

Part III.—Source Material and Curriculum Aids. This includes Practical Objectives in Nursing Education.

The nurse belongs to one of several professional groups within the general field of medicine and shares with them in the effort to care for the sick, to cure disease, to prevent suffering, and to promote a high standard of health both in individual and in community life. The ultimate object is to make life safer, happier, and more useful for all members of the community.

The nurse's service is both a personal and a community service. Her duties and responsibilities have been roughly grouped according as they relate to (a) the patient, (b) the hospital and school of nursing, (c) the physician and the medical profession, (d) the household and friends of the patient, (e) the community with its social and health agencies, (f) the nursing profession, (g) the nurse herself. They are a goodly list. We may enumerate in detail the duties laid down in regard to (f) and (g).

- (f) *What she does for the Nursing Profession.*
- (1) Protects its standards and its good name.
  - (2) Advances its usefulness, particularly through her own branch of nursing.
  - (3) Co-operates in professional activities, organisations, conferences, magazines, registration movements, etc., and leads in activities for which she has special aptitudes.
  - (4) Contributes to its fund of knowledge through new ideas, new methods, new devices, etc., and results of personal experience, study and experimentation.
  - (5) Assists members who are ill or unfortunate.
  - (6) Contributes to the social life of the group and to its morale.
  - (7) Promotes educational enterprises and supports them in every possible way.
- (g) *What she does for herself.*
- (1) Keeps herself well poised and in good physical condition through proper habits, exercise, recreation, diet, etc.
  - (2) Strengthens and increases her preparation for her professional work, through study and experience, better training of her powers, wider utilisation of opportunities.
  - (3) Provides for economic security and independence by businesslike habits and methods, by proper provision for sickness and old age, etc.
  - (4) Provides for wider cultivation and enrichment of her own personal life and character through her work, her social life, her recreation, religious life, etc.

It is a comprehensive list of professional obligations and personal duties, and if all members of the nursing profession realised them and lived up to them the profession would be immeasurably the gainer.

The first step of the Curriculum Committee was to consider the present aims of nursing education as far as they could be determined and to decide whether or not they are adequate in view of modern conditions of life and the demands that nurses are meeting and are likely to meet in the immediate future.

"Whatever justification," states the Committee, "there may have been in the past for the military ideals and methods of training in nursing schools, there can be no question that such a system is far less at home in a democratic than in an autocratic type of social and political organisation. It is an accepted principle of democracy that all individuals should contribute to the service and welfare of society, but that they should also have the largest possible measure of freedom and initiative compatible with the welfare of the group. Moreover, it is generally agreed that society is best served when individuals have the best possible opportunity for development. Pasteur's statement that 'Democracy is that order in the State which permits each individual to put forth his utmost effort' implies that educational opportunities shall be available so that individuals may develop their full capacity

for service and growth. There is nothing incompatible in this ideal with the idea of discipline and self-sacrificing service providing the discipline is self-imposed and the self sacrifice does not cripple but rather stimulates the growth of the individual.

"The changes in modern life are largely the results of science and technology. Nurses must be able to adjust to these rapidly changing conditions, and this means that they require a different type of preparation than would be needed for a relatively State society."

We have not attempted to go into the details either of psychology, microbiology, medical and surgical nursing, the nursing of children, psychiatric nursing, and much else which is dealt with in the book in highly condensed form. It should find a place in all nurses' libraries and should be studied with care, especially by those whose duties are concerned with the instruction of nurses to whom we specially commend it.

E. G. F.

### A NIGHTINGALE MEMORIAL SERVICE, HANKOW, CHINA.

Seeing that an unusually large number of nurses were present in the central cities this year, the local branch of the Nurses' Association of China decided to hold a Nightingale Memorial service in Hankow on May 12th, the anniversary of Miss Nightingale's birthday.

St. Paul's Cathedral, Hankow's largest church, was chosen for the service and fine weather, free from air raids, crowned the preparatory endeavours.

Two hundred and sixty nurses in uniform entered the church in procession, carrying red candles, singing a hymn of prayer for the nation as they walked.

Madame Chiang Kai Shek, the first Lady of the Land, unable to be present in person sent the following message: "As Florence Nightingale stands for the best type of womanhood, and as she showed us how women can help suffering mankind under the most difficult conditions, I am sure that the Nurses meeting together to-night will be inspired by the very mention of her name. Please tell them that I hope they will remember the nobility of their profession and that in succouring the sick and the wounded they will look upon their work not as a mere profession, but as a sacred mission."

Miss H. Y. Sun, acting Secretary of the Nurses' Association, gave an excellent résumé of the life and work of Miss Nightingale. Afterwards the nurses sang Longfellow's poem "The Lady of the Lamp" set to music.

Madame Feng Yu Hsiang, wife of the noted General, then addressed the nurses in rousing tones, putting the challenge of the present day before them, in a very clear word picture. She addressed the nurses as "Descendants of Florence Nightingale."

Another speaker was Madame Chou, who has gained fame by her widespread organisation of voluntary aid detachments for the wounded.

Rev. Stephen Tsang, of the Cathedral, then briefly gave a history of the Hippocratic Oath and its adaptation as a nurses' pledge, named in honour of Florence Nightingale. The assembled nurses then rose and repeated the pledge.

Dr. F. C. Yen, the new Minister of the National Health Administration, gave the next speech pointing out many of the lessons to be learned from the life of Florence Nightingale, also telling of some of the medical activities being carried on at the front, and in the Base hospitals, in the present national crisis.

The last speaker, a Chinese Methodist minister, greatly interested the nurses with his rousing address on Florence Nightingale's work in the Scutari hospital. They were amused when he said "that the title Lady of the Lamp was not quite correct as the light she actually carried around

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