.

15.30 **"How We Shall Work"**

A meeting of all Delegates at which methods and procedures to be followed in carrying out the business on the agenda will be explained.

17.00 Meetings of separate delegations of National Associations of University Women as required. Particulars of place of meetings will be posted on the notice board.

20.00 EVENING RECEPTION for all members, given by the I.F.U.W. in the Foyer of the Kongresshaus, Entrance K, Claridenstrasse.

**"The First Thirty Years"**

An anniversary programme

*Speakers :*

The President of the I.F.U.W. and Professor WINIFRED CULLIS, C.B.E., M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., President of I.F.U.W. 1929–32.

The delegations will be introduced to the President, and their leaders will formally present to her the histories of their Associations. From the Swiss Association the President will receive the gift of a casket in which to keep the histories.

Light Music. Refreshments.

Admission by ticket obtainable at the time of registration.

# MARDI 8 AOUT

9h30 Séances des Groupes d'Etude sur "Les Droits de l'Homme". Les membres de ces groupes d'étude seront renseignés, au moment de leur inscription, sur le programme et les lieux de réunion.

14h30 PREMIÈRE SÉANCE DES DÉLÉGUÉES. Rapports et discussions sur: Les équivalences des titres universitaires, les bourses internationales, l'aide à la reconstruction, et d'autres questions à l'ordre du jour.

Séances des Groupes d'Etude sur "Les Droits de l'Homme".

20 heures DEUXIÈME SÉANCE PUBLIQUE dans l'Auditorium Maximum de l'E.T.H.

**"Le Droit à l'Education"**

*Conférencières :*

Mme. A. G. PANNELL, D.Phil., membre de la Commission des Relations internationales de l'A.A.U.W. ; Dean, Goucher College, Baltimore, et future présidente de Sweetbriar College.

Le professeur CLAIRE PRÉAUX, Dr. en philol. class., membre de la Commission de la F.I.F.D.U. pour l'Attribution des Bourses internationales et professeur à l'Université de Bruxelles.

*Sous la présidence du :*

Professeur FRANCES MORAN, M.A., LL.D., professeur royal de droit, Trinity College, Dublin ; avocat-conseil, présidente de la Fédération irlandaise des Femmes diplômées des Universités.

# MERCREDI 9 AOUT

9h30 DEUXIÈME SÉANCE DES DÉLÉGUÉES—Rapports et discussions sur: Les relations culturelles, le statut économique et juridique de la femme, le travail des Associations nationales des Femmes diplômées des Universités ; et élection de la Présidente et de la Trésorière.

Séances des Groupes d'Etude sur "Les Droits de l'Homme".

14h30 TROISIÈME SÉANCE DES DÉLÉGUÉES—Discussions sur : Les relations de la Fédération avec les Nations Unies, l'UNESCO et les organisations non-gouvernementales. Questions financières. Election de la première Vice-Présidente.

Séances des Groupes d'Etude sur "Les Droits de l'Homme".

17h45 PROMENADE sur le lac de Zurich.

Rendez-vous : l'embarcadère, Bürkliplatz, à 17h45 précises. Départ du bateau à 18h15. Retour à Zurich vers 22 heures. Escale d'une heure à la péninsule de Au où il y un restaurant à terre. Il sera remis aux participantes, à l'embarquement, un carton garni pour le pique-nique et il y aura un bar à bord. Musique et divertissement par un orchestre rustique et par un ensemble choral en costume national suisse.

Des billets d'admission seront en vente, au moment de l'inscription, au prix de 7 francs suisses.

# TUESDAY, AUGUST 8th

9.30 Meetings of Working Groups on Human Rights. Each member enrolled for a group will receive particulars of the programme and place of meeting at the time of registration.

14.30 FIRST BUSINESS MEETING OF DELEGATES. Reports and discussions on University standards ; new members ; international fellowships ; reconstruction aid ; and other business.

Meetings of Working Groups on Human Rights.

20.00 SECOND PUBLIC MEETING in the Auditorium Maximum of the E.T.H.

**"The Right to Education"**

*Speakers :*

Dean A. G. PANNELL, D.Phil., member of the Committee on International Relations of the A.A.U.W. ; Dean of Goucher College, Baltimore, and President-elect of Sweetbriar College.

Professor CLAIRE PRÉAUX, Dr. en philol. class., member of the I.F.U.W. Committee for the Award of International Fellowships and Professor at the University of Brussels.

*In the Chair :*

Professor FRANCES MORAN, M.A., LL.D., Regius Professor of Laws, Trinity College, Dublin ; Senior Counsel ; President of the Irish Federation of University Women.

# WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9th

9.30 SECOND BUSINESS MEETING OF DELEGATES. Reports and discussions on cultural relations ; the legal and economic status of women ; the work of the National Associations of University Women ; and election of the President and the Hon. Treasurer.

Meetings of Working Groups on Human Rights.

14.30 THIRD BUSINESS MEETING OF DELEGATES for discussion of :—the Federation's relations with the United Nations, UNESCO, and non-governmental organisations ; finance. Election of the First Vice-President.

Meetings of Working Groups on Human Rights.

17.45 EVENING EXCURSION on the Lake of Zurich.

Meeting place : the landing stage on the Bürkliplatz, punctually at 17.45. The boat sails at 18.15 and is due back in Zurich about 22.00 hours. It will call for one hour at the peninsula of Au for a visit ashore, where there is a restaurant. On embarkation each member will receive a picnic package and on board the bar will be open.

Music by a rustic band and a group of singers in Swiss national costume.

Admission by ticket on sale at the time of registration. Price : 7 Swiss francs.

# JEUDI 10 AOUT

## PROGRAMME A BALE

8h15 Rendez-vous à la gare de Zurich pour le départ par train spécial à 8h30. Un certain nombre de petits déjeuners pourront être servis dans le train.

9h32 Arrivée à Bâle où des membres de la Section de Bâle de l'Association suisse des Femmes universitaires seront à la gare pour accueillir les visiteuses.

Les participantes partiront par groupes faire les visites spéciales pour lesquelles elles se seront inscrites et elles déjeuneront également par groupes. Tous renseignements relatifs à ces visites seront donnés au moment de l'inscription.

14 heures Concert d'orgue dans la cathédrale auquel les visiteuses sont invitées.

15h30 TROISIÈME SÉANCE PUBLIQUE dans la Salle des Concerts du Casino (Entrée Steinenberg).

