

The University of Chicago

The University Laboratories

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

00743

*Nurses Courses.*

May 16, 1923.

President Ernest D. Burton  
Faculty Exchange

Dear President Burton:

This note is intended to express in writing the understanding we reached the other day, to the effect that the University of Chicago would be willing to continue giving the program of science courses for student nurses in co-operation with the Children's Memorial Hospital, for the next Spring Quarter, 1924, on the same basis as in the past. During the current year, with four nurses present, a difference between the amount received from them in the form of tuition, matriculation and laboratory fees, and the cost of the special courses amounted to something like \$300.00. It is understood that we can go on for one year more on this basis. It is also understood that if the attendance does not show signs of improvement, the University will be free to withdraw the courses.

The Children's Memorial Hospital is trying to raise the standards of training for its nurses and the University in agreeing to the program does so partly to encourage this effort on the part of the Children's Memorial Hospital, and partly in preparation for the time when it will have its own nurses to train in connection with the medical school.

Should I notify the authorities of the Children's Memorial Hospital, or will your office do so?

Yours truly,

*Julius Steyer*

JS-BB







May 31, 1923.

My dear Dr. Stieglitz:

I have your letter of May 16th with reference to the continuance of science courses for student nurses in cooperation with the Children's Memorial Hospital for the Spring Quarter, 1924. I understand that this proposal involves no new appropriation of money but the offering of courses within the present budget. On this basis I am glad to give approval to your recommendations. I shall be glad to have you notify the authorities of the Children's Memorial Hospital.

Very truly yours,

Dr. J. Stieglitz,  
The University of Chicago.

EDB:CB



May 31, 1923.

My dear Dr. Stieglitz:

I have your letter of May 18th with reference to the continuance of science courses for student nurses in cooperation with the Children's Memorial Hospital for the Spring quarter, 1924. I understand that this proposal involves no new appropriation of money but the offering of courses within the present budget. On this basis I am glad to give approval to your recommendations. I shall be glad to have you notify the authorities of the Children's Memorial Hospital.

Very truly yours,

Dr. J. Stieglitz,  
The University of Chicago.

EDB:CB



Mr 10

December 22, 1924.

My dear Dr. McLean:

I have received from Dr. Wells an elaborate report of some 60 pages or more on Nursing Education. It includes a majority report by all the Committee except Herrick, and a minority report from Herrick.

If I send this to you could you have time to look it over and give me your judgment on the whole situation?

Very truly yours,

Dr. F. C. McLean,  
The Rockefeller Institute,  
Ave. A and 66th St.,  
New York City.

EDB:CB



10  
Ms  
December 22, 1924.

My dear Dr. McLean:

I have received from Dr. Wells  
an elaborate report of some 60 pages or  
more on Nursing Education. It includes  
a majority report by all the Committee  
except Herrick, and a minority report  
from Herrick.

If I send this to you could  
you have time to look it over and give  
me your judgment on the whole situation?  
Very truly yours,

Dr. F. G. McLean,  
The Rockefeller Institute,  
Ave. A and 66th St.,  
New York City.

EDB:CB



December 18, 1924.

My dear President Burton:

Herewith is submitted the report of the Committee on Nursing Education consisting of three items.

(a) A report with proposed budget as prepared by Miss Gray, formerly Dean and Professor of Nursing in Western Reserve University.

(b) The recommendations of the Committee on Nursing Education.

(c) A minority report submitted by C. J. Herrick.

The report of Miss Gray was prepared by her after a careful study of our situation here, and is based on her experience in conducting a University School of Nursing. It will be seen that her estimates as to cost show that the conduct of a University School would be no more expensive than the cost of an ordinary hospital training school, and much less expensive than employing graduate nurses. It seems to be the universal opinion that a University School of Nursing provides the best nursing service for the hospital, especially in a hospital to be used largely for educational purposes. Furthermore, since there seems to be a great need for a University School for Nurses in Chicago, and especially for the type of school which would harmonize with the standards and aims adopted for the Medical School of the University of Chicago, it seemed to the majority of the Committee that the recommendation that the University of Chicago establish a University School of Nursing was inevitable. The only objection raised was the question whether the establishment of such a school in the University might not constitute an added load in the direction of undergraduate instruction and a diversion of interest from graduate research work. This point of view is ably presented for your consideration by Doctor Herrick. The other members of the Committee recognize the force of this argument, but also recognize that the University hospitals must have the best possible nursing service, and believe that the opportunity for service by the organization and maintenance of a first class University School for Nurses outweighed the objections.



December 18, 1934.

My dear President Burton:

Herewith is submitted the report of the Committee on Nursing Education consisting of three items.

(a) A report with proposed budget as prepared by Miss Gray, formerly Dean and Professor of Nursing in Western Reserve University.

(b) The recommendations of the Committee on Nursing Education.

(c) A minority report submitted by C. J. Herrick.

The report of Miss Gray was prepared by her after a careful study of our situation here, and is based on her experience in conducting a University School of Nursing. It will be seen that her estimates as to cost show that the conduct of a University School would be no more expensive than the cost of an ordinary hospital training school, and much less expensive than employing graduate nurses. It seems to be the universal opinion that a University School of Nursing provides the best nursing service for the hospital, especially in a hospital to be used largely for educational purposes. Furthermore, since there seems to be a great need for a University School for Nurses in Chicago, and especially for the type of school which would harmonize with the standards and aims adopted for the Medical School of the University of Chicago, it seemed to the majority of the Committee that the recommendation that the University of Chicago establish a University School of Nursing was inevitable. The only objection raised was the question whether the establishment of such a school in the University might not constitute an added load in the direction of undergraduate instruction and a diversion of interest from graduate research work. This point of view is fully presented for your consideration by Doctor Herrick. The other members of the Committee recognize the force of this argument, but also recognize that the University hospitals must have the best possible nursing service, and believe that the opportunity for service by the organization and maintenance of a first class University School for Nurses outweighed the objections.



With the recommendations of the Committee is submitted a statement as to the probable cost for conducting a University School for Nursing. The comparative cost of such a school or an ordinary hospital training school not leading to a Bachelor's degree, and the maintenance of nursing service with graduate nurses, is given in Miss Gray's report. It is believed that her figures are maximum. Doctor Seem has had a conference with another expert and it is believed that these figures can be reduced as much as twenty per cent by a corresponding reduction of the number of nurses necessary. Such a reduction would not appreciably affect the cost of education, but would reduce the charges against the hospital for nursing service, and would affect the three classes of nursing service proportionately. It might also permit of a somewhat less expensive housing scheme, but this should probably not be curtailed greatly since we must anticipate an increased nursing staff as soon as the original hospital begins to be enlarged.

