

In the British Army A.T.S. replace men—one woman for one man—and the V.A.D. replace on the establishment R.A.M.C. orderlies in the same way as they did in the last war.

Since members of Q.A.I.M.N.S. and the T.A.N.S. are now Registered Nurses, and have relative rank and commissioned rank, it is impossible to consider the work carried out by V.A.D.s as anything more important than that performed by A.T.S., many of whom are doing skilled and trained work as privates.

It is unfortunate that the British Red Cross Society (which had accepted this arrangement before the War) supplied to the Army women who were more suitable to be A.T.S. officers than to replace R.A.M.C. orderlies. In this War, surely, everyone must be judged by the work they do and no other standards, and in the Army a private is a private, and an officer an officer, even in these democratic times. Any quasi position would be grossly unjust to the A.T.S., taking into consideration the variety of work they now undertake and the fine women who are willing to take the rough with the smooth as privates in the corps.

Any attempt to force the V.A.D.s into the position they demand would inevitably undermine the status of the Nursing Profession, as the only way they could be accepted as superior in rank and service to the A.T.S. would be by consenting to recognise them on an equality with Registered members of the Nursing Profession.

The truth is that V.A.D.s have, through social influence, been treated in the past as a privileged class, which should not continue now that our Military Nurses have professional status and relative military rank.

Her Majesty Queen Mary has been graciously pleased to approve the appointment of 81 nurses to be Queen's Nurses—58 in England, 14 in Scotland, 3 in Wales, and 6 in Ireland. Two to date from April 1st, and 79 to date from July 1st, 1942.

THANKS FROM MISS HELENA McLOUGHLIN,  
S.R.N.

We are officially informed that Miss McLoughlin, of the East Ham Infectious Diseases Hospital, has now retired after holding the appointment as Matron for 17½ years.

To mark the occasion of her retirement Miss McLoughlin has been presented with a cheque in recognition of her long and valued service. Contributions were made by past and present members of the medical, nursing and domestic staffs of the Hospital and the Public Health Department of the County Borough of East Ham.

Miss McLoughlin wishes to thank everyone who has contributed so generously, and to acknowledge the many good wishes she has received from her old colleagues and friends in the nursing profession.

It is good to know that Miss McLoughlin's valuable experience of organisation will be still available, as she intends to continue her active interest in the welfare of the nursing profession, especially in connection with Fever Nursing, of which she is an expert.

## THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION.

### THE SEARCH FOR UNITY.

Whether a man has a right to make millions and millions of dollars in one short lifetime is open to question, but having done so that the invested income should be appropriated for the benefit of humanity throughout the world may be a marvellous blessing, there can be no question, and year after year we have studied the financial statement of the Rockefeller Foundation with ever increasing interest, admiration and gratitude.

The appropriations are usually distributed in six major fields, roughly as follows: Public Health, Medical sciences, Natural sciences, Social sciences, Humanities and Program in China—amounting last year, to some nine million dollars.

### Making the Present Serve the Future.

To quote from "A Review for 1941," by Raymond B Fosdick, President of the Foundation:

"Confronted with a world in which ruthlessness must be employed to destroy a far more dangerous kind of ruthlessness, organisations like the Rockefeller Foundation, dedicated to the extension of knowledge, can only reaffirm their undiscourageable belief in the ultimate power of reason. As Alvin Johnson says: 'The rules of civilisation, wrought out on Sinai and the Areopagus . . . are prior to the bomber and poison gas, and will survive beyond them.' The Bill of Rights will outlast "Mein Kampf" just as the scientist's objective search for truth will outlive all the regimented thinking of totalitarianism.

"The task which faces all institutions concerned with the advance of knowledge is not only to keep this faith alive but to make certain, as far as they can, that the streams of culture and learning, wherever they may be located or however feebly they may now flow, shall not be blocked. In line with this latter function, in so far as circumstances and limited funds make possible, the Rockefeller Foundation conceives its principal role.

"This concern for the future is a matter of stern, practical sense. The specialised talents and abilities that are meeting this emergency and those that will meet emergencies to come are not produced by feverish last-minute activities. No amount of pressure can suddenly create a supply of thoroughly trained and broadly experienced physicists, mathematicians, chemists, biologists, economists and political scientists. These men represent the trained intelligence without which a war cannot be won, or a lasting peace achieved. They emerge spontaneously, unpredictably, but irresistibly out of long, patient and sustained effort. Pure research, the clean urge to gain new knowledge, the sympathetic appreciation of imaginative scholarship even when it seems remote and unrelated—these we must steadfastly sponsor or our vital intellectual resources will fail us in the days to come.

"It is true, of course, that in an attempt to maintain long-range programmes aiming at the future rather than at the present, no institution can escape the urgencies of the moment. We are all of us in the war and it is idle to pretend that business can proceed as usual. A substantial proportion of the appropriations of the Rockefeller Foundation has some relation to the present

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