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## Nurses' Alumnae Association Bulletin - Volume 2 Number 3

Dorothea Bulette

Solomon Solis-Cohen

Willie I. Alder

Fern Nunemaker

William H. Perkins

*See next page for additional authors*

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**Authors**

Dorothea Bulette, Solomon Solis-Cohen, Willie I. Alder, Fern Nunemaker, William H. Perkins, Lydia Yerkers, Bernice L. Freudenberger, Vivian M. Passmore, J. T. Rugh, Randle C. Rosenberger, and Kathrun V. Bastian

# Nurses' Alumnae Association Bulletin

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## Golden Jubilee

1892



1942

School of Nursing of the Jefferson  
Medical College Hospital

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Volume 2

March, 1942

Number 3

# JEFFERSON NURSES' ALUMNAE BULLETIN

Published annually

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#### Golden Jubilee

NORA SHOEMAKER Jefferson Hospital

# TREASURER'S REPORT FEBRUARY 1st, 1942

Scholarship Fund \$4,568.89  
Relief Fund 1,528.21  
Central Penn National Bank 964.25

Total \$7,061.35  
Members Paying Dues Since January 1, 1942:  
Resident Members 122  
New Members 25  
Non-Resident Members 95  
Associate Members 7

249

The figures below show the number of members having paid dues since January 1, 1941, up to February 1, 1942:

Resident Members 358  
Non-Resident Members 234  
Associate Members 13

Total 605  
New Members in 1941 84

In the last ten years a total of one hundred and fifty-one members have been dropped from the Association due to negligence in paying dues, twenty-eight members by resignation and eleven members by death.

If any member has paid dues and has not received her Alumnae receipt, please notify your treasurer. Having paid dues and again receiving a bill, please send your Alumnae receipt and a note to that effect. I shall be very glad to rectify my mistake.

May I take this opportunity to thank those who have enclosed personal notes, or news items at the time of your remittance. They have been greatly appreciated and I sincerely trust you will continue to do so.

MARGARET A. CAREY, *Treasurer.*

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## CALENDAR OF EVENTS

March 20, 1942—Business Meeting of the Alumnae Association.

April 17, 1942—Business Meeting of the Alumnae Association.

April 30, 1942—(Thursday), 8 P. M.—Commencement Exercises of the Class of 1942, Amphitheatre, Jefferson College.

May 2, 1942—(Saturday) —10th Annual Luncheon and Dance.

May 15, 1942—Annual Alumnae Meeting. Election of Officers.

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## JEFFERSON NURSE IN PRE-MEDICAL SCHOOL

Lavinia Yoch, '41, is a pre-medical student at Temple University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

# NURSES' ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION BULLETIN

VOLUME 2

MARCH, 1942

NUMBER 3

## THE JEFFERSON NURSE

The Jefferson nurse has a special reputation—not alone for ability and faithfulness, but also for her personal qualities, including good looks and good humor.

I remember well the meticulous care with which Miss Hearle used to scrutinize the photographs of out-of-town applicants before having them come to Philadelphia for a personal interview. And from her study of the photograph, and her personal talk with the candidate for admission to the training school, she was enabled to form some opinion of the temper and disposition of the would-be nurse. She well knew that in addition to the required scholastic education, and the good health that would enable the candidate to pass successfully through the training period, there were other qualities necessary to make a good nurse. And these qualities Jefferson nurses possess in good measure.

While the details of instruction have varied from time to time with the progress of medicine, the fundamental principles of nursing and the methods of applying them to the individual patient, have always been consistent. Above every other consideration, there has been steadily kept in view the welfare of the patient. A nursing school which did not make the welfare of the patient its prime consideration, would be unfair to its pupils, and would defeat its own purpose.

It has fallen to my lot to require the services of Jefferson Hospital and its nurses not as a physician only, but also as a patient; and I cannot say too much in praise of the care and attention I received. In my private practice I have found Jefferson nurses to be skillful, trustworthy, and willing to take upon themselves whatever burdens might be necessary to aid in the recovery of the patient.

It was not in Jefferson Hospital that I had the experience (which has since crystallized into a classic joke) of having a nurse wake a patient to administer a sleeping tablet! Nor was it a Jefferson nurse who, when asked to describe how she would prepare a 1:1000 mercuric chloride solution answered: "That comes—in the blue bottle"! Nor was it a Jefferson nurse who, during the 1918-19 influenza epidemic, left a patient seriously ill with pneumonia, to come to my office to ask how to carry out one part of the written instructions: "Push water"!!

But it may have been a Jefferson nurse who inspired a song popular some years ago, which went something like this:

"Early every morning,  
Also night and noon,  
The cutest little girlie comes  
To feed me with a spoon.  
I don't want to get well,  
I don't want to get well,  
I don't want to get well."

One point the instructors in the Jefferson Training School lay particular stress upon is the confidential relation that exists between a nurse and her patient, and the patient's household. It is a sacred relationship, in the same category as that of the priest and the physician. I wish I could say that all nurses respect it, and refrain from gossiping about their patients. But I believe that a large majority of nurses do respect it.

There is one quality without which no one can become a successful nurse—and that is: infinite patience. It is folly to become vexed or angry with a sick person's symptoms—their restlessness and apparently unreasonable demands. These things are a part of the illness, to ameliorate which the nurse's services are sought. In my personal experience, I have not found Jefferson nurses lacking in this quality.

The Training School has rendered fifty years of valuable service to the community. One can only wish that the next fifty years will be equally meritorious.

SOLOMON SOLIS-COHEN, M.D.

\* \* \*

GREETINGS, DEAR ALUMNAE MEMBERS:

It affords me great pleasure to emphasize and commend the value and importance of the Alumnae Association at this our Fiftieth Anniversary of the School of Nursing of the Jefferson Medical Hospital.

Friendships are formed and friendships are renewed by participation in these affairs which add much to the joy and happiness of each of us.

We extend our sincere greetings to those of our nurses who are giving their services, their cooperation, and their loyalty to the Army and the Navy.

Let us look forward to the progress of our Association, and to a closer bond of mutual understanding and devotion, let us give each other added strength, courage, and inspiration for the future.

Cordially yours,

DOROTHEA BULETTE, *President.*

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#### DELEGATES TO BIENNIAL CONVENTION

American Nurses' Association, biennial convention will be held May 17-24, 1942. Chicago, Illinois. The delegates representing the Alumnae Association are Dorothea Bulette, Willie Alder; alternates, Kathryn Adams and Dorothy Ranck. A senior student will be sent to the convention by the Alumnae Association.

