

nistration of health services. In these countries special institutes were established having extensive research and service functions. In the USSR, postgraduate training in public health is given at three medical institutes for the higher training of physicians in all specialties, including public health. They are self-governing institutions operating under the Ministry of Health and supported by the Government. Besides playing a leading role in postgraduate teaching, they are also centres for research.

New and Improved Formats for Care, by L. Christman, *International Nursing Review*, Basle, 1969, No. 3

There is always a striving of some portions of all the professions to move from the practical to the ideal. In examining these movements, it is most important to examine who is striving toward what ideal. At this moment in time, some elements within the university schools of nursing are extremely concerned with developing expert nurse practitioners. The graduates of these particular programs will be different. They may cause some disturbance in the system, as they will not be tuned to the status quo. Hence, they will cause strain, but hopefully one that will be welcomed. They will be knowledgeable. They will be innovative. They will be less willing to fit into the accepted routines of the hospital. They will challenge the practices and relationships they find in hospitals. It is to be hoped that out of this ruffling of the waters will emerge new and improved formats of care.

Organizational effectiveness in hospitals can be attained. To do it calls for sharp departures from many accustomed practices. In addition, sweeping attitude shifts will be necessary to provide the impetus for change. The rate of progress will depend on whether administrators and nurses will choose complacency and short range comfort or whether change, with all its discomforts, will prevail. What is your choice?