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INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION
OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN

BULLETIN No. 37

December, 1958

REPORT OF THE
40th COUNCIL MEETING

Vassar College, New York
August, 1958



Headquarters :

1, SEDDING STREET, SLOANE SQUARE, LONDON, S.W.1

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN

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43 avenue Ernest Reyer, Paris XIVe, France

Past President :

Miss DOROTHY F. LEET, O.*, Litt.D., B.A.,
Reid Hall, 4 rue de Chevreuse, Paris VIe, France

First Vice-President :

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Second Vice-President :

Miss M. E. CAMERON, M.A., Ph.D., L.H.D.,
Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass., U.S.A.

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Hon. Treasurer :

Miss B. H. DOW, M.A., Ph.D., Litt.D.,
Cottey College, Nevada, Missouri, U.S.A.

Headquarters :

1 SEDDING STREET, SLOANE SQUARE, LONDON, S.W.1

Executive Secretary :

Miss S. F. STALLMAN, M.A.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
The 40th Council	3
List of Members and Observers Present	5
The Meetings of the 40th Council—	
Report of the Board of Officers	10
Standards Committee	11
International Research Fellowships	19
Finance	21
Reports of National Associations	27
The Legal and Economic Status of Women	32
United Nations	36
Liaison Committee of Women's International Organisations	36
Cultural Relations	37
Unesco	40
Relief and Assistance	43
The "Newsletter"	50
The IFUW Constitution	50
The XIIIth Conference	55
Future Meetings	57
IFUW Headquarters	57
Projects	61
Resolutions Proposed by National Associations	61
Any Other Business—Permitted Languages at Meetings	64
Votes of Thanks	65
Resolutions of the Council	65
Activities of the National Associations	70
Balance Sheet and Accounts for 1957-58	85
Standing and Special Committees	93
International Club Houses	95
Liaison with the United Nations and its Specialised Agencies	95
Affiliated National Associations	96
IFUW Publications	102

THE 40th MEETING OF THE COUNCIL, 1958

As long ago as 1955 at the 36th meeting of the Council in Berne, the American Association invited the IFUW to hold a Council meeting soon in the U.S.A., and in 1956 the invitation to meet there in 1958 for the 40th Council was accepted by the 38th Council. In Dublin last year we heard that the actual place in the United States would be Vassar College. Vassar College, one of the oldest women's colleges in the U.S.A., is beautifully situated in the Hudson Valley, not far, as distances are reckoned in this vast continent, from New York City. The campus is particularly delightful, and it was a wonderful opportunity for Council members to spend a week living in one of the great, self-contained institutions of higher education in America and to gain some idea of what 'life on the campus' means to an American student. All Council members were accommodated in the College itself; for those who came to Vassar before the opening of the Council, Alumnae House provided the most delightful hospitality and continued to do so throughout the meeting. Also, before the Council assembled in Vassar College, members arriving at various times from all parts of the world were received, welcomed and entertained in New York and nearby by branches of the AAUW. The warmth of the welcome we all received and the generous hospitality offered before, during and after the meeting, have provided us all with the happiest memories of the 40th Council. The programme of the whole meeting is given below and gives an indication of all that the AAUW did for us.

The two-day Seminar in New York on the Participation of Women in Public Life produced most useful and stimulating discussions. A special report has been issued.

Programme of the Council

		NEW YORK	VASSAR COLLEGE
Friday			
25th July	afternoon	Boat Trip round Manhattan	
Saturday	morning	Special Interest Tours	
26th July	afternoon	Reception by AAUW at New York City Branch Headquarters	
Sunday	morning	free	
27th July	afternoon	Reception by Dr Janet Robb	IFUW Headquarters staff arrive
Monday	morning	Tour of United Nations	Officers arrive
28th July	afternoon	World Affairs Centre Reception by Carnegie Endowment Fund	
Tuesday	morning	All-day visit to Long Island	Officers' Meeting
29th July	afternoon	(visits and hospitality arranged by Long Island AAUW Branches)	Officers' Meeting

Wednesday	morning	Tour of Columbia University	Officers' Meeting
30th July	afternoon	Lunch at Internatiopal House Visit to Cloisters Museum	Officers' Meeting
Thursday	morning	All Day Special Interest Tours	Finance Committee
31st July	afternoon	(shops, <i>New York Times</i> , Re- habilitation Centre, Welfare Dept., Good Housekeeping Institute)	Finance Committee Officers and Mem- bers return to New York
Friday	morning	IFUW Seminar (All Day) Visit to Westchester	
Saturday		IFUW Seminar (All Day)	
2nd August			
Sunday	afternoon		Council Members arrive Officers' Meeting
3rd August			

VASSAR COLLEGE, POUGHKEEPSIE

Monday	morning	First Session of the Council
4th August	afternoon	Second Session of the Council Tour of Vassar College and campus
	evening	AAUW Reception at Alumnae House
Tuesday	morning	Third Session of the Council
5th August	afternoon	Excursion by invitation of Members of the Vassar College Faculty and Poughkeepsie Branch: Hudson Valley to Bear Mountain, West Point and Hyde Park : reception and supper at St James Church Parish House
Wednesday	morning	Fourth Session of the Council
6th August	afternoon	Fifth Session of the Council
	evening	Private hospitality by members of the Poughkeepsie Branch
Thursday	All Day	Excursion to Schenectady and Albany : hospitality offered by Mrs Charles Concordia and Mrs George Evans : visit to (and luncheon) General Electric Research Laboratory, visit to Radio television Centre and Linton High School
Friday	morning	Sixth Session of the Council
8th August	afternoon	Officers' Meeting Visit and tea International Business Machines
Saturday	morning	Post-Council Tour to 14th August, visiting Philadelphia, Wilmington, Baltimore and ending at Washington
9th August		

FORTIETH MEETING OF THE COUNCIL
VASSAR COLLEGE, NEW YORK, 1958

List of Officers, Council Members and Observers present :

OFFICERS

Mlle J. H. Chaton*	Agrégée de l'université	President
Miss M. E. Cameron, M.A., Ph.D., L.H.D.	.. .. .	Second Vice-President
Miss A. B. H. J. Rustomjee, M.A.	.. .. .	Third Vice-President
Miss B. H. Dow, M.A., Ph.D., Litt.D.	.. .. .	Hon. Treasurer

COUNCIL MEMBERS

Argentina	Dr I. de Crouzel
Australia	Miss E. M. Hinder, O.B.E., B.Sc.
Austria	Mrs Gertrude Wagner, Dr jur.
Belgium	Mme Stella Wolff, Dr en droit
Bolivia	Dr Angélica Panozo
Brazil	Miss Isabel do Prado, Bach em ciências jur. e soc.
Canada	Mrs M. T. Bancroft, B.Sc., M.Sc.
Ceylon	Mrs R. E. S. de Soysa, B.A.
Cuba	Mrs Ernestina González Cobe, Dr (ed.)
Denmark	Miss Alice Brun, Cand. polit.
El Salvador	Dr Gladys de Mena Guerrero
Finland	Miss Eeva Riikonen, Mag. phil.
France	Mlle Jeanne Bernaux, Agrégée de l'université
Germany	Mrs Erika Vormschlag, Dip.kauf.
Great Britain	Miss J. M. Bowie, B.A.
Haiti	Mme Fernande Laroche, Lic.sc.soc. et admin.
Ireland	Miss M. E. Moore, M.A.
Israel	Mrs Leah Becker, B.Sc.
Italy	Mrs M. Simonetta, Laurea in Lett. e Fil.
Japan	Mrs Yoshiko Ogawa, B.A.
Korea	Mrs Grace Park Chang, M.A.
Lebanon	Dr Edma Abouchedid
Luxembourg	Mlle Léonie Krier, Dr ès Lettres
Mexico	Mrs Cristina Valdéz de Arias

Netherlands	Miss Jeantine Hefting, M.L.
New Zealand	Miss N. S. Murray, M.A.
Norway	Mrs Lise Skabo Hove, Cand. philol.
Paraguay	Miss Maria Emilia Valenzuela, M.D.
Peru	Dr Nelly Festini Illich
Philippines	Miss H. Z. Benitez, B.Sc.(ed.), M.A.
Rhodesia and Nyasaland ..	Mrs W. V. Ramplee-Smith, Lic. ès Lettres mod.
Spain	Mrs Justina Ruiz-de-Conde, Lic. en Derecho, M.A., Ph.D.
Sweden	Miss Elsa Christensson, Fil. mag.
Thailand	Mrs S. Suwanabodisri, B.A.
U.S.A.	Miss Minnie M. Miller, Ph.D.

The following countries were not represented: Chile, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Greece, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, South Africa, Switzerland, Turkey, Uruguay.

CONVENERS OF COMMITTEES

Conference Committee ..	Miss Eeva Riikonen, Mag. phil.
Cultural Relations Committee ..	Miss I. F. Hilton, M.Sc., F.L.S.
Fellowships Committee ..	_____
Finance Committee ..	Mrs C. E. Arregger, M.Sc., F.Inst.P. (Acting Convener)
Legal and Economic Status of Women Committee ..	_____
Relief Committee ..	_____
Standards Committee ..	Mrs A. K. Hottel, B.Sc., M.A., Ph.D.

IFUW REPRESENTATIVES AT INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

ECOSOC	Miss E. R. Lucke, M.A.
UNESCO	Mme Maud Préaux, Dr en Droit

ASSISTANT HON. TREASURERS

Mrs Charles Concordia, M.A. (U.S.A.) Miss G. V. M. Selby (Great Britain)

AAUW ASSOCIATE IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Miss Dorothy B. Robins, M.A.

OBSERVERS

AAUW—

- Mrs Donald M. Allardyce, *Chairman, Local AAUW Committee on IFUW Council arrangements*
- Dr Laura A. Bornholdt, *Dean of College; formerly Associate in International Relations, AAUW*
- Mrs Arthur L. Brandon, *Member, AAUW International Relations Committee and Travel Program*
- Dr Alzada Comstock, *Formerly AAUW International Relations Chairman, and AAUW Council Member*
- Dr Margaret Corwin, *Connecticut State Division President, Formerly IFUW Hon. Treasurer and Chairman, Exchange Committee*
- Miss Dorothy Haight, *President, Poughkeepsie Branch, AAUW*
- Mrs Robert W. King, *Chairman, Post-Council Tour*
- Mrs George McLellan, *President, New York State Division, AAUW*
- Dr Anne G. Pannell, *Formerly Chairman, International Relations Committee, IFUW Relief Committee*
- Mrs Pauline W. Rivers, *Chairman, Pre-Council Activities in New York City*
- Dr Janet Robb, *Formerly Chairman, International Relations, New York City Branch, IFUW Representative to ECOSOC*
- Dr Dorothy W. Weeks, *Member Fellowship Awards Committee, IFUW*

Mrs Arthur J. White, *Chairman, AAUW Special Gifts Committee on Building Fund-raising Committee, Chairman, IFUW Seminar in New York City*

Dr Helen C. White, *Past President, AAUW, 1941-47, Vice-President, IFUW, 1947-50, Professor and Chairman, English Department, University of Wisconsin*

Australia—

Dr A. Millerd

Chile—

Dr E. Himmel

El Salvador—

Dr Ana H. Vides

France—

Mlle Y. Batard, *Dr ès Letters*

Mme T. Delahaye, *L. ès L.*

Mlle J. Tonnelat, *L. ès Sc.*

Ireland—

Miss M. Dawson, *B.A.*

Korea—

Mrs Young Yi Kim Sihm

Norway—

Miss Elisabeth Jakelln,
Cand. philol.

Peru—

Dr Graciela Miranda
Professor Teresa Pérez

IFUW SECRETARIAT

<i>Executive Secretary</i>	Miss Felicia Stallman, M.A.
<i>Assistant Secretary</i>	Mrs H. P. Warth, B.A.
<i>Secretary to the Executive Secretary</i> ..	Mrs M. G. Hughes

AAUW Board Hostesses

Dr Anna L. Rose Hawkes, *President, AAUW*

Mrs Frederic Gilstrap, *2nd Vice-President, AAUW*

Mrs Herbert W. Anderson, *AAUW Vice-President, North Atlantic Region*

Miss Alice L. Beeman, *AAUW Vice-President, North-east Central Region*

Dr Rosamonde Ramsay Boyd, *AAUW Vice-President, South Atlantic Region*

Dr Marion Fish Cox, *AAUW Vice-President, North Pacific Region*

Dr Janet L. MacDonald, *AAUW Chairman, Social and Economic Issues*

Dr Elizabeth S. May, *AAUW Chairman, Committee on Fellowship Program*

Dr Lillian G. Portenier, *AAUW Vice-President, Rocky Mountain Region*

Dr Eunice C. Roberts, *AAUW Chairman, Committee on Higher Education*

Mrs Lawrence E. Schneider, *AAUW Vice-President, North-west Central Region*

Miss Henrietta M. Thompson, *AAUW Vice-President, South-east Central Region*

Dr Helen D. Bragdon, *General Director and ex officio Member of Board, AAUW*

THE MEETINGS OF THE 40th COUNCIL

Council members and observers from thirty-six national associations attended (see list on p. 5). The President, declaring the Council open, in a brief introductory speech reminded members that the Council was meeting in the United States for the first time after an interval of twenty-seven years; there was a specially large representation—it seemed the United States was a magnet for all the world. Mademoiselle Chaton spoke warmly of the admirable way in which the hostess association had planned the meeting, thanking the President and Board of the AAUW, their Council member, Dr Minnie Miller, their Director, Dr Bragdon and Miss Robins, their International Relations Associate. The hospitality shown by the New York City Branch and the Branches in Long Island and Westchester had been outstanding and the tours and visits had enabled members to 'sightsee' under the best possible auspices. Then the AAUW Branch of Poughkeepsie had continued the welcome, and at Vassar College itself President Blanding and her staff and the members of Alumnae House had welcomed the Board of Officers and Committee members with the utmost kindness before the Council and had planned all arrangements in the Council with the greatest care and efficiency.

The President then read messages sent by the two members of the Board of Officers who were unable to be present: Miss Leet, Past President who had written, "Please express to the delegates of the 40th Council meeting of the IFUW and the hostess association of the AAUW, my very best wishes for the success of this meeting and my great regret that I cannot be with them, due to the pressure of work of our Reid Hall summer session of the university. As we all know, this is more than ever the moment to consolidate and especially to expand, the relations of all university women of all countries, no matter how remote they may be from certain world centres, and no matter how far they may be in a community with the privilege of a university education. Let us not miss the flash of a single spark where our co-operation could bring to fruition the hopes and the thoughts of university women". Dr Henrici, First Vice-President, had sent a cable which the President read: "My thoughts are with you, wishing you a successful, smooth meeting. With warmest greetings to everybody". Three other past Presidents also sent messages—Professor Moran, Dean Douglas and Dean Gildersleeve, who owing to ill-health was unable to be present. Mademoiselle Chaton asked leave, given by applause, to send to Dean Gildersleeve in her summer home in Massachusetts, a special message of appreciation and greeting.

The President then asked Dr Blanding to address the Council.

Dr Blanding, welcoming the Council to Vassar, said she felt it was fitting that the 40th meeting of the IFUW Council should be held in Vassar, as some of its graduates in the past had been prominent in the foundation of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae which later became the American Association of University Women. Higher education for women in the United States, Dr Blanding said, was a development from about the mid XIXth century when certain men and women, among them Matthew Vassar, convinced that women should be given the opportunity to acquire higher education, set to work to

carry out their ideals. The movement first grew in the eastern states and soon the seven senior women's colleges were established, Mount Holyoke first, Barnard, Brynmawr, Smith, Radcliffe, Vassar, Wellesley; it might be said they first set the standard and they had always upheld the principle of academic freedom. Since then, other great institutions had been founded, some private, some state. At the present time, these older colleges, privately founded, were faced with serious financial difficulties, in addition to the universal shortage of teachers, they were finding it difficult to compete, from the salary aspect, with the other great institutions of the country.

Dr Hawkes, President of the AAUW, at the invitation of the President, then addressed the Council. In a brief and cordial speech she expressed the happiness felt by the AAUW in welcoming the Council to the United States after an interval of time which she described as far too long. Referring to the seven colleges mentioned by Dr Blanding she reminded us that the Presidents of six of them had been active and interested in the AAUW and IFUW—M. Carey Thomas, Dean Gildersleeve, Dr Mary Woolley of Mount Holyoke, Dr Ada Comstock of Radcliffe, Dr Aurelia Reinhardt of Mills College, were some of the names in this roll of honour. It was, Dr Hawkes concluded, particularly significant that the Council should be meeting on the campus of Vassar College which had for so long stood for freedom of thought, liberty and freedom of research and for the progress which had for long been open to American women.

The Rules of Procedure for the conduct of Council and Conference, drawn up on the instructions of the 39th Council and circulated to all Council members, were adopted as drafted, the agenda of the Council received formal approval, and the Resolutions Committee was appointed as follows: Miss M. E. Moore (Ireland), Miss Isabel do Prado (Brazil) and Dr Stella Wolff (Belgium) with Mrs H. Warth (IFUW Assistant Secretary) as Secretary. The minutes of the 39th Council, previously circulated, were, after amendment, confirmed and signed by the President and the Council proceeded to the business on the agenda paper.

Oral Report of the Board of Officers

The President reported that the Board had, as usual, held two meetings during the past year; the Spring meeting in Geneva, when the Committee for the Award of International Fellowships, the Cultural Relations, Standards, Conference and Finance Committees, and the Committee on the Legal and Economic Status of Women had also met; each Officer had thus been able to take part effectively in the work of the Committees. The second Board meeting had just been held in Vassar College itself. Communication between the Board of Officers, the Secretariat, the Finance Committee and the Budget Sub-Committee had been frequent and regular; the Officers were glad to record with satisfaction, that a spirit of confidence and co-operation prevailed in the relations between the Secretariat and all members of the Committees.

Mademoiselle Chaton then described in some detail the visits made by members of the Board to national associations, visits which helped to strengthen

the links, already strong, between the Officers and member associations. She herself had visited the six branches of the Scottish Association in the autumn of 1957; she had been present in January at the inauguration of the new Headquarters in Brussels of the Belgian Federation; in February she had attended the annual dinner of the Leeds Association and a meeting of the Yorkshire Association; unfortunately owing to illness, she had been unable to go to Gröningen for the 40th anniversary celebrations of the Netherlands Association. Miss Leet had been the guest speaker at the New York City Branch in January; and Dr Henrici had visited the Austrian and German Associations. There were plans for a visit during the coming year of Miss Rustomjee to New Zealand, Australia and possibly Thailand while Miss Leet was hoping to be able to go to New Zealand. Immediately after the end of the present Council the President announced she was going to Montreal to attend the Triennial Conference of the Canadian Federation. These visits, the members of the Board felt, should be more numerous, but the Officers, bound by their own professional duties, could not undertake more frequent tours.

Surveying the past year, the President felt it had been a period of consolidation and constructive work; co-operation by associations in the studies undertaken by IFUW had been eminently satisfactory; there were more publications among the associations, each with their own special character reflecting their special interest and problems. But the very growth in size and activity of the Federation brought new problems; the more widespread the organisation, the more administrative expenses mounted, and the Council, growing in size, was costly. Some different financial planning was necessary to ensure that we did not live beyond our means; harmony must be achieved between far-reaching aims and narrow means. The IFUW programme of encouragement to associations, of furthering the interests of women, of study grants, must go on, as well as participation in all activities connected with the advance of education and the status of women; intergovernmental organisations had expressed their sense of the value of our contribution in those fields. Our Fellowship programme must go on. It remained to find ways of reducing expense in other ways and, the President said, the Officers would bring to the Council certain proposals for consideration now, in the first instance, and then for reference to the Conference. Mademoiselle Chaton felt that, with thought, the way would be found to surmount what she felt was a 'crise de croissance'—it was a measure indeed of the progress made; there was no need for pessimism, only for goodwill and co-operation to surmount the difficulties at present facing the Federation.

The Standards Committee

Council devoted considerably more than one session to consideration of the report of the Standards Committee. The report, a detailed and admirably clear document was presented by the Convener, Dr A. K. Hottel.

The work of the Committee, during the year, had consisted principally of carrying out the instructions of the 39th Council embodied in its Resolutions.

Resolution VII of the 39th Council: This was the resolution dealing with the recommendation the Committee had made that the principle of Article I of the IFUW constitution regarding the relationship of university women irrespective of their race, religion or political opinions should be included in all national association constitutions. It will be remembered that the 39th Council did not take a decision on this recommendation, but instead instructed the Committee to ask all associations to express their views, not later than 28th February, 1958. This date was chosen so that the Standards Committee could study the replies at its meeting in March 1958 and then report to the Council. Dr Hottel recapitulated the summary of the replies: out of the forty-eight national associations, thirteen did not answer at all: of the thirty-five replies, the following was the result:

associations in favour of including the concept in all constitutions	10
associations opposed to inclusion of the concept in all constitutions	5
associations giving inconclusive replies	20
	—
	35

It was, Dr Hottel said, made clear that the five negative replies meant only that those associations were opposed to 'requiring' the inclusion of the concept—all, without exception were wholly in agreement with the principle which all regarded as fundamental to the IFUW. The twenty inclusive replies came from associations who did not answer clearly the specific question; they said that they agreed with the principle or they had the concept in their constitution, or that they had no objection to including it, but they did not express any opinion as to 'requiring' all associations to write it in their constitutions. In view of these replies, the Standards Committee, while not retreating from its view that the principle should be explicit in all constitutions, felt it could not recommend to Council that it should require this to be done, in the case of present members of the IFUW. With regard to new associations, the Committee asked that they should be required to include the explicit statement of the principle in their constitutions before they be admitted. This had, in fact, been the practice of the Committee for some years. With regard to present members the Committee recommended that they should be requested to consider the inclusion of Article I in their constitutions and to continue to work towards its full implementation.

There were thus two recommendations about Article I and there was a long and frank discussion the first part of which turned upon the question of making the inclusion of the article in all constitutions a pre-requisite for recognition of an association applying for membership.

One point of view was expressed, notably by the Netherlands association, that the statement of the principle in Article I of the IFUW constitution was sufficient; any association admitted to membership would automatically subscribe to the principle and there should be no compulsion to include it in all constitutions, which indeed might involve certain organisations in difficulties with the law of their country. The Standards Committee should

examine the constitutions of associations applying for membership to ensure that they contained nothing contrary to the spirit of Article I. The contrary view was also urged that the explicit statement of Article I was a source of strength to associations which had had to struggle against discriminatory legislation regarding race, religion or political opinions in their countries: the Argentine, Brazilian, the American, the French and the British associations were among those holding this view. It was stressed again and again that it was not possible under the IFUW constitution to make any enquiry into political views; the criteria for admission were university qualifications and acceptance of the principle written into the IFUW constitution.

On being put to the vote, the resolution 'requiring' all associations applying for membership to include the principle of Article I was carried (Resolution I). There was, however, a general agreement that Conference should be asked to pronounce on this question before the Standards Committee took it as a rule for its conduct of the examination of constitutions.

Council then turned to the consideration of including Article I in the constitutions of present members of the IFUW. Practically the same views were expressed; that all associations believed in the principle, but the opinion was given that to request associations to continue to work towards its implementation conveyed weakening of feeling on the subject. The same associations which upheld the principle of requiring inclusion before, repeated their views, as did those who doubted the wisdom of 'requiring'; it was too felt that the Committee's motion 'requesting national associations to consider the possibility' of including the concept of Article I in their constitutions was not strong enough. Finally an amended resolution, proposed by the BFUW representative, requesting national associations to include the principle of Article I in their constitutions if they had not already done so was carried (Resolution II).

Hong Kong—Dr Hottel, in bringing to Council for the second time, the recommendation of her committee that the association of Hong Kong be admitted to membership of IFUW described in detail the investigations and steps taken which had convinced all the members of the Standards Committee that they should reaffirm their previous recommendation.

The background of the Hong Kong Association was that while it was only formally inaugurated in 1957 at a meeting attended by nearly one hundred women graduates, when a resolution was unanimously passed to seek affiliation to the IFUW, preparatory work had begun in 1950. In that year, information came to Headquarters that it was hoped to organise an association and the women in Hong Kong were encouraged to go forward with a view to forming a national association. After the 1957 meeting, application for affiliation was formally made and the necessary documentation sent to the Standards Committee, which after its usual study of the constitution and degree list, found the application in order and therefore made its recommendation for admission to the 39th Council. The application was not accepted; doubts were expressed as to the status of Hong Kong—whether it was that of 'a nation'.

Council, while sympathetic to the Hong Kong women referred the matter to the Standards Committee in Resolution X "That the question of the Hong Kong Association be referred back to the Standards Committee to explore the possibilities of finding a means of bringing the group into association with the IFUW".

This decision was notified to the Hong Kong Association. The association, while disappointed at the Council's action, in a dignified and reasoned reply expressed appreciation for the sympathy and careful consideration given, and made it quite clear that it would be satisfied with nothing less than full membership. It recognised that Hong Kong was not a nation in the accepted legal sense of the term, but it did claim that it was a political entity with its own government and that the association represented university women living there. Membership of IFUW either through a national association or as an associate member, should such a category of membership be established, would not be acceptable.

The Standards Committee in compliance with the directive of the 39th Council sought advice from various sources with a view to clarifying the status of the association. First, naturally, it asked the advice of Madame Bastid, who had been Convener of the Special Committee for the Review of the Constitution and By-laws, on the interpretation of Article II (2) of the constitution "The Council of the IFUW shall examine the constitution and by-laws of a national federation or association applying for membership and, if such constitution and by-laws are found to be consistent with those of the IFUW, shall decide upon the admission of such national federation or association to membership. Only one federation or association in each country shall be admitted to membership". Madame Bastid had said that her committee had deliberately used the word 'country' rather than 'state', the more exact juridical term; the word 'country' signified a territorial entity with separate individuality and was not to be equated with a juridical or political interpretation. The intention had been to allow flexibility in interpretation and to leave discretionary power to the Council, which, under the constitution, is empowered to admit associations to the IFUW.

Next, the Standards Committee looked at previous action by the Council in deciding on applications to try to see what precedents had been established. It found that Council had not required an association to be an association in an independent state; thus the Federation of University Women in India had been affiliated in 1921, when India had not yet attained dominion status, the Ceylon Federation in 1946, prior to the alteration in the status of Ceylon, and, as recently as 1956, the Association in Rhodesia and Nyasaland. It appeared, therefore, that the attitude of previous Councils had been to decide each case on its merits, in the light of recommendations of the Standards Committee.

The status accorded the Hong Kong Association by other international organisations was also examined. It was found that sometimes the association was an associate member (if the body in question had established that type of

membership), in other cases, it had been admitted through the United Kingdom, in still others, it was a full member in its own right.

Lastly the Committee had ascertained, to the best of its ability, that the previous Chinese Association was no longer in existence. In this connection, it will be remembered that it had been suggested this association, if still existing, might lead to some complications.

With all this information before it, the Standards Committee reconsidered the application of Hong Kong, re-examined its constitution and degrees, and again recommended affiliation.

Discussion on the recommendation was less lengthy than a year ago. The Council member for the British Federation, while expressing the sympathy and goodwill of her federation for the women of Hong Kong, intimated that its views on the main question remained unchanged. She also gave notice that her Federation proposed to submit an amendment to the IFUW constitution for the removal from it of the word 'national', so that difficulties in interpretation should not arise in future.

The resolution, which had been moved by Dr Cameron and seconded by Miss Hinder (Australia) was then put to the Council and carried (Resolution III).

Study of Degrees—The next section of Dr Hottel's report dealt with the work of the Committee with reference to Resolution XXVI of the 39th Council which had asked it to "consider the possibility of making an enquiry into the types and periods of study required to obtain the degrees which qualify for membership in each national association, with information as to how far each involves advanced study and how far each aims at professional training only".

The Committee, after preliminary study, discussed this matter very fully at its meeting in Geneva in March 1958, and came to the conclusion that it could not recommend the IFUW to undertake such a study as the resolution envisaged. The considerations which had resulted in this recommendation were—first, such a compilation of types and periods of study required to obtain these degrees in all national associations as well as an attempt to ascertain how far each degree was related to advanced study and/or professional training, would require very exhaustive research, not only into curricula and degree systems, but also on the methods of marking in all examinations. Secondly, the International Universities Bureau had published information on degree systems and was developing its studies in the same direction. Admittedly, information at present available was by no means adequate but the Committee felt that the International Association of Universities was the body IFUW should look to for help and information rather than endeavour itself to carry out a vast and complicated study for which it had neither staff nor resources. The Universities Association had already shown itself most co-operative and the results of its work had been and would continue to be made fully available to IFUW. Reference works, important even if not exhaustive had already appeared, such as "The Conventions and Agreements relating to the Equivalence of University Degrees and Entrance Conditions" (1954) and

“Documents concerning the Equivalence of University Qualifications” (1957) and an “International List of Universities”, and more were in plan.

Finally, the Convener continued, the differences in the structure of universities, in academic terminology, in curricular content and in the virtual impossibility today of drawing any valid distinction between academic and professional education had all combined to convince the Standards Committee that it could not recommend the attempt by IFUW to carry out Resolution XXVI of the 39th Council.

Working Rules for the Standards Committee

The work of the Standards Committee is defined broadly in By-law 28 (1) : it “shall examine all applications received for admission to the IFUW from national federations or associations of university women and shall report to the Council on their eligibility and suitability for membership, from the point of view of Articles I and II (3) of the Constitution”. The Committee, Dr Hottel reported, had felt the need for more detailed instructions which should be a guide to it in its work and it submitted for approval the following three rules:

1. The Committee shall not recommend a national association for affiliation until all questions arising from its application have been satisfactorily resolved.
2. The fullest possible information on academic standards shall be obtained, using all available sources, particularly the International Association of Universities, the International Association of University Professors and Lecturers and the national associations concerned. In case of doubt regarding any degree, information shall be procured about the curriculum and training to obtain the degree in question, and expert advice shall be sought.
3. A candidate association shall not be invited to send a representative to the Council which has to consider its application for affiliation.

These Rules met with general approval and were unanimously approved (Resolution IV).

Recognition of Degrees

In view of the frequent applications made to the Standards Committee by national associations for recognition of specific degrees, the Committee put before Council some suggestions to assist in the work. The Committee’s meetings were normally held in the spring and it was at that time that it decided on recommendations to Council ; any proposals concerning degrees should therefore reach Headquarters not later than February in each year ; later arrival might very probably mean that the necessary inquiries could not be completed in time for the Committee to come to a decision and the matter would then have to be postponed for a whole year. Requests for degree recognition should be accompanied by full information about the degrees and the conditions of study. Resolution V incorporates the rules regarding information which should be supplied.

The next question on degrees was the recommendation of the Committee to recognise the degrees of the University of Hong Kong, of Mexico City College and of the University of Havana. Recognition of the degrees of the University of Hong Kong was a corollary to the affiliation of the association ; with regard to Mexico City College, Dr Hottel reported that this institution’s degrees were somewhat different from those awarded by the National University of Mexico and there had been some confusion in the assessment of the degrees in question. After full inquiry and consultation with the International Universities Association, Mexico City College, the National University of Mexico and the Deans of certain American universities (Mexico City College being organised very largely on the pattern of the American educational system) the Committee was satisfied that the degrees of the College did conform to IFUW requirements. The same careful investigation had been made into the degree of ‘Professor of English’ of the University of Havana and it was established that it required four years of university preparation. Resolution VII accepted the Committee’s recommendation.

The Committee had also considered the question of degrees of universities in countries where there were no longer national associations ; Dr Hottel stated that the Committee felt degrees in these countries should continue to be recognised up to the date of the dissolution of the associations ; with reference to the degrees of universities in East Germany the Committee had adopted the policy of consulting the German Federation.

Amendments of the By-laws

Dr Hottel drew the attention of the Council to the duties of the Standards Committee as defined in By-law 28 (1) “to examine all applications for admission to the IFUW”. For a long time, the Council had expected the Committee also to examine amendments to the constitutions and by-laws of member associations, and to study and recommend on degrees submitted for recognition. In consequence the Committee asked Council to include in the IFUW By-laws the specific statement that this work was the duty of the Standards Committee ; it was really a matter of legalising normal practice. Council found the proposal in order and Resolution VI details the amendments which will now go to Conference for final approval.

Applications for Affiliation

(a) *Yugoslavia*—Following the questions asked at the Dublin Council about the status of the Yugoslav Association, the Standards Committee had again made a detailed survey of the whole position, with an analysis of all the papers bearing on the matter before it. Dr Hottel briefly outlined the history of the negotiations which had continued from 1950 to 1956. On the 6th August, 1953 the 33rd Council had voted to admit the Yugoslavian Association when, in the opinion of the Officers, it had satisfactorily explained section 5, Article 16 (j) of its constitution which then read : “the Federation Assembly is to relieve the Federation Board of its duties” and when it had amplified paragraph 2 of Section III, Article 4, which read : “Membership in the Federation is unrestricted”. Correspondence had continued on these points and in May

1956 the Board of Officers had felt that no satisfactory clarification had been forthcoming and they could consequently take no action. This information was laid before the 37th Council in Paris 1956. In view of the advisability of concluding this admittedly unsatisfactory state of affairs, the Standards Committee reopened the whole question. It found that previous Standards Committees, the Legal Adviser and the Board of Officers were all in agreement that there had been no clarification of 'unrestricted membership' and, paradoxical though it might seem, all felt this to be essential. The Committee had studied the Yugoslav Association constitution—the translation of which into English had been twice made—to see if that threw any light, remembering the problems of the exact rendering of words. At the end of its study the Committee felt the only course now to be taken was to try to reopen communication—which had always been difficult and uncertain—with the Yugoslav Association and find out if the application still stood and then see if some real understanding could be arrived at. There was some discussion on the steps to be taken. The view was expressed that the whole difficulty centring round 'unrestricted' was one of semantics and that, in fact, 'unrestricted' signified 'without discrimination' in the sense of Article I of the IFUW constitution. The importance of resuming contact was stressed. The President here intervened to report unsuccessful efforts on her part, quite recently, to get in touch with members of the Association. Several offers to help in making contact were made by Council members and it was generally agreed that the plan of the Standards Committee to do its best to reopen negotiations offered, in the present circumstances, the only way of reaching a conclusion.

(b) *Uganda, Panama, Iraq*—The Committee reported it had received an application from Uganda, but as information about degrees was not yet complete no recommendation could be made; the same applied to Panama. With regard to Iraq, it was understood that an association was in process of formation.

Revised Constitutions of National Associations

(a) *Indonesia*—The Convener could only report that the revised constitution had still not satisfied the Standards Committee with reference to the provisions governing membership and 'rights and duties'. Action by the Indonesian Association was still awaited.

(b) *Ceylon*—The federation had, during the past year, been faced with peculiar difficulties owing to the disturbed conditions in the country and so no action had been taken with regard to the incorporation in its constitution of a specific statement designating a representative to the IFUW Council and of By-law 30 of the IFUW constitution on Temporary Transfer of Members. Now, however, it had been stated by the Council member that a general meeting had been called.

(c) *Ireland*—A revised constitution had been received and certain recommendations, arising from a study of it, made to the federation, which, it was understood, would take them into consideration at the next meeting

competent to amend the constitution. No immediate recommendation from the Standards Committee arose therefore at the present time.

Documentation for associations applying for affiliation

Dr Hottel included in her report the information that the papers sent to new associations to help and guide them in setting up their own organisation and in applying for IFUW membership had been revised and were now more simple and more specific, both as to what must and what should be included in a national association constitution, and what information regarding academic standards must be supplied. It was hoped this documentation would be really helpful.

Acceptance of the Report

After dealing one by one with all the sections and recommendations of the Committee, the report was accepted with an expression of appreciation of the magnitude and quality of the work done.

International Research Fellowships

In the absence of Professor C. H. MacGillavry, Convener of the Committee for the Award of International Fellowships, the report was presented by Mademoiselle Chaton. The report recorded the number of candidates, the awards made and the awards offered for the year 1959-60. For the first time, the Committee had included in its work the applications for the Further Study Grants offered to graduates in Asian and Latin-American Associations and had made awards.

Research Fellowships—There had been forty-eight applications presented by twenty-three associations; eleven candidates had not been considered as they were not qualified under the rules for award, one had withdrawn and one had received an AAUW award. The President repeated her appeal of last year to associations to take the greatest care to ensure that the applications fulfilled the requirements laid down in the rules governing application. By so doing, they would help the Fellowships Committee and Headquarters and avoid the inevitable disappointment of their own candidates. It must again be stressed that IFUW regards its work in the research fellowships as of the first importance; the Committee wants to help the best candidates, and for this purpose very careful rules have been drawn up and these rules should be studied and observed.

For the year 1958-59 most of the Fellowships available were awarded, including the Frances Moran and Björg Thorláksson; no award was made for the Finnish Fellowship. It was noted that the fund for the Winifred Cullis Grants would be exhausted with the award made.

In its report the Committee drew attention to what seemed to be an omission in the revised IFUW constitution of 1956. In earlier constitutions a by-law had dealt with the rotation of committee meetings in different

continents, but no such provision was included in the 1956 constitution. The Committee therefore asked that Council should approve an addition to By-law 23 (4); the draft included in the report presented to Council was studied and gave rise to considerable debate as Council members felt it was not sufficiently clear. The Committee's draft was not accepted and it was referred back to the Board of Officers for redrafting with the understanding that the revised draft should include, in proper form, the following points:—that the convener should be present at every meeting of the Committee, that no two consecutive meetings should if possible be held in the same continent, that the members living in the continent in which the meeting was to take place should attend with the addition of one member from another continent, and that other members should have been consulted by correspondence. A draft was drawn up and presented later in the Council and approved, for submission to the XIIIth Conference (Resolution XX).

Further Study Grants—The Committee made awards up to the maximum authorised for 1958-59. Grants for Further Study were announced for 1959-60 (list of Fellowship and Grant Holders—see page 21).

It was announced that, on the invitation of the Canadian Federation the 1959 meeting of the Committee would be held in Toronto.

IFUW RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS 1958-59

SENIOR CLASS

(over the age of 28 years)

IDA SMEDLEY MACLEAN INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP

D. WILLIAMS, Ph.D. (U.S.A.)
History: *Some aspects of the puritan movement in London 1610-1640*

AAUW MARY E. WOOLLEY INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP

E. JULIAN, A.M. (Philippines)
History: *British activities in the Philippines 1762-1898*

AAUW HELEN MARR KIRBY INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP

I. DIRMHORN, Dr Phil. (Austria)
Meteorology: *Measurement and registration of certain meteorological phenomena*

AAUW ALICE HAMILTON INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP (Half Fellowship)

D. BONETTI, Lic. Sc. (Italy)
Embryology: *With special reference to the phenomena of homoestimulation*

AAUW OHIO STATE INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP

J. GUIGNARD, Dr med. (Switzerland)
Endocrinology: *The utilisation of adrenal gluco-corticoids*

CFUW A. VIBERT DOUGLAS INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP

J. E. VAN LOHUIZEN DE LEEUW, D.Litt., D.Phil. (Netherlands)
Art: *South Asian art and archaeological collections in 20-25 museums of the USA*

IRISH FRANCES MORAN FELLOWSHIP

B. BJERSLY, Dr phil. (Sweden)
Literature: *Matter and form in the work of James Stephens, The Deidre motif in Anglo-Irish Literature and Oidhe Chloinne Lir*

BjÖRG THORLÁKSSON FELLOWSHIP

V. BROWN, B.Litt. (Great Britain)
Literature: *Research on Icelandic literature, with a view to the production of a full edition of the Poetic Edda*

IN MEMORIAM RACHELI VELO FELLOWSHIP

R. SOLOFRIZZO, Diplôme di licenza (Luxembourg)
Painting: *Study of painting, principally the art of restoration and conservation*

WINIFRED CULLIS GRANT

J. H. HOYKAAS, Ph.D. (Netherlands)
Literature: *Liturgy and doctrines of Balinese, non-Brahmin priests in Bali*

JUNIOR CLASS

(under the age of 28 years)

AAUW ALICE HAMILTON INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP (Half Fellowship)

B. MAIN, Dr Phil. (Australia)
Zoology: *Study of specimens of mygalomorphae*

AAUW VIRGINIA GILDERSLEEVE INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP

P. BERNADINI, Dr Sc. (Italy)
Endocrinology: *Termites*

IFUW FURTHER STUDY GRANTS

THE FAR EAST

M. CANTORIA, M.Sc. (Philippines)
Techniques: *The use of radioactive and stable isotope tracers and their application to the biosyntheses of active principles of medicinal plants*

LATIN AMERICA

S. RIOS, Biochemist (Argentine)
Biochemistry: *Identification and valuation of indispensable peptides and aminoacids*
Z. M. F. FERNANDEZ, Agricultural Engineer (Argentine)
Viticulture: *Modern aspects, especially those important to the Argentine*

Finance

In the absence of Mlle Cécile Valensi, Convener of the Finance Committee, its reports were presented by Mrs C. E. Arregger, Chairman of the Budget Sub-Committee, who had acted as Convener at the Finance Committee meeting held just before the Council and who had drawn up the supplementary report.

The first report, dated 3rd June and circulated in advance with the accounts for the year, had, Mrs Arregger stated, referred briefly to the routine financial work, drawn attention to the general financial situation and indicated the main questions which the Committee would consider at its pre-Council meeting. Mrs Arregger gave further details of these various matters; during the financial year, the routine work had included, as usual, the preparation of the estimates of income and expenditure for the next financial year, and preparation

of the annual accounts for submission to the Council; much of the routine work had been delegated to the Budget Sub-Committee. Another piece of work had been the completion of the study and rationalisation of investments held in Great Britain; this had resulted in the investment of money previously held on deposit and in a proposal for a Custodian Trustee to hold the investments on a permanent business basis. The Financial Working Arrangements had been slightly modified and approval would be requested. Mrs Arregger went on to say that these points would be dealt with, in detail, during her presentation of the reports, but the first matter which she proposed to take was the consideration of the Federation's critical financial situation.

The Financial Situation and Measures to restore it

The first report of the Committee pointed out that the Federation's reserve funds had been reduced to the minimum of £10,000 and that the cost of meetings was rising and could no longer be met from revenue. Proposals for a change in the frequency of Council and Conference meetings would be placed before the Council so Mrs Arregger deferred her report on the views of the Committee. She next submitted a plan aimed at limiting the time during which money, voted for financing a project, should be kept in reserve if the approved project were not carried out. The Committee suggested that money of this description should not be reserved, and so be unavailable for other productive purposes, for a period longer than from one Conference to another. It had been noted that it had not always been possible to carry out an approved project immediately and it had also been felt it was perhaps not advisable to carry on projects and their financial allocation, from one Board of Officers and one Conference to the next. It was made clear that the proposal aimed only at setting a limit to the time during which money could be tied up for a project which, for one reason or another, had not been carried out, when the Federation was short of money and could perhaps have used that reserved sum for something else of equal importance. There would be nothing to prevent the original project being re-presented and re-approved with funds again set aside. A motion was proposed and carried unanimously approving the imposition of a time-limit for the reservation of funds (Resolution VIII).

Investments

A proposal was submitted to add a section to By-law 25 authorising the employment of an official Custodian Trustee to hold the investments of the IFUW in Great Britain. The practice hitherto followed had been to register those securities in the names of two individual trustees and there was always the possibility, even if remote, that both might be involved simultaneously in fatal accident, which might result in legal difficulties in separating IFUW property from the personal estate of the Trustees. It seemed simple and more efficient to give to a permanent trustee company the position of Custodian Trustee; a small annual charge would be made for the service but all worry would be removed, as well as the necessity of re-registering the securities whenever the individual trustees changed. In discussion, the legal phraseology of the draft clauses presented some problems of explanation but the principle was clear.

It was also made clear that the proposal did not remove from Council its right to decide on investment policy, *e.g.*, whether Federation money should be invested in trustee stocks only, or in equities (common stock) or both. It was also explained that the law regarding registration of securities in Great Britain differed from that in the United States; in Great Britain an association, if not an incorporated body, must have a Trustee to hold its investments; in the U.S.A., Mrs Concordia said, she could purchase stocks in the name of the Federation. The proposal was approved and the text of the proposed new clause of By-law 25 was incorporated in Resolution IX and will be submitted to the XIIIth Conference.

Financial Working Arrangements

The revised text, as circulated before the Council meeting, was considered; Miss Selby explained that, following the revision of the constitution in 1956 slight alterations had been found necessary to make the Arrangements consistent with the new constitution; only very slight changes in the Arrangements approved by Council in 1950 had been needed and slight clarification about the handing over to new Assistant Treasurers of their functions. The text as a whole was approved without amendment.

Projects

Mrs Arregger reported that the Finance Committee had been able only to point out, with regret, that there was no money available to finance projects.

Lease of Headquarters

The lease would expire in June 1959; it seemed probable that a renewal might be arranged and would be desirable as the offices were pleasant and suitable, and a move would be costly. It should be borne in mind, however, that the rent might be increased.

Accounts for 1957-58

Before calling on the Assistant Treasurer to present the accounts, Mrs Arregger again called attention to the deficit on the Revenue Account; a deficit although the instructions of the 39th Council to transfer £2,100 to the Council and Conference Account were not carried out; in fact it had been possible to transfer only £1,481 without bringing the reserve account below the irreducible minimum of £10,000.

At this point Mrs Arregger urged all national associations to pay their dues before the end of February each year so that the accounts for the year would show a true picture of the income for the period. Miss Benitez (Philippines) then rose to make a statement explaining the reason for the token payment made by her association; the question was referred to the Budget-Sub-Committee for study and associations were urged by the President to fix the

subscription for their members at a level that would enable them both to pay their capitation fee to the IFUW and to meet the cost of their own activities.

Miss Selby, Assistant Hon. Treasurer in Great Britain, then presented the Income and Expenditure Account for the financial year ended 31st March, 1958. She reported that, since the end of the year, some more associations had sent in their dues but about six were still in arrears ; she asked associations always to send to Headquarters the statement of their number of individual members. The revenue from national associations was the main income of the Federation ; there had been no donations ; income from investments showed a decline owing to the changes in the investments themselves but next year there would be an increase ; there had been a very small sum received from the sale of publications ; the net result was a deficit of £184 3s. 6d. carried to the Balance Sheet.

Turning to expenditure Miss Selby pointed out that the cost of salaries and superannuation had gone up ; this was due to normal increments for which staff members became eligible after a period of service ; as long as there were no changes on the senior staff level that item would increase each year until the Assistant Secretaries reached their maximum ; the Executive Secretary had reached the maximum.

Rent, rates, light and heat showed an increase due to rising charges ; the same reason accounted for a slight rise in the cost of insurance. Postage and poundage was, however, much lower but it must be remembered that the previous year had included Conference postage, always heavy. The Auditors' fees were lower as there had been only one audit ; legal charges was a new but non-recurrent item. Adjustments on exchange had decreased, largely owing to the fewer transfers arranged from the U.S.A. account now that the Relief Fund was handled in Switzerland. There was a substantial increase in the cost of Officers' and Committee meetings but two series of meetings had taken place during the year ; that would not happen next year so the balance would be redressed. The cost of the *Newsletter* had been within the figure budgeted ; the *Bulletin* had cost a little more, due partly to a slight increase in size and to the new arrangements for translation.

Transfers had been made under standing instructions to the various funds—to the Special Travel Fund at the disposal of the Officers ; to Council and Conference Fund (only £1,481 instead of the authorised £2,100) ; to the Officers' Spring meeting Fund ; to the International Fellowships Fund under the covenant by which income tax was saved. The ordinary investments continued to be subject to income tax. Provision had again been made for dilapidations, so that £200 would be available in 1959, on the renewal of the lease, or on leaving the premises, whichever happened, to meet the cost of decorations and repairs for which we were liable.

Investments

Miss Selby then gave a detailed exposition of action taken with regard to investments ; during the financial year under review, various sums of money which, over a long period, had been put in deposit funds, where interest was

not paid out but added to the principal, had been all withdrawn and placed in a separate account at the Midland Bank where they earned interest at 4 per cent. The total amount involved was £1,466 and that figure appeared in the Balance Sheet on the right-hand side at the end of the list of investments. Since the closure of the books on 31st March that money had all been invested in three main funds, *e.g.*, £576 in 2½ per cent. Funding Loan 1956-61, bought below par ; £500 Belfast Corporation stock at 6 per cent. (cost £495) and £500 Hertfordshire County Stock at 5¼ per cent. (cost £395 15s., redeemable 1965). The two corporation stocks were guaranteed trustee stock.

Account in the U.S.A.

Mrs Concordia, in presenting this account, recapitulated the various items of income and expenditure. Income was mainly national association subscriptions, amounting in 1957-58 to \$29,867 ; interest on investments had been \$1,016. Outgoings consisted of transfers of \$22,862 to London for the running costs of the Federation through its headquarters (the Income and Expenditure Account Great Britain shows the details of the disposal of that money) ; transfers, mainly travel grants, for the cost of Council, Officers' and Committee meetings and Fellowship payments. At the end of the financial year the balance on hand in the current account was \$77 only ; this, Mrs Concordia stated, had been deliberate ; she had allowed the current account to run right down in order to earn the maximum interest possible on the savings account. Interest date was 1st April and immediately after that she restored the current account to a better level. The 31st March being the date at which the second half of the annual subscription of the AAUW was paid, it followed that at the close of the IFUW's financial year its USA account was at its peak and, therefore, it must be borne in mind that the closing balance had to undergo much depletion before it was again restored. One aspect Mrs Concordia sought to stress was the progressive depletion of resources in reserve in USA ; at the end of 1956-57 the balance had been \$33,000 ; at the end of 1957-58 \$29,000 ; an inevitable consequence was a parallel decline in interest ; with more money needed to meet rising costs more money had to be kept fluid, hence less invested. The rate of interest in the USA had also been reduced by government action as one method of seeking to combat the rather severe recession. In view of all these considerations Mrs Concordia had come to the conclusion that the whole IFUW investment programme in the United States should be reviewed ; income on savings accounts was declining, so perhaps common or preferred stocks should be investigated. In England, Mrs Concordia went on, the Assistant Treasurer was always able to ask advice of the investment committee of the British Federation ; she felt she should be able to take advice from a similar source in the USA and looked forward to calling upon the services of the AAUW Advisory Committee on financial policy. She expected to be able to come forward next year with proposals relating to investment in the United States.

In the brief discussion on the U.S. account it was made clear that cash at bank, appearing in the balance sheet, did not represent reserve funds ; the

only reserves of the Federation were listed on the left-hand side of the balance sheet under the heading of "Accumulated Account".

Dr Dow, in presenting the Balance Sheet, reviewed the general financial situation which, she said, had caused the Officers to feel it was necessary to put forward some proposals for replanning the financial programme. She reminded Council that the Federation had been engaged for a period on a most important project, apart from the programme of the committees and apart from anything resulting from its relationship with ECOSOC and UNESCO. That project had been the expansion of its membership; thus within the last five years about fifteen new associations had been admitted; that meant an almost 50 per cent. increase in member associations but an increase of less than one per cent. in individual membership. Many of these new associations had as few as 100 or less members. The result was clear—all member associations had equal rights under the constitution but it must be realised that, until such time as the new associations had attained greater stature, there would be expense to be borne by the parent organisation. Dr Dow then went on to give a summary of plans for meeting the situation without interfering with the programme and development of the IFUW.

All economies possible would, obviously, be practised and the limitation of the period of reservation of funds came under this heading but more was needed. The Officers' first far-reaching proposal was for a change in the frequency of Council and Conference meetings, that is, a Conference every four years; one Council between Conferences after two years, with a smaller body, tentatively called an Executive Committee, to act for the Council in the other years. The second proposal envisaged raising from 20 to 100 the minimum number of members in an association before it could qualify for affiliation; arising from this proposal was another to establish associate membership for associations of 21 to 99 members.

The third proposal was to merge the posts of Honorary Treasurer and Convener of the Finance Committee so that the Hon. Treasurer should be *ex officio* convener of that committee. The Officers had agreed with the representations made that the functions of Treasurer and Convener could be both more efficiently and more economically discharged by one person than by two.

Discussion of this wide plan of reorganisation was deferred until later in proceedings so as to give Council members an opportunity to study the paper prepared and distributed. Mrs Arregger, however, as Acting Convener of the Finance Committee, reported to Council the views of her committee on the various points; on the change in the calendar of IFUW meetings, the committee had been unanimous in its agreement, as it was also with regard to the increase in the minimum number of members of a national association. On the question of the merging of the posts of the Treasurer and Convener the members of the committee held divergent views.

Leaving for a moment full discussion on the plans to remedy the financial crisis—which the President termed a *crise de croissance* and one therefore to be

faced in a spirit of hope and no despondency—the Council in Resolution XI accepted the Finance Committee's reports, the annual accounts for 1957-58 and the estimates for 1958-59.

Reports of National Associations

The summary of the reports of those national associations which had sent them in time to be included was received and accepted with two minor amendments. Arising from the consideration of the reports, the Executive Secretary drew the attention of the Council to the fact that by no means all the associations had forwarded their reports in time for them to be included in the summary, and she urged associations to try to observe the date announced for their receipt at Headquarters.

Oral reports were made to the Council by the representatives of associations in:—

Australia—Miss Hinder recalled that in 1922 she had been Secretary of the Sydney Women Graduates' Association which had called together the Conference of Australian university women when the Australian Federation was organised; soon after, her professional life took her away from Australia and only last year had she returned home. She had thus been able to see how the movement had grown and to see it in perspective; she found the progress sound.

Australian university women felt that, for geographical reasons, they had a special relationship with university women in the emerging countries in Asia; this feeling had found one expression in the award of a Special Fellowship in 1957 to Dr Pereira, a Sinhalese graduate who had studied food technology in Australia. Now, the Australian Federation was trying to award a second Fellowship for an Australian woman to study in Asia. In her student days, Miss Hinder said, there were no non-Australian students in her university; now, Australian universities had about seven thousand, about two thousand of whom were studying with Fellowships under UN and Specialised Agencies or their own resources.

The Australian Federation valued its relations with UN and UNESCO through the IFUW, and its membership of the IFUW. In its work in Australia, the federation was active in public affairs, and in March 1958 had been one of fifty-one voluntary organisations represented by observers at the Council on Equal Pay called by the Australian Federation of Trade Unions.