*Sous la présidence de :*

Mlle ALICE KELLER, Dr. phil., Présidente de l'Association suisse des Femmes universitaires.

*Discours de :*

Mlle. RUTH SPEISER, Dr. iur., Présidente de la Section de Bâle de l'Association suisse des Femmes universitaires.

Dr. iur. PETER ZSCHOKKE, Conseiller d'Etat, Canton de Bâle, Président du Département de l'Instruction publique.

M. le Professeur Dr. ANDREAS SPEISER, Recteur de l'Université de Bâle.

Madame S. BASTID, Agrégée de droit, Professeur de droit international à la Sorbonne, Paris, et membre de la délégation française aux Nations Unies en 1949, fera la quatrième conférence sur : "Les Droits de l'Homme : notre Tâche", intitulée :

**"La Liberté Individuelle et la Loi"**

17h30 RÉCEPTION, au Casino, par l'Association suisse des Femmes universitaires, sur invitation. Souper-buffet. Récital de chants avec accompagnement d'instruments anciens. *Chef d'orchestre :* Mme INA LOHR.

20h21 Départ de Bâle par train spécial. Arrivée à Zurich vers 21h40.

Le billet couvrant tous les frais à Bâle même doit être obtenu au moment de l'inscription. Prix : 3.50 frs. s. Il ne couvrira pas le prix du billet aller et retour en chemin de fer. Les membres qui n'auront pas pris ce dernier billet à l'avance pourront se renseigner là-dessus au moment de leur inscription au bureau spécial et obtenir tout renseignement supplémentaire sur le programme à Bâle.

# THURSDAY, AUGUST 10th

## PROGRAMME IN BASLE

8.15 Meet at Zurich station for departure from Zurich at 8.30 by special train. A limited number of breakfasts can be served on the train.

9.32 Arrive Basle where members of the Basle Association of University Women will be waiting at the station to welcome the visitors.

Members will leave in groups for the special visits for which they have enrolled, and will lunch together in their groups. Details of these arrangements will be supplied at the time of registration.

14.00 Organ music in the Cathedral, to which members are invited.

15.30 THIRD PUBLIC MEETING in the Concert Hall of the Stadtcasino (Entrance Steinenberg).

*In the Chair :*

Mlle. ALICE KELLER, Dr. phil., President of the Swiss Association of University Women.

*Speakers :*

Mlle. RUTH SPEISER, Dr. iur., President of the Basle branch of the Swiss Association of University Women.

Dr. iur. PETER ZSCHOKKE, Conseiller d'Etat, Canton of Basle, Director of the Department of Education.

Professor Dr. ANDREAS SPEISER, Rector of the University of Basle.

Madame S. BASTID, Agrégée de droit, Professor of International Law at the Sorbonne, Paris, and member of the French delegation to the United Nations in 1949, will give the fourth lecture in the series "Human Rights : The Task before Us", entitled :

**"Individual Liberty and the Law"**

17.30 **Reception by the Swiss Association of University Women** in the Banquet Hall of the Stadtcasino, by invitation. Buffet Supper. Concert of songs, accompanied on old instruments. *Conductor :* Mrs. INA LOHR.

20.21 Leave Basle station by special train due in Zurich about 21.40.

A ticket to cover all expenses of the programme in Basle must be obtained at the time of registration. Price : 3.50 Swiss frs. It does not include the return rail fare between Zurich and Basle. Members who have not obtained their rail tickets in advance will be able to obtain particulars at the time of registration from a special bureau which will also issue further information about the programme in Basle.

# VENDREDI 11 AOUT

9h30 — QUATRIÈME SÉANCE DES DÉLÉGUÉES—Discussion sur les buts de la F.I.F.D.U. par rapport aux nécessités actuelles et à son programme pour l'avenir. Election des Deuxième et Troisième Vice-Présidentes.

9h30 — Séances des Groupes d'Etude sur "Les Droits de l'Homme".

14h30 — SÉANCE ADMINISTRATIVE. Election des membres des Commissions pour 1950–53.

20 heures — QUATRIÈME SÉANCE PUBLIQUE dans l'Auditorium Maximum de l'E.T.H.

**"La Science au Service de l'Humanité"**

*Conférencières :*

Le Professeur KATHLEEN LONSDALE, D.Sc., F.R.S., professeur de chimie et directrice du Service de Cristallographie, University College, Université de Londres.

Le Professeur CHARLOTTE RUYS, M.D., professeur de Bactériologie et de Prophylaxie et doyenne de la Faculté de Médecine à l'Université d'Amsterdam, présidente de l'Association internationale des femmes médecins.

*Sous la présidence de :*

Dr. LOUISE PEARCE, M.D., Sc.D. (Hon.), Litt.D. (Hon.), membre associé de l'Institut Rockefeller pour la Recherche Médicale, Princeton, et Présidente de la Commission des Relations internationales de l'Association américaine des Femmes diplômées des Universités.

# SAMEDI 12 AOUT

9 heures — DERNIÈRE SÉANCE. Réunion des déléguées et des participantes dans l'Auditorium Maximum de l'E.T.H. pour y entendre l'exposé final résumant les conclusions des groupes d'étude sur "Les Droits de l'Homme".

*Discours de :*

Mme M. HENRICI, Dr. iur., Organisatrice des Groupes d'Etude, qui définira :

**"Notre Tâche"**

12h30 — BANQUET DE CLÔTURE dans la Grande Salle du Kongresshaus, Entrée K, Claridenstrasse.

*Sous la présidence de :*

Dean A. V. DOUGLAS, Présidente de la F.I.F.D.U.

*Invité d'Honneur :*

Dr. J. TORRES BODET, Directeur Général de l'UNESCO, qui prononcera un discours sur :

**"Civisme Mondial"**

Mlle. J. H. CHATON, Agrégée de l'Université, deuxième Vice-Présidente de la F.I.F.D.U., présentera l'orateur.

Prix du billet d'entrée : 8 francs suisses.

15 heures — Réunion de la Commission spéciale pour l'orientation générale des Finances.

Réunions du Bureau et des Commissions nouvellement élues, si besoin est.

# FRIDAY, AUGUST 11th

9.30 FOURTH BUSINESS MEETING OF DELEGATES—Discussion of the aims of the I.F.U.W. in relation to present-day needs and its future programme. Election of the Second and Third Vice-Presidents.

