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INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN

BULLETIN

[No. 7.

Report of the Council Meeting Brussels, July, 1925.

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THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN 92, Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1

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THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN 92, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN.

Officers, 1924-26.

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Headquarters:
92, Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1.

THE COUNCIL MEETING OF 1925.

By the President.

NE of the delightful privileges of the Council of the International Federation of University Women is the opportunity it enjoys of seeing in a friendly and intimate way, under the most favourable circumstances, the various cities of Europe. In pursuance of its duty of carrying on, between Conferences, the business of the Federation, it met on July 27–29, 1925, in Brussels, by the invitation of the Belgian Federation. To London, Paris and Oslo, we have now added happy memories of the beautiful and hospitable capital of Belgium.

We had for some years admired the Belgian Federation from a distance: it was a great pleasure to meet its members in their own home, and to experience their friendly care and guidance. To its President, Madame Delcourt-Derscheid, we are deeply grateful, and also to its Councillor, Mademoiselle Scouvart, who was in charge of all the arrangements, and to whom we are indebted for a thousand helpful kindnesses.

The headquarters of the Council was at the Fondation Universitaire. There we held our meetings, there several of our members stayed, and there some of our social gatherings took place. For the use of its comfortable and attractive rooms and for the kindness of its officers we are greatly indebted to the Fondation.

On the opening day, Monday, July 27, there were important meetings of several of our committees. Those of us who had some free time visited, with much profit and pleasure, various institutions under the guidance of kind hostesses. We are specially indebted

to the *Institut Pasteur*, the *Bibliothèque royale*, the *Prison des Femmes*, and the *Musée du Cinquantenaire*, and we greatly enjoyed views of the public buildings

and streets and parks of the city.

On Monday evening the Belgian Federation welcomed us formally at a delightful reception in the hall of the Fondation Universitaire. The distinguished President, Madame Delcourt-Derscheid, delivered an address of welcome, and was followed by Monsieur Vauthier, representing the Council of Administration of the University of Brussels, who greeted us with cordial friendliness and told us of the creditable place occupied by women in the university. We were then entertained by a charming concert given by members of the university-Docteur Lucien Wybauw, Mademoiselle L. Le Clerc Dandoy, and Mademoiselle le Docteur Denise Vincart. At the end of the programme the warm thanks of the Council were expressed in English by the President, Dean Gildersleeve, and in French by the First Vice-President, Dr. Gleditsch. After these speeches we adjourned for supper and for informal conversation with the distinguished guests who had come to meet us.

Interspersed between the sessions of the Council were other delightful social functions. A large group of us were entertained at luncheon on Tuesday by Monsieur et Madame Les Docteurs Delcourt-Derscheid. There we also met and heard M. Jacqmain, Echevin de l'Instruction Publique, and Dr. Bordet, Directeur de l'Institut Pasteur. We were much impressed on this and other occasions by the friendly and cordial manner in which various distinguished men participated in our meetings, and by their generous attitude towards our sex. At this pleasant luncheon particularly, we were struck by the charming way in which our host and hostess exemplified the comradeship of the sexes in intellectual work as well as in family life.

On Tuesday evening we enjoyed a very cheerful "Australian Supper" at the Lyceum Club. Fearing that it might be many years before the Australian

Federation could entertain the Council in its own country, its president and delegate, Mrs. Thorn, gave us this happy Australian party in the far-distant city of Brussels. There assembled, we voted by acclamation to cable our greetings and appreciation to the other side of the world, to our kind hostess's federation.

On Wednesday we had three very varied and delightful glimpses into Belgian life. In the forenoon we had the honour of being received by the distinguished Burgomaster of Brussels, Monsieur Max, in his Hôtel de Ville. We shall long remember the beautiful old market place, the artistic and historic glories of the magnificent Hôtel de Ville, and the striking personality of the Burgomaster, in that splendid setting, as he greeted us with such an intelligent and cordial message of welcome. We lunched at the Maison des Etudiantes, where we marvelled that the fortunate women students of the University of Brussels could enjoy life at this comfortable and attractive hostel, with good food, at the cost of about two shillings a day. We extend our congratulations to the competent directrice, Madame Baudet! Professor Spurgeon spoke to the members of the Belgian Federation there assembled on the work of her Committee on Careers for Women in Industry, Trade and Finance, and aroused much interest.

In the afternoon the Queen of the Belgians very graciously gave a reception in our honour at her Château of Laeken, just outside the city, having most kindly returned from England for this special purpose. We were received by Her Majesty and by King Albert in a magnificent palm room in the great hothouses, and each one of us had the opportunity of a personal talk with the King and with the Queen. We were much impressed by their great personal interest in our work and their intelligent knowledge of its details and of the educational systems and problems of our various countries. After tea the Queen showed us her conservatories. A vivid picture remains in our minds of that long procession strolling through the almost endless greenhouses. They were hung on sides and roof

contacts.

with a luxuriant growth of fuchsias, whose gay and varied bell-like blossoms touched our heads as we passed through, and in the distance made long, magic vistas, as of fairyland.

Such were the more formal social functions of the Council Meeting. There were also many chances for informal chats and exchanges of views among the Councillors—in ever varying groups. Nothing is more valuable at our gatherings and nothing more conducive to international understanding, than these social

At the business sessions of the Council a great deal of interesting material was brought forward. Summaries of the various reports and an account of the action taken follow this introduction. As always, the reports of the national federations were perhaps the most interesting of all, not only for the information about their activities and plans, but also on account of the personalities and national types of the reporting councillors. Our newest member, Bulgaria, admitted at the beginning of the session and reporting through the Vice-President of its federation, was of course of special interest. We were particularly impressed also by the success of the Irish Federation in bringing together the university women of the North and the South of Ireland. The Federations of Luxembourg and Roumania were admitted subject to the approval of their constitutions by the Committee on Standards, and we look forward with pleasure to their presence at our board next year.

The whole Council was deeply interested in the application from the Ukrainian women. As our organisation so far has been in the form of national federations on territorial lines, recognizing only one federation in each country, we were puzzled by this application from a group based on "cultural" unity, some of them resident in the Soviet Republic of the Ukraine and some in Poland. Our discussion of the question threw most interesting light on some of the perplexing problems of nationalities confronting Europe.

We were very eager to find some way by which our Ukrainian colleagues might affiliate with us, and we authorized the appointment of a committee to study the question and suggest a solution. That this problem can be solved we are encouraged to believe by the splendid success of the Czechoslovakian Federation in solving, by a wise and far-sighted reorganisation, its difficult problem of a large German-speaking minority.

Our members will find in the following pages summaries of the interesting reports of our committees. Much time was occupied in the discussion of fellowships, which we all feel to be a most vital part of our work. Wise thought had been given by the Committee to the regulations for our new international fellowships. The division into "junior" and "senior" fellowships is a happy idea, which should enable us to select young women of great scholarly promise and give them, at the turning point of their careers, opportunity through foreign study for the best possible development, as well as to aid scholars of ripe achievement to continue their work. The imagination of all the Councillors was fired by the Committee's suggestion that we should try to get each individual member of our great Federation to contribute one day's earnings to the Million Dollar Fellowship Foundation. We hope to convey to all the national federations a vision of what could be accomplished in this way, by the united effort of the university women of the world, to help their sisters in other lands to scholarly achievement and their nations to understanding and friendship.

The valiant work of the American and British Federations for their headquarters and clubhouses has borne fruit. It seems probable that within another year the Washington house may be cleared of debt, and the British may welcome their guests under the beautiful 15th century oak ceiling of Crosby Hall and house them in the new residential wing. The situation in Rome is ripe for the actual establishment of the longneeded clubhouse in that great international centre. All that is now necessary is a little more definite

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The greatest value of our International Federation lies in its making of contacts—of many kinds and in many ways. We must not be content merely with the making of contacts between university women themselves, important though that is. In each country and in all the countries jointly, we should try also to make contacts with other forces, educational, scholarly, commercial, financial, social—all that can dignify and strengthen our work and help us to achieve our common ends. An interesting example of this sort of contactmaking is seen in the report of the Committee on Careers for Women in Industry, Trade and Finance, now just getting well started in its field of work, and especially in its organisation of the "business and university committee "in London, which shows promise of being of great use to business and universities alike.

Our contacts with other organisations are an important phase of our work. We want to develop and use them; we want to be helpful and to avoid duplication of effort. At the same time we do not wish to merge our own identity too far in other international organisations. We think we have a great advantage, among them all, in our common background of a university training, in the prevalence of an international mind in scholarship, and in our consequent comparative homogeneity. Perhaps our most important channel of co-operation and contact with other groups is the committee which was organised to link us with the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Nations. To that distinguished Committee of the League, and its new "Institute" and headquarters in Paris, we may hope to turn in the future for wise co-ordination of all international efforts like ours. Our relations with it will be of very great importance.

To the studies of the Committee on a Language for International Communication we turn with an increased interest because of some linguistic difficulties at our Brussels meeting. For the first time we had everything that was said in English interpreted into French. Desirable though this was for some reasons, it caused excessive delay and had a dampening effect on the spirit and spontaneity of our discussion. The officers have recommended that at future meetings of the Council anyone may speak in either French or English, but that nothing shall be translated except resolutions on which a vote is being taken. It would thus be necessary for each federation to send a Councillor who could speak one of these languages and understand both. Possibly there may be some better solution than this. The problem is commended to the various nations for careful thought.

What plans should our Federation develop for the future? In every possible way we should increase the opportunities for contacts, discussions, and acquaintance between our various member nations. Our Biennial Conferences afford a most inspiring means of promoting these, as everyone who remembers London, Paris, and Christiania will testify. We should arrange also sectional or regional conferences, perhaps in connection with the Council Meetings and with Committee Meetings, so that the university women resident in many different parts of the world may enjoy these opportunities. It has been suggested, for example, that such a meeting might be held in Central Europe, and one perhaps at Manila, or some other city in the Far East.