In concluding her report, Miss Hinder, in the name of her federation, invited the IFUW to hold a Council in Australia, or a Council Meeting with a Regional Meeting.

Austria—Dr Wagner said that Austria was a country with hardly any women's organisations, and her association had a hard task to convince her country that a non-political women's organisation had its uses. In order to raise much-needed funds, the association had gone into business and had successfully developed house-building. From money earned in this way a Headquarters for the association had been organised; students were showing

interest. Work for Hungarian refugees had continued, supported by the whole of the association.

In public life, efforts were continuing to ensure the appointment of women as Principals in State girls' schools; three women Principals had been appointed during the last year. To try to promote the appointment of women judges a test case was being taken to the High Court.

On behalf of her association, Dr Wagner invited the IFUW to hold its 1960 Council Meeting in Vienna.

Belgium—Dr S. Wolff said that, since the last occasion on which she made an oral report to the Council, her federation had increased its membership by 30 per cent. The great efforts which had been made to draw in young members had continued without slackening, and the plan of campaign had obviously been well planned, for now young members were coming forward well. Assistance and advice to young graduates beginning their careers was a priority and permanent project; the federation found temporary work to fill in the gap before a professional appointment was obtained, and the successful secretarial training courses went on steadily.

The new Headquarters of the federation had been opened; this was shared with certain other women's organisations, and thanks to the joint effort, pleasant and convenient premises had been secured, giving good facilities for their members. Dr Wolff insisted strongly on the great importance to an association of having a headquarters; it made a truly immense difference to the life of the association.

In public affairs the Belgian Federation, in co-operation with other women's organisations, was extremely active. This effort, made through a Liaison Committee of women's organisations, all maintaining separate identities and with widely differing policies, yet united on questions vital to women, exerted much influence and had greatly impressed the masculine world. The propaganda was good and the federation well known.

A branch had recently been formed in the Congo. Here, said Madame Wolff, there was much work for her federation; for example, married women could not be employed in the Colonial Service; this discrimination was written into the colonial law; there was little point in permitting the employment of unmarried women, since they seemed to marry at once after reaching the Congo. There were restrictions on the right to work of women who were members of the families of civil servants; and the right to vote.

Referring to its relations with the IFUW, Dr Wolff said her federation sought to integrate its research and studies with those of the IFUW. Thus, they also had a Cultural Relations Committee and a Committee on the Legal and Economic Status of Women; these were specially charged with the work on the subjects and questions remitted from IFUW Headquarters.

The great Exhibition had brought many visitors to Brussels and the federation had been happy to welcome so many visitors; one such group had come from Paris. A plan had been developed to encourage regional visits—that is, groups from Belgium visiting easily accessible groups in the Netherlands and similar arrangements for day visits between different centres.

A *Bulletin* was published which they hoped to expand if financial resources permitted. Many study projects were in plan, on the lines so important to university women—such as employment and new opportunities, and notably the problems of the younger women who wanted to go on with their professional life while fulfilling their family responsibilities.

Brazil—Miss do Prado contrasted the great size of her country with the still small membership—about 230—of her association, founded in 1939. The reasons for the slow growth were various; one might well be that, Brazil being a newly-developing country, most of her university women were still young professional women making their way in their careers. There was also some reluctance among women to join a woman's organisation as it might cause them to be called 'feminists'—a label to which some stigma was attached.

The association had been dormant for some years because of the difficult situation in the country; it was hard for an association adhering firmly to our principle of non-discrimination in race, religion and politics to function.

One of the association's first aims now was a reform of the Civil Code as it affected married women, who were still classed legally as minors or mentally deficient. The next aim was the dissemination of knowledge about the association in the States of Brazil, through corresponding members; there was a group in São Paulo and it was hoped another would be formed in Pernambuco in the near future.

A *Bulletin* had been started, and a small bursary had been awarded in memory of a member.

In its relations with the IFUW, Brazil was happy to co-operate whenever possible, in studies and in answering questionnaires, and would be glad to welcome visiting members. A useful international activity had been the visit of some members of the Brazilian Association to Paraguay, and it was hoped to arrange similar visits to other Latin-American Associations.

Canada—Mrs Bancroft reported that the Canadian Federation's membership had just passed the 8,000 mark, with 98 clubs varying in membership from 20 to Toronto's 900.

Relief continued to be one of the principal interests of her federation and there was special interest in the Hungarian refugees. Most of the clubs had organised groups for the study of international affairs; the Legal and Economic Status Committee was very active and much work was being done in connection with Penal Reform. The federation awarded many scholarships, and most clubs awarded their own.

Mrs Bancroft stressed the happiness that visitors gave to her federation, and urged people to keep their hostesses informed of their plans. She ended with a cordial invitation to all Council Members to come to Montreal for the CFUW Triennial Conference.

Denmark—Miss Brun, the newly-elected President of the Danish Federation, expressed her pleasure in taking part in a Council Meeting for the first time.

She said that the activity of the Danish Federation was conditioned by the fact that in her country there was equality between the sexes with regard to education and entry into professions.

In addition to regular meetings and interest in international fellowship work, the Danish Federation had concentrated on vocational guidance. From small beginnings in 1953 this programme was now concerned with twenty secondary schools in Copenhagen, and about 800 pupils in the senior classes had received guidance covering thirty-three subjects. The leading principle was personal contact between pupils and instructors, one of whom was an experienced university woman and the other a university student. The meetings were followed by visits to schools, libraries, laboratories or other institutions. This plan of work had had much success and financial support for the guidance programme had now been given by a public fund.

The Associations in Brazil, France and Norway had made inquiries about the work and the Danish Federation was hopeful that it would grow steadily in the future.

Miss Brun also invited members of the IFUW to visit Denmark, where a warm welcome would await them.

Germany—Mrs Vormschlag reported that local groups of the German Federation had held many meetings to discuss matters of scientific, cultural, political and general interest. Groups maintained contact with Displaced Persons and with university women in the Eastern Zone of Germany.

Efforts were continued to try to gain the interest of young graduates and of girls leaving school for the university, but it seemed, at that time of their lives, difficult to convince them of the value of an association of university women. It was not until later, when experience had taught them that equality was not always the normal order of things, that they came to join the federation, and then they were no longer young.

In public affairs the federation had made representations to the Bundestag about equal rights for married couples and about legislation for foodstuffs. It had also, in co-operation with other women's organisations, protested to Dr Adenauer against the continued failure to include any women ministers in the government. This protest had been accepted and a beginning had been made in a new order by the appointment of a woman Secretary of State for Family Affairs.

Last year the federation had begun an inquiry into the employment of university women in industry in order to ascertain how many such women were engaged and whether they had positions equated with their qualifications, and what the views of the women themselves were about their status—this last investigation being carried out by personal interview. Owing to lack of funds, the inquiry had to be restricted in area at first, but it was hoped to have the statistical results ready by October 1958 for the federation's Conference in Berlin.

Mrs Vormschlag extended an invitation to IFUW members to attend the Conference and also referred with warmth to the welcome extended to a German group by the British Federation both in England and Scotland.

Italy—Mrs Simonetta reported 800 full members in eighteen branches. In order to spread the interest and attract young women, the federation had adopted a policy of encouraging associate, *i.e.*, non-voting, membership for undergraduates. Help and encouragement were given to young members beginning their careers, and all branches held meetings for study and discussion.

A Bulletin was published and would gladly be sent to anyone wishing to have it.

Plans were under consideration for more efficient co-operation with the IFUW in the collection and transmission of information requested through the questionnaire system.

Mexico—Mrs Valdéz de Arias reported that during the last year her association had successfully realised its plans for a Headquarters by the purchase of a house and large grounds. It was quite a long way from Mexico City, but near the University campus. So far, accommodation for only twelve students had been made available, but it was hoped to increase this. The Mexican Association had for a long time been anxious to provide pleasant accommodation at a low charge for students coming from all over the country to attend the university.

Besides this special pre-occupation, the usual meetings had been continued—formal gatherings every month, and informal receptions for social activities and discussion.

A membership campaign was about to begin in order to draw in new members. Mrs Arias ended her report with a warm invitation to IFUW members to visit Mexico.

Paraguay—Miss Maria Emilia Valenzuela expressed the pleasure it was to her and her association that for the first time it had been represented at a Council Meeting. Her association, founded in 1954, was trying hard to increase its membership and was hoping to enrol all women graduating from the university.

During the past year there had been activity mainly directed towards educational and cultural aims; a Library Committee and a Cultural Relations Committee had been set up; a book week had been arranged and nightly radio programmes.

The Paraguayan Association had been happy to welcome the President and two members of the Brazilian Association on a visit.

Peru—Dr Minnie Miller read, in English, the report of Dr Nelly Festini Illich. The Peruvian Association had been developing on three main lines: the organisation and guidance of members, educational and cultural instruction and co-operation with other women's organisations, national and international. In conformity with Article I, the association had sought to unite all Peruvian women without political, religious or racial discrimination. Much attention had been devoted to the problem of the Indians of Peru and to their reaction to the stresses of modern culture contact; it should be appreciated that 70 per cent of the population of Peru was pure Indian and that many Indians did not speak Spanish.

The association had also done welfare work among the illiterate poor of one section of Lima, and was working hard on problems of education and labour concerning women.

The Legal and Economic Status of Women

In the absence of Miss Rosaleen Mills, Convener of the Committee on the Legal and Economic Status of Women, Dr B. H. Dow presented the report. In her introduction of the written report which had been circulated in advance, Dr Dow conveyed from Miss Mills a message of gratitude from her and her committee to national associations for their willing and helpful co-operation in the work done by the committee. Miss Mills thanked them for their co-operation in answering the various questionnaires which entailed much work in what was often very little time. The questionnaire method, as Dr Dow pointed out, was the only way in which work could be carried on between meetings and was the only way the required information needed could be obtained. The time limits were fixed, not by IFUW, but by the dates of the meetings of United Nations for which these reports were destined. This point would be noted as the written report is studied, when it will be seen that each study is related to a particular moment for the presentation of its results.

Income Tax of Married Couples—This had been a continuing study, the aim being to collect any fresh information as it became available. Several countries were revising their income tax law; in Austria, for instance, discrimination against married women in the matter of income tax had been judged unconstitutional, and the law was being amended. Mademoiselle S. Giraud had made constant revisions to the IFUW report to keep it accurate and up to date and information would be sent to the UN Commission on the Status of Women before the 1st September, 1958, for consideration at its 13th Session in March 1959.

Minimum Pensionable Age for Women Workers—This also was a continuing study and had been carried a step further by means of a questionnaire on specific points sent to a limited number of national associations. Among the specific questions on which further information had been sought was that of the reversibility of pension on dependants, and it seemed in most countries there was no such provision. It had appeared that there was a sense of grievance among women's organisations at the inequality in payment of pensions, and it seemed there was room for action. The analysis of the replies had been carried out by Madame G. Cyfer-Diderich in a lucid and exhaustive report: this had been passed to the UN Commission on the Status of Women which had considered it at its 12th Session in Geneva in 1958.

Professional Opportunities for Women arising out of Developments in Science and Technology—The 39th Council in Resolution XVII had requested national associations to co-operate in a study on this subject and a questionnaire had been circulated in January 1958; the replies were being analysed by Mrs E. M. Wormald. The Committee hoped the report would be of value in indicating not only opportunities which were opening up in these fields, but

also the training required, and the obstacles still existing in the way of women wishing to enter these fields.

Access of Women to Opportunities at Policy-making Level and UN Enquiry into Opportunities for Women as Jurists, Architects and Engineers—It will be remembered that the 39th Council in Resolution XX instructed the Legal and Economic Committee to join with the Cultural Relations Committee in the preparation of basic material for a Working Group at the XIIIth Conference on the Access of Women to Opportunities at policy-making level. The Committees had been on the point of beginning their preparatory inquiries when a request was received from the Chief of Section, UN Status of Women Commission, for the co-operation of the IFUW into an inquiry into opportunities for women as jurists, architects and engineers. This inquiry had been planned as the first step in a global study by the Economic and Social Council of UN of the access of women to training and employment in the principal professional and technical fields. The Board of Officers felt IFUW should collaborate in the inquiry and the committee therefore gave it priority over its 'policy-making' study; the UN questionnaire was sent to national associations. Time for this study was indeed short as the IFUW reply was required by the Secretary-General of UN by the 1st September, 1958, for consideration at the 13th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (March 1959).

Studies of certain Specific Discriminations against Women—It will be remembered that Resolution XVI of the 39th Council requested national associations to co-operate with the Committee on the Legal and Economic Status of Women in studies of

- (i) Civil rights of married women;
- (ii) Laws of Inheritance;
- (iii) Employment and promotion in public service.

(i) *Civil Rights of Married Women*—The study is being carried out, not by the questionnaire method, but by individual studies of the law and custom relating to marriage. Points of particular importance are (a) free consent of both parties, (b) minimum age, and (c) equal rights with regard to divorce, children, etc. When the Commission on the Status of Women undertakes the study which has been recommended by ECOSOC, the IFUW should be in a position to make a useful contribution.

(ii) *Laws of Inheritance*—Dr M. Henrici has accepted responsibility for the inquiry which will be initiated in the autumn of 1958, for report in 1959.

(iii) *Employment and Promotion in Public Service*—Plans for carrying out this inquiry were being formulated.

Second Conference of NGOs interested in the Eradication of Prejudice and Discrimination—Since the first Conference in 1955 there have been plans under consideration for a second; the IFUW had followed proposals closely and had recommended that the Conference should not be held earlier than 1959 in

order to allow time for the preparation of material and that it should discuss practical ways of combating prejudice and discrimination. The Interim Planning Committee recommended that the Conference should be held in Geneva from 22-26 June, 1959,* and made suggestions for items for inclusion in the agenda such as an exchange of views concerning techniques for combating prejudice and discrimination and also suggested that each NGO should report on its own actions and bring forward any proposals for further action.

The current work of the IFUW Legal and Economic Committee, Miss Mills pointed out, was largely undertaken with this Conference in mind.

Tenth Anniversary of the signature of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights—The only resolution submitted to the Council by Miss Mills was on the subject of this Declaration. Resolution XII urging national associations to publicise progress made in the extension of human rights and the necessity of continued effort towards the full implementation of the Declaration was carried unanimously.

Study of Selected Conventions of UN, ILO and UNESCO—In discussion on the report of the Committee on the Legal and Economic Status of Women, Miss E. Hinder (Australia) asked leave to propose a resolution of which prior notice had not been given. In the name of the Australian Federation, she wished to propose that the IFUW, through its appropriate committees, should study the great humanitarian conventions of the United Nations (dealing particularly with women, with slavery, etc.), certain conventions of the ILO (equal pay) and certain of those of UNESCO (preservation of cultural heritages, free flow of educational, scientific and cultural material) with reference to their ratification by governments and their implementation, with a view to action by the IFUW where deemed appropriate. On leave being given by the Council, Miss Hinder proposed the following Resolution which was duly seconded:—

That the Council requests the Committees on the Legal and Economic Status of Women and of Cultural Relations to:

- (1) Study selected Conventions of the United Nations which are of general humanitarian concern, those of the United Nations and the ILO of special interest to women, and those of UNESCO aimed at the preservation of cultural materials, noting the present stage of these Conventions with regard to the ratification by member States; and to
- (2) Present to the 41st Meeting of the Council recommendations with regard to possible endorsement of these Conventions by the Federation and to action in support of these by national associations as may be appropriate.

This proposal led to a very full and interesting debate. Miss Hilton, Convener of the Cultural Relations Committee, while entirely in sympathy with the content of the motion, felt doubtful of the possibility of undertaking a

*The date of the 2nd NGO Conference on the Eradication of Prejudice and Discrimination has now been announced, from 22-26 June, 1959, in Geneva.

study on the lines envisaged. Her committee was more than fully occupied on work in progress or in plan and she felt no major additional project, such as this, could be handled. In answer to her doubts, it was suggested that the duty of supplying the information called for by the terms of the motion would devolve directly upon national associations, and one association (Austria) felt such a study would be an inspiration to an association. Miss Hinder explained that a full study had already been made of the content of the conventions and of the state of their adoption by governments and that this would be made available to the IFUW.

The President, asking Miss Rustomjee to take the chair, addressed the Council, asking it to consider the implications and consequences of accepting the proposal under discussion. 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 specially 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. Studies on the various conventions existed but, she reminded Council members that, while Headquarters could circulate information on the state of adherence to and implementation of these conventions, the follow-up was the responsibility of national associations. Were they prepared to take action, in their countries, at government level, to press for explanations and for action.

This aspect of the study was discussed; Miss Bowie (Great Britain) explained the procedure in her country by which a standing Conference on the Economic and Social Committee of the United Nations, of which national associations affiliated to international associations with consultative status could be members, watched and made representations as necessary with regard to the governmental position. The Belgian Federation, in co-operation with other organisations, acted along these lines.

The President then made another contribution to the debate by outlining a plan for carrying out the study. She stressed again that by approving Miss Hinder's project, recent policy would be reversed. The work, already in progress, of the two Committees—Cultural Relations and the Legal and Economic Status of Women—must, however, be completed; and other projects within the framework of the IFUW's fundamental sphere of interest of the access of women to education, etc., would arise. The plan she suggested was that Headquarters should make available to the national associations information already on record concerning the great Conventions. Then the next step would be for the associations; in the report which each of them sent to Headquarters in the spring of each year, they should report on conditions in their own countries—on what remained to be done and what action they were prepared to take.

The plan of study, as finally crystallised in the resolution (No. XIII) did not, however, provide for the study of the various conventions on quite the lines suggested by the President: it remains for the Committee first to study the

reports already available on the state of the conventions and to make recommendations to the 41st Council with regard to possible IFUW action through its national associations. It is, however, hoped that national associations will begin their own work before the next Council meeting to clarify their own position. After the long discussion on this new item, the report of the Committee was accepted.

United Nations

Since the resignation of Mrs Austin Evans, reported to the 39th Council, the IFUW has been without a Representative at ECOSOC. Mrs Evans had only been able to accept the appointment for one year and the search for a successor had continued during the last year.

There is thus no report of the IFUW Representative. The President was, however, happy to be able to announce to the Council that only within the last few days, the appointment had been offered to and accepted by Miss Elmina R. Lucke. On the invitation of Mlle Chaton, Miss Hinder (Australia) introduced Miss Lucke to the Council. Miss Hinder said she had known Miss Lucke for 25 years, having first met her on a tour of inspection with a group of United States educationalists of college education in Asia and the Far East. Miss Lucke had for many years been attached to Teachers' College of Columbia University, with experimental education as her special field. After the last war she had gone to India and her pioneer work had helped towards the foundation of the Delhi School of Social Work; later she had gone to Egypt and to Pakistan in connection with the technical assistance programme. Miss Lucke then spoke briefly to the Council, outlining her plans, as yet only in the very early stages. She referred to the difficulty of one person attempting to represent the IFUW adequately at United Nations and she planned to call to her help deputies or "associates" having an international background. The appointment of Miss Lucke was confirmed unanimously (Resolution XIV).

IFUW ECOSOC Bursary 1958—In 1957 the 39th Council decided (Resolution XXIX) that a bursary should be awarded to a member of the IFUW to enable her to attend intergovernmental meetings in Geneva in 1958. The successful candidate was Mademoiselle Denise Huys, Docteur en droit, a member of the Belgian Federation. She was at the time of the 40th Council meeting, in Geneva, attending the ILO Conference and the Session of the Economic and Social Council. Her report would be made available to national associations in due course.

Liaison Committee of Women's International Organisations

The report was presented by Miss Bowie, IFUW senior Representative at the Liaison Committee Headquarters in London. Miss Bowie reported that there were now eleven adhering organisations, six of them having their headquarters in London, the other five changing their headquarters with the Presidents. The Headquarters Committee held monthly meetings and followed the work of ECOSOC, the Commissions on the Status of Women and on

Human Rights, the Social Commissions and certain special meetings such as the Ad Hoc Commission on the Abolition of Slavery and Similar Practices. The Committee was also a member of the Standing Conference of Consultative Non-governmental Organisations.

Representations had been made by groups of the member organisations on a number of matters, including a request for the study of the conditions of marriage contracts, the ILO Report on the Age of Retirement and Pension Provision, Opportunities for Part-time Work for Women and on the implementation of the ILO Convention on Equal Pay; the IFUW had supported several through its Representative.

The Committee enabled the various women's organisations to become informed about each other's work and opportunities.

The Committee was reorganised in 1946, and in addition to the London Headquarters and the Geneva Group which had functioned in connection with the League of Nations, Groups were set up in New York to facilitate representation at UN meetings and maintain contact with UN Headquarters, and in Paris to follow the work of UNESCO. A Group had also subsequently been established in Australia.

The IFUW had supported the Committee by providing representatives at UN meetings: in New York, Dr Janet Robb and Miss Frieda Miller, in Geneva, Madame Wibl  and others, and in Paris, Madame Majorelle, all of whom had represented the Liaison Committee and produced valuable reports.

The report was unanimously accepted with an expression of thanks to Miss Bowie for her long service.

New York Group—Dr Janet Robb, IFUW Representative, had submitted a written report which was circulated in advance. During the past year the Group's activities had included an address by Mrs Tenison-Woods on the agenda of the 12th Session of the Status of Women Commission, held in Geneva in March 1958. Mrs Esther Hyman had reported on this Session and Dr Janet Robb had reported to the Committee on the Commission on Human Rights.

Two formal statements had been submitted to United Nations in the name of some of the member organisations on the frequency of meetings of the Status of Women Commission and on the holding of an NGO Conference on Discrimination in 1959.

The Committee was finding useful spheres of work in contacts and discussions with UN Secretariat members, meetings with delegates and overseas members and in reports from its members on UN Sessions.

Cultural Relations

The report of the Committee was presented by the Convener, Miss I. F. Hilton, who gave a detailed review of its work since the 39th Council.

Access of Women to Higher Education—This had been the major project of the Committee: the inquiry into the access of women to higher education, begun under contract with UNESCO early in 1957, had been completed. The report

had been finished and delivered to UNESCO on the appointed day; it then became the property of UNESCO which was to present a report on the access of women to higher education to the XIIIth Session of the Status of Women Commission in Geneva March 1958. Madame Antonina Gegalova of the Department of Education of UNESCO presented their report and gave generous praise to the IFUW for the contribution it had made. The IFUW had been warmly congratulated on its achievement and the promptitude with which it had carried out the inquiry. Miss Hilton recorded with regret that she had not been able to be present herself when the Report was taken on the agenda of the Status of Women Commission; Dr Henrici had, however, gone to the meeting and was available to answer questions. Since the meeting, a copy of the IFUW's Report had been sent to each national association, and Miss Hilton had written to all Chairmen of International Relations telling them of the excellent success of the work to which they had all contributed. The UNESCO Report had also been published in précis form in the documentation of the Economic and Social Council (E/CN/6/327), the précis being very full and incorporating the whole of the General Section of the IFUW Report, the general section of both the individual and general questionnaire, and the conclusions and recommendations. This was indeed gratifying. No information was at present available as to the possibility of publication of the UNESCO Report: the U.K. Delegate at the Status of Women Commission had asked a question about this and had been assured by Madame Gegalova that she would pass this request to her Department with a warm recommendation. With regard to the IFUW's Report for UNESCO, copies had been made at Headquarters and were available for a nominal charge. It was made clear that there were no funds for publication by IFUW; the work on the gathering, collection and analysis of the vast quantity of material, and the writing of the report, followed by the process of producing the complete report, had been done within the limit of financial help given by UNESCO; the small balance remaining was being devoted to assist similar work. Miss Hilton, concluding her report on this project, paid tribute to the invaluable co-operation and work of the President and Madame Préaux and of the Headquarters Staff.

Regional Bibliographies—The Latin-American Bibliography, a project approved several years previously, had been completed in English and Spanish, and mimeographed copies circulated to all associations. The Committee, at its last meeting, had considered the question of producing more bibliographies and had decided to recommend that the proposed bibliography on the Asian and Pacific region (approved a year ago) should be the first in a series of regional bibliographies, the regions to be selected with the purpose of emphasising the Federation's diverse membership and outlook: Europe was proposed as the third in the series. The Convener in submitting the plan added that, in view of what had already been said at the Council on the subject of finance, she fully realised the difficulties as a bibliography was a costly thing to make.

There was much discussion on this proposal and on the wider issue of the whole question of the role and competence of IFUW in such a specialised field as the compilation of bibliographies. The Latin-American Bibliography was highly praised and Dr Minnie Miller warmly thanked for her work in connection

with it. Doubts were, however, expressed whether IFUW should do this work at all; comprehensive bibliographies for specialists, for students and for the 'general' reader existed in all countries and it seemed perhaps unnecessary for the IFUW to seek to add to their number. The President stated that there were at present no funds to set aside for this kind of work. She asked for a definite decision rather than a postponement as it was not generally advisable to carry projects forward if there were no immediate prospect of their implementation. The proposal to continue bibliographies was voted on and rejected.

Co-operation with UNESCO and UNESCO Working Parties—In her written report, Miss Hilton referred briefly to work carried out by her Committee in connection with these Working Parties in which IFUW was particularly interested, e.g. Social Development in areas of rapid technological change and industrialisation, education for international understanding and sub-groups. The full report on IFUW's work in this direction is to be found in the report of the Representative to UNESCO. The Cultural Relations Committee, of which the IFUW Representative is an *ex officio* member, is the body charged with carrying out the various activities arising from IFUW's consultative status with this Specialised Intergovernmental Agency. Thus the reports of the Convener of the Committee and of the Representative are largely complementary.

Present and Future Work—(a) *Inquiry into access to the teaching profession*: This study, Miss Hilton stated, had been intended for inclusion in the report on the Access of Women to Higher Education. It had not been possible to deal with it before in the time and it was now in progress.

This study was also relevant to the programme of UNESCO, whose main inquiry during the current year was a survey of the access of women to the teaching profession, with the object of reporting to the Commission on the Status of Women.

A general questionnaire had been sent out, and it had been decided to undertake in a selected number of countries a specialised inquiry into the attitude of senior schoolgirls to the teaching profession. It was hoped that this inquiry might produce useful information on the problems of recruitment into the profession.

(b) *Joint work with the Committee on the Legal and Economic Status of Women*: It had been found that there were topics on which joint discussion, and plans for which joint work would be helpful and tend to a reduction in time and effort. The two committees had held a joint meeting in March after their own separate meetings and had considered methods of working with projects which could be considered of joint interest. Among matters discussed at that meeting were the Inquiry into professional opportunities for women arising out of developments in science and technology, and specific subjects arising from the report on the access of women to Higher Education to be recommended as themes for Working Groups at the XIIIth Conference (a directive to make such a joint recommendation had been issued by the 39th Council in

Resolution XX). The two Committees would continue to work together on the preparation of material. The third important matter of joint concern was what Miss Hilton described as a "rising tide of a new anti-feminism" which sought to influence women, particularly those with family responsibilities, to abandon professional work. This movement, the Committee considered, should be closely observed and studies initiated to show where prejudice might be operating. In Resolution XV (1, 2, 3) Council accepted the proposals for subjects for Working Groups at the XIIIth Conference.

The resolution brought forward by Miss Hinder (Australia) calling for a study by the two committees of selected United Nations conventions (Resolution XII) would, Miss Hilton felt, be an interesting piece of work when the reports from national associations on conditions in their countries had been received. The report of the Cultural Relations Committee was accepted with an expression of thanks to the Convener and members for their work.

UNESCO

Madame Maud Préaux, IFUW Representative at UNESCO, prepared two written reports for the Council; the first, circulated in advance, dealt with the period from the 39th Council up to the end of May 1958. The supplementary report dealt in detail with the work of the 6th General Conference of Non-Governmental Organisations held in Paris in June and plans arising from it affecting the collaboration of IFUW with UNESCO, and contained the recommendations of the Representative herself for future action.

Before summarising the reports it may be useful to give again (see Bulletin 36, p. 31) Madame Préaux's explanation of the procedure for consultation: NGOs may make representations, comments, etc., by two methods—*individual*, by which an NGO may, at any time, submit directly to UNESCO comments and proposals about the programme of UNESCO in action or in plan, or *collective*, which enables the whole body of NGOs to advise, express their views or deliberate together on UNESCO's programme; this explains the importance of the NGO Conference to IFUW.

The 6th General Conference of NGOs, June 1958—This Conference had elected a new committee of NGOs consisting of 11 NGOs and a chairman; and it would be the duty of this body to observe the implementation of the decisions of the Conference, and to ensure the co-ordination of the work of the NGOs and their co-operation with UNESCO, until the next Conference in the summer of 1960. The President informed the Council that the Chairman of the NGO Committee was Miss Arnold (YWCA).

The Conference had also studied the programme of UNESCO for 1959-60, and, as many points in it were a continuation of work in progress for 1957-58, had been able to come to a decision on a number of questions; it had received and studied the reports of the Working Groups as established or continued by the 5th General Conference and had dealt with many points of organisation, administration and procedure, and also with the question of the relationship of NGOs with their National Commissions of UNESCO and of UNESCO

itself with NGOs. It had also studied ways of carrying out the major project of UNESCO on the Mutual Appreciation of the cultural values of East and West.

Working Groups of NGOs—The Committee of NGOs had given much thought to the advisability or otherwise of continuing the activities of these groups; it had been apparent that UNESCO was not able to assist an indefinite number of groups and sub-groups by the services of its own secretariat and it also appeared that the Departments of UNESCO did not always find a use for the material supplied by the groups. In consequence, the NGO Committee had requested the 6th NGO Conference to make some decision about Working Groups, to limit their numbers, to choose subjects for study in agreement with the Departments of UNESCO and to fix a time limit for the work of each. The recommendations of the Committee were approved, and the NGO Conference decided that the Group on Education for International Understanding and co-operation should continue in operation and that it should study, in two successive stages, education about United Nations and its specialised agencies, and the utilisation in education of audio-visual aids, and that two new Groups should be established, one on the Problems of Youth Organisations and the second on the equality of access of women to education.

The establishment of this new Working Group was very gratifying to NGOs, many of which had worked towards it and in particular towards the inclusion in its title of the word "equality", the original title proposed for the group having been "the access of women to education". UNESCO, Madame Préaux reported, was manifesting a growing interest in all problems connected with the education of women; among its own educational staff there were women in senior posts. It remained for the IFUW and its member associations to watch continually that the principle of equality of access of women to education should never be disregarded and that that principle of equality of women's access to education should be included in the programme of UNESCO whenever there was particular mention of women's education. Council unanimously adopted a Resolution (XVII) on this point. With regard to IFUW collaboration with these groups, Madame Préaux reported that it had not hitherto taken part in the group on Education about the United Nations nor would it probably take part in that on Audio-Visual education as it seemed not within the sphere of interest of IFUW. With regard to the two new groups—IFUW would watch the Youth Organisations Group but did not at present propose to participate. The Group on the Equality of Access of Women to Education was, however, of first importance. The President informed the Council that Mademoiselle Arnold, Chairman of the Committee of NGOs, had approached her with a suggestion that Mme Préaux should be proposed for the chairmanship of this group.

It was anticipated that these Groups would meet in October; final plans for study and action must, however, wait until the Xth Session of the General Conference of UNESCO (November 1958) finalised UNESCO's programme. For that reason Madame Préaux asked Council to authorise collaboration with Working Groups in wide terms, whenever the Board of Officers felt that a subject for study was of interest to IFUW. This recommendation was accepted (Resolution XVIIb).

Madame Préaux also reported fully on the participation of IFUW during the past year in Working Groups which had finished their work.

The Working Group on Development in Areas of Rapid Technological Change and Industrialisation had completed its task and had been discontinued with its sub-groups: the IFUW had participated with distinction in the sub-group on the formation of indigenous élites by its studies on the Maoris and Esquimaux. The UNESCO *Courier* of February 1958 had published a long article inspired by the work of this sub-group and the *Bulletin of Social Sciences* intended to carry an article containing the results of the work of the sub-group.

The second sub-group on the evaluation of scholarships had also completed its work: IFUW had, as reported a year ago, made an important contribution; Madame Préaux had acted as Chairman and reported to the General Conference of NGOs.

Method of consultation between UNESCO and NGOs concerning the 1959-60 Programme—The 6th NGO Conference had noted with satisfaction that its representations on the question of the procedure for consultation had been largely adopted and it had passed a resolution asking that the observations of NGOs on the programme of UNESCO should be attached to the final text so that they could be brought to the notice of Member States of UNESCO when they were deciding on the content of the programme.

Relationship between NGOs and their National Commissions—This question had been of much concern to UNESCO for a considerable period and it had continually urged National Commissions to establish communication with NGOs in their respective countries: unfortunately, Madame Préaux stated, progress in making contact had not always been satisfactory. The NGO Committee had studied the problem and had made proposals for new measures to improve collaboration between the National Commissions and NGOs to which UNESCO attached the utmost importance. It seemed now that, as a result of action already taken by UNESCO, it was open to NGOs to take the initiative in making contact with their national commissions; and in Resolution XVI (a) the Council approved Madame Préaux's recommendations about the means by which this could be done.

Relationship between UNESCO and NGOs—The General Conference will review the list of NGOs enjoying consultative status and consider propositions for additions to or removal from the list. The NGO Conference instructed the new NGO Committee to follow the discussions at UNESCO on this subject in order to ensure that no restrictions were imposed on the right of speech and of consultation of NGOs and also to oppose any proposal to induce them to organise in groups with similar aims and policies, with the result that the number of NGOs would be reduced.

UNESCO's Major Project—Mutual Appreciation of East/West Cultural Values—The 6th NGO Conference devoted much attention to the role of NGOs in the fulfilment of this project. The Conference drew attention to the need to

establish contact between the peoples of the two regions by all possible means and to promote greater understanding and appreciation of their own cultural heritage as well as of those of other regions. Madame Préaux stressed the importance attached by UNESCO to this project and its wish to associate the NGOs in its fulfilment. NGOs, with their wide membership drawn from all parts of the world, were already contributing to better understanding among peoples and were in a specially favourable position to further understanding and correct misunderstandings arising from ignorance and prejudice. The IFUW had already collaborated in the project in its Seminar in New York and Madame Préaux strongly recommended that the Council should approve collaboration, after consultation with the Board of Officers, with new methods of implementing the Project as they might be decided upon by the Xth Session of the General Conference of UNESCO in November 1958 (Resolution XVI (c)). It was not possible to make the recommendation more specific, as the next stages in the development of the Project would not be defined until UNESCO had completed its deliberations.

In accepting Madame Préaux's detailed and thoroughly documented reports Council, in Resolution XVI (e) confirmed the intention of IFUW to collaborate in the programme of UNESCO. The reports were adopted with an expression of appreciation of Madame Préaux's great services.

It may be noted at this point that, while the resolutions approving IFUW activities for 1958-59 in connection with UNESCO's programme were broadly phrased, the general lines of our work are directed towards education, international understanding and the position of women. Thus IFUW activities will be specially turned towards:—

Working Groups—the new group on the Equality of Access of Women to Education, the chairmanship of which, it is hoped, will fall to the IFUW through its Representative, Madame Préaux.

Major UNESCO Project (covering ten years) on the mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values: the IFUW at its Seminar in New York on the participation of women in public life has started work on this project and hopes to develop it during 1959.

Encouragement of Closer Contact between IFUW national associations and UNESCO National Commissions.

Relief and Assistance

In the absence of Mme Blanche Hegg-Hoffet and of Mrs R. A. Forsaith, co-chairmen of the Special Committee for Relief and Assistance, the reports were presented by Miss A. B. H. J. Rustomjee.

RELIEF

Madame Hegg, had, as always, prepared a detailed account of the year's work, with a financial statement. Since the last Council, which had endorsed the programme for continued assistance to Displaced university women and Hungarian university women refugees, work had taken its accustomed course.

Mme Hegg had toured Germany in the autumn of 1957 and had personally visited 78 IFUW 'filleules' and had had talks with branches of the German Federation, and with social workers. She specially wanted to stress that, while the condition of the younger DPs was on the whole rather better, owing to study grants and opportunities for work, that of the older women was, and would remain, extremely precarious. Closing of the camps, which meant finding some sort of dwelling place with expenses of rent, etc., was a serious complication, although, naturally, they were delighted to have even the most modest home. Food prices had risen, while government grants had not risen comparably. The long years of privation and mental suffering had reduced their vitality to such an extent that they had no reserve strength left and any illness was likely to be serious, requiring hospital treatment and long convalescence, and they had no means to buy special food and medicine. It must be realised that any additional expense presented the older IFUW protégées with an insoluble problem; the small grants made from the Relief Fund were a necessity; the whole life of these older 'filleules' was spent in conditions of absolute penury, at bare subsistence level. Their daily lives were dreary and monotonous in the extreme, and there was always the constant fear of fresh outbreaks of persecution, involving another flight. The chances of finding work were, for the older women, very slender also; some had the care of children or of invalid relatives; they did not all know the German language well, it was not always possible to establish their right to their degrees—the result was that, all too often, they were forced to accept very inferior work; for example, one medical doctor was working as a factory hand. The position of the young DPs was, however, much better, and they no longer, except in exceptional circumstances, needed help.

Madame Hegg, when she wrote her report, had just returned from a second visit to Germany in May and June 1958 and had found the position unchanged, while some unexpected situations had arisen requiring urgent assistance. On the details of money given, Madame Hegg reported the usual gifts for heating during the winter; the supplements for physical necessity were of such urgency and bulked so largely in her work that Mme Hegg noted, with particular satisfaction, that some help had also been given for professional purposes—a grant to an archaeologist, 77 years old, to finish a publication, pocket money for a laboratory assistant, a training grant for a librarian, a desk for a professional writer, holiday grants. The following table shows how the money has been allocated:

<i>Number of persons receiving grants</i>		
10	regular payments for rent for the aged	2,890 frs. sw.
10	grants for the aged at the beginning of the winter	825
4	grants for rent to women with family responsibilities	1,315
3	grants for the purchase of furniture . .	606
2	grants for the completion of studies (scholarship supplement) . .	485
1	grant for the completion of a scientific publication	662
1	grant for the purchase of a scientific journal	20
7	holiday grants	2,140
2	special grants	255
—	—	—
40	grants made between 37 persons . .	9,198 (£766 10s.)
—	—	—

In 1956-57 12,112 frs. sw. was allocated among 46 refugees.

Madame Hegg recorded the continued receipt during the year of donations from national associations, but pointed out that, while there remained sufficient money in hand to continue the work during 1958-59 and beyond the 1st April, 1959, her resources were diminishing. Thus the balance on the 1st April, 1958, was smaller than at the 1st April, 1957. She concluded this section of her report with a message of gratitude from the IFUW 'filleules' to the members of the IFUW for their help, which showed they were not forgotten.

Hungarian Refugees—The picture drawn by Mme Hegg was very different from that concerning the older DPs in Germany. These refugees were mainly young, and, thanks to the help given by governments and the international relief organisations, their migration to and settlement in various countries had been carried out with relative rapidity and success. In Vienna, the Austrian Association, which had worked so hard in this emergency, had seen 300 refugees pass through its own centre alone, who all emigrated rapidly. During the crisis winter of 1956-57 the Relief Committee had given 'first aid' in the form of supplying primary necessities; this stage had soon been completed and after that, help had been directed towards retraining, and readaptation for the integration of the young students in their new countries. From January, 1957, to 31st March, 1958, the following table illustrates the course relief has taken:—

Payments to the Austrian Association for its relief centre	4,224	frs. sw.
Grants to obtain lodgings (2 persons)	7,354	
Grants for rent (1 person)	303	
Bursary to improve qualifications for teaching (1 person)	2,650	
Scholarship supplement (2 persons)	354	
Grants for convalescence and holidays (6 persons)	2,150	
	<hr/>	
(12 persons)	17,035	(£1,420)
	<hr/>	
RECEIVED from IFUW members for Hungarian refugees	41,840	frs. sw.
Add Interest	474	
	<hr/>	
	42,314	
Expenditure for Hungarian refugees	17,035	
	<hr/>	
Balance at 1st April, 1958	25,279	(£2,107)

This balance of £2,000 will permit help to go on towards the integration of Hungarians in their receiving countries; eight of those included in the table above will receive further grants; five new requests had been received. This was a truly constructive and hopeful work for the future of these young people.

Collaboration between National Associations and the Relief Committee—Without the continued interest and financial support of the national associations none of this vital relief work could go on. Between the 1st April, 1957, and the 31st March, 1958, the Relief Committee received 17,308.59 sw. frs., 6,863.51 of this for Hungarian refugees; some of this was specially earmarked by the donating association for a special purpose, or for a special person, as certain associations had taken responsibility for particular people. This money was essential, but besides and beyond the material support was the immense value to our DPs of knowing they were still remembered, still regarded as part of the body of university women, still in contact with something outside their immediate troubles and pressing difficulties.

Madame Hegg sent a message of thanks to all associations for their help in the work of the relief committee and she specially thanked the associations who had assisted Hungarians coming to their countries.

In discussion on the report, Mlle Chaton appealed for continual support of the relief fund so that help could go on at the same level as before. It was true, she said, that the older DPs were a group that would eventually disappear, but meanwhile their need, as they grew old and more feeble, became more urgent. For Hungarians, too, the need was not over; the first crisis had been met by a wonderful effort on the part of the national associations but the cost of training and settlement was high; it was interesting and constructive work for the future, and was indeed a wonderful opportunity for co-operation between IFUW members. The President described the case of one young Hungarian who, after leaving Austria, had been to Switzerland and France, was now in England and would eventually settle in Israel; this had been done

on a training grant and each association had shared in the care of the student in question.

The President urged associations to continue their support of the fund in the years to come and in Resolution XVII Council sent out a new appeal to all associations. A collection at the Council brought in \$107.00 (approximately £35) for the Relief Fund.

ASSISTANCE

Miss Rustomjee, in presenting the short report of Mrs Forsaith, reminded the Council that the Assistance side of the Relief and Assistance Committee had only recently been able to function at all, when, after considerable correspondence Mrs Forsaith had consented to act as the Chairman. Miss H. Z. Benitez (Philippines) had also been invited to join the committee to give it the benefit of her knowledge of Far East conditions. The Committee had felt the first steps in an assistance programme should be directed towards Korea and Mrs Forsaith stated she had made an approach to the association in that country, offering assistance and inviting proposals.

Miss Rustomjee was able to take the report a little further and informed the Council that, just before the opening of the Council, Mrs Forsaith had forwarded applications for grants for four members of the Korean Association. Unfortunately, the applications were not accompanied by sufficient supporting information so no action had been possible. The matter therefore remained in suspense for the present.

The reports of the Relief and Assistance Committee were accepted.

Standing Committee for Relief and Assistance

The question of the extension of the scope of the work of the Relief Committee has been under consideration since 1956 when the first tentative proposal was laid before the XIIth Conference in Paris. The Conference then came to no decision, and after a long discussion the scheme was referred to the next Council to draw up a more definite plan. The 39th Council in Dublin, in following this directive, considered a proposal drawn up by the Board of Officers, for a Co-ordinating Committee for Relief and Assistance. This plan and the discussion were fully reported in Bulletin No. 36, pp. 34-39. The plan was not accepted and, as a compromise measure, the Council directed (Resolution XXIV) that the present Special Relief Committee should be converted at once into a Special Committee for Relief and Assistance, and that the 40th Council should receive and consider 'a proposal to convert this Committee into a Standing Committee for Relief and Assistance with terms of reference enlarged to cover the assistance of university women in their work as well as in their personal circumstances, and with power to set up sub-committees to deal with special appeals following disasters affecting university women'.

Following these instructions, another plan for a Relief and Assistance Committee was drafted and circulated in advance of the 40th Council Meeting, as a Council paper. This second plan was:—

Name: Committee for Relief and Assistance

Terms of Reference: To deal with applications from university women in distress as a result of war or political upheaval and to allocate grants for training or temporary assistance and to implement the approved programme for assistance of university women in their work.

Membership: The Committee shall consist of seven members elected by the Council as provided in By-law 19 (b). One member shall be designated for Relief work and one member for Assistance. The remaining four members shall be termed 'members at large'.

Working Rules

1. *Relief:* The Relief work of the Committee will continue to be carried out as heretofore, on the basis of individual casework under the control of the member for Relief.
2. *Assistance:* Projects of this nature shall be undertaken only after approval by the Board of Officers on the recommendation of the Convener and the member for Assistance. To assist in the preliminary investigation and implementation of projects, the Committee shall have power to appoint special representatives in the regions concerned.
3. All work, projects and action shall be undertaken by the Convener of the Committee, with the approval of the Board of Officers.
4. *Finance:*
 - (a) *Relief:* Individual relief work shall continue to be financed as heretofore by donations from national associations and individuals. The member for Relief shall have the right to issue appeals with the approval of the Convener and the Board of Officers.
 - (b) *Assistance:* Approved projects shall be financed by an allocation of funds by the Council from the resources of the IFUW. The member for Assistance shall have the right to issue appeals with the approval of the Convener and the Board of Officers.
 - (c) *Administrative expenses:* The Committee shall, in conformity with the normal practice, submit estimates of expenses to the Board of Officers for subsequent incorporation in the annual Estimates of the IFUW.
5. *Attendance at the Council:* The Convener shall attend Council Meetings to present the report of the Committee. In the absence of the

Convener, either the member for Relief or the member for Assistance, as decided by the Convener and the Board of Officers, shall attend in her place.

6. *Meetings of the Committee:* The Committee shall meet every three years at the time and place of the Conference, one meeting to be held before and one after the Conference. The retiring members of the Committee shall be invited to attend the post-Conference meeting. In special circumstances, a Special Meeting may be held at the discretion of the Board of Officers on the recommendation of the Convener, at the time either of the annual Council Meeting or of the Spring Meeting of the Board of Officers.

The debate on this plan was opened by the President, who, in inviting discussion, urged the Council to come, this time, to a definite decision on the principle involved. The debate followed very much the same lines as on previous occasions; from the first mention of "Assistance" everyone, without exception, had agreed that Relief, in the form it had taken for so many years, must continue, and would probably be needed for an indefinite period in the future. IFUW relief to university women in distress as a result of war or political upheaval has hitherto taken the form of individual help on a casework basis. It has been well done and is the kind of work which the IFUW, with its limited resources, can do. The work has been financed by gifts in money from the national associations; every penny of this money has been devoted to the help of the university women, the cost of administration of the Relief Committee being met from the ordinary revenue of the IFUW. Hitherto, relief has been confined to Europe, where the need of displaced university women was greatest, but the terms of reference of the Committee do not set any geographical limitations. Throughout every discussion there has been no question of reducing or changing the character of this type of relief; the question which the Council has found itself unable to solve is the definition of "Assistance". If it meant large-scale schemes for reconstruction or development, it was pointed out, the IFUW had no resources for such work nor the organisation to carry it out; nor would it be desirable to adopt a plan which would impose a regular annual charge on funds.

The debate at Vassar followed the same lines; relief was again defined as individual help, "Assistance" as more general aid given through a national association, to help in a more general way, where need had been found and where a programme had been put forward.

Miss Selby and Mrs Arregger reminded the Council of the financial situation of the Federation and begged the Council to consider carefully before setting up another Standing Committee which would need money regularly.

Miss Benitez (Philippines) supported the plan, but suggested that "Assistance" could be given by advice and consultation and need not necessarily be financial.

The feeling of the Council seemed to be that "Assistance" wherever given and of whatever kind, could only, given the methods and resources of

the IFUW, continue on an individual basis. When the President asked the Council to express its views in a vote, the plan was rejected.

The result of this vote is that the Special Committee for Relief and Assistance continues as a Special Committee, and the sum of £1,000 set aside by the Council is still available until 1959.

The Newsletter

Dr B. H. Dow presented the report which had been previously circulated. During the year 1957-58, since the last report to the Council, *Newsletters* 14 and 15 had been published. The cost of No. 14 had been well within the estimated figure and it was expected that No. 15 would also be within the budget although, owing to an increase in numbers printed and in the cost of postage, the margin might be smaller. The cost of distribution was a constant preoccupation, and the Federation's printer, who now undertook the despatch, did it at a very reasonable charge. In order to assist in this work and to comply with postal regulations, future issues of the *Newsletter* would be posted in packages of such a weight as to comply with the regulations in each country. Full information would be sent to each national association and each association would then be asked to co-operate by producing and sending to Headquarters the requisite number of labels for the packages.

There was little discussion on the report, and it was accepted with several expressions of satisfaction at the generally improved contents and appearance of the *Newsletter*.

The Constitution

The 40th Council approved a quite substantial number of proposals for amending the constitution and by-laws and all of these, including also the single amendment approved by the 39th Council, will be submitted to the XIIIth Conference at Helsinki in 1959, together with any other amendments which may be put forward in the form and within the time limit prescribed by Article XI of the constitution.

It may be convenient at this point to set out all the proposals which resulted from the 40th Council meeting :—

(1) *Past-President's Voting Rights*

Article IV includes the list of voting members of the Conference, *e.g.*, the voting delegates of national associations, the President, Vice-Presidents and the Treasurer of the IFUW. On the proposal of the Board of Officers it was decided to add (in paragraph (4) (b)) the Past-President of the IFUW (Resolution XXI). The main factor which had influenced the Officers in putting forward the proposal was that, since only voting members of Conference could propose a motion, the Past President, alone of the Officers, was unable to do this for

the Committee with which she had worked for three years. She could vote at the Council, even at the Council immediately preceding the Conference, and the Board had felt the position was illogical.

(2) *The Past-President as an Honorary Member of Council and Conference*

The Board of Officers proposed that it would be a graceful and seemly gesture to signify the Federation's appreciation of the Presidents by conferring upon them, on retiring from membership of the Board of Officers at the end of their term as Past-President, the title of Honorary Member of Conference and Council. The title would convey no right to speak or vote but would give former Presidents a place at all meetings and would make their presence possible without special process. An addition of a paragraph to Article IV and V would be involved. Council (Resolution XXI) gave approval.

(3) *Committee for the Award of International Fellowships*

The Convener's report (p. 19) drew attention to the omission of any provision, in the constitution adopted in 1956, for the rotation of meetings of this committee. The first draft amendment to the by-law dealing with this committee was found unsatisfactory and after the discussion in Council had clarified the wishes of members on the question, it was returned to the Board of Officers for redrafting. The second draft to amend By-law 23 (4) was approved and embodied in Resolution XX and will be submitted to the XIIIth Conference.

(4) *The Standards Committee*

The Convener of the Committee in her report drew attention to the fact that, for a considerable period, Council had required of the Committee advice and work, which, though they had developed naturally from the duties prescribed in the terms of reference in By-law 28 (1), had not been specifically devolved. With a view to making the duties of the Committee and the consequent action of Council perfectly clear, certain clarifying amendments to By-law 12 (duties and powers of the Council) and to By-law 28 (terms of reference of the Standards Committee) were proposed by the Committee and approved by Council for submission to the XIIIth Conference. Resolution XVI sets out the text of the amendments.

(5) *Custodian Trustee*

The supplementary report of the Finance Committee (page 22) describes the various reasons which decided the Committee to recommend that investments of the IFUW should be held in the name of a permanent official body as trustee rather than in the name of two individuals, who changed at regular intervals and who were subject to all the chances of individual lives with consequent possible difficulties. Council approved the text of the addition to By-law 25, which was necessary to enable such a Custodian Trustee to function (Resolution IX).

(6) *The Hon. Treasurer to be Convener of the Finance Committee*

The Board of Officers put forward a proposal to merge the two offices of Honorary Treasurer and Convener of the Finance Committee. For some time the Officers had had such a suggestion in mind as it had appeared to them that an Honorary Treasurer, whose function it was to take responsibility for and to expound the financial policy and management of the Federation, was not in a position to carry out this duty. As Convener of the Finance Committee, she would be in continual and direct contact with all financial business and would in addition be a far closer link between the Officers and the members of the Finance Committee. To sum up, the Officers felt the change would result in better and simpler administration and in economy, which at the present time, was never more necessary. This proposal led to some serious discussion. The Hon. Treasurer, Dr Dow, had herself been the originator of the plan which had been communicated to the Finance Committee. The views of the members differed; Mrs Arregger, Acting Convener in the absence of Mademoiselle Valensi, reported on the reaction of those members who had given their views. The Convener had written, opposing the change feeling that a Convener of the Finance Committee should not be a member of the Board. Mrs Arregger herself, after full reflection, was in favour of the plan; she felt that two persons, an Honorary Treasurer and a Convener were unnecessary from the viewpoint of administrative efficiency and of expense. The two Assistant Treasurers held contrary views; Miss Selby (Great Britain) felt the Convener should not, if she were to be truly impartial, be an officer and furthermore, if an officer were to be *ex officio* Convener of the Finance Committee, the same principle should apply to all the Committees. Mrs Concordia (U.S.A. Assistant Treasurer) felt convinced that the office of Convener, in addition to and separate from that of Treasurer was redundant and unnecessarily expensive. Three members of the Finance Committee had not expressed any opinion, but of those present at the Committee meeting at Vassar College, a majority had supported the proposal, which, on being put to the vote, was carried (Resolution XXI). An amendment to By-law 25 (2) (i) and (5) will in consequence be submitted.

(7) *Proposals to meet the Financial Situation*

As foreshadowed in the Oral Report of the Board of Officers, a series of proposals was put before the Council, for preliminary consideration, subsequent consideration by national associations and final decision by the Conference. A paper explaining the financial position and outlining the recommendations of the Officers was prepared during the Council meeting and considered, as a matter of urgency, under Item No. 14 of the Agenda—"To receive and consider amendments to the constitution and by-laws proposed by the Board of Officers". This had seemed the most suitable place to take this subject, as the Officers' plans would, if approved, involve constitutional amendments.