9.30 Meetings of Working Groups on Human Rights.

14.30 SPECIAL BUSINESS MEETING to elect Members of Committees for 1950–53.

20.00 FOURTH PUBLIC MEETING in the Auditorium Maximum of the E.T.H.

**"The Right Use of Science"**

*Speakers :*

Professor KATHLEEN LONSDALE, D.Sc., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry and Head of the Department of Crystallography, University College, University of London.

Professor CHARLOTTE RUYS, M.D., Professor of Bacteriology and Immunology and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Amsterdam, and President of the Medical Women's International Association.

*In the Chair :*

Dr. LOUISE PEARCE, M.D., Sc.D. (Hon.), Litt.D. (Hon.), Associate Member of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, Princeton, and Chairman of the Committee on International Relations of the American Association of University Women.

# SATURDAY, AUGUST 12th

9.00 FINAL MEETING of all members in the Auditorium Maximum of the E.T.H. to receive the findings of the Working Groups on Human Rights.

*Speaker :*

Mme. M. HENRICI, Dr. iur., Organiser of the Working Groups, who will define :

**"The Task before Us"**

12.30 FAREWELL LUNCHEON in the Large Hall of the Kongresshaus, Entrance K, Claridenstrasse.

*In the Chair :*

Dean A. V. DOUGLAS, M.B.E., Ph.D., F.R.A.S., President of I.F.U.W.

*Guest of Honour :*

Dr. J. TORRES BODET, Director-General of UNESCO, who will speak on :

**"World Citizenship"**

Mlle. J. CHATON, Agrégée de l'Université, Second Vice-President of I.F.U.W., will introduce the Speaker.

Admission by ticket. Price : 8 Swiss francs.

15.00 Meeting of the Special Committee on Policy and Finance.

Meetings of Officers and of newly-elected Committees, as required.

## PRESIDENTES DES COMMISSIONS DE LA F.I.F.D.U.

ATTRIBUTION DES BOURSES INTERNATIONALES : Professor G. A. Reichard, Ph.D., New York City.

CONGRÈS : Mme. M. Henrici, Dr. iur., Zurich.

EQUIVALENCES : Dean B. B. Cronkhite, Ph.D., Cambridge, Mass.

FINANCES : Miss G. V. M. Selby, Leeds, England.

PUBLICATIONS : Miss Clara Smith, B.Sc., London.

SECOURS : Miss M. van der Kolf, Dr.litt., Rotterdam.

ETUDE DE STATUT ECONOMIQUE ET JURIDIQUE DE LA FEMME : Mlle. A. Quinche, dr.en droit, Lausanne.

RELATIONS CULTURELLES : Mlle. G. Hannevart, dr.en sc.biol., Bruxelles.

## MEMBRES CHARGES DE FONCTIONS SPECIALES

TRÉSORIERES ADJOINTES : Miss K. M. Robertson, M.A., London.
Miss B. Dow, M.A., Ph.D., Nevada, U.S.A.

CONSEILLERE AU SIÈGE DU CONSEIL ECONOMIQUE ET SOCIAL DES NATIONS UNIES : Miss Janet Robb, M.A., Ph.D.

Representantes Accreditées a Genève : Mlle. Renée Dubois, Mme. A. Wiblé, Mlle. E. Lavarino.

CONSEILLERE AU SIÈGE DE L'UNESCO : Miss Dorothy F. Leet, B.A.

AGENTS DE LIAISON AUPRÈS DE L'ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE POUR LES REFUGIES : Dr. M. van der Kolf et Dr. B. Hegg-Hoffet.

REPRESENTANTE AU CONSEIL TEMPORAIRE POUR LE RELEVEMENT DE L'EDUCATION (TICER) : Mlle. S. Charrot, Lic.ès Lettres, Agrégée d'Anglais.

# NOTES

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BASLE



# INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN

**Fédération Internationale des Femmes Diplômées des Universités**


## TENTH CONFERENCE

**Dixième Congrès**

## Zurich and Basle

## 1950

1941 aaWD Bulletin

# THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION

## UNIVERSITY WOMEN OF THE AMERICAS TO MEET AT HAVANA

A regional meeting of the International Federation of University Women will be held in Havana, Cuba, November 20–22. The National Committees on Intellectual Cooperation of the Western Hemisphere are to hold a conference in Havana beginning November 15, and it seemed most appropriate that the university women of the Americas should hold their meeting in connection with such an event. Regional meetings have not been held before in the I.F.U.W., but it is an arrangement that fits the needs of the present, when it would not be practical to plan for a regular Conference or Council Meeting. The purpose of the Havana meeting will be to bring together representative university women of North and South America and to provide an opportunity for them to discuss problems of mutual interest.

There are six national associations of university women, members of the I.F.U.W., in the Western Hemisphere: — Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Mexico, Canada, and the United States. In addition, we know of three associations that are not yet affiliated: — Chile, Panama, and Peru; and others may be discovered in connection with this meeting. Each national association is permitted three delegates.

A.W.D.

## SURVEY REPORT ON INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIPS

*Notes and Comments on the Granting of Fellowships by the I.F.U.W.*

When so much international work is at a stand-still, and so much that we had thought was built upon firm international foundations appears tragically overthrown, it is encouraging to consider a part of the work of the International Federation of University Women that has neither ceased nor slackened, though difficulties crowd its path in these days of world war.

The International Fellowships Committee of the I.F.U.W. is composed of five members from European nations and five from the Americas. In peace time the meeting for the annual awarding of the fellowships and grants at the disposal of the committee was to take place alternately in Europe and in America. While Europe is torn by war and dominated so largely by a country whose governmental policy is openly hostile to any international organization of university women, it is not practically possible to obtain even the written collaboration of all the five European members, and utterly impossible to get them assembled together in conference. So for these war years the meetings are being held in the United States, where the four representatives of that country and the representative from Canada can meet to discuss the relative merits of the various applicants,

reading and considering the decisions and comments of any of the European members who have been able to send communications.

This year we had before us fifteen applications transmitted from eleven national associations. Three associations sponsored German or Austrian refugee scholars. One is an economist, a Ph.D. of Heidelberg who has found haven in Sweden after three years in Madrid and two in Prague, having left Germany in 1933. She desires to study regulated state economy in the United States and in Mexico. Another is a biologist holding a doctorate of the University of Berlin and for the last three years a research worker in the Zurich Zoological Institute. Her name was submitted by the Swiss Association together with that of an Austrian zoologist of distinction who obtained her Ph.D. in Vienna, won fellowships from institutions in Vienna, in Germany, in the United States, and from Girton College, Cambridge, in the 1920's, and left Central Europe in 1938. In the university circles in countries other than their own these scholarly women, no longer wanted in their native lands, are being helped and encouraged at this time when encouragement and help are so sorely needed.