The sending of speakers from one country to another we should continue on a far wider scale. The exchange of professors and of secondary school teachers we must, of course, try to develop as rapidly as possible. A more informal sort of "exchange" has been initiated by the British Federation through its admirable plan of "Vacation Scholarships," whereby several young foreign students are brought to England every summer, as guests of the British Federation, to attend lectures and afterwards to visit in English country houses. Somewhat similar is the excellent idea of our Com-

mittee on Secondary Education that visits of secondary school teachers to other lands should be furthered, and long sojourns by them in private families in those countries arranged through our federations. The value of such an experience for teachers of history, for example, can hardly be exaggerated.

Our plans for Fellowships and Clubhouses, treated at length elsewhere in this report, remain, of course, perhaps the most valuable of all our efforts for promoting intercourse. They are, moreover, schemes which we can carry on more effectively, probably, than any other international organisation in existence.

One point of vital importance which every one of our member federations should keep constantly in mind is the necessity of enlisting in our movement the younger generation. Few causes to-day can appeal as strongly to the youthful student at the moment of leaving the university as does the call for international friendship. Somehow we must bring our work before these young graduates, fire their imaginations, and win their aid towards this great end. In their hands is the future.

The Dutch Federation has most kindly invited us to hold the Conference of 1926 in the interesting and beautiful city of Amsterdam. A Committee, under the leadership of Mrs. Corbett Ashby, has been at work for some months planning for this meeting. Our various Committees will arrange interesting sessions, with distinguished speakers dealing with their special fields of work. We expect to have open meetings also to hear discussions of scholarly research, of the application of research to social problems, of adult education, and of other important questions. We hope that every national federation will make a mighty effort to send to this great gathering as many delegates and visitors as possible, especially members who have not before enjoyed the inspiration of a Conference.

Meanwhile, until we meet in Amsterdam, greetings and warm good wishes from the Council to our members over all the world!

VIRGINIA C. GILDERSLEEVE.

SUMMARIES OF REPORTS

received from

THE NATIONAL FEDERATIONS.

1. American Association of University Women —22,000 members.

The report presented to the Council by Dr. Reinhardt, President of the American Association, drew attention to a revision of the by-laws by which the meetings of the National Association will be held in future biennially instead of annually, in the years alternating with the Conferences of the International Federation. It is hoped that this alteration will enable more members to attend the Conferences and thus facilitate the general participation of the American Association in joint international work. During the year, the study of international questions has been undertaken by many of the branches, under the direction of the Committee on International Relations, of which President Pendleton is Chairman. January, the Association participated with other leading women's organisations in a Conference on the Cause and Cure of War, held in Washington, D.C. In May, the Association assisted at the Convention held by the International Council of Women, several of the delegates being lodged at the National Headquarters Clubhouse. The demand for co-operation in the work of other organisations is, in fact, so great that a special committee, under Mrs. Maud Wood Park, has been formed to advise the Association as to the best methods of co-operation for practical purposes.

The educational work of the Association is being continued by various committees and by a small staff at headquarters. Dr. Lois Meek, the Educational Secretary, is devoting much of her time to developing

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the study of pre-school education and elementary school education. Special committees are investigating the curricula of teachers' colleges and law schools, and the status of the Fine Arts in university training. Research is being conducted on "The Standards of Promotion in College Faculties" and on "The Economic and Legal Status of Women." The investigation of historical text-books is being carried on under Dr. Mary Williams of Goucher College.

Since a certain proportion of the membership dues is automatically reserved for fellowships, the increase of membership has increased the income available for fellowships. It has not yet been practicable to organise a general campaign for the Million Dollar Fellowship Fund, since the Association has been burdened with the work of raising funds for the purchase of the National Headquarters in Washington, but the scheme has been approved in principle and there is no doubt that in time the Association will do its utmost to support the plan of the International Federation for raising a really adequate endowment for fellowships. In the meantime, it is gratifying to note that the example of giving international fellowships, set by the Association, has been followed by several generous donors.

2. Australian Federation of University Women —600 members.

A report from Mrs. Strugnell, Hon. Secretary of the Federation, was presented to the Council by the President, Mrs. William Thorn. The report emphasised the encouraging fact that the Federation has increased its membership and its activities since last year. The practical problem which has always to be faced is the difficulty of keeping the State centres in touch with each other, considering the long distances which separate them. The growth of a Federal spirit is therefore particularly cheering and helpful.

The two chief activities of the year have been the collecting of the Crosby Hall quota and the organising and holding of the Second Biennial Conference. Both these tasks have been satisfactorily accomplished. The Crosby Hall £1,000 is practically completed and the Conference was held in Melbourne at the beginning of September, 1924, the members of the Victorian branch acting as hostesses. Each State was represented by delegates and both the business and social meetings were well attended. A revision of the Constitution was drawn up, officers were elected, Mrs. Thorn and Miss Ethel Bage being unanimously re-elected as Federal President and Chairman of the Committee on International Relations, respectively. Papers on "The University Woman and Politics" and "The University Woman and the Health of the Community" aroused much interest and were followed by lively discussions.

The Tasmanian Women Graduates' Association has been successful in an attempt to secure the admission of women graduates to the University Senate and a further effort is now being made to secure their election to the University Council. The Victorian Women Graduates' Association has registered a protest against the principle of differentiation of salary, based on sex and not on qualification, involved in an advertisement for Secondary School Inspectors.

A most interesting part of the report was the preliminary announcement of two Fellowships for research in various branches of Natural Science, Economics or Colonial History, to be carried on in Australia in 1927. These Fellowships, generously given by a member of the Australian Federation, will be awarded, one to a non-British, the other to a British member of the International Federation. A more detailed announcement will be found on page 35.

3. Austrian Federation of University Women (Verband der Akademischen Frauen Oesterreichs)—235 members.

The report of the Hon. Secretary, Dr. Hedwig Kuranda, was presented by Dr. Cornelie Benndorf. The chief work of the year has been directed to increas-

ing opportunities for contact between the members and familiarising them with the ideals of the Federation. The practical effect of this propaganda has been shown by the increasing demand on the part of members visiting other countries for introductions to the national federations enabling them to get into touch with the university women there. Dr. Benndorf added her own testimony to the value of membership as a result of her experience during her travels in the United States, where the American Association was extremely kind and hospitable.

An appeal on behalf of the International Fellowships Fund has been initiated and a certain amount has already been collected. The use of the common-room of the women students' clubs at the University has been secured by the Federation for one afternoon and evening a week and three well-attended social meetings have been held there. More of these meetings will be held at regular intervals.

Two members of the Federation have been appointed Lecturers in the University of Vienna.

Dr. Benndorf added that she had been asked to convey to the Council the gratitude of Dr. H. Wastl for the opportunity she had had of working at Cambridge. (Dr. Wastl was successful in obtaining a resident scholarship offered for the year 1924-25 by Girton College and announced through the International Federation.)

4. Belgian Federation of University Women (Fédération Belge des Femmes Universitaires)—170 members.

The report of the President, Madame le docteur Delcourt-Derscheid, was presented by Mademoiselle Scouvart. Attention was drawn to the initiation of a plan of great practical utility to the members. Various departments of public service were asked to advise the Federation of posts which might be filled by women graduates. The request was favourably

received and several institutions have regularly informed the Federation of vacant posts.

A Resolution in favour of the selection of women rather than men as professors in schools for girls has been adopted and communicated to each political party.

The sections of Ghent and Liége have developed considerably. Two lectures have been given at Brussels by delegates from Liége, Mesdames Horion Delebel and Marie Delcourt. Melle Scouvart, Chairman of the Committee on International Relations, has given an address on the International Federation at Ghent. The Committee is now definitely constituted, with a Chairman, two Vice-Chairmen and five members, to carry on work initiated by the International Federation. Successful efforts have been made to establish a Federation in Luxembourg.

Great interest has been taken in the work of the Committee on Secondary Education, presided over

by Melle Hannevart.

The Federation has undertaken propaganda for the League of Nations, and was successful in obtaining the assistance and advice of Monsieur Henri Rollin for this work. A Resolution has been adopted in favour of representation of the Federation on the Belgian Committee for Intellectual Co-operation.

It is hoped that the Belgian Federation will shortly be able to contribute its quota to the International Fellowships Fund, a branch of work which is felt to be of the highest importance.

Finally, Madame Delcourt-Derscheid courteously expressed the pleasure of the Federation in entertaining the members of the Council in Brussels.

5. British Federation of University Women—2,000 members.

The report of the Hon. Secretary of the Federation, Miss E. H. Pratt, was presented by Professor Spurgeon, Chairman of the Committee on International Relations. The chief event of the year has been the

setting up of the Crosby Hall Association, Ltd. The appeal for funds has made such headway that the formation of a company to acquire the site and to erect, equip and manage the first wing of the Hall of Residence has been pressed forward. There is every probability that Crosby Hall will be opened for residence next year and available for members of all national federations.

Such excellent progress having been made with Crosby Hall, the Federation is able to further other international activities. It is hoped that a useful sum for the International Fellowships Fund may be raised before the next Conference. In the meantime, the annual British contribution to the International Federation has been placed on a proper footing, at double the previous rate, so that the British Federation is now bearing its due share of the working expenses.

Professor Cullis has succeeded Miss Tuke as President of the Federation. Mrs. Fawcett (a Vice-President) and Dr. Aldrich Blake (a member of the Federation) have been created Dames of the Order of the British Empire. The former President of the Birmingham Branch (Miss Major) succeeds Miss Phill-potts as Mistress of Circles College

potts as Mistress of Girton College.

The Federation is in touch with the leading women's organisations and is thus enabled to keep abreast of all developments affecting women's interests, to define its own position in the light of information so acquired, and to give and receive useful support at the

appropriate moment.

On the advice of the Parliamentary and Legal Sub-Committee, protests have been lodged against (a) the action of the Association of Education Committees in regard to rates of pay of men and women teachers; (b) the action of the authorities of St. Mary's Hospital in excluding women students; (c) the attitude of the London County Council in regard to the employment of married women. Support has been given to measures designed to secure legal equality between men and women, and the Federation has decided to

support the principle of separate taxation of the income of married persons.

The Federation is co-operating in the establishment of a "Business and University Committee" of university and business women (see page 39) and has taken an active part in an International Conference on "Women in Science and Industry" held at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley.

