

the four children were small. I had the benefit of Federal funds for this preparation. But there were no Federal funds available for doctoral study; so that when I was studying for the doctorate, I was on private funds made available through the National League for Nursing. These funds account for some of the pioneers in the field, but this is just a drop in the bucket, and it is obvious that private funds cannot do all that is needed. So that we do need Federal funds so that there will be many more people studying at the doctoral level. As a matter of fact, at this moment and for the past year we have been looking for somebody to take half of my assignment. I will give up either one of them, head of the department or chairman of the graduate program—but we have looked high and low and there are not people with this kind of preparation; so that I am carrying on with both of these assignments. So, I have a very personal vested interest in seeing that more money is made available so that more people are prepared at this level.

Mr. ROGERS. Now, what percentage actually practice, would you say? Have any studies been made? Perhaps Miss Thompson may have a figure.

Miss THOMPSON. I have some figures here that would indicate the variable employment practices of nurses because the median age of employed nurses is 39.6. Many of the young women leave and have their families and then return to nursing. In a study that was done several years ago in 13 States, it was shown that the persons with the highest amount or the greatest amount of education have the greatest commitment and were more apt to return to active practice than those who had lesser preparation.

Mr. ROGERS. Now, should we require each of the schools of nursing to produce more students, accept more students if they receive Federal funds? What would be your feeling on that?

Dr. COHELAN. Well, if we are going to prepare more nurses, it seems to me we need to do two things. We need to encourage the development of new schools, if they can get the faculty and will be a strong school; and then we also need to increase the enrollment in the existing schools.

Mr. ROGERS. So, you would favor some provision that would encourage or perhaps require an increase, if they receive Federal supporting funds?

Dr. COHELAN. I would think so; yes.

Mr. ROGERS. I would agree with that.

Now, could you let us know, perhaps the organization could let us know, some figure that you think would be reasonable to require schools to increase their student bodies by; and also if you could let us have your thinking on how many new schools of nursing we really need to help close this gap. And, if it can be done, how many in the associate degree, the diploma, as well as the baccalaureate.

(The information requested follows:)

AMERICAN NURSES' ASSOCIATION, INC.,
New York, N.Y., June 19, 1968.

Representative JOHN JARMAN,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Health and Welfare,
Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee,
Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. JARMAN: On June 13, during the hearings on H.R. 15757, Representative Paul Rogers requested that the American Nurses' Association submit