the race of life. He gives him a compass by which he may find his direction; the compass is the experimental method. He places a cloak about him, the cloak of knowledge; and he whispers into his ear those philosophic maxims and hopes to give him courage to bear the struggles, the despairs, and to face with a stout heart his final and foreseen defeat.

REORGANIZATION OF STATE LEAGUES OF NURSING EDUCATION

BY ANNA C. JAMME, R.N.

President National League of Nursing Education

At the annual meeting of the National League of Nursing Education, held in Kansas City during April, the plan for reorganization of State Leagues, as recommended by the Revision Committee, was adopted.

The organization plan adopted in 1912, when the name of the organization was changed from the Society of Superintendents of Training Schools for Nurses to the National League of Nursing Education, has held through these years. State Leagues have been organized and their articulation with the National has been by representation of state presidents, the presidents forming the Advisory Council. In time, and as the interest in the various states developed, localities organized groups in order to hold more frequent meetings, consequently, city leagues were organized which, in many instances, formed a large membership. It then became necessary to establish a plan of organization, whereby the local leagues would have connection with the National and, on recommendation of the Revision Committee appointed to work this out, the following plan was accepted. This consists of local leagues, which are designated as sections of the State League, such sections to elect their chairman, vice chairman, secretary and treasurer, with representation in the State League by the Chairmen of the sections. The following table may serve to illustrate the connection between local and state leagues, and the representation of state leagues in the National.

	National League of Nursing Education.
	State Leagues (Represented in the National by the Executive Council).
	Local Sections, (Represented in State Leagues by Chair- men of Sections).

The question of dues was considered and, while the National Organization made no specific recommendations, the Advisory Council

suggested that dues in the local sections might consist of two dollars, one dollar of which might be paid to the State Treasurer and one dollar retained by the Local Section. It was voted by the Advisory Council that there should be a yearly per capita tax from State Leagues to the National, after January 1, 1922, of fifty cents, to replace the hitherto flat rate of ten dollars. In states where the membership is below twenty-five, it was voted that there should be a flat rate of ten dollars. The following table may serve to illustrate this arrangement of dues.

	Local Sections,—Dues \$2.00 (?)
	Per Capita Tax to State League,— \$1.00 (?)
	Per Capita Tax to National League,—50c.

This does not, however, place a nurse in membership in the National, as there is still a yearly due of \$5.00 for her individual membership in the National Organization. This plan is at variance with the plan of dues of the American Nurses' Association and is often confused with it. It may not be entirely satisfactory yet, and as the ideas of the members become more crystalized as to organization forms, we may be able to work out something that will serve us better and by which we may be able to develop more effectively our expanding activities.

Needless to say, an organization such as the National League of Nursing Education, which is to nurses what the National Education Association is to teachers, requires financial resources with which to carry on its work. Expenses of administration must necessarily increase if it is to fulfill its duties in connection with its responsibilities and possibilities. When we stop to realize what the organization has done for nursing education and in bringing up the level of professional standards, we may well feel it is worth much to every nurse and that she is directly gaining by its existence. The organization is supported by its membership fees only, which have never been sufficient for its expansion, and now that the time has arrived for it to assume its share of the obligations of Headquarters, it needs the support of its every member and of even a far greater membership. With fifteen hundred accredited schools of nursing, each with a staff of from ten to fifteen eligible nurses, and with the teaching force in Public Health work increasing, there should be at least a membership of two thousand in the National League. Can this not be obtained before the Seattle meeting, next year?

ANNA CAROLINE MAXWELL, R.N., M.A.

NURSE EDUCATORS' INSTITUTE

An institute for the teaching body of the schools of nursing in the state of Ohio was held at the Miami Valley Hospital School of Nursing, Dayton, Ohio, beginning June 27 and closing July 2. Over seventy women, representing the sixty registered nursing schools in the state of Ohio were present to discuss and to make plans for the teaching and standardization of nursing procedures. This was the first meeting of its kind in the state and was organized through the efforts of Ida M. Hickox, Chief Examiner of Nurses in Ohio.

Demonstrations of methods in the teaching of Anatomy and Physiology, History of Nursing, Ethics, Personal Hygiene, Bacteriology, Pediatrics, Obstetrics, Dietetics, and Practical Nursing Procedures were given by instructors from the different schools in the state. The educational problems of the small schools as well as those of the large ones were discussed. Professor Slutz of the Morain School of Dayton addressed the Institute, in a short series of lectures, on Psychology and Teaching Principles.

The two points emphasized at the Institute were (1) the importance of correlating the different subjects as well as the correlation of theory and practice; (2) the desirability of establishing a credit system for both theory and practice in schools of nursing.

The success of the Institute was unquestioned. The desire was expressed that such a gathering be held yearly. A committee was appointed to present the project to the Ohio State League of Nursing Education for its further development.

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF UNIVERSITY SCHOOLS OF NURSING

PREPARED BY THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF
NURSING EDUCATION

(Continued from page 716, July JOURNAL)

VII. SUMMARY OF COURSES IN A FEW EXISTING UNIVERSITY SCHOOLS

This summary is added for the purpose of showing the different ways in which this problem has been worked out in a few schools or departments, operating under different conditions.

While it is desirable that more of such experiments be carried out, it is important that they be based from the beginning on sound principles. These first university schools of nursing will pretty well decide the question of whether we are going to win an honorable and respected position in the university family or are going to be looked upon as a kind of poor relation, and taken in more or less on sufferance. The only way to decide that is to build solidly from the beginning and to see that our students and our staffs compare favorably with those of any other department in the university.

The following summary refers only to the combined academic and professional course. Numbers 1, 2, 3, etc., refer to the years. Letters "C" and "H" indicate whether the student is at the college or the hospital during these different years.