#### ATTENTION

Please enclose blue By-Laws book with your 1941 dues. Save expenses for your Association and extra work for your Treasurer by keeping By-Laws book as receipt for paid dues.

The Pennsylvania State Nurses' Association considers you in arrears if dues are not paid by March 1st, and Penn Points will not be mailed to those paying dues after April 1st.

If dues are not paid before the Annual Meeting (3rd Friday in May) you are considered in arrears by your Alumnae Association and all sick benefits are void for delinquents.

## Our Golden Jubilee

1892

1942

*Fifty Golden Years*

*Fifty Progressive Years*

*Fifty Proud Years*

*We Have The Privilege To Celebrate It*

## Alumnae Day—Our Fiftieth Anniversary

*at*

The Warwick Hotel

May 2, 1942

OUR LUNCHEON . . . . . AT 1 P. M.

OUR DANCE . . . . . 9 'til 1 A. M.

YOU WILL BE THERE

## BLOOD TRANSFUSION—PLASMA UNIT

During May of 1941, the Blood Transfusion-Plasma Unit was added to the Division of Hematology at Jefferson Medical College Hospital. Dr. Harold W. Jones, the Cardeza Professor of Clinical Medicine and Hematology, who realized the increasing importance of blood transfusion and plasma as lay and military therapeutic and prophylactic measures, suggested the foundation of the Unit and is Director of this department with Dr. Lowell A. Erf as his assistant.

The Unit is another of numerous additions, made to Jefferson Hospital, by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Drake Cardeza, as a commemoration of Charlotte Drake Cardeza.

The purpose of the Blood Transfusion-Plasma Unit is to provide blood and plasma, day or night, to any patient whose condition indicates such therapy. Ward patients receive this service without charge. The blood supply in reserve is donated by relatives or friends of patients who have had or expect to receive either citrated blood or plasma administrations. The Unit has purchased large quantities of blood as well. This blood is collected in the department and stored in a large refrigerator. Two small tubes of blood are collected with each bottle; one for a serology examination and the other for cross-typing. Minute precautions, such as the Rh studies of the blood and the pH of the urine of the patients, are being taken to prevent unusual reactions. A modified Landsteiner method, which is recognized as a superior method of typing and cross-typing, is used. Extreme care is also taken in cleansing and preparing all equipment used in the administration of blood or plasma and the approximate reaction rate is two per cent, which is much lower than the average rate throughout the country.

The plasma of the blood, which has not been used for transfusions within four days of the collecting date, is separated from the cells by centrifugalization in two DeLaval separators under rigid aseptic precautions. Bacterial culture studies are made by Dr. Bucher to determine sterility of all plasma after separation and dessication. The blood is pooled so that there is no danger of agglutinating cells of any patient with any blood type. The liquid plasma is placed in quantities of 800 cc into large pyrex ampoules and frozen quickly. This frozen plasma is kept in a refrigerator about 10° below freezing until it may be dessicated by the Adtevac machine with a slightly modified method from that originated by Dr. J. M. Hill, of Dallas, Texas.

The machine consists of a vacuum system which draws off the moisture into condensing tanks of silica-gel and also refrigerating and circulating pumps which keep the plasma frozen until the process of dessication, which requires 36 to 38 hours, is completed.

The ampoules are then removed from the machine and the plasma is transferred from them into a grinding device which pulverizes the plasma. This powdered plasma is placed, again using aseptic technic, in quantities of 12.5 gms. (the equivalent of the plasma from 500 cc of blood), into small bottles in which a vacuum is immediately created. The plasma can be thus stored indefinitely without deterioration. The addition of 45 cc of pyrogen free distilled water to this amount of dry plasma will yield 50 cc of a four times concentrated plasma. The dried plasma dissolves in 30 to 60 seconds and can be administered rapidly with a syringe. Remarkable results, such as

a rise in blood pressure, restoration of the pulse rate to normal levels, the rapid removal of interstitial fluid and the reduction of capillary hyperpermeability, are observed immediately in shock, edema, severe burns and many other conditions respond readily to its use. Plasma is administered without the need of the time-consuming procedure of typing and cross-matching.

Research studies, which are being carried on in connection with the Division of Hematology, are demonstrating additional clinical uses of plasma. Since the danger of injuries following air raids and sabotage has been realized, the production of plasma for its use on the scene of injury, until blood transfusions can be given, is definitely a necessity. Preparations are being made in the Blood Transfusion-Plasma Unit to meet such demands.

Since the foundation of the Unit, more transfusions have been administered throughout the hospital and the use of plasma has been very successful.

Members of the Hospital Staff have praised the work of the Unit; the blood is readily available; there is a standard technic of administration and there are fewer reactions in spite of the great increase in the number of citrate transfusions.

The plasma is possibly the most important contribution. Plasma kits are available in the delivery room, all operating rooms, in the accident ward and are carried in the ambulance. It is, therefore, immediately available and has already been the means of saving many lives which in the past would have been lost.

\* \* \*

### THE JEFFERSON UNIT

In October, 1940, we were told to organize the Nursing Staff for the Jefferson Unit. At that time we made an effort to get in touch with as many of the graduate nurses as possible.

From October, 1940, to December, 1941, there were only 30 nurses who signed, giving us their Red Cross Badge number. Others signified their willingness to serve, but did not join the American Red Cross Nursing Service.

We have now been asked to submit a list of 120 nurses to National Headquarters for approval. These nurses must be in the First Reserve or the American Red Cross Nursing Service and in good physical condition so as to pass the examination for entrance to the Army Nurse Corps.

At present we have 80 nurses signed with their membership in the Red Cross complete. Thirty others have signed, but are not yet members of the Red Cross.

Fifteen of those who have signed have already joined the Army Nurse Corps, and are serving in various camps and hospitals throughout the country. Others are planning to leave in the near future, we hope to have all of these transferred when the Unit is called for service.

We still need several volunteers to complete our list. Anyone interested should get in touch with us as soon as possible.

WILLIE L. ALDER, *Jefferson Hospital*

\* \* \*

### CLASS OF 1932

This is Your 10th Anniversary  
Join us 100%

### CLASS OF 1917

This is Your Silver Anniversary  
We will be looking for you

\* \* \*

Nurses taking a course in anesthesia at Jefferson Hospital are Helen Lehotsky, Rhea Moyer, Mary Lardin and Dorothy Fraley.