Nine of the applicants wished to carry on work in the United States: an Irish psychologist, a Swedish statistician and sociologist, a Brazilian biologist, an Egyptologist from Palestine, a South African scholar working on the life of Browning, an Indian student of Sanskrit, and the three central Europeans mentioned above. An American botanist wanted to go to Honolulu to study Araucaria; an Hungarian doctor hoped to go to a medical center in Switzerland to investigate immunization of infants against measles; a graduate of Smith, Wellesley, and Bryn Mawr planned to study the cultural and political influence of Sarmiento in Brazil, Argentina, and Chile; an Argentine dentist wished to pursue dental and chemical research in Brazil.

Two I.F.U.W. fellowships of £250 each, and one grant of $200 from the Philadelphia Branch of the American Association, were available this year. The grant was given to Dr. Alina de Laporte for dental research expenses in Buenos Aires, this being the first I.F.U.W. award to an applicant from Latin America. One of the fellowships was awarded to Dr. Sophie Piccard of Lausanne, Switzerland, an able mathematician with an excellent record of independent work, who will work in Switzerland. The other fellowship was given to Dr. Bina Ghosh, graduate of Hindu University, Benares, with a Ph.D. from Oxford University, where she completed a critical edition of the Khandakhadyaka of Brahmagupta. This is a Sanskrit work dated 598 A.D. dealing with geometry, astronomical formulae, and the first known application of the principle of interpolation in mathematics. Dr. Ghosh plans to proceed to Harvard, where there is an excellent Sanskrit department, and then complete her research in India.

In the figures that follow, an attempt is made to summarize the interesting facts about the recipients of awards since the first international fellowship was given by the I.F.U.W. in 1928.[1] The distribution of nationalities, of subjects, and of countries to which the scholars proceeded

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[1] This survey includes only fellowships awarded by the I.F.U.W. The American Association in 1923 established the A.A.U.W. International Fellowship, awarded by the American committee. This fellowship has now been replaced by the Aurelia Henry Reinhardt International Fellowship, given by the South Pacific Region.—Ed.

offers food for much interesting contemplation. These statistics constitute a challenge to the university women of certain countries.

NUMBER OF AWARDS, 1928–41

| | |
|---|---|
| I.F.U.W. Fellowships, Junior and Senior | 17 |
| A.A.U.W. Crusade International Fellowship | 6 |
| Mary E. Woolley Fellowship | 1 |
| Minor grants | 11 |
| Total | 35 |

COUNTRIES OF RECIPIENTS

| | |
|---|---|
| Germany | 5 |
| Great Britain | 5 |
| Netherlands | 4 |
| Switzerland | 3 |
| Austria | 2 |
| Belgium | 2 |
| Hungary | 2 |
| India | 2 |
| Norway | 2 |
| Argentina | 1 |
| Australia | 1 |
| Bulgaria | 1 |
| Finland | 1 |
| France | 1 |
| Poland | 1 |
| Russia | 1 |
| United States | 1 |

COUNTRIES WHERE FELLOWSHIP WORK WAS DONE

| | |
|---|---|
| Great Britain | 13 |
| Ireland | 3 |
| United States | 4 |
| France | 3 |
| Germany | 3 |
| Italy | 2 |
| Norway | 2 |
| Sweden | 2 |
| Arabia | 1 |
| Austria | 1 |
| Baltic Countries | 1 |
| Brazil | 1 |
| Denmark | 1 |
| Hawaii | 1 |
| India | 1 |
| Netherlands | 1 |
| Southeastern Europe | 1 |
| Spain | 1 |
| Switzerland | 1 |
| Yugo-Slavia | 1 |

GENERAL CLASSIFICATION BY SUBJECTS

| | |
|---|---|
| Literature, history, folklore, and art | 6 |
| Archaeology, ethnography | 5 |
| Philology, linguistics | 3 |
| Philosophy, economics, social sciences | 4 |
| Biology, bacteriology, entomology, pathology, radiology, dentistry | 9 |
| Chemistry | 4 |
| Geology, petrology | 2 |
| Mathematics (ancient and modern) | 2 |

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, greater international understanding, and lasting friendships. These influences are needed in the world that is to be shaped from the present junk heap of nations and peoples — some confused and bewildered, some trodden under cruel feet, some ignorant of what is actually happening in the world, some still obsessed with blood-lust upon whom disillusionment and suffering will fall, some straining with superhuman endurance to fight on and on for the ideals they cherish. 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. In their work on behalf of traveling fellowships, our International Federation and our national associations are making a lasting contribution to the furtherance of good will, trust, and understanding between nations.

A. VIBERT DOUGLAS
*Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario*
*Member, I.F.U.W. Fellowships Committee*

## THE SPIRIT OF THE I.F.U.W.

The August 1941 *News Bulletin* of the I.F.U.W., published in London, brings new evidence of the vitality of the Federation. We quote several paragraphs here as examples of the vigor and faith which are evident everywhere today in the regeneration of cultural and humanitarian values.

—EDITOR'S NOTE.

Our I.F.U.W. office is a real international center, for almost every week we have a meeting of some kind, for university women of many nations, Greek, Dutch, French, Polish, German, Italian, Austrian, Finnish, Belgian, Czech, Hungarian, many of them members of the national associations in their own countries, many more meeting the Federation of University Women for the first time here in their exile from home; but all finding in the Federation an active expression of our belief in "the promotion of understanding and friendship between university women of all nations of the world." All of them would like to send greetings to our members. Here are a few individual messages:

From a Belgian university woman now carrying out important scientific work in England:

I feel that the officers and members who are now in Belgium would like me to tell you this. Hard facts have shown them that "equality of rights" for women has no meaning when all men and women are slaves. They know better than anybody that Hitler and all he stands for must be destroyed and that this war must therefore be fought, at all costs, until a complete victory is achieved by the Allies. But they know also that important as it is to win the war, we must have an even wider aim, that of winning the peace, for a third world war would bring about the annihilation of our civilization. And my colleagues know that a lasting and true peace can only be established in a free world. They know also that freedom cannot be brought to slaves at the end of a gun. They know that if they are to be free they must free themselves, they must win their own battles, take part in the general struggle.