The President and Treasurer had both warned Council members clearly that the IFUW was spending at a level beyond its income. The reason was equally clear, there had been a rapid growth in the number of member associations, but, as many of these were small in individual membership,

income had not increased but expenditure had, out of all proportion. Travel grants, cost of despatch of documentation represented a heavy annual outgoing. It was pointed out that unless some replanning were done soon to reduce expenditure without reducing the activities of the IFUW by which it held and justified its consultative status, a serious position would arise. In view of the uncontested fact that it was the Council that required such heavy provision, the Officers had felt they must propose a change in the frequency of IFUW meetings. They therefore proposed:

(a) A CHANGE IN THE FREQUENCY OF COUNCIL AND CONFERENCE MEETINGS

A Conference every four years with one Council in the intervening years at the middle point. The next proposal developed naturally from this. The Officers had felt they could not act as the only executive body of the Federation for two years. They therefore proposed that an elected Executive Committee be set up to represent and act for the Council in the years when there was no Council meeting. The suggested calendar of meetings on this basis would be:

Year	One	Executive Committee
	Two	Council
	Three	Executive Committee
	Four	Council—Conference—Council (as at present)

The composition of the Executive Committee was tentatively suggested as follows:

- The Board of Officers
- The two Assistant Treasurers
- The Convener of the Standards Committee and the Convener of either the Cultural Relations Committee or the Convener of the Committee on the Legal and Economic Status of Women (serving alternately)
- Six Representatives of national associations elected by the Conference. The plan was that these representatives should as far as possible represent all geographical regions covered by IFUW membership.

The debate on this scheme was serious and sympathetic: members saw the situation and clearly realised big changes were necessary. The problem of ensuring that the Executive Committee should be a true microcosm of the whole Council was at once noted and also the difficulty of election.

Alternative suggestions were raised from the Council. One, which seemed to meet with a sympathetic reception, put forward by Miss Bowie (Great Britain) was that it would be a mistake to prolong the interval between Conferences to four years. The best method, she felt, of promoting friendship and understanding between university women, in the terms of Article I of the constitution, had been found to be the Conference. Therefore she put forward for consideration, the suggestion for a continuance of the Triennial Conference, but for only one Council between Conferences at the half-way point, at the end of 18 months.

Another suggestion came forward to raise the capitation fee. The President, for the Officers, stated the Board had not felt it should make such a suggestion itself; the aim had been to save money, not to ask for more.

After frank discussion, it was proposed by the President and approved by the Council that a summary of the plan then submitted by the Board and of the various other suggestions that had emerged during the debate should be sent to national associations as soon as possible, for associations to study. Associations were asked to send their comments and any other proposals to Headquarters by the 30th November.

(b) MINIMUM NUMBER OF MEMBERS IN A NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

The Board of Officers laid before Council a proposal to increase the minimum number of members in a national association before it could be affiliated from 20, as at present, to 100. The proposal received general support, although it was pointed out that it would be practically impossible for any new associations in Latin America to satisfy such a requirement. Together with this suggestion, and as a part of it, the Officers proposed a scheme for associate membership.

(c) ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP

This was proposed for associations comprising 21-99 members. The Officers' plan envisaged the following rights and privileges for such members :—

Receipt of all documentation and publications; the right to present candidates for Fellowships and grants and to participate in studies (questionnaires, etc.); the right to be represented at Council and Conference by Observers (with no right to vote or to receive a travel grant); no payment of dues.

The question of dues was raised, and there was some expression of opinion that associate national associations should be required to make some payment to the IFUW. The Council member for Great Britain announced again that her Federation itself intended to put forward a proposition for the establishment of associate membership.

In view of the nature of the proposals and of the fact that it had not been possible to give notice of them by including them in the agenda it was agreed (Resolution XXII) that they should be remitted to national associations for study and comment by 30th November. All comments and alternative proposals would then be sent to all national associations so that they would be in a position to come to a decision at the XIIIth Conference.

It should be again pointed out that, if any of these proposals, given under No. 7 of this section, are adopted, constitutional amendment will be necessary; notice of proposed amendments to the constitution must reach associations six months before the Conference. That was the reason why the 30th November was chosen as the date for the receipt of comments so that they could be prepared for notification to all associations within the time prescribed.

XIIIth Conference

The report of the Conference Committee was presented by Miss Eeva Riikonen, the Convener. The Committee had had a meeting in Geneva in March, when the final Conference programme had been drawn up. This was attached to the report circulated in advance. It provided for a meeting which was three days shorter than originally planned. This saving in time, and in consequence of money, had been made possible by certain re-planning and by reserving Sunday for the free day for short excursions, thereby releasing another day for business meetings. Naturally, arrangements would be made for members to attend divine service, as they might wish, before the excursions. The programme had also been so arranged that business meetings, whether of Council, Conference, Working Groups and Special Interest Circles, would take place simultaneously; this would mean that Delegates to the Conference would not be able to take part in Working Groups or Special Interest Circles. On the other hand, evenings had been kept free for social functions and the Workshop so that all could attend. The Committee had felt that only by this arrangement could the Conference complete its work within the time.

The headquarters of the Conference would be at the Helsinki School of Economics and Business Management where all business meetings would be held; the Inaugural Meeting would be in the Festival Hall of the University of Helsinki, and there would be receptions by the IFUW and the Hostess Association. (As full information of the Conference will be issued before this Bulletin can be published, the programme will not be given here.) Tours had been arranged before and after the meeting and some national associations, particularly the Swedish, had plans under consideration for tours after the Conference; Miss Christensson (Sweden) invited any IFUW members who could do so to visit Sweden after, not before, the Conference, when they would be welcomed and given every assistance in any visits they had in mind.

Miss Riikonen then turned to the financial side of the Conference, and asked Council to approve the Committee's recommendation that the enrolment fee be fixed at six pounds sterling. She pointed out that the enrolment had been three pounds for quite a long time, while costs had risen steeply and most organisations had increased the fee.

This proposal, which developed into a general debate on the estimates for the cost of the Conference to IFUW was discussed. Miss Selby explained what the fee was intended to pay for: this included the cost of hire of public rooms and offices, the IFUW evening reception, part of certain special travel grants (*e.g.* Public Relations Officers), printing, documentation and general organisation. It was not anticipated or intended that the Conference should be self-supporting but, after full examination of all factors, the Finance Committee had decided that it should support the recommendation to ask for a £6 enrolment fee. In reply to certain observations, the President explained the duties of the Public Relations Officers and of the AAUW International Relations Associate. The AAUW International Relations Associate was charged with the duty of bringing the whole programme of the IFUW to every branch of her vast Association and of interpreting it as a real and vital thing.

To fulfil this function, it was essential for her to follow closely the work of Council and Conference. The duties of the regular Public Relations Officers were different and were concerned with relations between the whole Conference and the outside world and between national delegations. Only last year the Council had endorsed the Officers' recommendation that the AAUW International Associate should not be a general Public Relations Officer and that special financial provision should be made by IFUW to ensure her presence at Council and Conference. With regard to the item of Speakers' expenses, the President informed Council that the IFUW did not set out to compete in the open market to obtain speakers, but invited distinguished women to give a lecture, without fee, but obviously as the guest of the IFUW for the necessary period (including travelling). Dr Dow also addressed the Council on the estimates, pointing out that, in the event, it would probably be found some items would be less, others might be more and new items might emerge; these were provisional estimates. Expenditure would undoubtedly be watched and economy practised wherever possible, but, in the main, the estimates prepared represented a picture of the Conference as it had been contemplated by the Board of Officers and the Conference Committee. The Officers were fully conscious of the Federation's financial situation, and also of the fact which may have come as a surprise to many people, that the cost of living was high in Finland, but it must be remembered that the Federation was a great and growing organisation and must plan its activities on a corresponding scale—always with care—; methods of organisation, suitable for perhaps 25 years ago when everything was on a smaller scale, might now only result in inefficiency and diversion of time and effort of members from the programme which was the concern of all. In Resolution XVIII Council fixed the enrolment fee at six pounds sterling and in Resolution XIX approved the estimates. Miss Selby, on behalf of the Finance Committee, warmly congratulated the Finnish Federation for its work in supplying, so well in advance, financial information which had enabled, for the first time on record, a useful estimate to be made.

Miss Riikonen, in concluding her report, then spoke on behalf of the Finnish Conference Committee, extending a welcome to all who would come to the Conference. During the last winter her federation had been planning and working to ensure a happy and successful meeting—and she again urged early enrolment. The Committee's report was accepted with an expression of appreciation for all the plans so well prepared in advance by the Finnish Federation.

The Theme and Speakers—The President announced that the theme was "World-Wide Opportunities for Women"; two speakers would develop this subject, one in the field of science and the other from public, political, national and international aspects. They would be Dr C. Payne-Gaposchkin, Director of the Department of Astronomy, Harvard University, and Dr Margaret Klompé, Minister of Social Affairs in the Netherlands.

Working Groups—The leader would be Professor Claire Préaux, who was already considering the appropriate numbers and subjects for each. The general theme would be in line with that of the Conference, with special

reference to the subjects enumerated in Resolution XV, and to a follow-up of the subject of the New York Seminar on the Participation of Women in Public Life. At the Second and Final Public Meeting of the Conference Professor Préaux would deliver a summary report, while the President would herself summarise the work done in the Delegates' Meetings.

Preliminary Agenda of the Conference—The draft preliminary agenda, as previously circulated, was approved (Resolution XIX) without amendment. This agenda included the usual routine items recurring from year to year; there would be opportunity for additional items to be added before the Board of Officers approved the final agenda.

Future Meetings

41st and 42nd Council Meetings 1959—The President announced that these meetings, as was well known to all members, would be held in Helsinki immediately before and after the XIIIth Conference. She took the opportunity of again thanking the Finnish Federation for its hospitality.

43rd Council—On behalf of the Austrian Association, Dr Wagner confirmed the invitation given a year ago for this meeting to be held in Austria. The President, in thanking the association, stated that the invitation would be referred to the next Board of Officers after the Conference.

Other Council and Regional Meetings—Miss Hinder, on behalf of the Australian Federation, invited the IFUW to hold a future Council Meeting, combined possibly with a Regional Meeting, in Australia. This invitation would also be referred to the next Board of Officers.

The President also reported that a tentative invitation for a Council Meeting had been received from the Turkish Association.

IFUW Headquarters

The report of the Executive Secretary, circulated in advance, and, at the Council, accepted without comment, described a year of full and indeed, high-pressure activity at Headquarters in connection with all sides of the work of the IFUW. The reports of the Conveners of Committees gave information about their programmes and this report showed how the permanent staff had done its part in the next stage of carrying out these programmes into action.

At Dublin, Council had received a progress report from the Cultural Relations Committee on the inquiry (under contract with Unesco) into the Access of Women to Higher Education. During the summer of 1957, the replies to the questionnaire from national associations were studied, analysed and collated in the office. This had been a really immense piece of work to complete within the time limit set by Unesco and some extra help had been engaged. The first research assistant had been Miss I. Irwin, an English graduate who had worked for a time in France. She had been succeeded by Miss Hameeda Akund, a young Pakistani graduate, who, after a period in the

United States, had been in England before returning to her own country. She had proved a most valuable and pleasant temporary member of the staff and when the time came for her to leave, she had taken with her the appreciation and good wishes of all her colleagues. The report stage of this inquiry had proved equally strenuous as it had been a case of working against time throughout. After drafting, typing and retyping as often as necessary, the report had to be duplicated. For the preparation of about 200 stencils the services of a secretarial agency had been employed, but the correction and mechanical duplicating had been done at Headquarters. In order to deliver the report to Unesco by the contract date of the 1st November, work at this stage was carried on practically non-stop, including week-end work. Throughout the whole of this strenuous period, the office personnel were much helped by the encouragement and co-operation of the President, Madame Préaux and Miss Hilton.

Concentration of so much effort on one project had not implied that work in other directions was reduced. After the 39th Council the plans approved by it were worked out and their execution initiated. The questionnaire on the Access of Women to the Teaching Profession had been prepared and distributed.

On the subject of questionnaires, the Executive Secretary stressed that the distribution of a questionnaire to national associations was only the final act of a protracted and complicated process, involving much research, correspondence and consultation between Officers, Conveners and committee members, experts and the office, as well as drafting and redrafting before it could be finalised.

The Committee on the Legal and Economic Status of Women had, with the co-operation of national associations, made investigations into opportunities for women arising out of developments in science and technology, and into opportunities for women as jurists, architects and engineers. The Convener's report had dealt with the scope and purpose of these studies; Headquarters was the work-centre for the research, documentation, despatch, analysis and circulation of information and preparation of the results.

Work for the Committee for the Award of International Fellowships had followed its normal course; and during the year under review, the first awards of Further Study Grants for graduates in Asian and Latin-American associations had been made. Fellowships work, which is such a vital part of IFUW work, is more susceptible than the work of other committees to a regular routine and a pattern has been worked out.

The Standards Committee had had an exceedingly busy year carrying out the serious tasks entrusted to it by the 39th Council. The Convener's report gives full details. It will be appreciated that the work at Headquarters in preparing the material to enable the Committee to deal fully with its problems at its two-day meeting in Geneva, was very considerable.

The Relief Committee—the Executive Secretary reported that the reorganisation of the Relief Fund by the transfer to Basle of responsibility for handling the finances had naturally resulted in some diminution in the work at Headquarters of book-keeping and transfers.

The XIIIth Conference—Miss Stallman reported that there had been some changes in the system of organisation. The Conference Committee now worked in direct association with Headquarters, and one of the Assistant Secretaries (Mrs Warth) had been assigned to the Committee. It had been felt that, the Conference being so vital and integral a part of the life of the Federation, Headquarters should regard co-operation in its organisation as part of its normal duty, and Headquarters was very happy to undertake this work. Miss Stallman also reported that, as previously arranged, she had made a visit to Finland shortly after the 39th Council meeting, to discuss plans, places and general arrangements with the Finnish Association. It was felt that the visit had been of value to the hostess association as it had undoubtedly been to Headquarters, and she wished to thank her hostesses for their whole-hearted co-operation and warm hospitality.

The *Latin-American Bibliography* had been completed by Dr Minnie Miller and returned to the office which had produced and distributed it in English and Spanish.

Special Publications—A small publication had been prepared in Spanish, describing briefly the work, constitution and aims of the Federation and had been sent to Latin-American associations. Mrs Warth, who had been assigned the work on all special publications had greatly assisted in the preparation of this pamphlet, which had been very well received.

39th Meeting of the Council—Following the meeting, the normal routine work arising from it had been carried through with satisfactory speed; the text of the resolutions was distributed at once and the minutes in September 1957.

The minutes of the meetings of the Board of Officers, the Cultural Relations Committee, the Committee on the Legal and Economic Status of Women, and the Finance Committee, which all met in Belfast had also been prepared and sent out. The revised schedule of Travel Grants approved by the Council had also gone to all national associations.

The *Bulletin*, containing the report of the 39th Council had been issued in English in December 1957 and in French in May 1958. The system of translation had been reorganised with a view to reducing the time involved.

The *Newsletter*—Two numbers, each in English and French had been issued at the usual times and sent to all national associations so as to provide a copy for every member.

Meetings of Committees—The Executive Secretary reported as follows: Budget Sub-Committee, four meetings, at Headquarters in October 1957 and

January and May 1958, and in Geneva in March 1958. The Cultural Relations Committee, the Committee on the Legal and Economic Status of Women, the International Fellowships Committee, the Conference Committee and the Standards Committee all met in Geneva in March 1958 in connection with the Spring Meeting of the Board of Officers.

The Executive Secretary had attended the meetings of the Board of Officers, all meetings of the Budget Sub-Committee and the meetings of the Conference and Standards Committees. Mrs Warth had attended the Fellowships Committee meeting, being specifically assigned to that committee, and also the Conference Committee to which she had been designated as Secretary. Miss Robinson, specifically designated to the work of the Cultural Relations and Legal and Economic Committees had attended their meetings. It has been found of the greatest value and importance that the two Assistant Secretaries should attend the meetings of those committees to which they have been assigned; by this means they could acquire a closer and more detailed knowledge of the varied aspects of the work which was their responsibility to carry into action in the office. The knowledge and experience gained at such meetings, by following the discussions could be gained in no other way and Headquarters' efficiency was thereby increased.

As usual, all the documentation necessary for these meetings had been prepared at Headquarters as had been the resulting minutes.

Headquarters staff wished to place on record its appreciation of the hospitality shown by the Swiss Association in Geneva.

Visits of IFUW members—During the year, many travelling members from national associations had visited Headquarters; on behalf of all staff, the Executive Secretary expressed the pleasure they had had in welcoming these visitors and the hope that all IFUW members who came to London would include a stop at the office in their itinerary.

Staff

Senior Staff :	Assistant Secretaries	Miss Joan Robinson, M.A. Mrs Helen Warth, B.A.
Clerical Staff :	Mrs M. G. Hughes	Secretary to the Executive Secretary
	Miss W. M. Critchley	Bookkeeper-shorthand typist
	Miss M. I. D. Magill, B.A.	Secretary to Miss Robinson
	Miss P. Kelly	Secretary to Mrs Warth
	Miss G. B. Roy	General office clerk

This list, Miss Stallman reported, represented no change on the senior level. Mrs Warth and Miss Robinson had continued to work admirably in their respective spheres. On the clerical level, Mrs Hughes had completed three years' service and continued to work with goodwill and efficiency; in addition to her normal duties, it fell to her to type the verbatim record of Council and Conference, a trying task which she carried out well. Miss Magill,

a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, had only recently joined the staff but had already proved her value. Miss Kelly had succeeded Miss Springfield in the autumn and had made an excellent start. Miss Roy had only just taken up her duties. In concluding her report the Executive Secretary, speaking for all her staff, expressed their appreciation for the unfailing support and help received from the President, the Board of Officers, Conveners and members of committees and national associations.

Projects

The Board of Officers had recommended two projects to the Council:—

(1) *Grants for Further Study to Graduates of Asian and Latin-American Associations*—It had been proposed to continue these grants, of the same amount of £1,200 divided equally between Asian and Latin-American graduates, for a further period. In view of the financial situation of the Federation, the President announced that the project was withdrawn. This withdrawal would not, of course, affect the allocation already made for grants for the periods 1958-59 and 1959-60.

Miss do Prado (Brazil) hoped that, should funds become available in the future, the project might be again taken up.

(2) *Relief and Assistance*—It had been proposed to allocate to the fund a sum sufficient to restore it to £1,000 at the 1st April, 1959. This project was also withdrawn.

The President, in answer to a question from Miss Benitez (Philippines) stated that the £1,000 set aside previously for Assistance was still untouched and would remain available until the Conference of 1959.

Resolutions proposed by National Associations

Four Resolutions from national associations appeared in the Council agenda, two dealing with the dangers of nuclear tests, one with the policy of IFUW questionnaires and one with the organisation of the work of the IFUW Representative at ECOSOC.

Nuclear dangers—The Belgian Federation, supported by the Norwegian Association, proposed the following Resolution:—

“CONSTATANT que de très nombreux savants appartenant à toutes disciplines scientifiques et philosophiques dénoncent les conséquences dangereuses des essais d'armes nucléaires,

EMUE de la gravité des risques éventuels courus par les populations du globe sans que les mesures de protection qui auraient été prises semblent être efficaces,

SOUHAITE que la Fédération internationale des femmes diplômées des universités inscrive la question à l'ordre du jour de sa session du 40ème Conseil à Vassar en août 1958”.

The Resolution of the French Association was:—

“Les essais d’armes atomiques contaminent de vastes espaces et mettent en danger la vie de l’humanité présente et future, sans que les savants aient pu encore déterminer l’étendue de ces dangers, ni mettre au point les mesures de contrôle nécessaires; la production de l’énergie atomique même pour les fins pacifiques, peut être dangereuse. L’AFDU souhaite que cette question soit inscrite à l’ordre du jour du Congrès de 1959”.

The President proposed to the Council that these Resolutions should be considered together, and conveyed the feeling of the Board of Officers that, in view of the universal anxiety about the dangers attendant on nuclear developments, it would be appropriate for the subject to be studied. The Board suggested that the associations should study, from the scientific approach only, the question of the development of atomic energy, the dangers and measures of protection. There was discussion, and in general the proposal of the Board was supported. It was pointed out that an expert report was expected from the United Nations on the results from the fall-out of nuclear tests. Several Council Members, among them Belgium, Great Britain, Japan, the Netherlands and Norway, supported the view that the IFUW, as an international body, could and should take up a position with regard to the development of atomic energy and with regard to nuclear tests and war. They agreed, however, that the Conference, not the Council, should debate the question and define the attitude of the IFUW.

Miss Bowie (Great Britain) proposed that the two Resolutions on the order paper be not discussed then by the 40th Council, but that a Resolution dealing with the question be included in the agenda for the XIIIth Conference in 1959. In Resolution XXII the Council gave its approval to this proposal.

IFUW Questionnaires—The Resolution proposed by the Netherlands Association was:—

“That the IFUW and its Committees endeavour (a) to limit the number of questionnaires submitted to its affiliated associations and (b) in so far as possible, to extend the time-limit for replies to questionnaires”.

Miss Hefting, on behalf of her association, read a prepared statement, the main points of which were (a) a large number of questionnaires launched without discrimination would induce reluctance to reply on the part of national associations; (b) it would be preferable to secure many replies to a few really important questionnaires than few replies to a larger number; (c) in the event of the time-limit set by international organisations being too short to allow for proper preparation, it would be better not to undertake a particular study and (d) the utmost attention should be given to the drafting and actual wording of questionnaires to avoid ambiguities in interpretation.

Miss Hefting added that, while her association had always done its best to co-operate in dealing with questionnaires, it felt that it had a case to put forward for consideration.

Dr Wagner (Austria) supported a contrary view that questionnaires, in giving an association a definite piece of work, were very valuable both for the association itself and from the international aspect. As for the question of language, all recognised the difficulties involved.

Miss Hilton, speaking for herself and for Miss Mills as the Conveners of the two Committees which were responsible for questionnaires, said that she and Miss Mills understood and fully appreciated the difficulty of language and of drafting questions of general applicability. A great deal of work was devoted to the preparation of the questionnaires, and in fact a very high percentage of national associations had co-operated and had sent replies; the work of national associations had been outstanding.

The President intervened briefly to point out to the Council that time-limits for studies were set by either the Commission on the status of Women or by UNESCO; their programme and meetings required material to be ready by certain dates and we had to work to that schedule. When, too, in IFUW questionnaires, we used technical definitions, they were those endorsed and used by UNESCO (for secondary and higher education) or in one case by ILO (engineer, architect, etc.).

Miss Hefting did not ask for the Resolution to be put to the vote, as it had been the wish of her association to have a general discussion on the policy to be adopted with regard to the use of the questionnaire method of co-operation by national associations in the work of the IFUW.

In thanking the Netherlands Association for this gesture, the President assured Miss Hefting and the whole Council that the Board of Officers would always try not to overload the associations with questionnaires but, at the same time, we must carry out the research and work to which, as a non-governmental organisation in consultative status with ECOSOC and UNESCO, the IFUW was committed.

IFUW Representation at ECOSOC—The Resolution standing on the order paper in the name of the British Federation was:—

“In view of the work entailed in representing the IFUW at United Nations, IFUW representation should be undertaken by a principal Representative and a sufficient number of assistants to allow the work to be spread”.

Miss Bowie, in introducing the Resolution, explained that it had been put forward with a view to making a constructive proposal to meet the difficulties which appeared to have been encountered in securing representation at ECOSOC. Since, however, the Council had had an opportunity of hearing how Miss Lucke proposed to plan her work, she wished, on behalf of her federation, to withdraw the Resolution.

The withdrawal of this Resolution did not close the discussion on IFUW representation at meetings of ECOSOC. The President announced that Miss Hinder (Australia) had asked to be allowed to submit a motion concerning IFUW representation at regional meetings of United Nations and of UNESCO,

that the IFUW should be represented at meetings as recommended by the Representatives at these bodies, and that national associations in countries where the meetings were to be held should nominate a member with the requisite qualifications, whom the President would then appoint, requesting her to make a report to the appropriate Representative.

The President explained that this was already the normal procedure, the only difficulty being to obtain the report.

The Resolution (XXIV) was adopted unanimously, without discussion.

Any other Business

Use of Spanish—The question of permitted languages at Conference and Council, raised several times during the course of the debates, was discussed in some detail under "Any Other Business".

Dr Panozo (Bolivia) asked for Working Rules 1 and 2 to be amended so as to include Spanish as one of the languages permitted to be used at meetings of Conference and Council, with the understanding that this should be allowable only in case of necessity and supplemented by written summaries in English and French.

The President, opening the debate, expressed her sympathy with those members who had been unable to follow the discussions, and her appreciation of their patience and courtesy. The proposal received considerable support from the Council, Dr Miller (USA), Miss Benitez (Philippines), Miss do Prado (Brazil), Miss de Mena Guerrero (El Salvador), Mrs Ruiz-de-Conde (Spain), Mrs de Ariás (Mexico) and Dr de Crouzel (Argentina) all speaking in favour of accepting Spanish. Dr Wagner (Austria) asked if there were any possibility of using simultaneous translation. In order to clarify the position, the original motion was taken in three sections as follows:—

(a) That an addendum be made to Working Rules 1 and 2, that Spanish be one of the permitted languages at meetings of the Conference. This was carried.

(b) That a new Working Rule be adopted, permitting the use of Spanish as one of the languages used at the Council when necessary, with the understanding that résumés be provided in English and French. This also was carried.

(c) That if the Associations in Latin-America are prepared to meet the necessary expense, simultaneous translation into Spanish should be available at the next Conference. This was carried, but before the vote was taken it was made clear that it did not commit the Latin-American Associations; the proposal came from them, but no representative could undertake an engagement at that time. It is a permissive Resolution, depending on circumstances for its implementation.

Votes of Thanks

The President, before closing the proceedings, thanked all Council Members for their patience and fortitude during the long and busy sessions. She had a special word of appreciation for the Conveners and members of Committees who had worked at high pressure all the year, and for the Resolutions Committee.

Then, for the whole of the Council, the President proposed a vote of thanks which was carried by acclamation, expressing the gratitude of all to the AAUW for its wonderful hospitality, to the President of the AAUW, the members of the AAUW Board, Headquarters in Washington, the many branches such as New York, Long Island, Poughkeepsie and Schenectady, who had all worked together for the meeting. She thanked most warmly President Blanding of Vassar College and all her colleagues and staff who had together made the Council so memorable a meeting, and all those who had contributed so much.

Miss Moore (Ireland), on behalf of the Council Members, expressed their appreciation to their hostesses.

Mrs Ruiz-de-Conde (Spain) then thanked the President, in the name of the Council, for the way in which she had conducted the meeting.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE 40th COUNCIL

THE COUNCIL RESOLVES :

I

That all national associations or federations applying for affiliation be required to include the principle of Article I of the IFUW constitution in their constitutions.

II

That all affiliated national associations or federations be requested to include the principle of Article I of the IFUW constitution in their constitutions if they have not already done so.

III

That the Hong Kong Association of University Women be admitted to membership of the IFUW.

IV

That the Council approves the Working Rules for the Standards Committee as presented in the report of the Committee of June 1958.

V

That the Council reminds national associations or federations that information about the new degrees which they have approved and wish to be recognised by the IFUW should be submitted to the Standards Committee. This information should include the following :

- (1) the name of the institution giving the degree
- (2) the town in which the institution is located
- (3) the name of the degree
- (4) the number of years' study in the institution of higher education before the degree is granted
- (5) a summary of the requirements for each degree.

VI

That the Council approves the proposed amendments to the By-laws as follows :

By-law 12 (g) : That the words "On the report of the Standards Committee" be inserted before "approve any amendments made to their constitutions by any of the national federations or associations".

By-law 12 : That a new clause be inserted after section (g) to read, "On the report of the Standards Committee, approve degrees submitted by national federations or associations for recognition by the IFUW".

By-law 28 : That the following be added as clause 2, as follows : "The Committee shall review all amendments to the constitutions and by-laws of national federations or associations, examine the requirements for additional degrees proposed by federations or associations for recognition by the IFUW and report the findings to the Council from the point of view of Articles I and II (3) of the Constitution" and that the present clause 2 be renumbered clause 3.

VII

That the Council accepts the degrees listed in the report of the Standards Committee of June 1958 of the University of Hong Kong, Mexico City College and the University of Havana as giving eligibility for membership in the IFUW.

VIII

That the period of reservation of funds allocated to special projects be not greater than the period from one Conference to the next.

IX

That the Council approves the proposed amendment to By-law 25 by the addition of a new clause as follows :

(a) The funds of the IFUW or any part thereof may be invested in the purchase of or at interest upon the security of such stocks, shares, securities or other investments or property of whatsoever nature and wheresoever as the Council shall in its absolute discretion have approved in principle.

(b) All or any part of the investments and property of the IFUW in Great Britain and Northern Ireland may be held by a Trust Corporation as Custodian Trustee on behalf of the IFUW and any such Trust Corporation shall be entitled to remuneration in accordance with its scale of fees in force at the

date of its appointment as Custodian Trustee. Any Trust Corporation appointed as such Custodian Trustee shall be selected by the Finance Committee.

X

That the Working Arrangements submitted with the Supplementary Report of the Finance Committee of July 1958 be approved.

XI

That the Council accepts the report of the Finance Committee including the Balance Sheet, the Revenue Account, the Accounts of the Assistant Treasurers in Great Britain and the USA and the Capital Account of the International Fellowships Fund.

XII

That the Council

noting that December 10th, 1958 will be the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

recalling that during the last decade the Federation has taken every opportunity of co-operating in the work of the Human Rights Commission and that the theme of the Tenth Conference of the Federation was "The Declaration of Human Rights", *urges* national associations, by taking part in the celebrations on December 10th, 1958, to assist in publicising the progress which has been made in the extension of fundamental human rights and the necessity of continued effort towards the implementation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights throughout the world.

XIII

That the Council requests the Committee on the Legal and Economic Status of Women and the Cultural Relations Committee to :

- (1) study selected Conventions of the United Nations which are of general humanitarian concern, those of the United Nations and the ILO of special interest to women, and those of UNESCO aimed at the preservation of cultural heritages and the free flow of educational, scientific and cultural materials, noting the present stage of these Conventions with regard to ratification by member States; and to
- (2) present to the 41st Meeting of the Council recommendations with regard to possible endorsement of these Conventions by the Federation and to action in support of these by national associations as may be appropriate.

XIV

That the Council approves the appointment of Miss Elmina R. Lucke as the IFUW Representative at ECOSOC.

XV

That the following subjects arising out of the Conclusions in the Report on the Access of Women to Higher Education be the theme for Working Groups at the XIIIth Conference :

(1) The effect of social tradition, psychological prejudices and lack of economic opportunity upon women's education and employment and consequent failure of women in many countries to avail themselves to the fullest extent of the educational possibilities legally open to them.

(2) The importance of the contribution made by highly educated women to the life of the community with special reference to woman's dual role in professional and family life.

(3) The effects of possible recessions and automation upon opportunities for women in professional employment, considered from the point of view of :

(a) economic pressure

(b) psychological and medical reasons advanced to induce married women, especially with young children, to abandon professional work in favour of the home.

XVI

(a) *Considering*

that UNESCO has on several occasions recommended member States and their National Commissions to make contact with the Non-Governmental Organisations having a headquarters in their countries,

that in March 1958 the Secretariat of UNESCO sent to National Commissions a list of the national associations of Non-Governmental Organisations with international affiliations,

that the documentation prepared for regional meetings of National Commissions urged that an Observer of the Committee of Non-Governmental Organisations be invited,

that UNESCO has sent a questionnaire to member States to ascertain if these are applicable to Non-Governmental Organisations in relation to the programme of UNESCO,

that certain National Commissions, having experienced difficulties in making contact with Non-Governmental Organisations, would like the Non-Governmental Organisations to take the initiative in making these contacts,

finally that Non-Governmental Organisations can use measures taken by UNESCO to stimulate collaboration between National Commissions and Non-Governmental Organisations

the Council resolves that national associations be requested to take all necessary steps, if this has not already been done in their countries, to ensure that its National Commission should call on the IFUW to sit at the National Commission or by seeking its collaboration for the implementation of certain parts of the programme of UNESCO.

(b) The Council resolves that the IFUW should collaborate with the Working Groups whenever the Board of Officers feels that the questions being studied by one of these groups are of interest to the IFUW.

(c) The Council resolves that the IFUW should collaborate with all new methods in implementing the East-West Project decided upon by the 10th General Conference of UNESCO in November 1958, the Board of Officers of the IFUW having previously been consulted.

(d) The Council invites all national associations or federations to recommend to their national delegates at the General Conference of UNESCO that they seek to ensure that the principle of equality of access of women to education be included in the programme of UNESCO every time particular mention of women's education is made in the programme.

(e) The Council resolves that the IFUW should collaborate in the programme of UNESCO whenever the Officers consider that the IFUW is in a position to do so.

XVII

The Council recommends to national associations to contribute to the funds for Relief so that activities on behalf of Displaced Women and Hungarian refugees may be carried on in the future.

XVIII

The Council accepts the recommendation of the Conference Committee that the enrolment fee for the next Conference at Helsinki be fixed at six pounds sterling.

XIX

The Council approves the Preliminary Draft Agenda and Estimates of the XIIIth Conference in Helsinki in 1959.

XX

The Council approves the proposal to amend By-law 23 (4) by the substitution of the following for the present text :

"The Convener should be present at each meeting of the Committee. In addition to the members from the continent in which a meeting is held, one member shall be present from another continent ; the other members shall have been consulted by correspondence. So far as is possible no two consecutive meetings shall be held in the same continent."

XXI

The Council approves the proposals for the amendment of Articles IV (4) (b), Articles IV and V and By-law 25 (2) (i) and 25 (5) submitted by the Board of Officers under number 14 (a), (b), (c), of the agenda of the 40th Council.

XXII

The Council recommends that the proposals of the Board of Officers regarding a change in the frequency of Conference and Council Meetings and in the minimum number of members of a national association qualifying the association for membership of the IFUW, accompanied by the establishment of

associate membership open to national associations with a membership of 21 up to 99 members ; together with alternative proposals made by the 40th Council be referred to national associations for their study and comment. Comments and any further proposals must be received by the Executive Secretary not later than the 30th November, 1958, for submission to the XIIIth Conference.

XXIII

That Resolutions 19 (i) and 19 (ii) on the Agenda on the subject of nuclear tests be not discussed by the Council at this meeting, but that a Resolution on this subject be placed on the Agenda of the XIIIth Conference.

XXIV

That the IFUW should be represented at certain selected and appropriate regional meetings of the United Nations and of UNESCO, as recommended by the IFUW Representatives at these bodies ; and that the national association in the country where the meeting is taking place should be requested to nominate a member with the requisite qualifications, whom the President will appoint to represent the Federation, requesting her to report to the Representatives.

XXV

The Council recommends

(a) That an addendum be made to Working Rules 1 and 2, that Spanish be one of the permitted languages at meetings of Conference.

(b) That a new Working Rule be adopted permitting the use of Spanish as one of the languages used at the Council, when necessary, with the understanding that résumés be provided in English and French.

(c) That if the associations in Latin-American countries are prepared to meet the necessary expense, simultaneous translation into Spanish be used at the next Conference.

ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS OF UNIVERSITY

WOMEN IN 1957-58

This review indicates briefly the main activities of the 33 national associations whose reports were received in time for inclusion in this *Bulletin*. Reports have been summarised from the associations in Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Cuba, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Great Britain, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Rhodesia and Nyasaland, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, and the U.S.A.

Membership

Most associations reported an increase of membership—the total number of members is now about 177,000. This June there will be held in Washington, D.C., a meeting of the State Presidents, when the groundbreaking ceremonies for the new *American Association of University Women Educational Centre* will take place. This eight-story structure should be completed in 1959. The *Austrian, Belgian and Mexican Associations* have been able to obtain new headquarters. In the case of the *Mexican Association* the concentration of effort to make possible this new arrangement led to a temporary curtailment of social activities, e.g., the usual exchange visit to the Southwest central branches of the *American Association* and the usual monthly lectures were suspended. The association hopes however that the move will lead to a broadening of its activities and meetings will now be held every week. The *Belgian Federation* has its new club in the centre of Brussels, side by side with a club formed in collaboration with other women's associations. There is thus a larger scope for future activities and contacts. The recruiting drive has led to the federation becoming more and more known and young graduates are now joining. In January 1959 the *Brazilian Association* will celebrate its 30th Anniversary and it is hoped that members from all over Brazil may meet for a week in Rio. This meeting, it is hoped, will consolidate the work of recent months, during which the association has been welcoming and entertaining an increasing number of corresponding members from the various Brazilian States during their visits to the capital city. The Publicity Committee of the Association in the *Dominican Republic* works very closely with the local newspapers in an endeavour to keep the public informed of all its activities and a campaign has been started to increase the number of members in the provinces (with a view eventually to establish branches there) as many of the recent graduates come from the provinces. The *Hellenic Association* was able until recently to hold its meeting in a university room—but has now formed a committee to collect the necessary funds for buying rooms for offices. The *Netherlands Association* last year studied very carefully the question of what to offer to younger members, and some of the branches have now arranged special meetings for these, as has the Ghent branch of the *Belgian Federation*.

In *Pakistan*, the Federation is planning to open new sub-branches in the provinces, and the first news bulletin has recently been issued—it is hoped to make a monthly feature of this. The *Peruvian Association* is making preliminary plans for the establishment of two new branches, one in Trujillo and the other in Cuzco. The *South African Association* hopes to extend the scope and activities of the association throughout South Africa and to play a greater part in international affairs. The National President plans to visit all centres where there are branches of the association to stimulate interest and also hopes to establish new branches in centres where university women are known to live, but at present have no local association.

Encouragement of Research

The IFUW has broadened the scope of its Fellowship work this year by the award of 'Further Study' Grants and many national associations have

continued to help the cause of scholarship by the award of small local grants, in addition to those specifically mentioned in this report.

In the year 1957-58 the *American Association of University Women* awarded forty-four national fellowships and eight international fellowships, totalling \$121,500. This sum, which represents an increase of \$15,250 over the previous year, marks a new high level in American Association awards. The awards, ranging from \$2,000 to \$4,000, went to women varying in age from 21 to 58 for experimentation and research in many fields of study. Recipients of the eight international awards came from Brazil, England (2), Ireland, New Zealand, Norway, Turkey and the U.S.A. The International Grant Program brought twenty-eight grantees to the United States in 1957-58. Fifteen countries were represented in this group. The Achievement Award was presented to Dr Cecilia Payne-Gaposchkin in recognition of the work she had done in exploring an uncharted field of astronomy—stellar astronomy, about which little was known in the early decades of this century. The *Australian Federation* supports projects such as the South East Asia Fellowship awarded for one year's study in Australia. In addition there are small endowment funds, and fellowships are provided as funds become sufficient. The *Belgian Federation* this year awarded three Study and Research Fellowships for work abroad. The *Brazilian Association* is still not in a position to award Fellowships for 'independent research work', but, although not for research, it has instituted a Memorial Bursary (Carmen Moura) to help a Fine Arts student specialising in sculpture in the purchase of materials and books. This is the association's first venture in the field of awards, but it may open the way for the provision of further Fellowships and Grants. The *British Federation* has offered two Fellowships this year: (a) International Residential Scholarship at Crosby Hall, £400, has been awarded to a member of the Philippines Association, and (b) Ida Smedley MacLean Junior British Scholarship, £100, 1958-59, to be awarded in May. The *Canadian Federation* endowed the following Fellowships in 1958: Travelling Fellowship \$1,500.00, The Margaret McWilliams Fellowship \$1,500.00, Junior Fellowship \$1,200.00, Professional Fellowship \$1,000.00, A. Vibert Douglas Fellowship \$1,500.00. The *Finnish Fellowship* offered for three months study in Finland in 1958-59 was not awarded, and will therefore be offered again for 1959-60. Two branches gave stipends to two local students. The *French Association* awarded a Fellowship to a foreign student to enable her to obtain her doctorate, and nominated candidates for the Reid Hall scholarships, ten of whom were chosen. *Ireland*, The Frances Moran Fellowship of £506 was awarded to a Swedish candidate. The *Italian Federation* offered the 'Maria Loschi' Fellowship for study in Italy and Dr Racheli offered again the Racheli Velo Memorial Fellowship—also for study in Italy. Two residential fellowships were awarded for a year's residence at the Casa della Laureate. The *Korean Association* reports with appreciation the gift in 1957 of £50 from Mrs Dorothy Forsaith (Australian Federation member) for a scholarship. The *Netherlands Association* reports that at present a Swedish philologist is studying in Bonn, on the Aletta Jacobs Fellowship. The Doctor Catharine van Tussenbroek Fund continues to offer loans free of interest, and a fellowship. Thanks to the increased contribution

by members of the association, this fellowship was increased from fls. 1,000 to fls. 1,500. This has considerably stimulated the interest of applicants in the fellowship. It has been awarded to a young Dutch woman who is at present studying at the Sorbonne in preparation for her doctoral thesis. Furthermore, 3 loans free of interest were granted, totalling almost fls. 2,000. The *New Zealand Federation of University Women Research Fellowship* of £400 sterling is awarded every alternate year and has been already awarded to four New Zealand graduates and one British graduate. 1956-57 S.E. Asian Fellowship of £600: although as yet this is but a single award, the position will be reviewed at the Triennial Conference in January 1959, when it is hoped some further provision will be made. Miss Chirabha Onruang, the successful candidate for the award, has now completed her Diploma of Education and returned to her home in Bangkok in May of this year. The *Peruvian Association* awarded two Fellowships to local candidates, one for study in education and the other in social work. The Federation of *Rhodesia and Nyasaland* is continuing to collect funds towards founding a grant or Fellowship. The *South African Association* awarded the Bertha Stoneman Research Fellowship and Isie Smuts Scholarship tenable in South Africa. The *Spanish Association* last year awarded two grants for summer studies in foreign countries, one at the University of Frankfurt and the second in Paris (Alliance Française). The *Swedish 50th Anniversary Fellowship* was awarded to a Norwegian member who carried out research at the University of Uppsala Institution of Chemistry, during April and May, 1957. There is also a yearly fellowship donated by a pioneer woman doctor, the late Karolina Widerström, of about 1,000 sw. krs. In 1957 this fellowship was awarded to Miss Elin Ekman for research work on a special item of history of Swedish literature. The Zurich branch of the *Swiss Association* has collected \$1,000 and is offering a special commemorative Fellowship—Jeanne Eder—for research in science or medicine.

Promotion of Exchanges

This work is the concern of the government universities and professional bodies of most countries and therefore the national associations are seldom called upon to help directly in this sphere. The *American Association of University Women* co-operates with the Department of State, the International Co-operation Administration, the US Information Agency, the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, and other government agencies sponsoring exchange of persons programmes. For instance, the American Association assisted in arrangements made for an IFUW member who came to the United States from Thailand under the International Co-operation Administration programme for twelve months' study of Public Administration. The American Association also co-operates with private organisations, such as the American Council on Education and the Institute of International Education, actively functioning in the exchange field. In September 1957 the *Argentine Federation* was invited by the Technical Unesco Department of the National Direction of Culture (Ministry of Education) to attend the inaugural session and three working sessions of the "First Reunion for Cultural Exchanges"—sponsored by

Unesco's International Service for Exchange of Persons. The Argentine Federation has a permanent representative in this organization, which will organise a central board of information about all official and private fellowships, bursaries, etc., which will facilitate an exchange of persons. The *British Federation* continues to be represented on the British Committee for the Interchange of Teachers between the U.K. and the U.S.A. and the Interchange Committee of the League of the British Commonwealth and Empire. The federation is also represented on the Educational Interchange Council which arranges short-term exchanges between educationists in this country and European countries.

Rehabilitation and Welfare Work

Specific information is not available at *American Association* Headquarters about the various kinds and amounts of relief work undertaken by all of the branches. A report by Mme Blanche Hegg-Hoffet of mid-summer 1957 shows that up to that time *American Association* members contributed almost \$6,500 toward Hungarian relief. Approximately \$650 was contributed to non-Hungarian DPs. Since then contributions have come to national headquarters from branches in Utah, Indiana and Virginia. Undoubtedly other contributions were made as well. During the 1957-58 programme year some special efforts were undertaken, on behalf of two women from Latvia and one from France, to find out their present situation and to encourage the *American Association* branch nearest to them to work with them in every way possible. Many *American Association* branches carry on overseas relief work through other agencies and projects, including UNICEF, CARE, UNESCO gift coupons, community and church campaigns, etc. There is no record of the total effort made. Members of some associations give individual assistance and the *Australian Federation* contributed to the Hungarian Relief Fund. A sum of £20 was contributed to international relief and various annual publications were supplied to Ewha (Korea). The *Austrian Association* continues its relief work for the Hungarian university women, some of whom are studying in Vienna either to complete their studies or to obtain an Austrian degree (to nationalise their Hungarian degree). Their immatriculation-fees at the university were paid by the association. Once registered they receive fellowships from different organisations. The next aim of this association is to build a home for girl students in Vienna which is badly needed. The last year was devoted to gaining supporters for the plan in ministerial and governmental spheres and to collecting the necessary statistical and financial information. Generally speaking the Hungarian refugees have been absorbed fairly easily into *Belgium*, where the federation has adopted a woman physician, giving her money and furniture to start a home, procuring her a post at the University of Brussels and helping her with legal advice. Once again, no case of refugee or displaced university women being in Rio de Janeiro (or in *Brazil*, generally) has been brought to the attention of the *Brazilian Association* and therefore no action has been taken in this respect. However, from September to December 1957, the *Brazilian Association* called on its members to contribute to the "Fund of International Solidarity" which was formed to collect a certain sum of money

for the IFUW Relief Fund. By December the equivalent of £15 was collected and this amount was forwarded to Madame Hegg-Hoffet with the desire that it be used for the benefit of displaced university women in Europe. The two Displaced Women 'adopted' by the *British Federation* continue to live in hostels run by the British Council for Aid to Refugees. The *British Federation* continues to be represented on this Council and a considerable number of members all over the country correspond with Displaced University Women and send them parcels. Contributions are still made to the IFUW Relief Fund. From the President's Benevolent Fund grants are made to members in financial need. The *Canadian Federation* reports that since last year's report twenty-one of the *Canadian Federation's* member clubs have sent in donations amounting to \$882.55 for the Relief Fund of the IFUW. Of this amount, \$288.75 was for the special Hungarian Fund. Twenty-four of the clubs have 'adopted' thirty-one displaced persons and one or two more are in process of negotiating with Mme Hegg-Hoffet. To these women are sent letters, parcels and gifts of money. Another refugee has been 'adopted' by a new club. As only a few of the clubs report what they do, it is impossible to give the value of their contributions. But it is estimated that the total would at least equal \$500.00. Many of the clubs speak with pleasure of their contacts with their less fortunate sisters overseas. The *Canadian Federation* feels that it is a privilege to have this exercise in international understanding. The *Danish Association* has continued its work of assistance to university women from Hungary settling provisionally or permanently in Denmark. At the beginning of the year 1957-58 the fund for this purpose amounted to 6.954 Danish kroner. At the end of the year the fund was 6.931 Danish kroner. In the year 1957-58 it supported several university women from Hungary during their stay in Denmark, the amount spent being 1.619 Danish kroner. The *French Association* has helped seven Hungarian refugee students, both for their studies and holidays. The *German Association* works in close collaboration with Dr Hegg-Hoffet in its relief work for Hungarian university women and displaced persons. In some cases the *German Association* gave money to Hungarians or took them to live in members' homes. All Hungarian students get a grant of DM 150 monthly from the *German universities*. *Ireland*—all branches work for refugees and for displaced persons. In 1957 the *National University of Ireland Women Graduates' Association* (Dublin) collected clothes for the Red Cross and sent money: (Galway) gave £5 to Hungarian Relief Fund. 1958—Dublin *University Women Graduates' Association* gave £70 to help displaced colleagues (£20 was sent direct to a special case). Dublin Branch of *National University of Ireland Women Graduates' Association* maintains a Benevolent Fund for the relief of distressed women graduates (£50 given this year). In *Israel*, university graduates from Egypt, Hungary and Poland have been invited to all branch meetings during the past year and have attended. In Jerusalem a special effort to acquaint them with local history was made and small groups were conducted by members of the branch to various places of interest in and near the city. A Haifa member organised a club for elderly people, both new immigrants and old residents, who do not know Hebrew. The Jerusalem Branch was happy to continue its assistance to two old members, now in poor circumstances. Haifa Branch has continued its very active assistance to the blind and to under-

privileged children. It has also helped to settle two old members, who, with others, are regularly visited and taken reading matter and little luxuries. The organisation which advises and assists professional and technical workers immigrating into Israel asked for, and received, help in placing university women from Egypt and countries behind the Iron Curtain. One of the members who is managing director of a pharmaceutical products factory in Haifa, gave employment to several and found suitable posts for others. Interest-free loans, to be repaid over a long period, have been granted to several new immigrants, to enable them to find housing and accommodation. A Haifa medical member has devoted much time to taking care of post-operative cases in a convalescent home for people of limited means. Another Haifa medical woman, who has a maternity home, accepts unmarried mothers. In collaboration with another woman doctor, a psychiatrist, she has established a Marriage Council Bureau. The *Italian* Federation contributed to the International Relief Committee, and also the sum of 150,000 lire for Hungarian university refugees. Personal correspondence was continued with some displaced women colleagues and personal assistance given by members to students and graduates in need of it. Free legal assistance was given to some members. The *Korean* Association received 14,000 whan (\$28.00) from the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs for distribution to flood victims. The *Luxembourg* Association assists a Russian displaced person. The *Netherlands* Association is glad that it has been able to adopt another colleague, belonging to the category of the 'old DP.s'. Some branches have adopted a DP of their own. Several members have undertaken to make a contribution to support the study of Hungarian refugee students in the Netherlands during five consecutive years. Often language difficulties have been an obstacle in establishing personal contacts with Hungarian refugees. *New Zealand*—activities in this direction are widespread and on the whole the self-imposed responsibility of the various branches. Headquarters does now make an annual contribution of £25 for general relief as administered by Madame Hegg-Hoffet—but infinitely more is done on a personal scale through a system of branch sponsored and adopted displaced university women of Europe. Parcels of clothes, food, and now gifts of money which branches hope will help to warm the long winter months, are regularly sent. In *Norway*, the relief work for some displaced persons has continued as last year. Fifteen Hungarian women are now studying there. Members of the Norwegian Association have continued to give contributions to a fund, from which disbursements are made to the Hungarians twice a year. Two loans free of interest have been granted in 1957 from the Norwegian Association Students' Assistance Fund, one to an undergraduate woman student, another to a graduate. In all £210 was lent in 1957, apportioned among six borrowers. During a course of lectures given by the *Peruvian* Association on 'Basic Education for Adults', articles for use in the home were distributed to the 220 people attending. The *Philippine* Association of University Women helps in relief work by giving aid to victims of flood, famine and other calamities. Last year the members sent a cheque to the Eastern Pangasinan Chapter when terrible floods devastated the region and many of the chapter members were affected. The cheque came from donations of sister chapters and from the National Board members. Members of the

South African Association carry out social work among the Bantu and coloured. This takes various forms in different centres—support of Bantu Day Nurseries in Pietermaritzburg, Libraries in Port Elizabeth, etc. The *Spanish* Association collected 4,000 pesetas which were sent to Valencia for the relief of the victims of the last November floods. The *Swedish* Association still keeps individual contact with a few displaced persons in Germany (parcels, personal correspondence, etc.). In collaboration with the Austrian Association, it sent clothes and other gifts to Hungarian refugees. This activity is to be continued on a smaller scale. The association is also trying to establish contact between itself and Hungarian university women at present living in Sweden. In the Swedish 'club flat' are two rooms which are rented to women medical students, in accordance with the wish of the donor, Dr Karolina Widerström: as the flat is situated in the centre of Stockholm, these rooms are of great value, especially as it is not easy to find good and cheap rooms in Stockholm at present. The *Swiss* Association continues its previous activities to help displaced colleagues, and also helps Hungarian refugees in Switzerland: the Geneva section has undertaken for a second year the partial support of a Hungarian woman student who is studying there. In *Thailand*, social work has been concentrated in two areas, the North East and Bangkok; in the former area water-tanks and medicine chests have been again sent to the schools and a large amount of used clothing was collected and sent to the poor people of this area. Also the association has run a hostel for girl students on a non-profit seeking basis in order to help the girl students who come from the provinces to study in Bangkok, where all universities are situated.