## LIFE IN THE ARMY NURSE CORPS

The reserve nurse on entering the army finds herself in a situation not very different from that of a civilian hospital. There is some adjustment to be made, but so far the nurses have been able to make the necessary adjustments with little or no difficulty. The Army nurse, either regular or reserve, is usually stationed at one of two types of hospitals, either the station hospital or the general hospital. The location of the station hospital is dependent entirely upon the size of the army post. It may be located in a small post, such as an air base where the number of beds may be as low as seventy-five or one hundred or it might be situated in a large camp or army post where the bed capacity is from fifteen hundred to two thousand. The number of nurses are allocated to meet the needs of the particular hospital so that the nursing personnel may be from a very few nurses in a small camp or post to between one and two hundred in the larger hospitals. The station hospital is equipped to care for patients that are acutely ill or for those who are convalescing. These patients are usually kept until ready to be discharged to duty, so that their hospitalization period may be longer than those of similar illnesses in the civilian hospital. This is the reason for many of the patients being of the convalescent type, and they need very little nursing service. When a patient needs long hospitalization the policy is to transfer him to a general hospital within that area.

The general hospital differs from the station hospital in that it is often a permanent hospital and the patients are of the chronic type, and are hospitalized until discharged either to duty or from the army. The bed capacity is usually from seven hundred and fifty to two thousand beds and the hospital is generally situated in a central area within a corps area and is accessible from the station hospitals or camps. Nurses are stationed at all hospitals where there are patients needing nursing care.

All army hospitals function in much the same way. All types of nursing are represented. At LaGarde General Hospital, which is typical of the general hospital in the army, there are 33 wards open and functioning. These wards are divided into the Medical and Surgical divisions. In the medical division there are the following wards: general medical, arthritic, gastro-intestinal, malarial, skin, contagion, cardiac, tuberculosis, neurological and psychiatric. In the surgical division there are general surgical, nose and throat, orthopedic, venereal, and genito-urinary wards. Besides these there are four officers' wards and one nurses' infirmary or woman's ward. A large part of the surgery is of the orthopedic type and the number of orthopedic patients outnumber any of the others.

The wards are well segregated. The surgical wards are conveniently located to the operating room and the clinics, while the medical wards are located near the dental clinic, the basal metabolic and the electrocardiographic department. The hospital is well equipped with all the modern x-Ray equipment and operating room supplies. There is a Drinker respirator in the hospital and a physical therapy department with two full time physical therapy aides. Equipment for basal metabolic work, electrocardiography, laboratory studies and oxygen therapy is adequate for the needs.

There is a well equipped dental clinic with nine dental officers and an oral hygienist. There is a fire department, laundry and all the other utilities that are

needed to carry on the work of a hospital of this size. The hospital has about sixty-five officers. There is a commanding officer, a chief of the medical and surgical services and a large number of officers who are specialists in their field. Most of the officers are reserve officers who are well qualified in their respective services, many of them having been either instructors or practicing physicians over a long period.

The patients are transferred to our hospital from temporary camps or established army posts throughout this area. During the maneuvers in Louisiana the patients arrived in convoys almost every day. The average number admitted with each convoy was forty to forty-five. The convoy trains were met by the American Red Cross Motor Corps and by the hospital ambulances. During this period the hospital was filled almost to capacity, the daily average number of patients ranging from eight to nine hundred. At the present time we are receiving patients from station hospitals in camps located in this area. These groups average between ten and fifteen and arrive several times each week. Transports from Panama bring approximately the same number with each trip.

The nursing care of the patients does not differ from that given in a civilian hospital. The patients who are critically ill receive special care and attention. The ratio of nurses to patients in the army is ordinarily considered to be one nurse to eight patients. A hospital of one thousand beds is allotted one hundred and twenty nurses as its quota, twenty nurses being allowed for overhead and one hundred nurses to give the nursing care. The nurses are divided into groups such as they are in civilian hospitals. There are nurses who hold the administrative positions such as the chief nurses and the assistant chief nurses. There is usually a supervisor in each division or department, head nurses in charge of each ward, and the nurses giving the general nursing care. Nurses are placed in the Nose and Throat Clinic, the Dental Clinic, the admission ward and the operating room. A nurse is usually in charge of the nurses mess, and one or more in charge of the nurses quarters. Besides the number of nurses assigned to each ward there are a certain number of enlisted personnel, some who have had previous instruction in the Medical Corps, and others who receive instruction in the post where they are located. If the number of enlisted personnel is not sufficient to take care of the ward needs civilian employees are instructed in the ward work, and these men carry out the work that in civilian hospitals is done by orderlies. The enlisted men in the Medical Corps are taught some of the simpler nursing technics and administer such duties as taking the temperatures, serving the trays to the patients, giving enemata, etc. These procedures are always supervised by the nurse on the ward. Much of the nurse's work in the ward of the army hospital is supervisory in nature. The nurse is responsible for the care of the sicker patients, and the carrying out of the more complicated nursing procedures. She supervises the work of the ambulatory patients, who have previously been instructed to make their own beds and to care for their belongings.

The location of the hospital determines to a large extent the kind of recreational facilities afforded to the nurses. If the hospital is located in or near a metropolitan area there are more types of recreation and more advantages in the way of cultural pursuits. The city affords an outlet for those inclined toward educational advance-

ment. Most cities have either colleges or universities where arrangements can be made for late afternoon or evening classes. The high schools conduct evening classes and give free courses for those wishing to take instruction or special work. In New Orleans we have all of these, Tulane and Loyola Universities have classes of which the nurses may take advantage. In our hospital we have nurses taking college collateral courses which can be used toward a degree, others are taking a course in Spanish at one of the local high schools in the evening. This presents some difficulties with the schedule for nursing hours, but where possible arrangements are made in the time schedule to permit those nurses who are desirous of attending classes to do so. The urban or suburban post affords the opportunity for attendance of picture shows and plays; the facilities for shopping, and the chance for contacts to be made through church organizations and professional groups. Very often reduced rates are given to nurses in the service for the use of the Y. W. C. A. buildings. All of the aforementioned pertain to activities outside the post. In addition to this there are within our own organization various functions which are arranged by the social committee. Most hospitals have an officers club that sponsors parties for the officers and nurses. If the hospital maintains an officers club house the nurses are privileged the use of the building. Many of these buildings have tennis courts, swimming pools, reading rooms, and card rooms where parties may be held. If the hospital is not near a city the nurses have to resort to their own ingenuity for much of their amusement. The resources are limited in contrast to those afforded by the city, but usually there is a very active officers club, and many of the nurses have cars which allow for them to get to nearby towns where they can make connections with the local organizations. In isolated stations the camp moving picture theaters provide much in the way of entertainment. The nurses arrange for parties in the nurses' quarters frequently, and often there is a recreational building available for special functions.

