

General Meeting, which, of course, was entirely out of order. Then, of course, by well-established precedent, the Article of Association to be cancelled should have appeared on the Agenda Paper, together with the new Article to be substituted for it. This was not done. We wondered how many of those present knew what provisions they proposed to cancel, and what if unamended they stood to lose, by agreeing to new Article 6. We fear very few. Massed ignorance tempered by apathy and vanity is a terrible danger to the co-operation of women—practically governed by men; sure, sooner or later, to land them into the pit dugged for their unwary feet.

It is *the duty* of every candidate for College membership to secure a copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and *master them* before signing the Agreement. They will not then be, in the future, as they have been in the past, notably in the Registration controversy, a professional danger to their more intelligent colleagues in the organisation of the Nursing Profession.

INTERNATIONAL NURSING STUDENTS.

Rarely has a more interesting group of nurses been gathered together than the League of Red Cross Societies' Scholarship Students, now taking a year's Public Health Course at King's College for Women, Campden Hill, London, N.W. Including Miss Florence Waters, in charge of the group, who is Assistant Director of the Nursing Division of the League of Red Cross Societies, the Head Office of which is at Geneva, they number 20, and are all now in residence at 11, Observatory Gardens, Campden Hill. (It will be remembered that the object of the League is to develop educational propaganda in time of peace.) The following nurses compose this representative and distinguished group:—

Belgium—Miss Cécile Mechelynck.
Canada—Miss Jean Browne.
Czecho-Slovakia—Miss Anna Nemcova.
Denmark—Miss Magdalene Tideman.
England—Miss Marjorie Beeton.
France—Miss Jeanne Mariau.
Greece—Miss Athina Messolora.
Italy—Miss Lina Molinari.
Peru—Miss Maria Albertina Vega.
Poland—Miss Marie Chludzinska.
Portugal—Miss Dora V. Westwood.
Roumania—Miss Maria Notarin.
Russia—Miss Helen Hiriakoff.
Sweden—Miss Elsa Andersson.
Switzerland—Miss Erica A. Michel.
Serbia—Miss Theophanie Body.
United States of America—Miss Dorothy Lidyard, Miss Charlotte Simon.
Venezuela—Mrs. Vestalia di Manrique.

It was a great pleasure and privilege to meet these students, who have shown by their enterprise their earnest desire to gain knowledge which they can, in the future, put into practice for the benefit

of their respective countries. Evidently they have already settled down happily in their new surroundings, and are keen to benefit to the utmost from the opportunities offered to them.

The facility with which all the students speak English is very noticeable, though some of them intend to take lessons from an English teacher to perfect themselves still further. It was interesting also to notice their strongly marked nationality—true to type.

The special course arranged by Dr. Janet Lane Claypon, Dean of the School at King's College for Women, for these students, includes Anatomy, Physiology, Hygiene, Bacteriology, Chemistry, Elementary Science, Sociology, and Household Work. They also learn something of dispensing, and obtain an insight into the Montessori system of education, into nursing methods in connection with the Salomon Centre at Guy's Hospital, and Dr. Truby King's system of caring for mothers and babies at Trebovir Road, Earl's Court. Some of the students are also attending at School Inspection Centres. Excursions are also planned for them to waterworks and sewage farms, etc., where they have the opportunity of studying sewage plant. During the Christmas and Easter vacations they hope to see something of the nursing in rural districts in Durham and Somerset.

It is extremely interesting to hear from the students something of their work in recent years and of the problems which confront them in their own countries.

Miss Jean Browne explained something of the difficulties of public health nursing in Canada, owing to the great distances. The nurses frequently travel from 50 to 80 miles a day. They endeavour to have one teacher, who is also a nurse, on the school staff, and they enlist the sympathy and co-operation of the other teachers.

Miss Nemcova, who during the war has been working in an estate school, spoke of the re-organisation of the Red Cross in Czecho-Slovakia.

Miss Tideman had a remarkably interesting experience to relate. She was trained in the Commune Hospital, at Copenhagen, and with other Danish nurses was sent to nurse Russian soldiers in Petrograd. When war broke out there had been living in Russia for two generations certain people known as Bashkirs, a nomadic race who were German subjects, and had never been naturalised in Russia. It was therefore necessary to intern them, and they were sent to Siberia. They are a primitive people, eating with their fingers, and generally uncultivated. When the question arose as to what was to be done with German prisoners, it was decided to billet a certain number on the Bashkirs. They did not like it, but had to submit. It was to this colony of 3,000 Bashkirs and Germans, which had no doctor or nurse, that Miss Tideman was sent alone, and started a hospital in three rooms.

Miss Marie Chludzinska is hopeful that nurse-training schools may be established in Poland in connection with the universities of Cracow and Warsaw. In regard to typhus, with which the

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