Education

One of the stated common purposes of the *American* Association is 'educational work in the widest sense and on a level to make use of college training'. Study-action programmes continue to be developed in education, international relations, social and economic issues, status of women and the arts. In 1957-58 American Association branches interested in higher education focused their study and action on problems of admission to higher education and on the relations of higher education and the Federal Government. Those branches interested in radio and television as educational forces concentrated on getting non-commercial stations on the air and on improving programmes. Members in the field of elementary and secondary education worked on improvements in teacher education and teacher recruitment, education of gifted children, standards for the educational and health programmes in nursery schools, and in the financing of education at all levels. International Relations groups tended to emphasise an overall appraisal of American foreign policy with special attention to reciprocal trade and foreign aid and economic development and studies on Africa, Japan, India and Latin America. Mental Health continued to be the major field of interest in social and economic issues (formerly called Social Studies) with 'individual liberties' standing second in interest and gerontology added as a new subject of study. On the occasion of the visit in May 1958 to Buenos Aires of Lic. Graciela Quan Valenzuela, President of the Inter-American Women's Committee of the Organisation of American States (OEA), the *Argentine* Federation was asked to arrange a

luncheon for the meeting of Mrs Quan Valenzuela with the Argentine university women. This was attended by over seventy outstanding Argentine university women of all professions who spoke after the luncheon on the subject: 'The Argentine university woman in her professional capacity'. Twelve selected speakers from twelve different professions gave their views on the realities and possibilities of their respective specialities. This symposium was the first of its kind in the Argentine and was a great success, being commented upon in the press and attracting a great number of university women to the Argentine Federation. The careers discussed were—Law, Architecture, Medicine, Odontology, Pharmacy and Biochemistry, Agronomical Engineering, Veterinary Medicine, Chemistry, Natural Sciences, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Philosophy and Literature, Economic Sciences. All member associations of the *Australian* Federation provide in their programmes for lectures or discussion groups. The Sydney Association compiled and gave to the Headmistresses Association a list of members who volunteered to give emergency teaching help in schools. *Brazil* Vocational Guidance—An interested group of members has been meeting to consider the possibility of starting activities in this field under the auspices of the Brazilian Association. Contacts have been established with the Danish Association and the British Federation for information on their schemes or their publications on the subject. A tentative survey is being carried out in a co-educational secondary school (1st and 2nd Cycles) to appraise needs for such guidance. It is surmised that first steps will have to be taken in 'educational guidance', that is, information on existing university and/or higher level courses, subjects required at the entrance examinations, opportunities for later employment, etc. It is planned to ask representative professional women to give informal talks to the pupils on the difficulties, advantages and opportunities of their respective careers. The *British* Federation of University Women's Working Party on Women in Science and Technology has continued its efforts to establish the position of women in science and technology and to relieve the current shortage of science teachers, which is particularly acute in girls' schools. The pamphlet "Opportunities for Girls and Women in Science and Technology" has had to be reprinted and approximately 6,000 copies have now been sold. Widespread interest has been aroused among schools, local education authorities and parents' organisations which has necessitated the formation of a panel of speakers to address meetings on this subject. In addition, a pilot refresher course has been held for women science graduates who wish to teach after a period spent away from work normally in raising a family, and other courses are being arranged during the coming year. In *Canada*, all branches have done active work in this field, for example, two Regional Conferences were held—British Columbia Regional Conference, March 1957, 'The Role of Universities in this Atomic Age' and London, Ontario Regional Conference, May 1957, to consider 'The Relationship of Industry to Education'—and some branches are continuing their studies of the 'Bright Child'—Regina members are working on a definite programme for the 'Bright Child' in local schools and in Ontario clubs are studying the reasons for failure of 'Bright Children' in universities. The *Cuban* Association held a Forum on 'The Gifted Child', a series of eight lectures followed by discussions. The *Danish* Association has continued its

vocational guidance for young women wanting to study at universities. This work has been greatly appreciated by school authorities. The association has been given a grant of 500 Danish kroner from public funds, in support of this work, and the vocational guidance leader a Fellowship of 600 krs. to study similar work in Sweden. A member of the Norwegian Association has gone to Denmark to study vocational guidance. In the *Dominican Republic* the 'Trujillo Eradication of Illiteracy Programme' is the greatest step undertaken in that country towards raising cultural standards. The Dominican Association works in co-operation with this enterprise. Members of the *French* Association visited factories, following a study of conditions of work for women, and also investigated new careers open to women. *Germany*—lectures on different subjects (education, techniques, social science) were held in many branches. Most branches give vocational guidance to girls who have passed the high school leaving examination. The Hamburg branch has succeeded in having a woman employed as tutor for women students as well as men students. The association has also undertaken to make basic investigations into the question as to whether the university women in German industry are occupied according to their qualifications. The investigations will be concerned with all kinds of university women employed in industry. The results of the planned investigations are needed urgently, as data on the subject is not available. It is hoped that the proposed study of 'University Women in Industry' will supply the basic knowledge needed for the further work of the association. The *Hellenic* Association has formed a committee to study the establishment of a college for women secretaries and social service workers. The *Italian* Federation pursued further its study of school problems, arranging discussions open to members of the public. In the *Netherlands*, many branches have been actively and successfully engaged in vocational guidance programmes for girls (and sometimes also for boys) who are finishing secondary school. Zwolle, one of the cities which wishes to become the seat of the new university to be founded in an as yet undetermined part of the country, has a 'University Committee' of some fifty (male) members. The local branch of the Netherlands Association contacted the Burgomaster, and complained about the fact that no university women have been included in the committee. In a country of small size and population like *New Zealand*, the State working through its institutions—the schools and colleges—commands a monopoly of educational work. The *New Zealand* Federation has however made special contributions on occasion: e.g., in view of the acute shortage in post-primary teachers in girls' schools branches keep registers of women graduate members who would be willing to act in a part-time capacity to tide the country over this period of emergency. Furthermore as a result of mid-term deliberations last year representations were made to the Minister of Education about the staffing crisis and its possible alleviation, and also about the dearth of fully-trained science teachers. Although in practice little is actually done in educational work, the *New Zealand* Federation keeps a watching brief. The *Norwegian* Association continued and extended the professional guidance started last year. Women students graduating from ten secondary schools in Oslo, and the vicinity met in small groups arranged according to subject, and were given guidance in university and high school studies by members. Financial support for this

guidance was given by the Labour Directorat^e under the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Labour. The Urdu section of the Publications Committee of the *Pakistan Federation* has completed plans for the publication of a children's quarterly magazine, the first issue to appear next October. The Cultural Relations Committee held a cultural exhibition last November to collect funds for the proposed *Pakistan Federation of University Women College for Women in Karachi* : Rs 800 were collected. The same committee organised classes in painting, music and drawing. The Social Welfare Committee prepared a scheme to help a poor refugee colony in Karachi : members will initially visit individual families in their huts and help them with their problems. Later they will hold classes for the mothers to teach them elementary rules of hygiene. One of the major items on this federation's programme is the opening of an Arts College for Women in Karachi—Rs 20,000 has so far been collected and if the required sum can be obtained in time, the college will be opened this July. The *Peruvian Association* has carried out a series of lectures 'A Basic Education for Adults'. Five subjects were dealt with, Health and Hygiene, Maternity, Alimentation, Education and the Home and Work ; four lectures were given on each subject. The *Spanish Association* has a very flourishing musical and literary society which meets about twice a month ; the meetings are followed by a reception. The association (situated in Madrid) has been fortunate enough to be offered a very advantageous collective subscription by the well-known musical society 'Cantar y Tañar'.

Hospitality and Entertainment

Many associations have arranged, as in the past, to introduce visiting professional women and research workers to others in their special field of activity and to offer hospitality in various ways. From May 1, 1957 to March 15, 1958, the *American Association* provided introductions for fifty-six IFUW visitors to 170 *American Association* branches. In some instances, home hospitality and branch entertainment for the visitors was provided. The *Belgian* branch of Antwerp made an exchange visit with the Breda Group of the *Dutch Association*. *Brazil* has had the pleasure of welcoming guests in its centre in Rio, and records with especial pleasure its continued contact with the *Paraguayan Association*—two members of that association being welcomed in Rio and a good-will tour taking three Brazilian members to Paraguay where they were most generously entertained. The *British Federation* reports that work has begun on the building of a new wing at Crosby Hall, which will contain twenty-eight study bedrooms, a library and also house the office of the *British Federation*. Generous donations for the new wing have been received from ex-residents and from other national federations. Seven hundred and fifty-two graduates from forty-one countries stayed at the Hall in the year ending 31st March, 1958, most of whom were pursuing postgraduate courses or independent research. A series of dinners has been held at the Hall during the year to entertain overseas guests. A special summer party is being given in June 1958 to which graduates from all parts of the world are invited. Members of the *Cuban Association* visited the Miami branch of the *American Association* in July 1957. The *Dominican Association* was very pleased to

welcome fifty members of the *American Association* and to be able to entertain them to dinner and a cocktail party. In *Finland*, about 10 per cent. of the total membership has inscribed to assist in one form or other the work for the 1959 Conference. Funds are being raised, with 1,000 mk per member as an average. The *French Association* says it receives a certain number of letters of introduction, arrangements are made, but the visitors do not call at headquarters and as their addresses (in France) are unknown, it is not possible to carry matters any further. *Germany*. In July 1957, sixteen members of the *American Association* visited Frankfurt and members had the chance of meeting them at a reception. The *Korean Association* was pleased to be able to entertain on several occasions members of the United States army at Korea House. *New Zealand*, welcomes an increasing stream of members of sister associations, this aspect of their activities looms large. Members not only enjoy meeting these ambassadors but are convinced that it gives their members a glimpse of that wider international world and so strengthens IFUW ties. In August 1957, the *Swedish Association* was happy to welcome a prominent guest from Poland, Dr Adamowicz, a former President of the IFUW. The *Swiss Association* had the opportunity of welcoming several of the IFUW international committees which met last March in Geneva. A reception was arranged and committee members were also received by the Rector and Faculty deans of Geneva University.

Promotion of Interest in Public Affairs

The *American Association* works actively on the local, state and national levels for legislation in the field of social welfare, foreign policy and education, and often supports candidates at the local level who are proponents of the legislative issues followed by the association. At the national level, the association has testified before Congressional Committees in the 2nd session of the 85th Congress in support of the Mutual Security Programme, on renewal of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, and on federal aid for school construction. The *American Association* support of international agencies and programmes covers a wide range, from the international agency for control of the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes to international educational exchange programmes, including the United Nations and its agencies. The association works for equal pay for equal work for women, for the extension of the Fair Labour Standards Act, for the provision of adequate appropriations and the preservation of the justice of the Social Security and Housing Programmes for the welfare of the American citizen. The Legislative Committee is also under mandate to follow legislation which would protect against the infringement of the rights of the individual as guaranteed by the constitution. The *American Association* is represented on or holds membership in a wide variety of non-governmental organisations concerned with its many areas of interest, and also co-operates actively with related governmental agencies. It is also represented by an Observer at the United Nations and at the United States Mission to the United Nations. In *Australia*, member associations are actively concerned, either individually or in co-operation with affiliated organisations, with matters of public interest. The *Australian*

Federation has maintained interest in the question of equal pay for equal work. Certain of the associations are particularly interested in film and television councils, Mental Health Associations and co-ordinating committees for overseas students. The *Belgian* Federation, which has organised its committees as much as possible along the lines of the IFUW committees, continues to study through these many questions of public interest, among others respective rights and duties of spouses and reform of the marriage laws. The federation sent a delegation to follow the preliminary discussions in the Senate on the law which was subsequently passed. The question of women's work in the Congo is also being studied (a branch was formed there last year) especially the law prohibiting married women working in the colonial government services, difficulties of advancement and absence of voting rights at municipal elections. Throughout the last year and the present one, the *Brazilian* Association has been very actively engaged in a campaign for the reform of the Civil Code, with special reference to the status of married women. After a campaign through the press and meetings of members of the legal profession, contacts are now sought and being established with members of the Chamber of Deputies and of the Senate in support of this reform which must be the subject of legislative action before it comes into effect. A watching brief has been kept by the Parliamentary and Public Relations Sub-Committee of the *British* Federation on such matters as the curtailment of the Third Programme of the BBC, the working of the National Pensions Act, and a campaign (which was successful) to safeguard under the National Health Act the intention of the founders that only women consultants should be appointed to certain hospitals for women in Scotland. Action Taken—The resolution of the Annual General Meeting in July 1957 on the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Marriage and Divorce has been followed by letters to M.P.s and members of the Government in support of the Matrimonial Proceedings (Children) Bill which seeks to carry out the recommendations of the Royal Commission with regard to children. Through its representation on the Standing Conference on the Economic and Social Work of the United Nations the federation has been a signatory to letters to the Government urging them to treble their contribution to the U.N. Refugee Fund to enable the camps to be closed by 1961; to make a contribution towards the movement of European refugees at present in Hong Kong and of others still in China (the Government subsequently voted £25,000); and to oppose the suggestion that the Commission on Human Rights should meet every two years instead of yearly. Representation was also made to the Secretary of State for Scotland urging that provision be made in regulations covering Teachers' Training Colleges to ensure the inclusion of women on the governing bodies of the Training Colleges, which are mixed in Scotland. A full account of the *Canadian* Federation's present activities in public affairs is given in NEWS LETTER 15. The *French* Association continues its collaboration with many women's associations—particularly with the National Council of Women, and the League for Women's Rights. The association has been requested to make a report on women's right to education to the French committee of the Non-Governmental Organisations. The *German* Association sent petitions to the Bundestag concerning the status of women in family law (Stichentscheid) and a law demanding the supervision of food. The *Hellenic*

Association helped women candidates of all parties in their pre-election efforts. It has recently succeeded in getting laws passed: (1) to transmit half the pension of the mother to the children, even when the father is alive and working; (2) to make the income-tax of a married woman independent of her husband's up to the amount of 40,000 drachmas. A protest was made to the Government because it did not include women in the Ministry of Education Committee. Although the *Israel* Association is the smallest organisation in the Council of Women's Organisations in that country, their delegate has been appointed Vice-President to the Council and Honorary Secretary to the Executive: this election was due to the excellent international relations of the association. The *Italian* Federation, in collaboration with other associations, is working especially on the question of equal pay for women. The *Luxembourg* Association asked the Minister of National Education to appoint a woman as head of the Lycée de Jeunes Filles of Luxembourg. A member of the association has now been appointed to this rather important position. Two more members of the *Mexican* Association were elected to the House of Representatives and this association is stressing more and more the importance of taking part in political life: during the coming presidential period the association expects to be able to display even greater activity in this field. *New Zealand*—at present interest and study are being focused on the Crimes Bill introduced by the Government in 1957. Committees are being asked to pay particular attention to the penalties listed for offences—and still more particularly to the sexual ones over which there is considerable controversy. As yet the *New Zealand* Federation makes no direct representations to the Government but having collated its findings works through the National Council of Women to which it is affiliated. In *Norway*, the question of equal pensionable rights for men and women has this year taken much time: requests were made both to the National Assembly and to the Department of Social Affairs urging that a widower should have the same right of pension through his wife, if a member of the State Pension Fund, as she now has if the husband dies first. As yet no decision has been taken, but it does not seem likely that such an amendment will be passed to the Pension Law at present. The *Philippine* Association promotes interest in public affairs by encouraging its members to be active in politics as well as in their professions. During elections they participate in radio broadcasts to inform the public about the pros and cons of party programmes. Speakers try to arouse the interest of girls in public affairs. The association recommends women for appointment to important public offices and to policy-making national boards. One of the items of great public interest in *Sweden* last autumn was the question of women clergymen. The Swedish State Church hitherto has not admitted women as clergymen. In September 1957 the question was brought up again before the Church Congress, but the majority was against admittance. One of the most eminent women theologians, Ester Lutteman, a university woman with a degree from the Theological Faculty of Uppsala, demonstrated against this decision by seceding from the Swedish State Church: several followed her example. Many groups in Sweden have been asked by the Bishops' Meeting for their opinion—the Swedish Association of University Women strongly emphasised that in accordance with the Swedish law of equal rights for men

and women (1923)—and also in accordance with the Declaration of Human Rights—there is no reason why a competent woman should not hold the post of a clergyman. The Church has proposed the creation of special clerical posts for women, but the Swedish Association is not in favour of such special posts. The Swiss Association is taking part in the big exhibition of women's activities, SAFFA, in Zurich—17th July-15th September, 1958. A special committee has most carefully prepared a stand, and it is hoped that any members of the IFUW passing through Switzerland during that period will spend some time in Zurich. In *Thailand*, the association has continued radio programmes throughout the year, the main topic of discussion this year being civic responsibilities. This spring two movements were initiated (1) a course of leadership training for young adult girls, of two weeks' duration: twenty university students took part; (2) a Girl Guide movement, which will be attached to the association only during the initial stages, later it will be a separate organisation. A Workshop on 'Women and the Community' was convened by the association. Women leaders from Cambodia, Laos, the Shan States of Burma and also women leaders from various organisations in Thailand participated in this Workshop, which was made possible through the financial assistance of the Government and the Asia Foundation. The Conference on Thai Culture and Thai Dialects was held for the second time. Participants from different parts of Thailand, as well as from neighbour countries where dialects of the Thai language are spoken, were invited to take part in the discussion. Participants from neighbour countries included some from Cambodia, Laos, the Shan States of Burma, Assam and also immigrants from Yunan.

ACCOUNTS

INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP FUND CAPITAL ACCOUNT
(British Federation of University Women acting as Trustees)

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH, 1958

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
BRITISH FEDERATION	3,475	17	4			
OTHER FEDERATIONS	3,480	18	9			
DONATION FROM INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION	1,000	0	0			
Less : Net Loss on Redemption of Investments	7,956	16	1			
	15	16	9	7,940	19	4
C. E. ARREGGER, <i>Acting Convener of the Finance Committee</i>						
G. V. M. SELBY, <i>Assistant Hon. Treasurer</i>						
£7,940 19 4						

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
INVESTMENTS AT COST						
£1,080 11s. 3d. Birmingham Corp. 3% Stock 1947				725	14	10
£1,368 5s. 9d. 3½% Conversion Loan				1,065	0	6
£1,500 Middlesbrough Corp. 3½% Red. Stock 1953/73				1,513	9	8
£1,500 New Zealand Government 3% Inscribed Stock 1973/77				1,470	6	2
£300 Nottingham Corporation 6% Redeemable Stock 1975/78				299	14	9
£1,144 18s. 3% Redemption Stock 1986/96				1,002	0	2
£250 3% Savings Bonds 1960/70				250	0	0
£1,600 7s. 7d. 3½% War Stock				1,614	8	2
				7,940	14	3
(Market Value, £6,217)						
DEBTOR					5	1
				7,940	19	4

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN

We have prepared the above Balance Sheet from the books, documents and information supplied to us and certify it to be in accordance therewith.

36 VICTORIA STREET,
LONDON, S.W.1

E. WATTS AND CO.,
Chartered Accountants

IFUW STANDING COMMITTEES, 1956-59

COMMITTEE FOR THE AWARD OF INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIPS

Terms of Reference : To select and appoint holders of IFUW Fellowships, Grants and Awards and to consider and advise the Council on conditions governing such Fellowships Grants and Awards.

Members :

- Professor C. H. MacGillivray (Convener), 126 Nieuwe Prinsen-Gracht, Amsterdam C., the Netherlands
- Dr J. Howell Clark, 708 Cedarcroft Road, Baltimore 12, Maryland, U.S.A.
- Mlle A. M. Du Bois, 10 avenue Gaspard Vallette, Geneva, Switzerland
- Professor I. M. Frandon, The University, Poitiers, France
- Professor M. Fritz, Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology and Palaeontology, 100 Queen's Park, Toronto 5, Canada
- Professor K. Koller, Dept. of English, University of Rochester, Rochester 20, New York, U.S.A.
- Professor C. Préaux, 109 rue de l'Abbaye, Brussels, Belgium
- Dr I. Semmingsen, Konsul Schjelderupsvæi nr. 10, Bygdøy, Oslo, Norway
- Dr D. Weeks, 28 Dover Road, Wellesley 81, Mass., U.S.A.
- Professor M. E. White, Trinity College, Toronto, Canada
- Mlle J. H. Chaton, 43 avenue Ernest Reyer, Paris 14e, France (under By-law 19 d)

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

Terms of Reference : To plan the arrangements for the forthcoming Conference.

Members :

- Miss E. Riikonen (Convener), Kapteeninkatu 7 D, Helsinki, Finland
- Mrs M. Hargreaves, 22 West Hill, Sandstead, Surrey, England
- Mme R. Lelievre, 37 rue Vaneau, Paris 7e, France
- Mme A. H. Mazoue, 63 Boulevard St. Germain, Paris 5e, France
- Mrs T. A. Mikkola, Kalevankatu 42 A, 18, Helsinki, Finland
- Mme M. Henrici, Klusdörfli 4, Zurich, Switzerland (under By-law 19 d)

CULTURAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE

Terms of Reference : To carry out enquiries and prepare reports on matters concerning education or culture which are of interest to the IFUW.

Members :

- Miss I. F. Hilton (Convener), 16 Queen Anne's Grove, Bedford Park, London, W.4, England
- Mme G. Bédier, 50 rue Saint Ferdinand, Paris 17e, France
- Mrs M. Berte, Box 78, Haslum, Norway
- Mrs E. I. A. Macdonald, 20 Orakei Road, Remuera, Auckland, S.E. 2, New Zealand
- Dr M. Miller, Kansas Teachers' College, Emporia, Kansas, U.S.A.
- Mme M. Préaux, 18 avenue de l'Armée, Brussels, Belgium (*ex officio* as Representative to UNESCO)
- Dr M. Simonetta, Piazza d'Azeglio 18, Florence, Italy
- Dr E. Winkelmann, Cranachstrasse 70, Gr. Flotbek, Hamburg, Germany
- Miss D. F. Leet, Reid Hall, 4 rue de Chevreuse, Paris 6e, France (under By-law 19 d)

FINANCE COMMITTEE

Terms of Reference : To recommend for the approval of the Council, for subsequent presentation to the Conference, the rate of annual dues payable to the IFUW by the national federations or associations ; to prepare annual estimates for the approval of the Council ; to supervise the annual expenditure of the IFUW and the use and investment of its funds.

Members :

- Mlle C. Valensi (Convener), 3, Boulevard Notre Dame, Marseilles (B. du Rh.), France
Mrs C. E. Arregger, 37 Shawfield Park, Bromley, Kent, England
Mme J. d'Asseler-Verbanck, 80, rue des Infirmières, Gand, Belgium
Mlle J. H. Chaton, 43 avenue Ernest Reyer, Paris 14e, France (*ex officio*, President)
Mrs C. Concordia, 1704 Lexington Parkway, Schenectady 9, New York, U.S.A. (Assistant Hon. Treasurer)
Dr B. H. Dow, Cottey College, Nevada, Missouri, U.S.A. (*ex officio*, Hon. Treasurer)
Mrs L. F. Engelkes-Nix, Sweelinckstraat 14a, The Hague, The Netherlands
Miss G. V. M. Selby, Netherscar, Chapel-le-Dale, via Carnforth, Lancs., England (Assistant Hon. Treasurer)
Mlle M. Steiger, Bluemlisalpstrasse 76, Zurich, Switzerland

BUDGET SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

(*By-law 25 (5)*). This sub-committee shall carry out such duties as the Finance Committee may require of it and shall be responsible for ensuring that the expenditure of the IFUW funds remains within the terms of the Budget approved by the Council.

Members :

- Mrs C. E. Arregger (Chairman)
Mme J. d'Asseler-Verbanck
Mlle J. H. Chaton (*ex officio*, President)
Dr B. H. Dow (*ex officio*, Hon. Treasurer)
Miss G. V. M. Selby (Assist. Hon. Treasurer)
Mlle C. Valensi (Convener of the Finance Committee)

COMMITTEE ON THE LEGAL AND ECONOMIC STATUS OF WOMEN

Terms of Reference : To study such economic and legal questions as are of interest to the IFUW.

Members :

- Miss R. Mills (Convener), Sutton Park School, St. Fintan's Road, Sutton, Co. Dublin, Ireland
Mme G. Cyfer-Diderich, 88 avenue Molière, Brussels, Belgium
Mme M. Fiechter, 15 chemin de Vidollet, Geneva, Switzerland
Miss T. Fujita, 10 Nenohara, Nakano, Tokyo, Japan
Mlle S. Giraud, 1 rue du Général Foy, Paris 8e, France
Miss E. R. Lucke, 235 East 22nd Street, New York 10, U.S.A. (*ex officio* as Representative to ECOSOC)
Miss V. Lundgren, Sveavägen 25-27, Stockholm, Sweden
Mrs E. M. Wormald, 39 Ullet Road, Liverpool 17, England
Mme M. Henrici, Klusdörfli 4, Zurich, Switzerland (under *By-law 19 d*)

STANDARDS COMMITTEE

Terms of Reference : To examine all applications received for admission to the IFUW from national federations or associations of university women and to report to the Council on their eligibility and suitability for membership, from the point of view of Articles I and II (3) of the constitution.

Members :

- Dr A. K. Hottel (Convener), University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia 4, U.S.A.
Mme E. Hatinguais, 1 rue Léon Journault, Sèvres, Seine et Oise, France
Professor A. Hoffmann, Olympischestrasse 20, Berlin-Charlottenburg 9, Germany
Dr J. E. van Lohuizen de Leeuw, 55 Stretten Avenue, Cambridge, England
Miss E. C. Monk, 1009 Themis Buildings, 10 St. James Street West, Montreal, Canada (Legal Adviser)
Dr M. E. Cameron, Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass., U.S.A. (under *By-law 19 d*)

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

COMMITTEE FOR RELIEF AND ASSISTANCE

Terms of Reference : To deal with applications from university women in distress as a result of war or political upheavals and to allocate grants towards training or temporary assistance.

Members :

- Mme B. Hegg-Hoffett (Co-Chairman), Junkerngasse 37, Berne, Switzerland
Mrs R. A. Forsaith (Co-Chairman), 9 King's Park Avenue, Perth, Western Australia
Miss H. Z. Benitez, Philippine Women's University, Taft Avenue, Manila, Philippines
Dr E. Gräfin von Bruhl, Goethestrasse 36, Freiburg i Br., Germany
Dr A. Keller, Friedrich Oserstr. 22, Basle, Switzerland
Dr A. Noonan, Box 94, Mount Forest, Ontario, Canada
Dr A. G. Pannell, Sweet Briar College, Sweet Briar, Virginia, U.S.A.
Miss A. B. H. J. Rustomjee, Somerset House, 169 Colaba Road, Bombay 5, India (under *By-law 19 d*)

INTERNATIONAL CLUB-HOUSES

CROSBY HALL, overlooking the Thames on Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, London, comprises a Dining Hall, which is a fine example of domestic architecture of the fifteenth century, and a modern residential wing with library and clubrooms. Members of any national association of university women affiliated to the IFUW are entitled to use the Hall, on production of a current membership card, without payment of an additional subscription.—The Club is open throughout the year and offers accommodation for ninety members.

For further information apply to :—

The Warden, Crosby Hall, Cheyne Walk, London, S.W.3, England
Telephone : FLAXman 9663

REID HALL (American Education Center), 4 rue de Chevreuse, Paris 6e, is open to members of national associations of university women affiliated to the IFUW. Throughout the year it offers seventy beds and meals, a library and clubrooms.

For further information apply to :—

Dr Dorothy Leet, President, Reid Hall, 4 rue de Chevreuse, Paris 6e, France
Telephone : Danton 64-65

CASA DELLA LAUREATA, Via Ottorino Respighi 8, Milan :—Service flatlets for university women in a central position, behind the University of Milan. Clubrooms and library open to members of any national association affiliated to IFUW. Accommodation offered particularly during the summer months and the Easter and Christmas holidays.

For further information apply to :—

La Direttrice, Casa Della Laureata, Via Ottorino Respighi 8, Milan, Italy
Telephone : 70 16 43

**LIAISON WITH THE UNITED NATIONS
and with its Specialised Agencies**

UNITED NATIONS

IFUW Representative to the Economic and Social Council :—

MISS E. R. LUCKE, 235 East 22nd Street, New York 10, U.S.A.

Accredited Representatives in Geneva :—

Mlle RENÉE DUBOIS

UNESCO

IFUW Representative :—MME M. PRÉAUX, 18 avenue de l'Armée, Brussels, Belgium

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN
affiliated to the IFUW 1958-59

(Note: C.I.R.—Committee on International Relations.
Correspondence is normally addressed to the Chairman of C.I.R.)

Country and Date of Affiliation	Association
Argentina 1938	FEDERACIÓN ARGENTINA DE MUJERES UNIVERSITARIAS Headquarters: Hipolito Yrigoyen 2038, Buenos Aires President: Dra Lidia E. Bidinost International Secretary: Lic. Marta Fuchs
Australia 1922	AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN President: Miss M. A. Telfer, University of Sydney, New South Wales Chairman of C.I.R.: Miss E. Eden, Dept. of Biochemistry, University of Sydney, New South Wales Hon. Secretary: Mrs A. E. McLucas, The Scots College, Victoria Road, Bellevue Hill, New South Wales
Austria 1922-38 re-affiliated 1947	VERBAND DER AKADEMIKERINNEN OESTERREICHS Headquarters: Reitschulgasse 2, Wien I President: Dr E. Becker-Donner, Ethnological Museum, Neue Burg, Vienna I Chairman of C.I.R.: Dr Alma Steinböck, Salesianergasse 1B, Vienna III
Belgium 1922	FÉDÉRATION BELGE DES FEMMES DIPLÔMÉES DES UNIVERSITÉS, A.S.B.L. Headquarters: 74 rue de Namur, Bruxelles II President: Mme G. Cyfer-Diderich, 88 avenue Molière, Bruxelles Vice-President and Chairman of C.I.R.: Mme S. Wolff, 42 rue Ernest Allard, Bruxelles
Bolivia 1956	FEDERACIÓN BOLIVIANA DE MUJERES UNIVERSITARIAS Headquarters: Casilla 2067, Diaz Romero 20, La Paz President: Dra M. Angélica Panozo General Secretary: Lic. Asunta B. de Bristot
Brazil 1931	UNIAO UNIVERSITARIA FEMININA Headquarters: Edifício Odeon, Sala 617, Cinelandia, Praça M. Floriano 7, Rio de Janeiro President: Dr Zeia Pinho C.I.R.: Miss Isabel do Prado, rua Maestro Francisco Braga, 380, ap. 101 (Copacabana), Rio de Janeiro
Canada 1920	CANADIAN FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN President: Mrs A. G. Morton, 908 Saskatchewan Crescent, Saskatoon, Sask. Chairman of C.I.R.: Miss Jean Royce, 52 Queen's Crescent, Kingston, Ontario
Ceylon 1946	CEYLON FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN President and Chairman of C.I.R.: Miss Grace Paul, 203 New Bullers Road, Colombo 4 Hon. Secretary: Miss Sumana Sapramadu, <i>Ceylon Daily News</i> , Lake House, McCallum Road, Colombo 10

Country and Date of Affiliation	Association
Chile 1955	ASOCIACIÓN DE MUJERES UNIVERSITARIAS DE CHILE Headquarters: Clasificador F213, Correo Central, Santiago President: Dr Arinda Carvajal Briones Chairman of C.I.R.: Dr Laura Quijada de Cabozas
Cuba 1955	ASOCIACIÓN DE MUJERES UNIVERSITARIAS DE CUBA Headquarters: Calle 82A, No. 714, Miramar, Marianao, Habana President: Dr Mercedes E. Gatell Rayneri Chairman of C.I.R.: Dr Josefina Yarini de Ruiz General Secretary: Dr Ada de la Huerta
Denmark 1922	KVINDELIGE AKADEMIKERE President: Miss A. Brun, Ministry of Finance, Copenhagen K Chairman of C.I.R.: Mrs Elisabeth Hude, Kvinderegensen, Amager Boulevard 101, Copenhagen S Secretary: Lektor Eva Stebuss, Tagensvej 235, Copenhagen N.V.
Dominican Republic 1955	ASOCIACIÓN DOMINICANA DE MUJERES UNIVERSITARIAS Headquarters: José Reyes 27, Ciudad Trujillo President: Dr Clementina V. Alvarez Chairman of C.I.R.: Dr Avelina Soriano Secretary: Dr Estervina Matos, Santiago 71, Ciudad Trujillo
Egypt 1931	EGYPTIAN FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN President: Mrs Eva el Masri Sidhoum, 50 Spahi Building, Sharia Mahmoud Shanan, Mazarita, Alexandria Secretary of C.I.R.: Mrs Sophie Papassinessiou, 4 Adib Street, Alexandria
El Salvador 1956	ASOCIACIÓN DE MUJERES UNIVERSITARIAS DE EL SALVADOR Headquarters: Apartado 203, San Salvador President: Dr M. Lanza de Cornejo Secretary: Dr Maria Gladys de Mena Guerrero
Finland 1922	AKATEEMISTEN NAISTEN LITTO President: Professor E. Jalavisto, Katajanokankatu 3A, Helsinki Chairman of C.I.R.: Mrs T. A. Mikkola, Kalevankatu 42 A-18, Helsinki
France 1920	ASSOCIATION DES FRANÇAISES DIPLÔMÉES DES UNIVERSITÉS Headquarters: Reid Hall, 4 rue de Chevreuse, Paris 6e President: Mme M. Schwab Chairman of C.I.R.: Mlle J. Bernaux, 10 rue Thibaud, Paris 14e Secretary General: Mme A. H. Mazoué
Germany 1926-35 re-affiliated 1951	DEUTSCHE AKADEMIKERINNENBUND E. V. President and Chairman of C.I.R.: Dr M. Anders, Metzstr. 14, Frankfurt A.M. Hon. Secretary: Miss Annelese Ringert, Holbeinstr. 12, Frankfurt, A. M. Süd
Great Britain 1919	BRITISH FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN LTD. Headquarters: 17A King's Road, London, S.W.3 President and Chairman of C.I.R.: Miss I. F. Hilton, 10 Queen Anne's Gate, London, W.4 Secretary: Miss K. M. Johnston

Country and Date of Affiliation	Association	Country and Date of Affiliation	Association
Greece 1930 re-affiliated 1947	HELLENIC ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN Headquarters : 15 Hippocratous Street (Students' Club), Athens President : Mrs K. Georgakopoulou, Kampani Street 2, Athens Chairman of C.I.R. : Dr C. Zachariou-Psarra, Academy Street 77, Athens	Japan 1954	JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN Headquarters : Tsuda-eigo-kai Building, 562-1 Chome Sendagaya-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo President : Mrs Fumiko Yamazaki, 861 Komaba, Meguro-Ku, Tokyo Chairman of C.I.R. : Mrs Mitchiko Nakamura, 806 Seijo Machi, Setagaya-Ku, Tokyo
Haiti 1955	ASSOCIATION DES FEMMES HAITIENNES DIPLÔMÉES DES UNIVERSITÉS President : Mme Leslie Manigat, Pont-Morin, Port au Prince Chairman of C.I.R. : Mlle Denyse Roy, Impasse Lavaud, Port au Prince General Secretary : Mlle Giselle Nicholas, Institut de Statistiques, Port au Prince	Korea 1954	KOREAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN President : Dr Helen Kim, Ewha Women's University, Seoul Chairman of C.I.R. : Mrs Grace Park Chang, 61 Mookyo-dong, Choong-ku, Seoul
Hong Kong 1958	HONG KONG ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN Headquarters : c/o The University, Hong Kong President : Miss Beryl Wright Hon. Secretary : Mrs Ruth Kirby, 2 University Drive, Hong Kong Chairman of C.I.R. : Mrs Mona Leong	Lebanon 1955	ASSOCIATION DES LIBANAISES DIPLÔMÉES DES UNIVERSITÉS President : Dr Edma Abou-Chédid, Station Graham, Beirut Secretary General and Acting Chairman of C.I.R. : Mme A. K. Khaza'al, Beirut College for Women, Beirut
Iceland 1928	FÉLAG ISLENZKRA HÁSKÓLAKVENNA President : Miss Rannveig Thorsteinsdóttir, Drapuhlid 41, Reykjavik Secretary : Miss Erla Eliasdóttir, Háskóli Islands (University of Iceland), Reykjavik	Luxembourg 1925	FÉDÉRATION LUXEMBOURGEOISE DES FEMMES UNIVERSITAIRES Headquarters : Lycée de Jeunes Filles, Glacis, Luxembourg President : Mlle Léonie Krier, 25 rue Goethe, Luxembourg Chairman of C.I.R. : Mlle Lily Uden, 137 avenue de la Fayencerie, Luxembourg
India 1921	FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMAN IN INDIA Headquarters : "Vani Vilas", Badriah Garden Street, Park Town, Madras President : Mrs M. Hensman, 12 Victoria Crescent, Egmore, Madras 4 Hon. General Secretary : Miss M. Ramadurai C.I.R. : Mrs M. Bhaktavatsalam	Mexico 1927	ASOCIACIÓN DE UNIVERSITARIAS MEXICANAS Headquarters : La Otra Banda 51, Villa Obregon, Mexico 20, D.F. President : Lic. J. H. de Rueda Villagrán Chairman of C.I.R. : Professor E. Garza-Larumbe
Indonesia 1956	PERHIMPUNAN WANITA UNIVERSITAS DI INDONESIA Headquarters : Dj. Aditiawarman 8M, Blok 1/4, Kebajoran Baru, Djakarta President : Mrs N. Suwondo Secretary : Miss Anak Agung Muter	Netherlands 1921	NEDERLANDSCHE VEREENIGING VAN VROUWEN MET ACADEMISCHE OPLEIDING (V.V.A.O.) President : Dr E. P. Steyn-Parvé, Nuyhuysstraat 7II, Utrecht Chairman of C.I.R. : Miss Jeantine Hefting, Wilhelminapark 52, Utrecht Secretary of C.I.R. : Dr C. J. Gelderman, Grundelweg 10, Hengelo (O)
Ireland 1924	IRISH FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN President : Miss M. E. Moore, Stranmillis House, Stranmillis Road, Belfast Chairman of C.I.R. : Mrs L. Mitchell, 63 Merrion Square, Dublin Hon. Secretary : Miss M. J. Burke, 31 Dartmouth Square, Dublin	New Zealand 1922	NEW ZEALAND FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN President : Mrs W. Grant, 19 Konini Street, Riccarton, Christchurch Chairman of C.I.R. : Miss A. Burns, 91 Westminster Street, St. Albans, Christchurch Secretary : Mrs P. D. Shea, c/o The Library, University of Canterbury, Christchurch C.1
Israel 1932	ISRAEL ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN President : Dr A. Foner Hyman, 30 Ben Maimon Avenue, Jerusalem Chairman of C.I.R. : Mrs Leah Becker, 20 Ibn Shaprut Street, Jerusalem	Nicaragua 1955	ASOCIACIÓN NICARAGUENSE DE UNIVERSITARIAS President : Mrs M. A. Prado de Corea, La. Ce. N.O. No. 505, Managua General Secretary : Miss L. Saenz, Colonia Militar No. 2, Casa 57, Managua
Italy 1922-35 re-affiliated 1947	FEDERAZIONE ITALIANA LAUREATE E DOCENTI ISTITUTI SUPERIORI (FILDIS) Headquarters : Via di Camerata 25, Florence President : Dr Olga Devoto Chairman of C.I.R. : Dr O. Pinto, via Magalotti 6, Rome	Norway 1921	NORSKE KVINNELIGE AKADEMIKERES LANDSFORBUND President : Miss Elisabeth Jakelln, Harald Harfagresgt 10 B, Oslo Chairman of C.I.R. : Mrs L. Skabo Hove, Eilert Sundtsgt 22, Oslo Secretary of C.I.R. : Lektor Randi Mannsaker, Hans Overlandsvei 12, Hovik

Country and Date of Affiliation	Association
Pakistan 1955	PAKISTAN FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN Headquarters : 183 Pir Illahi Bux Colony, No. 2, Karachi 5 President : Mrs Z. Rashid Ahmed, Central Government College for Women, Frere Road, Karachi General Secretary : Mrs Bilqis Siddiqi, Central Government College for Women, Frere Road, Karachi
Paraguay 1956	ASOCIACIÓN PARAGUAYA DE UNIVERSITARIAS GRADUADAS President : Dr Clorinda Mesquita, Edificio Parfino, Asuncion Chairman of C.I.R. : Dr Lilia Gonzalez, Edificio Parfino, Asuncion
Peru 1955	ASOCIACIÓN DE UNIVERSITARIAS GRADUADAS DEL PÉRU President : Dr Nelly Festini Illich, Félix Dibós 308, Magdalena del Mar, Lima Chairman of C.I.R. : Miss Yolanda Miranda, Jiron Puno No. 245, 3er piso Of. 309, Lima
Philippines 1948	PHILIPPINE ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN Headquarters : Centro Escolar University, Mendiola Street, Manila President : Miss Helen Z. Benítez, Philippine Women's University, Taft Avenue, Manila Chairman of C.I.R. : Mrs Maria Kalaw Katigbak, 11 Gov Gilmore, Quezon City Secretary : Dr Maria Cid Peralta, Philippine Women's University, Taft Avenue, Manila
Rhodesia and Nyasaland 1956	ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND President : Mrs N. Kane, 28 Mull Road, Belvedere, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia Chairman of C.I.R. : Mrs W. V. Ramplee Smith, 62 Jameson House, Jameson Avenue, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia
South Africa 1923	SOUTH AFRICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN President : Mrs E. E. M. Russell, 79 Leinster Road, Pietermaritzburg Hon. Secretary : Mrs I. Lloyd, P.O. Box 28, Hilton Road, Natal
Spain 1955	ASOCIACIÓN ESPAÑOLA DE MUJERES UNIVERSITARIAS Headquarters : Miguel Angel 8, Madrid President : Dr Maria de Oñate Secretary : Miss Dolores Palá Bermejo
Sweden 1921	KVINNLIGA AKADEMIKERS FÖRENING I SVERIGE President : Mrs Karin Tarschys, Hjorstigen 3, Lidingö Chairman of C.I.R. : Mrs Kerstin Axberger, Lokevågen 11, Djursholm Secretary : Miss E. Christensson, Tanto, Sockenbruk, Stockholm 17
Switzerland 1924	ASSOCIATION *SUISSE DES FEMMES UNIVERSITAIRES President : Mme E. Fauconnet-Baudin, 18 Riant Val, Lausanne Chairman of C.I.R. : Mlle S. Vautier, 1 chemin de l'Escalade, Geneva Secretary of C.I.R. : Dr M. Steiger, Bluemlisalpstrasse 76, Zurich 6
Thailand 1948	SIAMESE ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN Headquarters : 18 Rongmuang Road, The Fifth Lane, Bangkok President : Mrs Ahporn Krishnamra Chairman of C.I.R. : Mrs M. L. Anong Nilubol, 109/1, Rajdamri Road, Pathumwan, Bangkok

Country and Date of Affiliation	Association
Turkey 1955	TURKISH ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN President : Professor Sara Akdik, Botanik Enstitüsü, Fen Fakültesi, Bayazid - Istanbul Chairman of C.I.R. : Professor N. Gökdogan, Institute of Astronomy, The University, Istanbul Secretary : Dr Nesterin Dirvana, 101 Valikonagi caddesi, Nişantaş - Istanbul
U.S.A. 1919	AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN Headquarters : 1634 Eye Street N.W., Washington 6, D.C. President : Dr Anna L. Rose Hawkes Chairman of C.I.R. : Dr M. Miller General Director : Dr Helen D. Bragdon International Relations Associate : Miss D. B. Robins
Uruguay 1938	ASOCIACIÓN DE MUJERES TITULADA EN LA UNIVERSIDAD DEL URUGUAY Headquarters : c/o Asociación Cristina Femina, calle Paraguay 1438, Montevideo President : Dr Gualconda Alegre de Pérez, Montevideo Secretary : Dr Yolanda Escuder, Av. 18 de Julio 962, Montevideo

IFUW PUBLICATIONS

IFUW publications of special interest include :—

THE INTERNATIONAL GLOSSARY OF ACADEMIC TERMS. Introduction by M. Edouard Herriot and Professor Gilbert Murray. An explanation in English and French of the official titles and technical terms in use in the universities of the principal countries of the world. Price, 15s. or \$2.25 (cloth-bound), 12s. or \$1.75 (paper cover). To Members 12s. or \$1.75 (cloth-bound), 9s. or \$1.25 (paper cover). Post free.

HUMAN RIGHTS : THE TASK BEFORE US (1951). No charge.

THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN AND SCHOLARLY RESEARCH (No. 2—1953, No. 3—1957), by Dr A. Vibert Douglas, in an English and a French edition. Occasional Papers on fellowships awarded by the IFUW from 1928. No charge.

REPORT ON THE ASIAN AND PACIFIC REGIONAL MEETING held in Manila, Republic of the Philippine Islands, 16th to 23rd January, 1955. No charge.

REPORT OF THE SEMINAR ON INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING, Berne and Geneva, 11th to 21st August, 1955. No charge.

REPORT OF THE LATIN AMERICAN SEMINAR, 31st July to 2nd August, 1956 (in English and Spanish). No charge.

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REPORT OF THE SEMINAR ON THE PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN PUBLIC LIFE, New York 1st and 2nd August, 1958 (in English, French and Spanish). Mimeographed. No charge.

REPORT ON THE ACCESS OF WOMEN TO HIGHER EDUCATION. (Mimeographed. 12s. 6d.)

These are obtainable from your National Association or from IFUW Headquarters, 1, Sedding Street, Sloane Square, London, S.W.1.

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**INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION
OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN**

BULLETIN No. 38

December, 1959

**REPORT OF THE
XIIIth CONFERENCE**

**Helsinki
August, 1959**



Headquarters:

17a, KING'S ROAD, SLOANE SQUARE, LONDON, S.W.3

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN

BULLETIN No. 38

December, 1959

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Officers of the IFUW	3
IFUW Conference Committee and Officials	4
Conference Committee of the Finnish Federation	5
The Thirteenth Conference	6
Messages from Past Presidents	7
The Public Meetings	8
Report of the 41st Council and the Conference:—	
Report of the Board of Officers	15
The Work of the Council	17
Reports of National Associations	18
Finance	20
Standards	25
International Research Fellowships	30
Legal and Economic Status of Women	33
United Nations	36
Cultural Relations	39
UNESCO	40
The Conference Committee	44
Relief	45
Relief and Assistance	48
Constitution and By-laws	49
<i>Newsletter</i>	53
Election of Officers	53
IFUW Headquarters	54
Atomic Energy	57
Liaison Committee of Women's International Organisations	58
Programme, 1959-62	59
Future Meetings	60

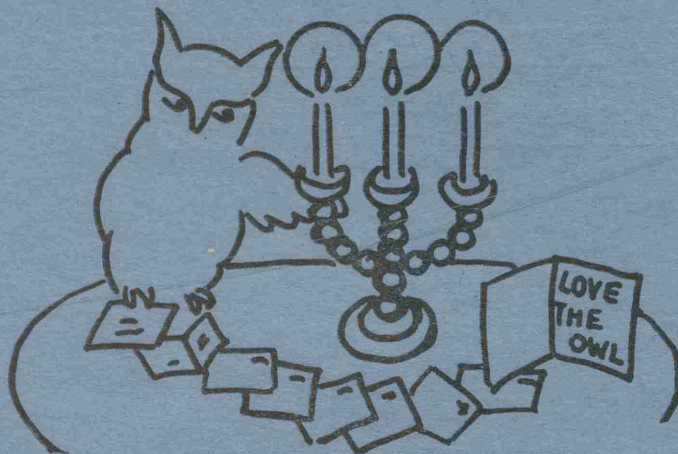


TABLE OF CONTENTS (contd.)

	PAGE
Resolutions of the XIIIth Conference	60
Resolutions of the 41st Council	68
Meetings of the 41st and 42nd Councils	69
The Workshops	71
Special Interest Circles	79
Activities of the National Associations	81
Balance Sheet and Accounts, 1958-59	96
List of Members Present at the Conference	103
Standing and Special Committees	114
Liaison with the United Nations and its Specialised Agencies	116
International Club Houses	116
Affiliated National Associations	117
IFUW Publications	123

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HELSINKI 1959

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Headquarters of the Conference

Kaupparkeakoulu (School of Economics and Business Administration)
Runeberginkatu 14-16, Helsinki-Töölö

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8. Finnish Economy Miss E. ELFVENGREN, Mag. phil.
9. Social Work Miss A. KARSTEN, Dr phil.

THE THIRTEENTH CONFERENCE

The Thirteenth Conference met in Helsinki, on the invitation of the Finnish Federation. All the business meetings were held at Kauppakorkeakoulu, the School of Economics and Business Administration, known to IFUW members, but *not*, we were told, to anyone else, as KKK; the only meeting held outside this building was the Inaugural Meeting which took place in the Festival Hall of the University and was honoured by the presence of Mrs Sylvie Kekkonen, Patron of the Conference.

KKK was altogether a satisfactory Conference headquarters with plenty of room and rooms for all purposes; there was a good restaurant and snack bar on the spot, and living accommodation was available within easy distance. Thus all the material background for a useful meeting was provided and it can truly be said it was a good Conference from every aspect. The printed programme was widely circulated in advance so that it is hardly necessary to do more here than note briefly the sequence of events. Three days before the Conference proper opened were taken up with meetings of the Board of Officers and of the Finance Committee and during that time we thought rather enviously of those who had gone to Lapland. Then the Council members assembled for their meeting, while the Conference gathered. There were five business sessions for the Delegates and two Public Meetings; Working Groups and Special Interest Circles went on simultaneously with the Delegates' sessions, as it had not been found practicable in the time scheme to arrange for them to be held in sequence. Many very understandable expressions of regret were heard from the working people who were sadly disappointed at missing the Special Interest Circles, which were most interesting and well managed (see page 79 for a report). The Working Groups gave rise to some good discussion and are the subject of a special report. A solution to the problem of having to be in several places at the same time is being carefully studied with an eye to the future. On this and on other points we shall take counsel with the Owl, who, by some special arrangement between Minerva and the Finnish Federation, came to Helsinki as guide, philosopher and friend.

The usual two receptions were held, one by the IFUW and one by our Hostess association. The Finnish reception was a delightful evening at the Hotel Adlon—with song and music. The IFUW party was at Kalastajatorpa—otherwise the Fisherman's Cottage. The Owl said that this Ravintola (we speak Finnish now!) was indeed at one time a fisherman's cottage where people could drop in and get a cup of coffee; now it is transformed into a large, modern restaurant set in charming grounds. Besides this formal party, members of the Finnish Federation entertained all members in groups in their homes, which was indeed a wonderful thing to do and was much appreciated. The most delightful hospitality was also offered by the President of the Council of Ministers and Madame Sukselainen who entertained the Conference at a reception in the lovely grounds of "Kesäranta" their lakeside summer residence, and by the City of Helsinki which received us at a party in the City Hall, while on yet another afternoon the various Embassies gave cocktail parties for their nationals.

Helsinki came as a wonderful experience, and also as rather a surprise to many people, who had perhaps thought of something, shall we say, a little austere, a country of granite and forests and lakes in the Far North. What we were not prepared for was the heat, the wonderful clarity of sky and atmosphere—in fact, it seemed the whole country, granite, lakes and forests were sparkling and vivid. The weather provided the finishing touch to all our hostesses had done to make the Conference memorable—done with such gaiety and light-heartedness that no trace showed of all the many months of solid work and preparation that had gone before. Of course, they had the Owl to help and that indeed is a tribute to Finnish thoroughness, to have assured the active goodwill of so influential a lady as Minerva. The Owl presided over that admirable publication *The Daily Owl*, which kept us *au courant* with events, gave us good advice about trains, trams and clothes, lost property and hints on our linguistic confusions: did you know that you do not expect alcohol in a "bar" and that the word "hiss" is not a warning but indicates a lift (elevator!), also that, besides having fourteen cases the same word suffices for the pronouns "he" and "she"; H.W. (Her Wisdom) The Owl felt herself unable to make any pronouncement on a possible connection between this grammatical peculiarity and the fact that Finland was the first European country to give women, in 1906, the same political rights as men. No statistics are available of those IFUW members who can proudly produce their diploma certifying they have survived the ordeal by Sauna, but we know quite a number now have this new qualification. We indeed did have our moments of relaxation very happily in Helsinki and the work accomplished was constructive and solid. If we did not add much to our knowledge of the language of Finland, and indeed our hostesses had a wonderful command of many tongues, there was one word we did learn, and said with real meaning, and that was "kiitos" which surely needs no interpretation.

MESSAGES FROM PAST PRESIDENTS

The Conference was happy to welcome two Past Presidents—Lektor Adamowicz (1939-47) and Dean Vibert Douglas (1947-50); messages were sent by other Past Presidents who were unable to be present and those were read to the Delegates by the President.

Miss D. F. Leet, O.* (1953-56)

Will you please extend to the members of the 13th Conference of the International Federation of University Women my warm good wishes for the success of their meetings. My own professional duties at this time in carrying through two summer sessions with the University of Paris and Yale University make it essential that I be in Paris now, and I therefore regret that I cannot be with you in Helsinki. I am especially sorry to miss the meetings in Finland, since I remember with great pleasure the visit of the IFUW Officers to the Finnish branches in 1954.

May the Conference find new ways and means of extending its usefulness and its well-founded influence to developing "World Wide Opportunities for Women", and especially for those who are now pioneering in countries where women have not acquired full standing.

My thoughts and high hopes will be with you throughout this Conference.

Professor F. E. Moran (1950-53)

I deeply regret that owing to circumstances beyond my control I am unable to be in Helsinki for the 13th Conference of the International Federation of University Women. It is a great disappointment to me, as I have the happiest memories of my visit to Finland in 1954 and of the warmth of the welcome extended to me by the stimulating group of Finnish University Women whom I had the good fortune to meet there.

The rapid expansion of the Federation poses many difficult problems for this Conference, but I am sure that under your wise guidance practical solutions to them will be found.

It is my earnest hope that, with the increasing influence of the Federation due to its present truly international scope, the IFUW will play an ever more important role in giving leadership and aid in many fields, and in fostering international understanding amongst the peoples of this rapidly changing world. Will you please convey to the members of the National Associations and to the Officers of the International Federation my sincere good wishes for a happy and fruitful meeting.

THE PUBLIC MEETINGS

The Inaugural Public Meeting was held on the morning of the 5th August in the Festival Hall of the University of Helsinki and was graced by the presence of Mrs Sylvie Kekkonen, wife of the President of Finland.

Proceedings opened with a performance by the Helsinki Women's Orchestra of the Andante Festivo from Sibelius's *Finlandia*. Probably the work of Sibelius was perfectly familiar to every person in the audience, but for those hundreds who were hearing it, in Finland, played by Finns, it must have been a revelation. For mastery of execution and depth of feeling it was incomparable.

Professor Eeva Jalavisto, President of the Finnish Federation, delivered, in French and English, a short but significant address (incidentally one wonders if she regretted not occupying her usual place in the orchestra among the flautists).

"Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Finnish Federation of University Women I have the honour and great pleasure to wish you, our dear guests from all over the world,

most heartily welcome to Helsinki. Finns like seclusion, theoretically, but in reality we are enchanted by foreign visitors—as I hope you will notice during the days to come.

It is said that the awakening of women from a slumber that has lasted thousands of years to share with men the duties and responsibilities of professional life represents one of the most revolutionary developments in the recent history of mankind. As everything new, it creates problems unknown before. Some of them are sure to be discussed during this international gathering.

The situation of Finland, far away from the cultural centres of Europe, used to cause a delay in the penetration of new ideas, but in one thing there was no delay: the women of Finland were given voting right more than fifty years ago. Since the associations of university women are late-born children of the feminist movement, I would like to point out three phases in its development as I see them. Of the first phase, the demonstration of the intellectual capacity of women being adequate for professional activities was characteristic. This first phase now belongs to history. The second phase will be reached when no attention is paid to whether a post is occupied by a woman or a man and when only personal qualities are noticed. I optimistically think that we are slowly but steadily approaching this stage, at least in Finland. The third phase, however, is the crucial one which will show whether the contribution of women to professional activities of the nation has been of any true, decisive value—a phase when women are expected to be truly *creative*, able to forward something new—new ideas of new patterns of life in society. But creativeness implies *devotion* and consequently when this phase is approaching, a very serious problem arises: will it be possible for the woman both to carry out the duties biologically imposed on her in the family and to be creative in her professional activity. I think that during this Conference we shall be deeply concerned with the problem of whether this ambitious goal can be made a possibility".