The working hours in the army afford the nurses who have cars to travel a great deal. The hours of duty vary in the different hospitals. The factor of climate enters into the arrangement of hours. In the tropics the hours are scheduled with the idea of having nurses work shorter hours during the hotter part of the day. The day hours do not exceed eight hours in any army hospital. The night duty term is from two weeks in some hospitals to four weeks in other hospitals depending upon various factors in the particular hospital concerned. This term usually comes about once in every three to six months. All nurses earn two and one half days of leave for each month of service. This may be taken at any time if convenient for the hospital, however, it is estimated that not more than one tenth of the number of nurses can be away at a given time. This leave may be taken as soon as it is earned or it may be accrued until the end of the period served and taken all at one time. Nurses in the army are given maximum hospitalization if needed, and are allowed thirty days' sick leave in any given calendar year in addition to hospitalization. At the present time the nurses are given the opportunity of applying for foreign service. If they desire to do a tour of foreign duty they may put in a request giving three choices. Foreign posts now include Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Philippine Islands, Alaska and Iceland. Many of the reserve nurses have already gone to foreign posts. This

gives the opportunity of a wide experience and a chance to travel thereby appealing to a great many nurses.

The living conditions of the army nurses are very satisfactory for the most part, the few inconveniences which are encountered are of minor consequence. The nurses' quarters are stationed at a point where it is convenient to reach the hospital station of duty in the minimum time and with the least amount of walking. The quarters accommodate from twenty to twenty-four nurses in each building with a separate bedroom for each nurse and adequate bathroom facilities. There is a living room in each quarters with plenty of comfortable furniture including desks, radio-victrola and adequate lighting. Besides this there is in each building a laundry room where the nurse's personal laundry may be washed, dried and ironed. The bedrooms are furnished with beds that have innerspring mattresses, a bedside table, a bureau, a desk, a clothes closet, and two chairs. In some of the quarters this equipment has been slow in coming, but the nurses have been most understanding and patient when their rooms have not been fully equipped.

The hospitals maintain sufficient mess halls for the personnel. In our hospital we have three. One is for the patients, one for the Medical Detachment, and one for the nurses. A nurse is usually in charge of the nurses' mess, and civilian employees are hired for the cooking and serving. In the patients' mess there are dietitians who are responsible for the serving of the diets on the wards and the preparation of special diets. The food is well prepared and ample in amount.

Each hospital maintains a post exchange on the reservation for the benefit of patients, enlisted men, officers and other military personnel. It is divided into the canteen which sells such commodities as candy, cigarettes, and sandwiches and the store which sells clothing, toilet necessities and other articles that might be found in any general store. The post exchange is non-profit and tax free thereby enabling it to sell at a price lower than is available on the outside.

Religious services are held on the post for the various denominations. There are chaplains on the post who are available to the patients and military personnel at all times. At our hospital the services are held in the recreational building which accommodates about two hundred and seventy-five persons. This building is used during the week for movies and parties for the patients. The Red Cross representatives live in this building and their services are available to the patients.

The army nurse on entering the service receives an initial issue of clothing consisting of an army cape, an overseas cap, an overcoat, six white uniforms, two pairs of shoes, six white caps and the army insignias. The salary is \$840 annually for the first three years of service, in addition to which she receives full maintenance. She is given the relative rank of second lieutenant and has most of the privileges of commissioned officers of the army.

This, in a general way, is a survey of the army hospital and the life in the army nurse corps at the present time. With conditions in the world as they are today it is difficult to tell what is in store for us, or how our life might change in time to come, but it is hoped that we will always be able to maintain a standard of nursing service in the army that will be adequate to its needs.

FERN NUNEMAKER, 1st Lt., A.N.C.



## TO THE JEFFERSON GRADUATES:

Fifty years of Jefferson nurses! What a privilege it is to be permitted to send a message of congratulations to such an alumnae as yours.

Under ordinary circumstances it would be easy to write in generous platitudes about nurses—but this is war and the facts must be faced. As citizens of this great country you are being called upon to serve one purpose—the winning of this war; as nurses you will continue to practice your humane profession; there will be conflicts in bringing these two together without loss to either, but I am confident that Jefferson nurses trained in peace will, in war be the same efficient, devoted, and loyal servants of suffering humanity as always.

Please hold tight to that sympathetic warmth toward your patients that endears us all to you; don't let the cold, grim business of winning battles cool the personal touch; as nurses, continue to be nurses first, last and always in whatever circumstances your future lot may fall.

With unending pride in the record of your great past, I salute you as comrades in medicine and pray that each may retain a full measure of happiness in continued devotion to your profession.

WILLIAM H. PERKINS, M.D.

\* \* \*

## SECRETARY'S REPORT

*September 15, 1941*—Regular Business Meeting.

*October 17, 1941*—Reports of State Convention Delegates were given following the regular business meeting.

*November 21, 1941*—A motion was made, seconded and carried that the Alumnae Association send a letter to the Medical Director to be presented to the Board of Trustees of the Hospital. The letter contained two recommendations: (1) that each Private Duty Nurse receive \$7.00 per day for twelve-hour duty, instead of \$6.00 per day; (2) that each Private Duty Nurse receive \$5.00 per day for eight-hour duty.

Our reply received on January 31, 1942, from the Medical Director, stated that the Board of Trustees and the attending Staff of the Hospital took the following action: "That the twelve-hour schedule now in force be adhered to and the pay be \$6.00 per diem be continued".

*December 8, 1941*—A special meeting was called, Dr. Baldwin Keyes spoke about the Jefferson Unit known as Base Hospital 38 in the first World War and will continue under the same name in this war.

Miss Shoemaker made an appeal for each nurse to encourage the enrollment of student nurses; for the inactive nurses to enroll for emergency work, and for all of us to give our co-operation for the duration of the war.

*January 16, 1942*—Dr. Erf acquainted us with the Transfusion Plasma Unit. He showed some very informative films of the technique of transfusion and the making of Blood Plasma.

Fifty new members were accepted into the Association since last May, and five resigned.

LYDIA YERKES,  
Secretary

## ELECTED TO NEW OFFICE

Clara Gerber Hardy was elected chairman of the Private Duty Section, of District No. 1, of the P. S. N. A., for 1942.

## 1892 — 1942

The late Director of Nursing of the Jefferson Hospital School of Nursing, Miss Clara Melville, became interested in establishing a fund to enable graduate nurses to continue nursing education, and one year before her death a Scholarship Fund was created.

It has been the goal of the Jefferson Nurses' Alumnae Association to give, in 1942, the first Scholarship to a graduate of the School of Nursing to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the founding of the School of Nursing.

