

ment Board for Ireland, respectively, by the following bodies, and in the following numbers:—

- One by the Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute for Nurses;
- One by the Asylum Workers' Association;
- One by the North Wales and South Wales Nursing Associations;
- Four by the Royal British Nurses' Association;
- Four by the College of Nursing, Limited; and
- Seven, representing the following Societies of trained nurses, by the Central Committee for the State Registration of Nurses:—
 - (1) The Matrons' Council of Great Britain and Ireland;
 - (2) The Society for the State Registration of Trained Nurses;
 - (3) The National Union of Trained Nurses;
 - (4) The Fever Nurses' Association;
 - (5) The Scottish Nurses' Association;
 - (6) The Irish Nurses' Association;
 - (7) The Irish Nursing Board.

This was the suggestion made by the President of the Local Government Board, and agreed to by the member in charge of the Bill, and by the representative of the College of Nursing, and while it might be said that representation of all who desired it had not been included, Sir Kingsley Wood expressed the hope that the Committee would regard it as a satisfactory compromise, and support the proposals of the President.

SIR SAMUEL SCOTT supported the proposals.

MR. LYLE PLEADS FOR THE EMPLOYERS.

MR. LEONARD LYLE (Chairman of Queen Mary's Hospital for the East End, Stratford) said that he felt he was bold to criticise a provision approved by the President of the Local Government Board, and agreed to by the promoter of the Bill and the member representing the interests of the College of Nursing. He, however, with considerable warmth, characterised the constitution of the first Council as entirely unsound; there was no place given to the managers of voluntary hospitals—the employers—he submitted that though we were living in democratic days, it was not fair that they should not be represented. Nor was the Poor Law, the representatives of which were elected by the people, given representation. This was unsound. In connection with the permanent Council, this principle was recognised and the dreadful employers were represented upon that Council. He proposed to raise the Council of 31 to 35, and that it should include two representatives of the Voluntary Hospitals who might be appointed by the British Hospitals' Association and two by the Association of Poor Law Unions. He further drew the attention of the Secretary to the Local Government Board, who had come down to move the amendment in place of Dr. Addison, that it was unsound in other respects.

MR. LYLE AGAIN ATTACKS THE NURSES' ORGANISATIONS.

Mr. Lyle again attacked the Organised Nurses'

Societies represented on the first General Nursing Council through the Central Committee, and asserted that exactly the same representation had been given to these "high sounding and somewhat senile bodies" as before. It was very clever. He could not think that the President had not been able to do a little arithmetic: 10 plus 2 (the representation respectively of the nominees of the Central Committee and the Royal British Nurses' Association as originally proposed), equal 12. The numbers now respectively were 8 plus 4 (No. 7, interpolated Major Barnett). Well, the Societies had come out extraordinarily well. The adjournment of the Committee had been proposed so that the Government might go into the competing claims, and, he imagined, into the relative strengths of the various bodies. Apparently that had not been done at all. He described the Matrons' Council as a quite unrepresentative body.

MAJOR BARNETT SUPPORTS THE NURSES.

MAJOR BARNETT said that there was no amendment down to leave out the Matrons' Council, and that the Hon. Member was out of order.

MR. LYLE said that the proper course would have been to go into the membership of all the Associations; the income of the Matrons' Council was, he asserted, £4 7s. 6d. a year. (Where the information was derived from it is impossible to say; it is, of course, an absolutely untrue statement.)

The Hon. and gallant Member for Newcastle-under-Lyme had (he said) made a statement that the College of Nursing was an employers' association. He submitted that in a society of 13,500 nurses it was impossible that all should be employers. To give 11 representatives to the block of Societies forming the Central Committee and to a Society of 13,500 nurses only 4 was not equitable. The suggestion of the President of the Local Government Board was absolutely unfair and inequitable.

He wanted to see the Bill go through, he did not want to wreck it. The fact that there were no representatives of the voluntary hospitals on the first Council would create great opposition from representatives of the Voluntary Hospitals on the Report Stage of the Bill.

MAJOR BARNETT reminded the Committee that the composition of the Council suggested was the result of a compromise. The Hon. Member for Stratford was rather more Royalist than the King, for it was a compromise to which the representative of the College of Nursing had agreed, and he had championed the College very effectively.

The Hon. Member for Stratford had said he was not the representative of the College; he (Major Barnett) wished to take exception to his statement that the representatives of the Central Committee were twelve nurses and now were eleven. He had no right to assume that the representation of the Royal British Nurses' Association (the only Association of Nurses incorporated by Royal Charter) was an addition to that given to the Central Com-

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