In using the term "graduate instruction" in this report the Committee understands that it is used in the same sense as in other schools of the University, and that only nurses who meet University requirements for graduate instruction would be eligible for admission to courses in which such instruction is given.

I understand that this Committee was appointed to look into the problems of nursing education in order to submit recommendations to you and that it is not a standing committee. I assume therefore, that, with the presentation of the report, this Committee is dissolved unless reassembled at your request.

Yours very truly,

President E. D. Burton,  
The University of Chicago.



enlarged. nursing staff as soon as the original hospital begins to be curtailed greatly since we must anticipate an increased expensive housing scheme, but this should probably not be proportionately. It might also permit of a somewhat less and would affect the three classes of nursing service provided reduce the charges against the hospital for nursing service, not appreciable affect the cost of education, but would the number of nurses necessary. Such a reduction would as much as twenty per cent by a corresponding reduction of expert and it is believed that these figures can be reduced maximum. Doctor Seem has had a conference with another Miss Gray's report. It is believed that her figures are since of nursing service with graduate nurses, is given in school not leading to a Bachelor's degree, and the maintenance of such a school or an ordinary hospital training ing a University School for Nursing. The comparative submitted a statement as to the probable cost for conducting With the recommendations of the Committee is

instruction is given. would be eligible for admission to courses in which such nurses who meet University requirements for graduate instruction as in other schools of the University, and that only report the Committee understands that it is used in the same In using the term "graduate instruction" in this

at your request. of the report, this Committee is dissolved unless reassembled committee. I assume therefore, that, with the presentation submit recommendations to you and that it is not a standing to look into the problems of nursing education in order to I understand that this Committee was appointed

Yours very truly,

The University of Chicago.  
President E. D. Burton.



The Recommendations to be submitted to the Committee on the Education of Nurses are:

1. That the University of Chicago should engage in the education of nurses in connection with the development of the University Medical School and Hospital.

2. That the nursing curriculum should be conducted in a School of the University, ~~granting credit towards a Bachelor's degree.~~ (The first two years of the course should be regular Junior College work, the last three years to be given in the University, the University Hospital and Affiliated Institutions, (the entire five years course) leading to a <sup>certificate in</sup> Bachelor's degree. <sup>and a certificate in nursing</sup> ~~The course itself should be substantially of the character and quality indicated in the Report of~~

3. That the University should provide graduate instruction especially for nurses who are intending to specialize within their profession, whenever this may become necessary, the organization of this graduate work to take such form as may seem desirable at that time.

In response to the request of the President of the University for information concerning the probable financial requirements, the following estimates will be submitted:

1. It is estimated that the cost of nursing education will be approximately \$54,250, <sup>per annum</sup> exclusive of educational facilities already existing in the University, and exclusive of such costs as are properly chargeable to the hospital.



The Recommendations to be submitted to the Committee on

the Education of Nurses are:

1. That the University of Chicago should engage in

the education of nurses in connection with the development

of the University Medical School and Hospital.

2. That the nursing curriculum should be conducted

in a School of the University, granting credit towards a

Bachelor's degree. (The first two years of the course should

be regular Junior College work, the last three years to be

given in the University, the University Hospital and Affiliated

Institutions, (the entire five years course) leading to a

Bachelor's degree. *and a certificate in nursing*

3. That the University should provide graduate instruction

especially for nurses who are intending to specialize

within their profession, whenever this may become necessary,

the organization of this graduate work to take such form as

may seem desirable at that time.

In response to the request of the President of the University

for information concerning the probable financial requirements,

the following estimates will be submitted:

1. It is estimated that the cost of nursing education

will be approximately \$24,250, exclusive of educational facilities

already existing in the University, and exclusive of such costs

as are properly chargeable to the hospital.



2. It is estimated that an endowment of one million dollars is necessary for the undergraduate instruction of nurses.

3. It is estimated that a suitable home for nurses can be erected and equipped for \$500,000. The maintenance of the nursing home would be covered by charges against the hospital for nursing service.



2. It is estimated that an endowment of one million

dollars is necessary for the undergraduate instruction of

nurses.

3. It is estimated that a suitable home for nurses

can be erected and equipped for \$500,000. The maintenance

of the nursing home would be covered by charges against the

hospital for nursing service.



COPY

Committee on Education of Nurses

The following minority report is submitted:

While recognizing that the organization of a high grade nurses' training school in connection with the University Hospital offers many advantages, both to the hospital and as a public service, it is believed on competent authority that such a school is not essential, a belief supported by the practical experience of such hospitals as that of the Rockefeller Institute.

That the training of nurses is a great public service no one questions. The same may be said of many other vocational enterprises that the University might undertake. Well financed university experiments along this line are now in process at Columbia, Yale and elsewhere, and in our present situation it may be the wiser policy for us to defer the very extensive development necessary for a really constructive contribution in this field of education.

From the standpoint of larger university policies it is of doubtful expediency to add another vocational enterprise to the already overburdened undergraduate and professional activities of this institution.

We have been saying for a long time that the primary function of this University is research and the training of research workers, but during recent years we have unquestionably been slipping backward in this path. Some other great universities which have been founded on the



## Committee on Education of Nurses

The following minority report is submitted:

While recognizing that the organization of a high grade

nurses' training school in connection with the University Hospital offers many advantages, both to the hospital and as a public service, it is believed on competent authority that such a school is not essential, a belief supported by the practical experience of such hospitals as that of the Rockefeller Institute.

That the training of nurses is a great public service

no one questions. The same may be said of many other vocational enterprises that the University might undertake. Well financed university experiments along this line are now in process at Columbia, Yale and elsewhere, and in our present situation it may be the wiser policy for us to defer the very extensive development necessary for a really constructive contribution in this field of education. From the standpoint of larger university policies it is of doubtful expediency to add another vocational enterprise to the already overburdened undergraduate and professional activities of this institution. We have been saying for a long time that the primary function of this University is research and the training of research workers, but during recent years we have unquestionably been slipping backward in this path. Some other great universities which have been founded on the



same ideals within our memories have had the same history. What is the reason?

In our own case one of the factors has repeatedly been pointed out both by the previous administration and by the present one, namely the dissipation of our resources (which are not unlimited) over too wide a field. We have shown that we can do many things well. Many of these things can be done equally well or better by our neighbors and rival institutions. But there is one field in which we are free to develop higher efficiency than can reasonably be expected of any other university in the Middle West--the advancement of learning, productive scholarship.

The decision must be made -- and probably it must be made now -- whether we prefer to do many things well, like our neighbors, or to do one thing preeminently. We cannot do both. The teaching of our own experience and that of other similarly situated universities is clear on this point.

