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# INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN

OCCASIONAL PAPER NO. 5

MARCH 1926

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## NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL FEDERATIONS.

Several federations have sent in half-yearly reports which are not only interesting on account of the variety of work being carried on in the different countries, but also for the very encouraging response to the appeal of the Council for assistance for the INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP FUND. The Australian Federation, for instance, which has already contributed generously to Crosby Hall and is offering two £500 Fellowships for research in Australia next year, hopes to have £400 to contribute to the Fund by next July. The Norwegian Federation has set aside a substantial contribution to the Fund, the French and Swedish Federations are collecting, and the Belgian and the Dutch Federations are making special efforts to raise money on the basis of contributions of one day's earnings. The British Federation intends to have a sum of at least £1,000 for the Fund by the time of the Conference, and plans for raising money in the United States are well in hand.

The AUSTRIAN FEDERATION sends a report of an interesting general meeting, very well attended, at which Professor Benndorf gave a stirring address on the importance of the International Federation of University Women for all university graduates, and particularly for Austrians. As a consequence of this inspiring speech, it was decided that groups of students should be formed, so that from their first years at the University they should be interested in the Federation and should join it as a matter of course on graduation. In connection with a proposal for the dismissal of fifteen married women teachers, the Austrian Federation addressed a protest to the Minister of Education, pointing out that such a dismissal would violate the principle of the equal citizen rights of men and women, would be an unwarrantable interference with personal liberty and a serious educational error, besides being calculated to harm professional women without assisting the State by any real economy, since the women teachers would have to be replaced by men at an equal or higher salary.

The CZECHO-SLOVAK FEDERATION celebrated, on November 19th, the thirty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the first secondary school for girls in the ancient land of Bohemia. A particularly international character was given to this celebration by messages of congratulation from the university women of many other countries and by the assistance of the German section of the Federation as well as of the Ukrainian and Yugoslav women who were at Prague. The Mayor of Prague and other civic dignitaries were present, and several countries were represented by delegates from the legations. Although the state of her health prevented Dr. Eliska Krásnohorská, the venerable founder of the school, from being present at the ceremony, it was to her that all the honours of the occasion were paid. Dr. Anna Honzáková, one of the first pupils of the school, gave an account of its foundation, describing the difficulties which Dr. Krásnohorská had overcome by her untiring energy and her persevering enthusiasm. A description of the life of the students in the last century

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was given by Dr. Vera Babáková, who made an interesting comparison between the state of public opinion in the days when the school was opened and at the present time. The addresses were followed by excellent musical interpretations by well-known artists.

On the occasion of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the admission of women to the University of Copenhagen, in September, the members of the DANISH FEDERATION issued an excellent account of the history and activities of university women in Denmark. A summary of this book with a short account of the celebration has kindly been supplied by the Danish Committee and will be found on page 8.

The SWEDISH FEDERATION has also recently celebrated an anniversary—the fiftieth anniversary of the first university degree taken by a woman. A general meeting of members of the Federation, other university women and students was held for this purpose in November. The President gave a short historical account of the work of women at the University and particularly of the first woman graduate. Dr. Gleditsch, President of the Norwegian Federation, spoke on international relations, and Advocate Stjernstedt presented a greeting from Copenhagen, where she had represented the Swedish Federation at the Danish celebrations. The portraits of many university women were shown by lantern, and the evening ended with more speeches and music.

The FRENCH ASSOCIATION reports that the past year has been marked by a closer rapprochement with various other groups interested in international questions, by an extension of activities in the provinces and by the entertainment of women graduates from other countries. It will be remembered that the French Association organised a reception last spring in honour of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Nations, and the recent establishment of the Institute in Paris should be a most valuable aid for their international work. On the occasion of the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the admission of women to the Bar, held at the Sorbonne by the barristers of Paris, a reception was given at the American University Women's Club, where delegates from London, Brussels and Holland were entertained with their French colleagues. A meeting was arranged in November at the Maison des Etudiantes by Melle Bonnet, where Mrs. Corbett Ashby spoke of the Suffrage Alliance Congress to be held in Paris, and Miss Bosanquet spoke of the work of the International Federation and the Conference to be held in Amsterdam. The monthly receptions of the Association have been well attended; interesting addresses have been given by Madame Panayotatou, President of the Egyptian Federation, Miss Marks, of the Australian Federation, Melle Chesmintcheff, of the University of Kovno, Madame le docteur Coche, Madame Cazamian and the Directrice of the Franco-American Library. Advantage has been taken of the presence of a number of university women from Central Europe to explain the organisation of the Association and its relation to the International Federation, to suggest that similar associations might be formed in their countries, and to place these representatives in touch with the general secretary. In this manner, the Association has already been instrumental in initiating the organisation of associations in Egypt, Poland, and Lithuania.

The ITALIAN FEDERATION has made excellent temporary arrangements for the accommodation of members of the International Federation at Rome. Pending the purchase of a clubhouse, provision has been made for accommodation on very favourable terms at the Hotel Esperia, Via Nazionale. The proprietors of this comfortable hotel, in addition to

receiving members at a very reasonable charge, provide a salon which can be used as a clubroom by the Italian Federation. During the summer months, members may visit the Hotel Falconi, Fiuggi, a summer health resort in the mountains, on the same special terms (see page 31).

The AMERICAN ASSOCIATION is continuing its interesting work on pre-school and elementary education. Dr. Lois Meek, the Education Secretary, will give an account of this work at the Amsterdam Conference. The American Committee on International Relations is developing the study of international relations in the branches considerably. The debt on the Washington Headquarters is now so nearly cleared off that the Association hopes soon to be free to raise funds for international fellowships, a scheme in which the members are greatly interested, and which they approved in principle in advance of any other association.

On January 21st a dinner in honour of the President, Dr. Reinhardt, was held in the Women's University Club in New York. Among the speakers were the President of the International Federation and several foreign guests, including Dr. Gertrude Dixon, Editor of the Journal of the League of Nations, Madame Kalles, of Esthonia, Mrs. Skonhoft, Chairman of the Norwegian Committee on International Relations, Miss Muriel Arnold, Secretary of the Crosby Hall Association, and Miss Stella Pulling, of Oxford, who holds a Commonwealth Fellowship.

The main international activities of the BRITISH FEDERATION have been connected with the raising of the British quota towards the International Fellowships Fund. Under Dr. Ida Smedley MacLean's Chairmanship, the sub-committee appointed for this purpose has already made excellent progress. Several branches of the Federation have responded to the appeal for funds by promises of substantial help. Collections are being made in the colleges and schools of the universities; and in the London area a series of receptions has been given, with short addresses on the nature and purpose of the Fund. Later in the season a matinee in aid of the Fund will be given by the Lyceum Club, which has from the first been most generously interested in the scheme. A bazaar is being organised in Glasgow.

In addition to this work, the Federation is progressing towards the facilitation of exchanges of secondary school teachers with the United States. It is hoped that these exchanges may be only the beginning of a more comprehensive system. Miss Oldham, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Interchange, will speak at Amsterdam of some of the problems and possibilities of interchange.

It will be good news to all the associations, which have so generously contributed to the Crosby Hall Fund, that building operations have begun. It is anticipated that the residential wing will be opened early next year.

The IRISH FEDERATION reports the affiliation of the Association of the Women Graduates of the National University of Ireland. This Association was formed early last summer, and the committee includes Professors Mary Hayden and O'Farrelly, well known for their work on Irish History and Language. The Irish Federation now has branches representing the three Irish Universities, and each branch has made arrangements for admitting to temporary membership graduates of non-Irish universities resident in Ireland. All university women in Ireland, therefore, are able to join the National Federation. Action in connection with a Bill permitting Civil Service Commissioners to limit the Civil Service Examinations to persons of one sex and to make appointments in certain cases without examination, was taken by the Dublin University

Women Graduates' Association, which urged the University members to oppose the Bill, and by the National University of Ireland Women Graduates' Association, which organised a public meeting to protest against the measure. The Bill has been rejected by the Irish Senate, and it is hoped that before it is brought forward again the sex inequality may be removed. All the branches of the Irish Federation report a steady increase of membership, and over a hundred graduates of Irish universities were present at the first annual dinner of the Belfast Association held on January 15th, when the new clubroom of the Association was opened.

The general meeting of the SWISS ASSOCIATION, held in November at Zurich, was very well attended. Madame Maria Waser, Dr-es-lettres, gave a public address which attracted a large audience to whom the President, Madame Schreiber-Favre, explained the aims of the International Federation. In January, Professor Winifred Cullis, second Vice-President of the International Federation, was welcomed by the Zurich Section, and spoke at a meeting arranged in her honour. A new section of the Swiss Federation has recently been formed at Neuchâtel.

The BULGARIAN ASSOCIATION, while endeavouring to guard and further the professional interests of university women in Bulgaria, rejoices to be brought into contact with associations in other lands through the International Federation. A public meeting was held in Sofia on November 8th, when the Vice-President, Melle Catherine Zlatooustova, gave a most interesting account of the history and work of the Federation. She drew attention to the desirability of collecting funds for a fellowship to bring a foreign university woman to Bulgaria, and it was cordially agreed that every effort should be made to carry out this project. Further meetings are being organised to consider some of the educational problems which are at present confronting the Bulgarian nation.

An interesting report has been sent in by an association which is not yet formally affiliated to the International Federation, but which we hope will shortly be a member, the INTERNATIONAL UNION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN IN EGYPT, founded last July under the Presidency of Madame le Dr. Angélique G. Panayotatou at Alexandria. Several meetings have already been held, when addresses on various interesting subjects were given, and two public meetings have been organised, one on Social Hygiene and one on Ancient Music. At the proposal of the President, the doctors and dentists of the Union have agreed to give three hours a week of gratuitous service for poor women and children of all nationalities. The Councillor of the Union, Madame Marie Meletinski, has placed her services as dentist for children at the disposal of a philanthropic society, and the President, Madame Panayotatou, gives her medical services for the benefit of the 180 children at an orphanage in the town, and gives them lessons in hygiene.