From a former member of the French Association, now residing in London:

There are only very few members of the French Association of the International Federation of University Women in Great Britain, but many members whose names are familiar to you, fight across the channel a hard and silent battle. They still think that democracy tries to bring to each human being its better part, they still believe in truth, objective truth, in impartial science, in trained minds. They had always known, but now they see, that freedom is necessary to the workers, to those who want to think, pray and act, not as slaves, but as men or women. We, who have had the privilege to enjoy British hospitality, and to rally to General de Gaulle, who never despaired of his country, are with them faithful to the spirit of the Federation.

From a German exile graduate of Heidelberg University:

The Nazis had made it plain even before they came to power that they despised women and that they would not tolerate them in positions of responsibility. As in all other fields, they disregarded the teachings of great Germans — thus proving Herder's proud words "a nation can be judged according to its treatment and esteem of women." In opposition groups the intellectual women play an integral part. They have taken their full share in developing those innumerable groups and circles where the flame of freedom is kept burning. These nameless women have never ceased to look to the countries of the free for help and encouragement, and, eventually, for liberation, and never wavered in their feeling of solidarity in the common aims of all the free of all the nations.

Our international group has been increased by brave women who have escaped from occupied countries, even from prison and sentence of death and arrived here to carry on the work of bringing freedom and civilization back to their countries. They all tell the same story. The Hun barbarians know that in education and in intellectual life and culture, the freedom of nations is rooted, and they destroy the schools, the universities, the libraries and in particular deny opportunities of higher education to women.

From CFUW Chronicle 1946

There follows a brief summary of the I.F.U.W. awards from 1928 to 1946.

Number of fellowships ( £250 or $1500)..... 36
Grants and minor awards..... 14
Twice the International Fellowship was divided between two scholars, so there are 52 holders of awards.

Nationality of Recipients (1928-1946)

| Country (23) | Fellowships | | Grants | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 49 | | 49 |
| Argentina | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Australia | 4 | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| Austria | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Belgium | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Bulgaria | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Denmark | 1 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Finland | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| France | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Germany | 3 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Great Britain | 5 | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| Hungary | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| India | 4 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Netherlands | 3 | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| Norway | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Palestine | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Poland | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Russia (Est. B) | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Sweden | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| South Africa | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Switzerland | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| U.S.A. | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Italy 1948 | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| Canada 1948 | | 1 | | 1 |
| New Zealand | 38 | 1 | 14 | 1 |
| | | 56 | | 72 |

General Classification by Subject Groups
Fellowships and Grants (1928-1946)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Literature, philosophy | 7 | 12 |
| Art, folklore | 6 | 8 |
| Archaeology, ethnography | 6 | 6 |
| Philology, linguistics | 4 | 4 |
| History, economics | 6 | 7 |
| Biology, bacteriology, entomology | 7 | 12 |
| Radiology, dentistry ... medicine | 2 | 4 |
| Chemistry, biochemistry ~~Physics~~ | 6 | 8 |
| Physics Geology, petrology | 2 | 2 |
| Mathematics, ancient and modern | 3 | 3 |
| Horticulture, soil study, plant pathology | 3 | 3 |
| Musicology | | 1 |
| | | 72 |

1949. 69 awards to 22 countries
25 nationalities

1938.

# Women and Research

*By*

A. VIBERT DOUGLAS

*Lecturer in Astrophysics, McGill University, and Canadian representative on the Committee on Fellowship Awards of the International Federation of University Women.*

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# Women and Research

*By* A. VIBERT DOUGLAS

SEVEN years' experience as a member of selection committees for awarding national or international scholarships has left various impressions upon my mind.

It is a liberal education in itself to study these documents. Almost the whole range of human thought is represented at some time or another: arts and letters, languages ancient and modern, history and sociology, government and economics, science pure and applied in all its manifold branches from the most exact to the very inexact. Careful perusal of the papers, records and testimonials of the many applicants intensifies a realization of the importance of giving to the best of these students the opportunity to go abroad and continue their researches and further their training in the most helpful and inspiring environments.

One of the committees on which I have the honour to serve deals with scholarships open equally to men and women. The applications from men far outnumber those from women and the award has more often gone to a man, but the standard of work submitted by the women as qualification for an award is in no sense below the average standard and is frequently above the average. The other committees deal only with fellowships open to women and it is of this work that I am asked to write. But there are some remarks that apply equally to men and women students.

Relatively few students are fitted to proceed to post graduate work if by that term we mean not the mere acquisition of more knowledge and the writing of a thesis, which is little more than a summary of the thoughts and discoveries of others, but actual productive scholarship. One deplores the policy so widespread on this continent of granting the Master's degree for a year spent after graduation absorbing a few more (not infrequently spoonfed) courses and writing an essay of which too much is not expected by the examiner. Students who in this manner prolong their happy, delightful college life for an additional year should be granted nothing more imposing than a Diploma of Postgraduate Study. Degrees should be reserved for serious scholarly work. Creative imagination, the patience and persistence to search, physical and temperamental endurance, ability to acquire the necessary technique which the subject demands, the urge to explore the unknown—all these elements are not found in every graduate.

Where the creative imagination is weak though the other qualities may be present, a student who has the good fortune to be working under the guidance of an excellent director of research may indeed appear to the world to have achieved a Ph.D. thesis, yet thrown out thereafter upon his own, productivity ceases. This is very often the case both with men and with women. Whether it is more often true about women, I do not know. It is always dangerous to draw comparisons from meagre statistical data, especially when the data pertain to human beings. But it is certainly true to say that very, very few women ever attain so high a degree of eminence in research as to place them in the front rank.

The importance of having good direction in the early years of post graduate work can hardly be over-emphasized. A wise and able investigator can be of inestimable value to his students, and their recognition of their debt to him is usually frankly and gladly stated. Where a student achieves some distinction in research without having had the benefit of such guidance, that achievement represents ability and grit in an uphill task that should single out such a man or woman for special notice and encouragement wherever possible.

Too often the cessation of productive scholarship on the attainment of the degree is due not to lack of the ability, the imagination, and the desire to forge ahead, but to pressure of teaching duties, miscellaneous responsibilities, and the multifarious things which can so break in upon one's thought and time as to render effective research almost impossible.

