

posal in the Executive Committee which considered the report of the Revision Committee, at Helsingfors, was so strong that it was withdrawn.

Miss Cox Davies wished her memory refreshed as to the basis of representation.

The President said that the principle was to give due representation to the views of minorities: the Council was not political, and it was desired that all the constituent associations should take counsel together. An association of over 600 members had a right to representation by its President and four Delegates, and it appeared that five persons were enough to represent the views of any association.

In regard to the College of Nursing, until that day they had not had the advantage of the full number of representatives to which they were entitled, as their President hitherto had not been a Registered Nurse.

Miss Musson said that she quite appreciated what the President had said about the International Council of Nurses, but did not the fact that the National Council differentiated to some extent between small and large societies make a difference? She thought that the position had altered somewhat since the Constitution had been framed. With the object of putting the matter in a concrete form, she would move a Resolution for discussion.

Miss Musson (College of Nursing, Ltd.), then moved:—

That Article IX be amended as follows: Delete the word "two" before Delegates, all words after "Approval," and add, "all of whom shall be State Registered Nurses. Associations having a membership of less than 1,000 shall have two delegates of 1,000 and over and under 2,000 three delegates, and for each additional 1,000 one delegate."

This was seconded by Miss Darbyshire (College of Nursing, Ltd.).

The President explained that the practical result of accepting this Resolution would be to put some twenty-seven delegates on the Council to represent the College of Nursing, and thus create a monopoly of power. Such a drastic change in the Constitution could not be made on a Resolution of which notice had not been given and which had not been placed on the agenda for the consideration of the affiliated associations. The Resolution could be discussed, but no action could be taken upon it at that meeting.

Miss Beatrice Kent (Registered Nurses' Parliamentary Council) said that she wished to speak upon the whole principle, and how the proposal would affect the Nursing Profession as a whole, and what it would lead to. She did not consider any society professional which had members other than those of the profession on its Governing Body as the College of Nursing had.

For a body like the College of Nursing to seek to acquire a monopoly to affect the Nursing Profession as a whole was a serious matter. We knew that this College had on a former occasion tried to obtain a monopoly of power to control the Nursing Profession as a whole. When the Nurses' Registration Bill had gone through Committee in the House of Commons in 1919, the College introduced its own Bill in the House of Lords. It was a bad Bill, which endeavoured to give the monopoly of power over the whole Nursing Profession to the College of Nursing, Ltd. That was her second point. Her third point was that any monopoly of control meant autocracy of government and oppression of the rank and file. There would be no advance until the Nursing Profession was free of artificial fetters.

Miss M. S. Rundle (College of Nursing, Ltd.), enquired how many societies were affiliated in the National Council of Nurses? and was informed that there were twenty-two.

Mrs. Lancelot Andrews said that what was really wanted was to get the best form of representation for the nurses of this country. The proposal contained in the Resolution

was, she gathered, in direct opposition to the principle incorporated in the Constitution of the International Council of Nurses. Had it been adopted by that Council, the effect would have been to give large representation to two countries—Great Britain and the United States of America—and practically to extinguish the influence of the smaller ones.

She spoke of her own feeling for the protection of minorities, and of the value of having one society in which nurses could meet in a friendly way.

If we wanted to get at the real feeling of nurses, she did not think the way to do so was numerically. She thought that what they were ready to pay was a truer indication of interest. Probably what the majority of the members of some of the affiliated associations knew of the National and International Councils of Nurses was infinitesimal. Then, again, an association with an apparently large membership, might be partly moribund. To be controlled by it was a dangerous thing for a living minority. If a larger body, like the International Council of Nurses, to which the National Council was affiliated, had thought well to arrange for a uniform representation, that was another reason for thinking seriously. The Nursing Profession in this country was very ignorant and very servile.

Miss Cox-Davies said that if a Resolution had to be placed on the Agenda she would not move an Amendment, as she would otherwise have done to Miss Musson's Resolution. She felt rather in the balance. She felt sympathy about the minorities, but there was something to be said on the Resolution.

The President said if the Resolution was passed it could not be acted upon until the Constitution was amended.

Miss Musson said she had only hurriedly drafted the Resolution to raise a discussion. She was prepared to withdraw it.

The Resolution was then by consent withdrawn.

The President said it was open to any member of the Council to submit an Amendment to the Constitution, to be placed on the Agenda.

Miss Cox-Davies gave notice, "here and now," that she would submit a Resolution to be dealt with at a future meeting.

Letters from Miss Reimann.

Several letters from Miss Reimann, Secretary, International Council of Nurses, were read.

The Directors were invited to nominate a representative to the Standing Committee on Mental Nursing and Mental Hygiene, appointed by the Board of Directors at Geneva.

The President reported she had sent in the name of Miss E. L. Macaulay, R.R.C., Matron, Kent County Mental Hospital.

New Title for The I.C.N.

The title of the official organ of the International Council of Nurses is "The I.C.N.," a title without meaning. Miss Nutting proposed to the Board of Directors at Geneva that the title should be changed and sent a long list of names, to which Mrs. Fenwick added that of "The International Journal of Nursing." The names were submitted to the meeting, and the title proposed by the President was preferred as more inclusive, and it was agreed that their choice should be sent to Miss Reimann.

International Press Exhibition at Cologne.

Miss Reimann reported that an International Press Exhibition would be held at Cologne, from May 1st to Oct. 1st, 1928, and that Dr. Esch, the General Director, had invited the International Council to arrange for "a special exhibition that will give the visitor a vivid idea of the nursing publications and profession." Space would be very

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