world, Miss Lucile Petey, Director of the U.S. Cadet Nurse Corps, pointed out.

The appeal of the program was amply proved by the fact that the Corps exceeded its recruitment quota for the two consecutive years of its existence. That expanded student enrollment permitted the release of thousands of graduate nurses from civil hospital service for military service, as well as providing a pool from which military and civilian health agencies might draw.

According to the American Hospital Association, the Corps prevented what would have been a tragedy of major proportion—the collapse of civilian nursing service. Student nurses, $3 per cent of whom were Cadet, were giving up in 80 per cent of the patient care in all hospitals with schools of nursing, according to figures released September, 1941.

The Corps provided an accelerated study program of 24 to 10 months, plus a six-month Senior Cadet period during which student nurses assumed the duties of graduate nurses under supervision. Senior Cadets remained in their home hospitals or were released from their schools for public Federal services—Army, Navy, Veterans' Administration, Public Health Service and Office of Indian Affairs—and to civilian hospitals. Cadets were not required to continue in schools of nursing.

Cadet nurses studied for a profession in more than 1,000 schools of nursing. Carefully organized and administered by the Division of Nurse Education of the U. S. Public Health Service, the Cadet Nurses Corps graduated more than 28,000 nurses by October 1, 1945. All of them were prepared for service in either military or civilian, where their expert skills were desperately needed. Bound only by a moral pledge, Cadet nurses patriotically performed their duties and obligations and, as an investment for future national health, are expected to pay dividends by staffing expanding hospitals and clinics.