The HUNGARIAN ASSOCIATION was formally reconstituted on November 7th, 1925, when a meeting was held at which eighty members were present. The President of the Association is Dr. Emma Ritoók, a distinguished Hungarian graduate, who has worked for some time in Germany and France, and is now Chief Librarian in the Municipal Library of Budapest.

News has also been received of the foundation of Associations of University Women in Germany, Poland and Esthonia. It is hoped that representatives of all these Associations will be present at Amsterdam in July.

## THE UNIVERSITY WOMEN OF DENMARK.

This article, dealing with the history and activities of University Women in Denmark, has been provided by the President and Secretary of the Danish Federation.

Under the inspiration of the Danish Queen Dorothea, the University of Copenhagen was founded in the year 1478. In 1875, Danish women were admitted to this University, and on September 17th, 1925, the university women of Denmark celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of this memorable event. The ceremony was held in the University Festival Hall, in the presence of the entire staff of professors, headed by Rector Magnificus, besides about four hundred university men and women.

The inaugural speech by Rector Magnificus, Professor Torn, Dr. Theol., was followed by an extremely impressive address by the Minister of Education, Mrs. Nina Bang, M.A., the first woman member of a Danish government. Then came three addresses on scientific subjects, by three women doctors, a cantata being sung before and after each address. The meeting was followed by a banquet, where the only foreign representative present, Countess Stjernstedt, L.L., of the Swedish Federation of University Women, was among the speakers.

We are glad to be able to give here a short account of a book compiled and published as a lasting memorial of the anniversary, entitled "Kvindelige Akademikere (University Women) 1875-1925." The book deals only with women who have been to the University of Copenhagen; no mention has been made, therefore, of the considerable number of women who have graduated either at the State Institute of Technology or at the Royal Veterinary and Agricultural College or at the College of Pharmacy.

The introduction, written by the editor, Mrs. Lis Jacobsen, Dr. phil., sums up brilliantly and accurately the relation between the University and the Danish women in these past 50 years, recounting what they have gained and what they have given. Then comes a series of short essays by a number of professors and university women. Taken all in all, the former are very favourably disposed towards university women. We hear a few pieces of rather sharp criticism, but nothing to depress women inordinately. No one knows better than university women themselves what they lack when measured against the high standard of our old University. Only one professor put forward statements which, if not actually depressing, certainly make one pause for consideration. This is the well-known biologist, Wilhelm Johannsen, who writes as follows: ". . . It is evident that male cells possess something which females have not, viz., a Y-thread. On the other hand, the females in all the cells of their body have two X-threads. This attracts attention, and to the biologist it is an interesting subject for investigation. Qualities which are firmly connected with a given Y-thread—be they good or evil—can only be possessed by men, and only be inherited by sons of these, while those connected with the X can be found in males as well as in females,

although in a "single dose" in males. I shall not philosophize on these facts, tempting though it might be, but only emphasize that there is normally a fundamental contrast in the original disposition of men and women, a contrast which it would be unnatural to act against."

The essays of the university women contain many interesting memories of their years as students. In all there is a deep strain of gratitude towards their ALMA MATER.

The next chapter is a historical-statistical account of the developments of the past fifty years, by Miss Dorrit Rée. The first part bears the title "How the Right was Acquired."

It was a shipper's daughter, Nielsine Nielsen, born in 1850, who opened the question of the admission of women to the University. She was a teacher, but it became her most ardent desire to be trained as a physician. She could not, however, attend the lectures and the hospital training for students of medicine without being formally admitted to the University. So, in 1874, she sent in a petition to the government asking permission to take the entrance examination. The petition was accompanied by a declaration from her father stating his consent to her plans, and further by a recommendation from the rector of her native town. Thus the first step was taken. The government referred the petition to the University, and here it was first presented to the faculty of law, which unanimously stated that, although women had no claim to enter the University, the supreme authorities of this institution were entitled to grant them admission. The case was transmitted to the faculty of medicine, and here too the majority of members recommended the granting of the petition. From one member, however, it met with the most furious opposition, as will be evident from the following quotation from his personal declaration: "For the members of the medical profession in Denmark it would be an irreparable calamity if we allowed women to force their way into the University, and as it is the duty of the faculty to consider the welfare of the students we must do everything within our power to spare them from the intrusion of these persons who, neglecting every feeling of womanliness, propriety and decency, try to satisfy their sexual desire by attending lectures on medicine in the company of men. A woman of this kind cannot be regarded as a decent woman, and even if some few students might find this sort of intercourse piquant, I venture to hope that the majority of them would regard the presence of women as vile." In his final declaration this same professor further emphasized his views: "Any woman who can so far neglect every feeling of decency and modesty as to wish to attend together with men lectures on the anatomy and the diseases of men, and who wishes to examine and treat surgical and venereal maladies at the hospitals can only be regarded with disgust and loathing by the men students. Quite naturally the undergraduates will consider it an offence if they have to suffer the intrusion of such persons. It may be objected that to a certain degree the State may be said to protect indecency by permitting and regulating prostitution. This, however, is looked upon as a necessary evil, while women doctors must be considered an absolutely unnecessary evil from which every Dane wants his country to be spared."

Another professor was favourably disposed towards the question, but he feared that the presence of women might "endanger the virtue of the men students." A third professor gave it as his opinion, that women should be admitted to the University, but that measures should be taken against "a more numerous concourse . . . from the demi-monde."

The final declaration of the University stated that the University

ought to be opened to women, but held that this must be done by law. The necessary law was passed on January 25th, 1875. It decreed that women should henceforth be permitted to pass the entrance examination as well as to obtain all the degrees conferred by the University, except that of theology. It was added, that none of the existing scholarships for university students could be awarded to women. Further, it was laid down that graduation should not give women a claim to employments for which a university degree was a necessary qualification.

Now Miss Nielsen could begin her studies, and be it said in praise of both teachers and students that neither she nor any of those who followed her example ever encountered that opposition which had been predicted. She, however, met it later on, after having passed the final examination. Like her men colleagues, she applied for an appointment as assistant in a big hospital in Copenhagen. She obtained the post, but the chief physician (that same professor who had formerly so violently opposed her) refused to receive her. As the authorities maintained her right to take up her post, the professor tendered his resignation and retired.

In 1904, women were permitted to pass the examination in theology, but they did not obtain the right—nor have they obtained it yet—to hold any office in the Church. In 1906, they were permitted to become solicitors. Finally, a law of 1919 decrees "that women under the same conditions as men are entitled to all offices in the State or municipal service with the exception of military and Church appointments." Prior to this, however, a few women had been appointed to superior posts.

To illustrate how the right thus acquired has been used, we give the following statistics:

NUMBER OF MATRICULATIONS.  
(Average per annum.)

|         | NUMBER |     | PERCENTAGE |     |
|---------|--------|-----|------------|-----|
|         | Women  | Men | Women      | Men |
| 1880-84 | 2      | 260 | 1          | 99  |
| 1885-89 | 8      | 368 | 2          | 98  |
| 1890-94 | 12     | 379 | 3          | 97  |
| 1895-99 | 21     | 364 | 6          | 94  |
| 1900-04 | 32     | 337 | 9          | 91  |
| 1905-09 | 58     | 414 | 12         | 88  |
| 1910-14 | 162    | 634 | 19         | 81  |
| 1915-19 | 225    | 726 | 24         | 76  |
| 1920-24 | 310    | 759 | 29         | 71  |

It appears from these figures as if the number of university women has increased enormously, but the next table shows that the majority of women who pass the entrance examination for the University consider it only as the completion of their school education and do not proceed to further studies.

PERCENTAGE OF  
MATRICULATED  
STUDENTS GRADUATED

|         | PERCENTAGE OF<br>MATRICULATED<br>STUDENTS GRADUATED |     |
|---------|---|-----|
|         | Women   | Men |
| 1877-84 | 75  | 56  |
| 1885-89 | 50  | 57  |
| 1890-94 | 46  | 61  |
| 1895-99 | 40  | 63  |
| 1900-04 | 29  | 60  |
| 1905-09 | 28  | 49  |
| 1910-14 | 14  | 38  |
| 1915-16 | 9   | 37  |

This lead us to suppose that the majority of the women belong to the well-to-do classes, a hypothesis which is borne out by this table:

| PARENTS' PROFESSION   | SOCIAL POSITION.<br>PERCENTAGE |         |         |         |
|---|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
|   | Women                          |         | Men     |         |
|   | 1900-04                        | 1910-12 | 1900-04 | 1910-12 |
| University professors,<br>officers, doctors, whole-<br>sale merchants, etc. ... | 72                             | 74      | 66      | 65      |
| Employees, trades people,<br>artisans, etc. ...                                 | 15                             | 16      | 18      | 21      |
| Farmers, small holders, etc.  | 10                             | 2       | 11      | 8       |
| Workmen ...   | —                              | 1       | 1       | 1       |
| Miscellaneous ...   | 3                              | 7       | 4       | 5       |
|   | 100                            | 100     | 100     | 100     |

The next table gives a comparison between the studies chosen by men and women:

|                      | WOMEN           |       | MEN             |       |
|----------------------|-----------------|-------|-----------------|-------|
|                      | No.<br>of grad. | Perc. | No.<br>of grad. | Perc. |
| Medicine ...         | 69              | 34    | 718             | 27    |
| Teaching ...         | 76              | 37    | 320             | 12    |
| National Economy ... | 14              | 7     | 125             | 5     |
| Insurance ...        | 2               | 1     | 5               | —     |
| Law ...              | 37              | 18    | 992             | 37    |
| Theology ...         | 6               | 3     | 502             | 19    |
|                      | 204             | 100   | 2,662           | 100   |