6. Bulgarian Association of University Women (Société des Femmes Bulgares Universitaires)—

The first report of this new member of the International Federation, drawn up by the President, Madame Hélène Petrowa, and the Corresponding Secretary, Dr. Zinka Dragneva, was presented to the Council by Mademoiselle Catherine Zlatooustova, Vice-President of the Federation. The first Meeting of university women was held in Sofia, in May, 1924, when a Committee was appointed to prepare a Constitution for the proposed Federation and to summon a general assembly for the autumn. This Meeting was held in October, 1924, when the Constitution was ratified and the officers and members of the Executive Committee elected. The immediate work of the Committee was to disseminate information about the International Federation, to interest the university women of Bulgaria in its aims and work, and to induce them to join the national Association.

National questions have also occupied the attention of the Committee, e.g., the reform of secondary education for girls, the dismissal of women employed in public services, the restriction of the number of women employed as "assistants" at the University. The Committee, after studying these questions, has expressed the view of the Association at public meetings to which all persons interested in the matters under consideration have been invited. The Committee has presented to the Government a Resolu-

tion supporting the right of women to hold posts for which their education qualifies them, in the Government

departments.

The Association, participating in the national grief caused by the attack on the Cathedral of Sofia, published an appeal urging all compatriots to collaborate, in the spirit of true humanity, for the welfare

of their country.

Although the Association has not yet been able to accomplish much of the work which it has set before itself, it is hoped that before long it may be possible to publish a monthly bulletin, to organise branches in various towns, to collect funds for a club for university women at Sofia and to organise meetings for the

discussion of scientific and literary questions.

Mademoiselle Zlatooustova, after presenting the report, added an interesting statement concerning the higher education of women in Bulgaria, where they have been admitted to the University of Sofia for a quarter of a century. A considerable number of women have already availed themselves of this privilege and others have graduated in other countries. There is one woman "docent" on the professional staff of the University and there are 17 women "assistants." The greater number of women graduate in the faculties of Letters or Science and enter the teaching profession. About 70 women have qualified in the faculty of Law, but they are not yet permitted to practise the profession. There are a number of medical women, who have for the most part been trained abroad.

The usual State University courses take four years. In view of the rapid development of the University, the present buildings are insufficient for its needs, but foundations have been laid outside the city for new university buildings which will be ample

for all requirements.

Since 1920, another University has been in existence in Sofia, "l'Institut Balkanique du Proche-Orient," which gives special instruction in the history, geography, economics, etc., of the Balkan Peninsula.

The Slavonic and other Balkan languages are studied and courses of instruction in Diplomacy, Administration and Commerce are given. Many women work at this Free University, particularly the lawyers, some of whom are preparing for posts in foreign legations.

In addition to these Universities, several Schools of Agriculture are to be opened, and at Varna there is a Commercial Academy. The Academies of Music and

Fine-Arts have always admitted women.

The position of university women, in Bulgaria, leaves much to be desired. With few exceptions, they are debarred from the higher positions in the professions. It is part of the task of the Bulgarian Association to endeavour to improve their status.

9. Canadian Federation of University Women —1,500 members.

The Canadian report had not been received at the time of the Council Meeting and Miss Dykes, the representative, explained that she had come to the Meeting at short notice and had not had time to ascertain what the general activities of the Federation had been. The members in Toronto had been much occupied with the business of collecting funds for a clubhouse. The 200 members had been divided into groups of 10, each group being pledged to raise 200 dollars. The scheme had aroused much interest and the members had worked hard to raise the amount needed.

The annual Fellowship to send a Canadian graduate abroad is being maintained. The President of the Federation, Mrs. Vaughan, visited a number of the Western and other Clubs during the year, and meetings were held in Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal in May, in connection with the visit of the Secretary of the International Federation.

10. Czecho-Slovak Federation of University Women (Sdruzení pro zájmy posluchacek a absolventek vysokoskolskych v republice ceskoslovenské)—201 members.

Madame Tumlirová-Kuklová, President of the Federation, reported. During the year the Czecho-Slovak Federation has increased its membership and the number of meetings, and also broadened the basis of its activities. Hitherto, the society has had its only centre in Prague, but now new sections have been formed at Brno and Bratislav. In addition, a new German section has been founded as a result of the good understanding arising from the Christiania Conference. In order to meet the wishes of the German university women, certain changes in the Constitution of the Czecho-Slovak Federation were required. These changes have now been made and approved by all sections. The German section will, like the Brno and Bratislav sections, be governed by its own independent committee, the presidents of each section forming part of the central committee of the Federation at Prague. The German section uses German for letters and for speeches in the common assemblies, the responses being in Czech. For the International Conferences, a German delegate will be nominated with a Czech or Slovak delegate. Detailed regulations have been drawn up for the financial administration of the Federation.

As regards national politics, the law restricting the number of State employees, passed in December, 1924, contained little which could touch the rights of women. Nevertheless, in the application of the law there have been attempts to discriminate against women. On the whole, however, women have been dismissed only for good reasons. Women who have graduated in law are still excluded from the profession, but the President has expressed sympathy for their position and the Chamber of Notaries has decided to admit women as notaries on the same terms as men.

The appointment of Melle Dr. Paulowa as Lecturer in Yugoslav Philology in the University of Prague marks a real advance in the position of women.

The Federation has taken part in discussions on proposed reforms in secondary education. Students in Schools of Higher Education have been encouraged to study various questions relating to women and a prize has been awarded to a student of the Commercial High School for a thesis on women workers in the textile industry.

The former President, Dr. Honzaková, has kept the Federation in constant relation with the Council of Women, and the Secretary, Dr. Holá, maintains close touch with the society of teachers in secondary schools. The Women's Club of Prague has several times invited members of the Federation to give addresses on special aspects of their professions.

11. Danish Federation of University Women (Kvindelige Akademikere)—82 members.

Unfortunately, it was not possible for the Danish Federation to send a delegate to the Meeting, but Dr. Gleditsch reported for the Federation that the membership has increased and that the economic position is improving. The Federation has had in hand the preparation of a booklet celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the passing of the decree permitting women to enter the University, and has made preparations to assist in the formal celebration of this event at the University. The Federation has agreed to work with the Union of Danish Students for the League of Nations.

12. Dutch Federation of University Women (Nederlandsche Vereeniging van vrouwen met academische opleiding)—150 members.

Dr. Graftdijk, Treasurer of the Dutch Federation, reported that there had been a gratifying increase in membership during the year. An extremely success-

ful meeting had been held in the spring, when Dr. Smedley MacLean had come from England to give an address on International Fellowships. The idea had been received with enthusiasm. A special part of the year's work had been the provision of information and advice for young students at the outset of their university career.

The establishment of a branch in Java was an interesting development and Dr. Graftdijk expressed the hope that members of the Australian and New Zealand Federation would visit the Java Branch on

their way to or from Europe.

The Dutch Federation is looking forward with much pleasure to welcoming members of the International Federation to Amsterdam next summer.

13. Finnish Federation of University Women (Suomen Akateemisesti Sivistyneitten Naisten Liitto. Akademiskt Bildade Kvinnors Forbund i Finland)—163 members.

The report was presented by Miss Viherheimo, Secretary to the Committee on International Relations. The annual meeting was held in October, when enthusiastic accounts of the event of the year, the Christiania Conference, were given by the delegates. It was decided that a portion of the annual fees of the members, Fmk. 5, should be set aside for the Million Dollar Fund, and that any money obtained for letters of introduction for members going abroad should be contributed to the Crosby Hall Fund.

Three club-evenings have been held during the year. Esthonian University Women have been entertained by the Finnish Federation, which has had the pleasure of seeing the formation of an Esthonian

Federation.

During the year two scholarships were received, one from Vassar College and one from Barnard College, each enabling a young student to study in America.

14. French Association of University Women (Association des Françaises diplômées des Universités)—290 members.

Mademoiselle Bonnet, Chairman of the Committee on International Relations, reported that the President, Madame Monod, and the Vice-President, Madame Puech, organised a reception for the members of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, when that Committee met at Paris in the spring. The reception was held at the American University Women's Club. The Minister of Education was present and many members of the Committee. Professor Bonneire, Monsieur de Monzie and Madame Monod addressed the meeting.

The French Association is endeavouring to form more branches in the provinces. Madame Puech has addressed a meeting at Strasbourg, and a group is being formed at Lyons. The section of la Châtre, although few in numbers, has already sent a subscription towards the Million Dollar Fund. In Paris, the monthly meetings have been held regularly and several foreign members have been entertained and placed in relation with persons likely to be useful to them.

Several scholarships for French students, offered by other countries, have been greatly appreciated. In conclusion, Mademoiselle Bonnet expressed the special gratitude of the French Association for the unfailing hospitality of the American University Women's Club.

15. Irish Federation of University Women— —350 members.

Dr. D. M. Gardner, Chairman of the Committee on International Relations, presented the report. During the year, negotiations were carried on between the Dublin University Women Graduates' Association and the Queen's University of Belfast Women Graduates' Association, with the object of founding an Irish Federation which should include both these bodies. These negotiations were brought to a successful

conclusion and the first Conference of the Irish Federation was held in the University of Dublin in May. It was attended by graduates of all the Irish Universities, including several members of the staff of the National University of Ireland. At this meeting the Constitution of the Irish Federation was ratified. Miss H. M. White, LL.D. was elected President, Mrs. Baxter, B.A., Vice-President, Miss Purser, M.A., Secretary, and Miss Woods, B.Sc., Treasurer. An address by Professor Caroline Spurgeon, describing the origin and aims of the Federation, was much appreciated.

Since the Conference, a Women Graduates' Association of the National University has been formed and it is hoped that it will become part of the Irish

Federation.

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16. Italian Federation of University Women (Federazione Italiana fra Laureate e Diplomate di Istituti Superiori).

The report of the President of the Central Council, Dr. Isabella Grassi, was presented by Dr. Clelia Lollini, Chairman of the Committee on International Relations.

During the year the membership has increased and better methods have been devised for co-operation between the Central Council and the branches. Energetic branches have been formed in Bologna, Genoa and Pisa, and the older branches have grown in strength and numbers. Cards of membership have been distributed. Hospitality Committees have been established in Milan, Naples, Sienna, Genoa, Ravenna and Rome, to assist and advise travelling members, Italian or foreign.