Mademoiselle Chaton, IFUW President, next spoke briefly, expressing on behalf of the Federation its pleasure at being in Finland and gratitude for the welcome extended, and then presented to the audience the two speakers, H.E. Dr Margarethe A. M. Klompé, Minister of Social Work in the Netherlands, and Dr Cecilia Payne-Gaposchkin. Dr. Klompé spoke on "Women in Political Life" and Dr Payne-Gaposchkin on "Astronomy—the International Science". (The speeches are fully reported in the Report of the Working Groups.) Mademoiselle Chaton then thanked the speakers and closed the meeting.

The second Public Meeting was held at KKK on the 10th August. The proceedings consisted of speeches by Mrs Grinberg-Vinaver, Chief of the Status of Women Section of United Nations, and Mlle Friderich of the Department of Education of UNESCO, on the relationship and co-operation between NGOs in consultative status and those two organisations. Mlle Claire Préaux made a summary report on the Working Groups. The President reviewed the work accomplished at the Conference and closed the meeting with a vote of thanks to the hostess association.

Summary of Address by Mrs Grinberg-Vinaver

Mrs Grinberg-Vinaver first described the origin, purpose and work of the Commission on the Status of Women. When the UN Charter was signed in San Francisco it contained an enunciation of the principle of equality of rights as between men and women; in order to implement this principle a sub-commission, later transformed into a full commission, on the Status of Women, was set up with a mandate to promote throughout the world the equality of rights for men and women and to improve the status of women. In the thirteen years so far of its existence the Commission had laboured faithfully to carry out its mandate, and had accomplished much. In the political sphere, Mrs Grinberg-Vinaver noted that while in 1945, when the UN Charter was signed, no more than half the sovereign states of the world had granted political rights to women, now in only eleven women remained unfranchised. Also, a Convention on the Political Rights of Women had been prepared and promoted untiringly by the Commission; it had been signed by forty-one Member States and ratified by thirty-two; this Convention secured for women the vote, and the right to be elected and to be appointed to legislative, executive and judiciary positions on equal terms with men.

The attainment of political rights, however, in certain countries, came before women could be said to be equipped to exercise them and UN, in collaboration with UNESCO, embarked on civic education for women. The method was adopted of organising Regional Seminars on the participation of women in public life where the need was most urgent; thus in 1957 there was a Seminar in Bangkok for Asia and the Far East; then in 1959 in Bogotá, Colombia, for Latin-America and the western hemisphere; in 1960 a third would be held in Ethiopia for all Africa.

In the field of women's economic rights, Mrs Grinberg-Vinaver referred to the active and consistent support of her Commission for the implementation of the principle of equal pay for equal work, and the adoption by the ILO of the Convention on equal pay was due to the initiative of the Commission on the Status of Women; recently, after full discussion, it had endorsed the principle of equality of pension rights between men and women.

The Commission was also active in seeking to secure the elimination of discrimination against women in the field of civil law. Mrs Grinberg-Vinaver explained that, in countries where civil law was based on the Code Napoléon, as in some European countries, in Latin-America and in some States of the US, the legal status of married women left much to be desired. On marriage, in states where that legal system prevailed, a woman had no rights in connection with her property, the exercise by her of a profession or the education of her children. The Commission has made recommendations to member states of the UN, asking them to make such legislative changes as might be required to ensure equality between husband and wife in conformity with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Article 16). In "common law" countries the position of the wife was better, but reforms were needed notably in relation to choice of domicile.

Having thus indicated some of the lines of action of the Commission, Mrs Grinberg-Vinaver went on to show how NGOs in consultative status—such as the IFUW—were concerned with the work of her Commission, to which, indeed, she said they were indispensable. The Status of Women Commission formed part of the UN Division of Human Rights, other organs being the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities; all these organs relied much on NGOs—without their co-operation they would be as it were working in a vacuum, with no direct relationship with the peoples of the world. The Commission on the Status of Women had asked NGOs and the IFUW to persevere with and increase their activities in the field of the education of public opinion towards a wider understanding and knowledge of the opportunities existing for women in professions; to continue their efforts towards the application of equal pay and pension rights. On the other hand the Commission turned to and relied on NGOs for information—not on what the law said—but on the actual situation and the application of the law. Thus there were three lines of co-operation—one to support and help to educate opinion about the work of the Status of Women Commission and to help carry out its plans, the second to supply unofficial, factual information to the Commission; the third line was to send forward expressions of opinion. An example of this third line was cited by Mrs Grinberg-Vinaver who recalled that her Commission had felt it needed to consult the women of the world as to their views on the age for retirement. As a result of the views expressed the Commission pronounced in favour of equality of age of retirement and rights to pension.

Mrs Grinberg-Vinaver also emphasised a point not always perhaps fully noticed, that NGOs in consultative status can, through interventions made at the Commission, express to the world, and so influence public opinion, their views and policies concerning the status of women. Furthermore, the documentation and secretariat of the Commission are available to NGOs to supply information and advice.

In concluding her address, Mrs Grinberg-Vinaver expressed her pleasure at taking part in the Conference, adding especially that the participation of the UN Secretariat in the work of the Federation, through her presence as UN Representative, was an example of the co-operation UN would like to see developed between itself and NGOs such as the IFUW.

Summary of Address by Mademoiselle N. Friderich, Department of Education of UNESCO

Mlle Friderich opened her speech by reminding her audience of the terribly high rate of illiteracy in the world; about 700,000,000 adults could neither read nor write; only 37 per cent. of the children and adolescents of 5-19 years of age in the world were receiving education in school. Such a state of affairs was in clear contradiction to the Declaration of Human Rights. Illiteracy imposed well nigh insuperable barriers against attempts to apply new techniques in science and industry and to raise the general standard of life. In its unalterable determination to overcome this great obstacle to human

betterment, UNESCO devoted a large proportion of its resources to education; in order to improve education, both in quantity and quality, at all levels it worked directly by sending experts to selected places, by technical assistance, by aiding the development of regional centres for fundamental education as in Mexico and the Arab States and especially in the major project for primary education in Latin America. Women, Mlle Friderich said, made up a large proportion of the illiterates of the world, and UNESCO in its educational programme had pronounced for equality between the sexes. The application of the principle had many difficulties to overcome, tradition, social custom, prejudice, all operating against access of girls to education, and it should not be forgotten that it was not only in countries termed insufficiently developed that those prejudices operated against girls; the same situation could be found in existence in the most "advanced" countries.

UNESCO regarded its educational programme and its application to women as education in the widest sense of the word, aimed to fit them to take their full part in every side of the life of the community. It was specially in this development and in the eradication of discrimination against women that a woman's NGO like the IFUW was so valuable, and it was indeed thanks largely to the perseverance and co-operation of NGOs that progress had been made.

UNESCO worked closely with the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women and reported to it, at each of its sessions, on one aspect of the access of women to education; two years ago IFUW would recall the report had dealt with the access of women to higher education. Other enquiries had been made and reported and material and statistics collected over the years. Another instance of NGO collaboration with UNESCO's educational programme was the NGO Working Party set up within the last year, on the Equality of Access to Education, under the Chairmanship of Mme Préaux; this was studying first, the reasons why girls abandon their studies and then the access of women to out-of-school education.

UNESCO was also calling the social sciences to help in the study of factors in different regions that militated against the full participation by women in community life at all levels and in all aspects.

Mlle Friderich described work promoted by UNESCO in teacher training, in basic training of women in certain countries, covering household management, health education and the like. UNESCO also acted as an information centre for information and documentation on possibilities about study abroad, and published in English, French and Spanish the book *Study Abroad* which was well known to members of IFUW.

Africa, now developing so rapidly, was of deep concern to United Nations which had set up an Economic Commission for Africa; for its part UNESCO had drawn up a large programme for promoting the education of African women.

East/West Major Project—Mlle Friderich devoted the concluding portion of her address to this long-term plan, which had for its aim the fostering of

better understanding between the people of the East and West. She noted that committees had been set up in many countries to further the work—many of them in countries in which there were national associations of IFUW—and suggested that co-operation would be helpful; in the membership of IFUW there were clearly scholars whose contribution could be important.

Mlle Friderich was confident that possibilities of fruitful co-operation between IFUW and UNESCO were truly without limit.

Report on the Working Groups

Professor Claire Préaux delivered her report, which will not, however, be summarised here, as it is the subject of a separate publication which will be made available to all national associations.

Summary of Closing Address of Mlle Chaton, President of IFUW

Expression of Thanks—Mlle Chaton, in rising to close the Conference, said her first and very happy duty was to express on behalf of the Federation the most heartfelt gratitude of all those who, in Finland, had shown such warm-hearted and wonderful hospitality—to Mrs Kekkonen, who had so cordially accepted the invitation to be Patron, to the President of the Council of Ministers and Madame Sukselainen, to the Chancellor of the University of Helsinki, to the Mayor of Helsinki, who had so kindly received the Conference, and the President, Professor Jalavisto and members of the Finnish Federation to whom we owed so much, to Mrs Tuovinen and Miss Juthas, Presidents of the Helsinki and Helsingfors Associations and Mrs Mikkola, Council Member and Member of IFUW Conference Committee, to Miss Riikonen, Convener of the Conference Committee, to Mrs Piha, Treasurer of the Finnish Federation; to Miss Kalanti of the Finnish Secretariat, Dr Wegelius, organiser of the Special Interest Circles and her colleagues, to Mrs Myrberg, organiser of receptions, to Miss Wiherheimo and Miss Grönvik who handled publicity and of course, last, to the particular friend who had been with the Conference all day and every day—the Owl.

The President then thanked all those who had helped the Conference within the IFUW—the three Public Relations Officers, Mrs Norko-Turja (Finland), Miss Bornholdt (AAUW) and Miss Stebuss (Denmark), the two Advisers on Procedure, Miss Nuutilainen (Finland) and Dr Vibert Douglas (Canada).

Fraternal Delegates—It had been a cause of great gratification that United Nations and UNESCO had been represented respectively by Mrs Grinberg-Vinaver and Mlle Friderich who had both taken so active, so friendly and so wholehearted a part in the whole programme of the Conference. Mr Keyes, representing the International Association of Universities had also taken an active part, notably in the Standards Committee Workshop. The visit of M Maheu, Director General *par intérim* of UNESCO had been a charming and unexpected event.

Mlle Chaton had a special message of appreciation for Professor Jalavisto, Dr Klompé and Dr Payne-Gaposchkin, the speakers at the Inaugural Meeting.

Review of the work of the Conference—The President summarised very briefly the work of the Conference which itself was the climax of three years. Of the 49 Associations, increased to 50 by the last Council, 2 from Africa, 17 from Europe, 3 from North America, 2 from South America, 3 from the Pacific area, 9 from Asia had been represented, and she thanked the delegates for their good work, and for the good humour and sympathetic tolerance and understanding which had been so manifest throughout the debates. Important decisions had been taken, approving past work and establishing lines of future development. The increase of the capitation fee had been unanimously approved. The future programme provided for better scholarships, the resumption and extension to Africa as soon as possible of Further Study Grants, more visits of Officers to national associations, strengthening of co-operation with United Nations and UNESCO under the re-affirmation of loyalty to the Declaration of Human Rights, with special studies related to the duties of women and to the educational programme of UNESCO. Relief work would continue and would, it was hoped, be intensified during World Refugee Year.

Mlle Chaton noted with satisfaction that the workshops, designed to explain the administration of IFUW through its Headquarters and Committees, had been well received at the Conference and she added an expression of appreciation of the work of Headquarters staff.

Activities of National Associations—The President recorded with great pleasure the advances made in extending club houses—Crosby Hall in London had been enlarged, Reid Hall in Paris was always most active as was the Casa della Laureata in Milan; the Mexican Association now had its centre. Austria and Belgium also had their club houses. The great new building of the AAUW Educational Centre was rising steadily; in Pakistan the Federation had been successful in establishing a college; Japan was raising funds for scholarships.

The Future—Mlle Chaton, summing up her review of the past and looking to the future, felt it was full of hope. The Working Groups had surveyed widely the possibilities opening to women and their attitude; in the present rapidly changing world, it was necessary to maintain always an open mind; it might be necessary to reconsider university education, degrees and qualifications, but remembering always that university education, however it was defined, must be based on the preservation of fundamental human values and on the freedom of conscience and of knowledge.

Vote of thanks to the President

Mrs Hawkes, President of the AAUW moved a vote of thanks to the President, which was passed unanimously, members rising to acclaim Mlle Chaton.

Professor Jalavisto then briefly thanked Conference members for their appreciation and the President closed the meeting.

THE WORK OF THE COUNCIL AND CONFERENCE

Thirty-seven national associations were represented at Council and Conference out of the forty-nine member associations, and over 700 members of IFUW were present; the theme chosen was "World-wide Opportunities for Women" with emphasis on the participation of women in public life, and the attitude of women to the problems arising from the opening of these opportunities. The addresses of the two speakers at the Inaugural Meeting and the discussions in the Working Groups were turned to various aspects of the theme (see Report of the Working Groups which includes the speeches at the Inaugural Meeting). The IFUW Workshops, held for the first time at the Paris Conference, were again arranged and are reported in this *Bulletin*; they appear to be liked and it can only be productive of good to the Federation for members to know and talk about, criticise and advise on the way IFUW Headquarters works and serves the purpose of IFUW.

Council and Conference were happy to welcome two Past Presidents: Dr Adamowicz (1939-47) and Dr Vibert Douglas (1947-50); Miss Leet (1953-56) and Professor Moran (1950-53) were unable to be present but sent messages of greeting and good wishes. Messages were also read to the members by the President from Miss Bond, a Past President of the British Federation, from the Japanese Association and from the first President of the Finnish Federation. The Conference was also happy to welcome an unexpected guest at one of its meetings, when M Maheu, Director General *par intérim* of UNESCO, in Helsinki to attend another conference, called to give his greetings in person. The list of representatives of other organisations is given on page 103; we were particularly glad to have with us Mrs Grinberg-Vinaver, Chief of the UN Section on the Status of Women; Mlle Friderich of the Department of Education of UNESCO and Mr Keyes, Secretary General of the International Association of Universities. They took an active and constructive part in the Workshops and in addition Mrs Grinberg-Vinaver and Mlle Friderich spoke at the Second Public Meeting.

The practice of reading the record of honours and important posts has now been discontinued owing to its length; nor is it now possible in such a vast organisation to record losses it has suffered by death, save in outstanding cases, as when the Conference paid tribute to the passing of one of its most distinguished members—Professor Winifred Cullis.

The following pages contain a summary report of the work carried out by Council and Conference in their business sessions.

Report of the Board of Officers

The President, in presenting to the Council the report of the Board of Officers, in conformity with the constitution, stated that work had followed a normal course since the last Council. Three meetings of the Board had been held, in Vassar College directly after the 40th Council, in England in April 1959 when meetings had also taken place of the Finance Committee, the Standards Committee, the Cultural Relations Committee and the Committee

on the Legal and Economic Status of Women, and at Helsinki immediately before the present Council. The Board had reviewed the work of the past year and had finalised plans for the future. All Officers had attended these meetings with the exception of Miss Leet, whose absence, caused by her heavy responsibilities as President of Reid Hall, had been deeply regretted. The Officers throughout the period had taken part closely in the work of the committees and communication between meetings, by correspondence, had been continuous. Mlle Chaton paid high tribute to the quality of collaboration between her colleagues on the Board, and with the committees and Headquarters. They had, too, followed closely and associated themselves with the activities of national associations.

As far as possible, the Officers had visited national associations. Such visits, the President said, they considered an integral part both of the relationship existing between members of the Federation and of any plan for expansion. It was a matter of regret that the visits had not been more numerous; the President had herself taken part in the 1958 Conference at Montreal of the Canadian Federation and had been to the associations in Belgium and Luxembourg and had met the presidents of some branches of the Swiss Association; other members of the Board had also visited national associations: Miss Rustomjee's projected visit to South East Asia and New Zealand had, unfortunately, not taken place. Various reasons had combined to restrict the visits, the Officers' own professional work, personal commitments, but above all, lack of money in the IFUW.

Finance had been and continued to be the major problem. Before 1956 there had been a period of expansion, when many new associations had been affiliated. By strict economy in administration and by refraining from new projects, it had been possible to carry out the plans approved by the Conference of 1956. Also, some improvement had been made in the travel grants available for Council and committee members; grants for Further Study for graduates in Latin-American and Asian associations had been awarded for two successive years; relations with ECOSOC, UNESCO, and ILO had been strengthened and, by the combined work of our representatives, the Officers, committees, national associations and headquarters staff, a continual flow of studies and reports had been produced for these bodies; the value and quality of this work had been fully appreciated by the inter-governmental organisations concerned. All this work had been done on a very limited budget, and the President reminded Council that the growth of the Federation, through its expansion all over the world, unaccompanied by any measurable increase in income, had resulted, not only in the consumption of such surplus as there had been, but in an actual deficit. An increased income was essential to enable the Federation to work at the same level as hitherto and to fulfil its responsibilities as a world-wide organisation. The fellowship programme must go on with better stipends, the further study grants should be resumed and extended to other parts of the world; participation in the work of United Nations should be increased by providing more help for the IFUW representatives, and by organising seminars, which would call for more permanent headquarters staff. The possibilities for action by the Federation were infinite.

In concluding the report of the Officers, the President paid warm tribute to the work of the committees and their conveners, and the representatives at ECOSOC and UNESCO and to their judgement and enthusiasm. She also expressed high appreciation of the work carried out by the staff at Headquarters.

In her very brief address at the First Meeting of the Delegates, Mlle Chaton again referred to the important work carried out by the standing committees and again stressed that the programme approved in 1956 had been carried out, that the representation of all associations at Council meetings had been assisted by the revised travel grants, and that this had been managed in a time of rising costs, with an income drawn from the same capitation fee adequate for 1950. She again paid full tribute to the spirit of goodwill and admirable co-operation prevailing between the Board of Officers, representatives and committees and recognised the value of the work of the Secretariat.

The Work of the Council

In accordance with custom the report on the work of the Council since the XIIIth Conference was made by the First Vice-President, Dr M. Henrici, reminding the Conference that the printed reports of both the 39th and 40th Councils had been circulated, announced that she would only pin-point one or two items from Dublin and Vassar. In Dublin the Council had, carrying out the instructions of the Paris Conference, set up a Special Committee for Relief and Assistance pending a plan for a standing committee; the plan had been rejected at Vassar. At the 40th Council in Vassar, besides the prolonged financial discussions, the two resolutions dealing with the incorporation in the constitutions of national associations of Article I of the IFUW Constitution was of first importance. The resolutions requiring associations seeking affiliation to the IFUW to include Article I in their constitutions and inviting associations already affiliated to do so was a testimony to the IFUW's adherence to the principle of non-discrimination.

At the Vassar Council too the Association of Hong Kong had been affiliated.

Turning to the 41st Council, Dr Henrici spoke of the amount of work done, quickly and well in a very friendly atmosphere. Finance had perforce taken much time as had been anticipated, and Conference would be asked to approve the recommendation to raise the capitation fee to two shillings. The Standards Committee had presented a very detailed report and had recommended recognition, which the Council had granted, of certain degrees in the new categories of professional qualifications and was proceeding with caution in its examination of all degrees submitted. Council had also approved the affiliation of the Uganda Association.

Dr Henrici did not discuss the work of the Cultural Relations Committee and the Committee on the Legal and Economic Status of Women as that would be fully reviewed as their resolutions came up for confirmation; she did, however, strongly support the wish of these two committees that their joint work, so well and fruitfully begun, should continue.

Dr Henrici concluded her summary review of the work of the Council by a brief statement concerning the Liaison Committee of Women's International Organisations; the Council had approved the resolution laid before it by the Board of Officers that the IFUW should withdraw and Conference would be asked to make the final decision.

Reports of National Associations

Thirty minutes were devoted during the meeting of the delegates to oral reports from associations, each report being strictly limited to three minutes. This opportunity to speak was used by the following associations:—

Egypt: Mrs el Masri Sidhom, extending a warm welcome to visitors who might come to Alexandria, said her association now had a headquarters in that city. It consisted of six rooms, which had been made into a lending library and club and had already become a centre of activity. The library was anxious to have books in English and French and would be glad of advice for obtaining them. The Egyptian Federation, Mrs Sidhom stated, was in itself a miniature international federation, fifteen nationalities being represented in its membership.

Rhodesia and Nyasaland—Mrs Ramplee-Smith confined her remarks to one statement—that her association, in a country so recently emerging, now had four African graduates in its membership.

Australia—Miss Wykes reported on the drive in her federation to increase membership among young graduates. In each state the federation gave a party to women who had graduated in the year, and free membership was offered for the remainder of the financial year to those taking up membership. These attractive terms had already achieved a measure of success.

Switzerland—Mme Thalman-Antenen spoke of the present state of the struggle for political rights for women in her country, remarking that IFUW members had probably been somewhat surprised to note the adverse majority in the recent referendum on the grant of votes to women. Women had the vote in only three French cantons. Although women in Switzerland were unfranchised, it did not follow that women had no means of influencing legislation. Mme Thalman described the pre-parliamentary procedure: all legislative proposals were examined in extra-parliamentary committees before they came to the Legislature; women were included in these committees, and in fact, Mme Thalman thought there was not a single committee without women members; the influence of women and women's organisations was thus important. Nevertheless the struggle for the franchise would go on.

Germany—Dr Anders spoke of the great interest taken by her association in the problems of the impact on society and especially on the home of the new techniques in science and industry. The development and uses of atomic energy were also being studied and Professor Meitner had recently produced a valuable report on this subject.

Pakistan—Mrs Rashid Ahmed reported that since 1956 the membership of her association had grown to over 400 members, and it had also 250 student members. A children's paper had been successfully established, produced on

a voluntary basis by members of the Executive of the Pakistan Federation. The federation also had an art group providing classes in French, Arabic and Pakistani music and dancing. There was a lending library. Twenty students had been given scholarships: two had gone to USA under the international programme and a third would soon be going.

Great Britain—Miss Hilton recalled that since the last Conference the British Federation had celebrated its jubilee, honoured by the presence of H.M. Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother and H.R.H. The Princess Royal, both university women as Chancellors of Universities. The extension of Crosby Hall, built by small contributions and hard work by all members of the federation, had gone forward and the new wing with twenty-eight additional rooms was already occupied.

Canada—Miss Royce reported that the membership of her federation had increased to almost 9,400 and its scholarship programme and awards had also greatly increased; the Vibert Douglas Fellowship had been raised to \$2,000 and while the Federation Fellowship budget remained at \$9,000 the clubs themselves were paying out \$22,000 a year in scholarships and bursaries.

Japan—Mrs Ueno reported that her association was very active and growing. While its main interest lay in the educational sphere, it was devoting special attention to the problems of professional life for women with family responsibilities. A committee had been set up to study the question and a questionnaire sent to 5,000 married women graduates of whom 3,000 had replied. The association, formed now into a company, was also working hard in various ways to raise funds.

Mexico—Dr de la Luz Grovas prefaced her report by telling the Conference that the Mexican Association had always been proud of its place as the first association in Latin America to become a member of the IFUW—now, after Dr Miller's tour, many others in the region had joined. In Mexico now women were going forward in every sphere and opportunities were opening. The association had realised its long-held ambition by the purchase of a house which was now its headquarters; the house, truly, was small but, standing in a large property, there was room for expansion and as soon as the larger house, in plan, was ready, there would be funds available for fellowships for the IFUW. So far, scholarships had been offered only to Mexican students. Dr de la Luz Grovas, recalling that her association had been represented at every Conference except Paris, offered her best wishes for the continued progress of the IFUW.

Greece—Mrs Pavlides referred to the excellent work done by the Hellenic Association in the successful struggle against unfair taxation affecting women and children. It had campaigned actively at election times, urging women to exercise their right to vote; success had been won in the appointment of women to positions in the government. Promotion of international understanding had not been neglected. Members had lectured to factory women on the status of women. The association hoped soon to have its own headquarters, for which money was being raised among the members and to which H.M. The Queen had also given generously.

Finance

At both Council and Conference financial business was taken at the beginning of the business sessions and full and careful consideration given to it. As the President remarked "everything is conditioned by finance", and from last year's debate at the Vassar Council and from the reports of the Finance Committee it was clear that, if the Federation were to continue to operate on even its present level, more income must be found.

The reports of the committee were presented to the Council by the Convener, Mlle C. Valensi. The first report, dated the 9th May and circulated in advance with the accounts for the year 1958-59, reviewed the work done since 1956. The committee, with the help of the Budget Sub-Committee and the Assistant Treasurer in Great Britain, had reviewed the system of book-keeping with the purpose of ensuring simplicity and economy; the method of transfers from the US account had been reorganised, to reduce bank charges; the Relief Fund had been transferred to Basle as regards management and accounting and this also had reduced bank charges on transfers and eliminated duplication in book-keeping; the Budget Sub-Committee had continued its normal work of producing estimates and cash statements and had in 1958 and again in 1959 prepared, for the Board of Officers, a cash statement at the end of nine months in the financial year, accompanied by an estimate of income and expenditure for the remaining three months. With the co-operation of Headquarters, the staff position had been kept under constant review and the committee was satisfied that the present clerical staff (three shorthand-typists, one book-keeper/shorthand-typist and a general office clerk) was the minimum needed to carry on the administration and research programme of the IFUW. In 1957 a revised schedule of travel grants had been submitted to and approved by Council. Investments in both USA and Great Britain had been reviewed with expert advice; in USA no investments had been made in common stock, in Great Britain there had been some reorganisation and consolidation in higher interest bearing trustee stock. The main source of income, outside the very small income from investment, remained the subscriptions of national associations; the annual accounts never, unfortunately, gave a true indication of the total annual subscriptions of associations as by no means all paid their dues to IFUW before the 31st March each year when the books were closed. Revenue from subscriptions had, however, increased over the period as individual membership grew; the figures for expenditure over the three years told a different story. Costs had risen and there was a sharp increase in the cost of Council meetings arising from the increased number of national associations qualifying for travel grants which were the major item of expenditure. Projects had been carried out and reserves reduced to the permitted minimum of £10,000 to do this; a bursary of £100 for attendance at inter-governmental meetings had been awarded in 1958 and £2,400 had been provided for two years for further study grants for graduates in Asian and Latin-American associations. No projects had been proposed in 1958 in view of the financial situation. The summary review of income and expenditure for the last three years showed that the average income had been £14,106, while average expenditure had been £16,110.

Thus, at the end of the three-year period, the average annual excess of expenditure over income of £200 meant a deficit of £6,000 had been incurred which had been met by calling on the reserves. The reserves, by this process, were being steadily eroded. It should also be pointed out that the excess expenditure had only been kept down to the figure recorded by strict economy, administrative costs having actually decreased, and by the abandonment of projects. The summary, prepared by Miss Selby, Assistant Treasurer in Great Britain, and given on pages 24 and 25, will, it is hoped, make the position clear.

The Committee felt that the deficit on Council and Conference account must be liquidated and it therefore asked authority to withdraw from the reserve account sufficient to meet the expenses of Conference and Council, the sum taken out to be replaced. The Committee also recommended that the capitation fee be raised from one shilling and sixpence to two shillings. These were the two main proposals for meeting, first, the immediate shortage of money, and then for restoring the financial position. The third recommendation of the Committee dealt with the subscription that should be paid by associate national associations if Conference decided to create that new type of membership; the recommendation was for an annual payment of two pounds.

Debate in both Council and Conference was mainly devoted to the reduction of reserves and the increase in the capitation fee.

Accounts for 1958-59

The revenue account was presented by Miss Selby, who drew attention to certain points; thus stationery showed a substantial decrease; a large quantity had been bought the previous year, so that stock bought in bulk had been carried forward; it did not mean less consumption. Adjustments on exchange were down, the Relief Fund now being administered in Basle. The *Newsletter* and the *Bulletin* remained fairly constant, but showed an upward trend; salaries were up also, as increments became due; Council and Conference Account was in a critical condition; only £2,597 had been transferred, not nearly enough to meet the cost of the 41st Council, as the balance in the fund was already very small; a transfer of at least £3,500 should have been made.

The account of the Treasurer in the United States was presented by Mrs Concordia who, noting that transactions through the US account had followed the usual pattern—receipts consisted of interest and the subscription of the AAUW and outgoings of travel grants, of transfers to Headquarters, and of fellowship stipends, reported the same result—more spent than received.

The Balance Sheet was presented by Miss Selby. She again reminded members that the Reserve Account was at its minimum of £10,000, although since the end of the financial year it had been increased by £1,000 with the reversion (under Resolution VIII of the 40th Council) to it of the sum set aside in 1956, and not used, for relief and assistance; the Winifred Cullis Fund had now all been spent, the small sum of £10 remaining under Special Donations would disappear as the donor, Professor Moran, had desired that it be given to the Korean Association for the purchase of books. Dilapidations would be

used to meet IFUW liabilities on leaving its present office; it was the Council and Conference Fund that was in difficulties and which needed a large transfer to enable it to meet costs. Miss Selby gave a detailed report on the reorganisation of investments, all in trustee stock with a good rate of interest. The accounts were accepted (Resolution I) and the estimates of standing charges for 1959-60, which were drawn up on the usual pattern, also approved.

Withdrawal from Reserve

Both in Council and Conference there was much discussion on the principle, the method, the amount and the possibility of repayment to the Accumulated Account of the money withdrawn. The Finance Committee submitted to Council a resolution recommending that Resolution 14 of 1953 be rescinded and authorisation be given to a withdrawal from reserve of the sum required to meet the expense of the Conference and Council, the sum to be replaced in due course when possible and this proposal was unanimously endorsed. The resolution, when it came before Conference for approval, provoked a long discussion. The question of how to reconstitute the Accumulated Account was considered; there were suggestions that a certain sum should go back every year, and that the whole should be repaid by the next Conference; also that a limit should be put on the amount taken from the fund. Dr Dow deprecated that proposal, and suggested 1965 as the date for full reconstitution. It was pointed out that, as income from an increased capitation fee could not be received for at least a year, such a rigid time-table of repayment would unduly restrict the work of the Board of Officers during the next triennium; an annual repayment was then proposed. Finally, in view of the number of amendments suggested to the Council's resolution, and the different repayment schemes brought forward, the President proposed that the members who had spoken, together with the Finance Committee, should work out an acceptable plan. This was done, and Dr Dow, Mlle Valensi, Miss Selby, Mrs Concordia, Mrs Arregger, Mlle Steiger, Mme d'Asseler-Verbanck, Miss Royce, Mrs West, Dr Racheli and Mrs Gutierrez studied the question and made a recommendation. Dr Dow, reporting, stated they all felt there was no need to rescind the 1953 resolution; all that was necessary was a simple resolution "that the Conference authorise the withdrawal from the Accumulated Account of the amount required to meet the deficit in the Council and Conference Account". The permanent reserve would thus remain £10,000 and it followed that any withdrawal must be replaced; a report on repayment would have to be made to the next Council and in that way the state of the Accumulated Account would be constantly before the Board of Officers and the Finance Committee. The resolution in this form was unanimously adopted (II).

Capitation Fee

The question of an increase in the capitation fee, first proposed at the 40th Council and remitted to national associations for study and to the Finance Committee for its advice came to Council for a recommendation to be

submitted to Conference. The Committee recommended an increase of sixpence instead of the threepence first talked of a year ago, and Mlle Valensi, in supporting the proposal, made it clear that the increase of sixpence, which, it was calculated, would on the present IFUW membership bring in £4,500 more a year, be enough to liquidate the deficit on the Council and Conference Account and, keeping expenditure at about its present level as well as economising by omitting one Council meeting in a triennium, would provide about £2,000 a year for carrying out the permanent programme of the Federation. There was complete unanimity on the necessity for increasing the fee, but considerable discussion on the date when the new rate could come into operation, and some suggestions that the increase might be taken in two stages. Council approved the sixpenny increase and passed its decision to Conference. Dr Dow, in introducing the proposal, made it very clear that the financial situation arose from the basic fact that running expenses were only being met by reducing the programme. She would like, she said, to see the item "Special Projects" deleted, and replaced by a permanent programme to include the furtherance of aims vital to the Federation. Fellowships had long been regarded as a permanent part of the work; the same should apply to all approved plans in the sphere of IFUW such as study grants. A rethinking and replanning were necessary. The Council's recommendation was unanimously approved (Resolution III) with the clarification that the increase should come into effect at the beginning of the next financial year of each national association.

Subscription of Associate National Associations

The recommendation of the Finance Committee that this subscription be two pounds a year was modified first by Council and again by Conference. Councils, considering two pounds inadequate in comparison with privileges offered of receiving publications, circulated papers and the right of presenting candidates for fellowships, fixed the rate at three pounds ten shillings. Conference, after it had approved the necessary constitutional amendment establishing the new type of membership, fixed the subscription at two pounds plus a capitation fee of one shilling (Resolution XXVII).

Travel Grants

The scale of allowance for travel was discussed by the Conference on the proposal of the Netherlands Association, which submitted a motion desiring the 43rd Council to consider the possibility of increasing the grants for committee members attending meetings of their committees. Dr Steyn-Parvé, President of the Netherlands Association, opening the debate, said that her association fully realised its proposal was no new thing—travel grants had been discussed time and time again in the past—but it was very concerned about the position of IFUW committee members, feeling that everything possible should be done to ensure that financial considerations should not influence the field of selection. It was explained again that while the scale approved in 1957 allowed a 50 per cent grant to committee members and a

75 per cent grant to conveners, this grant was based on the cheapest way of travelling, and questions of comfort and speed were not allowed to be taken into consideration. Naturally, busy professional women could not generally spend days or weeks in travelling. The Netherlands Association's resolution was accepted (No V) and therefore the 43rd Council will have an item on its agenda dealing with travel grants.

Lease of Headquarters

It was reported that negotiations to renew the lease of No 1, Sedding Street, had broken down, the terms asked being unacceptable to IFUW, and indeed not possible for it to meet. The new rent would have been double that now being paid. No alternative offices had been found and the situation was disquieting when an opportunity arose to take over the remainder of the lease of the British Federation offices, which it was leaving on moving back to Crosby Hall. The lease of 17A, King's Road, had been taken over for the remaining two years. The net rent payable, after deducting income from the sub-tenant, would be about £120 a year, with rates, light and heating additional. This represented a considerable saving on the cost of No 1, Sedding Street, but naturally the saving for the first year would probably be offset by the expense of moving. The fund already built up during the last few years to meet the cost of dilapidations in Sedding Street would be sufficient.

Superannuation (Executive Secretary)

In Resolution IV Conference approved the recommendation of the Council to provide an annual sum for this purpose.

SUMMARY OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

FOR THE PERIOD 1956-59

(Presented to the Conference in terms of Minute 7 (c) of the Finance Committee Meeting held on 31st July, 1958)

	INCOME		
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
	£	£	£
Dues	13,225	13,190	13,877
Interest	768*	574	685
Donations, etc.	—	—	—
	<u>£13,993</u>	<u>£13,764</u>	<u>£14,562</u>

* Includes £140 repayment of Income Tax over five years for National Insurance Contributions. Average sum received: £50.

EXPENDITURE

	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
	£	£	£
Salaries	4,806	5,214	5,272
Administration	3,760*	2,594	2,205
Committees	931	2,230	1,403
Council and Conference	2,409	2,604	3,513
Bulletin and Publications	626	1,030	840
Newsletter	1,975	1,848	1,948
Projects	163	2,010	140†
International Fellowship	319	321	270
	<u>£14,989</u>	<u>£17,851</u>	<u>£15,491</u>

* Conference year

† Plus £1,200 reserved for Further Study Grants; £1,200 has been awarded for these grants and is now being disbursed

Average Income over Three Years
£14,106

Average Expenditure over Three Years
£16,110

Excess of expenditure over income during period under review is approximately £6,000 which has been met by withdrawals from reserve. The sum now held in reserve is £10,000, the minimum sanctioned by Conference in 1953.

Funds in Hand for Special Purposes

Relief and Assistance	£1,000
Officers' Special Travel Fund	£300
Unesco Grant	£204
Council and Conference Fund	£1,138
Dilapidations	£200

N.B.—The sum of £1,138 in the Council and Conference Fund is approximately £2,000 less than will be required to meet the cost of the Councils and Conference to be held in Helsinki in August 1959.

G. V. M. SELBY,
1st August 1959

Assistant Treasurer in Great Britain

The Standards Committee

Article II of the Constitution gives the Council the right and duty of deciding upon the admission of national associations to the IFUW and also upon the university qualifications required for membership of a national

association. Council makes its decision in the light of the report and recommendations of the Standards Committee which has previously studied all matters coming within the scope of the Article. The Resolutions of the 41st Council adopted arising from the Report of the Standards Committee are given on pp. 68-69. They were fully reported to and debated by the Conference, but were not subject to the vote of the Delegates.

The report of the committee, circulated in advance, was presented by its Convener, Dr A. K. Hottel. It was divided into two parts: the first passing under rapid review the work leading up to the 40th Council of 1958 and the second, reporting in detail the work of the last year. It may be useful, here, however, to take the various subject divisions of the report and follow them through from 1956 to the discussion in the Conference. That discussion turned almost entirely, however, on the decision of the Council to recognise certain degrees submitted by the French Association. These degrees, falling into what may be called, for lack of a more precise term, "professional or vocational qualifications", led to serious questioning of what, at the present time, is meant by a "university", by a "degree", and whether there is a possibility of formulating any guiding principle.

I. APPLICATIONS FOR AFFILIATION

(a) *Hong Kong*: Dr Hottel noted, briefly, that following the careful study undertaken by her committee after the decision of the 39th Council in 1957 to refer the application back to the Standards Committee, admission had been again recommended to the 40th Council which accepted the recommendation.

(b) *Uganda*: the committee had been in communication with this association since 1957, and had carefully studied its constitution and the degrees conferred by Makerere College, the University College of East Africa. The constitution had been found fully to conform with the requirements of the IFUW; and the degrees of Makerere College were degrees of the University of London, with which it was in special relationship. At present the Uganda Association had fifty-nine members, all with recognised degrees, and it was a candidate under the present rule of the IFUW Constitution requiring a minimum of twenty members before being eligible for membership. In Resolution VI Council affiliated the association and detailed the specific degrees recognised.

(c) *Panama*: the committee had hoped to be able to submit a recommendation to affiliate the Panamanian Association. Its application had been before the committee since 1957; the constitution had been found in order, with the exception of one point, of considerable importance however, on which clarification had been asked; the degrees of the University of Panama had also been studied and the report contained a list of those recommended for recognition. The association had fifty-six members with approved degrees. Unfortunately, the one outstanding constitutional question had not been settled and therefore no recommendation could be made.

(d) *Burma*: an application was before the committee.

(e) *Honduras*: an application was before the committee.

(f) *Yugoslavia*: the committee had carried out the instructions of the last two Councils and had tried to re-open communication with the association. The effort had failed and the last letter had come back, undelivered. The committee had therefore come to the conclusion that it could not longer consider this application "active".

II. REVISED CONSTITUTIONS OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

Since the 1956 Conference, the committee had received and examined revised constitutions forwarded by five national associations—Australia, Ceylon, Indonesia, Ireland and Rhodesia and Nyasaland—and had approved only one, that of the Association of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. With regard to Australia and Ireland, a recommendation had been postponed until Conference had made the final decision about the implementation of Resolutions I and II of the 40th Council. Resolution I, it will be remembered, *required* national associations applying for affiliation to include the principle of Article I of the IFUW Constitution in their constitutions; Resolution II *requested* all member associations to do so, if it were not already included. The next opportunity for constitutional revision by the Australian and Irish Federations would occur at their national conferences.

The position of Ceylon and Indonesia was different.

Ceylon: the federation in that country had been going through a prolonged period of constitutional redrafting. The revised constitution studied by the Standards Committee in 1956-57 had been approved by Council with certain reservations of outstanding matters to be dealt with. That constitution had since then been withdrawn; the Ceylon Federation had lately voted to retain the original constitution accepted by the IFUW with certain amendments which after approval by the committee would be submitted to the Ceylon Federation. These latest amendments had not yet been studied by the committee having only just been received.

Indonesia: the position here was still unclear. Correspondence with the association had been continued in the effort to clear the points outstanding at its admission in 1956; these were related mainly to provisions governing membership, the appointment of the Council Member and of a Committee for International Relations. It was hoped the situation would be clarified.

III. ARTICLE I OF THE IFUW CONSTITUTION

Dr Hottel reviewed events since national associations, in Resolution VII of the 1957 Council, had been asked to send in their views to the Standards Committee on its recommendation that all national associations should include in their constitutions the principle of Article I regarding the relationship of women in the Federation irrespective of race, religion or political opinion. The Standards Committee report to the 40th Council gave full details of the

replies received from the national associations; it appeared that there was not full support for a definite "requirement" that the principle be specifically included, and two Resolutions were adopted—the first requiring all associations applying for affiliation to include Article I in their constitutions and the second requesting affiliated national associations to do so, if they had not already done so. The date-line by which the second resolution should be complied with was left open. The Standards Committee recommended that the Resolutions be implemented but, after further debate, it was not felt desirable to lay down a rigid date-line, in view of varying circumstances affecting constitutional revision by national associations.

IV. ACADEMIC QUALIFICATIONS AND STANDARDS

During the years since the last Conference, a large part of the work of the Standards Committee has consisted of studying and recommending on degrees submitted by national associations. The growing importance and complexity of this work, arising from the rapid extension, in all countries, of universities and institutions of higher education and the emergence and development of new disciplines, particularly in the fields of science and technology, had decided the committee to be especially exacting in requiring the fullest possible information about qualifications submitted for recognition. The 39th and 40th Councils had approved certain degrees proposed by the associations in Canada, Cuba, France, Greece, Mexico and the new association in Hong Kong. The committee now recommended certain specific degrees proposed by the French Association; the recommendation, after long debate, was accepted in Resolution II. The debate was long and serious, because, as Dr Hottel pointed out, they were degrees in the field of professional or vocational competence, in the field, therefore, where new developments and qualifications were emerging rapidly and where the problems of the future would be met. It must be recognised that the scope of higher education was expanding and changing; new disciplines were being developed at high level; institutions for teaching in these new fields were being founded in all countries; some of these institutions were in or attached to already existing universities, many were not. The question to be faced was how far were the diplomas or certificates awarded by institutions not in a university to be recognised. With regard to the specific qualifications proposed by the French Association, Dr Hottel explained that the fullest possible information had been given and the committee was satisfied that the professional certificate could only be obtained by a student who had received wide and liberal education of university calibre; the Baccalauréat was indeed an initial requirement. Mlle Bernaux and Madame Mazoué amplified the information circulated in the Standards Committee report. The debate in Council and later in Conference brought out clearly the complexity of the problems that arise when dealing with university degrees and comparable qualifications. Miss Hilton (Great Britain) told members that the British Federation recognised only degrees conferred by a university, and had not hitherto accorded recognition to the diplomas or certificates, often admittedly of just as high intellectual quality, of other institutions. She felt the recognition of non-academic qualifications might well entail the examination of the framework of the Federation as a body of

"university" women. Mme Wolff (Belgium) shared these views. The diversity in degrees themselves was another aspect of the problem that emerged; some universities confer "degrees"—others do not; after a period of study a "licence" being obtained on satisfactory results; Mlle Bernaux pointed this discussion by her reminder that the French "agrégation" is not a degree conferred by a university but is nevertheless a high academic title.

The length and quality of the discussion showed that members were very conscious of problems that would have to be dealt with arising in the world of today—some of them perhaps due to the sheer physical pressure of numbers wanting to enter a university which, unable to accommodate them, had had recourse to the extension of studies of university standing outside universities. The Standards Committee, Dr Hottel said, realised fully the heavy responsibility laid upon it to maintain high standards; careful and full study would be made of all propositions to ensure a high background of liberal education and it would only recommend when fully satisfied.

During her address on the degree problem, Dr Hottel gave thanks to the International Association of Universities and its Director, Mr Keyes, who had co-operated in all ways possible in these problems which also concerned him nearly. In Resolution IV Council gave recognition to the degrees of the University of Brazil; Miss do Prado gave point to the debate by her reminder that this university did not, in fact, confer "degrees". Arising from its consideration of new types of higher education, the committee felt that it would be helpful if national associations themselves reviewed the degree system of their own countries and in Resolution V it was decided to invite them to do so, and to communicate the results to the Standards Committee. The effect might be additions to or removals from the IFUW recognised list, but naturally no removal of a degree would affect the standing of an individual member qualified under a previous list. It was also important that the published approved list of the IFUW should be complete. Resolution III giving recognition up to 1945 to degrees in certain countries where there was no national association was a practical measure based on the date when communications were interrupted.

V. DUTIES AND METHODS OF WORK OF THE STANDARDS COMMITTEE

The committee had submitted to the 41st Council proposals to amend the By-laws so as to set out more specifically its functions. The 40th Council had also approved its Working Rules and the 41st Council was asked to approve another Working Rule giving the committee power to seek advice on legal and constitutional problems as it felt necessary. Approval was given to this request in Resolution I. Again, in its wish to give the maximum help possible to groups of university women seeking to establish a national association, the material provided for such groups had been kept under constant review and revised in one point, by laying greater emphasis on the requirement of the IFUW that it could admit only one national association in a country—which might assist the organisation of all groups in a country into one body before seeking affiliation.

International Fellowships and Grants

The report of the Committee for the Award of International Fellowships was presented by the Convener, Professor C. H. MacGillavry and followed the same pattern as in recent years, recording the number of candidates, the awards made and those offered for 1960-61. The committee had, for the second year in succession, made awards of the Further Study Grants offered to graduates in Asian and Latin American associations. This year the committee made several important recommendations dealing with the stipend of the IFUW Ida Smedley Maclean Fellowship, and the Winifred Cullis Fund which, by the last award made in 1959, had been extinguished.

Research Fellowships—During the three years 1956-59 a total of twenty-six Research Fellowships had been awarded, bringing the total of awards, including nine grants, to 161 since 1928. Of the fellowship awards, Professor MacGillavry noted that the awards had worked out with a very even balance between arts and science. Again, as in previous years, she urged national associations to exercise the greatest care in presenting their candidates to the committee; the regulations should be more strictly observed and all the information necessary should be sent. Failure to do this could prejudice the candidates' prospects: it would also be useful if they applied for more than one award. Professor MacGillavry drew special attention to one award made this year—this year the Ida Smedley Maclean Fellowship went to a candidate who had received a fellowship the previous year: originally her application had been for a further study grant only but the committee felt she was worthy of a fellowship; the progress made by her during her tenure of that award had been so excellent that a second fellowship had been awarded to enable her to complete her research. This example showed the committee could be flexible in special cases, and Professor MacGillavry further stated that, while awards generally went to young women, the records showed there was no bar to grants to older women.

Turning to financial considerations, the Convener urged that the stipend of the one IFUW Research Fellowship—long fixed at £600—be increased in view of increased cost of living, travel, etc., to the level of the AAUW-IFUW Fellowships. The recommendation met with complete support: there was discussion as to the amount of the AAUW-IFUW Fellowships and the announcement was made that these were to go up from \$2,000 to \$2,500. A resolution was passed by Council, and subsequently endorsed by Conference (No. VI) to increase the Ida Smedley Maclean Fellowship.

Winifred Cullis Fund—Professor MacGillavry explained very fully to both Council and Conference the particular value of this fund and the consequent eagerness of the committee to see it re-established. The fund, never large, had been set up to enable the committee to make special grants for special purposes, and had, since its inception, been particularly useful in helping women who for one reason or another were not able to apply for a full fellowship for an academic year. For example, an older woman released perhaps from family responsibilities, might have a useful, limited project, a married

woman or a professional worker might be unable to undertake whole-time, lengthy research, but could produce a good piece of work in a limited sphere and time—all these had been helped. The committee had felt itself much restricted when the fund had gone, and it urged that it be again set up, and on a wider basis. The proposal was that the further study grants should come under the new fund and be made available for countries where graduates were not yet able to qualify for full research grants. The committee was fully conscious of the financial implications of this proposal and suggested as one way of helping the fund that national associations be asked to contribute to a central fund, in preference to collecting for national fellowships with sometimes conditions attached which made their award difficult. It was made clear that inviting national associations to help in this plan carried with it no restriction at all on the establishment of national fellowships. The proposal was warmly welcomed and the recommendation unanimously passed by Council and confirmed (in Resolution VII) by Conference. The new Winifred Cullis Fund was, in fact, re-established at the Conference by gifts made or announced by delegates, so there is already a nucleus.

Further Study Grants had been awarded in 1958 and 1959. Professor MacGillavry recorded that there was still not full understanding of the distinction between a grant for further study and a research fellowship; applications this year had been somewhat disappointing. The committee had this year considered all candidates from Latin America and Asia who had not obtained fellowships and had awarded up to the full amount allocated by IFUW. Unless and until further funds were made available no further grants could be made and their future now depended on the re-establishment of the enlarged Winifred Cullis Fund.

National Fellowships—Two important announcements were made to Council and Conference of bursaries established by national associations:—

France—Mlle J. Bernaux announced two bursaries: (i) the Bourse Marie-Louise Puech Milhau, founded by the gift of a capital sum by Madame Puech, the income to provide the bursary. The bursary will be awarded to a French or Canadian graduate to study in France. Madame Puech Milhau was Professor in McGill University, Montreal, 1906-08, and chairman of the Committee on International Relations of the French Association from its foundation in 1920 until 1945. (ii) Bourse J. H. Chaton in honour and recognition of Mlle Chaton, President of IFUW 1956-59.

Germany—The bursary will carry a stipend of 3,600DM and will be awarded to a student of the AAUW to study in Germany for a year (November 1959-October 1960). The bursary is a token of gratitude from the German Federation to the American Association for kindness and hospitality given in America and will bear the name of the Founder of the German Federation, Agnes von Zahn-Harnack.

IFUW RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS 1959-60

SENIOR CLASS

(over the age of 28 years)

IDA SMEDLEY MACLEAN INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP

- E. JULIAN, M.A. Philippines (working in Great Britain)
History: *British activities in the Philippines 1762-1898*

AAUW ALICE HAMILTON INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP

- M. NG, B.Sc. Hong Kong (working in the USA)
Chemistry: *Anthocyanin formation in plants*

AAUW OHIO STATE INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP

- A. TSITSOURA, Ph.D. Greece (working in Belgium)
Sociology: *Juvenile delinquency*

AAUW MARY E. WOOLLEY INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP

- A. FORSGREN, Fil.mag. Sweden (working in Great Britain)
Literature: *The work of John Gay*

AAUW HELEN MARR KIRBY INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP

- S. BORUT, Ph.D. Israel (working in France)
Mycology: *Ecology and physiology of marine, brackish and fresh water fungi*

CFUW A. VIBERT DOUGLAS INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP

- R. NUSSENZWEIG, Dr. Brazil (working in France)
Biochemistry: *Formation of thyroid hormone conjugates*

FINNISH FELLOWSHIP

- B. FISZER, Dr. Argentine (working in Finland)
Embryology: *Tissue polysaccharides*

JUNIOR CLASS

(under the age of 28 years)

AAUW VIRGINIA GILDERSLEEVE INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP

- E. WACE, M.A. Great Britain (working in Crete and Greece)
Archaeology: *Relationship of Crete and Greece with respect to the origin of terracotta figurines*

FURTHER STUDY GRANTS

THE FAR EAST

- P. CASTAÑO, M.A. Philippines (working in the USA)
Education: *Special training in the teaching of science in the USA*

LATIN AMERICA

- E. LOPES, Dr. Brazil (working in Sweden)
Anaesthesiology: *Thorax anaesthesia*

Legal and Economic Status of Women

The report of the Committee on the Legal and Economic Status of Women, which had been circulated in advance, was presented by the Convener, Miss Rosaleen Mills.

Miss Mills reported that the normal meetings had been held since 1956, and in 1958 and 1959 meetings had also been held jointly with the Cultural Relations Committee which both committees had found most helpful. Many of the subjects studied by the committees overlapped, each committee naturally approaching them in the light of its own terms of reference. Consultation and correspondence and joint meetings had been of such value that both committees recommended their successors to continue on the same lines. Council unanimously approved this suggestion which later was also unanimously endorsed by Conference (Resolution XVII).

Miss Mills went on to express, for herself and her committee the warmest appreciation of the unflinching and whole-hearted co-operation of national associations in all the studies undertaken and she urged them not to weary of well-doing. As in her earlier reports, she reminded CIRs that most of the subjects dealt with by the Legal and Economic Committee were long-term; they were not by any means finished when the questionnaires had been filled in, and the replies collated for report to UN; the problem might well come up later at UN for revision, implying a request for information about the present situation. Therefore national associations were urged to continue to collect information relevant to these long-term problems on which IFUW was collaborating and send it to Headquarters to be available when needed.

The Convener then reported on the various studies over the last three years, noting, as she has always done, that their time-table was carefully planned so that reports would be ready for presentation at the date announced by the UN body which was considering that subject at its meeting.

Income Tax of Married Couples: an enquiry begun in 1954-55 had been continued; information had been sent for the use of the UN Commission on the Status of Women for its 11th Session in March, 1957, and again for its 13th Session in March, 1959, this last report having been brought up to date and re-drafted by Mlle Giraud (France). The report should prove valuable to national associations who were pressing for tax reform in their country.

Minimum Pensionable Age for Women Workers: this enquiry was made in two stages; a report, based on twenty-one replies to a questionnaire sent out in December, 1956, was prepared by Mme Cyfer-Diderich (Belgium) and later an analysis made of replies to a supplementary questionnaire sent out in August, 1957. The report and the supplementary analysis were circulated to all national associations and forwarded also to the UN Commission on the Status of Women for its 12th Session in March, 1958. The material received revealed a wide variety of conditions. The position taken by the IFUW was that age of retirement should depend on the type of work and not on the sex of the worker.

Opportunities for Women as Jurists, Architects and Engineers: the IFUW had been asked by UN to co-operate in this enquiry, which was planned as the first step in a global study by ECOSOC into the access of women to the principal professional fields. Miss Mills drew up a report on the basis of the replies to the questionnaire sent in by twenty-three national associations and it was sent to the Status of Women Commission for its 13th Session in March, 1959. Supplementary information in a paper from the British Federation on opportunities for women in the legal profession was also forwarded. The UN enquiry was entering in its second phase with another selected group of professions among which two, those of statisticians and economists, affected university women. The Legal and Economic Committee therefore asked for authority to collaborate with this UN study. Council and Conference unanimously gave this authority (Resolution XIV).