It will be seen that the faculties of medicine and philosophy, etc. (qualifying to be teachers) have been chosen by the great majority of university women. Out of 6 women who have studied theology, 5 have obtained *Laudabilis* and one *Haud illaudabilis* 1°, while the only two women actuaries have obtained *Haud illaudabilis* 1°. As for the rest of the graduates the results are shown by this table:

MARKS AWARDED.

|             | Law             |     | National<br>Econ. |     | Medicine        |     | Philosophy<br>History<br>Languages<br>Sciences |     | Total           |       |
|-------------|-----------------|-----|-------------------|-----|-----------------|-----|--|-----|-----------------|-------|
|             | p. 100<br>Women | Men | p. 100<br>Women   | Men | p. 100<br>Women | Men | p. 100<br>Women                                | Men | p. 100<br>Women | Men   |
| Optime      | —               | —   | —                 | —   | —               | 1   | 1  | 4   | (0.3)           | (0.6) |
| Laud.       | 68              | 58  | 65                | 53  | 57              | 60  | 78   | 63  | 66              | 54    |
| Haud ill. 1 | 30              | 37  | 31                | 38  | 41              | 36  | 21   | 33  | 32              | 38    |
| " " 2       | 2               | 5   | 4                 | 9   | 2               | 3   | —  | —   | 2               | 8     |
|             | 100             | 100 | 100               | 100 | 100             | 100 | 100  | 100 | 100             | 100   |

If we compare the number of marriages among university women with that of their unlearned sisters we find that the former remain unmarried far more frequently than the latter. The reason for this may be supposed to be that the economically independent women is less inclined to give up her work and her freedom than those to whom marriage means economic support.

## PROPORTION BETWEEN MARRIED AND UNMARRIED UNIVERSITY WOMEN.

|                              | UNMAR. | MARRIED | TOTAL | PERCENTAGE |
|------------------------------|--------|---------|-------|------------|
|                              |        |         |       | OF MARRIED |
| Medicine ... ..              | 84     | 61      | 145   | 42         |
| Philosophy, History, etc.... | 98     | 56      | 154   | 36         |
| Nat. Economy ... ..          | 19     | 9       | 28    | 32         |
| Law ... ..                   | 23     | 23      | 46    | 50         |
| Theology ... ..              | 5      | 1       | 6     | 17         |
|                              | 229    | 150     | 379   | 40         |

With this we may compare the fact that out of all Danish women over 25 years of age 80 per cent. are married. This percentage would, however, be somewhat lower if it included only the upper and middle classes to which most of the university women belong.

The gold medal of the University has been awarded to 12 women, that of the Royal Academy to 2 women. Thirteen women have obtained a doctor's degree. (In the Scandinavian countries a doctor's degree is only conferred conditionally upon the candidate producing a thesis of real scientific value.)

The book ends with a survey of the conditions of university women in other countries. We gratefully acknowledge the assistance we have received from different sections of the I.F.U.W. for collecting material for this survey.

## FOURTH BIENNIAL CONFERENCE, AMSTERDAM.

The Fourth Conference of the International Federation of University Women will be held at Amsterdam, probably in the University buildings, by the kind invitation of the Dutch Federation. The Conference will last from Tuesday, July 27th, until the afternoon of Monday, August 2nd. A full programme will be published later, but in the meantime, the following outline of arrangements will be of interest to members who are arranging to attend. It is hoped that all the national federations will send as many representatives as possible.

**Tuesday, July 27th.**

Meetings of Committees. Members arriving in Amsterdam should register their names and obtain tickets for meetings, etc. Members of the Dutch Federation will conduct parties to see some of the principal sights of Amsterdam.

**Wednesday, July 28th.**

Registration of members will continue. Meeting of the Council. Evening Reception given by the Dutch Federation to welcome Delegates and Members.

**Thursday, July 29th.**

MORNING SESSION. Reports of Officers and National Associations.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Methods of Intellectual Co-operation. The work of the Institute at Paris. The Question of an International Language. International Fellowships for Research.

**Friday, July 30th.**

MORNING SESSION. Recent Developments in Pre-School Education (Dr. Lois Meek). Some Results of the Enquiry into Methods of Secondary Education (Dr. G. Hannevert). Problems of Interchange (Miss R. Oldham).

The afternoon and evening will be free for an excursion to Volendam and other old cities of the Zuyder Zee.

**Saturday, July 31st.**

MORNING SESSION. A series of short addresses on "What University Women do in Holland and the Colonies" will be given, with lantern illustrations, by members of the Dutch Federation, including Professor Johanna Westerdijk, Dr. I. M. Graftdijk, Dr. Frida Katz, Miss J. Schuiringer and others.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Addresses and discussions on the Legal Position of Married Women engaged in Professions (Madame Suzanne Grinberg) and the Reconciliation of Marriage and a Profession (Mrs. Frank B. Gilbreth).

**Sunday, August 1st.**

Free for Group Meetings to continue discussions of questions raised in the Conference, Excursions, etc.

**Monday, August 2nd.**

**MORNING SESSION.** Meeting of Delegates to elect Officers, and to consider amendments to the Constitution, revision of By-laws and other business.

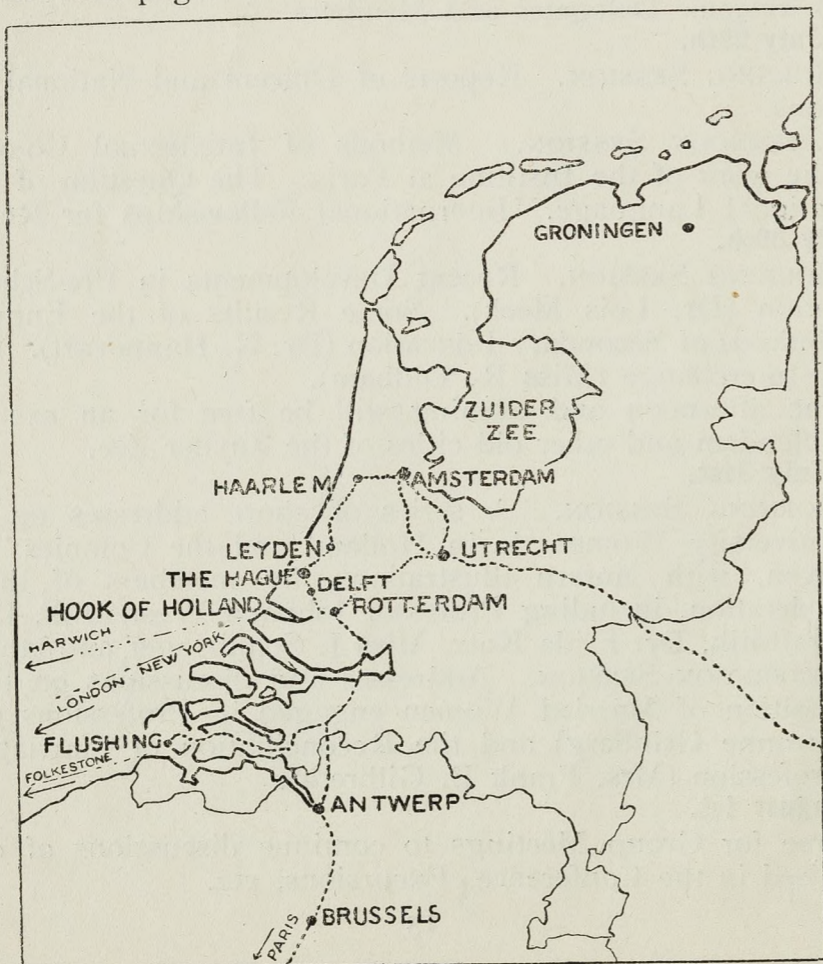
**AFTERNOON SESSION.** Concluding Address by the President. Addresses by newly-elected Officers. Conclusion of Conference.

**TRAVEL AND ACCOMMODATION.**

Amsterdam may easily be reached from most of the countries where Associations of the Federation exist, either by rail, steamship or air. Convenient steamboat services from England run by day via Folkestone and Flushing, and by night via Harwich and the Hook, or Gravesend and Rotterdam. It should be noted that no boat service is available on Sunday night.

As there is always great pressure on the hotel accommodation in Amsterdam throughout July and August, delegates and other members wishing to attend the Conference are advised to make their arrangements as far in advance as possible. A certain number of rooms have been reserved for delegates, and every endeavour will be made to secure accommodation for those who apply before May 1st to the Headquarters Office.

Holland is a small country, but there are so many interesting and beautiful places to be seen that many members may wish to take the occasion of the Conference for spending a little more time in the neighbourhood. Special tours of two or three days, under the guidance of members of the Dutch Federation, can be arranged for these members if desired. An interesting article by Miss M. J. Freie, Chairman of the Committee on International Relations of the Dutch Federation, will be found on the next page.

**HOLLAND.**

It is not to be wondered at that the outer world has so mistaken an impression of Holland, for our country is small, having an area of only 33 million square kilometers and a population of 7 million inhabitants; that is to say, it is less than half the size of Ireland and has a much larger population. Most foreigners imagine that our country is only slightly raised above the sea level and is dotted here and there with picturesque fishing villages and even more picturesque peasantry. Our interest in the cultivation of tulips is notorious, and the cheese-markets of Alkmaar and Gouda are also well known; while last, not least, must be mentioned the various schools of painting which have flourished in this country since the 16th century, numbering among the most brilliant masters, Rembrandt, van Dyk, Frans Hals—to take but a few names at random.

In the present article, I shall endeavour to enlarge and modernise this impression, which your own stay in our country will do much to widen.