A sum of 6,000 Lire was collected for an International Research Fellowship, to be held in Italy, the award being placed in the hands of the International Fellowships Award Committee of the International

Federation (see page 32).

Active steps are being taken to found an International Club for University Women in Rome.

influential Honorary Committee has been formed, and it is proposed that a pension or hotel now in running order should be taken over by the Federation (see page 30).

The Italian Federation acts in co-operation with the National Council of Women and other associations in matters which seem to lie within its scope. Secondary education has been studied and a questionnaire on the Gentile reforms has been addressed to all the branches. A complete list of members engaged in professional work is being compiled and in some branches lists of the publications of the members are being put together.

The granting of the municipal vote to women has created a need for a considerable amount of educational and preparatory work. The branches, in response to the request of the Central Council, have formulated administrative programmes, dealing in especial with questions concerning women and children. With the object of co-ordinating the suggestions of the branches, a questionnaire is being sent by the Central Council to all the members.

17. New Zealand Federation of University Women —250 members.

Miss G. C. M. Cameron presented the report of the New Zealand Federation. The reports of the Christiania Conference had been received with great interest, but unfortunately, owing to the ill-health of the President and other prominent members, it was not possible to hold a meeting of all the branches to discuss them. The international work is now being carried on by the Auckland branch, with Miss J. Ruddall as Secretary. The idea of collecting money for international fellowships was one of the first to be suggested when the Federation was formed, and although the raising of the fund for Crosby Hall has temporarily put this plan in the background, a big effort will be made for the Fellowships Fund later. Steps are being taken to affiliate the women graduates' associations

with the Federation, permitting those members who have not spent the full number of years required for graduation at the University to be associate members of the Federation.

Miss Cameron drew attention to the difficulties of distance and isolation and to the fact that since the year begins in March, reports sent to Council Meetings or to Conferences are drawn up before the year's work is well started, while the reports of activities at Headquarters, etc., are generally circulated at the beginning of the summer vacation. There is, therefore, an inevitable drag on the machinery of communication.

The hospitality committees in the various centres are active and eager to be of service to travelling members of the Federation. Incidentally, it is found that the visits of distinguished women from other countries are very good occasions for publicity, and receptions are arranged to which many people who should be interested in the Federation are asked.

18. Norwegian Federation of University Women (Norske Kvindelige Akademikeres Landsforbund)—192 members.

Dr. Ellen Gleditsch, President of the Norwegian Federation, presented the report of the Chairman of the Committee on International Relations, Mrs. The earlier part of the year was fully Skonhoft. occupied with arrangements for the Christiania Conference, which were carried through very successfully. Three ordinary meetings have been held. At one, Lektor Börresen gave an interesting account of her vear at Bryn Mawr College. At another, held in March, 1925, a lively discussion on "Drawbacks in our present System of Election" was carried on. third meeting was devoted to a consideration of some details of international work, and proposals for a revision of the regulations of the Federation. A special committee was appointed to revise the regulations.

The Executive Board put forward a request that a woman member should be added to the Norwegian delegation to the Educational Congress at Helsingfors and supported the request of the National Council of Women for the appointment of women to clerical posts.

The Annual Meeting was held on April 28th, when the draft of the revised regulations was approved. At this Meeting, a sum of 2,000 kr. was granted to the International Fellowships Fund. The officers of the Federation were elected, Dr. Gleditsch succeeding Professor Bonnevie as President. Lektor Lilli Skonhoft, Chairman of the Committee on International Relations, will be absent in the United States for a year, but the international work will be carried on by Lektor Camilla Skotvedt, and the Secretary to the Committee, Cand. oecon. Signy Arctander.

19. South African Association of University Women—326 members.

The Report was presented by Miss Frances C. Kilroe, delegate of the Federation. Attention was drawn to the increase in membership. 80 of the members are in or near Johannesburg, 66 in Cape Town, 34 in Pretoria, 25 in Wellington, 21 in Durban, 17 in Grahamstown, 15 in Maritzburg and 68 scattered about the country and reached only by correspondence.

General Meetings of the Association were held in Johannesburg in August, 1924, and in Cape Town in January, 1925. At this meeting, Miss Coaton gave her report of the Christiania Conference. Local Meetings have been held at various centres—Pretoria, Grahamstown, Cape Town, Durban and Wellington.

It was decided at the general meeting in Cape Town that members should be urged to contribute to the Crosby Hall Fund. About £20 has already been collected, and more subscriptions are expected later in the year.

20. Swedish Federation of University Women (Akademiskt Bildade Kvinnors Förening) —200 members.

Dr. Eva Ramstedt, Chairman of the Committee on International Relations, presented a report drawn up by Miss Sturzen-Becker, Secretary of the Committee. The Swedish Federation participated with the Norwegian and other Northern Federations in preparations for the Christiania Conference and afterwards entertained some of the foreign delegates in Stockholm. The annual meeting was held in November, 1924, when Dr. Alma Sundquist, the retiring President, reported on the Conference. Dr. Andrea Andreen-Svedberg was elected President at this meeting.

The Executive Board has held several meetings, the work performed having been chiefly in connection with the salaries and pensions of women in Government service and the possibility of obtaining fellowships

and grants for women.

The President went with the Chairman of the Committee on International Relations to Upsala in the autumn to endeavour to interest the students in the aims and work of the Federation. All students are invited to join the Federation upon taking their degree.

The Committee on International Relations has notified the members during the year of sixteen International Fellowships for which Swedish members were eligible. Fil. kand. D. Myhrman was awarded a Vacation Scholarship in England, offered by the

British Federation of University Women.

The Secretary of the Committee on International Relations has, throughout the year, conducted a lively correspondence with members of other federations. As a member of the I.F.U.W. Committee on a Language of International Intercourse, she has sent a statement of the position of the auxiliary language question in Sweden (and Scandinavia generally) to the Chairman of the Committee.

An international club was founded in Stockholm early in 1925. Several members of the Swedish Federation have joined the club. Two members of the Federation represented Sweden at the Congress of the International Council of Women held in Washington.

21. Swiss Association of University Women (Association Suisse de Femmes Universitaires. Schweizerischer Verband der Akademikerinnen)—260 members.

Madame Schreiber-Favre, President, reported the continued growth and development of the Swiss Association. A new branch has been organised in the Canton of Vaud and steps have been taken towards the formation of others.

Two women doctors have been appointed to serve officially on commissions set up in the Canton of

Geneva

A member of the Zurich branch of the Association obtained a scholarship at Teachers' College, Columbia University, advertised by the International Federation.

Madame Schreiber-Favre presented to the members of the Council a most interesting publication issued by the Geneva Association of University Women, dealing with the work performed at Geneva by university women, women writers and journalists, and women members of the staff of the League of Nations and of the International Labour Bureau.

It was greatly regretted by the Council that no reports had been received from the Indian and Spanish Federations. It is understood that the Indian Federation is being reconstituted on a broader basis. It is hoped that representatives of both these federations will be present at the next Conference.

Two newly formed federations, one in Luxembourg, the other in Roumania, applied for admission to the International Federation. The applications

were accepted by the Council, subject to the approval of the Committee on Standards. The members of the Council very much regretted that neither of these federations had been able to send a representative to Brussels to report on the work and interests of their members. Madame Sadoveanu, President of the Roumanian Federation, reports that there are one hundred members, and Mademoiselle Clemen, President of the Luxembourg Federation, states that there are twenty members enrolled.

The application of the Ukrainian University Women, including graduates resident in Polish Galicia, in the Soviet Republic of the Ukraine and in Germany, was carefully considered by the Council, but it was felt that, since the Constitution of the International Federation provides that "only one federation in each nation shall be admitted," it would not be possible to admit this federation, as at present formed, without a modification of the Constitution. A special commission has been appointed to investigate the question, under the Chairmanship of Madame M.-L. Puech, Vice-President of the French Federation.

WORK OF THE COMMITTEES.

Summaries of Reports submitted to the Council.

1. THE COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL CLUBHOUSES.

The resignation of the Convenor, President M. Carey Thomas, is a very heavy loss to the Committee. Miss Thomas's enthusiasm and energy have been invaluable factors in the initiation and furtherance of the work of the Federation, and especially in connection with the clubhouses which are so prominent a part of that work. On hearing of Miss Thomas's resignation, the Council unanimously passed the following Resolution:—

The Council greatly regret the necessity for President M. Carey Thomas's resignation from the Convenorship of the Standing Committee on Clubhouses and express their deep appreciation of the very great services she has rendered.

In the absence of Miss Thomas, a report on Clubhouses was made by the President.

(a) The American University Women's Paris Club, 4 rue de Chevreuse. This club continues to be of great service to the Federation. Hospitality is available for non-American members of the Federation, who are entitled to "guest" privileges, permitting them to stay at the club on the same terms as members, for a week, and are at all times entitled to non-residential privileges. Special residential scholarships have been awarded to French and British scholars, and the French Association has the use of an office and of a salon for the monthly meetings. Other international associations have greatly appreciated the hospitality of the club and the

invariable courtesy and helpfulness of the Directrice, Miss L. K. Fast.

(b) The Headquarters of the American Association of University Women, 1634 I Street, Washington, D.C., contains club accommodation in addition to the offices of the Secretariat. Foreign members of the Federation are most cordially welcomed and are entitled to "guest" privileges.

(c) The Women's University Club, 106, East 52nd Street, New York. "Guest" privileges, permitting foreign members of the International Federation to stay for a limited time on the same terms as members, are available at this convenient and comfortable club. Application for such privileges should be made to Miss Valentine Chandor, 137, East Sixty-Second Street, New York, Chairman of the Hospitality Committee.

The College Clubs of Baltimore and Philadelphia have also kindly extended guest privileges to members of the International Federation.

