

### Disciplinary and Penal Cases.

The Disciplinary and Penal Cases Committee reported that the Council's Solicitor has been instructed to take the necessary action under Section 8 (1) of the Nurses' Registration Act, 1919, against three nurses who had falsely represented themselves to be State Registered Nurses. This action of the Committee was approved.

### Correspondence, Interviews and Permits.

The General Purposes Committee reported that the correspondence dealt with in the office between May 1st and 31st amounted to 3,470 letters received, and 5,960 letters despatched. The interviews numbered 140, and 122 permits were issued for the State Uniform.

### The State Uniform.

Duplicate permits were issued to three nurses to obtain the State Registered Nurses' Uniform, who had reported the loss of their permits six months ago.

### Date of Next Meeting.

The date of the next meeting was fixed for July 22nd.

## THE STATE EXAMINATIONS.

The results of the State Examinations, held in May, 1932, under the authority of the General Nursing Council for England and Wales, are as under:—

### PRELIMINARY STATE EXAMINATION, MAY, 1932.

	Entered.	Absent.	Present.	Passed.	Failed.	Percentage of failures.
Complete Examination..	2,780	144	2,636	1,755	881	33.4%
Re-entries for Part Examination ..	376	14	362	203	159	43.9%

### Percentage of Failures at Previous Examinations.

February, 1932	Whole Examination	41.3%
	Part	41.3%
October, 1931	Whole	33.5%
	Part	50.8%
May, 1931	Whole	32.3%
	Part	36.5%

### FINAL STATE EXAMINATIONS, MAY, 1932.

	Supplementary Parts of the Register.					
	General Register.	Male Nurses.	Mental Nurses.	Sick Children's Nurses.	Fever Nurses.	
<b>Entered—</b>						
Whole Examination	1,677	4	61	93	249	238
Part Examination	374	—	12	16	39	—
<b>Absent—</b>						
Whole Examination	50	—	2	5	7	0
Part Examination	11	—	—	1	—	—
<b>Present—</b>						
Whole Examination	1,027	4	59	88	242	279
Part Examination	363	—	12	15	37	—
<b>Passed—</b>						
Whole Examination	1,237	3	49	67	183	203
Part Examination	237	—	9	9	20	—
<b>Failed—</b>						
Whole Examination	390	1	10	21	59	76
Part Examination	128	—	3	6	17	—
<b>Percentage of Failures—</b>						
Whole Examination	23.9%	25%	16.9%	23.8%	24.3%	—
Part Examination	34.7%	—	25%	40%	45.9%	—
<b>Percentage of Failures at Feb., 1932, Examinations—</b>						
Whole Examination	30.6%	—	23.8%	37.5%	30.2%	—
Part Examination	48.5%	—	36.3%	21.4%	69.4%	—

### NIGHTINGALEIANA.

The following is an extract from a Nightingale letter which has recently been sold at auction:—

"Should you meet any young lady of sound body and mind who would like to make a career of nursing, would you kindly remember us?"

Our Michaelmas vacancies are all filled and we have always many more candidates than room, but not always of the right sort.

I venture to enclose a 'mem.' of what is wanted."

We are glad to know the letter has been secured by Miss Lloyd-Still for her Nightingale collection.

## NURSING PROGRESS IN FRANCE.

### STATE DIPLOMAS FOR HOSPITAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES: HISTORY, AIM AND DEVELOPMENT.

BY DR. X

The fundamental reforms which have come about during the last years in the schools for hospital and public health nurses in France are very little known abroad.

The Decree of June 27th, 1922, presented by M. Paul Strauss, Minister of Public Health and Social Welfare, for the signature of the President of the Republic, is the real charter of hospital and public health nurses, of whom the number in our country was formerly less than the number of positions, due to the continual development of institutions organised either for the care of the sick or for prevention of illness or misery of any type.

This Decree, which created the professional diploma given by the Ministry of Public Health, was a result of the discussions of the Conseil supérieur de l'assistance publique after the reading of the remarkable report by Mlle. Chaptal, member of this council. It has organised the State examinations; arranged for the official recognition of training schools providing the theoretical and practical instruction which prepare for these examinations; organised the Conseil de perfectionnement des écoles d'infirmières (Council on Nursing Education), and laid down the principles to be adopted for the evaluation of diplomas and service prior to 1922.

This Decree came into effect in October, 1922, and all administrative work in connection with it has been placed under the direction of the Department of Social Welfare and Public Health of the Ministry of Labour, Public Health, and Social Welfare,\* thus centralising all questions covered by the Decree.

Until his death the Conseil de perfectionnement was under the able leadership of Professor Letulle, the eminent scholar and well-known philanthropist, who consecrated most of his efforts and activities to the organisation in France of the fight against tuberculosis. The development of the Conseil was thus in the hands of one capable of guiding well the important undertakings on which the Minister might wish advice.

Professor Letulle was aided in this hard task by well-known women, who from the beginning devoted their lives to this fascinating problem of health and social welfare work.

Mlle. Chaptal, member of the Conseil supérieur de l'assistance publique, directress of a school of nursing and founder of a great number of institutions, was appointed Vice-President of the First Section of the Conseil, which occupies itself especially with hospital problems.

Mlle. Milliard, honorary member of the University staff, distinguished collaborator of Léon Bourgeois, directress of the School of Public Health Nurses of the National Anti-tuberculosis Association, also founder and promoter of many social reforms, was made president of the Second Section, dealing more especially with questions of public health. Unfortunately death prematurely interrupted her work which was so valuable because of her understanding of the present needs.

The members of the Conseil de perfectionnement were chosen from among the doctors best qualified by their general practice and their experience as administrators of hospitals of our large cities; from among the directresses of schools for hospital and public health nurses; from among representatives of the departments of ministry occupied with health questions either in the colonies or

\* To-day the Ministry of Public Health.

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