The centrifugal forces are very strong; but the expansion of these collateral departments not only tends to swamp the less aggressive research activities and to clog the administrative machinery, but it distracts public attention from the things which must be kept insistently in the foreground. The pressure for expansion in desirable directions is very great. Specifically this pressure comes strongest from the vocational and professional side, for these things have a powerful popular appeal. But these



same ideals within our memories have had the same history.  
What is the reason?

In our own case one of the factors has repeatedly been pointed out both by the previous administration and by the present one, namely the dissipation of our resources (which are not unlimited) over too wide a field. We have shown that we can do many things well. Many of these things can be done equally well or better by our neighbors and rival institutions. But there is one field in which we are free to develop higher efficiency than can reasonably be expected of any other university in the Middle West--the advancement of learning, productive scholarship.

The decision must be made -- and probably it must be made now -- whether we prefer to do many things well, like our neighbors, or to do one thing preeminently. We cannot do both. The teaching of our own experience and that of other similarly situated universities is clear on this point.

The centrifugal forces are very strong; but the expansion of these collateral departments not only tends to swamp the less aggressive research activities and to clog the administrative machinery, but it distracts public attention from the things which must be kept insistently in the foreground. The pressure for expansion in desirable directions is very great. Specifically this pressure comes strongest from the vocational and professional side, for these things have a powerful popular appeal. But these



are just the interest that are best able to take care of themselves. The argument that because money comes more easily for these things they should be cultivated in the hope that they will in the end support the research departments has a certain validity; but this is really very dangerous ground, for the vocational interests tend to swamp the research spirit even more powerfully than do the undergraduate interests. These vocational, professional and undergraduate departments, which everybody understands, are cumulative in their growth; they tend to sap the vitality of scholarly ideals and they easily get out of hand as ancillary to other academic work. If we would narrow the channel so that the stream runs deeper, we must watch our levees. The rigid enforcement of this principle throughout the University will soon bring all of our resources to a focus on those activities which we claim as our primary function. The first step in this direction will naturally be a negative reaction toward every proposal for expansion not necessary for some specific field of productive scholarship.

Of course, this is not the popular way to raise money or to increase numbers. But I believe that the curtailment of numbers until endowments have caught up with existing demands is a necessary first step in our program -- and this applies to some departments of graduate work as well as to undergraduate. And in the solicitation of money is it not better policy in the long run to state frankly that we



are just the interest that are best able to take care of themselves. The argument that because money comes more easily for these things they should be cultivated in the hope that they will in the end support the research department has a certain validity; but this is really very dangerous ground, for the vocational interests tend to swamp the research spirit even more powerfully than do the undergraduate interests. These vocational, professional, and undergraduate departments, which everybody understands, are cumulative in their growth; they tend to sap the vitality of scholarly ideals and they easily get out of hand as auxiliary to other academic work. If we would narrow the channel so that the stream runs deeper, we must watch our levees. The rigid enforcement of this principle throughout the University will soon bring all of our resources to a focus on those activities which we claim as our primary function. The first step in this direction will naturally be a negative reaction toward every proposal for expansion not necessary for some specific field of productive scholarship. Of course, this is not the popular way to raise money or to increase numbers. But I believe that the curtailment of numbers until endowments have caught up with existing demands is a necessary first step in our program -- and this applies to some departments of graduate work as well as to undergraduates. And in the solicitation of money is it not better policy in the long run to state frankly that we



want big sums for big programs of constructive research on fundamental problems and for creative work in literature and art than to camouflage our alleged purpose by more popular appeals to undergraduate interests and the practical results of applied science? The way to hit the bullseye effectively is to aim directly at it with a rifle, not to spatter around the target with bird shot.

I have faith that in our constituency we have enough men endowed both with money and with broad vision to respond to such an appeal provided we have the vision ourselves and the courage to show by our own administration of the resources we now have that we really mean what we say when we affirm that our primary function is the advancement of knowledge and that we know what these words mean.

The financial aspects of the question I am not qualified to discuss. But no arguments of possible financial advantage have been presented which seem to me to outweigh the considerations of general university policy outlined above or the imposition upon teaching and administrative staffs of the additional burdens implicit in the scheme as presented by the majority.

I therefore recommend that no steps be taken at present toward the organization of a nurses' training school. If I stood alone in this matter comment would be inappropriate; but since a significant number of professors in the Graduate School of Medicine hold similar views, the opinion should perhaps be recorded.

Chicago, Dec. 17, 1924.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) C. Judson Herrick



want big sums for big programs of constructive research on  
fundamental problems and for creative work in literature  
and art than to camouflage our alleged purpose by more popular  
appeals to undergraduate interests and the practical results  
of applied sciences? The way to hit the bullseye effectively  
is to aim directly at it with a rifle, not to scatter  
around the target with bird shot.

I have felt that in our constituency we have enough  
men endowed both with money and with broad vision to respond  
to such an appeal provided we have the vision ourselves and  
the courage to show by our own administration of the resources  
we now have that we really mean what we say when we affirm  
that our primary function is the advancement of knowledge  
and that we know what these words mean.

The financial aspects of the question I am not qual-  
ified to discuss. But no arguments of possible financial  
advantage have been presented which seem to me to outweigh  
the considerations of general university policy outlined  
above or the imposition upon teaching and administrative  
staffs of the additional burdens implied in the scheme  
as presented by the majority.

I therefore recommend that no steps be taken at pre-  
sent toward the organization of a nurses' training school.  
If I stood alone in this matter comment would be inappro-  
priate; but since a significant number of professors in the  
Graduate School of Medicine hold similar views, the opinion  
should perhaps be recorded.

Chicago, Dec. 17, 1934. Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) C. Judson Herrick



# *Nurses Training Course*

March  
Twentieth  
1922.

Dear President Judson:

I am enclosing the report of the Committee on Nurses Training (Dr. Wells, Dr. Blunt and myself). As the basis of our report we have considered the programs of the leading universities in which combination courses are offered leading to a Nurse's diploma and a college degree (Columbia, Minnesota, Cincinnati, California) and the preliminary draft of the recommendations of the Committee for the study of Nursing Education of the Rockefeller Foundation. The latter course of study has not yet been finally adopted by the Committee as a whole but in its present form it is sufficiently illuminating for our present purposes.

In general our recommendations agree closely with the views expressed by Dr. Billings, although we arrived at them by a different path.

We would suggest that this report be made the basis for further conference and negotiation with the School for the Training of Nurses of the Presbyterian Hospital, provided there is any prospect that the latter is willing to remodel its course along the general lines indicated.

On behalf of the Committee, I am

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) Julius Stieglitz



James H. Hays

March  
Twentieth  
1922.

