

Cologne Congress in 1912, though the first Conference was not held till 1920. In the Northern Countries of Europe they had the advantage of understanding each other's languages, and it was decided to form a committee of three members in each of the countries concerned.

Miss MUNCK said she was rather puzzled about the European Council for Nursing Education. Did its promoters really think they had a right to that name when they were not standing for the most progressive work in Europe? As President of the Co-operation of Nurses in the North she did not think they had, and she was going to ask the Co-operation at its forthcoming meeting in Christiania to protest about it. It was not a question of a name or a word, but of a European standard of Nursing Education. In the Northern countries they had established the three years' standard, and she was going to ask the nurses of these countries, "Do you want to adopt the two years' term as the European standard?" She thought not.

She hoped that some day, in the not too distant future, Sectional Conferences would be held in connection with the International Council of Nurses in various countries. She felt the Conference of the Co-operation of Nurses in the North had been most stimulating.

Miss NEWTON said that very little attention or thought had been paid to the name of the organisation known as the European Council for Nursing Education, which had attracted more attention than its deeds. It was clear it would have to change its name and she must communicate with the members, a number of whom were now Hon. Vice-Presidents of the International Council of Nurses, into which it might perhaps be absorbed.

BARONESS MANNERHEIM said that when one's hand was asked in marriage it behoved one to answer. She, however, deferred giving a precise answer at that moment.

Miss H. L. PEARSE supported the holding of Sectional Conferences, and said the International Council of Nurses was very much alive, and the holding of such Conferences was one of the ways in which it would come to more active life.

Miss C. NOYES said that in America the Congress of the American Nurses' Association was held every alternate year, and a New England Conference met in the odd years. A Conference was also held on the Pacific Coast. She spoke of the distances to be covered in America, and the consequent expense of attending Conferences, and said that it took as long to get from New York to San Francisco as from New York to Europe. The sectional meetings were open to all, and medical practitioners and lay people were also invited. She thought a sectional meeting in Southern Europe would be very useful and hoped to live to see an extension of the sectional meetings.

Miss BERGLIOT LARSSON issued a cordial invitation to those present to attend the forthcoming conference in Christiania.

Miss NEWTON said that the unmentionable Council had some idea of holding a Conference in Buda-Pesth next year. She was told that

there would be great interest in such a conference, and hospitality would be offered.

After some discussion it was understood that the International Council of Nurses would be willing to support such a conference.

HOW CAN A JOURNAL BE OF REAL VALUE TO THE NURSING PROFESSION?

REPORTS.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

On the above subject, Miss H. L. PEARSE read the subjoined paragraph from the Statement presented to the Executive Committee of the I.C.N. by the National Council of Trained Nurses of Great Britain and Ireland.

"The National Council of Trained Nurses of Great Britain and Ireland is of opinion that a Nursing Journal to be of any value must reflect nursing opinion, and must therefore be owned, controlled and edited by professional persons, as are the majority of the official organs of the National Councils of Nurses. An official organ of the International Council could only maintain professional solidarity and liberty of expression on the same basis.

It would appear that, should the Triennial Meeting agree to issue such a publication, an International Journal Committee should be appointed.

In Great Britain and Ireland nursing organisation and education have been obstructed for thirty years through an unscrupulous lay-edited nursing Press controlled by employers. Such publications are a very serious peril to personal and professional liberty."

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Miss C. D. NOYES, who has held the position of President of the Board of Directors of the *American Journal of Nursing* Company for seven years, said the stock was first bought by individual nurses or Alumnae Associations. The *Journal* was now owned by the American Nurses' Association, with a Board of Directors of Nurses. It was published for a short time by a Company, then the Board took it out of the hands of the publishing company. It was found to be an asset when in the hands of nurses. It was a general magazine owned entirely by nurses, and had a department dealing with nursing education, but a journal dedicated entirely to nursing education had long been needed.

The editorial office of the *American Journal of Nursing* had recently been brought into National Headquarters side by side with the Nursing Associations. The *Journal* had had its own trouble with commercial magazines, but she did not know that they had done it a great deal of harm. They diverted its nurse-readers. The best nursing opinion was not obtained from these scrappy things.

They had tried to get the *Journal* included in the State dues.

In order to make a nursing magazine valuable, the first requisite was that it must reflect nursing

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