

He referred to the shameful conditions as regards remuneration, and the necessity for the enforcement of a minimum wage, not only for private individuals, but for public authorities. The result has been not only injustice to the women so inadequately remunerated, but also a very serious injustice to the health of the community.

SUPPLEMENTARY REGISTERS.

In regard to Supplementary Registers, Mr. Graham said: "I agree at once that it is necessary in certain branches to have supplementary registration, and there is a certain class of nurses who would be entitled to be placed on a register of that kind. But I do hope that the promoters of this measure are going to set their face against any extension of the compilation of supplementary registers, and that they will refuse to receive indiscriminate classes of nurses on any form of register. If supplementary registers of the kind were extended and allowed to include the names of unsuitable persons you would injure the economic position of nurses fully trained in the profession."

He also drew attention to the very strong representation made by the Scottish Nurses' Association, which, he felt, was entitled to the careful consideration of the House, namely, that we have established practically a monopoly for the large hospitals or institutions and supported their view that the training of nurses in provincial areas should be encouraged. He associated himself with the views of Mr. F. Roberts, who, he said, had expressed the views of the Labour movement on this question, and concluded by expressing most cordial support of the measure.

INDUSTRIAL CONSTITUENCY SUPPORTS THE BILL.

COLONEL GREIG, C.B., K.C. (Renfrew, W.): "Representing as I do a large industrial constituency I have received nothing but support for this Bill. Personally, I can never be too grateful to the nursing profession for their devoted attention. My eyesight was preserved by the skill of a great surgeon helped by the devoted services of a nurse who supported his skill. Older Members of the House may remember that it was our colleague, Dr. Chapple, who introduced this measure in 1914, and succeeded in carrying it with a majority of 229. Unhappily, he is not here, but I am sure he will be delighted to know of the reception which has been given to this Bill. The hon. Gentleman who has just spoken referred to the excellent memorandum which has come from the Scottish Nurses' Association. I believe in regard to its literary merits and in the soundness of its suggestions and arguments it is the best piece of literature on the subject we have received. I notice that they are in favour of one general nursing council for the whole Kingdom. That gets over any difficulties Scottish members might have, and I think on looking at the measure full consideration is given to the Scottish community from the point of view of the bodies in Scotland

who have anything to do with nursing. I do not wish to add anything further to-day, except to say that the Bill has my hearty approval and that I trust we shall hear that the Government will be prepared, if it gets through Committee upstairs, to give it its support."

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY SUPPORTS THE BILL.

CAPTAIN LOSEBY (Bradford, E.): "I am very anxious, that this particular part of the House should be represented as supporting this Bill on behalf of a section of the community which since the days of Florence Nightingale has deserved well of the people of this country and has never had fuller scope for the exercise of its functions of alleviating suffering than during the past four years. Whoever fail the nurses in any ordinary demands I am sure they will find amongst the soldiers and sailors their most ardent sympathisers and supporters. The party which I have the honour to represent have the greatest possible sympathy with all trade unions, but we have a particular sympathy with those trade unions or professions, or whatever you like to call them, which have as their object not only individual sympathy, co-operation, and support, but also the upholding of the honour, prestige, and dignity of the particular body of which they are members. A trade union with powers of self-government recognised by the State is a profession of the highest rank. I think there are very few Members of this House who will be prepared to dispute the claims of nursing associations to that rank. I am one of those who believe that the nursing profession has the greatest possible need of the support of a union. I think we all know that in the days of probation, more particularly in London hospitals, nurses are subjected to such tests in regard to endurance that only the fittest survive. Throughout the whole of their professional career they submit to a very rigid discipline; they are inadequately paid; I am sorry to say that in all too many cases they are not even well fed; and in very few cases are their ordinary bodily comforts catered for. . . . I am fully conscious of what this Bill means. It means that the heads of the nursing profession are determined that the field should be narrowed within reasonable limits, and determined to fight that the members of their profession shall be adequately paid, shall have more leisure, and shall have all those rights to which they are entitled. It means, and I say it deliberately, that a noble but oppressed section of the community has determined to come into its own, and I would only venture to say to them in conclusion, 'May God's blessing go with you, and may you be successful in your righteous fight!'"

ECHOES OF THE OFFICIAL DIRECTORY BILL.

MR. J. F. P. RAWLINSON, K.C. (Cambridge University): "May I congratulate my hon. friend upon the great success of his excellent speech and upon the many things which he said,

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