

---

# PHS CHRONICLES

---

*PHS Chronicles, a new department of PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, will present short articles about significant happenings in the nearly 200-year history of the Public Health Service. The Office of the PHS Historian will oversee preparation of the Chronicles. Contributions of less than 1,500 words are welcomed. Contact John Parascandola, PhD, PHS Historian, 17-31 Parklawn Bldg., 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, tel. 301-443-5363, FAX 301-443-0358.*

---

## The Cadet Nurse Corps, 1943–48

In 1943, facing a shortage of nurses that had been exacerbated by World War II, the Federal Government established the Cadet Nurse Corps within the Public Health Service (PHS). Between the years 1943 and 1948, 124,065 nurses were graduated from the Cadet Nurse Corps, making the Corps one of the largest and most fruitful Federal nursing programs in history. In addition, the Corps allocated subsidies to nursing schools that resulted in improved school facilities and curriculums, enlarged nursing faculties, and enriched postgraduate nursing education.

**Creation of the Cadet Nurse Corps.** When the United States entered World War II, American nursing leaders began to debate what measures were needed to supply nurses for the war. With pressure from nursing organizations and other interest groups, Congress passed the Labor-Security Agency Appropriation Act of 1942, which appropriated funds to nursing schools and assigned the responsibility for allocating these funds to the Public Health Service. Funding for scholarships and courses was insufficient to the needs, however, and there were no centralized recruiting efforts. As the war progressed, the demand for nurses increased, but other more attractive, higher-paying jobs for women were usurping the pool of prospective nursing candidates.

Working with nursing groups, Representative Frances Payne Bolton of Ohio, a long-time champion of nursing education, introduced a bill that would establish the Cadet Nurse Corps (originally designated the Victory Nurse Corps) to persuade more young women to join the ranks of the nursing profession. The Corps proposed to grant scholarships and stipends to qualified applicants in exchange for providing “military or other Federal governmental or essential civilian (nursing) services for the duration of



*Surgeon General Thomas Parran (center, reading) presents the Cadet Nurse Corps flag to Lucile Petry, head of the Corps, at ceremonies in Washington, DC, in June 1944*

the present war.” It would also provide certain funds to participating State-accredited nursing schools.

The Nurse Training Act (or the Bolton Act) passed both the House and the Senate and was ready for the President’s signature on June 15. The Act became Public Law 74 on July 1, 1943, with an appropriation for the first year of \$65 million.

**Operation of the Corps.** The Public Health Service, under Surgeon General Thomas Parran, was responsible for administration of the Cadet Nurse Corps and accompanying postgraduate programs. In June 1943,



A Cadet Nurse Corps recruiting poster

the PHS established the Division of Nurse Education to allocate aid to participating nursing schools. Parran appointed Lucile Petry Director of the Division. She thus became the first woman to head a major PHS division.

Women regardless of color qualified for the Cadet Nurse Corps if they were between the ages of 17 and 35, had been graduated from an accredited high school, had earned good grades, and were in good health. After acceptance by a participating nursing school, qualified applicants were given scholarships that covered tuition and fees, as well as a small monthly stipend. The Corps also paid \$35-\$45 for room and board during the first 9 months of training. Cadets were expected to graduate in 30 months and to provide essential nursing services for the duration of the war, either in the military or in civilian life. Most Senior Cadets rendered nursing services on the home front, where many positions were vacated during the war by nurses who went overseas to care for the wounded. Postgraduate scholarships and refresher courses for nurse graduates were also offered by the Cadet Nurse Corps to remedy the shortage of nursing school instructors, public health nurses, industrial nurses, and psychiatric nurses.

For a school of nursing to qualify for the Cadet Nurse program several requirements had to be fulfilled. The school was required to be accredited and to be affiliated with a hospital approved by the American College of Surgeons. The school also had to have adequate staff and facilities. Congress had mandated that all schools, regardless of size, would have to be eligible for aid through the Cadet Nurse program, even though some schools had lower educational standards. As a result, substandard conditions in the weaker schools were improved by funding from the Corps and advice given by field consultants.