Dear President Johnson:

I am enclosing the report of the Committee on Nurses Training (Dr. Wells, Dr. Blunt and myself). As the basis of our report we have considered the programs of the leading universities in which combination courses are offered leading to a nurse's diploma and a college degree (Columbia, Minnesota, Cincinnati, California) and the preliminary draft of the recommendations of the Committee for the study of Nursing Education of the Rockefeller Foundation. The latter course of study has not yet been finally adopted by the Committee as a whole but in its present form it is sufficiently illuminating for our present purposes.

In general our recommendations agree closely with the views expressed by Dr. Billings, although we arrived at them by a different path.

We would suggest that this report be made the basis for further conference and negotiation with the School for the Training of Nurses of the Presbyterian Hospital, provided there is any prospect that the latter is willing to remodel its course along the general lines indicated.

On behalf of the Committee, I am

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) Julius Stieglitz



REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON A COMBINATION COLLEGE AND NURSES  
TRAINING COURSE LEADING TO A COLLEGE DEGREE.

The Committee begs to report as follows:

A. General Recommendations.

1. The combination of a properly organized nurses training course with college work leading to a college degree (S.B.) and to a nurses training diploma in a five years' course would be a highly desirable undertaking for The University of Chicago. Such a course would help to attract to the nurses profession more highly educated and intelligent women, which would be a distinct service to the community welfare. At Columbia University and at the Universities of California, Minnesota and Cincinnati, similar combination courses have proved eminently successful in raising the standards of the training of nurses.

2. For such a combination five year course the University would of necessity have to assure itself of the quality and quantity of the work not only in the college courses offered for the degree but also of the quality and the quantity of the work of any training school of nurses, whose course would be accepted as equivalent to part of the college work (not more than two years) accepted for the degree. (This is the case for combination courses in medicine, law, social service, etc.)

3. The minimum requirement of three quarters of residence on the campus (not necessarily in successive quarters) asked of all candidates for a University degree, should not be waived in the new combination course.



REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON A COMBINATION COLLEGE AND NURSES  
TRAINING COURSE LEADING TO A COLLEGE DEGREE.

The Committee begs to report as follows:

A. General Recommendations.

1. The combination of a properly organized nurses training course with college work leading to a college degree (S.B.) and to a nurses training diploma in a five years' course would be a highly desirable undertaking for the University of Chicago. Such a course would help to attract to the nurses profession more highly educated and intelligent women, which would be a distinct service to the community welfare. At Columbia University and at the Universities of California, Minnesota and Cincinnati, similar combination courses have proved eminently successful in raising the standards of the training of nurses.

2. For such a combination five year course the University would of necessity have to assure itself of the quality and quantity of the work not only in the college courses offered for the degree but also of the quality and the quantity of the work of any training school of nurses, whose course would be accepted as equivalent to part of the college work (not more than two years) accepted for the degree. (This is the case for combination courses in medicine, law, social service, etc.)

3. The minimum requirement of three quarters of residence on the campus (not necessarily in successive quarters) asked of all candidates for a University degree, should not be waived in the new combination course.



4. The combination course offered should be open to students enrolled, or planning to enroll, in the School for Nurses of the Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago as soon as the curriculum of the latter school is reorganized along the general lines suggested below (B).

5. The combination course offered should also be open to the students enrolled in, or planning to enroll, in any other training school for nurses in the city of Chicago, which conforms to the standards described under B below, whenever the Board of Trustees of the University takes action approving affiliation of such a Nurses' Training School with the University.

6. It is not to be expected that all, or even the majority, of the nurses in the Training School will endeavor to secure the college degree as well as the nurses' diploma. Provision should be made to meet the needs of the minority. Whether it should be made possible to take the required college work either before or after or during the nurses' training course is a question for further study by the Committee to be discussed below (see p.4, par. 2).

B. Specific Recommendations

1. The general basis on which the curriculum of a nurses' training course would be accepted in part fulfillment of the requirements of a college degree at the University is that the curriculum should conform in its general aspects with that drawn up by the special Committee for the Study of Nursing Education of the Rocke-



4. The combination course offered should be open to students enrolled, or planning to enroll, in the School for Nurses of the Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago as soon as the curriculum of the latter school is reorganized along the general lines suggested below (B).

5. The combination course offered should also be open to the students enrolled in, or planning to enroll, in any other training school for nurses in the city of Chicago, which conforms to the standards described under B below, whenever the Board of Trustees of the University takes action approving affiliation of such a Nurses' Training School with the University.

6. It is not to be expected that all, or even the majority, of the nurses in the Training School will endeavor to secure the college degree as well as the nurses' diploma. Provision should be made to meet the needs of the minority. Whether it should be made possible to take the required college work either before or after or during the nurses' training course is a question for further study by the Committee to be discussed below (see p. 4, par. 2).

#### B. Specific Recommendations

1. The general basis on which the curriculum of a nurses' training course would be accepted in part fulfillment of the requirements of a college degree at the University is that the curriculum should conform in its general aspects with that drawn up by the special Committee for the Study of Nursing Education of the Rockefeller



feller Foundation (Dr. C. E. A. Winslow, Chairman, Dr. Josephine Goldmark, Secretary). This curriculum represents a decided advance on the curriculum even of most of the best training schools of today by putting a great deal more emphasis on the mental training of the candidates and by eliminating the greater proportion of non-instructive, mere manual labor of the average nurses' course. The University can accept as the equivalent of its college courses work in which intellectual effort is the main consideration and not work largely of a physical nature.

The plan of the Committee of the Rockefeller Foundation provides for:

I. A course of two years and four months for the Nurses Diploma. The work of the first four months included in the above is called the Preliminary Work. (See Schedule I, page 8.)

II. Course I and 8 months of post graduate work for a Graduate Diploma, for Public Health Service, Administration and Teaching, or Specialized Nursing.

An important advantage of the outline of study drawn up under I is that with a greatly improved curriculum the training period for ordinary trained nurses is reduced from 3 years to 2 years and 4 months. This should represent an increased output of nurses, which is greatly needed.

2. It is not thought that the curriculum of the School for Nurses of the Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago comes at present



Rockefeller Foundation (Dr. C. E. A. Winslow, Chairman, Dr. Josephine Goldmark, Secretary). This curriculum represents a decided advance on the curriculum even of most of the best training schools of today by putting a great deal more emphasis on the mental training of the candidates and by eliminating the greater proportion of non-instructive, mere manual labor of the average nurse; course. The University can accept as the equivalent of its college courses work in which intellectual effort is the main consideration and not work largely of a physical nature. The plan of the Committee of the Rockefeller Foundation

provides for:

- I. A course of two years and four months for the Nurses Diploma. The work of the first four months included in the above is called the Preliminary Work. (See Schedule I, page 8.)
- II. Course I and 8 months of post graduate work for a Graduate Diploma, for Public Health Service, Administration and Teaching, or Specialized Nursing.