The Jefferson Nurses' Alumnae Association decided to make this a Scholarship Loan Fund, and at a meeting in January, 1942, the following terms were approved by the Alumnae Association and are hereby offered to a graduate of the Jefferson Hospital School of Nursing:

## LOAN FUND

A fund in memory of Clara Melville has been established by the Jefferson Nurses' Alumnae Association for the purpose of making loans to graduates of the School of Nursing who may need and deserve aid to enable them to do advanced work in nursing education. This fund is administered by the Jefferson Nurses' Alumnae Association and the Scholarship Loan Fund Committee. Further information in regard to it may be obtained from the Chairman of the Committee to whom application should be made for loans.

*Qualifications:* Applicants must be between the ages of 22 and 35 years. They should have one year's experience in the nursing field. They should have professional achievement (RN) and acceptable academic standing (member of the Alumnae), and be in good health.

*Amount of Loans:* This shall be entirely in the discretion of the Committee administering the Loan Fund; the amount not to exceed \$300.00 for one year.

*Terms of Payment:* All loans must be repaid at the end of four (4) years from the time they are originally made. Repayments must start three (3) months after the applicant completes the work for which the loan was made, and shall be monthly. The amount of the monthly payments shall be in the discretion of the Committee which may alter terms of payment when advisable. Beginning with the date of the first repayment, interest will be charged at one (1) per cent on the balance due at the end of the first year after the first payment is made, and thereafter at two (2) per cent. A note setting forth the amount of the loan and the terms of repayment shall be signed by the applicant.

We now have in this Fund approximately \$4,000.00, made up of contributions from individuals and members who have included \$1.00 with their dues. At the last Annual Day luncheon one member of each class was requested to act as Treasurer and collect \$1.00 from every member of each class graduating since 1892. This has been done by a number of the classes and the money turned over to the Treasurer of the Alumnae. We appreciate the splendid cooperation and are grateful to all those who have already contributed. For those who have not contributed, will you please make an effort to do your bit to swell the Fund to \$5,000.00 by June, 1942?

BERNICE L. FREUDENBERGER, R.N.,  
Chairman, Scholarship Loan Committee

PROGRESS OF ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION

1892 — 1942

- 1892—Founding of School of Nursing.
- 1895—Jefferson Nurses' Alumnae Association organized by Susan C. Hearle.
- 1905—First record to be found of the minutes of the Alumnae Meetings. Eight members attended; Miss O'Laughlin presided.
- 1912—Relief Fund established. First bazaar given for Relief Fund. Proceeds, \$342.54.
- 1919—April 25th. Excerpt from Alumnae Meeting: We have had during the war 69 of our Alumnae members serving under the Red Cross, besides a number of our graduates (not Alumnae members) serving the Army.
- 1933—First Alumnae Day.
- 1935—First Alumnae Bulletin printed.
- 1936—Bazaar. Benefit for the Relief Fund. Proceeds \$1,200.00.
- 1936—Scholarship Loan Fund established.
- 1937—Rules and Regulations were adopted by the Alumnae Association governing the Relief Fund.
- 1942—Membership of the Alumnae Association 605.
- 1942—Clara Melville Scholarship Loan Fund available to a graduate of the Jefferson Hospital School of Nursing.

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REPORT OF THE SCHOOL OF NURSING

On August 29, 1941, fifty-five students were admitted to the school making a total enrollment on September 1, 1941, of 254 students. This group was smaller than is usual for the September class. On January 29, 1942, thirty-two new students were admitted. Seventy-four students completed the course during the year.

Alumnae members have a contribution to make to our school by interesting young girls of good moral and scholastic standing in their respective communities in nursing, and directing them to their Alma Mater.

Misses Willie Alder, Kathryn Bastian,

Miriam Brunner and Marjorie Workinger, have completed the instructors' course in American Red Cross First Aid and are teaching the standard course to our students, graduates, and to two groups of lay people.

On February 2, 1942, classes in a Refresher Course for seven graduates was begun.

On March 18th, we expect to begin a course for volunteer lay people who wish to prepare for the American Red Cross Gray Lady Corps.

On February 9th volunteers from the American Red Cross Canteen Corps reported for duty in the Dietetic Department of the hospital. Four of these workers report each day.

STAFF NEWS

The first meeting of the Organized Staff was held September 22, 1941, in the Clinical Amphitheatre. Miss Lydia Cressman's resignation as secretary was accepted and Miss Lois Longacre was nominated to fill the vacancy.

The Program Committee, with Miss Ranck as chairman, has been very active and following are some of the programs that have been enjoyed by us.

Dr. Perkins, newly appointed Dean of the Jefferson Medical College, spoke at our October meeting. His address, "Nursing in Siam", was interesting and educational. He related many tales of the practice of medicine and the peculiar customs of the natives. He told us of the scarcity of nurses and the mode of travel upon which they had to depend to cover distances.

November 26th. Mrs. Walters, fashion expert, from Strawbridge & Clothier, presented a fashion preview with models to illustrate her suggestions for a practical wardrobe. She gave us many helpful little hints as to how to preserve that well-groomed look.

Miss Wigglesworth's resignation was accepted as chairman of the Entertainment Committee.

Dr. and Mrs. Walkling entertained us on January 23rd with colorful slides of sunrises, sunsets and flowers. Many had been taken in their own flower garden, while others at the World's Fair and Longwood Gardens.

We are looking forward to Dr. and Mrs. Spotts being with us for our next meeting. He is going to show some movies which he and his family took while vacationing in Alaska. Dr. Spotts was with us a year ago at which time we delighted in the beauty of the Grand Canyon and the Yellowstone National Park.

The Organized Staff extends to all the nurses of our school an invitation to visit us during this year—our Fiftieth Anniversary.

VIVIAN M. PASSMORE, *President*

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NOTICE

Graduate Nurses: Those of you who are especially interested in the Relief Fund kindly send your contribution to the treasurer.

Cut out and send to: MARTHA E. RILAND, 1127 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PLEASE CHANGE MY ADDRESS

Name.....

Former Address (Street and No.).....

City.....

New Address (Street and No.).....

City.....

Class.....

If you know of any graduates who do not receive a BULLETIN or Annual Luncheon Notice, please notify the Publication Committee.

## TO THE JEFFERSON NURSES ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION:

Looking back fifty years is much easier than looking forward fifty years. It was my privilege to have been graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1892 and then to have served as an interne in the hospital for the ensuing year. There were but four internes selected at that time, but a fifth was added before the end of the year. Miss Ella Benson was Directress of Nurses when I began service and was succeeded by Miss Effie Darling who classified the nurses and instituted lectures and instruction for their training. Prior to that, we had experienced and voluntary nurses, but no regular instruction in the various branches of the art.

