

of the United States, as President for the next triennial term, and Mrs. Fenwick moved that the nomination of the Executive be accepted.

Miss Anna Maxwell said that Miss Goodrich was one of their great leaders in nursing reform, and worked day and night to improve the education of nurses. She held an important appointment as Inspector of Training Schools in the State of New York. American nurses would be highly honoured by the appointment of Miss Goodrich as President.

The nomination was unanimously approved and a pleasant international courtesy took place when the President presented Miss Nutting with a bouquet of pure white roses, as the President-elect was not there to receive them, for which Miss Nutting returned thanks in her charming manner.

It was decided to cable to Miss Goodrich inviting her to accept the position of President, and before the Congress concluded its session Miss Goodrich cabled her acceptance and expressed her thanks for the honour conferred upon her.

Miss L. L. Dock was re-elected Hon. Secretary and Miss M. Breay Hon. Treasurer.

HONORARY PRESIDENT.

Mrs. Bedford Fenwick announced that she had a very pleasant duty to perform, and she hoped the proposition she was about to make would commend itself to the delegates. It was in the power of the Council to offer to a retiring President of whose work it approved the position of Hon. President for life; she hoped they would now confer the honour upon Sister Karll. During the whole of her three years' term of office Sister Karll's work had been strenuous, generous, and self-sacrificing, and it would be well that it should be recognised. It was unanimously agreed to invite Sister Karll to become an Hon. President, and in a few appreciative words she accepted the honour.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Resolutions published last week were then considered—that in support of the Registration of Nurses was proposed by Miss Dock and seconded by Miss G. A. Rogers, and was warmly supported by Miss Mejan (Holland), Miss Lütken (Denmark), Miss L. L. Rogers (Canada), Miss Child (South Africa), and Mrs. Fenwick (Great Britain). It was passed unanimously and with enthusiasm.

Miss Dock proposed the resolution declaring adherence to the principle of Woman Suffrage, and it was seconded by Miss Nutting, who said she could not have a more congenial task—there

was a great group of American nurses behind her, who at their recent meeting in Chicago voted solidly for it. The German nurses needed to bring their influence to bear upon it. Florence Nightingale, Isla Stewart, Isabel Hampton Robb were ardent supporters of woman's suffrage, and the members of the International Council could not do better than follow their example. The resolution was carried unanimously.

The meeting, which had been most harmonious throughout and conducted with wonderful dispatch, then terminated, and the hundreds of members took luncheon together in hospitable little groups, reassembling at 2 p.m. for the afternoon session.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

Sister Karll again presided at the afternoon session, when the report of the International Committee on Nursing Education was presented by Miss Verwey Mejan, of Holland, in the absence through illness of the Hon. Secretary, Miss van Lanschot Hubrecht.

REPORT ON PRELIMINARY EDUCATION.

The Report gave a short statement as to the foundation of the Committee, during the meeting of the International Council in London, in 1909, the late Mrs. Hampton Robb being appointed Chairman, and Miss Van Lanschot Hubrecht (Hon. Secretary). The Report stated that, in co-operation with Sister Agnes Karll and Miss Dock, the following questions, concerning the preliminary training of nurses, were drawn up and circulated to the affiliated councils:—

(1) Is any preliminary training for nurses given in your country? (2) Is it given in the hospital (nurse training school), or outside in some other institution or institutions? (3) Do the pupils of the preliminary course live in the hospital (training school)? (4) How long does the preliminary training last? (5) What are the subjects taught? (6) Do the pupils pay for the preliminary course of training? (7) What are the qualifications required for admission?

The information obtained, as a result of this enquiry, was incorporated in a pamphlet circulated to the delegates of the various countries concerned.

Miss Hubrecht made clear in her report that what is meant by preliminary training is not the education a probationer may have enjoyed before entering the hospital, but an organised and specially supervised probation period after she has entered it, during which period she is prepared, to a certain extent, to approach the sick, and begin her practical services to them, without showing that awkwardness which comes from new surroundings and unfamiliar duties.

Further, that in no other profession or handicraft is the novice ever allowed to practise upon

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