In the first place, our country is not entirely composed of low-lying land; since to the east and south there stretch rolling moors and thickly wooded forest lands rising about thirty to forty feet above sea-level. The characteristic quaintness of our large cities is due to the many canals which take the place of avenues for heavy traffic. Let it be said in passing, that it is possible and quite usual to travel from the north to the south and from the east to the west of the country entirely by water, in flat-bottomed, gaily decorated barges or "schuiten." The lowlands are formed of rich soil brought down by the rivers and by reclaimed land; a comparison might be made between the productive Nile delta and that part of our country which is in reality the delta of three important rivers: the Rhine, the Meuse and the Schelde. The "polders" (the name given to the reclaimed land) may be either drained lakes or land formed by the action of waves which pile up clay and sand against the coasts of the islands fringing the north and south of Holland. The lake beds which have been pumped dry are kept so by windmills, and here and there by electric power, which pumps the water out of the "polder" into canals which serve the double purpose of draining the low-lying land and providing important highways for commerce and traffic. The sea "polders" are the outcome of years and years of patient waiting, and now and then the sea angrily takes back again what has been so painfully conquered from it. In short, life in Holland is one long crafty struggle against the water, a struggle directed by the board of "waterstaat" controlling canals, rivers and "dyken." Every peasant and farmer in Holland is held responsible for his part in maintaining the "polder" dry and in good order. Our knowledge of methods for capturing land from the jaws of the sea is now so thorough that we have recently undertaken the daring project of draining the Zuiderzee, an undertaking of which we may rightly be proud.



The greater part of the population is employed in agriculture and cattle rearing, with a fair percentage earning its living by means of fisheries. It is to be noted that only 10% of the population live in the cities and towns, the remainder living on the land. Our most important exports are vegetables, fruit, bulbs, flowers, evergreens, butter and cheese. The fishing fleets bring in yearly enormous quantities of herring and anchovy. With the exception of the shipbuilding in Amsterdam and Rotterdam and the textile industry in the latter, there are no important industrial centres, owing to the absence of raw material.

The long tradition of an agricultural and seafaring life has left its mark on the national character. This character is remarkable for its tenacity, an indomitable love of freedom, naturalness, taciturnity, a deep religious feeling, frugality, thrift, thoughtfulness, slowness and an extreme cleanliness. Dutch cleanliness in household matters has become proverbial all the world over.

The magnificently successful sea voyages of our ancestors in the 16th century gave us possession of the two largest islands of the Indian Archipelago, our important Eastern Colonies. Some of these early seafarers turned their ships westwards and founded along the then unknown coast of America little settlements which were later to become the very centre of the young republic of the 18th century; others settled in South Africa and along the north coast of South America.

In 1602, the famous East-Indian Company was founded, a company which united the various merchant societies trading with India, giving them for two hundred years the monopoly of the spice-trade. This monopoly very soon filled to overflowing the gold coffers of the motherland. These colonies, which are 60 times as large as Holland, are a rich source of income for many people, and bring spice, coffee, tea, rubber, etc. on our market in Amsterdam and Rotterdam. Though our colonisation is very different from the English form of government, our relations with the natives are friendly, and during the last years much has been done to improve the condition of the population by means of medical aid, education, etc. Both in medicine and teaching much is to be hoped from the ever-increasing co-operation of women.

It is of course known that we are at present ruled by a woman, H.R.H. Queen Wilhelmina, a member of the house of ORANJE-NASSAU. Queen Wilhelmina is a descendant of that brilliant statesman and leader, William of Orange, called "the Silent," "the able steersman of the ship of state" during the eighty years war against Spain (1568-1648).

Though we are at heart essentially democratic, love of the past makes us uphold the kingly tradition, while our politics and laws have been greatly influenced by the religious spirit. For some time Holland has had universal suffrage, a victory which was soon followed by legislation granting women the right to be elected to all official positions. As a rule, the Dutch woman has to-day almost equal rights with the man, although, in consequence of the war, the position of the married woman wishing to carry on a profession, is rendered difficult on account of economic conditions.

In education, women occupy a very prominent place not only in the elementary and secondary schools, but also in the higher and more exclusive world of the universities, there being in our small land two women university professors, both of them doctors of biology: Dr. Johanna Westerdyk in Utrecht and Dr. Tine Tammes in Groningen. There are in addition a number of lecturers and private-docents.

Our four universities of Leiden, Amsterdam, Utrecht and Groningen are, like the other universities in Europe, purely academic in their teaching. There is a Technical University at Delft for the study of all

branches of engineering, and an Agricultural Academy at Wageningen, a Trade-school at Rotterdam, two Academies of Music and two Art-schools, in Amsterdam and The Hague. Besides these, there is an Orthodox, so-called, "Free University" in Amsterdam and a Roman Catholic University at Nijmegen, these latter not having all the faculties.

From the moment that our universities opened their doors to women in 1872, there has been no restriction regarding studies or degrees, and in Holland a woman can become without hindrance doctor or lawyer, theologian or engineer. Attention must be drawn to the fact that we have no special universities for women, since our system tends to be co-educational in all branches.

Some of our universities, particularly Leiden, founded in 1575, are renowned throughout the world. We have produced very great scholars and scientists such as Boerhaave, Leeuwenhoek, Huygens, the philosopher Spinoza, and in more recent days Van 't Hoff, Lorentz, Zeeman, Kamerlingh Onnes, Kapteijn, Hugo de Vries, winners of the Nobel prize and a host of others famous in the world of science.

My last paragraph must perforce be dedicated to art. We are a country of painters; this fact is naturally not unknown to you, and during your stay here you will be able to admire the inspiration which guided the hand of the great masters whose works now hang in the Rijks-Museum, though of course it is common knowledge that many of our most famous masterpieces are scattered throughout the galleries of Europe and America.

Our love of colour and form is not only evident in the work of the artists, but even more strikingly in the every day life of the people; our costumes, farms, public buildings, our barges, the cultivation and the very arrangement of the flowers for sale in our streets, bear witness to this love of art and colour, which is inherent in the race.

It is difficult to write of our literature since few books are translated and therefore few foreigners appreciate it, but I should like to draw your attention to the architecture, both old and new, which you will be able to admire in our towns, which are remarkable for their patrician houses, their arched bridges and city-gates, rather than for ecclesiastical architecture.

We cannot claim any very great musical composers, although in several of our towns there are fine orchestras, directed by well-known conductors, such as Willem Mengelberg, v. Anrooy and Cornelis.

In conclusion, it is to be hoped that this very slight sketch of Holland and her people will enable you more fully to understand a country of remarkable interest, of which the outer world is not yet entirely aware.

M. J. FREIE.

## THE NECESSITY OF IMAGINATION IN INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP.

This article is the text of an address given by Mademoiselle Marguerite Mespoulet at a meeting of the Boston Branch of the American Association of University Women.

When I had the honour of addressing the Eastern Group of the American Association of University Women at their annual meeting in New Haven, I ventured to urge them to remain true adventurers, this, in my French eyes, being the true American virtue. I am to-day keeping very much to the same subject in speaking of the obvious necessity of using one's imagination in international friendships. For friendships are adventures and international friendships are doubly so.

I believe, with Leonid Andreyev, that "a certain romanticism is necessary in the relation between friends," meaning a lyrical quality made of joy, hopefulness and delicacy. This naturally excludes motionless and stagnant relations, but implies friendships inspired by a birdlike hovering imagination empowered with creative magic.

Creating and taking into ourselves those we choose for our friends is the only possible bridge between our several solitudes. Joseph Delteil has told us how we were shown the way by God, who created the world through his imagination. I agree with him. That was, as far as we are concerned and can tell, the first act of creative magic.

Are we following that lead? Are not instead our sluggish minds turning our friends, our foreign friends especially, and the whole world, into one silly dead weight? Yet a mere hour spent in an art museum should wake us up to our imaginative possibilities. As we come out, after sharing in the re-shaping of the world by works of art, we are conscious of an expanding of space, a kindling of light, a dance of form, of mysterious seeds of life unfolded within. Those who have achieved this for us needs must have first created the world as they went out to meet and express it, as Columbus had created America for himself before going aboard his ship to find her for you, and as we of necessity must create our friends on our way to them. The world is waiting to be created by us. Our friends stand to be created anew by our enlivened hearts. This is the challenge of the Federation.

It is for our imaginations to work the miracle here and now. What if you have stood by my friend's side for thirty years before I appeared on the way, if meanwhile you never felt as I just have with the first "bare new-born" second, the brush of his wings? The new-comer will be the true maker and finder, so my imagination replies undaunted.

Again, it is for my imagination to keep the creative miracle open, so to speak, and see that my friend remains a tempter and a challenger. The moment this stops our friendship is dead. No longer can I be: "le mécanicien qui rend la vie pour la vie" (André Breton). Let this Federation be on the alert and keep the miracle open with a triumphant imagination. It is as sure to meet with reality as Columbus on the ocean

knew he was on his way to keep his rendezvous with the truth of the West Indies; ours being a reality, however, that is not only of still continents but of unfolding manifold beings who keep on saying in spoken and unspoken ways: "Tu me verras plus vivant que je ne suis à cette heure" (André Breton). For an increase and intensifying of life immediately follows.

So be it, responds my imaginative heart, and in order to create you magically and truly, let me bring what I have of hopes, joys and desires—a beggarly gift and a powerless act.

Again, let me consider you as I would look in summer upon a new lake peopled with strange creatures—gaze upon your delightful appearances and motions, the oddest, maddest sides of you, and love or laugh or gaze.

But this won't do alone. Even with the help of contemplation we cannot, like the Almighty, create out of the void and ourselves. We needs must borrow a rib or so from those we are to re-shape wondrously. Let us do as the Irish friend of my student days who, never having any money in her pocket yet often possessed with a burning desire to make us gifts, would come and borrow a few shillings from the one she wanted to present with a book or a bunch of daffodils.