- (d) Crosby Hall, London. Great progress with the fund for building has been made during the year, and it is hoped that next year the residential wing will be completed and the Hall opened for members of the International Federation. During the university terms it will be used chiefly for women graduates residing in London for research or other advanced work. During vacations accommodation will be available for members visiting London for shorter periods.
- (e) Clubhouse in Rome. As Rome is an immensely important international centre, and as an increasing number of university women from other countries go there to study, it is very gratifying to learn that plans for a clubhouse in that city have advanced considerably. An Honorary Committee of distinguished and influential Romans has been formed

to further the project. The Countess Daisy di Robilant has proposed that at the close of the "Anno Santo," an hotel or boarding-house should be taken over by the Federation and kept running, under the same management as at present, for members. It is hoped that a managing committee, formed in Rome, will shortly be in a position to publish detailed information as to the cost of residence, etc. A committee in support of the scheme is being organised in New York, under the Chairmanship of Miss Amey Aldrich and a committee is also being formed in London.

On hearing of the progress already made towards the realisation of the scheme, the Council unanimously adopted the following Resolution:—

The members of the Council offer to the Italian Federation their enthusiastic support of the project for establishing a clubhouse in Rome and congratulate the Italian members on the successful steps they have already taken towards the realisation of this project.

It will be a great assistance to the promoters of the plan if members of the International Federation who intend to go to Rome next year and would like to stay at the club will communicate at once with Dr. Isabella Grassi, via Manin 53, Rome 22.

(f) Clubhouse in Athens. The American Committee is continuing to work towards the establishment of a clubhouse in Athens. Negotiations for the purchase of additional land are in progress and the Committee hopes to be able to raise the necessary funds.

2. THE INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIPS AWARD COMMITTEE.

The Convenor, Dr. Ida Smedley MacLean, reported to the Council on the awards made by the Committee during the year and on proposals for the method of making the awards in future.

(a) Award of "Scandinavian" Fellowship. The members of the American Association who sub-

scribed at the Christiania Conference to create an International Research Fellowship for the year 1925–26, had asked the Committee to make the award.

Twenty-eight applications were forwarded to the Committee, after a preliminary selection by the national federations through which they were presented. The numbers from each country were as follows:—

- I American Association
- 3 Austrian Association
- I Australian Federation
- I Belgian Federation
- 2 British Federation
- I Dutch Federation
- 3 Finnish Federation
- 9 French Federation
- 2 Norwegian Federation
- 3 Swedish Federation
- 2 Swiss Federation.

Of these applicants, 16 proposed to undertake research in Science and the remaining 12 proposed work in Arts. The theses sent in by the candidates were all submitted to authorities in the various subjects, for expert criticism. Several of the candidates had done very good work, but the claims of two, Dr. Ethel McLennan, a member of the Australian Federation who has already done valuable research work on the Endophytic Fungus of Lolium, and Dr. G. Montet, a member of the Swiss Federation, who has done excellent work on the Rotifera of the Lake of Geneva, were considered to be outstanding. The award was finally made in favour of Dr. McLennan, who intends to work during the coming year at the Rothamstead Experimental Station, England.

(b) Award of Italian Research Fellowship. The Italian Federation had asked the Committee to award the Fellowship of 6000 Lire offered for research in Archæology or the History of Art, in Italy. The applications of four selected candidates were considered by the Committee, who decided to award the Fellow-

ship to a member of the Swiss Federation, Dr. Elsa Mahler, whose work on Megarian Bowls is considered to be of great value to students of Archæology. Dr. Mahler will continue her work on this subject at Rome, Florence and Arezzo.

- (c) Procedure for award of Fellowships. The following scheme for the procedure to be followed in judging and awarding International Fellowships was submitted to the Council and approved:—
 - 1. The Fellowships shall be awarded in the faculties of Arts or Science.

2. The award shall be made not more than three months after the date fixed for receiving applications.

3. Residence of not less than one year in a country shall admit to membership of the National Federation for the purpose of applying for a Fellowship, in cases where no federation has yet been formed in the applicant's own country. Such Fellows must use their Fellowships for work in a different country from that in which they have joined the Federation.

4. Applications for Fellowships to be made through the National Federations on forms to be obtained from the Secretaries giving details of age, particulars of educa-

tion, etc.

5. Not more than three selected applications shall be sent in by each National Federation; the Committee of the National Federation should interview the candidates and guarantee their suitability for an International Fellowship.

6. Fellowships awarded shall be of two kinds, Senior and

Jumor.

7. For the present, Senior Fellowships shall be of the value of £300, and a grant for travelling expenses; they shall be awarded to candidates who have done independent research work and who, save in exceptional cases, are not more than 40 years of age; the latest work should have been produced within the last five years.

8. The Junior Fellowships, for the present, shall be of the value of £250 and a grant for travelling expenses. They shall be awarded to candidates who have been engaged in research work for at least one year, who, save in exceptional cases, are not more than 30 years of age, and who intend to use them to do independent

research work.

10. The work offered for examination for the Senior Fellowships shall be submitted to three judges selected by the Fellowships Committee after the subjects of the

papers presented are known.

11. The judges shall be chosen from a panel prepared in the following manner: Each National Federation shall be asked to submit to the Standing Committee the names of women in their own country whose work is of the standing of a university professor and who would be willing to act. From the names thus submitted a certain number will be chosen for a panel.

12. Each judge shall be at liberty to consult any expert opinion, but she shall herself choose the works of those she considers the three best candidates and shall place

these candidates in order of merit.

13. The report of each of the three judges shall be sent to the Standing Fellowships Committee, who shall make the final selection. The reports on the candidates which have already been received from the National Federations shall also be taken into consideration.

14. In the case of Junior Fellowships, if more than one name is submitted by any National Federation, the

names shall be placed in order of merit.

15. Junior Fellowships shall be awarded by the Standing Fellowships Award Committee after careful consideration of:—

(a) The applications of the candidates, together with the work submitted, and if possible a scheme of

the work they desire to undertake.

(b) The reports on them by the National Federations. As the Fellowships Committee will have to be guided in making its selection largely by the reports of the National Federations, these reports must be of a detailed character, made after interviewing the candidates, and submitting evidence of their qualifications on the following grounds:

1. Originality and initiative.

2. Power of exposition.

3. Suitability of subject for research.

4. Personal qualifications.

Each member of the Standing Committee shall choose the three candidates for the Junior Fellowship whom

- she considers to be the best and shall place them in order of merit.
- 16. The final decision shall be made by vote of the members present at the meeting of the Committee.
- (d) Reconstitution of Award Committee. It was felt by the Convenor and other members of the Committee that it would be advisable for the majority of the members to be able to meet more frequently than is possible when they are widely separated. It was therefore proposed to the Council that the Treasurer and Secretary should cease to be members, although the Secretary should attend the meetings. proposal was adopted by the Council. It was further proposed that the two vacant places on the Committee of seven (the number fixed by the Conference) should be filled by one member appointed by the Council and one by the President. This proposal was adopted with the further recommendation that the Council should appoint Professor Johanne Westerdijk to act as a member of the Committee.
- (e) Australian Fellowships for 1927. The Fellowships offered by the Australian Federation for the year 1927 will be awarded by the Committee. These two Fellowships are each of the value of £500, and are to be used for research in Biology, Anthropology, Geology, Natural Philosophy, Economics or Colonial History. One will be awarded to a non-British member of the International Federation and the other to a British member (excluding members resident in Australia, Tasmania or New Zealand). The holders must spend at least six months in Australia, but will be free to spend the other six months in Tasmania or New Zealand. Further regulations may be obtained from the Secretary of the International Federation.

3. INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIPS APPEAL COMMITTEE.

Dr. Ida Smedley MacLean, Convenor of the Committee, reported that according to information received from several of the national federations the idea of the Million Dollar Fund has aroused great interest. Some federations have already begun to collect money and others are preparing plans for raising funds during the coming year. It is hoped that before the next Conference the capital needed for at least one Fellowship (i.e., $f_{6,000}$) may be in hand and all national federations are asked to contribute to this object. Certain suggestions for the appeal have been approved by the Committee and the Council, and are put forward for the consideration of the national federations.

I. That each member should give one day's earnings to the Fund. (It is calculated that if each member would do this, the capital needed for at least two Fellowships would be obtained.)

2. That a part of the annual subscription of each member should be earmarked for the Fund. (The Victorian Association has already accumulated a substantial sum from setting aside I/– of each member's subscription and the American Association maintains several Fellowships every year by this method.)

These two suggestions are warmly recommended by the Committee. If the university women of the world combine together to give so practical a proof of their sincerity in supporting the scheme, there will be excellent grounds for appealing later to a wider public.

Further suggestions from the federations, based on the result of their own experience, will be welcomed by the Committee.

In some countries, e.g., Canada, it has been found that funds can be obtained by lectures, etc. It has been suggested that the scheme might be brought to the notice of such international organisations as the International Council of Women, the League of Nations Union, the International Association of Lyceum Clubs, etc.

It occasionally happens that sums donated for scholarships at certain universities are not available for that purpose, owing to the amount being inadequate or for some other reason. In such cases, efforts might be made to secure the application of these sums to the Fellowships Fund.

4. COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

Professor Winifred Cullis, the Convenor, presented the report of the Committee to the Council. It will be remembered that the Committee was appointed at the Christiania Conference to act as a link between the Federation and the League of Nations' Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. It is hoped that it may be of use to the League for some of the questions discussed by its Committee to be considered also by the Committee of the Federation and eventually other questions may be submitted to it by the Federation.

During the year, the Bulletin of University Information published by the Committee of the League has been freely circulated to each federation. News of the activities of the Federation is frequently inserted in the Bulletin. The Secretary has been informed of the desire of the Federation to assist the work of the Committee in any useful way and has responded cordially. On the occasion of the appointment of the officers of the new Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in Paris, the Federation addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Committee, Monsieur Bergson, urging the appointment of women to some of the higher posts. It is gratifying to note that Señorita Gabriela Mistral, Director of the Girls' Training College at Santiago de Chile, has been appointed Chief of the Section of Literary Relations.

The special needs of teachers in schools have been recently considered by the Federation's Committee. It has been suggested that news of intellectual activities in other parts of the world is much needed by teachers, and it is hoped that information may be supplied, through the federations, for some of the journals most read by teachers. The provision of courses of instruction in international matters is also considered extremely important, and the following

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In view of the interest in the promotion of good international relations increasingly manifested by the peoples, the International Federation of University Women rejoices to see that instruction in such matters is placed in the curriculum of a great number of institutions for higher, secondary and primary education, in various countries, and hopes that this kind of instruction may be generally established, particularly in training colleges and schools for teachers.