Professional Opportunities for Women arising out of Developments in Science and Technology: following on the decision of the 39th Council, 1957, to study this subject, a questionnaire was sent out in January, 1958, and Mrs E. M. Wormald analysed and tabulated the replies from twenty-eight national associations. The report, drawn up by Miss Mills and Mrs Wormald, was submitted to the UN Commission on the Status of Women for its 13th Session in March, 1959, under the same agenda item as the study on jurists. The report was very favourably received and copies of the complete report and statistical tables were requested by a number of delegates to the Commission and by other NGOs. Also, it attracted very considerable interest in the public press in the USA, being reported at some length in the *New York Times*.

After its study on opportunities now becoming available to women in new occupational directions, the committee asked the question—how far are women taking advantage of them and how far are they being prepared for them—are girls, at the time of choosing their careers, fully aware of what openings there are? Is vocational guidance adequate and are conditions for men and women really equal? With these questions in mind a resolution passed by Council was unanimously confirmed by Conference (No. XV) urging national associations to keep the situation continually in front of them, to publicise new openings among young women and to work for equality from the outset.

Special Studies

(i) *Civil Rights of Married Women:* a study on this subject had already been approved by the 39th Council when a questionnaire on marriage accompanied by a request for IFUW co-operation was received from the Status of Women Section of United Nations. The questionnaire was sent to certain national associations, selected so that replies would be representative of different legal systems. A report would be prepared for despatch to the Status of Women Commission by 1st September, 1959, for consideration at its 14th Session in March, 1960.

(ii) *Laws of Inheritance:* a study of laws under differing legal systems was begun in 1958 under the direction of Dr Henrici who had agreed to prepare the report.

Both these studies stemmed from Resolution XVI of the 39th Council which requested national associations to co-operate in the committee's projected studies of certain specific discriminations against women. It is anticipated that both will add useful data to that already contributed by IFUW to the United Nations. The committee also asked all national associations to contribute to the information being built up at Headquarters on the legal and economic status of women by sending a note of legislative or other changes in practice in their countries affecting that status (Resolution XVI).

Second Conference of Non-Governmental Organisations interested in the Eradication of Prejudice and Discrimination: the IFUW was represented at this Conference by the President, Mme Henrici and Mme Fiechter. A general invitation had been issued to NGOs to contribute a 2,000 word paper on progress made by them, and techniques used, in combating discrimination, since the first Conference in 1955. The IFUW submitted a paper of the specified length.

Study of Selected Conventions of UN, ILO and UNESCO: it will be remembered that the 40th Council, 1958, adopted a Resolution (No. XIII) asking the Committee on the Legal and Economic Status of Women and the Cultural Relations Committee to study certain conventions, noting the present stage with regard to ratification by member States, and present to the 41st Council recommendations with regard to possible endorsement of those conventions by the IFUW and to action by national associations. This resolution was a source of some concern regarding its implementation to both committees and they discussed it fully at their joint meeting in April, 1959. The position was, plainly, that an international organisation could not endorse a convention which had been prepared and was open for signature, this being a matter for governments. The work of international NGOs arises before the convention is finalised, when it is in the drafting stage. Once it is open for signature it becomes a matter for action by national associations. In view of this the committees, realising that not all conventions of UN, ILO and UNESCO were suitable for signature by all countries, selected a few, falling within the terms of the 40th Council's Resolution, and suggested that national associations might wish to study the stage at which they stood in their countries. The conventions suggested, the UN Convention on political rights for women and ILO convention No. 111 on the elimination of discrimination in employment and occupation had been selected as the committees thought that they had both a close and definite interest for IFUW. National associations might well wish to study other conventions, instead of or in addition to these. The suggestion was approved in Resolution XIII.

Recruitment to the Teaching Profession: the report of the Cultural Relations Committee gives full details of the great deal of attention already given and planned, to conditions in the teaching profession. Arising from the recent study on the access of women to the teaching profession, it was decided that a study of social conditions and changing social patterns affecting recruitment to the profession, with a study of competing opportunities in other and especially new professions and industry should be carried out. This study was submitted for approval, as a joint study by the Cultural Relations Committee and the Legal and Economic Committee and approved in Resolution XVIII.

In concluding her address to the Conference, Miss Mills warmly thanked the President and Mme Henrici for their unfailing interest and support. Mrs Grinberg-Vinaver, Fraternal Delegate for United Nations, made a welcome and graceful intervention to assure the Delegates that the work done by NGOs, among which was the IFUW, was fully appreciated at United Nations. The information, reports and studies helped to provide the material for UN to influence public opinion and legislatures so as to move towards the achievement of improvements in the status of women.

United Nations

The first part of the Report of the IFUW Representative at ECOSOC, circulated in advance, was prepared and presented by the President. This was necessary owing to the fact that Mrs Evans, who had succeeded Dr Janet Robb, whose term of office came to an end in 1956, had unfortunately found herself unable to continue after 1957. Her resignation had been followed by a year during which there was no IFUW Representative at United Nations in New York and it was only at the 40th Council in 1958 that Dr Lucke had been appointed. Dr Lucke's own report covered therefore only the period from the autumn of 1958 to May 1959. The President herself supplied a brief review of IFUW work arising from its consultative status with ECOSOC during the period 1956-58 and of IFUW work resulting from its inclusion in 1957 on the Special List of the International Labour Office. Co-operation in enquiries initiated by the UN Commission on the Status of Women had continued, and, while there was no direct representation in New York, representation throughout the whole of the three years in Geneva had been assured by Madame Fiechter and, in 1958, by Mlle Huys, who was awarded a Bursary in that year. In 1958, at the meeting in Geneva of the UN Commission on the Status of Women, IFUW was represented by Mme Fiechter, Mme Henrici and Miss Hilton.

The following list of reports issued to all national associations indicates the work done during 1956-58:

UN Report No. 27, Mme Fiechter: UN Conference on Slavery, Geneva, Aug.-Sept., 1956

UN Report No. 28, Mrs Evans: 11th General Assembly, Nov., 1956-March, 1957

UN Report No. 29, Mrs Evans: 11th Session of Commission on the Status of Women, March-April, 1957

UN Report No. 30, Mme Fiechter: 13th Session of Commission on Human Rights, April, 1957

(Two interventions on behalf of IFUW:

one on the right of the adolescent to choose education without discrimination; one on right to asylum)

UN Report No. 31, Mme Fiechter: 24th Session of ECOSOC, August, 1957

Un Report No. 32, Mme Fiechter: 6th International Conference of NGOs interested in problems of Migration, August, 1957

UN Report No. 33, Mlle Huys: 26th Session of ECOSOC, July, 1958 (Intervention on factors influencing girls from taking courses of higher education. This was related to the discussion of the report to ECOSOC of the Status of Women Commission, which included reference to the Higher Education report prepared under contract with UNESCO by IFUW. Reference was also made to other studies and seminars of IFUW)

In addition, during 1957-58 Mme Fiechter and Mlle Huys attended and reported on the meetings of ILO as follows:

ILO Report No. 1, Mme Fiechter: 4th Session of Consultative Committee of salaried employees and professional workers, April, 1957

ILO Report No. 2, Mme Fiechter: 40th International Labour Conference, June, 1957

ILO Report No. 3, Mlle Huys: 42nd International Labour Conference, June, 1958

Dr Lucke, in taking up the history of IFUW relationship with UN since 1958, pointed out that, in fact, her report could only cover less than one year—a year which, she stressed, had for her been largely tentative and experimental, and during which she had had to devote much effort to studying the background of events and policy and thinking out in what directions she could be of most help to IFUW and its member associations. She expressed herself as profoundly conscious of the ever-increasing duty of the IFUW, and above all of its individual members to interest themselves in the work of UN, so that the university women could help everywhere towards the achievement of a better world. She was most anxious to associate with herself in her work at UN as IFUW Representative members from member associations, and she recorded with special pleasure the help given by members of IFUW in attending and reporting UN meetings.

UN meetings in New York: the IFUW was represented at:

1958 (September-December) General Assembly, 13th Session

1959 (January) Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination, 11th Session

1959 (March-April) the Commission on the Status of Women, 13th Session, and the Commission on Human Rights, 15th Session

IFUW Consultative Status: as a sequel to her great desire to bring home to all members of IFUW the importance of this status, and of the part that could be played by IFUW members as associates, even for one meeting of the permanent Representative, Dr Lucke submitted a resolution calling on Council members to promote the interest of their members in IFUW work with UN: the resolution (No. XIX) was passed unanimously.

Declaration of Human Rights: it being felt appropriate that, at a Conference, the adherence of IFUW to the principles of this declaration be re-affirmed unequivocally, a resolution (No. XXI) to that effect was unanimously carried.

Regional Meetings and Seminars of UN: Resolution XXIV of the 40th Council, 1958, provided machinery with the aim of securing IFUW representation at regional meetings of UN and of UNESCO. The resolution laid down

that the national association in the country where a meeting was to take place should be asked to nominate a member with the requisite qualifications. Dr Lucke asked that the same resolution be again passed, amended so that "national associations in the region of the meeting" should be asked to nominate. The revised resolution (No. XXII) was adopted.

During the last few years IFUW had been represented at several such regional meetings:—(i) the Economic Commission for Africa, Addis Ababa, 27th December, 1958-9th January, 1959, by Dr Olive Robertson, a member of the Association in Rhodesia and Nyasaland. She had produced a valuable report which had been circulated. (ii) The Commission for Asia and the Far East, Southport, Australia, 2nd-19th March, 1959, by Mrs E. B. Freeman, President of the University of Queensland Women Graduates' Association: her report had also been received and circulated. (iii) The Seminar on Judicial and Other Remedies against the Illegal Exercise or Abuse of Administrative Authority, Ceylon, May, 1959, by Mrs Derinyagala of the Ceylon Federation; her report too had been received and circulated. A second seminar on the same theme would take place in September, 1959, in Buenos Aires, at which IFUW would be represented. (iv) The Seminar on the Participation of Women in Public Life, Bogotá, Colombia, May, 1959, by Dr Purse, a member of the AAUW, whose report was expected.

In discussion on IFUW participation in these seminars it was explained that IFUW attended only as an Observer and that considerations of time all too often prevented the Observers from being instructed with a view to active participation in debate or to making an intervention.

Position of Women in UN Delegations and Secretariats: Dr Lucke was not able to report any real increase in the number of women members in delegations. The IFUW Representative has, in the past, frequently drawn attention to this state of affairs and once again in Resolution XXIII national associations were urged to work for the inclusion of specially qualified women in Delegations and Secretariats.

UNICEF: Dr Lucke addressed to Council a request for it to authorise IFUW to take part as an organisation in the work of UNICEF. The President intervened to explain that co-operation with UNICEF had not been recommended by previous Boards of Officers, but she and her colleagues, who would soon retire from office, at Dr Lucke's earnest request, placed the proposition before the Council. After discussion, during which it was pointed out that a request for consultative status with UNICEF would logically entail a request for that status with other specialised agencies with whose work the IFUW was also much in sympathy, the motion was lost. The consensus of opinion, as expressed in the vote, was that, while IFUW had the greatest interest in the aims of UNICEF, the work of carrying out its objectives did not fall within the sphere in which IFUW was specially qualified to act and speak.

Co-operation of the Committee on the Legal and Economic Status of Women with ECOSOC: a resolution (XXI) was adopted authorising the Board of Officers to encourage and support this IFUW committee in studies relevant to the programme of ECOSOC and consistent with the principles of IFUW.

Cultural Relations

The report of the Cultural Relations Committee, circulated in advance, was presented by the Convener, Miss I. F. Hilton. She passed under review the work of the three year period, noting that, from the first major enquiry in 1957, on the Access of Women to Higher Education had evolved, naturally, an enquiry into access to the teaching profession at secondary level and its problems of recruitment, and thence to the study of the access of women to university teaching which would be the subject of a recommendation to the new committee.

Access of Women to Higher Education: the enquiry into this question was prepared under contract with UNESCO and submitted by UNESCO, together with its summary report, to the Commission on the Status of Women, at its 12th Session in Geneva, March, 1958. The work of IFUW had been highly praised and in the official records of the Economic and Social Council (26th Session, sup. No. 7 E/3096, E/CN.6/334) it was stated that the Commission on the Status of Women felt that the report itself provided the basis for the future work undertaken by UNESCO and by the Commission on the Status of Women in increasing women's opportunities for acquiring higher education.

Access of Women to the Teaching Profession: there was no UNESCO contract for this enquiry and it was never planned to complete it in time to be included in material submitted for this item on the agenda of the 13th Session of the Status of Women Commission in March, 1959. A paper was, however, sent for consideration under the item of the Agenda which concerned UNESCO's report on this subject. This was condensed into a 2,000-word NGO paper (E/CN.6/NGO/63, 10th March, 1959), and at the request of the delegates full copies of the text with tables were supplied for the Commission. Copies of Miss Anna Halberg's paper on "Teaching Education in the United States and Opportunities for Women in the Teaching Profession" were also sent in.

Miss Hilton paid full tribute to the co-operation of national associations in this enquiry, twenty-six having completed the questionnaire, including one received too late for inclusion in the NGO paper. As a supplement also to the main enquiry, a limited pilot study was made on the attitude of schoolgirls to the teaching profession, by members of the Cultural Relations Committee in Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy and New Zealand. The committee felt it would be well worth while trying to find out something of the views of older schoolgirls on the profession, in view particularly of the shortage everywhere of teachers, a shortage that with expanding educational programmes in all countries would lead to a very serious situation. The replies, Miss Hilton said, were most interesting and illuminating and often astonishing. Valuable work on analysing and collating the questionnaires was carried out by Mlle Caillière (France), Dr Winkelmann (Germany), Mrs Macdonald (New Zealand) and Mrs Simonetta (Italy). A previous study by Mlle Caillière (France) on the social origins of girls preparing for admission to training for secondary school-teaching in France was used to supplement the report. The report on this special study was nearing completion.

Future Work: this enquiry into access to the teaching profession at secondary level led the committee to its recommendations for future work;

it asked that a general enquiry be made into the Access of Women to the Teaching Profession at University Level, the report to be completed in time for the 15th Session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women in March, 1961. Approval was given in Resolution IX.

The second important study proposed by the committee was also concerned with teaching and was planned as a joint investigation by the Cultural Relations Committee and the committee on the Legal and Economic Status of Women into problems of recruitment to the profession, each committee to study specifically the aspects of the situation as they had bearing on its own terms of reference. In a time of rapidly changing social patterns, with new opportunities opening in the professions and in industry, it was felt a study was singularly appropriate. Resolution XVIII approved the project.

Co-operation with UNESCO: the work of the Cultural Relations Committee, of which the IFUW Representative at UNESCO is an *ex officio* member, is closely linked with the programme of UNESCO. Throughout the three years under review the committee has, when authorised, co-operated in the major projects of UNESCO and with its Working Parties. Special studies and other material were forwarded and the full report will be found in the Report of the Representative at UNESCO. The committee had been particularly gratified that Madame Préaux, IFUW Representative at UNESCO, had been elected Chairman, in October, 1958, of the Working Party on the Equality of Access of Women to Education.

Co-operation with the Committee on the Legal and Economic Status of Women: Miss Hilton, like Miss Mills, spoke with enthusiasm of the benefit to the work of both committees of constant liaison by correspondence, culminating in joint meetings, which both committees hoped would be continued. Speaking from the viewpoint of her own committee, Miss Hilton drew attention to the interdependence of education and of the legal and economic status of women; hence, it could only be productive of good results if both committees "pooled" their special knowledge.

In concluding her report, Miss Hilton briefly described the method of work of her committee; it proceeded, not as compiler of statistics, but as an investigating body seeking to draw in, for transmission to the agencies with which IFUW worked, the expert knowledge, the informed opinions and the wide experience in all of which the IFUW, a world-wide federation of university women, was so rich.

UNESCO

Madame Maud Préaux, IFUW Representative at UNESCO, presented a detailed report, circulated in advance, which brought out the many points of IFUW interest in and co-operation with the programme of UNESCO. She reviewed work done, described the procedure by which NGOs transmitted their views to UNESCO, indicated items arising from the decisions taken at the Xth General Conference of UNESCO (November-December, 1958) and recommended in broad outline future action for IFUW.

Procedure for Consultation: There were, Mme Préaux said, three ways in which NGOs in consultative status could express their views and influence the final programme of UNESCO. There was (a) collective consultation of NGOs through their Committee appointed by the General Conference of UNESCO which resulted in the receipt by UNESCO of an expression of the general views and consensus of opinion; Mme Préaux observed a tendency to reduce collective consultation and that point will be referred to more fully later in this report; (b) individual consultation, which enabled NGOs to express their views as separate organisations; and (c) indirect participation through membership of the various Working Parties of NGOs set up to study specific subjects and report to UNESCO.

IFUW was active on all three planes, as appropriate to its own spheres of interest.

Xth General Conference of UNESCO, Paris, November-December, 1958: the IFUW was represented by Mme Préaux, Mlle Chaton, Miss Leet, Miss Hilton and Mlle Bernaux. Mme Préaux noted that seventy-eight states and four associate members took part in this Conference through official delegates and that, in addition to their delegates, these states had sent advisers whose duty it was to issue instructions to the delegates on interventions and voting.

The programme, as finalised at the Conference, fell into two main sections, one of "general activities" which might be called the "permanent programme" and the other of "special activities", and under that heading were included the three major projects scheduled for execution over several years. The Education sections in the programme, together with Social Sciences and Exchange of Persons, were naturally of particular interest to the IFUW and also one of the Major Projects, on Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values (the East/West Project).

Education: the educational programme of UNESCO, as developed at the 1958 General Conference, reflected two broad tendencies, that consideration should extend beyond primary education and show equal concern for technical and professional education and with the reform of higher education and that methods of education intended for less-developed regions should be similar to those already adopted for out-of-school education in other parts of the world. It was also noticeable in discussion at the UNESCO Conference that there was a more general recognition of the principle of equality of access of women to education.

In the immediate future a number of projects grouped by UNESCO under the heading of "Equality of Access to Education, access of women to education" will be carried out and it will be clear from the following section of Mme Préaux's report that IFUW will certainly be interested and in a position to make an effective contribution. UNESCO will present to the UN Commission on the Status of Women a series of studies carried out in collaboration with the NGOs. In 1960 a report is to be made on the access of women to out-of-school education and, in this connection, it is interesting to note that the NGO Working Party on Equality of Access of Education has agreed to include both 'school' and 'out-of-school' education in the term 'permanent

education', for which they accepted the following definition put forward by the Federation: "every method employed to raise the standard of education in individuals at any stage of their life".

UNESCO is also to undertake, in co-operation with FAO, ILO and the Commission for Technical Co-operation South of the Sahara, a series of studies on the problem of the access of women to *education in Africa*: these studies will closely concern the IFUW and it should be able to make a useful contribution and should also be represented at any conferences that may be organised.

Adult Education: a World Conference on Adult Education is to take place in Canada in 1960, and arrangements for its work will be made beforehand by a Consultative Committee, to which IFUW has been invited as an observer. With a view to clarifying issues and holding preliminary discussions a Seminar was held at Twickenham, England, by UNESCO on "Methods of Adult Education in Women's Organisations". IFUW was represented by Mlle Kesseler (Belgium), Mrs Loreen Rihani (Lebanon) and Dr Kopetzky-Rechtperg (Austria): IFUW also answered a questionnaire on the subject, sent by UNESCO, and this provided a working paper for the Seminar.

East/West Project: as a world organisation, IFUW can justly say its normal life and work make a practical contribution to the aim of this project to enhance understanding between East and West. It has also, in its own Regional Meeting at Manila (1955), its Seminars at Berne and Geneva (1955) and New York (1958) made more direct contributions pointed in definite directions, notably towards the participation of women in public life, which was also the theme of the working groups at the XIIIth Conference in Helsinki. But Mme Préaux urged national associations to study the documentation and literature already made available by UNESCO, a notice about which had been circulated from the IFUW office, to select certain points for study, to ascertain what their countries had in mind to do, or were doing, and to report. This, she said, was a long-term and vital project.

NGO Working Parties: as noted above, an important sphere of action for NGOs and of co-operation with UNESCO is to be found in the work done by NGO Working Parties. They deal with specific subjects and their reports are both a valuable source of information to UNESCO and a means by which NGOs can bring their views and expressions to bear with effect in the drafting and implementation of the programme of UNESCO.

Bulletins 36 (1955) and 37 (1958) reported IFUW participation in the Working Groups on Education for International Understanding and Co-operation and on Social Development in Areas of Rapid Technological change and Industrialisation, to both of which studies, which received high commendation, were contributed. In the *Bulletin* for 1958 it was noted in Madame Préaux's report that the Committee of NGOs had decided to set up two new Working Parties or Groups, one on International Youth Organisations and one on the Equality of Access of Women to Education. Both these groups met in October, 1958, and in February, 1959.

International Youth Organisations: the IFUW had not participated actively in this group but it nevertheless replied to a questionnaire and put forward some suggestions on matters concerning youth travel.

Equality of Access of Women to Education: it will be remembered that the President announced to the 40th Council in 1958 that the Chairmanship of this group was to be offered to IFUW and Madame Préaux was duly appointed and presided over the first meeting in 1958. The group chose as its first task an enquiry into the reasons why girls abandon their studies before completion; a questionnaire was sent out to which the IFUW made a detailed reply; from the replies received the editorial committee of the group prepared a working paper and in November, 1959, it is hoped the group will be able to finalise a report for UNESCO on this question.

The next subject chosen for the group to study was the access of women to out-of-school education, which was in direct line with UNESCO's study for 1960. At its meeting in November, 1959, the Working Party would study material available and would give special attention to the degree of participation by women in educational opportunities offered to adults, to obstacles encountered in that field and to suggestions for improvement. The work of this group would also be oriented towards the World Conference on Adult Education in 1960 in Canada.

Relations between UNESCO and NGO: Mme Préaux devoted considerable attention to a survey of the state of the relations between UNESCO and NGOs, which she clearly considered of great importance in view of the tendency she reported as showing itself among the states members, though not in the UNESCO Secretariat, to seek to limit both the numbers of NGOs and the opportunities available to them of making their voice heard effectively in the stage of programme drafting.

With regard to the procedure for admission of NGOs applying for consultative status, the Xth UNESCO Conference had decided that in future it should be the Executive Council and not itself that made the decision; this Mme Préaux considered a wise recommendation, and also the proposal to simplify procedure for examination of requests for admission. She however thought a suggestion to divide NGOs into categories, graded according to the importance of their co-operation with UNESCO, a dangerous idea, pointing out that the programme, while based on certain broad general principles, varied from year to year in its emphasis on projects. In consequence, one year one NGO would find many points directly calling for its co-operation, another year the opposite might happen, and Mme Préaux wondered how it would be possible, at any given moment, to assess the value, actual or potential, of any one NGO. It might result in an extraordinary lack of stability and cohesion. The periodic review of the list of NGOs in consultative status would be carried out at six-yearly intervals.

On the procedure for collective consultation Mme Préaux noted that there was also a move to restrict opportunities, which she deeply deplored as it would deprive UNESCO of a valuable and simple method of receiving information on the general views of NGOs on the programme, in draft, of

UNESCO. There would, however, be a conference of NGOs for collective consultation on the programme for 1961-62 in November, 1959, restricted to two subjects: the East/West Project and Problems facing Youth in Changing Society. Also, NGOs had been invited to send in their comments on the 1961-62 Programme by 15th January, 1960. After that, NGOs would have no power to secure any modification in the Programme which would be finalised at the XIth UNESCO Conference in 1960. Then only government delegates could deal with it. That was one reason why Mme Préaux urged, as on so many earlier occasions, the great importance of national associations taking an active part in their own National Commissions of UNESCO, as by so doing they could bring to bear the views of IFUW and its members (see Resolution X).

IFUW Co-operation with UNESCO Programme: from the summary given above of Mme Préaux's comprehensive survey of IFUW work in this direction, it will have been seen that the programme of UNESCO is one to which IFUW can contribute much. It is not, however, possible at the time of IFUW Council and Conference always to decide in advance the exact form this contribution shall take. UNESCO's programmes are in draft and open to discussion for over a year before being finalised by each General Conference and although from the draft it may be seen what is likely to be of interest to IFUW, it is not practicable to make definite plans until the Federation is approached by UNESCO on specific points. For these reasons Mme Préaux, drawing out and elaborating certain aspects of her work, submitted resolutions approving co-operation when the Board of Officers was satisfied that IFUW was interested and able to take action (see Resolutions XI and XII).

In concluding her written report and her address, Mme Préaux expressed her high appreciation of the support of the President and of the members of the Cultural Relations Committee and of the national associations. She was happy to assure IFUW members of the value attached by UNESCO to the thorough and well-documented work carried out by IFUW.

The Conference Committee

The report of the Conference Committee was presented by Miss Eeva Riikonen, the Convener. The committee had met twice, in London in June 1957 and in Geneva in March 1958. A provisional programme had been drawn up in London and discussed and approved by the 39th Council in Dublin; a detailed programme, with all necessary information about tours and special interest circles had been submitted to the 40th Council at Vassar College and since that date, the work of the committee had consisted of carrying out the approved programme, and the completion of arrangements. It had been possible to distribute the programme in advance to delegates.

Miss Riikonen, remarking that Conference itself could now see and judge the results of the work done, commented on the decision taken by the Dublin Council to change the system of enrolment, from individual, direct to Headquarters, to indirect, through members' associations which were to forward all enrolments to Headquarters in London. The new system had

worked well, although it was the first time, and it was recommended that it be continued, as it was undoubtedly simpler than the previous method. The date too for enrolments had been fixed for 1st May preceding the Conference, and that date had been found to have been well-chosen. It had, on the whole, been well observed, but on behalf of all concerned with Conference organisation, Miss Riikonen urged that the date line be strictly observed. The 40th Council had also approved fixing the enrolment fee at £6 and this increase had been useful and fully justified. The Convener brought no recommendations or resolutions and ended her brief report by expressing her entire satisfaction with the close and happy co-operation established between her committee, the Finnish Conference Committee and IFUW Headquarters. The report was accepted by acclamation with a special expression of thanks to Mrs Warth, Secretary to the Conference Committee.

Relief

Madame B. Hegg-Hoffet, Convener of the Special Relief Committee, presented her report which had been circulated in advance. While the last regular meeting of the committee had been held in Basle in 1957, the European members, profiting by the presence in Basle of the President of IFUW, had met informally in October 1958; had noted the resolution of the 40th Council urging national associations to continue to support relief work, and, after reviewing the general situation, had made plans for the future.

Mme Hegg recorded with gratitude the contributions that had been made by national associations, which would enable work to continue. In addition to the donations of associations, there had been direct gifts to individual refugees of which the amount was not known; also the earlier links through correspondence had been maintained, and these were particularly important, giving the refugees the moral support of feeling they were not utterly isolated. Two associations had undertaken to make regular payments for some years to certain refugees; all this direct help was invaluable, enabling, as it did, the committee to confine itself to supplement such help when necessary. Close communication and collaboration between the committee and the associations were, Mme Hegg felt, fundamental to her committee's work, as thereby the slender resources could be stretched to their utmost to do the most good possible.

In May and June 1958 Mme Hegg visited Germany and her report was included in Bulletin 37. After preparing her report for the 1959 Council Mme Hegg had again been in Germany and had visited IFUW 'filleules' and had talks with fellow-workers and social workers. The general position, certainly of the older women, remained substantially unchanged. The closing of some camps and the installation of DPs in some sort of modest home, while making for a better and more normal life, had brought with it other problems, such as furniture, fuel, the absolute necessity of some home help for the invalid or aged, and we must remember that now, our 'filleules' tend to be the older women. During the winter of 1958-59 some refugees had become qualified to receive a pension, paid by the German government in compensation for a pension they would have received as civil servants in their

own countries; the right to this pension was, however, very difficult to establish owing to the loss or destruction of records of service. The overall picture was, as Mme Hegg stressed, one of dire poverty. She had confirmed from social workers in Germany that help from Public Assistance was about 100 DM a month; the sick and aged might be granted a little more but the maximum was less than 150 DM a month. This indeed represented penury.

During 1958-59 the committee had kept in touch with 104 DPs and three more had recently been 'adopted'; the following table illustrates their personal circumstances:—

- 30 had paid work
- 7 whose husbands supported their families
- 6 continued their studies or were students receiving no pay
- 25 old or mentally ill, in homes (free) or were supported by their families
- 36 mainly old or feeble, unable to support themselves, lived mainly on relief. Two of these last were recently 'adopted' by the Relief Committee.

During the winter two old refugees died.

At 1st April, 1958, the amount in the Relief Fund was larger than in the previous year and therefore the number of persons helped and the amounts given had been slightly increased; even so, the greater portion of the payments were between £2-£4 a month—which our filleules call "a great help". During the past year also grants have mainly gone to persons permanently in need; there were no study bursaries. In general the position of younger DPs had improved. The following table summarises the record:—

Grants have been made to 40 persons (37 last year) as follows:

13 regular payments to old people	.. .. .	S. Frs. 4,278
5 regular payments to refugees with family responsibilities	.. .. .	1,553
12 payments to the aged or ill at the beginning of winter	.. .. .	1,071
2 grants to complete publications, one to an aged archaeologist in Italy, the other to a graduate (medical) to complete her doctoral thesis	.. .. .	855
2 grants for holidays to recuperate before examinations	.. .. .	685
2 grants for expenses of a home	.. .. .	471
5 individual donations from IFUW members transmitted through the relief fund (individual supplementary gifts are not included in this sum)	.. .. .	354
Various expenses, including the gift from New Zealand for the Greek Association	.. .. .	79
—		
41 grants among 40 persons	.. .. .	S. Frs. 9,346
—		(£777 approx.)

(1957-58 figure was S.Frs. 9,198)

Hungarian Refugees—The story of the Hungarian refugees has taken a very different course. They were mainly young, active, already working; refugee organisations had greatly developed their relief technique since the earlier days. Governments, organisations and individuals co-operated to pass these new refugees as rapidly as possible to permanent places of residence and every effort was made for their integration in their new surroundings. The work, undertaken by the Austrian Association in 1956 when the influx of refugees began, had come to an end during the winter of 1958-59. Satisfactory reports could be made of those who had been directly helped by national associations; those in France in the care of the association had continued their studies and one graduated in 1958; in Norway one student had been helped to recover health in a sanatorium and the Relief Committee had supplemented with a grant. The Netherlands Association reported on a medical student to the Swiss Association; she was 'adopted'; the committee gave her a bursary which was augmented by the Swiss Association. The Swiss, French and British Associations had collaborated in helping the student referred to above who graduated in 1958; in December 1958 she emigrated to the country of her choice, and, in discussion on Mme Hegg's report, Mrs Becker (Israel) was able to finish the story: the graduate had been received in Israel, cared for and supported and work as a teacher found for her.

The table below gives the picture of Hungarian relief:—

9,804 S. Frs. have been spent as follows:	
5 scholarships (for study and completion of training)	S. Frs. 4,633
2 grants for rent	423
2 convalescence grants	1,592
1 grant to a sick person	1,000
5 holiday grants to pupils of the French Association	1,480
6 grants for protégées of the Austrian Association	676
—	
16 grants among 16 persons	S. Frs. 9,804
—	
	(£817)

Mme Hegg ended this section of the report by stating that, thanks to the generosity of national associations, there were funds in hand to help a limited number of Hungarians until they were able to support themselves.

The Future—Mme Hegg in her address to Council and to Conference, emphasised the need for continuing work to help our IFUW protégées, both in material ways and by correspondence. The problem would remain. She reminded her hearers of World Refugee Year, inaugurated in June 1959 and drew attention to the view expressed by the High Commissioner for Refugees, that while it would not be possible to resolve all the problems in one year, some could be dealt with by sufficient money, augmentation of immigrant quotas and efforts to integrate immigrants. Members of national associations would undoubtedly be contributing to their own national efforts, but she felt also that IFUW efforts, modest though they might be in comparison with the work of governments, were truly allied with the spirit of World Refugee Year and she begged national associations to mark the year by a special effort.

It was also laid down that the qualifications for associate membership should be exactly the same as for full membership and subject to the same examination by the Standards Committee. The privileges of associate membership were also the same as for full membership, as regards taking part in the programme of the IFUW, receiving documentation and publications and presenting candidates for fellowships, but, while they were given the right to attend Council and Conference, it was provided that their representatives should be observers; the right to speak was accorded but not the right to vote, or to receive a travel grant for a Council meeting (amendments to By-laws 3 and 9, in Resolution XXVI). It was felt that, if the associate association sent an observer to Council, at its or her own expense, she should be permitted at any rate to speak.

Subscription of associate national associations: It was decided that the rate of subscription should be fixed by the Conference, on the advice of the Council, the Finance Committee and the Board of Officers (amendment to By-law 22). The next point to settle was the amount. Council had passed a resolution recommending an annual subscription of three pounds ten shillings (sterling), it having been felt a per caput payment was inappropriate. The Irish Federation suggested an amendment, of a subscription of two pounds plus a capitation fee of one shilling, pointing out that the one shilling per caput payment would bridge the gap between the dues of a large associate association and a small national association and be an inducement to make the transition. The proposal was approved (Resolution XXVII).

After thus considering membership, Conference was asked to include in the Constitution in Article II clauses setting out specifically the reasons which would lead to loss of membership. This proposition was brought forward by the Netherlands Association, whose President, Dr Steyn-Parvé, in introducing the measure stated that, while her association realised that, under Article V the Council was charged with ensuring that the purposes and principles of the IFUW were observed, and that, under By-law 32 (e) associations three years in arrears in payment of dues were suspended, it felt it would be more appropriate if all provisions affecting membership were brought together in one article in the Constitution. The proposal received general approval and a new clause was added to Article II (see Resolution XXVI); the addition was not, however, exactly as proposed by the Netherlands Association, the saving clause of "except in the case of circumstances beyond control" being added to cover non-payment of dues in case of war or other cause outside the control of any national association.

(2) *The Past-President*

Two amendments were approved by the 40th Council concerning the Past President. The first was designed to give to her, while she remained a member of the Board of Officers during the period following her presidency, the right to vote at the Conference. She already had the right to vote at Council during this period. The amendment was approved without discussion (Article IV, 4). The second amendment, submitted by the 40th Council, was designed to confer upon all Past Presidents, when they retired from the

Board of Officers at the end of the three years following their presidency, the title of Honorary Member of Conference and Council, without the right either to speak or vote. It was approved that Past Presidents be given honorary life membership but Conference amended the draft of the Council and went further by adding the right of speech. The Delegates felt that Past Presidents, after six years on the Board of Officers, should be enabled to give the Federation the benefit, in debate at Council and Conference, of their experience (amendments to Articles IV and V—see Resolution XXVI).

(3) *The Standards Committee*

On the request of this committee, endorsed by the 40th Council, Conference approved amendments to By-laws 12 and 28. The amendment to By-law 12, which defines the duties and powers of Council, consisted of two additions, neither on matters of principle but aimed at stating clearly functions already carried out by Council. In clause (g) of the By-law it is now set out that Council approves "on the report of the Standards Committee" the amendments made to their constitutions by national associations; by the addition of another clause Council "on the report of the Standards Committee" approves degrees submitted for recognition by national associations. By-law 28, which lays down the terms of reference for the committee now also includes these functions specifically.

(4) *Nominations to the Board of Officers*

The Board of Officers proposed that paragraph 1 of By-law 14 be cancelled and replaced by a new paragraph, providing a different procedure for nomination. The new procedure proposed was—one year before the Conference the Executive Secretary should inform national associations which members of the Board of Officers were ineligible for re-election. National associations should then, ten months before the Conference, send to the Executive Secretary their nominations for the different posts on the Board, after having first obtained the consent of their nominees. It would next be the duty of the Executive Secretary to send out, five months before the Conference, the full list of all candidates, with the biographical information supplied by the associations. The amendment was approved as drafted, with one addition—the Executive Secretary was charged with ascertaining from the members of the Board whether any of them were unwilling to serve a second period, so that the information might be included in her first notification to associations (amendment to By-law 14 in Resolution XXVI).

(5) *Committee for the Award of International Fellowships*

By-law 23, defining the composition and arrangements for meetings of this committee was amended, on the proposal of the 40th Council, by the deletion of Clause 4 and the substitution of a text clarifying the rotation of meetings between different continents and the rules of attendance of the members (By-law 14 in Resolution XXVI).

(6) *Finance Committee*

Three amendments were submitted by the 40th Council; two might be described as internal and administrative and were approved: the third involved an important constitutional point and was rejected.

The first amendment to By-law 25, which defines the composition and functions of the committee, concerned its membership. The amendment, approved by the 40th Council and submitted for ratification, would have had the effect of combining the two posts of Treasurer of the IFUW and of Convener of the Finance Committee, by making the Treasurer *ex officio* Convener. The proposal had been moved at the 40th Council by Dr Dow on behalf of the Board of Officers. Mrs Arregger, Chairman of the Budget Sub-Committee, 1956-59, and newly-elected Treasurer, Mrs Concordia, Assistant Treasurer, USA, and Dr Racheli, Treasurer, 1953-56, supported the plan, while the opposition view was expressed by Melle Valensi, Convener, 1956-59, and Treasurer, 1950-53, Mme Wolff, CIR and leader of the Belgian delegation and newly-elected Vice-President, and Miss Selby, Assistant Treasurer, Great Britain, 1956-59, and Convener, 1949-56. The summary of the arguments is briefly this—it was argued that the Treasurer, as the financial adviser of her colleagues on the Board of Officers, and as being specially concerned with the financial side of policy, would be able to fulfil her duties better and have a better grasp of the whole financial situation if she were also Convener of the Finance Committee. It appeared that the Treasurer, under the present rules, seemed to be without duties. The further point was made that there were too many finance officials, and that by combining the two posts there would be an appreciable saving of money—but this point was not stressed.

The opposition view was that it was the main duty of the Treasurer to interpret the policy of the Board on the financial side to the committee and consult with it regarding its implementation. The Finance Committee, under the Constitution, was charged with the duty of supervising expenditure and preparing for the Council the annual estimates and recommending on the rate of subscription. If the Treasurer were also the Convener it was argued that her dual functions would lead to embarrassment to herself and to the committee by a possible conflict of loyalties. It was also urged that it would not be a helpful move to reduce the number of IFUW members directly concerned with such a fundamental matter as finance. The Treasurer, being a member both of the Finance Committee and of its small assistant committee, the Budget Sub-Committee, was kept fully informed of all financial details. The further point was also made that, if the cause of administrative efficiency and economy would be served by combining the posts of Treasurer and Convener of the Finance Committee, the same could equally apply to all committees. When the vote was taken, there was a majority of votes against.

The other amendments to By-law 25 were accepted—the first to give the Finance Committee the power to appoint the Chairman of the Budget Sub-Committee and the second to enable the Finance Committee to be able to appoint a Custodian Trustee to hold IFUW investments and property (in the United Kingdom). At present all such investments were in the names of

individual trustees, subject to the ordinary accidents of life, and it had been thought advisable to have power to employ a permanent body such as a Trust Corporation (By-law 25 in Resolution XXVI).

(7) *Article I of the IFUW Constitution*

The discussion on the implementation of Resolutions I and II of the 40th Council referring to Article I is included in the Report of the Standards Committee (page 27).

The Newsletter

The report on the *Newsletter*, previously circulated, was presented by Dr B. H. Dow. It noted that two numbers had been circulated during the year 1958-59, and that the cost had increased; £1,000 an issue had for some time been the amount allocated to each issue, but the figures had been—November 1958 *Newsletter* £1,000 9s. 6d. and the April-May number £1,075. Cost of publication in another country had been investigated but found to be higher than in Great Britain. Dr Dow urged associations to conform to the directions about labels for dispatch so that distribution costs, which were rising, could be kept as low as possible. Nevertheless it should be realised that more than £2,000 would in future be needed to produce and distribute two *Newsletters* a year to each member of the IFUW.

Dr Dow explained that criticisms and suggestions were invited from associations so that the *Newsletter* might be such that every member would be interested in reading it. The report was accepted with an expression of thanks to Mrs Warth, who, at Headquarters office, was responsible for the work.

Election of the Board of Officers

The ballots for the election of the Officers for 1959-62 took place before the second, third and fourth meetings of the delegates, and the last ballot after the fourth meeting. There was no election to the Presidency, Dr Cameron being the sole nominee, and she was presented to the delegates by the President at the close of the first meeting of the delegates. Dr Cameron, in thanking the Conference for the honour conferred upon her, expressed her sense of the high responsibilities which would devolve upon her; her endeavour would be to maintain the high standard of her predecessors, one of whom, Mlle Chaton, would remain on the Board of Officers to give to the Board and the Federation the benefit of her wisdom and counsel. The strength of the Federation lay, not in any one person, but in all its growing membership and the President elect looked forward to continual growth.

The results of the ballots for Vice-Presidents and Treasurer were:

1st Vice-President	..	Miss I. F. Hilton (Great Britain)
2nd Vice-President	..	Mme S. Wolff (Belgium)
3rd Vice-President	..	Miss I. do Prado (Brazil)
Treasurer	..	Mrs C. E. Arregger (Great Britain)

The Tellers were: Dr A. Keller (Switzerland), Chief Teller; Dr M. S. Benson (USA); Mrs. R. E. Mehl (USA); Miss G. Studholme (Canada).

IFUW Headquarters

The report of the Executive Secretary, circulated in advance and accepted without comment by Council and Conference, described the work at Headquarters over the last three years in assisting, in its capacity as the servant of the Federation, to carry out the programme approved by Conference and Council. In its sphere of activity it fell to Headquarters to maintain communication with national associations, to organise meetings of Conference, Council, Officers and committees, to carry out work for the Board of Officers and the committees, and to produce the publications.

Committee for the Award of International Fellowships: Work had followed its regular pattern. The committee had met once each year in March, when awards were made and the announcement prepared for fellowships to be offered for the ensuing year. This announcement was then circulated to national associations with information about the closing date for the receipt of applications. The Executive Secretary urgently appealed to all associations to observe the closing date and especially to use the forms provided for the applications. Failure to use them, or to complete them correctly not only increased work and correspondence but could prejudice the candidates themselves. Preparation of all the material required to enable the committee to judge the candidates was a long, skilled and heavy work and had to be finished and sent to each committee member well in advance of the meeting. Applications for the Further Study Grants had been for the last two years included in the work for the Fellowships Committee.

The Standards Committee, as shown in Dr Hottel's report, had been most busy. Its study of its own procedure and working rules, of documentation designed to help new national associations in their constitution-making, of the by-laws defining its own work, in addition to its normal duty of studying and recommending on the recognition of degrees, on the applications for affiliation of the new associations and on the constitutional revision of member associations had called for the preparation of many papers and close and continued co-operation between the Convener of the Committee, the members and the IFUW Office.

The Relief Committee: The reorganisation of the Relief Fund by the transfer of responsibility to Basle had led to a reduction in transfers and in book-keeping at Headquarters.

The Cultural Relations Committee had completed three years of really intensive activity. The increasing stature of IFUW had been reflected in increasing calls upon it for studies, reports and papers for submission to UNESCO and thence to the UN Commission on the Status of Women. The major work of the committee during the triennium had been the enquiry, undertaken under contract with UNESCO, into the Access of Women to Higher Education. The Convener of the committee had reported fully on this enquiry and gave full and generous recognition to the work at Headquarters in assisting in research and documentation and in preparing the preliminary papers and the final report itself. This report of 300 pages was duplicated in the office though typing had to be given out to an agency. This enquiry was followed by

a study into access to the teaching profession. Only two questionnaires were sent out for the Cultural Relations Committee but for both these major studies referred to above, a vast amount of work was involved in the preparation of drafts, reports, analyses circulating between the office, committee members, Representatives and the Board of Officers and back to the office, before the enquiries were launched and until the reports were ready.

The Committee on the Legal and Economic Status of Women had also been very active and had initiated and continued various studies, with the office to prepare the preliminary work and produce the reports. Three questionnaires had been sent out to associations, on Pensionable Age, on Women in Science and Technology, and on Opportunities for Women as Jurists, Architects and Engineers. The office also prepared and distributed the Reports (Nos. 27-33) of the Representative at ECOSOC and three reports on ILO meetings. This committee had co-operated closely with the Cultural Relations Committee and the office had served it in the same way.

Council Meetings: In co-operation with the Hostess Association, the organisation of these meetings is done at Headquarters, except for those aspects which remain within the province of the Hostess. Miss Stallman reported that a pre-Council visit to the Hostess Association had been most valuable. The preparation of all the working papers required for Council members, within a very short time, represented a heavy concentration of work for a relatively small staff.

The XIIIth Conference: Certain modifications aimed at greater simplicity had been made in the method of organisation. For this Conference, no special Conference Secretary had been appointed: the whole of the organisational work was done at Headquarters, with some extra clerical assistance, and Mrs Warth, Assistant Secretary IFUW had been Secretary to the Conference Committee. Miss Stallman expressed the highest appreciation of her untiring work and attention to all sides of the Conference work, both to its broad outlines and to its innumerable points of detail. The organisation of the Working Groups had also been done through Headquarters and Miss Robinson, Assistant Secretary IFUW, had been attached to this work. The visit of the Executive Secretary to Finland in 1957 had been found most helpful.

Publications: The *Newsletter* (under the general supervision of Mrs Warth) had been produced twice a year in English and French. The *Bulletin* had been produced annually also in English and French. For both publications, the French edition was translated by the French Association under the direction of Madame Grassot whose unflinching co-operation was fully appreciated. In 1957 an information pamphlet had been prepared in Spanish for the Latin-American Associations; special Bibliographies had been discontinued after the production of the Latin-American Bibliography in 1957.

Liaison with National Associations: Regular contact had been maintained with the Chairmen of International Relations of the 49 member associations, and copies of Conference and Council minutes and resolutions, information circulars, all reports, including those of the IFUW Representatives at ECOSOC and UNESCO sent out, always at least in duplicate and often in many more copies.

Information Centre: The Executive Secretary reported that work was going on at Headquarters on the beginnings of what it was hoped would become a useful reference centre containing information about educational questions and the status of women generally.

Meetings of Officers and Committee: The Board of Officers had met in Paris (April 1957), Geneva (March 1958), Dorchester, England (April 1959) and always also before and after Council Meetings: the Executive Secretary attended all these meetings. The Cultural Relations Committee and the Committee on the Legal and Economic Status of Women—Belfast (August 1957), Geneva (March 1958) and Dorchester (April 1959). These two Committees also held joint meetings in Geneva and Dorchester: all these were attended by Miss Robinson.

The Committee for the Award of International Fellowships met in Bryn Mawr (March 1957), in Geneva (March 1958) and Toronto (March 1959): Mrs Warth attended the meeting in Europe.

The Conference Committee met in London (May 1957) and Geneva (1958): Miss Stallman and Mrs Warth attended.

The Standards Committee met in Geneva (March 1958) and Dorchester (April 1959); the Executive Secretary attended.

The Relief Committee met in Basle (May 1957). The Executive Secretary attended.

The Finance Committee met in Paris (August 1956) in Paris (April 1957), Belfast (August 1957), Vassar College (July 1958), Dorchester (April 1959) and Helsinki (July 1959): the Budget Sub-Committee met regularly at Headquarters three times a year, except in March 1958 when it met in Geneva; the Executive Secretary attended all meetings of the Finance Committee and of the Budget Sub-Committee.

All the preparatory documentation, reports and minutes were prepared at Headquarters. The new practice for the committees to meet at the time and place of the Officers' meetings and for the senior member of IFUW staff designated to those committees to attend has been found most helpful administratively.

Staff: The Executive Secretary reported with much satisfaction that there had been no change in the senior staff or in the division between them of Headquarters work. Mrs Warth continued to deal with Fellowships, Further Study Grants, *Newsletter*, special publications and Conference organisation; Miss Robinson remained specially attached to the two Research Committees, Cultural Relations and Legal and Economic Status of Women and to IFUW relationship with ECOSOC and UNESCO. Miss Stallman spoke warmly of the work of the Assistant Secretaries and of the happy relationship existing.

The clerical staff changed with some rapidity: the normal number of staff was one assistant to each senior member, a Book-keeper and a General Office Clerk.

In concluding her report Miss Stallman expressed for herself and all staff members their gratitude for the continued help and encouragement of the

President and Board of Officers, the Conveners and members of committees and the Representatives, and also made special mention of the pleasure at Headquarters when members came to visit them.

Atomic Energy

The 40th Council of 1958 passed a resolution (No. XXIII) directing that a resolution on the subject of nuclear tests be placed on the agenda of the XIIIth Conference. In due course the following resolution was received and placed on the order paper in the name of the Belgian Federation and the French Association:—"That the IFUW, realising the risks incurred by the population of the world by nuclear weapon tests, urges the representatives of the governments assembled at Geneva to use all endeavours to hasten their deliberations and to reach an agreement on measures to safeguard the health of the peoples of the world". The resolution was moved by Mme Wolff who commented, first that the reference to the deliberations in progress at Geneva was already out of date, but that, nevertheless her federation and the French Association remained anxious that the IFUW should discuss the problem and the attendant risks of the development and application of nuclear power. Dr Staudinger (Germany) stated that her federation had been studying the question on a scientific basis; a report had already been made by Professor Lise Meitner, but the study was not sufficiently far enough advanced for any conclusions to have been reached. The German Federation had been impressed by several obvious facts—the sources of natural energy, such as coal and oil, were within measurable distance of exhaustion; the demands of a rapidly expanding population called for another source of energy. Hence the full exploitation of the vast potentialities of nuclear energy became inevitable. The dangers were there too; the German Federation hoped to contribute to the solution of the problem.

Mlle Tonnelat (France) proposed that the motion should be amended and that it should instead ask national associations to build up for themselves an authoritative documentation covering atomic energy and the effects of radiation, calling on all qualified experts for advice and help. She stated that already a vast mass of regulations and literature existed; wherever there was atomic experimental work in progress there were also protective measures in operation designed to safeguard all forms of life. Atomic energy was in fact used in innumerable ways and places. The great international organisations, UN, Red Cross, ILO Radiation Committee, WHO, to name only a few, were constantly reviewing and studying the matter. It should indeed be possible for national associations to collect and study the documents and then for the IFUW to take action on the international level.

Miss Hilton (Great Britain), speaking as a scientist, drew attention to the dangers resulting from the disposal of atomic waste residual after experiments. She then asked the Delegates to consider very carefully whether the Federation was competent or equipped to undertake a study and report on the lines envisaged by the proposal put forward by Mlle Tonnelat in the name of the French Association. Truly, the IFUW doubtless possessed among its membership scientists qualified in the field of nuclear research, but adequately to study

the situation and prepare a serious report would call for time and much money. If an authoritative report could be produced by the IFUW it would certainly carry weight, but unless it could be authoritative then it would be better to abstain. The original motion could be supported—it implied no action the IFUW could not carry through and expressed a hope all must share.

When put to the vote, the amendment was lost, and the original motion, amended by the deletion of the reference to the conference in Geneva, carried.

Liaison Committee of Women's International Organisations

Both Council and Conference were asked to adopt a resolution that "the IFUW, while acknowledging fully the outstanding work carried out by the Liaison Committee of Women's International Organisations, now terminates its membership of that body". The resolution was presented by the Board of Officers and in the paper circulated in advance a full statement was made of the reasons which had decided the Board to recommend withdrawal after having been for so long a member of the committee.

The Liaison Committee had been set up in 1931, and was a development of the Joint Standing Committee of Women's Organisations, formed in 1925 to promote the participation of women in the work of the League of Nations. After the Second World War the committee was, in 1947, granted consultative status by the Economic and Social Council of United Nations but never achieved the same status at UNESCO. The IFUW had been a member since 1931 and it had also been represented on regional groups set up subsequently in New York and Geneva, and in Paris and Australia, when UN had held meetings in those countries.

Before the war, the Liaison Committee had done much valuable work in the struggle for fundamental rights for women; since the war and since the establishment of UN and the development of consultative status for international non-governmental organisations, circumstances had greatly changed. The IFUW, like so many other organisations, had acquired that status with both ECOSOC and UNESCO and both these bodies approached IFUW direct on all questions connected with studies, reports, and co-operation within the sphere of IFUW interests.

There was also, so the Board of Officers considered, a disadvantage, amounting almost to a danger, in the IFUW being too closely associated with another international body. A tendency had of late been observed at UN and UNESCO to reduce the number of NGOs by merging them into groups with alleged common interests. With the progress that had been made, and with changing emphases in what have been called "women's interests", it was considered that the Liaison Committee, consisting of bodies with widely diversified aims and constitutions, could no longer be representative of them all. Indeed, the Board of Officers felt it would be neither desirable nor useful to insist 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. The Officers were fully convinced that IFUW had achieved the stature to warrant it to act as an independent body. That some other associations had been

thinking along the same lines was shown by other withdrawals, accomplished or under consideration.

The Board of Officers also drew special attention to the procedure of the Liaison Committee: it worked under the rule of unanimity and, as decisions were hardly ever taken unanimously, action was stultified.

Withdrawal would, it was made clear, in no way reduce co-operation with other NGOs; friendly relations and informal co-operation already existed and would continue and common action would be taken as occasion arose.

The proposition was fully and carefully explained to Council and Conference; in Council the member for the British Federation asked for clarification on certain points, and in Conference a suggestion was made, but not pressed to a vote, that it might be more appropriate to remain in the Liaison Committee and, as a member, to propose its voluntary dissolution. The decision to withdraw was ratified by the Conference, one delegation only voting against. (Resolution XXV.)

Programme, 1959-62

Mlle Chaton presented to the 41st Council the programme planned by the Board of Officers for the next three years, noting that, although it sounded a relatively modest plan it nevertheless would require a substantial amount of money to put into action. Thus all depended on the financial situation; it was to be hoped that the programme could be expanded in the future, but meanwhile the present Board did not wish to pass to the next Board a list of heavy commitments for which there was no money. Council unanimously approved the programme, which consisted of the following:

- (1) An ECOSOC Bursary to assist a young member of the IFUW to attend meetings at Geneva and so learn more of the work of ECOSOC.
- (2) Visits of IFUW representatives to Africa and Asia.
- (3) Resumption of Further Study Grants extending their scope to African Associations.
- (4) An increase in the stipend of the Ida Smedley Maclean Fellowship.
- (5) Informal meeting at the time of Council meetings to assist Council members in the interpretation of IFUW work to members of national associations.

