

and with the medical element. It was therefore provided that the Council should be composed as to one-third of its members by the Privy Council, Government Departments, and the Medical Profession, and that the other two-thirds should be elected by the nurses themselves. He thought that a right proportion; it gave a fair share of lay and medical representation, and it gave the nurses practically self-government.

He had received a letter from Mr. Frankau, Treasurer of St. George's Hospital, who wrote, "I propose to insert a clause giving any nurse whose name under a General Council Order shall be removed from the Register a right of appeal to an independent tribunal, say of three barristers of not less than seven years' standing, their decision to be final." Mr. Stanley said he thought it ought to be made possible for a nurse to appeal, and that she should not be prevented from so doing by any monetary consideration.

Section 5 represented a point which was really the point of agreement—at least, he hoped it would prove to be so—between the College of Nursing and the Central Committee for the State Registration of Nurses. They felt—and he entirely agreed with them—that it was rather hard that they who had fought this question for twenty-five years should suddenly find another body coming along who had had very little to do with it in the past, setting them on one side, and taking such credit as there might be in obtaining the State Registration of Nurses. He thought they would all agree that it would be very unfair that they should not have a voice on the first Council appointed under a Bill which their efforts had done so much to gain. It was therefore provided that the first Council appointed on the passing of the Act should be appointed one-third by the State and the Medical Profession, one-third by the College of Nursing, and one-third by the Central Committee for State Registration, and that that Council should hold office for two years (not one, as printed in the Bill).

Mr. Stanley then explained that it was provided in the Articles of Association that people were entitled to come on the Register of the College, and that everyone on that Register was entitled to become a member of the College on payment of £1. But he thought they had got it wrong. You would have had your State Register, and you would have had your College Register, because the people who had already got on the Register might not all wish to be members of the College. So they were altering that, and every nurse who was entitled to be on the Register could come on on payment of £1 down, or 25s. spread over five years, and the minute the nurse was on the Register she became *ipso facto* a member of the College without further payment. That was the first, last, and only payment the nurses would be required to make.

Mr. Stanley then discussed the formation of the Register, which, he said, they wanted to proceed with at once. He reported the appointment of Miss Rundle as Secretary, and said that a gentle-

man had been kind enough to lend them two or three rooms in Vere Street, and they would open the office there at once. The reason for going to Vere Street was this: There was a site there—that of the old Post Office—which would in many ways be an admirable one for the College. They were in no way committed to it, but, in view of the possibility of eventually having the site, they had had these offices lent them in Vere Street, and proposed to commence business there at once.

FORMATION OF CONSULTATIVE BOARD.

The formation of the Consultative Board was what they were really there to discuss. They felt strongly that this registration of nurses, the settling of a curriculum, the arranging for examinations and kindred questions were matters which very vitally concerned the Governors and Managers of Hospitals, and thought it right, therefore, to make provision for taking their advice on these important questions of principle.

Continuing, Mr. Stanley submitted two alternative schemes for the consideration of the meeting: (1) Whether the Consultative Board should be composed of all the representatives of the training schools, holding an annual meeting something like the yearly Conference of the British Medical Association, which he himself favoured, or a smaller committee of about 100, which the Council could summon when there was any question needing their attention.

The matter had been very actively taken up in Scotland, and he had reason to think they would be able to get a satisfactory settlement in Ireland.

FUNDS.

Mr. Stanley suggested that the public who had done so much for the men of the Empire might be asked to do something for the women who had done such gallant work in this war. He was not without hope that the ladies who had undertaken to raise £100,000 to build and equip the Star and Garter might be willing to help the College.

Mr. Stanley then invited discussion. The Bill before the meeting was, he said, only the first draft, and if those present could assist in improving it they would only be too glad. The whole science of modern nursing owed its origin to the work of Florence Nightingale during the Crimean War; so the organisation, the co-ordination of the nursing profession, and of nurses' work might owe its origin to the glorious work done by the nurses in this great European war. So that out of evil good would come.

DISCUSSION.

DR. BEZLY THORNE, Chairman Royal British Nurses' Association, said that though he could not commit the Association to any definite course of action, it was with the approval of the Governing Body that he had accepted the position of Vice-President of the College of Nursing. He hoped that before very long conferences would result in a still closer union, in which the two Associations might be able to go hand-in-hand with the Central

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