The work of the national federations should be linked with that of the national Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, when practicable, and it is hoped that the national federations will do all they can to secure the appointment of women as members of these national Committees.

5. THE COMMITTEE ON CAREERS IN INDUSTRY AND FINANCE.

Professor Caroline F. E. Spurgeon, Convenor of the Committee, reported to the Council that the work of this Committee during the past year has taken the form chiefly:

(1) of conversations and consultations with people likely to be interested and to be able to help, and the grouping of some of these people into a working Committee;

(2) of publicity, by means of speeches and the press;

(3) of the preparation of publications.

Under (I), Mrs. Baker and Professor Spurgeon did some work in New York last autumn. They collected the names of women prominent in business and international trade, or in official positions in Washington and elsewhere, and wrote to them explaining the views and aims of the Committee, and got some most sympathetic and useful replies. Then, by the kind invitation of Dean Gildersleeve, they arranged for a number of business and university women to meet at luncheon at Barnard College, to exchange views and information and to suggest lines of action. Later, in London, last spring, Viscountess Rhondda and Professor Spurgeon mapped out some work, and as a preliminary to that,

Viscountess Rhondda gave a dinner to about 20 women representing business and the universities, which was the occasion of a most useful and helpful interchange of views.

One immediate result of that dinner was the formation in London of a "Business and University Committee" consisting of the leading women in education (the Heads of Colleges in Oxford, Cambridge and London and Heads of the leading girls' schools); and women who are prominent in business (such as Miss Nettlefold, Miss Jean Lyon, etc.). The Chairman of this Committee is Viscountess Rhondda, Professor Spurgeon is Vice-Chairman, and Miss Haslett, Secretary of the Society of Women Engineers, is the Hon. Secretary.

This Committee is to serve as a link between employers and the Universities, and when it has got to work, it should be able to achieve a good deal.

The Committee has in view, in the first instance, some publications giving practical information and advice, and will probably arrange so that each College and school is able to get into touch with experts in various lines of business to enable them to command the best information available for their students.

Letters and other evidence of the need for this kind of assistance are constantly being received, and although the Committee is as yet barely formed, it has already been able to help individual students. For instance, by the efforts of one of the "business" members, Messrs. Harrods were persuaded to offer five places to University women for training in administration and business generally, with an opening salary of £3 weekly; a student about to take her honours degree in chemistry, who desired to go into applied or commercial work, was given some suggestions by an expert, and a good introduction was obtained for a student who desired to go into advertising and publicity work.

(2) As regards publicity, the Committee has got the press to take a certain amount of interest in the

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question, both in England and America, and there have been short articles and paragraphs on it. Professor Spurgeon was invited to speak on "Careers for Women in Industry and Finance" at Alexandra College, Dublin, in May last, and the subject aroused great interest.

(3) The first publication is the last "Occasional Paper" (No. 4) which gives a full report of the speeches on the subject given at Oslo (Christiania) last summer by Professor Spurgeon and Viscountess Rhondda, also Mrs. Corbett-Ashby's speech, a short article on Women in Industry in France by Madame Octave Monod, and an article on Women in Technical Professions in Czecho-Slovakia, by Madame Tumlirová-Kuklová.

Mrs. Baker is now preparing a pamphlet to be published in America, for the use of heads of schools, university teachers and parents, containing some specific and definite information upon certain careers and also on the mental attitude desirable for women taking up these careers. As at present arranged, this pamphlet will contain four articles:—

- (1) by Mrs. Baker, giving advice to instructors and advisors of College women.
- (2) by Mrs. Agnes M. Ballock Bready, of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, on the opportunities for College women in Foreign Trade Work.
- (3) by Miss Emma P. Hirth, Director of the Bureau of Vocational Information in New York, on the Position and Prospects of Business and Professional women in the U.S.A.
- (4) probably by Professor Eleanor Rowland Wembridge, Ph.D. (Professor of Psychology), on the psychological angle of the question; the point of view necessary for women to acquire before they can fruitfully undertake the long training necessary for these careers, and also the presentation of the psychology of the situation to men, to the fathers and brothers.

The Business and University Committee in London will probably issue a pamphlet later on similar lines, giving information about possibilities and openings in England.

A good deal of investigation is going on in America which bears on this work. For instance, (1) Mrs. Benjamin A. Howse, together with President Neilson of Smith College and one other, has established an Institute for Research in Co-operation, with the general plan of discovering some sort of solution to the household and family problems of professional women. (2) Miss Hirth in a few months' time will publish a study of one hundred women who are combining professions with home and family. She was in search of some common factor among all these cases, and one such has unmistakably been found. It is that in no case where women have achieved successful careers have they been discouraged by their husbands. On the other hand, where they have had to give up their careers, their husbands were out of sympathy with their continuing their work. (3) Miss Hirth and Miss Hutchinson (Assistant Professor of Economics, Barnard College, Columbia University) are making a study of the present occupation and views of the women Ph.D's in America, which promises to be the best study the Bureau of Vocational Information has yet made.

The Committee has started this work of set purpose in England and America, because these are the countries where women are most likely at first to be able to make headway in these careers. At the same time the Committee would very much welcome suggestions as to what could be done in other countries, or the formation in any other country of a committee which would concern itself specially with the subject.

6. COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS.

A report for the Council was sent by the Convenor of the Committee, Lektor Lilli Skonhoft, who was not able to attend the Meeting.

No meeting of the Committee has been held since the last Conference, but work has been done by correspondence with the federations.

In March, 1925, in response to a request from Professor Kristine Bonnevie, a short paper on the functions of the Committee was prepared by the Convenor, containing a summary of the work accomplished and a brief sketch of future possibilities. The ultimate purpose of some of the work recently under-

taken was thus set forth.

"The true intention in compiling this material (i.e., information on standards) is of course more far-reaching than to investigate the qualifications of future members of the I.F.U.W., in fact, it is to acquire an extensive knowledge of university work all over the world (the training, oral and written examinations, degrees, special tests and diplomas, etc.) for the benefit of university men and women, i.e., for humanity itself.

Hardly anything is more important to the young undergraduate going to study at some foreign university, or to the graduate wishing to do research work in some country other than his own, than to have an exact knowledge of the standards of the university he intends to work at. Naturally, it is equally important to the university to have an adequate idea of the qualifications of the graduate applying for admission, by a previous knowledge of the standards of the university at which he has been trained.

I venture to hope that it may be possible in future to find a new way of classifying graduates from all corners of the earth by coining new international termini technici for equivalent training or scholarship, whether received at the University of Oslo, or that of Sydney or Paris or New York."

This article was sent to the Secretary of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Nations.

In April, a questionnaire was sent to all national federations, referring to the Minute of the last Council Meeting:—

"The Committee recommend the publication of a short and precise statement of the qualifications required for individual membership of the federations. In presenting the list for compilation, the federations shall show not only the name of the institution, which may not convey adequate information, but also an exact indication of the training given, e.g., the terms and years of university training, usual age of entry, etc."

Replies have been received from the federations of Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Great Britain, Holland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, New Zealand, South Africa, Sweden and the Ukraine. It is hoped that all the federations will send in the information required before Christmas, in order to enable the Committee to present a complete report to the next Conference.

7. COMMITTEE ON SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Dr. G. Hannevart, Convenor of the Committee appointed to provide for the Exchange of Information regarding Secondary Education, submitted a report to the Council.

A detailed questionnaire on the system of Secondary Education practised in each country was sent to the national federations. Replies were received from:—

1 •		
Australia	Finland	New Zealand
Austria	France	Norway
Belgium	Great Britain	Sweden
Bulgaria	Holland	Switzerland
Canada	India	United States
Czecho-Slovakia	Ireland	

Czecho-Slovakia Ireland Denmark Italy

These replies showed that there was great diversity of interests and problems in the different countries and it did not seem practicable to combine the information in any short summary. It was therefore recommended that the replies should be held at the disposition of any federation desiring information about any special country. In addition to the replies, a considerable number of interesting documents were supplied, which can also be sent to any federation wishing to see them.

The question of the exchange of Secondary School Teachers was considered by the Committee in

connection with a report from the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Interchange, Miss R. Oldham, on exchange between British and foreign teachers. It is felt that this kind of exchange is very desirable, but it is considered that the teachers sent abroad should be university graduates, should be exceptionally well qualified to represent their countries, should be extremely good as teachers, should remain for longer than one year, should have a sufficient knowledge of the language of the country visited and should, as a rule, teach only their own language, or such subjects as gymnastics or handicrafts. In view of the difficulty of arranging for official exchanges at present, owing to the restrictions and regulations governing the admission of foreign teachers to State schools, salaries, pensions, etc., it is suggested that an endeavour should be made to facilitate the private visits of teachers to other countries. Members of the different federations who would be willing to assist in receiving Secondary School Teachers from other countries, to introduce them to schools, etc., are asked to communicate with the headquarters of their national federation.

7. COMMITTEE ON THE LANGUAGE OF INTERNATIONAL INTERCOURSE.

The report of Mrs. Edgerton Parsons, Convenor of the Committee, was presented to the Council by the President.

In August and September, 1924, the Convenor had the opportunity to discuss with Dr. Nitobe, Under-Secretary-General of the League of Nations and Director of the Section of Intellectual Co-operation, the problem of a language of international communication. Dr. Nitobe expressed himself as much interested in the investigations of the Committee and asked that the results might be communicated to the League.

The Convenor subsequently wrote to each member of the Committee and sent to each a collection of printed material furnished by the International

Auxiliary Language Association of the United States, which presented the case for adopting an auxiliary language. Miss Grace Yang was asked to act as a co-opted member of the Committee.