**Recruitment campaign.** Many organizations and institutions were involved in the active recruitment campaign of the Corps. Corporate, cinema, radio, and magazine promotion of the Corps were the most influential and visible elements of the recruitment campaign. Millions of newspaper and magazine readers, radio listeners, and movie-goers were exposed to the Cadet Nurse Corps through ads, articles, shows, and films. More than 300 national radio programs broadcast information about the Corps. Film stars posed with "pretty Cadets in Hollywood" and "Cadets in Washington were photographed with notables." Companies such as the Eastman Kodak, Pond's Cold Cream, Kotex, Pepsi-Cola, Old Spice, Sanka Coffee, and National Biscuit Company ran ads featuring Cadet Nurses.

Vanguard Films produced a 10-minute film, "Reward Unlimited," starring Dorothy McGuire as Cadet Nurse Peggy Adams, and co-starring popular screen artists Aline MacMahon, Spring Byington, and James Brown. The film was distributed to 16,000 theaters and viewed by an estimated audience of 90 million. Actresses donning Cadet Nurse uniforms were also featured in other films such as Shirley Temple's "Kiss and Tell," "Lady on a Train," and "The Blonde from Brooklyn."

The Office of War Information distributed several million leaflets and 2.8 million car cards to towns and cities across the country. Thousands of department stores, post offices, pharmacies, hospitals, and schools prominently displayed Cadet Nurse Corps posters. Articles and ads about the Cadet Nurse Corps appeared in Collier's, Harper's Bazaar, The Ladies Home Journal, Vogue, and hundreds of other magazines. Cadet Nurses were on hand at the launching of liberty ships and at war-bond rallies and marched in patriotic parades.

The Cadet uniforms were an important element of the recruitment campaign. The uniforms were an

obvious sign of the Cadets' commitment to the war effort. Leading fashion designers brought fashion models to a special luncheon in August 1943 to show their renditions of the Cadet Nurse uniform. The Corps had enlisted the help of fashion editors to choose the most attractive summer and winter uniforms. Fashion editors choose a summer uniform of gray and white stripped cotton including a jacket suit with red epaulets and large pockets, a simple round neck white blouse, and a gored skirt. The winter uniform was a guard's coat of gray velour belted in the back with pockets and red epaulets, a single-breasted gray suit with button pockets, and a white round neck blouse.

The recruitment campaign was an immense success. For 3 years, the Cadet Nurse Corps fulfilled its yearly quota for 65,000 nurse recruits. In 1943, the Corps actually surpassed the quota and was forced to circumscribe the campaign plans for 1944. With assistance from the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, the Corps enrolled 3,000 African Americans.

**Lasting legacy of the Cadet Nurse Corps.** The end of the war brought with it a decision to terminate the Cadet Nurse Corps program. October 15, 1945, was established as the final date for new admissions to the Corps, and the last Cadets were graduated in 1948. Although the Corps lasted only 5 years, its legacy is still being felt.

In addition to training 124,000 nurses, the Corps led to significant improvements in nursing education.

The Corps fostered a more academic approach to nursing rather than an apprenticeship-type training. Expansion of course offerings and increases in faculty size can be attributed to the influence of the Corps. Further, the Corps and circumstances created by the war helped to introduce nurse instructors as lecturers on disease subjects which had previously been taught by physicians. The Corps also prompted widespread attention and Federal aid to postgraduate studies for nurses.

Funds provided through the Corps helped to improve and enlarge classrooms, housing quarters, and libraries of nursing schools across the country. Cadet Nurse Corps scholarships enabled more women to attend university nursing schools than ever before. In addition, the Corps and the exigencies of the war helped to integrate some nursing programs that had previously accepted only white students. The Corps also encouraged more varied training for nurses in such fields as convalescent care, public health, pediatrics, tuberculosis, and psychiatric care.

The Cadet Nurse Corps also established a prominent niche for nursing in the Public Health Service. During the period 1944-46, an amazing 46 percent of the Public Health Service's budget was devoted to the Corps. The visibility of nursing both within and outside the PHS was greatly enhanced by the publicity surrounding the Cadet Nurse Corps and its successes.

—HEATHER WILLEVER, MA, Graduate Student, University of Wisconsin-Madison, and JOHN PARASCANDOLA, PhD, PHS Historian.