

one of a very practical nature. Nurses had to be taught the serving of trays, the dusting of beds, &c. Arrangements must be made for them to attend lectures. If they only went to lectures when nothing was going on they would not go at all.

SISTER KARLL (Germany) said that during the revolution in Germany the attendants thought they would like to rank as trained nurses in hospitals. They attempted to do so, but very soon they were back in their right place. They found they did not like the work and were not suited to it mentally.

Miss A. W. GILL (Great Britain) enquired as to Registration conditions in the United States.

Miss STEWART (U.S.A.) said that the minimum training recognised was for two years. Many States had a three years' law. If the plan recommended by the Rockefeller Committee were adopted some of the laws would have to be changed.

If the registration of attendants after a short term of training were recognised, there was a danger of their underselling the private nurse.

SISTER KARLL (Germany) asked whether it would not be possible that hospitals should not be permitted to have schools of nursing without authority. That would be the best protection for trained nurses.

Miss NOYES (U.S.A.) said she wished they might have such laws. There were 48 States in the United States of America, a country 3,000 miles wide, and equally as long, and stretching from Alaska to the tropics. Through the southern part, where they had small schools, the situation was a difficult one.

#### UNIVERSITY UNDERGRADUATE SCHOOL OF NURSING.

Miss STEWART then said that the Yale University School of Nursing was an outgrowth of the Rockefeller Report (which recommended the development and strengthening of such schools as of fundamental importance in the furtherance of nursing education), the Rockefeller Foundation being asked to promote its establishment.

Yale was a university which stood in the first rank, as Harvard and Princetown, and as Oxford and Cambridge in Great Britain. The authorities called Miss Goodrich, one of the most brilliant educationists in America, to be Dean of the School. The condition of its foundation was that the experiment should be along the lines of the Rockefeller Report.

Miss Goodrich believed that the pupils in training should be a supplementary staff. From the beginning emphasis would be laid on preventive work, and every endeavour would be made to make the pupils realise its importance. She looked forward to a brilliant and successful career for Miss Goodrich in her capacity as Dean of the University School of Nursing at Yale.

Miss NOYES said that Yale was a very conservative University. She was glad they had broken through the crust. It was an extraordinary concession.

#### 1 p.m.—Afternoon Session.

##### MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

BARONESS MANNERHEIM presided when the Conference reassembled, over the afternoon and final Session, which was devoted to miscellaneous business.

Miss STEWART said that after the discussion on the previous day she felt very strongly that Miss Olmsted was in a difficult position, and that some way should be found by which she could obtain advice, with facility, when she so desired. She thought the subject might be open for discussion.

Miss OLMSTED said it never entered into her head to try to force an issue. Perhaps her method of expression was unfortunate, but she felt the great need for help and advice. She admitted she had misunderstood the International Council of Nurses.

Miss NOYES said that she knew well about the kind of advice Miss Olmsted was soliciting. She was in an isolated position. A great deal, however, could be done by correspondence when an Advisory Committee could not be called together. She knew the kind of questions that came to a Red Cross office; they were often difficult to answer because the people who asked them did not know what they were talking about. She was wondering whether the League could not afford to give her an expert of rare and unusual experience in nursing education in the Paris office.

Miss STEWART asked whether the League of Red Cross Societies would pay the expenses of the members of an Advisory Committee appointed, and was answered in the affirmative.

Miss STEWART also urged the desirability of more frequent Conferences under the auspices of the International Council of Nurses.

THE PRESIDENT spoke of the projected Conference at Buda Pesth next year under the auspices of the International Council of Nurses. Miss Newton, one of the new Hon. Vice-Presidents, was going there shortly, and she hoped would get into touch with those who would forward the project.

Miss NOYES stated that the American Nurses Association would meet next year, probably at Detroit, in May or June. It was important that there should be no conflict in the dates of the two meetings.

Mrs. NORRIE (Foundation Member, Denmark), read a statement in regard to the relation of Societies internationally organised to the International Council of Women.

Miss BREAM said the question was one which came up when the Council was founded in London in 1899, and the late Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Founder of the International Council of Women, expressed the opinion that the National organisations should affiliate to their respective National Councils of Women, before an International Council entered into direct relations with the International Council of Women.

THE PRESIDENT asked Mlle. DE JOANNIS to tell

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