An important advantage of the outline of study drawn up under I is that with a greatly improved curriculum the training period for ordinary trained nurses is reduced from 3 years to 2 years and 4 months. This should represent an increased output of nurses, which is greatly needed.

3. It is not thought that the curriculum of the School for Nurses of the Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago comes at present



up to this standard. It is undeniably a good school which without undue difficulty and sacrifice should be able to reorganize its work to conform with the standard set. To this end a committee of five (or seven) should be organized which would represent the Nurses' school, the Staff of Rush Medical College and of the Presbyterian Hospital and the University of Chicago and which after study of the details of the problem should make specific recommendations to the University and to the School for Nurses.

3. When the curriculum of the School for Nurses of the Presbyterian Hospital (or of any other hospital in Chicago seeking affiliation with the University) conforms in general to the standards set by the Special Committee for the Study of Nursing Education, the University should undertake to recommend to its Board of Trustees that the degree of B.S. be granted by the University on the completion of either of the following five-year combination courses:

- I. (1) Entrance requirement: Graduation from a High School or its equivalent.
- (2) The nurses training Course II, leading to a Graduate Diploma for Public Health Service, Administration and Nurses Teaching, or Specialized Nursing - 3 years (36 months).
- (3) Six Quarters of College Work. The question whether all or a definite part of the college work must precede the training course should be studied by the



up to this standard. It is undeniably a good school which with-  
out undue difficulty and sacrifice should be able to reorganize  
its work to conform with the standard set. To this end a committee  
of five (or seven) should be organized which would represent the  
Nurses' school, the Staff of Rush Medical College and of the Pres-  
byterian Hospital and the University of Chicago and which after  
study of the details of the problem should make specific recommenda-  
tions to the University and to the School for Nurses.

3. When the curriculum of the School for Nurses of the  
Presbyterian Hospital (or of any other hospital in Chicago seeking  
affiliation with the University) conforms in general to the standards  
set by the Special Committee for the Study of Nursing Education, the  
University should undertake to recommend to its Board of Trustees  
that the degree of B.S. be granted by the University on the comple-  
tion of either of the following five-year combination courses:

- I. (1) Entrance requirement: Graduation from a High School  
or its equivalent.
- (2) The nurses training Course II, leading to a Graduate  
Diploma for Public Health Service, Administration and  
Nurses Teaching, or Specialized Nursing - 3 years  
(36 months).
- (3) Six Quarters of College Work. The question whether  
all or a definite part of the college work must pre-  
cede the training course should be studied by the



Committee discussed above (page 3, par. 2). The college work should if possible precede the training course and it should include in that event the following:

English	2 majors
Foreign Language	4 majors (or 2 High School units)
Zoology	1 major
Physics	2 majors (or 1 High School unit)
Chemistry	3 majors (or 1 High School unit and 2 majors)
HomeEconomics	2 majors
Sociology	1 major
Psychology	1 major

Electives to make 18 majors. If a foreign language (2 units) Physics and Chemistry (each 1 unit) are offered for admission, there will be 9 majors of electives, which should be of Senior College grade.

The nurses training course should be considered as satisfying the requirement for major and minor sequences.

- II. (1) Entrance requirement: Graduation from High School or its equivalent.
- (2) The nurses training course I, leading to a nurses diploma - 2 years and four months.
- (3) Eight quarters of College Work. The question whether all or a definite part of the college work must precede the training course should be studied by the Committee discussed above (page 3, par. 2). The college work to the extent of two years should preferably precede the training course and in that event, the required college work should be the same as under I and in addition should include the University requirement of the minor sequence of 6 majors, outside of the nurses training course.



Committee discussed above (page 3, par. 3). The college work should precede the training course and it should include in that event the following:

English	2 majors
Foreign language	4 majors (or 2 High School units)
Biology	1 major
Physics	2 majors (or 1 High School unit)
Chemistry	3 majors (or 1 High School unit and 2 majors)
Home Economics	2 majors
Sociology	1 major
Psychology	1 major

Electives to make 18 majors. If a foreign language (2 units) Physics and Chemistry (each 1 unit) are offered for admission, there will be 9 majors of electives, which should be of Senior College grade.

The nurses training course should be considered as satisfying the requirement for major and minor sequences. Entrance requirement: Graduation from High School or its equivalent.

- (1) The nurses training course I, leading to a nurses diploma - 2 years and four months.
- (2) Eight quarters of College Work. The question whether all

or a definite part of the college work must precede the training course should be studied by the Committee discussed above (page 3, par. 3). The college work to the extent of two years should preferably precede the training course and in that event, the required college work should be the same as under I and in addition should include the University requirement of the minor sequence of 6 majors, out-  
side of the nurses training course.



III. Some deviation from the required group of courses should be allowed when the college work is taken after the completion of the nurses training course.

4. The preliminary scientific training of 300 hours (not including 105 hours of Elementary Nursing) recommended by the Committee on Nursing Education corresponds fairly well with the present work on nurses courses done at the University in co-operation with the Children's Memorial Hospital. This sequence of courses might be made to appeal to young women preparing to go to the School of the Presbyterian Hospital or to some other nurses training school. In particular for those young women who are pursuing the combination course for the S. B. degree, this preliminary scientific training might with advantage be taken on the campus: Chemistry and Home Economics (dietetics and cooking) being already among the required college courses, would be omitted from the preliminary group of scientific courses and the time gained (126 hours on the University of Chicago schedule, 120 hours on the schedule of the Committee on the Study of Nurses Education) could with great advantage be given to Anatomy, Physiology, Bacteriology and Pathology. This would make a very strong schedule for training in the preliminary sciences.

5. In the Appendix the Schedules recommended by the Committee for the Study of Nurses Training are given, together with a comparative table of the preliminary scientific training proposed by the Committee, given now at the University and given now in the Training School of the Presbyterian Hospital.

Signed:



III. Some deviation from the required group of courses should be allowed when the college work is taken after the completion of the nurses training course.