The Secretary (Miss Sturzen-Becker) obtained for the members copies of the reports of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation on this subject, which were circulated to the members. Miss Sturzen-Becker has also presented a report on the study of a synthetic language in Sweden. Both Ido and Esperanto are taught in Sweden and the other Northern countries by the national branches of the International Associations for these languages. The instruction given is organised privately and experiments have been tried in one or two private schools. It would not be practicable to introduce any experiments into the State schools or universities. In one school where systematic courses in Esperanto are given, it is found that the pupils learn about as easily as they learn other languages and find it an assistance in their study of such a language as French. It must, however, be remembered that the question of an auxiliary international language has not the same practical importance in the Northern countries as in some others. The inhabitants of these countries usually learn English, French and German and have little difficulty in acquiring other languages if necessary.

Interesting experiments on synthetic languages are being carried on in the United States in the University of Columbia, Smith College and other institutions.

The Convenor drew attention to the importance of broadcasting as a factor in popularising an international language and to the fact that Esperanto might shortly be very generally used in this manner. Representatives of the Committee were asked to attend the Esperanto Congress in Geneva and it is hoped that at the end of another year the Committee will be able to make a tentative recommendation to the Federation in regard to a language of international intercourse.

8. CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Corbett Ashby, Convenor of the Conference Committee, presented to the Council a draft outline for the Conference of 1926.

The kind invitation of the Dutch Federation to hold the Conference in Amsterdam has been gratefully accepted. The Meetings will probably be arranged to take place about the middle of August, and the exact date will be announced shortly.

In addition to the Reports of the National Federations and addresses and discussions dealing with special aspects of the work of the various Committees, there will be addresses on the Place of Women in Research and on the Application of Research to Social and other Problems.

Although the number of delegates to the Conference is proportionate to the size of the federations, there is no limit to the number of non-voting representatives of the various federations who may attend. All who can come are cordially invited. A preliminary programme will shortly be ready and may be ordered from the Secretary of the International Federation of University Women, 92, Victoria Street, London, S.W. I.

9. BUDGET COMMITTEE.

The President reported to the Council that the American Section of the Budget Committee held four meetings during the year. It approved of the following addition to the Budget adopted at the Christiania Conference:—

Additional Conference Expenses	£60
	[100
Substitute for Secretary during	ions and
her American tour	£50
Additional Travelling Expenses for	~0
	100
It directed the Treasurer to remit to t	he Lond

It directed the Treasurer to remit to the London Office drafts to cover the additional appropriations in sterling.

It reports with regret the resignation from the Committee of Mrs. William Morton Wheeler. Mrs. William H. Coverdale and Mrs. Leon R. Whipple have been appointed members. Miss Florence Angell, Secretary of the Committee on International Relations of the A.A.U.W., has served as Secretary.

The American Section of the Committee is sending out a new appeal to a selected list of university women asking each to subscribe to the I.F.U.W. \$10 a year for five years. It hopes thus to increase the income of the Federation.

The British section of the Budget Committee, under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Alys Russell, has supervised the expenditure of the Headquarters Office during the year.

Representatives of the American and the British Sections of the Committee met in London on July 16th, and drew up a Budget for 1925–26, which they recommended to the Council for adoption. They also recommended that the Federation move its office from 92, Victoria Street to Crosby Hall, in 1926.

The report was adopted by the Council.

The appended summary of probable receipts and expenditure for the next fiscal year gives a tentative view of the financial condition of the Federation.

Estimated Receipts for Year 1925-26.

Balance in Treasurer's Office (\$4,249.37)	£850
Balance in London	130
Probable Income from European Subscriptions Subscriptions	120
Probable income from American and Canadian Subscriptions (\$7,150)	1,430
	£2,530

Estimated Expenditure for Year 1925-26.

Return of Loan (\$750) £ 150	
Budget recommended for London	
Office 1,598	Seconsising
Budget recommended for American	
Office 100	
witers and to tell botten as to be adapt were serve	
£1,848	1,848
and agency cares it popes thus to merenage the	
Possible Balance	£682

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN.

National Associations and Federations.

Constant	$egin{array}{cccc} egin{array}{ccccc} egin{array}{ccccc} egin{array}{ccccccc} egin{array}{cccccccc} egin{array}{cccccccc} egin{array}{cccccccc} egin{array}{cccccccc} egin{array}{cccccccc} egin{array}{ccccccccc} egin{array}{ccccccccc} egin{array}{cccccccccc} egin{array}{ccccccccccc} egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Country United	AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVER-
States of	그리고 있는 사람들은 사람들은 그들이 되었다면 하는 사람들이 살아 있다면 하는 사람들이 되었다면 하는 것이 되었다면 하는데
America.	SITY WOMEN 1919 President: Dr. Aurelia H. Reinhardt,
America.	
	Mills College, California. Secretary: Miss Eleanor Boswell.
	Headquarters: 1634, I Street, N.W.,
	Washington, D.C.
	Committee on International Relations:
	Chairman: President Ellen F. Pen-
	dleton, Wellesley College, Mass.
	Secretary: Miss Florence Angell,
	Institute of International Educa-
	tion, 2, West 45th Street, New
	York.
	AL TELESCOPING AND MORE AND ADDRESS OF THE SECOND ADDR
Great	British Federation of University
Britain.	Women 1919
ent.	President: Professor Winifred C.
	Cullis.
	Secretaries: Miss E. H. Pratt, Miss
	S. Campbell.
	Headquarters: 92, Victoria Street,
	London, S.W. I.
	Committee on International Relations:
	Chairman: Professor Caroline Spur-
	geon.
	Secretary: Miss Una Ellis-Fermor,
	Bedford College, Regent's Park,
	London, N.W. I.
	Sorabjt 28 Chowringhee, Calcu

Country	$Association \ Ad$	Date of Imission	Country		ate of vission
Canada	Canadian Federation of University		Norway.	Norske Kvindelige Akademikeres	ussum
	Women	1920	Biodo	Landsforbund – – – – – – – President: Docent Ellen Gleditsch. Secretary: Cand. jur. Aaslang	1921
	Secretary: Miss Catherine Mackenzie, 20, Seymour Avenue, Montreal. Chairman of Committee on Inter- national Relations: Mrs. Roland F. McWilliams, 507, River Avenue, Winnipeg.		-ibari	Aasland, Schwachsgt. 4 ^{1.} Committee on International Relations: Acting Chairman: Lektor C. Skotvedt. Secretary: Cand. oecon. Signy Arc-	
France.	Association des Françaises Diplô-			tander, Vestheimgt, 4B III, Oslo.	
0.07	MÉES DES UNIVERSITÉS – – – President: Madame Octave Monod. Secretary: Mademoiselle M. Bonnet. Headquarters: American University	1920	Sweden.	AKADEMISKT BILDADE KVINNORS FÖRENING – – – – President: Dr. Andrea Andreen- Svedberg. Secretary: Fil. Kand. Karin Kock,	1921
	Women's Club, 4, Rue de Chevreuse, Paris (VI°). Chairman of Committee on International Relations: Mademoiselle M. Bonnet.		ASSESSED OF THE PARTY.	Dannemoragatan 20, Stockholm. Committee on International Relations: Chairman: Dr. Eva Ramstedt. Secretary: Fil. Mag. Astrid Sturzen- Becker, Luntmakargatan 78°,	
Spain.	JUVENTUD UNIVERSITARIA – – President: Dr. Elisa Soriano. Secretary: Dr. Maria Bardan. Headquarters: Fuencarral 53, Madrid	1920	Australia.	Stockholm. Australian Federation of University Women	1922
Holland.	VEREENIGING VAN VROUWEN MET AKADEMISCHE OPLEIDING – –	1921	Sept -	President: Mrs. William Thorn, Melbourne. Secretary: Miss Constance Glass,	7-7-1
	President: Dr. E. C. Simons, Utrecht. Secretary: Dr. J. Reudler, Koningin Wilhelminalaan 528, The Hague. Chairman of Committee on International Relations: Dr. M. J. Freie, De Lairessestraat 5, Amsterdam.		rogramated and selles	No. 8, Fermanagh Road, Camberwell, Victoria. Chairman of Committee on International Relations: Miss Ethel Bage, Cranford, Fulton Street, East St. Kilda, Melbourne.	
India.	Federation of Indian University Women President: Mrs. P. Chaudhuri. Secretary: Miss Chatterji, 2, Wood Street, Calcutta. Foreign Secretary: Miss Cornelia Sorabji, 28, Chowringhee, Calcutta.	1921	Austria.	Verband der Akademischen Frauen Oesterreichs – – – President: Dr. Elise Richter. Secretary: Dr. Hedwig Kuranda, Hasenauerstrasse 42, Vienna XIX.	1922

via Claudio Monteverde, 20, Rome. NEW ZEALAND FEDERATION OF UNI-New VERSITY WOMEN - -Zealand. 1922 President: Dr. Northcroft, Auckland Secretary: Miss Jean Ruddall, Girls'

UNIVERSITY WOMEN Africa. - 1923 President: Dr. Bertha Stoneman. Secretary: Miss G. Robson, Hugue-

Women - - - -President: Miss H. M. White, LL.D.,

> Alexandra College, Dublin. Secretary: Miss O. Purser, M.A., 5, Trinity College, Dublin.

> Chairman of Committee on International Relations: Miss D. M. Gardner, M.B., Purdysbarn Villa

Switzerland. Association Suisse de Femmes Universitaires. SCHWEIZERISCHER Verband der Akademikerinnen – 1924 President: Madame Nelly Schreiber-

Favre, Cours des Bastions 18, Geneva.

Secretary: Melle. Dr. Mariette Schaetzel, 4, Florissant, Geneva.

Chairman of Committee on International Relations: Madame Nelly Schreiber-Favre.

52 Date of Association Country Admission Belgium. FÉDÉRATION BELGE DES FEMMES Universitaires - -1922 President: Mme. Dr. Derscheid-Delcourt. Secretary: Mme. Dr. Tysebaert-Beeckman. Headquarters: Maison des Etudiantes, Chaussée de Wavre 212, Brussels.

> Committee on International Relations: Chairman: Melle. Dr. A. Scouvart, 85, rue Croix Fer, Brussels. Secretary: Melle. Dr. T. De Jans, 7, rue Voudel, Brussels (Schaerbeck).

Czecho-SDRUZENI PRO ZAJMY POSLUCHACEK Slovakia. A ABSOLVENTEK VYSOKOSKOLSKYCH - 1922 President: Mme. Dr. Tumlírová-Kuklová, Ministerstvo Skolstvi, Prague III. Secretary: Professor M. Holá, Vysehradská ul. 43, Prague (II).