It goes without saying that the nursing care in the hospital in those times, while capable, lacked order and system. The patients were well attended, but the general morale of their care was much below that of a few years later when the Nursing School was organized and reached higher efficiency. To have had the privilege of seeing the development of the school to its present efficiency has been a matter of pride to all members of the Medical and Surgical Staffs. To the older members of the Faculty, there comes a feeling of elation from meeting with graduates of the Nursing School in private or institutional work. One always has a sense of security when dealing with a serious case if he learns that the nurse-in-charge is a graduate of Jefferson.

Three outstanding factors have been dominant in the attainments of the school—viz: the name of the Jefferson which has always been a guarantee of efficiency and supremacy along medical and surgical lines and an inspiration to members of the Nursing School just as it has been to its medical graduates. *Second*, the selection of candidates for the school has insured a class of graduate nurses which combined higher aims and aspirations in the nursing profession than actuates those entering for mere financial gains. *Third*, the character of training and instruction is higher in a teaching institution than in the general hospital as its staff is concerned with more advanced medicine and surgery than that of the hospital which merely ministers to the needs of the community.

There is always the urge for higher attainments and accomplishments as the nobleness of the profession discloses itself to the students and this mental growth is reflected in the attainments and accomplishments of the school. Its rating becomes higher and its appeal to those contemplating a course in nursing insures a higher type of student than where ambition and progress are lacking. It has been a wonderful and most highly appreciated privilege to have watched the growth of the Training School and to have been associated with, and to have aided, however slightly, in its progress and development.

J. T. RUGH, M.D.

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AIR COOLED

An air-cooling system has been installed in the special nurses dressing room through the generosity of Mrs. Thomas D. M. Cardeza. Words cannot express our appreciation to Mrs. Cardeza for this very kind act.

## TO THE NURSES' ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION:

Fifty years seems a long, long time, but when we say a half century, it seems very much longer. During this last fifty years some of the most wonderful advances have been made in the fields of medicine especially regarding the methods in prevention as well as the treatment of disease.

In surgery most remarkable results have been achieved through the preoperative steps taken to prevent infection and the methods of building up the patients' resistance by administration of proper drugs and in some cases by transfusion of needed blood. In speaking or remarking about this period of years, no one could leave unmentioned the really wonderful group of sulphonamide drugs, which have so miraculously lowered our death rate in that dreaded disease pneumonia, but have also played such an important part in the prevention of infection following surgical procedures. We who have lived through this era have been extremely fortunate in seeing these accomplished results.

I might also add that progress has been remarkable in the science of bacteriology and immunology, because in this period biologic products as vaccines and anti-serums have been perfected for the prevention and cure of certain bacterial diseases. Keeping step with the advances made in surgery, medicine and bacteriology, has been the teaching of these subjects in our Medical School and in the Nurses' Training School.

During my incumbency as a teacher in the Medical School and also in the curriculum of the Nurses' Training School, I have had occasion to know several of the former heads of the latter school. The first directress of nursing during the past fifty years was Miss Effie Darling who was succeeded by Miss Susan Hearle, and when the latter resigned, her position was taken by Miss Anna Laughlin. Each of these three administrators did very good and meritorious work, especially the latter. But when Miss Clara Melville assumed the post of directress succeeding Miss Laughlin, increased work was called for by the educational bodies, and owing to enlargement of the hospital and additional patients, the number of nurses was naturally augmented. Miss Melville was equal to the task imposed upon her and served faithfully up to her untimely death.

Just as the epochal discoveries I have mentioned in surgery and bacteriology developed, so more intensive became the requirements in the education of nurses, and this period in the training school was characterized by more studies, and many additions to the staff of teachers.

It can be said that our training school for nurses today under the supervision of Miss Nora Shoemaker who succeeded to the post of directress upon the death of Miss Melville, has kept pace with all modern requirements. Any nurse who has been graduated from our school or who is at present in training may look with justifiable pride upon the accomplishments which have taken place during the past fifty years. In addition, the student nurse and the graduates will always be ready to answer the call for defense, emergency and even more advanced standing.

That the next half century be just as productive and efficient is the earnest wish of one who has taught in the school of nursing for almost four decades.

Sincerely,

RANDLE C. ROSENBERGER.

## RED CROSS REPORT

As Chairman of the Red Cross Nursing Service of the Jefferson Nurses' Alumnae, I have attended the meetings of the Local Committee of the American Red Cross Nursing Service held each month at the American Red Cross Headquarters, 511 North Broad Street. All important information and correspondence has been brought before the Alumnae members.

From December 1, 1941, eighty-two (82) application blanks have been given out. Of that number, fifty-four (54) have been returned and have gone through the Local Red Cross Office. Only four (4) of this number have been placed on the Second Reserve list. Jefferson Nurses' Alumnae now have 100 First Reserve Nurses, and 40 Second Reserve Nurses according to the last report from Headquarters.

Members are being urged to apply for Red Cross membership. A physical examination is no longer necessary. Fill in only the first eight (8) questions on the Physical Examination blank (it is imperative that all pertinent questions and all necessary data be given). No application is valid without the nurse's signature.

KATHRYN V. BASTIAN, *Chairman,*  
*Red Cross Nursing Service*

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## FINGERPRINTING

Fingerprinting has been carried out by the Alumnae Association, at the request of the District 1, P. S. N. A., to aid in National Defense. Miss Marie Shearer very willingly gave her time to fingerprint the graduate and student nurses. So far two hundred members of the Alumnae Association and two hundred student nurses have been fingerprinted.

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Miss Willie Alder, Assistant Administrative Director, presented a paper, "The Help Which the School of Nursing Would Like From the Community Public Health Nursing Agency", in a symposium at the annual convention, Harrisburg, Pa. Miss Alder is to be highly complimented on her well presented paper.