4. The preliminary scientific training of 300 Hours (not including 105 hours of Elementary Nursing) recommended by the Committee on Nursing Education corresponds fairly well with the present work on nurses courses done at the University in co-operation with the Children's Memorial Hospital. This sequence of courses might be made to appeal to young women preparing to go to the School of the Presbyterian Hospital or to some other nurses training school. In particular for those young women who are pursuing the combination course for the S. B. degree, this preliminary scientific training might with advantage be taken on the campus: Chemistry and Home Economics (dietetics and cooking) being already among the required college courses, would be omitted from the preliminary group of scientific courses and the time gained (125 hours on the University of Chicago schedule, 130 hours on the schedule of the Committee on the Study of Nurses Education) could with great advantage be given to Anatomy, Physiology, Bacteriology and Pathology. This would make a very strong schedule for training in the preliminary sciences.

5. In the Appendix the schedules recommended by the Committee for the Study of Nurses Training are given, together with a comparative table of the preliminary scientific training proposed by the Committee, given now at the University and given now in the Training School of the Presbyterian Hospital.

Signed:



## APPENDIX

## Recommendations of the Committee for the Study of Nursing

## Education

Schedule IPROPOSAL FOR PRELIMINARY TERM, 16 Weeks

	<u>Total</u> <u>Hours</u>	<u>Per Week</u> <u>Lecture</u>	<u>Laboratory</u>
Chemistry	60	2	2
Anatomy and Physiology	90	2	4
Bacteriology	45	1	2
Elementary Nursing (including band-aging, hospital housekeeping)*	105	3	4
Personal Hygiene	15	1	
Dietetics and Cookery	60	2	2
Introduction to Social Aspects of Disease	15	1	
Drugs and Solutions	<u>15</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1</u>
	405	12	15

This proposed curriculum for the preliminary term calls for approximately 39 hours class work, laboratory and study per week.\*\* About 5 to 6 hours per week are thus available for practice on the wards, allowing for Sunday and the Saturday half holiday.

---

\* In addition to 105 hours in the preliminary term, at least 40 additional hours in nursing procedures are planned; 15 hours in the second term, and 24+ hours during the summer term.

\*\* Lectures      14 hours  
 Laboratory    15 hours  
 Study          12 hours  
                  39 hours



APPENDIX

Recommendations of the Committee for the Study of Nursing

Education

Schedule I

PROPOSAL FOR PRELIMINARY TERM, 16 Weeks

	<u>Total</u> <u>Hours</u>	<u>Per Week</u> <u>Lecture</u>	<u>Per Week</u> <u>Laboratory</u>
Chemistry	60	3	3
Anatomy and Physiology	90	3	4
Bacteriology	45	1	3
Elementary Nursing (including band-aging, hospital housekeeping)*	105	3	4
Personal Hygiene	15	1	
Dietetics and Cookery	60	3	3
Introduction to Social Aspects of Diseases	15	1	
Drugs and Solutions	15		1
	405	13	15

This proposed curriculum for the preliminary term calls for approximately 39 hours class work, laboratory and study per week.\*\* About 5 to 6 hours per week are thus available for practice on the wards, allowing for Sunday and the Saturday half holiday.

\* In addition to 105 hours in the preliminary term, at least 40 additional hours in nursing procedures are planned; 15 hours in the second term, and 24 hours during the summer term.

** Lectures	14 hours
Laboratory	15 hours
Study	13 hours
	39 hours



Schedule IIPROPOSAL FOR DIVISION OF SERVICE IN PRACTICAL WARD TRAINING

Medical, including	
Medical wards	
Communicable diseases	
Diet kitchen	6 months
Mental and Nervous*	2 months
Surgical, including	
Surgical wards	
Operating room or	
accident room	6 months
Obstetrical	3 months
Pediatric	2 months
Dispensary:	
Medical	
Surgical	
Children's	3 months
Vacation	<u>2 months</u>
	24 months

Under this course the order of services can be adjusted at need, except that the major part of the medical and surgical services are supposed to precede the special services. The order in which the specialties are taught is immaterial, except that communicable diseases should not immediately precede obstetrics.

---

\* Where nursing in mental and nervous diseases cannot be arranged either by affiliation or at the parent hospital, these 2 months should be given to the medical services, with clinics and class teaching of mental and nervous diseases, using for illustration whatever cases the general wards afford such as neurological patients, examples of delirium, etc.







Schedule IIIPROPOSAL FOR THEORETICAL INSTRUCTION

Nursing in Medical Diseases, including	60 hours
Diet in disease	15 "
Elementary Pathology	30 "
Materia Medica	30 "
Massage and Occupational Therapy	
Nursing in Surgical Diseases, including	
Gynecology	
Operating Room Technique	
Orthopedic Nursing	
Diseases of eye, ear, nose and throat	60 "
Obstetrical Nursing	30 "
Nursing in Diseases of Infants and Children	30 "
Nursing in Communicable Diseases, including	
Skin	
Venereal	
Tuberculosis	60 "
Nursing in Mental and Nervous Diseases	45 "
Preventive Medicine and Public Health	30 "
Elementary Psychology	30 "
Social Aspects of Disease (supplementing preliminary course)	15 "
History of Nursing, including	
Ethics	
Professional Problems	30 "
	<hr/>
	465 hours







PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC TRAINING

## COMPARATIVE SUMMARY

	I. (Four months) Rockefeller Foundation Committee	II. (Three months) University Course	III. (Six months) Presbyterian Hospital School
Chemistry	60 hrs.	38	32
Anatomy, Physiology	90	77	48
Bacteriology )	45	77	70
Hygiene )	15	(includes Path'y)	6
Social Aspects of )			
Disease )	15		8
Dietetics and Cookery	60	88	42
Drugs and Solutions	15	--	24
Physical Culture	--	22	24
Elementary Nursing	105	--	32
Medical Lectures	--	--	15
	405	302	301

300 hours without elementary nursing

In intensity of study the University of Chicago curriculum compares well with the program of the Rockefeller Foundation Committee; it completes 302 hours of training in 3 months, while 4 months are required for the same amount of work + 105 hours of Elementary Nursing in the proposed study plan. The Presbyterian Hospital School requires 6 months for this work - indicating the large proportion of time spent on non-intellectual work - and devotes about 1/6 less time to the scientific subjects (254 hours).



# PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC TRAINING

## COMPARATIVE SUMMARY

I. (Four months) Rockefeller Foundation Committee	II. (Three months) University Course	III. (Six months) Presbyterian Hospital School
Chemistry	60 hrs.	32
Anatomy, Physiology	30	48
Bacteriology	45	70
Hygiene	15	8
Social Aspects of Disease	15	8
Dietetics and Cookery	60	48
Drugs and Solutions	15	24
Physical Culture	--	24
Elementary Nursing	105	32
Medical Lectures	--	15
405	303	301

300 hours without elementary nursing

In intensity of study the University of Chicago curriculum compares well with the program of the Rockefeller Foundation Committee; it completes 303 hours of training in 3 months, while 4 months are required for the same amount of work + 105 hours of Elementary Nursing in the proposed study plan. The Presbyterian Hospital School requires 6 months for this work - indicating the large proportion of time spent on non-intellectual work - and devotes about 1/3 less time to the scientific subjects (254 hours).