What are students of foreign literature doing if not learning how best to set to work this process of imaginative borrowing which leads to international friendships? Surely there can be no "weariness of the flesh" when taking these pleasant first steps in the exploring of foreign worlds.

May I tell you one of the ways in which you Americans can keep your imaginations alert and active while travelling about Europe—giving them a chance of creating us aright? Do not look upon our lands as museums or the tombs of a past that is dead and done for. Remember we are often inclined to think of America as old. What is most young is what has wonder and "naïveté" in the highest degree—and to all of us it is what was on the way of our childhood and youth.

Dare you call Chaucer old?—Villon cold?—Ronsard loveless? Do not speak to me of the historical significance of Nôtre Dame—it is the place we pray in, the place where we have seen all the lights and shades of the seasons of many years. I won't hear about Le Pont-Marie being an elegant piece of Fifteenth Century architecture. It is the place where one feels whisking, whirling poplar leaves over one's cheeks in autumn.

Am I older because of my being French? However that may be, I know I am getting younger and younger every day, thanks to the Federation which brought me over to America. I say this especially out of gratefulness to my Wellesley students, who are keeping me in such a constant state of wonder and mental agility that I shall soon be as buoyant as a five year old child. It is a good thing to go into exile. Try it, and let your imaginations create for you the wonderful reality of friendships in foreign lands.

The exile in his loneliness has a unique chance if he but pounce upon it of growing every day freer minded, lighter spirited, richer with the plunders and re-shapings of his whimsical fantastic imagination. So let me become with the help of your land and so may you be some day with the help of France.

MARGUERITE MESPOULET.

### THE NEED AND VALUE OF INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIPS FOR RESEARCH.

I have been considering lately with growing curiosity the difficulties which meet me when I try to define national as distinct from international aims. In these times, each of these domains is so constantly invaded by the other that the boundaries are continually shifting. It seems to me that they are becoming more and more interchangeable, and I wonder if the rescue of the world from its dangers may not be brought about by our growing feeling and understanding that we can accomplish nothing by ourselves and everything by working in international friendship with our neighbours and fellow-nations. Naturally, I have been thinking of this especially in connection with the question of research fellowships and the position of women in the universities, as professors and research workers.

I think we must all agree that we want women in high university positions for many reasons. We want to prove that they are able to fill the highest positions in this department of intellectual work with honour; we feel sure that the universities will gain by being served by both men and women, by having problems arising in the branches of arts and science considered by men and women together; we want our daughters and our sons who go as students to the universities to meet among their teachers men and women on an equal footing. But *if* we really want to obtain these positions for women, we *must* give to the woman student who has finished her ordinary course of study the possibility of further research. She may find this possibility in her own country, but nowadays, when it is so essential to have the use of the best technical improvements in laboratory work, she will often have to go abroad. Let us consider what this means to the universities themselves.

The universities of a country stand for the best that the nation can offer to its sons and daughters in the line of education and learning. Naturally, the universities hold a high and honoured place in the mind of each citizen, and most of all in the mind of those who have been trained within their walls. We want our universities to become all that we expected them to be in our enthusiastic moment of exuberant youth, we want them to continue our national traditions, we want them to keep their standards high. Now the scientific standards of all centres of learning are set internationally. They are measured by the quality of the research work done by the staff and the students, and research is entirely international.

Every university is to-day an example of the interaction of national and international ideals. If we want women to play a full part in university work, to contribute to the progress of science and knowledge, they must not be restricted to teaching but must undertake research work as well. Until now, women have done very little in the way of research. No wonder. Very few have had any possibility of preparing themselves for it. Research demands sacrifices, economic and personal. If we want

women to do research work we must give young women the opportunity of advanced study in their own country and in other countries. In fact, research in science will nearly always, and research in arts very often, necessitate years of study at foreign universities. I need not dwell on this; it is known and recognized by us all. I only want to emphasize my conviction that the Federation has been very wise to lay special stress, from its very first meeting, on the need for more women to do research and the importance of helping women students by raising funds to enable them to undertake research work both abroad and at home.

I want now to look at some of the indirect advantages which the interchange of research students between different countries will of necessity bring. The direct advantage is obvious. The students return home with a solid knowledge of their special branch of work which will crystallise out in serious research work during the coming years. Everybody understands this aspect of the question, but there is another aspect—the humanitarian and social one—and here the results of interchange are quite invaluable.

A student in a foreign land cannot help learning about the country where she is living and the people with whom her daily life brings her into contact. She will look at everything with the open mind of youth—dare I say especially of young students? She may at first stand for a while questioning and doubtful, comparing now one and now the other little fact with more familiar things at home; but after a little time she will not compare any more; later still she will understand and the last step from understanding to loving is perhaps the shortest of all. She will bring back to her own country a knowledge of this other country, different from her own, and a love for its people, that will in years to come enlarge her own view of life, enrich her personality, and help her if that country comes to a difficult or critical period in its history to show her own people the reasons for those difficulties, the underlying facts that are hidden to the uninitiated. She will feel then that she is able at last to pay back a little of the debt she owes to the country which taught her so much sympathy and wisdom during the happy years she spent there studying. And she will in fact contribute in the most effective and happy manner to the principal aim of the Federation—the highest task of mankind—the promotion of real friendship between nations.

ELLEN GLEDITSCH.

## REPORTS FROM HOLDERS OF INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIPS.

### (1) THE AGE AND ART OF THE CAVEMEN.

Dr. Hanna Rydh, of the Swedish Federation of University Women, has provided material for the following summary of a recently published book ("Grottmänniskornas Artusenden," Stockholm, P. A. Norstedt and Söners) on the Age of the Cavemen. Dr. Rydh was awarded an international Fellowship of £300 by the British Federation of University Women in 1922, and she records in the preface her appreciation of the opportunity this Fellowship gave her of carrying on an essential part of her work in France and Spain. She has presented a copy of her book to the International Federation of University Women.

The book, which is dedicated to the men of the European cave period, opens with a brief exposition of the relation of the age of the cavemen to other periods in the earth's history. Two chapters are devoted to the age of the Neanderthal race, and the increasing difficulties encountered as a period of intense cold descended over Europe. The author is, however, chiefly concerned with the later cave age, the period characterised by a unique culture which appears to have died out about fifteen thousand years ago. The most striking remains of this culture are to be found in the Dordogne and the Pyrenees in France and in the Cantabrian Mountains in Spain.

Dr. Rydh's book is written in a popular style, and admirably illustrated. Wishing to give uninitiated readers a clear view of the problems of cave culture, she does not confuse the issue with a detailed examination of the conflicting hypotheses which have been advanced by scholars, but since her own work is all based on a careful examination of the work already done as well as on much original research, it is hoped that some of the suggestions put forward may be of interest even to readers who have made this field their special study.

The amazing artistic production of the later cave period, beginning with the famous statuette of a woman from the "Aurignac" period, which has given rise to so many interpretations, and ending with the magnificent polychrome wall paintings of the "Madeleine" period, is considered at some length. Dr. Rydh's explanation of these works, as well as of the personal adornment of the age (tattooing, wearing of ornaments of animals' teeth, shells, etc.), is that they are the natural "sympathetic magic" related to contemporary conditions of life. The need for food in times of scarcity made men look to more mysterious means of supply than their own strength. To show the powers ruling over nature what he desired them to give him, the hunter depicted game. This "hunting-magic" hypothesis has been accepted by most investigators, although a certain confusion between essential and non-essential conditions of artistic production has sometimes led them astray. The creative impulse was not love of beauty but the desire for help in the struggle for existence. The fact that this impulse expressed itself in genuinely artistic designs was, of course, due to natural talent. The much discussed images of women are probably the most ancient

goddesses of fertility known, and the custom of wearing ornaments of teeth, etc. arose from a wish to attract certain animals for hunting. The red paint smeared on living and dead bodies and on certain of the fertility idols was also used for its definite magical effect.

In considering the apparently sudden extinction of this period of art, Dr. Rydh suggests that its influence may perhaps be traced in the rock inscriptions and rock paintings of Northern Europe of the neolithic age, and draws attention to the remarkable development of African art, possibly derived from Eastern France. In these distant parts, she thinks, the art of the cavemen lived on into the bronze age.

Dr. Rydh examines the question of division of labour between the sexes in primitive times, and comes to the conclusion that there was no physical or mental inferiority of women to men, but that the home life of women grew naturally from the relation of mother and child.

### (2) COLOUR ADAPTATION OF PUPAE.

The following report has been supplied by Dr. Leonore Brecher, of the Austrian Federation of University Women. Dr. Brecher was awarded a Fellowship of \$1,000 by the American Association of University Women for research in a foreign country during the year 1923-24.

The work which I undertook to do on being awarded the International Fellowship offered by the American Association of University Women in 1923 was the continuation of research on the colour adaptation of pupae, on which I had been working since August, 1915. This earlier work had been carried on at the Biologische Versuchsanstalt in Vienna, in the Zoological Department directed by Professor Hans Przibram, but it was necessary to carry it further in some other Institute where I might obtain facilities for applying physico-chemical methods to the elucidation of my problem. I chose for this purpose the Physiological Institute directed by Professor Hans Winterstein at Rostock, Germany, and I worked there from October, 1923 to December, 1924.