Students who have obtained scholarships, grants or fellowships, which enable them to give undivided attention to their post graduate studies and research, often fail to realize the tremendous advantage which is theirs in contrast to those men and women who earn or partially earn their living or tuition by teaching in classes or laboratories concurrently with the pursuance of their post graduate research work. Only those who have experienced the difficulties of trying to fit research into odd hours during the daytime or into night

hours can appreciate the tremendous joy and relief, and the reduction of nervous tension, when the student finds that a whole day and perhaps a glorious succession of days stretches out before him with no obligations to cut into and disrupt the continuity of research work.

At the other extreme is the mistake of making the post graduate path too easy. The great promises are "to him that overcometh."

In order that outstanding women of proven research ability may be given the very fullest opportunity to carry on their investigations under the best possible conditions, the International Federation of University Women awards annually a Senior and a Junior Fellowship. In the spring of 1937 there were twelve applicants for the former and fourteen for the latter, these women being the university products of seventeen different countries. The list of these nations is too interesting to omit. Seven members of the British Empire—Great Britain, Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India; the United States, and nine European countries—Norway, Finland, Holland, Switzerland, Poland, Hungary, Rumania, Jugoslavia and Greece.

A few examples of the lines of research represented may be of general interest:

An Indian woman with some sixteen papers on biochemical subjects already published, wished to come to the U.S.A. to continue investigation in the proteins and other constituents of the milk of cows, goats and asses.

A graduate of Athens looked towards Paris as the place to continue "Etudes sur le Droit Pénal, Sociologique et Psychologique de la femme." An Oslo graduate, a distinguished philologist and linguist, looked also to Paris for linguistic research and experimental phonetics. Her thesis in 1934 was referred to as an outstanding contribution to Norwegian dialect research.

An American professor whose subject is Spenserian scholarship wished to work at the British Museum; while an English botanist with a record of able research hoped to get to the Yale School of Forestry.

A Doctor of Medicine of Belgrade, with over thirty papers in various scientific journals, wanted to do research in tissue culture in Paris, and a Budapest M.D. looked to London as the mecca for work on physiology, especially the "mechanism of humoral transmission of the nervous impulse in the eye."

An applicant from Canada desired to continue the study of Dominion Government policies regarding security, disarmament and allied matters, in London and Geneva. To London also the Polish applicant turned her eyes but in this case the object of research was not the pressing problems of today and tomorrow but the ramifications of ancient Greek mythology.

Ireland has produced a German scholar of promise whose ambition is to get to Munich to develop her essay on the mysticism of Hans Carossa. From South Africa comes the request of a student who would make a critical study of Thomas Love Peacock from records in England. An Oxford graduate seeks to go to Paris to work upon the Conte de la Charette in mediaeval European literature; and a Norwegian would go to Oxford to pursue a "systematic, formal and sociological investigation of modern English word-formation."

From Finland comes the application of a scholarly worker in the field of comparative folk lore who would gladly welcome the opportunity to work in Konigsberg and Berlin. One aspect of her researches has been the superstitions of women in regard to their domestic occupations.

An art critic and student of the history of art with both university and museum experience in Yugoslavia wishes to go to Paris to make a special study of some religious paintings of the XIV century recently discovered in a Serbian monastery.

Cultural relations between the Hungarian and Balkan bronze age is the proposed subject of investigation of an Hungarian graduate of the University of Vienna.

An Australian would come to London for anthropological studies, having completed eighteen months' field work amongst the tribes of North-West Australia. Periods of work in London, Paris and Berlin are the ambition of an outstanding young archaeologist in the United States whose special topic is perspective in Near Eastern art—Sumerian, Babylonian and Assyrian.

Holland has produced an authority upon the various aspects of the Arthurian legends, a student whose rare mastery of the Celtic language, Cymbric and Irish, and also mediaeval Welsh, Old-French and Danish has made possible her unique work in this rich field. She is now in Dublin engaged upon the Irish MSS. containing variations of the Arthurian legends.

To pick and choose, to reject and select, from such a diverse array is obviously a task which no one can assume and discharge light-heartedly and casually. Much thought goes into the task of weighing the evidence of real scholarliness, the promise of success in the project outlined, the inherent value and relative importance of the research. And how define importance? It is not easy to do. The personal element inevitably

influences judgment to some extent. But when ten people, who are specialists in ten different branches of learning, and of seven different nationalities, reach a majority decision, one may confidently hope that the decision is a significant one.

It is always hard to say "No" to the unsuccessful candidates. In the above case it was particularly sad to have to say "No" to seven of them whose applications were so strong as to make one long for more endowed fellowships. But at least there was the great satisfaction of giving the affirmative reply to two of these women who have achieved a measure of success in research work which calls forth our warmest admiration.

Thanks to the superb generosity of the American Federation of University Women, the number of International Fellowships is soon to be augmented. No better example of far vision and broad attitude of mind and spirit could be found. The leaders of the British Federation, which gave the first international fellowship, and the leaders of the American Federation which gave the second and is now planning further such endowments—these women are world citizens.

The Canadian Federation of University Women came into being soon after the War and immediately established one Travelling Scholarship which is awarded annually to a graduate of a Canadian university. By this means sixteen Canadian women have had the advantage of a year for research abroad and it is impossible to overestimate the value of this aspect, perhaps the most important, of the Federation's activities. Each year the average standard of the applicants seems to rise. In the last six years there have been between twelve and twenty-six applications a year. Many who apply have attained the Ph.D., submitting reports of three or four years of research work, and often of published papers. The subsequent records of the scholarship holders show that the investment is fully justified, though not always does the returned scholar find a sphere of activity commensurate with her experience, training and ability.

Why do women pursue research work? The answer is not that it is the sure and certain road to good academic or other appointments or to coveted positions in industrial laboratories or other scientific research institutions. Occasionally such reward comes and more frequently in some countries than in others. In Canada the outlook is not rosy. But hope springs eternal in the youthful graduate, and where the opportunity to go on into the field of post graduate research is available and where there is the inner urge to go further and to explore, the women graduates of our Canadian universities have gone ahead with enthusiasm and with seriousness of purpose, giving not too much, possibly not enough, anxious thought to the morrow.

The reward of the arduous labours of the thousands of men and fewer women engaged in research of one kind or another is rarely of a monetary nature. There is much truth therefore in the claim so often made that a research worker's chief reward is the satisfaction obtained in the actual performance of his task. Einstein said in London a few years ago, "He who discovers a line of thought which permits us to penetrate even a little deeper into the eternal mystery of nature, is greatly privileged . . . . and experiences more happiness than anyone can realize."