## GRADUATES IN THE U. S. ARMY AND NAVY

Thelma V. Falkinburg, '40, Maxwell Field, Montgomery, Ala.  
Edna Fortner, '40, Maxwell Field, Montgomery, Ala.  
Olive Hood, '31, Iceland.  
Dorothy Landis, '37, Puerto Rico.  
Clara Luchcinger, '25, Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C.  
Fern Nunemaker, '29, LaGarde Hospital, New Orleans, La.  
Dorothy Richter, '38, Puerto Rico.  
Gene Roush, '41, Lawson General Hospital, Atlanta, Ga.  
Ellen Piatt, '33, Camp Forrest, Tenn.  
Lorraine Pensinger, '39, Good Fellow Field, San Angela, Texas.  
Frances Soltys, '41, Camp Claybourn, La.  
Madeline Ullom, '38, Manila, Philippine Islands.  
Harriet Werley, '41, Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C.  
Rowena Wetmore Hampton, '25.  
Ruby Willworth, '38, Camp Belvoir, Va.  
Sara Raymer, '32, Indiantown Gap, Pa.  
Alice Henry, '35, Camp Belvoir, Va.  
Marie Hemmer, '41 (Navy), U. S. Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Frances Wildonger, '29, LaGarde Hospital, New Orleans, La.  
Mildred M. Woodhead, '37, Savanna Ordnance Depot, Proving Ground, Ill.  
Catherine Grey, '33, Indiantown Gap, Pa.  
Edna Scott, '28, Camp Belvoir, Va.  
Sara Hertzler, '41,  
Kathreen Hock, '39, A. M. C., General Hospital, Fort Gulick, Canal Zone.  
Helyn Long, '38 (Navy), U. S. Navy Hospital, Washington, D. C.  
Lorraine Maciejewska, '38, Camp Lee, Va.  
Helen R. Dubler, '32, General Hospital, 218 A. P., 908 c/o Postmaster, N. Y.  
Sara Werstler, '40, Camp Meade, Md.  
Grace Roller, '39, Panama, Canal Zone.  
Mildred Kalinowski, '36,  
Ruth E. Butler, '37, Camp Lee, Va.

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## DEGREES RECEIVED

Ethel Lynch, '32, Bachelor of Science in Nursing Education, University of Pennsylvania.

Marjorie Workinger, '26, Master of Science in Education, University of Pennsylvania.

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## PROMOTIONS

Promotions in the Army Nurse Corps from Second Lieutenant to the rank of First Lieutenant, Fern Nunemaker, Frances Wildonger and Mildred Woodhead.

## JUBILEE REPORT

The Jubilee Committee has been working closely with the Publicity and Entertainment Committees and because of the uncertainty involved in making plans during the present world crisis, it has been decided not to plan a program of extensive activities in honor of the 50th anniversary of our school.

The committee will have ready for distribution a revised edition of the "Blue Book" on May 2nd, at the time of the annual luncheon.

It is the hope of the committee that all graduates of the school will do their utmost to support the Clara Melville Scholarship Loan Fund which is to be made available for loans to members of the Alumnae Association for the purpose of advanced study, during this anniversary year.

Our annual luncheon has become a most delightful feature of our Alumnae Association and we hope that every Jefferson graduate will find it possible to be with us on May 2, 1942.

NORA E. SHOEMAKER, *Chairman*

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## ENGAGEMENTS

Sally McHugh, '42, to Dr. Herbert Luscombe.  
Eve Fedock, '39, to John Swantko.  
Virginia Lutz, '42, to Ensign James H. Spaulding.  
Ruth Thorpe, '42, to Howard Craven.  
Doris Winnishick, '40, to H. Winston Day.

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## MARRIAGES

Mary Wasitosky, '39, to Joseph Coll.  
Helen Pfaff, '41, to Michael Bedner.  
Dorothy Beck, '38, to Duane Baker.  
Angela Veet, '38, to Jack Toomey.  
Helen Job, '40, to Stephen Enterline.  
Thelma Weaver, '40, to Paul Taylor.  
Catherine Wilson, '39, to Dr. Walter Campbell.  
Claire Mann, '38, to George Shelley.  
Melba Watkins, '41, to Dr. Gordon Snyder.  
Thelma Marks, '36, to Dr. Blair Saylor.  
Tas Martin, '33, to Dr. Leo Zelt.  
Blanche Hill, '39, to Edward Wilson.  
Josephine Smith, '37, to Robert Snyder.  
Betty Knowles, '39, to Thomas Lamb.  
Mae Henderson, '28, to Stanley Shindell.  
Mary Woome, '30, to Alston Boyd.  
Alma Rousch, '28, to Thomas Ross.  
Francis Hess, '28, to James Currie.  
Mildred Garman, '32, to James McGee.

Grace Woolford, '29, to Albert Eichelberger.  
Agnes Kevel, '31, to John Henry.  
Ethel Heller, '41, to Anthony Todaro.  
Betty Painter, '41, to John Tighe.  
Mary Alice Bowman, '34, to John Grazioli.  
Esther Thomas, '41, to Glenn Watt.  
Mary Richutti, '41, to Alfred Capriotte.  
Mary MacMullen, '35, to Lt. Ralph Rosnic.  
Jean Chaapel, '35, to Elliot Freeman, Jr.  
Rebecca Browning, '40, to Thomas O'Hara.  
Josephine Bushkek, '39, to Dr. Benjamin Schuck.

Margaret Kipikash, '37, to Elmo Petrone.  
Francis Lucille French, '41, to John Caker.  
Dorothy Null, '38, to William Drennen.  
Jean Greenfield, '38, to John Schmidt.  
Laura Jane Cooke, '38, to Lt. Raleigh H. Lackey.

Frances Erway, '42, to Harold Althouse.  
Anne Woodhouse, '35, to Dr. James V. Greene.

Lucille Edmonds, '35, to Joseph Hand.  
Mildred Smith, '32, to Overton O'Connor.  
Dorothy Llewellyn, '41, to James Ortasic.  
Ruth McCabe, '35, Dr. Nat Thomas.  
Anna Riggs, '26, to Oliver Richetson.  
Janet McIlwain, '36, to Vincent Cramer.  
Marion Kustay, '40, to John Cabiesak.  
Virginia Mannon, '40, to Nelson Mutschler.  
Mildred Huber, '33, to Francis Bentz.  
Margaret H. MacDonald, '26, to Frederick Staples.

Mildred Botz, '30, to Walter Zook.  
Sophia Pickens, '41, to Jack Driscoll.  
Ruth Paden, '40, to Donald G. Frazer.  
Helen Hare, '34, to Peter S. Duncan.

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## BIRTHS

Beryl Henderson Jess, '37—girl.  
Kate Lilley Wilson, '32—girl.  
Winnie Gruelich Kistler, '39—girl.  
Ruth Swanson Penney, '39—girl.  
Doris Wright Walter, '37—girl.  
Barbara Harding Cusano, '39—girl.  
Francis Huston Rumberger, '41—girl.  
Nellie Gery Force, '41—boy.  
Eleanor Grysewicz Babrowski, '39—boy.  
Rose Bilancio Bilancio, '39—boy.  
Pauline Hellman Kough, '33—girl.  
Phyllis Cole Makeirdsik, '39—boy.  
Louise Bumgardner Steinberg, '31—boy.  
Etta Heal Baker, '37—girl.  
Elizabeth Wirt Bailey, '38—boy.  
Sue Banks Dale, '40—girl.  
Charlotte Roeder Jacques, '34—boy.  
Ruth McCabe Thomas, '35—girl.  
Louise Everett Wheat, '35—boy.  
Addie Lightner Stambaugh, '26—girl.  
Ruth Smith Stickle, '38—girl.  
Jesse Gregory Crum, '37—boy.  
Marion Hoffman Miller, '34—girl.  
Irene Wentzel Winslow, '38—boy.  
Mary Lonsbery Chisholm, '33—girl.  
Averene Summerfield Murphy, '39—boy.