The University of Chicago  
Office of the Vice-President and Dean  
of Faculties

March 12, 1924

MEMO. OF CONFERENCE ON NURSES' EDUCATION, MARCH 5.

A conference was held in the Office of the Dean of Faculties on March 5th to consider what further steps if any should be taken in the matter of education of nurses by the University.

Present, at first, Mr. Stieglitz, Mr. Wilkins, Dr. McLean, and Mr. Tufts; later, the President.

At a meeting of the faculty of the Colleges of Arts, Literature and Science held January 26, 1924 the report of a Committee providing for certain arrangements with two hospitals in the city in accordance with which credit toward the bachelor's degree should be allowed for certain work taken at these hospitals was rejected by the faculty. Mr. Stieglitz wished to have a conference with Mr. Wilkins respecting certain matters not brought out at the faculty meeting which he thought might place the matter in a different light; in particular a letter from Miss Martha Wilson, chairman of the Central Council for Nursing Education, which had been followed by a request for a conference with Mr. Stieglitz. Because of the sudden death of Miss Wilson the conference did not take place but Mr. Stieglitz believed that the interests of this association in the problem of nurses' education was such that it would be willing to cooperate in raising necessary funds. The letter from Miss Wilson contained a quotation from a previous letter addressed by her to President Judson in which she inquired whether the University of Chicago would be interested in the better



The University of Chicago  
Office of the Vice-President and Dean  
of Faculties

March 12, 1924

MEMO. OF CONFERENCE ON NURSES' EDUCATION, MARCH 5.

A conference was held in the Office of the Dean of Faculties on March 5th to consider what further steps if any should be taken in the matter of education of nurses by the University.

Present, at first, Mr. Stieglitz, Mr. Wilkins, Dr. McLean,

and Mr. Tutts; later, the President.

At a meeting of the faculty of the Colleges of Arts, Literature and Science held January 26, 1924 the report of a Committee providing for certain arrangements with two hospitals in the city in accordance with which credit toward the bachelor's degree should be allowed for certain work taken at these hospitals was rejected by the faculty. Mr. Stieglitz wished to have a conference with Mr. Wilkins respecting certain matters not brought out at the faculty meeting which he thought might place the matter in a different light; in particular a letter from Miss Martha Wilson, chairman of the Central Council for Nursing Education, which had been followed by a request for a conference with Mr. Stieglitz. Because of the sudden death of Miss Wilson the conference did not take place but Mr. Stieglitz believed that the interests of this association in the problem of nurses' education was such that it would be willing to cooperate in raising necessary funds. The letter from Miss Wilson contained a quotation from a previous letter addressed by her to President Judson in which she inquired whether the University of Chicago would be interested in the better



The University of Chicago  
Office of the Vice-President and Dean  
of Faculties

-2-

would be interested in the better education of nurses. Her exact words were; "Would the University of Chicago entertain a proposition to institute a Department of Nursing provided funds to pay the salary of the head of the Department were guaranteed by responsible parties for a period of three years?"

Mr. Stieglitz believed that it would be desirable to keep in touch with Miss Wilson's successor <sup>stated</sup> and that he brought up the question at this time because there was to be a meeting of the Central Council for Nursing Education on the following day.

Mr. Wilkins had not favored the arrangement with the two hospitals as recommended by the committee but expressed himself in favor of proper provision for nurses' education in connection with our new medical development.

Dr. McLean stated that he had presented to the President the question whether provision for nurses' education should be made in the plans for the new medical work. Pending a decision upon this question he favored deferring further action upon the proposed arrangement with the existing hospitals. In case the University should establish a school for nursing the matter of credits at other institutions could then be worked out in the regular way.

Mr. Stieglitz then expressed the opinion that it would be better if the University should first mature its policy with reference to the establishment of a school for nursing. In order, however, to maintain desirable contacts with the women of



-2-

would be interested in the better education of nurses. Her exact words were: "Would the University of Chicago entertain a proposition to institute a Department of Nursing provided funds to pay the salary of the head of the Department were guaranteed by responsible parties for a period of three years?"

Mr. Stieglitz believed that it would be desirable to keep in touch with Miss Wilson's successor and that he brought up the question at this time because there was to be a meeting of the Central Council for Nursing Education on the following day.

Mr. Wilkins had not favored the arrangement with the two hospitals as recommended by the committee but expressed himself in favor of proper provision for nurses' education in connection with our new medical development.

Dr. McLean stated that he had presented to the President the question whether provision for nurses' education should be made in the plans for the new medical work. Pending a decision upon this question he favored deferring further action upon the proposed arrangement with the existing hospitals. In case the University should establish a school for nursing the matter of credits at other institutions could then be worked out in the regular way.

Mr. Stieglitz then expressed the opinion that it would be better if the University should first mature its policy with reference to the establishment of a school for nursing. In order, however, to maintain desirable contacts with the women of



The University of Chicago  
Office of the Vice-President and Dean  
of Faculties

-3-

the city who are interested in the problem of nurses' education, he thought it would be desirable if he might call up the present executive of the Central Council for Nursing Education and inquire whether she would like to confer with Dr. McLean and himself, thus carrying out the arrangement for the meeting which had been tentatively entered upon last December prior to the death of Miss Wilson. It was agreed by those present that this should be done.

There was general agreement that it would be desirable for the University to decide at a reasonably early time upon its policy with reference to the establishment of a school for the training of nurses. Dr. McLean stated that approximately one million dollars would be necessary for building and endowment of such school.

T.S



the city who are interested in the problem of nurses' education, he thought it would be desirable if he might call up the present executive of the Central Council for Nursing Education and inquire

whether she would like to confer with Dr. McLean and himself, thus carrying out the arrangement for the meeting which had been

tentatively entered upon last December prior to the death of Miss Wilson. It was agreed by those present that this should be

done.

There was general agreement that it would be desirable for the University to decide at a reasonably early time upon its policy with reference to the establishment of a school for the training of nurses. Dr. McLean stated that approximately one million dollars would be necessary for building and endowment of such school.



*Medical School*

The University of Chicago

Office of the Vice-President and Dean  
of Faculties

March 12, 1924

MEMO. OF CONFERENCE ON NURSES' EDUCATION, MARCH 5.

A conference was held in the Office of the Dean of Faculties on March 5th to consider what further steps if any should be taken in the matter of education of nurses by the University.

Present, at first, Mr. Stieglitz, Mr. Wilkins, Dr. McLean, and Mr. Tufts; later, the President.

