

crusaders' paper, she started one good school on a sound basis.

The nursing pioneers in America started in the same way, and it was a sound one. They must distinguish between propaganda and publicity. She was not down on publicity, but would publicity take the place of Miss Newton, for example?

For twenty years, Miss Stewart said, she had never opened her morning's letters without enquiries as to the training of nurses. Was that an argument for placing Headquarters in Paris?

Then, as to the question of a new International Organisation. She was glad to know what the League had in mind, and that it had already got a programme on this subject, namely, "Will you come in and accept our programme—an aggressive programme for the evangelisation of the world—or shall we work through a new organisation?" Was that leaving the International Council of Nurses absolutely and entirely free? They must look closely at the points.

The distinction between the Red Cross volunteer nurses and paid nurses did not hold good, because in many countries the Red Cross trained nurses for pay.

Miss OLMSTED said that a wave of sentiment was going over the world, which was being stimulated by Red Cross Societies. In Serbia, where Miss Newton was now working, the request for the organisation of a Nursing School came to the American Association, and was taken up by the League.

Miss NOYES remarked that the initial idea came round the other way.

Miss OLMSTED said the League had had requests for information concerning Nurse Training from as far away as Japan and South America. If there were a Federation of Hospital Boards all over the world, such requests could go before it, but one could not get together a group of people to whom they could be referred.

Florence Nightingale had organised a little model training school for demonstration purposes, but more was still needed, for one found often in the Nursing Profession the lowest possible standards.

She felt, when in Paris, that there was an opportunity to do a tremendous piece of work. Appeals for help were received which could not be met. What was needed was an association to work through. Could the International Council of Nurses meet that need or should some other Association do so?

Miss C. LUTKEN, Director of Danish Army Nurse Corps and President of the Copenhagen Division of the Red Cross, said she stood with one foot in the Red Cross and one in the International. In Denmark the nurses took the matter into their own hands, and the Red Cross gave over to them the work of organisation. All the Red Cross nurses were members of the Danish Nurses' Association.

SISTER BERTHA WELLIN, President of the Swedish Nurses Association, said she wished to speak a little about Red Cross influence in Sweden.

For the highest training the Red Cross was the greatest danger, though it had done good work. She warned her hearers against too intimate co-operation with the Red Cross. She knew the Red Cross Society in America was working in another way, and she had the greatest admiration for it.

The Red Cross in Sweden had been one danger; also the Medical Board wanted one year's training only for nurses. That was why the Swedish Nurses' Association had to take two years, or it would have had to have one, but a supervisor had now been working with the Medical Board for two years, and she thought three years would be the period for training in the future.

MRS. TSCHERNING said that when they began the training of nurses in Denmark it was very difficult. The training was not in conformity with Miss Nightingale's ideas. They could not teach the Sisters and nurses what was wanted. Then she went and stayed in the Nightingale Home and saw what Miss Nightingale's ideals were. Progress was very hard, very slow, but they got forward step by step, and now had three years' education in hospital, six months' training in mental nursing, and two months in maternity nursing. Now Miss Olmsted thought that countries which had not adopted the three years' standard of training could not come into the International, and asked: "Can you not go back to two." She said to Miss Olmsted: "We cannot, and we *will* not."

Miss MUNCK closed the Session by saying that in institutions nurses worked with doctors and under their direction, but their own organisations should be restricted to members of the nursing profession.

1 p.m. Afternoon Session.

SISTER AGNES KARLL (Hon. President) presided at the Afternoon Session.

THE PUBLICATION OF A NURSING MAGAZINE TO SERVE AS THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF NURSES.

The first item on the Agenda was the question of the publication of an official organ of the International Council. Miss K. Olmsted who discussed this question spoke of the interest which had been aroused by the mimeographed circular sent out by the League of Red Cross Societies. From this she argued that there might be a field for a professional, semi-technical, international nursing review to be published in English, French, German, and Spanish. A magazine by nurses, but not solely for nurses.

SECTIONAL NURSING CONFERENCES.

Miss MUNCK opened the discussion on the desirability of organising Sectional Nursing Conferences in an able and amusing speech. She said she had great pleasure in stating that the International Council of Nurses was the first cause of the establishment of the Sectional Conferences organised by the Co-operation of Nurses in the North. This was decided upon after the

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