Dr Cameron presented to the Conference the Council's resolution, commenting briefly on the five-point programme: the ECOSOC Bursary of £100 would follow well-established lines; the visits to Asia and Africa were regarded by the Officers as specially important; they would, it was hoped, be an encouragement to associations already affiliated but rather remote from Headquarters, and would also be planned to explore possibilities and give help in regions, where, as in Africa, university women were still in the early stages of coming forward to build up organisations. With regard to the Further Study Grants and their extension to African Associations, the Officers

had thought it not desirable to leave the provision of the necessary funds to the generosity of national associations contributing to the Winifred Cullis Fund but to think in terms of a definite budgetary provision by the IFUW from its income—on the level of grants of £600 as established in 1956, three such grants would have to be envisaged in a year. In Resolution XXVIII Conference also unanimously signified approval of the programme.

Future Meetings

43rd Council: Dr Steinböck again confirmed her association's invitation, first issued in 1957, for this Council to meet in her country. Dr Anders for Germany and Miss Siccama for the Netherlands also brought invitations for the same Council. Dr de la Luz Grovas, first stating that Mexico wished to be hostess to a Conference but had understood it was too far, hoped a future Council might be held in her country.

Conference: Mrs Perera brought an invitation from Ceylon.

Mlle Chaton, in thanking the associations concerned for their invitations, announced that they would be passed to the next Board of Officers for full study of all points; Mexico, she added, was at one time very far away from most other associations, but with the growth of the IFUW all over the world, notably in Latin-America, distance was no longer such a factor; wherever a Conference was held it would be far from some associations but relatively near to others.

When the item of Future Meetings was reached on the Conference agenda, the President asked the Delegates to express, for the guidance of the next Board of Officers, their opinion about the proposal, first discussed at the Vassar Council, as a measure of economy to hold one Council instead of two before the next Conference—not counting the Council held immediately before the Conference. A show of hands indicated that the Delegates favoured one Council—in 1961—only. A second show of hands proved that they desired no change in the usual date of July or August.

At the 42nd Council Dr Cameron announced that all invitations had been carefully considered and the Board felt that while warmly thanking the two other associations, the Austrian invitation had precedence, dating as it did from 1957. The 43rd Council would be held in Austria in July or August, 1961. Dr Steinböck, on behalf of her association, expressed their great pleasure.

XIVth Conference: invitations had been received from the associations of Ceylon and Mexico and the Board, expressing gratitude to both associations, had at the moment no recommendation to put to Council, as it would like more time to consider further.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE XIIIth CONFERENCE

THE CONFERENCE RESOLVES: I

That the Council accepts the reports of the Finance Committee including the balance sheet, the revenue account, the account of the Assistant Treasurer in the USA, and the capital account of the International Fellowships Fund.

II

That the Conference authorise the withdrawal from the accumulated account of the sum required to meet the deficit in the Council and Conference Fund.

III

That the per caput rate of subscription be increased from one shilling and sixpence to two shillings, and that the first payment at the new rate be made by each national association in its next financial year.

IV

That a sum equal to 5 per cent of Miss Stallman's salary be provided towards a fund for superannuation as from 1st April, 1959, and that the same percentage of her salary be paid for the period 1st April, 1957, to 1st April, 1959.

V

That the Conference requests the 43rd Council to consider the possibility of increasing travel allowances to members of IFUW Committees for attending committee meetings.

VI

That the IFUW Ida Smedley MacLean International Fellowship be increased in value to approximately the same level as the AAUW-IFUW Fellowships.

VII

That the Winifred Cullis Fund be re-established on an enlarged basis so that it may cover both grants to allow the completion of research and study grants to members of national associations in East Asia, Latin America and other countries that may be in need of them.

VIII

That the Conference invites national associations to contribute to the new Winifred Cullis Fund.

IX

That the Cultural Relations Committee make a study of the access of women to the teaching profession at university level, for the fifteenth session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women in March, 1961.

X

That the national associations of IFUW endeavour to take part in the National Commissions of UNESCO or, at least, to establish with the latter close bonds of co-operation in order to participate in the implementation of resolutions, and to exert an influence on the directives which are given to the delegates of states at the time of the General Conferences of UNESCO.

XI

That the IFUW be authorised to co-operate in the implementation of the programme of UNESCO each time that the Board of Officers considers that the IFUW is in a position to take part in the implementation of one of the items in the programme. For this purpose, the Board of Officers and the Cultural Relations Committee of IFUW shall be able to request the co-operation of all or of certain national associations. The Board of Officers shall be able to decide on the eventual conclusion of contracts or agreements with UNESCO, and to request UNESCO that IFUW may participate in meetings organised by UNESCO.

XII

That the IFUW be authorised to co-operate with the NGO Working Parties each time that the Board of Officers considers that a problem to be studied by one of these groups is of interest to the IFUW. For this purpose, the Board of Officers and the Cultural Relations Committee of IFUW shall be able to request the co-operation of all or of certain national associations.

XIII

That the Conference recommends to national associations to study, from the point of view of their own country, selected conventions of the UN which are of general humanitarian concern, those of the UN and the ILO of special interest to women, and those of UNESCO aimed at the preservation of cultural heritages and the free flow of educational, scientific and cultural materials, noting the present stage of these conventions with regard to ratification by Member States; and suggests the following conventions as suitable for special study in the first instance:

- (1) The UN Convention on Political Rights of Women
- (2) ILO Convention No. 111 on the Elimination of Discrimination in Employment and Occupation

XIV

That the Committee on the Legal and Economic Status of Women collaborate with the UN Commission on the Status of Women in the continuance of the enquiry into the access of women to the principal professional and technical fields, in so far as the occupations selected for study affect university women, and with the work of this and other organisations of the United Nations, as approved by the Board of Officers.

XV

That national associations be urged:

- (a) to keep themselves continually informed of the possibilities of openings in new professions and occupations;
- (b) to draw the attention of young women to these new openings; and
- (c) to do their utmost to ensure that, in these new professions and occupations, women are admitted from the beginning on an equal footing with men.

XVI

That national associations be asked to keep the Committee on the Legal and Economic Status of Women continually informed of any alterations in the legal and economic status of women in their countries, especially in fields which have been or are being studied by the committee.

XVII

As co-operation between the Cultural Relations Committee and the Committee on the Legal and Economic Status of Women has been an experimental procedure which has proved successful, the present committees, having found that joint action is helpful, recommend to the new committees that they continue to co-operate on all suitable occasions, in order to deal with special aspects of problems as they fall within the terms of reference of each committee.

XVIII

That the Cultural Relations Committee and the Committee on the Legal and Economic Status of Women jointly make an investigation into social conditions and changing social patterns affecting recruitment to the teaching profession, especially those influencing the attitude of the younger generation towards the profession, with consideration of the effects of the opening up of opportunities in new professions, and the attraction of other professions and of industry.

XIX

(a) That Council members call the attention of their national associations to the privilege and responsibility of the consultative status of IFUW at the UN and to the possibilities of action which this involves.

(b) That Council members call the attention of travelling IFUW members to the opportunity to associate themselves with their IFUW Representative to the UN in observing and reporting the current programme.

XX

To re-affirm the loyalty of IFUW to the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and its willingness to work for the implementation of these principles all over the world.

XXI

To authorise the Board of Officers to encourage and support the Committee on the Legal and Economic Status of Women in those studies relevant and useful to the social or economic programme of the United Nations whenever the Board of Officers considers this compatible with the principles of IFUW.

XXII

That the attention of Council members be drawn to the XXIVth Resolution of the 40th Council: that the IFUW should be represented at certain selected and appropriate regional meetings of the United Nations and of UNESCO, as recommended by the IFUW Representative at these bodies, and that the

national associations in the region where the meeting is taking place should be requested to nominate a member with the requisite qualifications, whom the President will approve to represent the Federation, requesting her to report to the Representative.

XXIII

That the Conference urge national associations to work for the inclusion of specially qualified university women at planning and operational level in UN Delegations and Secretariats, national, regional and international.

XXIV

That to mark the World Refugee Year, national associations be invited to make a special effort on behalf of the "filleules" of IFUW.

XXV

That the IFUW, while acknowledging fully the outstanding work carried out by the Liaison Committee of Women's International Organisations, now terminates its membership of that body.

XXVI

That the Conference approves the following amendments to the Constitution and By-laws:

ARTICLE II—MEMBERSHIP

To substitute for the present text in Article II:

- I. (a) A national federation or association of university women comprising at least one hundred members may become a member of the IFUW as provided below.
- (b) A national federation or association of university women comprising twenty to ninety-nine members may become an associate member of the IFUW. The Council shall decide upon the admission of such associate member whose qualifications shall conform to those required from national federations or associations for admission to full membership. Only one associate federation or association in each country shall be admitted.
- (c) 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.

To add the following new section:

Membership is lost if

- (a) in the opinion of the Council a national federation or association ceases to meet the requirements for membership as laid down in the Constitution at the time of its admission.

- (b) a national federation or association has allowed its arrears in the payment of annual dues to accumulate over a period of three years, except in the case of circumstances beyond control.

ARTICLE X—DUES

To insert the words "and associate national federations or associations" to read:

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

BY-LAW 3—REPRESENTATION AT CONFERENCE

To add the clause:

Each associate national federation or association may appoint an Observer to represent it at the Conference. Such Observer shall have the right to speak but not to vote.

BY-LAW 9—REPRESENTATION AT COUNCIL

To add the clause:

Each, associate national federation or association may appoint an Observer to represent it at the Council. Such Observer shall have the right to speak, but not to vote or to receive a travel grant.

BY-LAW 32—DUES

To add to section 1:

The annual dues payable by associate national federations or associations shall be an annual fee to be fixed by the Conference on the advice of the Council, the Finance Committee and the Board of Officers.

ARTICLE IV 4—THE CONFERENCE

To add after "President," "the immediate Past-President," to read

The following members of the Conference shall be entitled to vote:

- (a)
- (b) The President, the immediate Past-President, the Vice-Presidents and the Treasurer of the IFUW.

As a consequential amendment, to remove from Clause 7 of Article IV the words "the immediate Past-President".

To add a new clause to Article IV as follows:

At the end of the first Conference following her retirement from the office of President, the Past-President shall become an Honorary Life Member of Conference with the right to speak but not to vote.

This amendment shall be retroactive in effect.

ARTICLE V—THE COUNCIL

To add the following new clause:

At the end of the first Conference following her retirement from the office of President the Past-President shall become an Honorary Life Member of the Council with the right to speak but not to vote.

This amendment shall be retroactive in effect.

BY-LAW 12—DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE COUNCIL

To insert at the beginning of clause (g):

On the report of the Standards Committee, approve. . . .

To add the following new clause:

On the report of the Standards Committee, approve degrees submitted by national federations or associations for recognition by the IFUW.

BY-LAW 14—NOMINATIONS TO THE BOARD OF OFFICERS

To substitute for the present text the following amended text:

- (a) One year before the Conference, national federations or associations shall be informed by the Executive Secretary which members of the Board of Officers are ineligible or unwilling to stand for re-election. Each national federation or association shall be invited to send to the Executive Secretary, eight months before the Conference, nominations for the offices of President, Vice-President and Treasurer. The consent of the nominees shall first have been obtained by the nominating national federation or association. Nominations shall be accompanied by a full statement of the qualifications of each nominee. The complete list of all candidates for office, together with biographical notes, shall be sent by the Executive Secretary to the national federations or associations five months before the date of the Conference.
- (b) In the case of failure on the part of the national federations or associations to nominate candidates for election to the Board of Officers, or in the case of the withdrawal of candidates, the Council may propose to the Conference the names of candidates for election to this Board.
- (c) In the case of a vacancy occurring between Conferences, the Board is empowered to make temporary appointments to fill such vacancy.

BY-LAW 23—COMMITTEE FOR THE AWARD OF INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIPS

To substitute for the present text of paragraph 4:

The Convener shall be present at each meeting of the committee. In addition to the members from the continent in which a meeting is held, one member shall be present from another continent; the

other members shall have been consulted by correspondence. So far as is possible no two consecutive meetings shall be held in the same continent.

BY-LAW 25—FINANCE COMMITTEE

To add at the end of paragraph 5:

The Chairman of the Budget Sub-Committee shall be appointed by the Finance Committee.

To add as paragraph 7:

- (a) The funds of the IFUW or any part thereof may be invested in the purchase of or at interest upon the security of such stocks, shares, securities or other investments or property of whatsoever nature and wheresoever as the Council shall in its absolute discretion have approved in principle.
- (b) All or any part of the investments and property of the IFUW in Great Britain and Northern Ireland may be held by a Trust Corporation as Custodian Trustee on behalf of the IFUW and any such Trust Corporation shall be entitled to remuneration in accordance with its scale of fees in force at the date of its appointment as Custodian Trustee. Any Trust Corporation appointed as such Custodian Trustee shall be selected by the Finance Committee.

BY-LAW 28—STANDARDS COMMITTEE

To include as paragraph 2:

The Committee shall review all amendments to the constitutions and by-laws of national federations or associations, examine the requirements for additional degrees proposed by federations or associations for recognition by the IFUW and report the findings to the Council from the point of view of Articles I and II of the constitution.

The former paragraph 2 becomes paragraph 3.

XXVII

That national federations or associations admitted as associate members shall be required to pay to the IFUW an annual subscription of two pounds sterling, plus a capitation fee of one shilling.

XXVIII

That the following projects proposed by the Board of Officers be approved for action as soon as the financial position has sufficiently improved:

- (1) ECOSOC Bursary on the lines of those previously awarded;
- (2) Visits of IFUW representatives to Africa and Asia;

- (3) Resumption of Further Study Grants, extending their scope to graduates in African associations;
- (4) Increase in the stipend of IFUW Fellowships;
- (5) Informal meeting at the time of the Council, for Council members, to assist them in their task of interpreting the work of the IFUW to their national associations.

XXIX

That the IFUW, realising the risks incurred by the population of the world by nuclear weapon tests, urges governments to use all endeavours to reach an agreement on measures to safeguard the health of the peoples of the world.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE 41st COUNCIL

THE COUNCIL RESOLVES:

I

That the following addition be made to the working rules of the Standards Committee:

If none of the five elected members of the Standards Committee is sufficiently qualified to act as constitutional legal adviser, the Committee shall be empowered to co-opt such a person, and to seek advice on local constitutional problems from experts on the region concerned.

II

That graduates with the following qualifications in higher education put forward by the French Association of University Women be approved for membership in IFUW:

- (a) Certificat d'Aptitude à l'Enseignement des Travaux Manuels Educatifs et à l'Enseignement Ménager dans les Lycées et Collèges de Jeunes Filles
- (b) Certificat d'Aptitude à l'Education Musicale et à l'Enseignement du Chant Choral
- (c) Certificat d'Aptitude à l'Enseignement du Dessin et Art Plastique
- (d) Certificat d'Aptitude à l'Enseignement d'Education Physique et Sportive
- (e) Diplôme d'Ingénieur-docteur

III

That the degrees of the universities of Franz Joseph, Kolosvar, Erzebet and Pater Paznany be recognised only until 1945.

IV

That all degrees awarded by the University of Brazil be approved for eligibility for IFUW membership.

V

That national associations and federations be invited to instruct their Standards Committees to carry out a periodical review of the degrees, or diplomas equivalent to degrees, awarded in their countries and to report to the IFUW Standards Committee any action affecting the list of recognised degrees.

VI

That the Uganda Association of University Women be admitted to membership in the IFUW, and that the following Uganda degrees conferred by the University of London be approved for eligibility to membership in the IFUW:

<i>Makerere College,</i>	Bachelor of Arts	Master of Science
<i>The University College</i>	Bachelor of Science	Licentiate in Medicine and
<i>of East Africa:</i>	Master of Arts	Surgery
		Diploma in Fine Arts

MEETINGS OF THE 41st AND 42nd COUNCILS

As laid down in By-law 7 (a) a meeting of the Council was held immediately before and after the Conference.

The 41st Council

The three sessions of the pre-Conference Council received the oral report of the Board of Officers and the Reports of the Committees and Representatives and of the Executive Secretary, and presented to the Conference its own report and recommendations.

The 42nd Council

The post-Conference Council, meeting under the chairmanship of the new President, Dr Cameron, elected the members and conveners of committees and confirmed the appointment of the Representatives at ECOSOC and UNESCO; it also approved the recommendation of the Board of Officers to accept the long-standing invitation of the Austrian Association for the 43rd Council, which will, in consequence, be held in Austria in July or August, 1961.

List of Officers and Council Members present at the 41st Meeting of the Council

OFFICERS:—Mlle J. H. Chaton*, L. és L., Agrégée de l'université, *President*; Mme M. Henrici, Dr jur. utr., *First Vice-President*; Miss M. E. Cameron, M.A., Ph.D., L.H.D., *Second Vice-President*; Miss A. B. H. J. Rustomjee, M.A., *Third Vice-President*; Miss B. H. Dow, M.A., Ph.D., Litt.D., *Treasurer*.

COUNCIL MEMBERS:—*Argentina*, Miss B. Fiszer, Dr chem.; *Australia*, Miss O. Wykes, B.A., M.Ed.; *Austria*, Miss A. Steinböck, Dr jur.; *Belgium*, Mme S. Wolff, Dr en droit; *Brazil*, Miss I. do Prado, Bach em ciências jur. e soc.; *Canada*, Miss J. Royce, B.A.; *Ceylon*, Mrs A. F. S. Perera, B.A.; *Denmark*, Miss A. Brun, Cand. polit.; *Egypt*, Mrs E. el Masri Sidhom, M.A.; *Finland*, Mrs T. A. Mikkola, Mag. phil.; *France*, Mlle J. Bernaux, L. és L., Agrégée de l'université; *Germany*, Dr M. Anders;

Great Britain, Miss I. F. Hilton, M.Sc., F.L.S.; Greece, Mrs C. Pavlides, Dip. en Phil.; Hong Kong, Miss B. Wright, B.Ec., B.A.; Iceland, Miss R. Thorsteinsdóttir, Cand. jur.; India, Mrs S. Chitaley, M.Sc., Ph.D.; Ireland, Mrs L. M. Mitchell, M.A.; Israel, Mrs L. Becker, B.Sc.; Italy, Mrs M. Simonetta, Laurea in Guir, in Lett.; Japan, Mrs S. Ueno, B.A.; Korea, Mrs M. Wonsoon Lee; Lebanon, Mrs A. Khaza'al, M.A.; Luxembourg, Mlle R. Kieffer, Dr Phil. et Lettres; Mexico, Miss M. de la Luz Grovas, Dr en Letras; Netherlands, Miss I. J. Siccama, M.L.; New Zealand, Mrs F. K. Orton, B.A.; Norway, Mrs L. Skabo Hove, Cand. philol.; Pakistan, Mrs Z. Rashid Ahmed, M.A.; Philippines, Mrs B. Gutierrez, M.S., C.P.A.; Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Mrs W. V. Ramplee-Smith, L. ès L.; South Africa, Mrs E. E. M. Russell, M.A.; Spain, Miss M. D. de Oñate, Lic. Fil. y Letras; Sweden, Miss R. M. Bucht, Fil. Mag.; Switzerland, Mlle S. Vautier, Dr ès Sc. nat.; Thailand, Miss N. Pintong, B.A.; USA, Dr M. M. Miller, B.S. (Ed.), M.A., Ph.D.

CONVENERS OF COMMITTEES:—*Conference Committee*, Miss E. Riikonen, Mag. Phil.; *Cultural Relations Committee*, Miss I. F. Hilton, M.Sc., F.L.S.; *Fellowships Committee*, Professor C. H. MacGillavry, Dr Chem.; *Finance Committee*, Mlle C. Valensi, L. ès Sc., L. en droit; *Legal and Economic Status of Women Committee*, Miss R. Mills, M.A.; *Relief Committee*, Mme B. Hegg-Hoffet, Dr phil.; *Standards Committee*, Mrs A. K. Hottel, B.Sc., M.A., Ph.D., Litt.D., LL.D.

IFUW REPRESENTATIVES AT INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS:—ECOSOC, Miss E. R. Lucke, M.A., L.H.D.; UNESCO, Mme M. Préaux, Dr en droit.

ASSISTANT TREASURERS:—Mrs C. Concordia, M.A., M.B.A. (USA); Miss G. V. M. Selby, Dip Lausanne (Great Britain).

AAUW ASSOCIATE IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS:—Miss D. B. Robins, M.A.

List of Officers and Council Members present at the 42nd Meeting of the Council

OFFICERS:—Miss M. E. Cameron, M.A., Ph.D., L.H.D., *President*; Mlle J. H. Chaton*, L. ès L., Agrégée de l'Université, *Past President*; Miss I. F. Hilton, M.Sc., F.L.S., *First Vice-President*; Mme S. Wolff, Dr en droit, *Second Vice-President*; Miss I. do Prado, Bach. em ciências jur. e soc., *Third Vice-President*; Mrs C. E. Arregger, M.Sc., F.Inst.P., *Treasurer*.

COUNCIL MEMBERS:—*Argentine*, Miss B. Fiszer, Dr chem.; *Australia*, Miss O. Wykes, B.A., M.Ed.; *Austria*, Miss A. Steinböck, Dr jur.; *Belgium*, Mme J. d'Asseler-Verbanck, Dr en droit; *Canada*, Miss J. Royce, B.A.; *Ceylon*, Mrs A. F. S. Perera, B.A.; *Denmark*, Miss E. Stebuss, Cand. mag.; *Egypt*, Mrs E. el Masri Sidhom, M.A.; *Finland*, Mrs T. A. Mikkola, Mag. phil.; *France*, Mlle J. Bernaux, L. ès L., Agrégée de l'Université; *Germany*, Dr M. Anders; *Great Britain*, Miss A. M. Almond, B.Sc.; *Greece*, Mrs C. Pavlides, Dip. en phil.; *Hong Kong*, Miss B. Wright, B.Ec., B.A.; *Iceland*, Miss R. Thorsteinsdóttir, Cand. jur.; *India*, Mrs S. Chitaley, M.Sc., Ph.D.; *Ireland*, Mrs L. M. Mitchell, M.A.; *Israel*, Mrs L. Becker, B.Sc.; *Italy*, Mrs M. Simonetta, Laurea in Guir, in Lett.; *Japan*, Mrs S. Ueno, B.A.; *Korea*, Miss H. Kim, Ph.D.; *Lebanon*, Mrs A. Khaza'al, M.A.; *Luxembourg*, Mlle R. Kieffer, Dr phil. et lettres; *Mexico*, Miss M. de la Luz Grovas, Dr en Letras; *Netherlands*, Miss I. J. Siccama, M.L.; *New Zealand*, Mrs F. K. Orton, B.A.; *Norway*, Mrs L. Skabo Hove, Cand. philol.; *Pakistan*, Mrs L. Rashid Ahmed, M.A.; *Philippines*, Mrs B. Gutierrez, M.S., C.P.A.; *Rhodesia and Nyasaland*, Mrs W. V. Ramplee-Smith, L. ès L.; *South Africa*, Mrs E. E. M. Russell, M.A.; *Spain*, Miss M. D. de Oñate, Lic. Fil. y Letras; *Sweden*, Miss R. M. Bucht, Fil. mag.; *Switzerland*, Mlle S. Vautier, Dr ès Sc. nat.; *Thailand*, Miss N. Pintong, B.A.; *USA*, Miss M. M. Miller, B.S. (Ed.), M.A., Ph.D.

CONVENERS OF COMMITTEES:—*Cultural Relations Committee*, Dr M. Miller, B.S. (Ed.), M.A., Ph.D.; *Fellowships Committee*, Professor C. MacGillavry, Dr. chem.; *Finance Committee*, Mlle M. Steiger, Dr ès Sc., Dip. ing. chem., E.T.H.; *Standards Committee*, Mrs A. K. Hottel, B.Sc., M.A., Ph.D., Litt.D., LL.D.; *Relief Committee*, Mme B. Hegg-Hoffet, Dr phil.

ASSISTANT TREASURERS:—Mrs A. White, B.A. (USA); Mrs N. Griffiths, M.Com. (Great Britain).

IFUW REPRESENTATIVES AT INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS:—ECOSOC, Miss E. R. Lucke, M.A., L.H.D.; UNESCO, Mme Maud Préaux, Dr en droit.

AAUW ASSOCIATE IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS:—Miss D. B. Robins, M.A.

The following countries were not represented:—Bolivia, Chile, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Haiti, Indonesia, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Turkey, Uruguay.

WORKSHOP : FELLOWSHIPS

Convener: PROFESSOR C. H. MACGILLAVRY

Rapporteur: MRS H. WARTH

Professor MacGillavry opened this Workshop by explaining how the Fellowships Committee was chosen. Each year two members from different continents retired in order of length of service; national associations were asked to nominate two members to fill the vacancies, the nomination being requested in either scientific or literary fields so as to maintain a balanced committee. The committee then chose two of the nominees and the choice was confirmed by the Board of Officers. In reply to a question about the eligibility of Asian members, Professor MacGillavry stated that there was no restriction; in the future a Fellowships Committee representative of all continents could well be envisaged.

The difference between Research Fellowships and Further Study Grants was also explained, as well as the method of dealing with applications, all being subject to the same rules for processing, e.g.: (1) screened by the national committee; (2) judged as regards past work and project of research by an expert in the particular field or sometimes by two, if the applicant's work and/or project were concerned with two allied fields, such as medicine and physiology; (3) finally judged by the committee on the basis of all this information, and in comparison with the other applicants.

The question of alternates was raised and it was explained that the choice of these did indeed receive careful attention as quite often awards ultimately went to them.

A member asked how the respective merits of artistic and scientific applications were judged, and Mlle I.-M. Frandon said that, as a new committee member, she thought her impressions would be useful. When she first received the processed applications during the winter of 1958-59 she found that even in the disciplines quite unknown to her, she was nevertheless able to estimate whether the candidate were good or bad from the general impression her application gave, including, among other things, preciseness or otherwise of project of research. Dr Vibert Douglas said that at the meeting of the Awards Committee there was nearly always unanimity as to who should receive the awards although the order of preference might vary.

It was emphasised that national associations could put candidates forward for both IFUW and AAUW awards.

Dr Douglas reported on some former Fellows who had since done very well and said that anyone interested should write to the IFUW for a copy of *IFUW and Scholarly Research* which gave details.

Professor MacGillavry closed the meeting with a speech about the Winifred Cullis Fund. She explained that many very worthwhile smaller pieces of research could often be helped by a small grant. The Winifred Cullis fund had been used for this end in the past and very much useful research had been completed by such grants. The fund was now empty and Professor MacGillavry appealed for donations to enable it to be reopened on a wider basis.

WORKSHOP : STANDARDS

Chairman: DR M. E. CAMERON

Convener: DR A. K. HOTTEL

Guest Speaker: MR H. M. R. KEYES, Secretary General
International Association of Universities

Rapporteurs: Mlle J. BERNAUX
Mrs H. WARTH

Dr Cameron, opening the Workshop, presented Dr Hottel, Convener of the Standards Committee and Mr Keyes, Secretary General of the International Association of Universities.

Dr Hottel described the work done by the committee in examining the applications for affiliation of new national associations, and explained the documents which those associations had to supply and spoke of the long exchange of correspondence necessary in order to help these associations, often in countries which had recently achieved political independence, to draw up their constitutions in conformity with the requirements of the IFUW. The committee also studied very minutely the degree systems of the universities in the countries; it required information about the institutions of higher education, the teaching staff, the length of courses, and, in addition, information about education at primary and secondary level. With exactly the same care the committee studied any new qualifications submitted by national associations for recognition.

Mr Keyes then described the aims and methods of his association. He was completely in agreement with Dr Hottel's feeling that the far-reaching changes in higher education might well lead to changes in qualifications hitherto recognised. His association in general accepted information from governments about the standing of institutions of higher education. The IFUW, however, should be more exacting; for instance, the USA government included 1,800 institutions as qualifying under the heading of "institutions of higher education"; the AAUW only regarded the degrees of 600 of these as coming up to their requirements for AAUW membership. Mr Keyes thought it was necessary to re-examine and broaden our conception of a "university"—a conception that had remained static for centuries.

Questions were then put: Canadian members present asked for more detail about the new degrees proposed by the French Association and the point was discussed. Mrs Simonetta (Italy) remarked that they had the same problems in her country, of high professional qualifications, but had not yet sufficiently studied these new developments.

Dr Hottel in her closing speech said that differences in legal systems and constitutional theory in different countries had convinced the Standards Committee that it must call on expert advice, even from outside the membership of the committee, and finally she urged that we should not only remember academic traditions but look ahead to new developments: for this reason the Standards Committee had invited affiliated associations to examine new educational developments and make recommendations to the Standards Committee. Mr Keyes agreed that we should tend to embrace the newer types of qualifications and urged that more women should try to enter the technological fields.

WORKSHOP : LEGAL AND ECONOMIC STATUS OF WOMEN

Chairman: DR M. HENRICI

Convener: MISS R. MILLS

Guest Speaker: MRS S. GRINBERG-VINAVER,

Chief of the UN Section on the Status of Women

IFUW Representative at ECOSOC: DR E. R. LUCKE

Rapporteur: MISS J. ROBINSON

Dr Henrici opened the Workshop and introduced Mrs Grinberg-Vinaver, Chief of the UN Section on the Status of Women, who, in an opening address and in reply to questions, gave a clear and most interesting exposition of the development and work of the Commission on the Status of Women.

The Commission was set up by the Economic and Social Council to discuss questions arising out of the Article in the UN Charter which states the equality of rights between men and women, at first as a sub-section of the Commission on Human Rights, but soon as a full Commission reporting directly to ECOSOC. This was decided because it soon became clear that discrimination against women was of a very different nature from discrimination on any other grounds—economic, racial, religious or of social origin—because (1) women are given charge of the family, (2) liberally-minded people in many countries who would speak against any other form of discrimination accept differences between men and women as quite natural.

The functions of the Commission are (1) to prepare recommendations and reports to ECOSOC on promoting women's rights in political, economic, social, civic and educational fields, and (2) to make recommendations to the Council on urgent problems requiring immediate attention in the field of women's rights. The work of the Commission is also directed to the development of international legal instruments.

The resolutions of the Commission are of two types: (a) recommendations addressed directly to the NGOs, or requests to the Secretary General to ask for information or prepare reports; (b) requests for information from governments, and resolutions addressed to the specialised agencies, such as UNESCO or ILO, which have to go as draft resolutions to ECOSOC, which may change, drop or pass them.

Mrs Grinberg-Vinaver outlined the work of the Commission in specific fields: the political rights of women, including their political education; the education of women at all levels, in which the Commission co-operates closely with UNESCO; economic opportunities for women in employment and, as a pre-requisite, training in the principal professional and technical fields; and family law, including marriage laws, property rights, and nationality of married women.

When the Commission undertakes to study a particular subject, a questionnaire is prepared and sent to governments of Member States, as sources of information on the legislation prevailing in their countries, and in most cases also to the NGOs for information as to the way in which this legislation is applied. The Commission prepares a report on the basis of replies.

Mrs Grinberg-Vinaver was followed by Miss Mills, who turned to the particular terms of reference of the Legal and Economic Committee—to study such legal and economic questions as are of interest to the IFUW—in accordance with which the committee had made many studies for the Status of Women Commission, the Human Rights Commission and the Sub-Commission on Discrimination.

Miss Mills traced the history of one particular study made by the Legal Committee—that on marriage laws—from the efforts of the NGOs, particularly women's organisations, at the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on Slavery at Geneva, urging ECOSOC to make an enquiry into the position concerning women and marriage, as a consequence of which the committee began making a limited enquiry amongst its members from different parts of the world, to the preparation of a questionnaire by the Status of Women Commission at the request of ECOSOC.

The information collected in an IFUW report is useful, in addition to being sent to the UN, (a) as a source of information and comparison for national associations which may desire to work to change their country's laws, (b) as background papers for IFUW representatives at meetings of international organisations.

Dr Lucke spoke of the importance of the non-governmental organisations' contribution to the work of the UN, which is something that is counted upon and is quite different from that of the governments. The fact that the Status of Women Commission has a membership entirely of women (in contrast with all other Commissions, where the woman member is an exception) means that the representatives of the governments on that Commission are probably also members of NGOs, and therefore are sensitive to what their NGO representatives should bring which the government delegates cannot.

It is necessary for the IFUW Representative to have a very good knowledge of the work of the committees, of the records in the international Headquarters, and of the history of each topic as it has been studied in the UN and in her organisation. She should know where our contribution can be effective, and should anticipate what will become our field of interest, as is now true of Africa, where educated women have a great responsibility.

Dr Henrici briefly linked the three talks, indicating the responsibility shared between the Status of Women Commission, ECOSOC and IFUW, and, after some discussion of specific points, closed the meeting.

WORKSHOP : CULTURAL RELATIONS

Chairman: Mlle J. H. CHATON*

Convener: MISS I. F. HILTON

Guest Speaker: Mlle N. FRIDERICH
Unesco Department of Education

IFUW Representative at UNESCO: MME M. PRÉAUX

Rapporteurs: MISS HILTON and MME PRÉAUX

The President opened the Workshop and explained that its purpose was to outline the work of the committee and its relations with UNESCO. She then introduced Mlle N. Friderich of the Department of Education of UNESCO who had been kind enough to arrange for an impressive display of literature, much of which could be taken away.

Mlle Friderich enumerated the various points of the UNESCO programme in which the IFUW would probably normally wish to collaborate, especially with regard to Education. She said how much the studies made by IFUW, and especially the study of the access of women to higher education, were appreciated by UNESCO. Mlle Friderich also spoke of the UNESCO major projects, and expressed the hope that the IFUW would continue to co-operate in the major project designed to establish better understanding between East and West. This is a constant concern of IFUW, and some aspects of this problem have formed the theme of several of its conferences and seminars (Zürich, Paris, Manila, Berne, Vassar, Helsinki).

Miss Hilton explained the work of the Cultural Relations Committee, and gave details of its past and present co-operation with UNESCO, through studies made with the help of the national associations, whose response was invaluable and always deeply appreciated, and through special papers, sometimes in collaboration with the Committee on the Legal and Economic Status of Women. She told how the joint work of the two committees had come about, and the relationship between them and UNESCO and ECOSOC through our Representatives, Mme Maud Préaux at UNESCO, and Dr Lucke at ECOSOC, to which the Cultural Relations Committee contributes. The educational studies of UNESCO are presented to the UN Commission on the Status of Women, which considers all matters to do with the position of women.

Many problems of an educational nature, such as access to education, were in fact conditioned by the legal and economic status of women. It was consequently desirable that there should be joint consultation between the two research committees of IFUW to avoid overlapping and to ensure that different aspects of problems relating to the access of women to education and political rights should be covered and work planned in such a way that it could be integrated with the programmes of UNESCO and ECOSOC.

Mme Préaux described the relationship between IFUW and UNESCO, and her function, as IFUW Representative, as an intermediary between the two. She explained that it was the Representative's task to make a detailed analysis of each of UNESCO's biennial programmes, in order to discover the particular points at which, on her recommendation, IFUW could collaborate. UNESCO could also directly request IFUW to undertake certain tasks. Mme Préaux explained the method of work of the Working Parties set up by the non-governmental organisations in consultative status with UNESCO (of which IFUW is one), and UNESCO's use of these Working Parties as a source of information. Thanks to the constant and always enlightened collaboration of the Cultural Relations Committee, IFUW was an active participant in these NGO Working Parties.

WORKSHOP : IFUW ADMINISTRATION

Chairman: DR B. H. DOW

Rapporteur: MRS C. S. SIMS (AAUW)

Miss Dow introduced the Executive Secretary, Miss Stallman, who described the structure of IFUW with a view to showing how the relations between the member associations and IFUW are carried on and how the decisions made by the Conference, the Council, and the Board of Officers are carried out by the Headquarters Staff. She commented on the role of the Triennial Conference, "the sovereign of us all," pointing out that it lays out the programme for IFUW for each triennium and makes the larger policy decisions. The Headquarters Staff is, she said, not a control point; rather is it a collection and distribution point, serving Conference, Council, Officers, committees and the member associations.

In response to a question, Miss Stallman said that the staff consisted of herself and two assistant senior staff members, three shorthand-typists, one bookkeeper and a part-time general clerical worker, this last post being, however, generally whole-time. Several members of the workshop expressed their surprise that so small a staff was able to carry out such varied and extensive duties, especially since IFUW consisted now of fifty national associations with about 190,000 members.

Miss Stallman described briefly the working of the several standing committees, especially the Committee on the Legal and Economic Status of Women and the Cultural Relations Committee, the first of these being our link with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, and the

second with UNESCO. A Representative was accredited to each of these agencies. In answer to a question from the floor Miss Stallman said that these Representatives served without salary and received from IFUW only limited reimbursement for their out-of-pocket expenses.

There was an interesting discussion, prompted by a question from the floor, of means by which the work and importance of IFUW might be more effectively interpreted to all the members of the national associations. Miss Dow suggested that the *Newsletter*, which appeared twice a year, was a valuable source of information and she requested specific suggestions as to the desirable content of this publication. She pointed out the problems arising from its small size and the cost of distribution. Miss Stallman suggested greater use of the annual *Bulletin* which should be a useful source book from which material could be taken for discussion at branch meetings. It was suggested from the floor that in each branch a member might be deputed to give a précis and commentary on the *Bulletin* at a branch meeting. It was suggested also that the Board of Officers should give consideration to enlarging the distribution of the *Bulletin*, perhaps by developing an individual subscription list or by putting it on the list of publications for sale by national associations.

Miss Dow presented Miss Selby, the Assistant Treasurer in Great Britain, who explained the chief sources of income and the chief items of expenditure of IFUW. She estimated that about 51 per cent. of the expenditure went on general administration, including such items as rent, staff salaries, telephone, postage, etc.; about 9 per cent. on committee meetings; 17 per cent. on Council meetings; and 23 per cent. on projects and activities, including publications and International Fellowships. The expense of Conference and Council was met from a separate fund.

We were honoured by a brief visit from the President, Mlle Chaton, who at Miss Dow's invitation spoke about her work as President. One of the rewards for the heavy responsibility which the President bears is, Mlle Chaton said, the opportunity to become familiar with all the activities of IFUW and with much of the work of the national associations.

The Convener of the Finance Committee, Mlle Valensi, spoke briefly, as did the Chairman of the Budget Sub-Committee, Mrs Arregger. Mlle Valensi pointed out the problem of the time-table in an organisation which works as broadly as does IFUW. Miss Stallman remarked that she would immediately begin to prepare for the 1962 Conference while at the same time putting machinery in motion to carry out the plans approved by the present Conference.

Several members of the Workshop commented on the efficiency of the documentation produced by the staff, especially for this Conference. In view of Miss Selby's statement that the administrative costs have gone down in each of the years since the 1956 Conference, and this in spite of the growth of IFUW, the consensus of opinion was that we were fortunate to have a staff so competent, so diligent and so dedicated.

WORKSHOP : RELIEF

Chairman: MISS A. B. H. J. RUSTOMJEE

Convener: MME B. HEGG-HOFFET

Rapporteur: DR A. KELLER

The methods of work of the committee and of co-operation by members of national associations were discussed. Participants in the Workshop were particularly interested in the following points:

(1) Place of origin of the IFUW "filleules": it was noted that nearly all had come from Eastern Europe and the Baltic countries, and among them were Russian emigrées of 1905 and 1919 and refugees and deportees of World War II. Refugees from Nazism were in a minority, most of this category having emigrated overseas.

(2) Condition of the refugees in Germany: this was definitely better as a result of the contributions of international organisations and of the government which granted assistance on the same scale as to the German population, and to the improvement of living quarters. Government aid was, however, on a minimal scale and subject to various conditions. Supplementary assistance to raise the standard of living above bare subsistence level remained necessary and it was in this direction that IFUW help was directed, according to individual needs.

(3) Psychological difficulties often prevented the refugees from making the best of their way of life: for instance, the abnormal life and the generally out-of-date and shabby personal appearance of the camp-dwellers often erected an impassable barrier to any contact with the outside world; and natural pride might prevent the refugees from accepting what they felt was charity. Also emigration to other European countries was hampered by fear of the unknown and yet further necessary adaptation.

(4) Professional re-adaptation had made great progress owing to the improved economic condition of Germany, and the young refugees with German qualifications had naturally specially benefited. For the older ones the position remained more difficult and often they had to take low-paid work when professional work was beyond their present capacity. In consequence there remained older women who would remain dependent on IFUW help until such time as they were so incapacitated as to require hospital treatment or admission to homes for the aged.

(5) Hungarian refugees of 1956: few university women had been among them. Being younger, and more active, and having had from the outset more effective help than the DPs, they had been more rapidly integrated into the countries of refuge. The Relief Committee, with the help of IFUW members, had helped several.

(6) Contributions from members of IFUW—parcels of clothing, Christmas gifts, collaboration with the German Association were discussed as ways of helping the IFUW "filleules".

SPECIAL INTEREST CIRCLES PROGRAMME

by MISS R. WEGELIUS, M.D., Convener of the Special Interest Circles Committee of the Finnish Federation

When the Special Interest Circles Committee started working in the autumn 1957, it was decided to plan the programme along two lines: (1) Each group would present its own field in a series of short lectures, followed by discussion and questions by the participants; (2) The groups would visit representative institutes of interest.

The Board of the Finnish FUW selected the group leaders and the group leaders, assisted by the persons whom they had chosen to introduce the subjects and institutes, formed the sub-committees which finally formulated the programme of each group. The Special Interest Circles Committee with the group leaders and their co-workers met at intervals to discuss the progress of the plans and the practical details of the programme. It was decided to send out a preliminary programme and to prepare copies of the lectures for the members of the circles. It was also thought necessary to arrange a special Information Desk, and the committee was optimistic enough to consider one hour daily to be enough, but in practice this was extended indefinitely. It was also decided to arrange a special bus-transportation system. And so the groups started working.

Group 1 was led by Miss Irma Rantavaara, Ph.D., Associate Professor (Docent) in Comparative Literature, Helsinki University. This group was undoubtedly the one which aroused the greatest interest, the number of participants being 160. Finnish Literature, Music and Theatre were introduced. The group visited the Sibelius Academy, publishing houses and theatres where some of the leading actresses recited extracts from plays and poems. We felt that the participants particularly appreciated this part of the programme. The group finished off by making an excursion to Porvoo, visiting the Runeberg Museum, having luncheon at a country mansion on the sea, and finally visiting Sibelius's home in Tuusula. Some of the members stayed for tea in a private country home.

Group 2: Miss Pia Katerma, Ph.D., Instructor of Arts, planned the programme on Fine and Industrial Arts, and Mrs Salme Setälä, Architect, the programme on Architecture. The Round Table Conference was held at the Ateneum, Museum of Art, and the subjects discussed were History of Finnish Art and Finnish Architecture. The architecture group made a sightseeing tour to look at buildings of interest and at modern suburbs. The Arabia china factory and Artek "Gallery of Industrial Art" were presented as well as the building of the National Pension Institute and the new building of the French School. Finally the group visited a country estate, the former home of the Finnish architect, Eliel Saarinen.

Group 3 was led by Mrs Ann-Mari Mickwitz, M.A., Librarian, Helsinki University, and Miss Sylvi Möller, Ph.D., Archivist. At the University Library a survey of the History of Finland and short histories of the archives and of the libraries of Finland were given. Visits were paid to different libraries, to

the State Archives, to the National Museum, and the Helsinki City Museum. Finally the group made an excursion to the Seurasaari Outdoor Museum.

Group 4, Law and Political Science, was led by Miss Aune Innala, lawyer and Member of Parliament, and Mrs Inkeri Sahlan, lawyer. Miss Innala explained the form of government of Finland and presented the Parliament Building. Visits were also made to the National Pension Institute and to Kustaankartano, Helsinki Home for Old People. After this followed an excursion to a Juvenile Prison in the country, where luncheon was served.

Group 5, Education, was a large group led by Mrs Irja Maliniemi, Ph.D., Head Instructor in German and French at the leading Boys' Secondary School. Different types of Finnish Schools, including Vocational Schools as well as Institutes of Higher Learning were presented. The group visited schools and institutes, among them the Helsinki Training College for Teachers in Domestic Science, the Institute of Technology with its Students Village, and the University of Helsinki.

Group 6, Medicine, was led by Miss Ruth Wegelius, M.D., Associate Professor (Docent) of Paediatrics, Helsinki University, Superintendent, Aurora City Hospital. Medical research and education, social medicine and clinical medicine in Finland were presented. Visits were made to the Helsinki University Institute of Physiology, to the State Serum Institute, to the Institute for Occupational Health, where a film about the work of the Institute was shown, and to the Geriatric Out-Patient Department. Koskela, Helsinki Hospital for the Aged, and Kustaankartano, Helsinki Home for Old People, seemed to arouse particular interest. The Aurora City Hospital invited the group to luncheon after presentation of its modern Children's Department.

Group 7, Biology, was led by Miss Salli Eskola, Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry, Helsinki University. The group had an extensive programme. Questions from the field of Nutritional Biology, Domestic Animals, Food Technology, Chemistry, Pharmaceuticals, were presented. Visits were paid to the Co-operative Concern, Elanto, to the University Institutes of Chemistry and of Agriculture and Forestry, to the State Institute of Technological Research, to the Agricultural Research Centre, to the State Serum Institute and to the Research Institute for Cellulose.

The programme of group 8, Finnish Economy, was planned by Miss Elisabeth Elfvengren, M.A., Research Assistant at the Institute for Economic Research of the Bank of Finland. The group met at the Co-operative School, Marjaniemi, outside the city. The subjects were: The Structure of Finnish Economy, Agriculture and Forestry in Finland, the Finnish Co-operative movement and the Finnish Saving Banks. After a visit to the Arabia china factory, the group made a trip to a farm. An interesting part of the programme was a visit to the Finnish Employers' Confederation, where Finnish industrial relations were discussed. Luncheon was taken at the Martha ("Finnish Housewives") Organisation's restaurant.

Mrs Aune Ollinen, M.L.L., Government Secretary, and Miss Anitra Karsten, Ph.D., Professor of Sociology at the Graduate School of Economics, had planned the programme of group 9, Social Work. The group met at the

Workers' Protection and Welfare Exhibition building. The subjects were: Social security enjoyed by the Citizens of the Northern Countries in Finland, Child Welfare and Old Age Welfare in Finland. The group visited the National Pension Institute, Children's Institutions, and Kustaankartano, Home for Old People, which had also been popular among the members of groups 4 and 6. The Home invited the members to luncheon.

Besides the visits recorded above in the regular programme, the group leaders arranged special visits to other institutes of interest to members who had particular wishes in this respect.

As a final thought concerning the Circles, it is hoped that our visitors enjoyed their experience as much as did the group leaders and their co-workers who had the pleasure of meeting their foreign colleagues and guiding them around.

ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN IN 1958-59

This review indicates briefly the main activities of the national associations whose reports were received in time for inclusion in this BULLETIN.

Nearly all associations report an increase in membership which they are trying to encourage in every way by the publication of magazines or Newsletters, special issues of which are sometimes published to mark anniversaries, as in the *Netherlands*, where a special edition of the periodical "Mededelingen" was issued on the occasion of the 40th anniversary, dedicated to the subject "What does the housewife do with her university training?". Six housewives wrote down their experiences and four husbands gave their answers. Sometimes special meetings are arranged for younger members, as in *New Zealand*, where the branches in the four university centres hold a reception for graduands each year.

Other associations have also celebrated anniversaries: the 30th anniversary of the *Brazilian Association* (13 January 1959) was duly celebrated with a luncheon party attended by most of its Founder members, distinguished guests, and over sixty university women. It was quite a success and well publicised in the press. In the evening a champagne party was offered to those members who had been unable to attend the lunch.

In 1957 the *Egyptian Association* in Alexandria was able to secure its own private headquarters—a big flat of six rooms that contained a very good English and French library. A branch in Cairo is now organised which will double Egyptian membership.

The *Indonesian Association of University Women* has 160 members, all of whom are full members. The Board of Officers has set up a Membership Commission, under the leadership of one of the Vice-Chairmen, which has been charged with the following tasks: (a) to activate all members: questionnaires have been sent out to all members asking them what activities they would like to see developed, and in the case of those who are not active

in the organisation, what it is that prevents them from being active; (b) to draw in new members: one of the methods used is to try to establish contact with women students who are just about to complete their studies.

Up to the beginning of this year, the activities of the organisation were confined to Djakarta, the capital, where activities are directly under the leadership of the Central Board of Officers. The organisation had members in other towns, but in all cases there were less than five, *i.e.* too few to establish a branch in accordance with the Indonesian constitution. During the present year, the Board of Officers has taken steps to expand contacts in certain towns, and to initiate preparations for the establishment of branches. As a result, branches have already been established in Semarang and Solo (both in Central Java), each with nine members. Branch preparatory committees have also been set up in Bandung and Bogor (West Java). There is a possibility that a branch will also be set up in Surabaya (East Java), and perhaps, too, Medan (North Sumatra).

The *Lebanese Association* celebrated the anniversary of its foundation six years ago (28 March).

The *Siamese Association* successfully celebrated the 10th anniversary of its foundation with an International Costume and Cultural Show on 5 July 1958, presided over by H.M. Queen Sirikit. Splendid co-operation was received from various embassies and legations in Bangkok.

The new wing at Crosby Hall, the international residential clubhouse of the *British Federation*, will probably be available for residence in August 1959. Accommodation includes twenty-eight study-bedrooms, some with private bath or shower, a new library and a penthouse roof (over sixth floor) with a magnificent view of London. The new wing will also make possible the installation of a bar and better cloakroom accommodation in the main building.

All associations report continuous social activity—much of which centres round lectures. Apart from those of a more serious type, mentioned elsewhere in this report, the subjects are many and varied; as one association says: "The subjects vary from experimental poetry to teaching in the US, from municipal problems to silver and china-ware, from the Dead Sea scrolls to travel impressions, from the problems of a teenager to hypnosis."

The usual social activities of the *Finnish* members have been replaced during the last eighteen months by working and planning for the IFUW Conference. To fulfil the work of the hostess association all branches have eagerly participated in collecting money for the Conference. The aim of 1,000 marks per head has been achieved and several branches have exceeded this sum, like the small Somero branch which sent five times as much. Publicity has been arranged by radio and newspapers.

Most of the associations do not engage in exchange of professional personnel activities, this being the province of their government. The *British Federation*, however, reports that its representation continues on the *British Committee for the Interchange of Teachers between the UK and the USA* (approximately 100 exchanges arranged for 1958-59), *Interchange*

Committee of the League of the British Commonwealth and Empire, and *Educational Interchange Council*. The *American Association* co-operates both with governmental and private agencies in Exchange of Persons Programs. On the governmental level, the AAUW works with the US Department of State, the International Co-operation Administration, the US Information Agency, the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor and other governmental agencies sponsoring Exchange of Persons Programs. For instance, the AAUW assisted in arrangements made for the visit of a member and former officer in the Chilean Association of University Women and the first woman member of their Parliament, who went to the United States under the Leaders Grant Program. The AAUW is also working with the Organisation of American States on the development of their Exchange of Persons Program which is dedicated particularly to interest in the field of Technical Assistance. The AAUW's work with private organisations in the United States includes co-operation with such agencies as the American Council on Education and the Institute of International Education. The latter organisation sponsored an outstanding conference on problems of this field in Washington in the late winter of 1958 and the AAUW co-operated actively.

Exchange visits or communal activities between members of different associations continue, as when the Breda branch of the *Netherlands Association* organised a return visit to the Belgian sister association in Antwerp. The Maastricht branch made an excursion to the castles in the Ardennes, together with the Belgian Branch from Liège. Other links between more widely separated associations are formed in a different way, as by the *Luxembourg Federation*, which sends regularly books to the Pakistan Federation, for the library of a new college for women. The contact between one of the South Western branches of the *American Association* and the *Mexican Association* was renewed, a member from Mexico on this occasion travelling up to the AAUW local branch. One outstanding feature of AAUW hospitality for IFUW centered around the post-Council tour in August 1958. For six days some eighteen IFUW members who had attended the Council meeting at Vassar toured through the states of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Washington, D.C., and into Virginia during which time they were received in home hospitality and for other entertainment, sightseeing, and exchanges by the AAUW members in the localities where the tour stopped. Prior to the Vassar meeting, the New York City Branch and the Long Island Branches provided hospitality for the IFUW visitors in their ten-day preliminary programmes in and around New York City; the Poughkeepsie, New York Branch and that of Schenectady, New York, also contributed considerably to the entertainment of these guests during the Council meeting itself.