At a meeting of the faculty of the Colleges of Arts, Literature and Science held January 26, 1924 the report of a Committee providing for certain arrangements with two hospitals in the city in accordance with which credit toward the bachelor's degree should be allowed for certain work taken at these hospitals was rejected by the faculty. Mr. Stieglitz wished to have a conference with Mr. Wilkins respecting certain matters not brought out at the faculty meeting which he thought might place the matter in a different light; in particular a letter from Miss Martha Wilson, chairman of the Central Council for Nursing Education, which had been followed by a request for a conference with Mr. Stieglitz. Because of the sudden death of Miss Wilson the conference did not take place but Mr. Stieglitz believed that the interests of this association in the problem of nurses' education was such that it would be willing to cooperate in raising necessary funds. The letter from Miss Wilson contained a quotation from a previous letter addressed by her to President Judson in which she inquired whether the University of Chicago would be interested in the better



March 12, 1934

MEMO. OF CONFERENCE ON NURSES' EDUCATION, MARCH 5.

A conference was held in the Office of the Dean of Faculties on March 5th to consider what further steps if any should be taken in the matter of education of nurses by the University.

Present, at first, Mr. Stieglitz, Mr. Wilkins, Dr. McLean,

and Mr. Tuttle; later, the President.

At a meeting of the faculty of the Colleges of Arts, Literature

and Science held January 26, 1934 the report of a Committee providing for certain arrangements with two hospitals in the city in accordance with which credit toward the bachelor's degree should be allowed for certain work taken at these hospitals was rejected by the faculty. Mr. Stieglitz wished to have a conference with

Mr. Wilkins respecting certain matters not brought out at the

faculty meeting which he thought might place the matter in a different light; in particular a letter from Miss Martha Wilson, chairman of the Central Council for Nursing Education, which had been followed by a request for a conference with Mr. Stieglitz.

Because of the sudden death of Miss Wilson the conference did not take place but Mr. Stieglitz believed that the interests of

this association in the problem of nurses' education was such that it would be willing to cooperate in raising necessary funds.

The letter from Miss Wilson contained a quotation from a previous letter addressed by her to President Judson in which she inquired whether the University of Chicago would be interested in the better



The University of Chicago

Office of the Vice-President and Dean  
of Faculties

-2-

would be interested in the better education of nurses. Her exact words were) "Would the University of Chicago entertain a proposition to institute a Department of Nursing provided funds to pay the salary of the head of the Department were guaranteed by responsible parties for a period of three years?"

Mr. Stieglitz believed that it would be desirable to keep in touch with Miss Wilson's successor <sup>stated</sup> and that he brought up the question at this time because there was to be a meeting of the Central Council for Nursing Education on the following day.

Mr. Wilkins had not favored the arrangement with the two hospitals as recommended by the committee but expressed himself in favor of proper provision for nurses' education in connection with our new medical development.

Dr. McLean stated that he had presented to the President the question whether provision for nurses' education should be made in the plans for the new medical work. Pending a decision upon this question he favored deferring further action upon the proposed arrangement with the existing hospitals. In case the University should establish a school for nursing the matter of credits at other institutions could then be worked out in the regular way.

Mr. Stieglitz then expressed the opinion that it would be better if the University should first mature its policy with reference to the establishment of a school for nursing. In order, however, to maintain desirable contacts with the women of



-2-

would be interested in the better education of nurses. Her exact words were; "Would the University of Chicago entertain a proposition to institute a Department of Nursing provided funds to pay the salary of the head of the department were guaranteed by responsible parties for a period of three years?"

Mr. Stieglitz believed that it would be desirable to keep in touch with Miss Wilson's successor and that he brought up the question at this time because there was to be a meeting of the Central Council for Nursing Education on the following day.

Mr. Wilkins had not favored the arrangement with the two hospitals as recommended by the committee but expressed himself in favor of proper provision for nurses' education in connection with our new medical development.

Dr. McLean stated that he had presented to the President the question whether provision for nurses' education should be made in the plans for the new medical work. Pending a decision upon this question he favored deferring further action upon the proposed arrangement with the existing hospitals. In case the University should establish a school for nursing the matter of credits at other institutions could then be worked out in the regular way.

Mr. Stieglitz then expressed the opinion that it would be better if the University should first mature its policy with reference to the establishment of a school for nursing. In order, however, to maintain desirable contacts with the women of



The University of Chicago

Office of the Vice-President and Dean  
of Faculties

-3-

the city who are interested in the problem of nurses' education, he thought it would be desirable if he might call up the present executive of the Central Council for Nursing Education and inquire whether she would like to confer with Dr. McLean and himself, thus carrying out the arrangement for the meeting which had been tentatively entered upon last December prior to the death of Miss Wilson. It was agreed by those present that this should be done.

There was general agreement that it would be desirable for the University to decide at a reasonably early time upon its policy with reference to the establishment of a school for the training of nurses. Dr. McLean stated that approximately one million dollars would be necessary for building and endowment of such school.

T.S



-3-

the city who are interested in the problem of nurses' education, he thought it would be desirable if he might call up the present executive of the Central Council for Nursing Education and inquire whether she would like to confer with Dr. McLean and himself, thus carrying out the arrangement for the meeting which had been tentatively entered upon last December prior to the death of Miss Wilson. It was agreed by those present that this should be done.

There was general agreement that it would be desirable for the University to decide at a reasonably early time upon its policy with reference to the establishment of a school for the training of nurses. Dr. McLean stated that approximately one million dollars would be necessary for building and endowment of such school.

T.S.



The University of Chicago

Office of the Vice-President and Dean  
of Faculties

March 12, 1924

Miss Martha Wilson had an appointment with Professor Stieglitz for about December 21, the date she was taken sick with pneumonia. She died that week, but her secretary informed Professor Stieglitz that Mrs. Dixon, the new chairman, would be interested in taking up the matter with him.



The University of Chicago  
Office of the President and Dean  
of Faculties

March 12, 1924

Mrs. Martha Wilson had an appointment with Professor  
Birkhoff for about December 31, the date she was taken  
sick with pneumonia. She died that week, but her  
secretary informed Professor Birkhoff that Mrs. Dixon,  
the new chairman, would be interested in taking up the  
matter with him.



The University of Chicago

Office of the Vice-President and Dean  
of Faculties

Central Council for Nursing Education. Chairman, Mrs.  
George W. Dixon. Former Chairman, Miss Martha Wilson.



The University of Chicago  
Office of the Vice-President and Dean  
of Faculties

General Council for Wartime Education. Chairman, Mrs.  
George F. Dixon. Former Chairman, Miss Martha Wilson.