

Mr. SKUBITZ. My only thought is that you charge \$900 a year tuition. A girl goes to classes a third of the day, carry bed pans, fix beds and take guff from patients the rest of the day—maybe this would discourage a lot of girls from becoming nurses.

Mr. BLAIR. The nature of the curriculum, both didactic and clinical, has changed much over the years. I think that now and then we see references to an activity program of students that actually harks back to the early part of this century, and I believe that this is not characteristic of the average program as you are trying to depict it.

Mr. SKUBITZ. Thank you.

Mr. ROGERS. Thank you very much. We appreciate your coming.

Mr. BLAIR. Thank you.

Mr. ROGERS. Our next witness is Miss L. Ann Conley, who is president of the National League for Nursing. The House is in session, but the committee will try to continue until the bells ring. So, we are delighted to have you here and the committee would be pleased to receive your testimony.

STATEMENT OF L. ANN CONLEY, PRESIDENT, NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR NURSING; ACCOMPANIED BY DR. MARGARET HARTY, DIRECTOR OF NURSING EDUCATION

Miss CONLEY. Thank you very much. We will try to be as brief and as efficient as we possibly can.

I am also professor at Wayne State University, College of Nursing, in Detroit. I am pleased to testify today for H.R. 15757, the Health Manpower Act of 1968, on behalf of the National League for Nursing. I have with me Dr. Margaret Harty, who is an NLN staff member. She is director of Nursing Education for the NLN.

Mr. ROGERS. We are delighted to have you, too, Dr. Harty.

Miss CONLEY. Our organization favors the bill. The National League for Nursing is a nonprofit voluntary organization founded in 1952 to foster the development and improvement of nursing education and nursing service. Its varied membership—nurses, allied health workers, private citizens, health agencies, and the schools of nursing themselves—works together to promote quality patient care. A fuller description of NLN is appended to this statement for the record (exhibit I).

We are directly concerned with the goals set forth in the 1968 act and heartily endorse the intent to guarantee health, safety, and good medical care to all Americans.

We support, in particular, title II of the act, nurse training. We point specifically to several provisions not included in the Nurse Training Act of 1964.

We favor, first, the extension of grants to institutions or agencies to help plan or develop nursing education programs (sec. 211).

We favor, second, the inclusion of all three types of nursing schools (associate degree and baccalaureate in addition to diploma) under the institutional grants (sec. 211). Our only concern here is that the new grant formula not penalize those diploma schools of nursing in which enrollments are decreasing. This is happening in some 3-year schools as well as in those which are shortening their programs and thus have fewer students to count. During the last academic year, however—as