My previous experiments at the Biologische Versuchsanstalt had proved that the process of colour adaptation in pupae (*Pieris brassicae*, *Vanessa urticae*, *V. io*) is as follows: the light falling on the eyes of the caterpillar in the period previous to pupation, called by Poulton (1886) the "sensible period," causes, according to its wave length, changes in the efficacy of the tyrosinase of the caterpillar which determine the amount and degree of melanin production in the pupal skin. (These results have been published in Ronx' *Archiv für Entwicklungsmechanik*, 1917-1925.) To elucidate the process intervening between the perception of the colour through the eye and the changes of the efficacy of the tyrosinase in the blood of the caterpillars preparing to pupate, further experiments were needed. The efficacy of the tyrosinase had already been shown to depend largely on the hydrogen-ion concentration and, on the other hand, the melanin production in vitro with the tyrosinase of caterpillars at different stages before pupation and of pupae, in which the colour of the skin had been influenced by light of different wave lengths, showed differences in the degree of flocculation analogous to those caused by certain concentrations of hydrogen ions. I therefore decided to determine the hydrogen-ion concentration of the blood of caterpillars exposed to light of different wave lengths in the various stages before and after pupation. These determinations were made by means of the electrode of Michaelis and in a microelectrode with standing gas bubble constructed for the purpose by Professor Winterstein in which measurements could be made on 0.1 cm. blood, a quantity which could be obtained from one caterpillar or pupa, precautions being taken to avoid the loss of CO<sub>2</sub> in the blood.

When the  $p_H$  of the different stages before, during and after pupation in caterpillars exposed to light of certain wave lengths (yellow, blue or ultra-violet rays reflected from black surroundings), was thus measured, the variations found were of the same order as those observed in the controls which had been kept in darkness and lay within the limits of the experimental error.

The  $p_H$  of the blood of *Pieris brassicae*, caterpillars and pupae, shows an average of 6.6 (6.50-6.77). As a result of these experiments, it may be said that the  $p_H$  of the blood of caterpillars and pupae is in this respect very constant under differing conditions. It is also evident that, unlike mammalian blood, which is slightly alkaline, the blood of caterpillars is slightly acid. The buffering power is good, but not quite so good as in mammalian blood (dilution of 1.5 makes it slightly more alkaline).

As these measurements of the  $p_H$  did not prove the changes in the efficacy of the tyrosinase at pupation of the caterpillars exposed to light of different wave lengths to be due to changes in the H-ion concentration of the blood, I considered it necessary to determine whether they were due to variations in another ion in the blood. These latter experiments were begun nearly at the end of the caterpillar season of 1924, but owing to the lateness of the season, the new experiments could not be carried far enough to be related to the problem of the colour adaptation of the pupae. All that I could do before the end of the season was to obtain an idea of the number and proportion of electrolytes present in the blood. The more detailed experiments to determine whether there are differences between the different stages after exposure to light of different wave lengths will be continued in the coming season.

The results obtained during the 1924 season are, however, of interest from the point of view of comparative physiology. They show that the specific conductivity of the electric current is approximately 0.005 (at 20), which is analogous to the specific conductivity of a 1/20 mol. NaCl solution. These measurements have been made only to obtain a general orientation and with an apparatus employed at the Institute for measurements of solutions poor in electrolytes, so that, for the purpose of discovering differences between the pupal stages in different kinds of light, further experiments with different apparatus will be needed.

The amount of Chlorine in the blood, determined in the extract of the ashes by Mohr's Method, is 0.1% (or 1/35 mol.). There is only an insignificant amount of Carbonate (1/1000 mol.), as determined by the volumetric method in a Barcroft manometer, but there is a considerable amount of Phosphate, to which the blood of the Lepidopterae owes its buffering power. This is good, but less good than in mammalian blood where the buffering is due to the Carbonate.\*

These researches will be continued.

During the months between the two caterpillar seasons, *i.e.*, from January to the summer, I experimented on tyrosinase in *Agaricus melleus* in vitro, with the object of elucidating the process of pigment formation in vivo. I studied the influence of different  $p_H$  on the efficacy of the tyrosinase held in buffer solutions (phosphates) of different  $p_H$ , and the influence of light on the tyrosinase, and arrived at interesting results. These results have not yet been published, as further experimentation is necessary to complete them. These further experiments

\* These results are published under the title "Physiko-chemische und chemische Untersuchungen am Raupen-und Puppenblute (*Pieris brassicae*, *Vanessa urticae*)," by Leonore Brecher, in the Zeitschrift für vergleichende Physiologie, Vol. II, Fasc. 6, pp. 691-713, 1925. Dr. Brecher has presented a copy of this paper to the International Federation of University Women.

could not be undertaken in Vienna, but now I have a further opportunity for spending some months in Berlin, thanks to a grant of the Notgemeinschaft der Deutschen Wissenschaft for the continuation of research on colour adaptation at the "Institute für experimentelle Zellforschung" of Professor Rhoda Erdmann. I have also the opportunity to continue the physico-chemical investigations at Professor Rona's laboratory. As soon as the results are complete, the account of my experiments on tyrosinase in vitro made at Professor Winterstein's laboratory will be published.

I must add that it was extremely useful to me, during my tenure of the A.A.U.W. Fellowship, to have the chance of working in a physiological laboratory where both the Director, Professor Hans Winterstein, and the Assistant Director, Dr. Hans Weber, practise the most modern methods of physico-chemical research, and take the greatest interest in comparative physiology. Apart from the advantage of discussing my own problems, I learnt much about these methods of research and found the daily association with the physiologists working at the Institute a most stimulating experience.

From the end of May until June 15th, 1924, I was in Copenhagen, thanks to the invitation of Professor Sørensen, who kindly discussed the results of my work and gave me many helpful suggestions. I profited, too, from the opportunity of examining the apparatus in his laboratory. And by the kindness of Professor August Krogh I was able to learn under his personal direction the method of microscopical gas analysis, which will assist my future work. I was unfortunately not able during my visit to see the President of the Danish Association of University Women, but I had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of two members, Mrs. Marie Krogh and Mrs. Margaret Sørensen. On my way back to Vienna, I stayed for four days in Berlin, on Professor Rhoda Erdmann's invitation, and was permitted to see her laboratory for the Culture of Cells in vitro as well as the laboratories of Professors Rona, Neuberg, Meyerhof, Warburg and Hartmann. This visit was of the greatest interest for me, and afterwards, thanks to Professor Erdmann's representations, I obtained the grant which has made it possible for me to continue my research on colour adaptation, and at the same time to work every afternoon in Professor Rona's laboratory for physiological research.

In conclusion, I should like to express again my sense of gratitude to the American Association of University Women, who gave me not only the opportunity of continuing my research under conditions unobtainable in Vienna, but in addition the further valuable opportunity of meeting many physiologists and biologists of other countries and of learning from them much that has been interesting and stimulating.

LEONORE BRECHER, Dr. phil.

### (3) SUMMARY OF PUBLICATIONS, ETC.

Notification of publications by members who hold, or have held, international fellowships, has been received as follows:—

1. MRS. MURIEL WHELDALD ONSLOW (Swedish Federation Prize Fellowship for Research in Science, 1924).  
Oxidising Enzymes, VI.A Note on Tyrosinase. *Biochemical Journal*, 1923, 17, 216.  
VII. The Oxygenase of the Higher Plants. *Biochemical Journal*, 1924, 18, 549.
- M. W. Onslow and M. E. Robinson. VIII. The Oxidation of certain parahydroxy compounds by Plant Enzymes and its connection with Tyrosinase. *Biochemical Journal*, 1925, 19, 420.

Mrs. Onslow writes that the work she has been enabled to do by the aid of the Prize Fellowship is partly embodied in a book on "Certain Aspects of Plant Biochemistry," which should be ready next year and partly in a piece of research on the relationship of sugar to respiration which is still in hand.

2. MISS ROSE BRACHER (Rose Sidgwick Memorial Fellow, 1920-21).  
Observations on *Rhytisma acerinum* and *Rhytisma Pseudo-platanus*. *Transactions of the British Mycological Society*, March, 1924. Vol. IX., pt. iii.
3. MISS UNA ELLIS-FERMOR (Rose Sidgwick Memorial Fellow, 1922-23).  
Studies in the Eighteenth Century Stage. *Philological Quarterly*, October, 1923.  
The main results of Miss Ellis-Fermor's work in the United States are embodied in a book on Christopher Marlowe which will shortly be published.
4. MISS CECILIA H. PAYNE (Rose Sidgwick Memorial Fellow, 1924-25).  
On the Spectra of Class O Stars. *Harvard Circular* 263.  
Astrophysical Data bearing on the Relative Abundance of the Elements. *Harvard Report* 20 (from the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences).  
On the Balmer Absorption Series in Stars of Class A. *Harvard Circular* (in press).  
Stellar Atmospheres. *Harvard Monograph* No. 1.  
Miss Payne is continuing her astronomical investigations at Harvard as a National Research Fellow.

At the moment of going to press, a letter from Dottoressa CECILIA DENTICE DI ACCADIA, who was awarded the British Federation Prize Fellowship for Research in Arts, 1922, states that she hopes to publish her work on "Illuminism" next year. The first part, dealing with the relations between the Italian Renaissance and the period of English thought from Bacon to Locke may perhaps be published this year. Dottoressa Dentice di Accadia is to be congratulated on her recent appointment as Professor of the History of Philosophy in the University of Cagliari, Sardinia.

## THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

For the information given below, the Secretary is indebted to the account of the work of the Institute issued by the Director, Monsieur Julien Luchaire.

The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation is an accurate but unwieldy name for an organisation which may be regarded as one of the most promising developments of the work of the League of Nations. It is, essentially, the permanent staff of expert assistants which the generosity of France has given to the League to carry on the work of "intellectual co-operation" between the nations of the world; which, put briefly, means bringing the science and art and intellect of each nation to the service of all.

Long before the War, there were societies and institutions devoted to different kinds of intellectual co-operation, but they were limited to their special departments, they were not necessarily completely international, they were unrelated to each other, and they seldom had any recognised authority which enabled them to obtain the assistance of the governments of the various countries represented, without the necessity of going through all the usual forms of approach and periods of delay. Immediately after the termination of the War, appeals were made to the League of Nations to undertake the task of organising a much more complete and general international collaboration in the field of intellectual work than had ever before been attempted.