Encouragement of Research

For the year 1958-59 the *American Association* awarded forty national fellowships, three international fellowships, twenty-eight international grants, and one achievement award totalling over \$100,000. The awards, which range from \$2,000 to \$4,000, make it possible for the recipients to carry on advanced research and post-doctoral studies in the United States, Europe, India

and Africa. The *Australian Federation* has small endowment funds, and fellowships are provided as funds become sufficient. In addition, member associations have contributed to the Freda Bage Fellowship Fund to enable a woman graduate in Australia to undertake study or research in a country in South or South-East Asia. The Fellowship has recently been advertised. The *Brazilian Association* is now in the process of gathering funds to establish a grant-in-aid ("Bôlsa Tracy Doyle") in honour of a very distinguished member who died in 1954. It is hoped to award this grant next July to a medical student specialising in psychiatry. *British Federation*—International Residential Scholarships at Crosby Hall: Two awards of £400 have been made for 1959-60, one to a member of the Turkish Association and one to a Polish graduate applying through the British Federation. Rose Sidgwick Memorial Fellowship 1959-60, the fund for which is being administered by the AAUW, was awarded to a BFUW member, the BFUW, as usual, selecting the successful candidate. Thanks to the generosity of the Directors of Reid Hall, Paris, another Reid Hall Summer Research Grant (two months' residence) has been offered to a BFUW member, to be awarded in May. The *Canadian Federation* offers five fellowships yearly, to the value of \$8,500. The original funds for *Finnish* members have suffered heavily from successive inflations. Therefore, only small stipends can be awarded for several years. The fund for a foreign guest was established in recent years and enables a grant holder to study in Finland at least every five years. The *French Association* has founded the Marie Octave Monod Fellowship—which will be offered to one of its own members for further study or travel. *German Association*—Money for the Agnes von Zahn-Harnack Donation is being collected by the branches of the DAB to enable a foreign woman student to study in Germany. The *Hong Kong Association* has started a Scholarship Fund which now amounts to over HK\$1,000 (about £65). This will be built up until it is sufficiently large to use. The *Irish Federation* Frances Moran Fellowship was awarded in March 1958 to a Swedish candidate. The *Japanese Association* gave scholarships to seventeen students (Yen 10,000 per student) and three research workers (Yen 30,000 to each person), the total sum amounting to Yen 260,000. Besides sending in contributions for these national scholarships, several branches awarded grants and gifts to deserving students in their own areas. For instance, the Fukuoka Branch gave an award of Yen 10,000 to one student and the Niigata Branch gave the total sum of Yen 30,000 to university students and a few high school students. The Sapporo Branch also gave the total sum of Yen 30,000 to a few university students. In the *Netherlands* the Doctor Catherine van Tussenbroek Fund has granted in the past year two fellowships of Fls. 1,000 each. One of the grant-holders, who is a specialist in numismatics, studied anglo-saxon coins. The other one, a musicologist, went to France in search of certain musical compositions. Moreover, a loan of Fls. 600, free of interest, was awarded. The *New Zealand Federation* awards a Fellowship every two years. It has been worth £400 (NZ) up till now, but at the 11th Triennial Conference held in January last, its value was raised to £500. The Fellowship will be awarded at the end of this year, 1959. Independent research is encouraged either through scholarship or fellowship grants from the chapters of the *Philippine Association of University Women*. A number of chapters have included in their

programme assistance to deserving students, either in the form of scholarships or grants in aid. The *Association of University Women in Rhodesia and Nyasaland* has offered a prize of £20 to a third year undergraduate (woman) for 1959-60. The *South African Association* will be awarding three fellowships in 1960-61: (1) Isie Smuts Fellowship—£50 for post-graduate research, (2) Bertha Stoneman Fellowship—£50 for post-graduate research in botany, (3) SAAUW Fellowship—£300 for a student from overseas to study in South Africa. The Johannesburg Branch awards a prize for the most outstanding woman student of the year at the University of the Witwatersrand. The Durban Branch proposes to award a scholarship, in memory of the late Dr Mabel Palmer, to an Indian student. The *Spanish Association* offered two grants in 1958 for summer studies in foreign countries: (1) to a member to study French literature at the University of Caen, (2) to a member to follow the Summer Course organised by the Oxford English Centre at Oxford. The fellowship (about 1,000 sw. krs.) awarded every year by the *Swedish Association*, endowed by the pioneer woman doctor, the late Karolina Widerström, was awarded to a Swedish candidate for haematological studies in Switzerland. There were seven applications for the In Memoriam Jeanne Eder Fellowship offered by the Zurich branch of the *Swiss Association*, the fellowship finally being awarded to an English candidate.

Rehabilitation and Welfare Work

The *American Association* headquarters has little specific information about the amounts and kinds of relief work carried out by the many branches. Many AAUW branches carry on overseas relief work of one kind or another, working through such agencies as the United States Committee for UNICEF, CARE, UNESCO gift coupons, United States Book Exchange, community and church campaigns, etc. In the *Australian Federation* assistance is given by some associations to migrants and displaced persons through affiliation with organisations such as the Good Neighbour Council, and in other cases, individual members give assistance through direct contact with those in need. Through the AFUW and the Queensland Association, £100 was granted to a Latvian student to enable her to continue her dental course at the University of Queensland. The Queensland, Adelaide, Western Australian and Tasmanian Associations raised funds for the women's colleges in their own states. The Sydney Association contributed to the Girl's Realm Guild and the North Shore Group of this association continued to assist in the Senior Citizens' Club at the University Settlement. The *Austrian Association* still gives help to two Hungarian University women and Hungarian students. Women students at the University of Vienna are permitted to use the clubrooms for purposes of study and recreation. There are two displaced persons sponsored by the *British Federation* living in Great Britain under the care of the British Council for Aid to Refugees, with whom the Federation keeps in touch and assists. Local associations and individual members correspond with and send parcels to displaced persons on the Continent. Donations have been made to the IFUW Relief Fund, and the BFUW made arrangements for and looked after during her period of study in England a young woman student from Hungary,

on behalf of the IFUW Relief Committee. A grant continued, from the President's Benevolent Fund, to an elderly member in financial need and a President's Bursary, value £70, was awarded to an active BFUW member for a month's study holiday abroad. This year's holder is to visit the USA for biological studies. In 1958-59 the *Canadian Federation* has contributed \$850 (as at 25 March) to Relief Funds for Refugees, displaced persons, etc. Some clubs have adopted refugee scholars and have assisted them with money, clothing and friendly letters. Many clubs assist High School and College students with Scholarships, Bursaries, and so on. Some clubs work closely with the Elizabeth Fry Association on penal reform. The *Danish Association* continued its work of assistance to university women from Hungary, settling provisionally or permanently in Denmark. In the year 1958-59 the association spent 2,453 Danish kroner in supporting university women from Hungary and other countries in Eastern Europe during their stay in Denmark. 530 D.kr. have been collected and forwarded to the Relief Committee. The *French Association* offered help to seven Hungarian refugees, either for study or to give them a holiday. Branches of the *German Association* have helped Dr Hegg-Hoffet in her work for displaced persons either by advising them or by procuring support for them through the German authorities. Some branches have made contact with Hungarian women, a few of whom are still living in Germany. Several branches are in close contact with camps of displaced persons, in which there still live old and destitute displaced university women who cannot emigrate for health reasons. There are frequent money collections for fugitives from the Eastern Zone and university women of the Eastern Zone are given letters, money, invitations and holidays in Western Germany. One branch of the *Irish Federation* runs a benevolent fund for distressed graduates. Naturally, the *Israel Association* has many and varied calls for help from university women, refugees from Hungary, Poland, Roumania and elsewhere. The Jerusalem branch has made a particular effort as regards the social integration of families of new immigrants. Members of the branch have visited these families, have given advice in many fields and in general have sought to make the newcomers feel at home. The national organisation is attempting to organise nation-wide help for academic workers, particularly for women, even in places where there are no branches. Jerusalem has given particular assistance to a Hungarian refugee, a teacher of English and French, who, having been helped by the Swiss, French and British Associations to do additional post-graduate study in Paris and London, reached Israel in January. On arrival she was given home hospitality for two weeks. A group of Jerusalem members subscribed to pay for her training in an Ulpan (intensive instruction in Hebrew). It is hoped, at the completion of her course, to find her work in a secondary school. Another refugee, from Roumania, a physics teacher, has also been helped and has now found work in Haifa. Haifa branch, owing to the particular connections of certain members, has been able to find work for pharmacists and bacteriologists. Tel Aviv branch, too, is active in this field. Members of Jerusalem branch have been helpful in providing funds to assist a school for retarded children, the principal of which is a member. Members of Haifa branch have participated in the work of the "Citizens' Advisory Bureau", a voluntary association. In *Italy* the

Casa della Laureata offers free hospitality every year to two displaced persons or to two refugees. In October the *Japanese Association* gathered clothing and other necessary articles for the victims of the disastrous flood on the Izu peninsula and sent them through the Yomiuri Newspaper with Yen 3,200. Clothing and other gifts collected by the members of the Tokyo Branch were distributed to six welfare institutions for children at Christmas time. The Aichi Branch gave gifts of notebooks and erasers, amounting to Yen 3,000, to high school students going to night school. The Special Committee for Foreign Students has been active since June 1958. Assistance in the Japanese language was given regularly every month, besides cultural programmes which included lectures, films and demonstrations, introducing Japanese culture. Besides regular meetings for the foreign students, fifty-three students (mostly South-East Asian students) have been invited to private homes during the past year. The *Lebanese Association* has been able to help refugees from Hungary and Algeria. The *Luxembourg Federation* takes care of a displaced Russian doctor, who is living in Germany; she is sent the federation's yearly allowance of 2,000 Belgian francs and gift parcels. Some local branches of the *Netherlands Association*, as well as several members, have adopted their own displaced person, altogether seventeen by now, with whom they correspond and sometimes help to make life more bearable. Moreover, four displaced persons are being helped financially. The members who helped to support Hungarian refugee students in the past, continue to do so. Branches of the *New Zealand Federation* send help in money and kind to various displaced university women in Europe, and for the last three years, the NZFUW has sent £25 (N.Z.) to the IFUW Relief Fund (i.e. £25 per annum). Relief work by the *Norwegian Association* has continued as hitherto, with regular payments to some displaced persons in Germany, also parcels of food and clothing. The Hungarian students in Norway have twice received a sum each. The balance of the funds collected is meant to be a reserve. Food, cleaning materials, medicine and clothes were given by *Peruvian* members to women in the Santa Rosa district of Lima. Relief work is one of the continuing activities of the *Philippine Association* through its various chapters. Every year funds, relief goods and gift packages are distributed to victims of calamities, to leprosaria, to orphanages and particularly to families of university women who are affected. The *South African Association* Pietermaritzburg Branch raises funds to assist in the maintenance of Bantu Day Nurseries at Edendale, the Grahamstown and Port Elizabeth Branches run libraries for non-Europeans, the Pretoria Branch runs a crèche for the Bantus and the Durban Branch assists in running a library for African TB patients. The *Swedish Association* still maintains contacts with a few displaced university women living in Germany. The Stockholm Branch has "adopted" a Hungarian family living in Vienna. The mother in this family is working on her doctor's thesis (English language and literature). She is very delicate, also her husband has great difficulty in finding work to support them and their two children of 10 and 14. Several letters have been exchanged, two big parcels of clothes, 430 sw. krs. and special medicine (by generous help from the Swedish pharmaceutical industry) have just been forwarded to them. Hungarian university women, living in Stockholm or its neighbourhood, are

always invited to the branch meetings and many friends have been made among these refugees. In collaboration with Mme Hegg of the Relief Committee, the Swedish Association sent 500 sw. krs. which, on the proposal of Mme Hegg, were divided between an old friend in Kiel and a Russian woman doctor living in Heidelberg. The club flat of the Swedish Association has two rooms rented to women medical students. Furthermore, a small room in this flat has during the year 1958 been rented very cheaply to foreign guests: an IFUW member from Athens, who attended a conference on juvenile delinquency in Stockholm in August, and an AAUW member who held a fellowship for numismatic studies in Europe and spent three months doing research work in the State Museum of Antiquities in Stockholm. The *Swiss Association* continues to look after its special protégée who is a displaced colleague living at Berne, and the various groups remain linked with other similar colleagues, to whom they send letters, parcels and tonics. The Zurich Branch has recently admitted four Hungarian graduates as ordinary members.

Education

One of the purposes of the *American Association* membership is "educational work in the widest sense and on the level to make use of college training". Study-action programmes continue to be developed in the fields of Education, International Relations, Mass Media, Social and Economic Issues, Status of Women and the Arts. In 1958-59 AAUW members particularly interested in the education of young children and youth worked on improvements in teacher education and teacher recruitment, on improvement in the curriculum in the high schools, education of gifted children, standards for educational programmes and teacher education for nursery schools, in the financing of education, and the development of public library services. This is the first year that work in Higher Education has been separately organised from that in Elementary and Secondary Education. Members have been hard at work to understand the problems, support its financial needs, and help to develop its needed qualified faculty. All branches of the *Australian Federation* provide in their programmes for lectures or discussion groups. The Adelaide Association participated in Vocational Guidance Conferences for girls from secondary schools. Refresher courses for women science graduates who wish to return to teaching after a break in their professional careers are one of the chief interests of the *British Federation's* Working Party on Women in Science and Technology. After a very successful pilot course had been held in co-operation with the University of Reading, others were arranged at the Universities of Cambridge and Liverpool. The London County Council has shown considerable interest in the scheme and has itself held similar courses in two of its training colleges. Results have been encouraging and considerable interest has been aroused. The pamphlet "Opportunities for Girls and Women in Science and Technology" has become widely known and sales continue. A panel of speakers has been formed in co-operation with various professional institutes to speak to schools, education authorities and parents' organisations on this subject. The *Canadian Federation* has not a formal

programme, national in scope, of courses of study, lectures, or vocational guidance. This is because in Canada education is so definitely a provincial matter that stimulus for activity comes chiefly through local and provincial needs. The Education Committee has fostered such activity by periodically distributing to all clubs appropriate material for study groups. The majority of clubs have such groups and they have resulted in: (a) the formation of provincial committees for the study and presentation of practical improvements in educational policy to the governmental bodies concerned (there have been several briefs prepared and presented in the last triennial period), (b) the presentation to local school authorities of submissions relevant to specific educational problems in the community. This is a growing field of activity for Canadian university women. There is no formal attempt at vocational guidance but there is a growing tendency for clubs to include in their annual programme a special evening for senior girl high school students at which the members present their own vocational fields. Almost all clubs, with a few exceptions, provide a monetary prize or scholarship annually to a girl in the local high school graduating class who is proceeding to a university. The *Danish Association* has continued and augmented its work of vocational guidance for young women wanting to study at the universities. This work is highly appreciated by the receivers of the guidance and by the school authorities, and the association has, as in the previous year, received 500 D.Kr. from a public fund in support of the work. In 1958 education in vocational guidance was started experimentally at seven secondary schools in Copenhagen, and two leading participants in the association's vocational guidance work worked as teachers in this field of school education. In co-operation with the Danish National Council of Women a pamphlet has been edited on "Educational Opportunities for Women" for the public vocational guidance work. One of the leaders from the Danish Association was appointed a member of a governmental committee on vocational guidance. In *Germany*, vocational and professional guidance has been given to older girls, the citizens of Hamburg even granting DM 12,000 annually to such work. A number of lectures were given by the *Hellenic Association* on a variety of subjects, such as "Human Rights" and the "Status of Women". Popular lectures were given for women workers in large factories and popular lectures in villages of Corfu were given on subjects of agricultural life. In the town of Corfu two members lectured in French on ancient ceramics. In Lefka a lecture was given on the subject of Lefka as an Ionian Island in the convention of the Ionian Islands, and in Zante lectures on Greek women as warriors in the battle fields and on pedagogy in the correct training of the child. Lectures were given by the *Hong Kong Association* to school-leaving girls, in English and Chinese. Talks were given on six careers and the possibilities of studying for them in Hong Kong. These talks were given on four occasions, twice in English and twice in Chinese. A request has been made for similar talks to be given this year. The *Italian Federation* organises foreign language courses in many of its groups and this year the group in Rome has organised a series of vocational guidance lectures for both sexes. A special tea party was given by the *Lebanese Association* for all the 1958 university women graduates from the different universities of Beirut. One of the founder members of the Lebanese

Association has been successful in her work of obtaining a plot of land in Paris at the Cité Universitaire for the establishment of a special wing for the Lebanese students in Paris and now is working for the collection of money to build this wing. Another member, president of a special committee, is working on the collection of material about the legal rights of the Lebanese women in the different fields of action and publishing it in the form of a small booklet. In Norway, vocational guidance for women students in fifteen schools in Oslo and neighbourhood has continued. Expenses for office equipment and postage have, as last year, been refunded by the Labour Directorate (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Labour). All guidance work has been undertaken by members and university women who have been called upon to assist. The University of Oslo has been informed of the guidance. The *Peruvian Association* held a course of basic education for adults, lecturing on hygiene and family and civic responsibilities. The course was spread over three months and over 100 adults attended. This work will be continued. The Committee on Education of the *Philippine Association* has outlined a regular programme of professional meetings in certain schools, inviting professional lecturers from local universities or from abroad. Several chapters have established guidance centres. Radio programmes have been kept up throughout the year by the *Siamese Association*, given at least once a month by the Chairman of Promotion and Interchange of Knowledge Sub-Committee. The main topics of discussion deal with women, housewives and status of women in various countries. Sometimes foreign guests give a talk. Some of the titles of talks and discussions are: "How women got the vote and why we have to vote," at election time; "Universal Declaration of Human Rights," discussed by a local member and a member from AAUW, Philadelphia Branch; "The Achievement of the United Nations". The Siamese Association gave to each of five colleges and universities in the kingdom a scholarship for needy and deserving girl students; presented to a number of local schools, water-tanks, medical supplies and study tables and seats; made donations to build a children's pavilion to facilitate children's activities; and donated a sum of money towards the building of schools in various regions to celebrate Teachers' Day. The efforts of the *Swiss Association* in 1958 in promoting educational activities were largely concentrated on Saffa (see article in *Newsletter* No. 17, May, 1959).

Promotion of Interest in Public Affairs

The *American Association* works actively on the local, state, and national levels for legislation in the fields of social welfare, foreign policy, and education. AAUW often supports candidates at the local level who are proponents of the legislative issues followed by the association. At the national level the association has testified before Congressional Committees in this first session of the 86th Congress (spring 1959) in support of federal aid to education and appropriation of full supplemental fund requests for the Development Loan Fund and the National Defense Education Act. Various Association Branches and State Divisions have also supported this legislation in letters and wires to their respective Congressmen. Under the current legislative programme, the

association has supported and will continue to support in the 86th Congress measures providing for equal pay for equal work for women, extension of the Fair Labor Standards Act, adequate appropriations and preservation of integrity of the Social Security and housing programmes for the welfare of the American citizen, Mutual Security Program, international agencies and programmes concerned with the United Nations, international educational exchange, the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, and international trade. The Legislative Committee is also under mandate to follow legislation which would protect against infringement of the rights of individuals as guaranteed by the Constitution. In the field of social and economic issues, mental health continued to be the major field of branch interest; aging is a subject of growing interest and it is expected that state divisions of the association will participate extensively in plans for the White House Conference on Aging in 1961. "Individual Liberties" remains an important area of study. The *Argentine Federation* took part at the Tenth Regional Latin American Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations held in October 1958 in Buenos Aires at the City Hall. The Argentine Federation was invited to send two delegates and three observers to the three working groups: (a) Human Rights, (b) General Information, and (c) Technical Assistance. The two delegates of the Argentine Federation presented propositions which were accepted by Conference. A third member acted as secretary of the working group of General Information. The federation supplied information about the activity of women in the academic professions, requested by the Dirección Nacional de la Mujer (National Direction or Board of Women) of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, in order to complete questionnaires posed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, for use at UN meetings in Panama and Bogotá. Throughout 1958 the *Brazilian Association* has continued to call attention (through the press and meetings) to the need for the reform of the Brazilian Civil Code, in so far as the status of married women is concerned. As such reform must be initiated by Parliament, members of the Chamber of Deputies and of the Senate have been approached requesting their support. A similar movement has been started by the Brazilian Association, calling for the admission of women to certain institutions (such as the Bank of Brazil) which still bar women from taking their entrance competition. Resolutions were passed at the Annual General Meeting of the *British Federation* in 1958 and representations made to members of Government concerned on: Provision of university education for women, particularly in science; Method of making grants for education to Local Authorities (Block versus Percentage Grants); Stock Exchanges—protest at refusal of membership to women (sent to Stock Exchanges and press only); Prostitution—deploring recommendations of Government (Wolfenden) Committee on Prostitution. On the subsequent presentation of the Street Offences Bill to Parliament, the federation again expressed its declared policy; the State Pension for widowed mothers—resolution followed by *ad hoc* sub-committee to gather information, which was sent with proposals in a letter to the Minister of National Insurance; Income Tax of Married Women—urging Government to reconsider its policy of aggregation for income tax purposes of earned incomes of married couples, at least in the surtax range, with its discouragement to professional women,

including scientists: resolution followed by *ad hoc* sub-committee which sent out questionnaires to which the response was very helpful. An analysis of replies was sent to the Chancellor of the Exchequer in a reasoned statement, with proposals for change in the law. This was also circulated widely to M.P.s and others, and a statement sent to the press. Other matters on which action has been taken include:—*Ad hoc* Committee prepared memorandum which was sent by the BFUW to the Government (Anderson) Committee of Inquiry; Matrimonial Proceedings—letters *re* bill in House of Commons *re* children of divorced parents; Statelessness—letter urging Government to vote for a Convention to include provision for a tribunal to decide on cases of dispute. Members of the *Canadian Federation* are showing an increasing interest in their status, as citizens, at all levels—municipal, provincial, federal and international. This interest is expressed in the form of resolutions which have come out of studies made by local clubs in the federation. After approval by the federation as a whole, the resolutions are submitted to the appropriate authorities and in some cases are followed up by briefs and deputations to governments. At times common cause is made for specific ends with other responsible women's organisations, as, for example, in pressing for amendments to the federal and provincial succession duty acts, to bring them into conformity and to secure recognition of the marriage partnership in this legislation. Members of local clubs have made a study of municipal by-laws for possible discriminatory provisions. Local groups have approached the authorities with specific requests for the appointment of women to library boards and to school boards. One group has looked into the inadequacy of foster homes in the care of dependent children; another group pressed for a county mental health unit; a third asked with success for the appointment of a woman juvenile court judge. University Women's Clubs are urging municipal governments to extend the franchise to all over 21. Strong and continuing representations have been made to provincial governments on the matter of equal pay for women. Several provinces now permit women to serve on juries as a result of the educational campaign conducted by women's organisations; there is a growing recognition that such service is a civic responsibility. The introduction of a new Federal Estates Tax bill designed to replace the Dominion Succession Duty Act has revived interest in this legislation. Over a period of years CFUW has made repeated submissions to have this legislation amended to recognise the contribution a wife makes to the marriage partnership. The care of Canada's less fortunate citizens, particularly women prisoners, is of continuing concern to CFUW and a special committee on Penal Reform has been functioning for many years. Representations have been made to government concerning the housing and treatment of women prisoners in the light of forty-four recommendations made in the report (1956) of the Fauteux Committee appointed to survey the Canadian penal system. Implementation of these recommendations is eagerly awaited. The CFUW has actively participated in a plan to preserve buildings of historic and architectural importance in the St Lawrence Seaway Area. Four members of the *French Association* were elected or re-elected to the National Assembly in the legislative elections of November 1958. Different motions were brought forward by the *German Association*: for the ratification

of a bill on the control of victuals; for the equality of the woman's rights in administration of justice against the re-introduction of the casting vote of the father; a memorandum was submitted composed by four women lawyers of the German Association and signed by the German Association and other women's organisations on the taxation of married couples; a protest of all the women's organisations was supported by the German Association because again no woman had been nominated minister in the Cabinet. In Germany an independent enquiry "*Akademikerinnen in der Industrie*" was carried through by one member, financed by the Bundesinnenministerium (applied for by the German Association) and the Bundesanstalt für Arbeitsvermittlung. It is the first part of a bigger work dealing with industrial conditions in Hesse (typical of the industrial structure of the whole Federal Republic of Germany); the work is to be continued. After a long struggle, the *Hellenic Association* succeeded in securing exemption for women from a large part of the tax which they were paying in addition to the husband's taxes and also managed to get pensions for children of women public workers after their death even if the father were alive and working. In every case where women were not favourably considered in comparison with men, the association tried to amend matters and bring about a change towards equal consideration in fact as well as in law. Since women participate in all elections, the association has been advising women to vote for the women candidates and in the 1958 general elections the number of women who succeeded was double that of the previous elections, and Corfu now has a woman mayor. After continuous efforts, women for the first time have been appointed in the lower grades of the legal councillors of the government. A letter has been written by the local association to the Salaries Commission at present sitting in *Hong Kong* to discuss various matters including the question of equal pay for women; this letter recommended equal pay for equal work regardless of sex. The *Indonesian Association* has close relations with the women's movement in the country, being a member of the Indonesian Women's Congress which draws together all the major and many smaller and sectional women's organisations (thirty-seven organisations in all). The Indonesian Association is particularly active in the Legal Section of this Congress, and has also played an active rôle together with a number of other women's organisations in the campaign being waged for the enactment of a marriage law as part of the Civil Code. Members have contributed articles to the new publication of the Legal Section on the Congress entitled, "*The Legal Status of Indonesian Women*". Once a month, a member delivers a speech as part of the special women's programme relayed in the Indonesian Radio's daily programme in English. Two members also give a series of talks on the special Women's Programme (in Indonesian), one on the "*Rôle of University Women*", and another on the Marriage Law question. The *Israel Association* has continued its work in connection with the Council of Women's Organisations in Israel and the National Commission of Unesco in Israel, with which it has had fruitful co-operation. The Consumers' Organisation established last year has grown considerably and is effective. As Chairman of the Committee of International Relations and Peace, one member has organised a workshop for the study of United Nations and Technical Assistance problems. This will be attended by

members of all other women's organisations in the country and addressed by members of the Israel Association, officials of the Foreign Office and the Prime Minister's Office. In *Italy* trade unions and political groups have absorbed very many potential women members, and associations dedicated to cultural aims have been forced to play a very modest part in public affairs. Investigation of the relation between the profession and home of the university women—The Democratic Education Association headed by Dr Masamichi Royama, president of the Ochanomizu University, began a large-scale investigation of this problem last year. The *Japanese Association* was requested to co-operate and a special committee was organised for this work. The committee sent questionnaires to 4,973 graduates of twenty-six universities who are married and have professions, receiving 2,060 replies. This material has been sent to the Democratic Education Association and is now being studied there. New possibilities for taking part in political and cultural life opened for all women's organisations in *Mexico* through the appointment of the first woman "Subsecretaria de Asuntos Culturales" (Deputy Secretary of Cultural Affairs) in the Ministry of Education. She hopes to promote the participation of the Mexican woman in all fields of political, intellectual and social activity. The Mayor of San Angel has asked the Mexican Association to give a series of lectures in the area, on both a popular and intellectual level. Two members of the National Board of the *Netherlands Association* attended "the day of Emigration" organised by the Commission of Emigration (Ministry of Social Affairs). Emigration is of vital interest for the Netherlands, as the population is growing steadily. The association is interested in this subject, as it is the wife who usually makes the final decision on whether the family shall emigrate or not. Attention was also drawn to a reorganisation of university education. Concepts have been made for a new scheme, which is less specialised and includes more general subjects. The completion of this study will take three years, which is less than most of the other studies, which take six or seven years, with the exception of law (five years). This study might be of special interest for girls. The *New Zealand Federation* has a Public Affairs and Parliamentary Committee which is permanently situated in Wellington, the seat of government. This central committee acts with the Public Affairs committees in each branch, and an organised programme of study of public and political questions is pursued. Matters which have received attention in the past year have been the provisions of the Crimes Bill, and submissions have been made to the Minister of Justice on it, and the question of the drafting of a shorter marriage certificate. Topics for immediate study are an enquiry into the residence of university students, and the jury system of the country. When these have been dealt with, the grading of married women teachers will be investigated, together with the related topics of separate taxation for husband and wife, and the safeguarding of standards within the teaching profession. The *Norwegian Association* has again approached the Administration Committee of the Storting (Parliament) to communicate its opinion on the proposed amendments to the State Pension Law. The principle of equal pensionable rights for men and women was stressed. The Norwegian Association has been asked to express its opinion on the work done by the Committee for Equal Pay. The Norwegian Association was pleased

that all the members of the Committee agree, at any rate in principle, that differentiation of pay according to sex is not the right procedure. The association pointed out that equal pay must be the rule, not only for equal work, but also for work of equal value, and that women as well as men must be given ample opportunities for special training and for qualifying themselves for work entitling them to higher pay. The *Philippine Association* stimulates interest in public affairs among its members and among other women in various ways: (a) discussing the rôle of women in public affairs in its regular meetings, conferences, and radio broadcasts; (b) recommending capable women through the Civic Assembly of Women in the Philippines, the National Council of Women with which it is affiliated, to be appointed to public office or to be included in the nomination ticket of the major political parties for election purposes; (c) taking cognizance of important proposals in the legislation affecting university women and education particularly; (d) lobbying to secure approval or repeal of certain bills, such as: the revision of the Maternity Law, amendment of the Spanish Law, creation of the Women's and Children's Bureau, etc. In its 1958 report, the *Swedish Association* mentioned the discussion going on in the country about women as clergymen. Since then the situation has changed in favour of women. The Synod of the Swedish Church, meeting in September 1958, voted for the admission of women to posts as clergy with the same rights and conditions as men (69 votes against 29). It was hoped by the *Swiss Association* that Saffa would influence, if only slightly, the referendum on the right of Swiss women to vote: the results were two to one against, nevertheless, the three entirely French-speaking cantons of Geneva, Vaud and Neuchâtel voted for—and it is hoped that this first hopeful sign will influence the more traditionally minded German-speaking cantons and that soon Swiss women will be accorded the vote.

INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP FUND CAPITAL ACCOUNT
(British Federation of University Women acting as Trustees)

BALANCE SHEET AT 31ST MARCH, 1959

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
BRITISH FEDERATION	3,475	17	4			
OTHER FEDERATIONS	3,480	18	9			
DONATION FROM INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION ..	1,000	0	0			
Less: Net Loss on Redemption of Investments ..	7,956	16	1			
	60	11	1	7,896	5	0
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>CECILE VALENSI, <i>Convener of the Finance Committee</i></p> <p>G. V. M. SELBY, <i>Assistant Hon. Treasurer</i></p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>INVESTMENTS AT COST</p> <p>£1,080 11s. 3d. Birmingham Corporation 3% Stock 1947 725 14 10</p> <p>£1,368 5s. 9d. 3½% Conversion Loan 1,065 0 6</p> <p>£1,500 Middlesbrough Corporation 3½% Red. Stock 1953/73 1,513 9 8</p> <p>£1,500 New Zealand Government 3% Inscribed Stock 1973/77 1,470 6 2</p> <p>£300 Nottingham Corporation 6% Redeemable Stock 1975/78 299 14 9</p> <p>£1,144 18s. 3% Redemption Stock 1986/96 1,002 0 2</p> <p>£265 17s. 4d. 3% Savings Bonds 1965/75 205 5 8</p> <p>£1,600 7s. 7d. 3½% War Stock 1,614 8 2</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Market Value £6,114) 7,895 19 11</p> </div> </div>						
				DEBTOR		5 1
				£7,896	5	0
				£7,896	5	0

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN

We have prepared the above Balance Sheet from the books, documents and information supplied to us and certify it to be in accordance therewith.

36, VICTORIA STREET,
LONDON, S.W.1

E. WATTS & CO.,
Chartered Accountants

**LIST OF MEMBERS PRESENT AT THE
THIRTEENTH CONFERENCE, HELSINKI, 1959**

OFFICERS

- President* Mlle J. H. Chateon*, L. ès L., Agrégée de l'université
- First Vice-President* Mme M. Henrici, Dr jur. utr.
- Second Vice-President* Miss M. E. Cameron, M.A., Ph.D., L.H.D.
- Third Vice-President* Miss A. B. H. J. Rustonjee, M.A.
- Treasurer* Miss B. H. Dow, M.A., Ph.D., Litt.D.

Past Presidents

- Lektor S. Adamowicz, Lic. Sc., Kand. med. (1939-47)
- Dean A. Vibert Douglas, M.B.E., B.A., M.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.A.S. (1950-53)

Convener of Committees

- Committee for the Award of International Fellowships Professor C. H. MacGillivray, Ph.D.

- Conference Committee Miss E. Riikonen, Mag. phil.

- Cultural Relations Committee Miss I. F. Hilton, M.Sc., F.L.S.

- Finance Committee Mlle C. Valensi, Lic. ès Sc., Lic en Droit

- Committee on the Legal and Economic Status of Women Miss R. Mills, M.A.

- Standards Committee Mrs A. K. Hottel, B.S., M.A., Ph.D., Litt.D., L.L.D.

- Relief and Assistance Committee Mme B. Hegg-Hoffer, Dr Phil.
Mrs R. A. Forsaith, B.Sc. } *Co-Chairmen*

Assistant Treasurers

- Mrs C. Concordia, M.A., M.B.A. (USA)

- Miss G. V. M. Selby, Dip. Lausanne (Great Britain)

IFUW Representatives at Inter-Governmental Organisations

- ECOSOC Miss E. R. Lucke, M.A., L.H.D.
- UNESCO Mme M. Préaux, Dr en droit

AAUW Associate in International Relations

- Miss D. B. Robins, M.A.

MEMBERS

* = Member of IFUIW Committee 1956-59

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Voting Delegates: Mrs A. L. R. Hawkes, M.A., Ph.D., LL.D. (*Leader*); Mrs F. Gilstrap, M.A.; *Miss M. M. Miller, Ph.D.; Mrs C. S. Sims, M.A., Ph.D.; Miss P. Tompkins, M.A., Ph.D., LL.D.

Alternate Delegates: *Mrs C. Concordia, M.A., M.B.A.; Mrs. E. C. Ochsner, B.A.; Miss L. G. Portenier, M.A., Ph.D.; Mrs E. C. Roberts, M.A., Ph.D.; Mrs L. Schneider, M.S.

Non-Voting Delegates

Abramovitz, Mrs F. R., B.S.(Ed.)
Anderson, Mrs E. M., M.A.
Barker, Mrs B., B.Sc., M.A.
Bartelme, Mrs J. B., B.S., M.A.(Ed.)
Bartlett, Miss B. D., M.Ed.
Bascom, Miss K. F., B.A.
Benson, Miss S., M.A., Ph.D.
Bornholdt, Miss L., M.A., Ph.D.
Branon, Miss G. E., Ph.B., M.A.
Briggs, Mrs V. W., B.A.
Britton, Miss A. E., B.A.
Brooks, Miss F. N., B.A.
Brown, Miss V. L., B.A.
Carpenter, Mrs G. B., M.A.
Chalmers, Miss W., M.A.
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United Nations	Mrs S. Grinberg-Vinaver, Dr jur. (Chief, Status of Women Section)
UNESCO	Mlle N. Friderich, Lic. ès Lettres (Department of Education)

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International Council of Women	Miss A. M. Beaurain, Mrs M. Borg-Sundman, Mlle J. H. Chaton
International Federation of Business and Professional Women	Mrs A. Voipio
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IFUW STANDING COMMITTEES, 1959-62

COMMITTEE FOR THE AWARD OF INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIPS

Terms of Reference: To select and appoint holders of IFUW Fellowships, Grants and Awards and to consider and advise the Council on conditions governing such Fellowships Grants and Awards.

Members:

- Professor C. H. MacGillavry (Convener), 126 Nieuwe Prinsen-Gracht, Amsterdam C., the Netherlands
 Dr J. Howell Clark, 708 Cedarcroft Road, Baltimore 12, Maryland, USA
 Professor I. M. Frandon, The University, Poitiers, France
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 Professor M. E. White, Trinity College, Toronto, Canada
 Miss I. do Prado, rua Maestro Francisco Braga 223, apt° 301 (Bairro Peixoto), Copacabana, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (under By-law 19d)

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

Terms of Reference: To plan the arrangements for the forthcoming Conference.

Members:

- Dr M. de la Luz Grovas (Convener), La Otra Banda 51, Villa Obregon, Mexico 20, D.F.
 Dr M. O. de Bopp, La Otra Banda 51, Villa Obregon, Mexico 20, D. F.
 Dr M. Henrici, Klusdörfl 4, Zurich, Switzerland
 Mrs T. A. Mikkola, Kalevankatu 42 A, 18, Helsinki, Finland
 Miss E. Riikonen, Kapteeninkatu 7 D, Helsinki, Finland
 Mrs C. E. Arregger, 37 Shawfield Park, Bromley, Kent, England (under By-law 19d)

CULTURAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE

Terms of Reference: To carry out enquiries and prepare reports on matters concerning education or culture which are of interest to the IFUW.

Members:

- Dr M. M. Miller (Convener), Kansas Teachers' College, Emporia, Kansas, USA
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FINANCE COMMITTEE

Terms of Reference: To recommend for the approval of the Council, for subsequent presentation to the Conference, the rate of annual dues payable to the IFUW by the national federations or associations; to prepare annual estimates for the approval of the Council; to supervise the annual expenditure of the IFUW and the use and investment of its funds.

Members:

- Mlle M. Steiger (Convener), Bluemlisalpstrasse 76, Zürich, Switzerland
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(*By-law 25 (5)*). This sub-committee shall carry out such duties as the Finance Committee may require of it and shall be responsible for ensuring that the expenditure of the IFUW funds remains within the terms of the Budget approved by the Council.

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 Mrs C. E. Arregger (*ex officio*, Treasurer)
 Miss A. Brun
 Dr M. E. Cameron (*ex officio*, President)
 Mrs N. Griffiths (Assistant Treasurer)
 Mlle M. Steiger (Convener, Finance Committee)

COMMITTEE ON THE LEGAL AND ECONOMIC STATUS OF WOMEN

Terms of Reference: To study such economic and legal questions as are of interest to the IFUW.

Members:

- Mme G. Cyfer-Diderich (Convener), 88 Avenue Molière, Brussels, Belgium
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Miss I. M. Pedersen, Ibsvej, 62, Bagsvaerd Sjaelland, Denmark

M. R. Sermisri Kasemsri, 23 Dumrongruko Road, Bangkok, Thailand

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STANDARDS COMMITTEE

Terms of Reference: To examine all applications received for admission to the IFUW from national federations or associations of university women and to report to the Council on their eligibility and suitability for membership, from the point of view of Articles I and II of the constitution.

Members:

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Mme A. H. Mazoué, 63 Boulevard St Germain, Paris 5e, France

Dr M. E. Cameron, Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass., USA (under By-law 19d)

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Terms of Reference: To deal with applications from university women in distress as a result of war or political upheavals and to allocate grants towards training or temporary assistance.

Members:

Mme B. Hegg-Hoffet (Convener), Junkerngasse 37, Berne, Switzerland

Dr Gräfin E. von Brühl, Goethestrasse 36, Freiburg i Br., Germany

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Dr A. Keller, Friedrich Oserstr., 22, Basle, Switzerland

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IFUW Representative to the Economic and Social Council:—

Miss E. R. Lucke, 235 East 22nd Street, New York 10, USA

Accredited Representatives in Geneva:—

Mlle Renée Dubois, Mme M. Fiechter

UNESCO

IFUW Representative:—Mme M. Préaux, 18 avenue de l'Armée, Brussels, Belgium

INTERNATIONAL CLUB-HOUSES

CROSBY HALL, overlooking the Thames on Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, London, comprises a Dining Hall, which is a fine example of domestic architecture of the fifteenth century, and a modern residential wing with library and clubrooms. Members of any national association of university women affiliated to the IFUW are entitled to use the Hall, on production of a current membership card, without payment of an additional subscription. The Club is open throughout the year.

For further information apply to:—
The Warden, Crosby Hall, Cheyne Walk, London, S.W.3, England
Telephone: FLAXman 9663

REID HALL (American Education Center), 4 rue de Chevreuse, Paris 6e, is open to members of national associations of university women affiliated to the IFUW. Throughout the year it offers seventy beds and meals, a library and clubrooms.

For further information apply to:—
Dr Dorothy Leet, President, Reid Hall, 4 rue de Chevreuse, Paris 6e, France
Telephone: Danton 64-65

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Telephone: 70 16 43

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN affiliated to the IFUW, 1959-60

(Note: CIR—Committee on International Relations.)

Correspondence is normally addressed to the Chairman of CIR)

Country and Date of Affiliation	Association
Argentina 1938	FEDERACIÓN ARGENTINA DE MUJERES UNIVERSITARIAS Headquarters: Hipolito Yrigoyen 2038, Buenos Aires President: Dr Marta Fuchs International Secretary: Dr Inéz Keszler
Australia 1922	AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN President: Miss M. A. Telfer, University of Sydney, New South Wales Chairman of CIR: Miss E. Eden, Dept. of Biochemistry, University of Sydney, New South Wales Hon. Secretary: Mrs A. E. McLucas, The Scots College, Victoria Road, Bellevue Hill, New South Wales
Austria 1922-38 re-affiliated 1947	VERBAND DER AKADEMIKERINNEN OESTERREICHS Headquarters: Reitschulgasse 2, Vienna I President: Dr. E. Becker-Donner, Ethnological Museum, Neue Burg, Vienna I Chairman of CIR: Dr Alma Steinböck, Salesianergasse 1B, Vienna III
Belgium 1922	FÉDÉRATION BELGE DES FEMMES DIPLOMÉES DES UNIVERSITÉS, A.S.B.L. Headquarters: 74 rue de Namur, Bruxelles II President: Mme G. Cyfer-Diderich, 88 avenue Molière, Bruxelles Vice-President and Chairman of CIR: Mme S. Wolff, 42 rue Ernest Allard, Bruxelles I
Bolivia 1956	FEDERACIÓN BOLIVIANA DE MUJERES UNIVERSITARIAS President: Miss Agar Peñaranda Oropeza, Universidad Mayor de San Francisco Xavier, Sucre General Secretary: Miss Farjat de Vargas, Grau 214, Sucre

Country and Date of Affiliation	Association
Brazil 1931	UNIAO UNIVERSITÁRIA FEMININA Headquarters: Edifício Odeon, Sala 617, Cinelândia, Rio de Janeiro, D.F. President and Chairman of CIR: Miss Isabel do Prado Secretary: Dr M. E. Baptista
Canada 1920	CANADIAN FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN President: Mrs A. G. Morton, 908 Saskatchewan Crescent, Saskatoon, Sask. Chairman of CIR: Miss Jean Royce, 52 Queen's Crescent, Kingston, Ontario
Ceylon 1946	CEYLON FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN President: Mrs A. F. S. Perera, 26/1 Rosmead Place, Colombo 7 Secretary: Mrs M. M. Veerasingham, 56/1 Vajira Road, Colombo 5
Chile 1955	ASOCIACIÓN DE MUJERES UNIVERSITARIAS DE CHILE Headquarters: Clasificador F213, Correo Central, Santiago President: Dr Arinda Carvajal Briones Chairman of CIR: Dr Laura Quijada de Cabozas
Cuba 1955	ASOCIACIÓN DE MUJERES UNIVERSITARIAS DE CUBA Headquarters: Calle 82A, No. 714, Miramar, Marianao, Habana President: Dr Mercedes E. Gatell Rayneri Chairman of CIR: Dr Josefina Yarini de Ruiz General Secretary: Dr Ada de la Huerta
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Egypt 1931	EGYPTIAN FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN President: Mrs Eva el Masri Sidhoum, 66 Sharia Nebi Daniel, Alexandria Secretary of CIR: Mrs Sophie Papassinssiou, 4 Adib Street, Alexandria
El Salvador 1956	ASOCIACIÓN DE MUJERES UNIVERSITARIAS DE EL SALVADOR Headquarters: Apartado 529, San Salvador President: Dr Stella de Grabowski Secretary: Ing. M. T. de Sánchez
Finland 1922	SUOMEN AKATEEMISTEN NAISTEN LIITTO President: Professor E. Jalavisto, Katajanokankatu 3A, Helsinki Chairman of CIR: Mrs T. A. Mikkola, Kalevankatu 42 A 18, Helsinki
France 1920	ASSOCIATION DES FRANÇAISES DIPLÔMÉES DES UNIVERSITÉS Headquarters: Reid Hall, 4 rue de Chevreuse, Paris 6e President: Mme A. H. Mazoué Chairman of CIR: Mlle J. Bernaux, 10 rue Thibaud, Paris 14e Secretary General: Mme Boiteux-Vèzes

Country and Date of Affiliation	Association
Germany 1926-35 re-affiliated 1951	DEUTSCHE AKADEMIKERINNENBUND E. V. President and Chairman of CIR: Dr M. Anders, Metzstr. 14, Frankfurt A.M. Secretary: Miss Annelese Ringert, Holbeinstr. 12, Frankfurt, A.M. Süd
Great Britain 1919	BRITISH FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN LTD. Headquarters: Crosby Hall, Cheyne Walk, London, S.W.3 President and Chairman of CIR: Miss I. F. Hilton, 16 Queen Anne's Grove, Bedford Park, London, W.4 Vice-Chairman of C.I.R.: Miss A. M. Almond, 3 Rozel Heights, Newbury, Berks. Secretary: Miss K. M. Johnston
Greece 1930 re-affiliated 1947	HELLENIC ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN Headquarters: 20, Lekka Street, Athens President: Mrs K. Georgakopoulou, Kampani Street 2, Athens Chairman of CIR: Dr C. Zachariou-Psarra, Academy Street 77, Athens
Haiti 1955	ASSOCIATION DES FEMMES HAITIENNES DIPLÔMÉES DES UNIVERSITÉS President: Mme Leslie Manigat, P.B. 23, Pont-Morin, Port au Prince Chairman of CIR: Mlle Denyse Roy, Impasse Lavaud, Port au Prince General Secretary: Mlle Giselle Nicholas, Institut de Statistiques, Port au Prince
Hong Kong 1958	HONG KONG ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN Headquarters: c/o The University, Hong Kong President: Mrs J. M. Engel, 17½ miles, Taipo Road, Shatin, N.T. Chairman of CIR: Mrs Mona Leong
Iceland 1928	FÉLAG ISLENZKRA HÁSKÓLAKVENNA President: Miss Rannveig Thorsteinsdóttir, Drapuhlid 41, Reykjavik Secretary: Miss Erla Eliasdóttir, Háskóli Islands (University of Iceland), Reykjavik
India 1921	FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN IN INDIA Headquarters: "Vani Vilas", Badriah Garden Street, Park Town, Madras President: Mrs M. Hensman, 12 Victoria Crescent, Egmore, Madras 8 Chairman of CIR: Mrs M. Bhaktavatsalam
Indonesia 1956	PERHIMPUNAN WANITA UNIVERSITAS DI INDONESIA Headquarters: 52 Tengku Umar, Djakarta President: Mrs Hurustati Subandrio Secretary: Mrs Carmel Budiardjo
Ireland 1924	IRISH FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN President: Miss M. E. Moore, Stranmillis House, Stranmillis Road, Belfast Chairman of CIR: Mrs L. Mitchell, 63 Merrion Square, Dublin
Israel 1932	ISRAEL ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN President: Dr A. Foner Hyman, 30 Ben Maimon Avenue, Jerusalem Chairman of CIR: Mrs Leah Becker, 20 Ibn Shaprut Street, Jerusalem

<i>Country and Date of Affiliation</i>	<i>Association</i>
Italy 1922-35 re-affiliated 1947	FEDERAZIONE ITALIANA LAUREATE E DOCENTI ISTITUTI SUPERIORI (FILDIS) Headquarters: Via dia Camerata 25, Florence President: Professor L. Monti, Istituto di Chemica, University of Siena Chairman of CIR: Dr M. Simonetta, Piazza d'Azeglio 18, Florence
Japan 1954	JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN Headquarters: Tsuda-eigo-kai Building, Sendagaya 1-18, Shibuya, Tokyo President: Miss Takeko Yoshida, 76 Hara-machi, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo Chairman of CIR: Mrs Kiyoko Oshima
Korea 1954	KOREAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN President: Dr Helen Kim, Ewha Women's University, Seoul Chairman of CIR: Mrs Grace Chang Park, 61 Mookyo-dong, Choong-ku, Seoul
Lebanon 1955	ASSOCIATION DES LIBANAISES DIPLÔMÉES DES UNIVERSITÉS President: Dr Sylvie Chedid, rue Kuntari, Beirut Chairman of CIR: Mrs Loreen Rihani, Rihani Printing and Publishing House, Bab Edriss, Beirut
Luxembourg 1925	FÉDÉRATION LUXEMBOURGEOISE DES FEMMES UNIVERSITAIRES President: Mlle Léonie Krier, 25 rue Goethe, Luxembourg Chairman of CIR: Mlle L. Kraus, Leudelange, Luxembourg
Mexico 1927	ASOCIACIÓN DE UNIVERSITARIAS MEXICANAS Headquarters: La Otra Banda 51, Villa Obregon, Mexico 20, D.F. President: Dr Marianne O. de Bopp Chairman of CIR: Professor Gloria Grajales
Netherlands 1921	NEDERLANDSCHE VEREENIGING VAN VROUWEN MET ACADEMISCHE OPLEIDING (V.V.A.O.) President: Dr E. P. Steyn-Parvé, Albert Nuyhuysstraat 7II, Utrecht Chairman of CIR: Miss I. J. Siccama, Amstel 141, Amsterdam C Secretary of CIR: Dr C. J. Gelderman, Grindelweg 10, Hengelo (O)
New Zealand 1922	NEW ZEALAND FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN President: Miss P. M. Webb, P.O. Box 2888, Wellington Chairman of CIR: Mrs K. Low, P.O. Box 2888, Wellington Secretary: Mrs E. E. Woolcot, P.O. Box 2888, Wellington
Nicaragua 1955	ASOCIACIÓN NICARAGUENSE DE UNIVERSITARIAS President: Dr C. H. de Tuckler, Managua D.N. General Secretary: Dr G. Zeledón de Sánchez, Managua, D.N.
Norway 1921	NORSKE KVINNERIGE AKADEMIKERES LANDSFORBUND President: Mrs L. Skabo Hove, Eilert Sundtsgt 22, Oslo Chairman of CIR: Lektor M. Milberg, Schives gt. 1b, Oslo Secretary of CIR: Lektor D. Folstad, Steenstrupsgt. 20, Oslo
Pakistan 1955	PAKISTAN FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN Headquarters: Central Government College for Women, Frere Road, Karachi President: Begum Shaista Ikramullah General Secretary: Mrs Bilqis Siddiqi

<i>Country and Date of Affiliation</i>	<i>Association</i>
Paraguay 1956	ASOCIACIÓN PARAGUAYA DE UNIVERSITARIAS GRADUADAS President: Dr Clorinda Masquita, Edificio Parfino, Asuncion Chairman of CIR: Dr Luz Bella Ortega, Edificio Parfino, Asuncion
Peru 1955	ASOCIACIÓN DE UNIVERSITARIAS GRADUADAS DEL PÉRU President: Dr Nelly Festini Illich, Félix Dibós 308, Magdalena del Mar, Lima Chairman of CIR: Dr Blanca Paz de Noboa, Félix Dibós 308, Magdalena del Mar, Lima
Philippines 1948	PHILIPPINE ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN Headquarters: College of Education, University of Santo Tomás, España, Manila President: Miss Helen Z. Benitez Chairman of CIR: Dr Concépcion M. Gil Secretary: Mrs Lourdes M. Samaniego
Rhodesia and Nyasaland 1956	ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND President: Mrs N. Kane, 28 Mull Road, Belvedere, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia Chairman of CIR: Mrs E. Bell, 34 Armadale Road, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia
South Africa 1923	SOUTH AFRICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN President: Mrs E. E. M. Russell, 79 Leinster Road, Pietermaritzburg Hon. Secretary: Mrs J. Lloyd, P.O. Box 28, Hilton Road, Natal
Spain 1955	ASOCIACIÓN ESPAÑOLA DE MUJERES UNIVERSITARIAS Headquarters: Miguel Angel 8, Madrid President: Dr María de Oñate Secretary: Mrs Dolores Palá Berdejo
Sweden 1921	KVINNLIGA AKADEMIKERS FÖRENING I SVERIGE President: Mrs A. M. Bergstrom, Aschebergsgatan 33, Göteborg Chairman of CIR: Mrs Kerstin Axberger, Lokevågen 11, Djursholm
Switzerland 1924	ASSOCIATION SUISSE DES FEMMES UNIVERSITAIRES President: Mme H. Thalman-Antenen, Laupenstrasse 2, Berne Chairman of CIR: Mlle S. Vautier, 1 chemin de l'Escalade, Geneva Secretary of CIR: Dr M. Steiger, Bluemlisalpstrasse 76, Zurich 6
Thailand 1948	SIAMESE ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN Headquarters: 18 Rongmuang, The Fifth Lane, Bangkok President: Mrs Ahporn Krishnamra Chairman of CIR: M. L. Anong Nilubol, 109/1, Rajdamri Road, Pathumwan, Bangkok
Turkey 1955	TURKISH ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN President: Mrs Tezer Taskiran, 28 Ihlamur Sokak, Topagaci, Nisantas, Istanbul Chairman of CIR: Professor N. Gökdogan, Astronomi Enstitüsü, Bayazid, Istanbul Secretary: Miss G. Hotinli, 101 Valikonagi Caddesi, Nisantas, Istanbul

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Uganda 1959	UGANDA ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN Chairman: Mrs E. M. Ingham, Makerere College, P.O. Box 262, Kampala Secretary: Dr J. J. Carter, Makerere College, P.O. Box 262, Kampala
USA 1919	AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN Headquarters: 1634 Eye Street N.W., Washington 6, D.C. President: Dr Anna L. Rose Hawkes Chairman of CIR: Dr C. Sims General Director: Dr P. Tompkins International Relations Associate: Miss D. B. Robins
Uruguay 1938	ASOCIACIÓN DE MUJERES TITULADAS EN LA UNIVERSIDAD DEL URUGUAY Headquarters: c/o Asociación Cristiana Femenina, calle Paraguay 1438, Montevideo President: Dr Gualconda Alegre de Pérez Secretary: Dr Yolanda Escuder, Av. 18 de Julio 962, Montevideo

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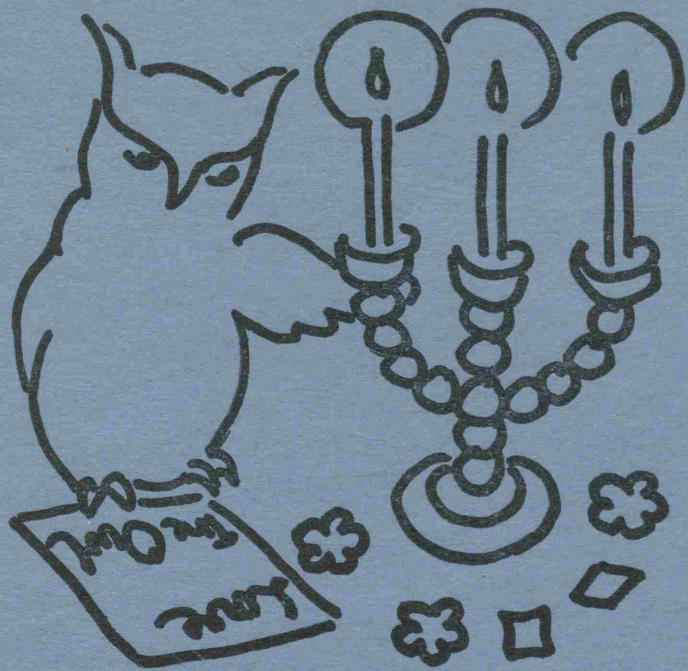
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