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 Gildersleeve 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 Assosciations 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 Bramagupta (598 A.D.) from several partial editions of later dates which are in the British Museum and the Bodlean 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 Dostoievsky; a German born but English trained physicist, now a Britsh 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 Argentine 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 animo-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.



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IMPRIMÉ EN BELGIQUE

# 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 Gildersleeve 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 Assosciations 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 Bramagupta (598 A.D.) from several partial editions of later dates which are in the British Museum and the Bodlean 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 Dostoievsky; a German born but English trained physicist, now a Britsh 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

To 1951

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 Argentine 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 animo-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~~ 8 | 0 | ~~7~~ 8 |
| Austria | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Belgium | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Bulgaria | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Canada | ~~1~~ 2 | 0 | ~~1~~ 2 |
| Denmark | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Finland | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| France | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Germany | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Great Britain | ~~10~~ 12 | 2 | ~~12~~ 14 |
| Hungary | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| India | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Italy | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Netherlands | ~~7~~ 8 | 2 | ~~9~~ 10 |
| Norway | 4 | ~~0~~ 1 | 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~~ 67 | 14 15 | ~~76~~ 82 |

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.

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TABLE 2

| | Fellowship. | Grant. | Tota |
|---|---|---|---|
| Literature and Philosophy . . . . | 11 | 2 | 13 |
| Philology, linguistics | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Archaeology anthropology Ethnography, Folklore | 4 7 | 5 | 9 |
| Art . . . . . | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Agriculture . . . . | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Economics, History and Social Science . . | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| Biology, Entomology . | 10 11 | 2 3 | 12 |
| Bacteriology, dentistry, Medical Science, Nutrition . . . . | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Mathematics, Ancient and Modern | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Physics & Geophysics . | 2 3 | 0 | 2 |
| Crystallography . . | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Geology, Petrology . | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Musicology . . . . | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | 62 67 | 14 15 | 76 |

***A threefold service.***

If studied with sympathetic understandi
and a little imagination, these facts will n

1951 Austral. Anthropology - New Guinea
Neth. Indology - Archaeology - India
Canada Zoology - Gt B. (Canad)
GtB. { Geophys - California
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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.

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# 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*

To date 1956 1957

**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 Dostoievsky. 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 archaeologist, 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 1**

| Country sponsoring the Recipient | Fellowship | Grant | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Argentine ... ... ... | 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~~ 53 have pursued their researches in Great Britain, ~~19~~ 28 in the United States, ~~5~~ in France, 8 in Italy and 4 in Holland, ~~8~~ 11 in Scandinavian countries, 3 went to Austria, 3 to Ireland, ~~two~~ 3 to Germany, ~~2~~ 3 India, ~~2~~ 1 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 | 15 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 18 | 13 |
| Linguistics, Philology | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 |
| History, Economics, Sociology | 8 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 8 |
| Anthropology, Folklore | 3 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 7 |
| Archaeology | 6 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 7 |
| Art | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 7 |
| Musicology | 2 | 1 | | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Mathematics | 3 | 3 | | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Agriculture | 1 | 1 | | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Biology, Entomology | 18 | 16 | 4 | 3 | 22 | 19 |
| Bacteriology, Medicine, Dentistry, Nutrition | 6 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 10 | 6 |
| Chemistry, Biochemistry | 9 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 9 |
| Crystallography | 3 | 3 | | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Geology, Mineralogy | 4 | 4 | | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| Physics, Astrophysics | 5 | 3 | | 0 | 5 | 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 co-operate 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.

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# Women and Research

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# Women and Research

*By* A. VIBERT DOUGLAS

SEVEN years' experience as a member of selection committees for awarding national or international scholarships has left various impressions upon my mind.

It is a liberal education in itself to study these documents. Almost the whole range of human thought is represented at some time or another: arts and letters, languages ancient and modern, history and sociology, government and economics, science pure and applied in all its manifold branches from the most exact to the very inexact. Careful perusal of the papers, records and testimonials of the many applicants intensifies a realization of the importance of giving to the best of these students the opportunity to go abroad and continue their researches and further their training in the most helpful and inspiring environments.

One of the committees on which I have the honour to serve deals with scholarships open equally to men and women. The applications from men far outnumber those from women and the award has more often gone to a man, but the standard of work submitted by the women as qualification for an award is in no sense below the average standard and is frequently above the average. The other committees deal only with fellowships open to women and it is of this work that I am asked to write. But there are some remarks that apply equally to men and women students.

Relatively few students are fitted to proceed to post graduate work if by that term we mean not the mere acquisition of more knowledge and the writing of a thesis, which is little more than a summary of the thoughts and discoveries of others, but actual productive scholarship. One deplores the policy so widespread on this continent of granting the Master's degree for a year spent after graduation absorbing a few more (not infrequently spoonfed) courses and writing an essay of which too much is not expected by the examiner. Students who in this manner prolong their happy, delightful college life for an additional year should be granted nothing more imposing than a Diploma of Postgraduate Study. Degrees should be reserved for serious scholarly work. Creative imagination, the patience and persistence to search, physical and temperamental endurance, ability to acquire the necessary technique which the subject demands, the urge to explore the unknown—all these elements are not found in every graduate.

Where the creative imagination is weak though the other qualities may be present, a student who has the good fortune to be working under the guidance of an excellent director of research may indeed appear to the world to have achieved a Ph.D. thesis, yet thrown out thereafter upon his own, productivity ceases. This is very often the case both with men and with women. Whether it is more often true about women, I do not know. It is always dangerous to draw comparisons from meagre statistical data, especially when the data pertain to human beings. But it is certainly true to say that very, very few women ever attain so high a degree of eminence in research as to place them in the front rank.

The importance of having good direction in the early years of post graduate work can hardly be over-emphasized. A wise and able investigator can be of inestimable value to his students, and their recognition of their debt to him is usually frankly and gladly stated. Where a student achieves some distinction in research without having had the benefit of such guidance, that achievement represents ability and grit in an uphill task that should single out such a man or woman for special notice and encouragement wherever possible.

Too often the cessation of productive scholarship on the attainment of the degree is due not to lack of the ability, the imagination, and the desire to forge ahead, but to pressure of teaching duties, miscellaneous responsibilities, and the multifarious things which can so break in upon one's thought and time as to render effective research almost impossible.