In response to a resolution of the Assembly of 1920, the Council of the League appointed a Committee to study the question of international intellectual and educational co-operation. This Committee was composed of twelve, afterwards fourteen, members selected for their high qualifications. Among them were Professor Henri Bergson, Professor Einstein, Madame Curie, Professor Kristine Bonnevie and Professor Gilbert Murray. The Committee held its first meeting in the summer of 1922, and soon discovered what kind of work ought to be done to place the mind of each country in touch with the mind of other countries. But, although the Committee might see what ought to be done, it was difficult to go far along the road towards the realisation of its programme. The sum allowed for the work was insufficient for any big undertakings. The members of the Committee only met twice in the year, and they had no permanent staff at Geneva beyond the Secretary and one or two assistants.

The government of France, generously alive to the necessity of the work and the need of substantial assistance, offered, in 1924, to maintain an Institute in Paris to work under the direction of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, a proposal which was gratefully accepted by the Council and the Assembly of the League. During the succeeding year, the general outline and most of the details of the organisation were defined. The cost of maintaining the Institute was estimated at two million French francs per annum. This amount the French government undertook to supply. Excellent accommodation has been provided in the

Palais Royal, where an impressive inauguration ceremony was held on January 16th, 1926.

The work of the Institute is divided into seven sections, corresponding to the main groups of subjects to be considered. These are as follows:—

(1) General Affairs, (2) University Relations, (3) Scientific Relations, (4) Literary Relations, (5) Artistic Relations, (6) Legal Relations, (7) Information and Publicity.

The sections are all under the control of the Director of the Institute, Monsieur Julien Luchaire. Each section has its own responsible and highly qualified Principal, and Assistant-Principal. In addition there are various posts of minor importance, and an adequate staff of secretaries and clerks.

It is hoped that the Institute may be able within the next few years to play an active and useful part in resolving various international problems. Nothing will be undertaken which does not seem likely to lead to practical results, and the great effort, always, will be to co-ordinate, sustain and encourage the activity of the nations themselves, and of international institutions and associations.

Among the questions to be examined by the Institute, the following may be cited as indicating the scope of the work:—

The protection of rights in scientific property.

The extension of regulations protecting works of art and the copyright of artists.

The international organisation of bibliography and of scientific information.

The development of an international exchange of publications.

Unification of scientific nomenclature.

Adoption of international measures to facilitate the circulation of books and other printed matter.

Adoption of international measures to encourage publication, and in particular the publication of works of scientific or educational value.

Adoption by all nations of measures to facilitate the exchange of professors and students, and to determine the equivalence of academic degrees and scholarship.

Development of instruction in international affairs.

International control of archaeological excavations and the protection of historical monuments.

International agreements in respect to museums and art exhibitions.

International agreements in respect to the management of libraries.

The preparation of an international system for the development and perfection of the cinematograph.

Resolutions bearing on international co-operation in intellectual life, as they have been formulated by various congresses and associations, will also be examined, in the hope that by the use of the means at the disposal of the Institute, it may now be more possible to realise some of these aspirations than has hitherto been the case.

From this brief account of the Institute and its plans, it will be evident that much of its success will depend on the good-will and cordial assistance of all organisations and associations of intellectual workers, and, at the same, that their own progress may be wonderfully quickened by the work which the Institute can do to help them.

The International Federation of University Women has been among the first to recognise the potential value of the Institute and to promise all the assistance possible to its work. At the Oslo Conference, a Standing Committee was appointed with the object of focussing the

intellectual resources of the Federation upon the furtherance of the work of the League of Nations' Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. Through this Committee, of which Professor Winifred Cullis is Chairman, all the national federations are in contact with the Committee of the League. On the establishment of the Institute, the general offer of service made by the Federation was repeated and most cordially welcomed. Recent conversations with the directors of sections of the Institute have made it clear that there are many directions in which we can be useful, and, indeed, a scrutiny of the list of questions given above will reveal few subjects in which university women are not likely to be interested. Along certain lines, such as the facilitation of interchange, the equivalence of degrees and the investigation of instruction in international affairs, the Federation has already gone some distance, and its members may well assist in other ways. Those, for instance, who are good linguists, will be interested in proposals put forward by Monsieur Paul Valéry, who, as a member of the Sub-Committee on Art and Letters, has drawn up a series of suggestions designed to stimulate good translations of all that is most valuable in the literature of the various nations.

In addition to our connection with the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Institute through our Standing Committee, the Federation is represented on a Committee formed in Paris of representatives of international organisations to assist the educational work of the Institute. Madame Jules Puech, already an active member of our Standing Committee, represents the Federation on this Paris Committee, which meets once a month under the auspices of the Institute.

On the occasion of the inauguration of the Institute in January, the members of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and of the Institute were entertained at dinner at the American University Women's Club, by the Directrice of the Club and the Executive Secretary of the International Federation. In reply to short addresses of welcome and congratulation by the hostesses, Professor H. A. Lorentz, Chairman of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and Professor O. de Halecki, Director of the Section of University Relations of the Institute, spoke on the value of the work of university women and of the satisfactory progress already made by the Federation towards the realisation of the great aim of intellectual co-operation throughout the world.

## INTERNATIONAL CLUBHOUSES.

### United States of America.

The clubhouses in the following list offer special privileges to all travelling members of the International Federation from other countries. Those who wish to avail themselves of these privileges should communicate with the Secretaries of the clubs, and should present a certificate of membership in their own national federation.

#### BALTIMORE.

THE COLLEGE CLUB, 821, North Charles Street.

#### NEW YORK.

WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY CLUB, 106, East 52nd Street.\*

#### PHILADELPHIA.

THE COLLEGE CLUB, 1300, Spruce Street.

#### WASHINGTON, D.C.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN, 1634, I Street.

### Belgium.

THE MAISON DES ETUDIANTES, Chaussée de Wavre 212, Brussels.

This is a Students' Clubhouse, where University Women can obtain accommodation from June to September (15 to 18 francs a day for board and room, or 7 to 10 francs for room and breakfast). The restaurant is open at all times to members of the International Federation. Application for rooms should be made in advance to the Directrice.

### Canada.

THE MONTEREGIAN CLUB, 22, McTavish Street, Montreal.

### France.

#### PARIS.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S CLUB, 4, Rue de Chevreuse, Paris (VI<sup>e</sup>).

During the term this Club is principally occupied by American students, but non-American members of the International Federation are welcome to the use of the restaurant, garden, salons, etc. During vacations, non-American members of the International Federation are able to obtain accommodation as guests at the Club. Application should be made in advance to the Directrice.

THE MAISON DES ETUDIANTES, 214, Boulevard Raspail, Paris (XIV<sup>e</sup>).

Members of the International Federation are invited to use the restaurant at any time, and are able to join the "cercle" which permits them the use of the library and bathrooms. During the vacations, members may obtain accommodation (15 francs a day for room and

\* Members wishing to obtain guest privileges at this Club, should apply to Miss Valentine Chandor, 137 East 62nd Street, New York City.

breakfast). Application for rooms should be made in advance to the Directrice.

### GRENOBLE.

FOYER DE L'ETUDIANTE, 1, rue du Vieux-Temple.

Members of the Federation may obtain rooms at this hostel at a rate of 13 francs a day for complete pension. Applications should be made to the Directrice.

### LYONS.

FOYER DES ETUDIANTES, 39, rue Raulin, Lyon (non-residential).

### Great Britain.

THE UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S CLUB, 2, Audley Square, South Audley Street, London, W., gives members of foreign federations who are studying or working in London the privilege of free non-residential membership upon the recommendation of the British Federation. Application should be made to the Secretary, British Federation of University Women, 92, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTE, 70, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

Members of foreign federations are entitled to the use of the restaurant and writing and reading rooms upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the International Federation, to whom application should be made.

### Italy.

#### ROME.

The Italian Federation of University Women has entered into an arrangement with the proprietors of the *Hotel Esperia*, Via Nazionale 22, Rome, for the accommodation of members of the International Federation at the following terms:—

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Bedroom (including breakfast, service, tax and two baths per week) ... | 34 Lire per day.                                |
| Pension (for members from countries with high exchange) ...            | 63 Lire per day (winter).<br>57 " " " (summer). |
| Pension (for members from countries with low exchange) ...             | 57 Lire per day (winter).<br>51 " " " (summer). |
| Additional charge for heating (during winter) ...                      | 3 Lire per day.                                 |

(These terms are for members wishing to stay a month or more.)

During the summer members will be able to enjoy the same special terms at the *Hotel Falconi*, Fiuggi, a summer watering-place in the mountains.

Further information may be obtained from the *Hotel Esperia* or from the Headquarters of the Italian Federation, 53 Via Manin, Rome.



## INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN.

## National Association and Federations.

| Country                   | Association   | Date of Admission |
|---------------------------|---|-------------------|
| United States of America. | AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN .<br><i>President:</i> Dr. Aurelia H. Reinhardt, Mills College, California.<br><i>Secretary:</i> Miss Eleanore Boswell.<br><i>Headquarters:</i> 1634, I Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.<br><i>Committee on International Relations:</i><br><i>Chairman:</i> President Ellen F. Pendleton, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.<br><i>Secretary:</i> Miss Florence Angell, Institute of International Education, 2, West 45th Street, New York. | 1919              |
| Great Britain.            | BRITISH FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN .<br><i>President:</i> Professor Winifred C. Cullis.<br><i>Secretaries:</i> Miss E. H. Pratt, Miss S. Campbell.<br><i>Headquarters:</i> 92, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.<br><i>Committee on International Relations:</i><br><i>Chairman:</i> Professor Caroline Spurgeon.<br><i>Secretary:</i> Miss Una Ellis-Fermor, Bedford College, Regent's Park, London, N.W.1.  | 1919              |
| Canada.                   | CANADIAN FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN -<br><i>President:</i> Mrs. Walter Vaughan, Montreal.<br><i>Secretary:</i> Miss Catherine Mackenzie, 20, Seymour Avenue, Montreal.<br><i>Chairman of Committee on International Relations:</i> Mrs. Roland F. McWilliams, 507, River Avenue, Winnipeg.  | 1920              |
| France.                   | ASSOCIATION DES FRANÇAISES DIPLÔMÉES DES UNIVERSITÉS . . . . .<br><i>President:</i> Madame Octave Monod.<br><i>Secretary:</i> Mademoiselle M. Bonnet.<br><i>Headquarters:</i> American University Women's Club, 4, Rue de Chevreuse, Paris (VI <sup>e</sup> ).<br><i>Chairman of Committee on International Relations:</i> Mademoiselle M. Bonnet.  | 1920              |

| Country    | Association   | Date of Admission |
|------------|---|-------------------|
| Spain.     | JUVENTUD UNIVERSITARIA . . . . .<br><i>President:</i> Dr. Elisa Soriano, Fuencarral 53, Madrid.<br><i>Secretary:</i> Dr. Clara Campoamor, Plaza del Principe Alfonso 11, Madrid.  | 1920              |
| Holland.   | VEREENIGING VAN VROUWEN MET AKADEMISCHE OPLEIDING . . . . .<br><i>President:</i> Dr. E. C. Simons, Utrecht.<br><i>Secretary:</i> Dr. J. Reudler, Koningin Wilhelminalaan 528, The Hague.<br><i>Chairman of Committee on International Relations:</i> Dr. M. J. Freie, De Lairessestraat 5, Amsterdam.   | 1921              |
| India.     | FEDERATION OF INDIAN UNIVERSITY WOMEN -<br><i>President:</i> Mrs. P. Chaudhuri.<br><i>Secretary:</i> Miss Chatterji, 2, Wood Street, Calcutta.<br><i>Foreign Secretary:</i> Miss Cornelia Sorabji, 28, Chowringhee, Calcutta.   | 1921              |
| Norway.    | NORSKE KVINDelige AKADEMIKERES LANDS-FORBUND . . . . .<br><i>President:</i> Docent Ellen Gleditsch.<br><i>Secretary:</i> Cand. jur. Aaslaug Aasland, Schwachsgt 4 <sup>1</sup> .<br><i>Committee on International Relations:</i><br><i>Chairman:</i> Lektor Lilli Skonhoft.<br><i>Secretary:</i> Cand. oecon. Signy Arctander, Vestheimgt, 4B III. Oslo.          | 1921              |
| Sweden.    | AKADEMISKT BILDADE KVINNORS FÖRENING . . . . .<br><i>President:</i> Dr. Andrea Andreen-Svedberg.<br><i>Secretary:</i> Fil. Kand. Karin Kock, Dannemorgatan 20, Stockholm.<br><i>Committee on International Relations:</i><br><i>Chairman:</i> Dr. Eva Ramstedt.<br><i>Secretary:</i> Fil. Mag. Astrid Sturzen-Becker, Luntmakargatan 78 <sup>v</sup> , Stockholm. | 1921              |
| Australia. | AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN<br><i>President:</i> Mrs. William Thorn, Melbourne.<br><i>Secretary:</i> Miss Constance Glass, No. 8, Fermanagh Road, Camberwell, Victoria.<br><i>Chairman of Committee on International Relations:</i> Miss Ethel Bage, Cranford, Fulton Street, East St. Kilda, Melbourne.  | 1922              |

| Country          | Association  | Date of Admission |
|------------------|--|-------------------|
| Austria.         | VERBAND DER AKADEMISCHEN FRAUEN OESTERREICHS . . . . .   | 1922              |
|                  | <i>President:</i> Dr. Elise Richter.<br><i>Secretary:</i> Dr. Erna Patzelt, Universitaet, Vienna I.  |                   |
| Belgium.         | FÉDÉRATION BELGE DES FEMMES UNIVERSITAIRES . . . . .   | 1922              |
|                  | <i>President:</i> Mme. Dr. Derscheid-Delcourt.<br><i>Secretary:</i> Mme. Dr. Tysebaert-Beeckman.<br><i>Headquarters:</i> Maison des Etudiantes, Chaussée de Wavre 212, Brussels.<br><i>Committee on International Relations:</i><br><i>Chairman:</i> Melle. Dr. A. Scouvar, 85, rue Croix Fer, Brussels.<br><i>Secretary:</i> Melle. Dr. T. De Jans, 7, rue Voudel, Brussels (Schaerbeck). |                   |
| Czecho-Slovakia. | SDRUZENI PRO ZAJMY POSLUCHACEK A ABSOLVENTEK VYSOKOSKOLSKYCH . . . . .   | 1922              |
|                  | <i>President:</i> Mme. Dr. Tumlířová-Kuklová, Ministerstvo Skolstvi, Prague III.<br><i>Secretary:</i> Professor M. Holá, Vysehradská ul. 43, Prague II.<br><i>Acting Foreign Secretary:</i> Dr. Malinská, Toskánský palác, Prague IV.  |                   |
| Denmark.         | KVINDELIGE AKADEMIKERE . . . . .   | 1922              |
|                  | <i>President:</i> Miss Clara Black.<br><i>Secretary:</i> Miss Lise Holst, 53, Hellerupvej, Hellerup, Copenhagen.   |                   |
| Finland.         | SUOMEN AKATEEMISESTI SIVISTYNEITTEN NAISTEN LIITTO;<br>AKADEMISKT BILDADE KVINNORS FORBUND I FINLAND . . . . .   | 1922              |
|                  | <i>President:</i> Dr. Jenny af Forselles.<br><i>Committee on International Relations:</i><br><i>Chairman:</i> Lektor Carin Rosenius, Arkadiagatan 12 B 44, Helsingfors.<br><i>Secretary:</i> Fil. maist. Alli Viherheimo, 10 Tehtaankatu, Helsingfors.   |                   |
| Italy.           | FEDERAZIONE ITALIANA FRA LAUREATE E DIPLOMATE DI ISTITUTI SUPERIORI . . . . .  | 1922              |
|                  | <i>President:</i> Dr. Isabella Grassi, Via Manin 53, Rome.<br><i>Secretary:</i> Avv. Ada Guerini, Via Firenze 38, Rome.<br><i>Committee on International Relations:</i><br><i>Chairman:</i> Dr. Clelia Lollini, Sanatorio di Cuasso Al Monte, Como.<br><i>Secretary:</i> Prof. Angelina Tommasi, via Claudio Monteverde, 20, Rome.   |                   |

| Country       | Association  | Date of Admission |
|---------------|--|-------------------|
| New Zealand.  | NEW ZEALAND FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY Women . . . . .   | 1922              |
|               | <i>President:</i> Dr. Northcroft, Auckland.<br><i>Secretary:</i> Miss Jean Ruddall, Girls' Grammar School, Epsom, Auckland.  |                   |
| South Africa. | SOUTH AFRICAN FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN . . . . .   | 1923              |
|               | <i>President:</i> Dr. Bertha Stoneman.<br><i>Secretary:</i> Miss G. Robson, Huguenot College, Wellington.  |                   |
| Ireland.      | IRISH FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN . . . . .   | 1924              |
|               | <i>President:</i> Miss H. M. White, LL.D., Alexandra College, Dublin.<br><i>Secretary:</i> Miss O. Purser, M.A., 5, Trinity College, Dublin.<br><i>Chairman of Committee on International Relations:</i> Miss D. M. Gardner, M.B., Purdysbarn Villa Colony, Belfast. |                   |
| Switzerland.  | ASSOCIATION SUISSE DE FEMMES UNIVERSITAIRES. SCHWEIZERISCHER VERBAND DER AKADEMIKERINNEN . . . . .   | 1924              |
|               | <i>President:</i> Madame Nelly Schreiber-Favre, Cours des Bastions 18, Geneva.<br><i>Secretary:</i> Melle. Dr. Mariette Schaetzel, 4, Florissant, Geneva.<br><i>Chairman of Committee on International Relations:</i> Madame Nelly Schreiber-Favre.                  |                   |
| Bulgaria.     | SOCIÉTÉ DES FEMMES BULGARES UNIVERSITAIRES . . . . .   | 1925              |
|               | <i>President:</i> Madame Dr. Hélène Pétrowa-Radewa, Rue Stephen Karadja 17, Sofia.<br><i>Secretary:</i> Mademoiselle Catherine Bréanova, rue Christo Kovatcheff, No. 1, Sofia.   |                   |
| Luxembourg.   | FÉDÉRATION LUXEMBOURGEOISE DES FEMMES UNIVERSITAIRES . . . . .   | 1925              |
|               | <i>President:</i> Mademoiselle Dr. M. Clemen.<br><i>Secretary:</i> Mademoiselle E. Nathan.<br><i>Chairman of Committee on International Relations:</i> Mademoiselle A. Mayrisch.<br><i>Headquarters:</i> Lycée de Jeunes Filles, Luxembourg.                         |                   |
| Roumania.     | FEDERATION NATIONALA A FEMEILOR UNIVERSITARE ROMANE . . . . .  | 1925              |
|               | <i>President:</i> Dr. Isabella Sadoveanu.<br><i>Secretary:</i> Mademoiselle Nydia Vasilescu.<br><i>Chairman of Committee on International Relations:</i> Dr. S. M. O. Niculescu.<br><i>Headquarters:</i> Strada Brezoianu 34 bis, Bucarest.                          |                   |

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