## NEW POSITIONS—1941-1942

Ethel Lynch, '32, Assistant Director of Public Nursing in the Red Cross, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Clara Brunner, '23, Director of Nursing, Mercer Hospital, Trenton, N. J.  
 Marjorie Workinger, '26, Assistant Instructress of Nurses, Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Leonore Goudie, '39, Dispensary Nurse, Stephano Bros., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Gladys Hoffman, '40, Dispensary Nurse, Westinghouse, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Eleanor Sayers, '39, Hostess, T.W.A.  
 Ellen Remensnyder, '40, Hostess, Chicago Limited.  
 Lucile Marquette, '30, Operating Room Supervisor and Assistant Directress of Nurses, Girard College, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Eleanor Scott, '39, Dispensary Nurse, Sears, Roebuck and Co., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Mary Taylor, '31, Nurse in Dr. Guy Nelson's Office.  
 Bernice Wigglesworth, '40, Nurse in Dr. B. M. Anspach's Office.  
 Dorothy Brede, '36, Veterans' Research Clinic, P. G. H., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Grace Simmons, '41, Supervisor, Morristown Memorial Hospital, N. J.  
 Perma Ehrhart, '41, Grand View Hospital, Sellersville, Pa.  
 Mary Jane Anderson, '41, Hostess, T.W.A.  
 Dorothy Schanley, '40, Nurse in Dr. Calvin Fox's Office.  
 Kathryn Duffy, '41, Salem Hospital, N. J.  
 Lucille Wample, '41, Salem Hospital, N. J.  
 Sylvia Hendrickson, '42, Supervisor, Lakeland Mental Hospital, N. J.  
 Alice Danovan, '42, Vineland Hospital, N. J.  
 Kathryn Tomasso, '42, Vineland Hospital, N. J.  
 Emily Porter, '41, Flushing Hospital, N. Y.  
 Cora Karstetter, '41, Cornell Medical Center, New York.  
 Sara McEwen, '41, Elizabethtown Hospital, Pa.  
 Carolyn Selby, '42, Nursery Supervisor, Waynesboro Hospital, Pa.  
 Elizabeth Rasely, '41, Cornell Medical Center, New York.  
 Clara Mae Snyder, '41, Greensburg Hospital, Pennsylvania.  
 Marion Robinson, '41, Berea Hospital, Ohio.  
 Geraldine Williams, '41, Pennsylvania Mental Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Frances Wipple, '41, West Penn Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Mary Eisenhart, '40, Children's Hospital, Baltimore, Md.  
 Alice Freed, '40, Princeton Hospital, Princeton N. J.  
 Janet Lynch, '40, Graduate Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Marie Sherin, '40, Roosevelt Memorial Hospital, N. Y.  
 Arlene Yost, '40, Chambersburg Hospital, Pa.  
 Geraldine Chamberlain, '41, Temple University Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Lydia Cressman, '41, Dowlstown Hospital, Pa.  
 Areta Matlack, '37, Public Health Nursing, Meade Co., Kentucky.

## NEW POSITIONS ON THE NURSING STAFF OF THE HOSPITAL

Mary Albrigh, '25, Night Supervisor, Chest Department.  
 Frances Erway Althouse, '42, General Duty, 5th, Annex.  
 Reba E. Ammerman, '41, General Duty, 9th, Annex.  
 Rhoda Berg, '42, General Duty, Accident Ward.  
 Alice Bolhret, '42, Central Dressing Room.  
 D. Bowman, '42, Night Duty, Ward Nursery.  
 Lucille French Cake, '41, Floor Supervisor, Chest Department.  
 Olga Dygan, '39, General Duty, Star Floor.  
 Charlotte Davenport, '39, Supervisor, Surgical Floor.  
 Winifred DeRemer, '41, Night Supervisor, Children's Ward.  
 Margaret Elliott, '41, Supervisor, 12th Floor.  
 Rebecca Evans, '41, Assistant Nursing Arts Instructor.  
 Catherine Erickson, '42, Night Relief Supervisor.  
 Anna Ferg, '41, Supervisor, Delivery Room, Maternity Ward.  
 Anna Foster, '31, General Duty, 5th, Annex.  
 Gertrude Fric, '41, Supervisor, Accident Ward.  
 Virginia Foor, '39, Supervisor, 3 O. R.  
 Grace Waltman Fenstermacher, '26, Night Supervisor, Maternity Ward.  
 Mildred Fromtling, '42, Night Supervisor, Accident Ward.  
 Viola Garrett, '39, Supervisor, 4 O. R.  
 Augusta Graf, '41, Supervisor, 5th Floor.  
 Virginia Houser, '42, Suture Nurse for Dr. Muller.  
 Anna Ha'nes, '41, O. R. Supervisor, Chest Department.  
 Margaret James, '41, General Duty, P. R. N.  
 Grace Jannings, '42, General Duty, Woman's Surgical Ward.  
 Doris Leader, '41, General Duty, 5th, Annex.  
 Virginia Lutz, '42, Night Duty, Solarium.  
 Lois Longacre, '42, Central Dressing Room.  
 Martha Moyer, '41, Supervisor, Men's Ward.  
 Ellen McCurley, '42, Supervisor, Solarium.  
 Elizabeth Millard, '42, Suture Nurse for Dr. Shallow.  
 Goldie Byers Pringle, '40, Supervisor, Transfusion Unit.  
 Fern Pfaff, '42, Supervisor, 14 O. R.  
 Beatrice Raymann, '42, Assistant Supervisor, 3 O. R.  
 Beatrice Raub, '42, Supervisor, Woman's Surgical.  
 Joyce Rose, '42, General Duty, 5th, Annex.  
 Gladys Reed, '41, Supervisor, Men's Surgical Ward.  
 Margaret Summers, '41, Assistant Supervisor, 5th Floor.  
 Mary Smith, '41, Anesthetist.  
 Ruth Spencer, '34, Chief Operating Room Supervisor.  
 Frances Trimble, '41, Night Duty, 11th Floor Nursery.  
 Pearl Williams, '41, General Duty, 11th Floor.