Students who have obtained scholarships, grants or fellowships, which enable them to give undivided attention to their post graduate studies and research, often fail to realize the tremendous advantage which is theirs in contrast to those men and women who earn or partially earn their living or tuition by teaching in classes or laboratories concurrently with the pursuance of their post graduate research work. Only those who have experienced the difficulties of trying to fit research into odd hours during the daytime or into night

hours can appreciate the tremendous joy and relief, and the reduction of nervous tension, when the student finds that a whole day and perhaps a glorious succession of days stretches out before him with no obligations to cut into and disrupt the continuity of research work.

At the other extreme is the mistake of making the post graduate path too easy. The great promises are "to him that overcometh."

In order that outstanding women of proven research ability may be given the very fullest opportunity to carry on their investigations under the best possible conditions, the International Federation of University Women awards annually a Senior and a Junior Fellowship. In the spring of 1937 there were twelve applicants for the former and fourteen for the latter, these women being the university products of seventeen different countries. The list of these nations is too interesting to omit. Seven members of the British Empire—Great Britain, Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India; the United States, and nine European countries—Norway, Finland, Holland, Switzerland, Poland, Hungary, Rumania, Jugoslavia and Greece.

A few examples of the lines of research represented may be of general interest:

An Indian woman with some sixteen papers on biochemical subjects already published, wished to come to the U.S.A. to continue investigation in the proteins and other constituents of the milk of cows, goats and asses.

A graduate of Athens looked towards Paris as the place to continue "Etudes sur le Droit Pénal, Sociologique et Psychologique de la femme." An Oslo graduate, a distinguished philologist and linguist, looked also to Paris for linguistic research and experimental phonetics. Her thesis in 1934 was referred to as an outstanding contribution to Norwegian dialect research.

An American professor whose subject is Spenserian scholarship wished to work at the British Museum; while an English botanist with a record of able research hoped to get to the Yale School of Forestry.

A Doctor of Medicine of Belgrade, with over thirty papers in various scientific journals, wanted to do research in tissue culture in Paris, and a Budapest M.D. looked to London as the mecca for work on physiology, especially the "mechanism of humoral transmission of the nervous impulse in the eye."

An applicant from Canada desired to continue the study of Dominion Government policies regarding security, disarmament and allied matters, in London and Geneva. To London also the Polish applicant turned her eyes but in this case the object of research was not the pressing problems of today and tomorrow but the ramifications of ancient Greek mythology.

Ireland has produced a German scholar of promise whose ambition is to get to Munich to develop her essay on the mysticism of Hans Carossa. From South Africa comes the request of a student who would make a critical study of Thomas Love Peacock from records in England. An Oxford graduate seeks to go to Paris to work upon the Conte de la Charette in mediaeval European literature; and a Norwegian would go to Oxford to pursue a "systematic, formal and sociological investigation of modern English word-formation."

From Finland comes the application of a scholarly worker in the field of comparative folk lore who would gladly welcome the opportunity to work in Konigsberg and Berlin. One aspect of her researches has been the superstitions of women in regard to their domestic occupations.

An art critic and student of the history of art with both university and museum experience in Yugoslavia wishes to go to Paris to make a special study of some religious paintings of the XIV century recently discovered in a Serbian monastery.

Cultural relations between the Hungarian and Balkan bronze age is the proposed subject of investigation of an Hungarian graduate of the University of Vienna.

An Australian would come to London for anthropological studies, having completed eighteen months' field work amongst the tribes of North-West Australia. Periods of work in London, Paris and Berlin are the ambition of an outstanding young archaeologist in the United States whose special topic is perspective in Near Eastern art—Sumerian, Babylonian and Assyrian.

Holland has produced an authority upon the various aspects of the Arthurian legends, a student whose rare mastery of the Celtic language, Cymbric and Irish, and also mediaeval Welsh, Old-French and Danish has made possible her unique work in this rich field. She is now in Dublin engaged upon the Irish MSS. containing variations of the Arthurian legends.

To pick and choose, to reject and select, from such a diverse array is obviously a task which no one can assume and discharge light-heartedly and casually. Much thought goes into the task of weighing the evidence of real scholarliness, the promise of success in the project outlined, the inherent value and relative importance of the research. And how define importance? It is not easy to do. The personal element inevitably

influences judgment to some extent. But when ten people, who are specialists in ten different branches of learning, and of seven different nationalities, reach a majority decision, one may confidently hope that the decision is a significant one.

It is always hard to say "No" to the unsuccessful candidates. In the above case it was particularly sad to have to say "No" to seven of them whose applications were so strong as to make one long for more endowed fellowships. But at least there was the great satisfaction of giving the affirmative reply to two of these women who have achieved a measure of success in research work which calls forth our warmest admiration.

Thanks to the superb generosity of the American Federation of University Women, the number of International Fellowships is soon to be augmented. No better example of far vision and broad attitude of mind and spirit could be found. The leaders of the British Federation, which gave the first international fellowship, and the leaders of the American Federation which gave the second and is now planning further such endowments—these women are world citizens.

The Canadian Federation of University Women came into being soon after the War and immediately established one Travelling Scholarship which is awarded annually to a graduate of a Canadian university. By this means sixteen Canadian women have had the advantage of a year for research abroad and it is impossible to overestimate the value of this aspect, perhaps the most important, of the Federation's activities. Each year the average standard of the applicants seems to rise. In the last six years there have been between twelve and twenty-six applications a year. Many who apply have attained the Ph.D., submitting reports of three or four years of research work, and often of published papers. The subsequent records of the scholarship holders show that the investment is fully justified, though not always does the returned scholar find a sphere of activity commensurate with her experience, training and ability.

Why do women pursue research work? The answer is not that it is the sure and certain road to good academic or other appointments or to coveted positions in industrial laboratories or other scientific research institutions. Occasionally such reward comes and more frequently in some countries than in others. In Canada the outlook is not rosy. But hope springs eternal in the youthful graduate, and where the opportunity to go on into the field of post graduate research is available and where there is the inner urge to go further and to explore, the women graduates of our Canadian universities have gone ahead with enthusiasm and with seriousness of purpose, giving not too much, possibly not enough, anxious thought to the morrow.

The reward of the arduous labours of the thousands of men and fewer women engaged in research of one kind or another is rarely of a monetary nature. There is much truth therefore in the claim so often made that a research worker's chief reward is the satisfaction obtained in the actual performance of his task. Einstein said in London a few years ago, "He who discovers a line of thought which permits us to penetrate even a little deeper into the eternal mystery of nature, is greatly privileged . . . . and experiences more happiness than anyone can realize."