Foreign Secretary: Dr. B. Polivková, Národni Museum, Prague(II.), 1700.

Denmark. KVINDELIGE AKADEMIKERE -President: Miss Clara Black. Secretary: Mrs. E. Hude-Pallis, 24, Toldbodvej, Copenhagen, K.

Finland.

SUOMEN AKATEEMISESTI SIVISTYNEIT-TEN NAISTEN LIITTO: AKADEMISKT BILDADE KVINNORS FOR-BUND I FINLAND - - -President: Dr. Jenny af Forselles. Committee on International Relations: Chairman: Lektor Carin Rosenius. Arkadiagatan 12 B 44, Helsingfors.

Secretary: Fil. maist. Alli Viherheimo, 10 Tehtaankatu, Helsingfors.

torio di Cuasso Al Monte, Como. Secretary: Prof. Angelina Tommasi,

Grammar School, Epsom, Auckland SOUTH AFRICAN FEDERATION OF South

not College, Wellington.

IRISH FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY Ireland.

Colony, Belfast.

Report of Council Meeting, Brussels, 1925.

Date of Association Admission Country Société des Femmes Bulgares Bulgaria. Universitaires 1925 President: Madame Dr. Hélène Pétrowa-Radewa. Secretary: Mademoiselle Dr. Z. Dragnewa, rue Beltcheff 23, Sofia. Luxembourg. Fédération Luxembourgeoise des Femmes Universitaires - -1925 President: Mademoiselle Dr. M. Clemen. Secretary: Mademoiselle E. Nathan. Chairman of Committee on International Relations: Mademoiselle A. Mavrisch. Headquarters: Lycée de Jeunes Filles, Luxembourg.

Roumania. Federation Nationala a Femeilor Universitare Romane — — 1925 President: Dr. Isabela Sadoveanu. Secretary: Mademoiselle Nydia Vasilescu. Chairman of Committee on International Relations: Dr. S. M. O. Niculescu. Headquarters: Strada Brezoianu 34 bis, Bucarest.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN.

Standing Committees.

STANDARDS.

Convenor: Lektor Lilli Skonhoft, Gabelsgt. II^v, Oslo, Norway.

INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

Convenor: Professor Winifred Cullis, 8, St. Martin's Place, London, W.C. 1.

Exchange of Information on Secondary Education Convenor: Dr. G. Hannevart, 109, rue Général Gratry, Brussels, Belgium.

INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIPS.

Convenor: Dr. Ida Smedley MacLean, 2, Elm Park Gardens, London, S.W. 10.

Special Committees.

BUDGET.

Convenor for American Section: Mrs. Morton Wheeler, 34, Alverston Street, Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass., U.S.A. (Resigned.)

Convenor for British Section: Mrs. Alys Russell, 11, St. Leonard's Terrace, London, S.W. 3.

CAREERS FOR WOMEN IN INDUSTRY, TRADE AND FINANCE.

Convenor: Professor Caroline Spurgeon, Bedford College, Regent's Park, London, N.W. I.

CLUBHOUSES.

Convenor: President Emerita M. Carey Thomas, The Deanery, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. (Resigned.)

CONFERENCE.

Convenor: Mrs. Corbett Ashby, 33, Upper Richmond Road, London, S.W. 15.

INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIPS FUND APPEAL.

Convenor: Dr. Ida Smedley MacLean, 2, Elm Park Gardens, London, S.W. 10.

INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE.

Convenor: Mrs. Edgerton Parsons, 1155, Park Avenue, New York City, U.S.A.

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 1643, 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 nade 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^e).

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^e).

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 breakfast). Application for rooms should be made in advance 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. I.

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.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION

(LONDON

CASH SUMMARY FOR

			m ,			CF	ISH	SUMMA	KY	FOR
	CIETC AND CUD	CCDI	Recei		_		1	-		1
1.	GIFTS AND SUBS		PIION	5.	£	S.	d.	£	S.	d.
	American				1,032	11	2			
	Finnish				0	10	6			
	Irish				4	0	0			
	Belgian				0	9	0			
	Dutch				1	0	0			
	French				$\overline{2}$	4	4			
	South African				3	0	0			
	Switzerland				3	0	0			
	Australian				6	0	0			
	New Zealand				2	0	0			
	Swedish				$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0			
	British				85	0	0			
	Indian				1	0	0			
	Czecho-Slovakian				$\overline{1}$	0.	0			
								1,143	15	0
	Special Donations:-	_								
	American Associa									
	Salary				50	0	0			
	Printing				75	0	0			
	Conference				60	0	0			
	French Federatio	n			10	0	0			
	Miss Caroline Cri				0	5	0			
		11					_	195	5	0
2.	MISCELLANEOUS	RE	CEIPTS	S.						
	Sale of Reports	and	Occasio	onal						
	Papers							25	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	Advertisements i	n Oc	casiona	1						-
	Papers							17	19	0
							_			
	TOTAL	REC	EIPTS					£1,382	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	Balances at Bank a	and in	n hand,	1st				~ '		2
	July, 1924:-									
	At Bank				542	12	3			
	In Hand		W		6	19	8			
								549	11	11

OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN.

OFFICE)

THE YEAR 1924-25.

THE	1EAR 1924-25.		Pagmer	ıts.						
			22				£		s.	d.
1.	Rent						10		0	0
2.	Lighting, Heating,	and	Cleaning	7			2	8	16	9
3.	Salary						50	8	6	8
4.	Clerical Help				//******		23	2	7	$5\frac{1}{2}$
5.	National Health In	nsura	nce					2	17	5
6.	Printing						19		8	0
7.	Stationery							2	10	2
8.	D1						5	5	7	11
9.	General Expenses							9	19	2
10.	Telephone							0	17	10
11.	Telegrams and Cal	bles						6	18	$1\frac{1}{2}$
12.	Telegraphic Addre	SS						2	0	0
13.	Newspapers and P	ress	Cuttings					8	17	11
14.	Travelling Expense						12		6	$5\frac{1}{2}$
15.	Councils and Conf	erenc	es				32		1	$4\frac{1}{2}$
16.	Translations							9	6	$9\frac{1}{2}$
17.	Audit, 1923–24				*			3	3	0
18.	O							0	5	$5\frac{1}{2}$
19.	Office Furniture]	8	18	$5\frac{1}{2}$
20.	Repairs							2	18	$1\frac{1}{2}$
21.	Propaganda Exper	ise						4	3	10
22.	Advertising							0	15	2
23.	Freight, Carriage,	etc.						4	14	2
24.	Bank Charges							0	16	8
25.	Gratuities							1	3	6
		-					C7 70	_		
			PENDITUE	RE	••••		£1,73	-	0	5
Posta	age Balance in han	d						0	19	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Bala	nces at Bank and in	hand	l, 30th Ju	ine,		•	0			
	At Bank				191	2	9			
	In Hand				0	9	9		10	0
							— I8	1	12	6
							(1.09)1	19	01
							£1,93) T	14	$0\frac{1}{2}$

I have audited the above Statement with the books and vouchers of the International Federation of University Women and find it to be in accordance therewith. The Bankers have certified as to the correctness of the Bank Balance.

M. M. HOMERSHAM, M.A., Incorporated Accountant.

£1,931 12 $0\frac{1}{2}$

20th July, 1925.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS

(IN THE

FOR THE PERIOD, JUNE 30th,

Receipts.						
Balance in Bank, July 1st,	192	24			\$1,300.38	
Dues—						
American Association	of					
University Women				\$2,250.00		
Gifts—						
Colleges—						
Barnard		\$500.00				
Bryn Mawr		500.00				
Mills		100.00				
Mount Holyoke		500.00				
Smith		500.00				
Wellesley		500.00	***			
· 基本 的 自由原则		-	\$2,600.00	nga seider		
Alumnae Associations :-	_					
Barnard		\$102.50			19 18.5	
Brown	••••	25.00				
Bryn Mawr	••••	100.00				
Goucher		25.00				
Smith		100.00				
Vassar		100.00				
Wellesley		100.00	0 -0			
			552.50			
Individuals	••••		1,724.98	4 055 40		
D.11 1: D 1				- 4,877.48		
Fellowship Fund				50.00		
Crosby Hall Fund				10.00		
Advances from Dean Virgi Mrs. Thomas Raeburn V	nıa Vhit	c. Gilder	sleeve and incil Meet-			
· · D 1				750.00		
Interest on Bank Balance				16.75		
Cancellation of outstand		check (
since 1920)				34.10		
76 03 100 100					7,988.33	

AND DISBURSEMENTS.

UNITED STATES)

1924, TO JUNE 30th, 1925.

Disbursement	g.		
Remittances to London		\$4,450.86	
Expenses—			
Salary of Miss Theodora Bosanquet			
while in the United States	\$199.58		
Travelling expenses of Miss Theodora			
Bosanquet	200.00		
Stationery, printing and postage			
Customs duties on Christiania reports			
Auditing	35.00		
Bank collection charges	.30		
		588.48	# = 000 04
			\$5,039.34
Balance in Bank, June 30th, 1925:—			
Fellowship Fund		\$50.00	
Crosby Hall Fund		10.00	
General		3,439.37	
Loans from individuals for Council			
Meeting at Brussels		750.00	
			4,249.37
			00.000.53
			\$9,288.71

Mrs. Thomas Raeburn White, Treasurer, International Federation of University Women, Philadelphia.

Dear Madam,

In accordance with your instructions we have examined the accounts and records of the International Federation of University Women for the year ending June 30th, 1925, which consisted solely of the receipts and disbursements of the Federation in the United States of America.

The cash shown on the cash book as having been received was traced in to the bank, the disbursements were found to be supported by cancelled checks or other satisfactory evidence of payment, and the balance on hand at June 30th, 1925, was reconciled with that reported by the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia, the depositary of the funds of the Federation.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) PRICE, WATERHOUSE AND Co., Packard Building, Philadelphia. London:
Printed by Langley & Sons, Ltd.,
The Euston Press, N.W. 1.

