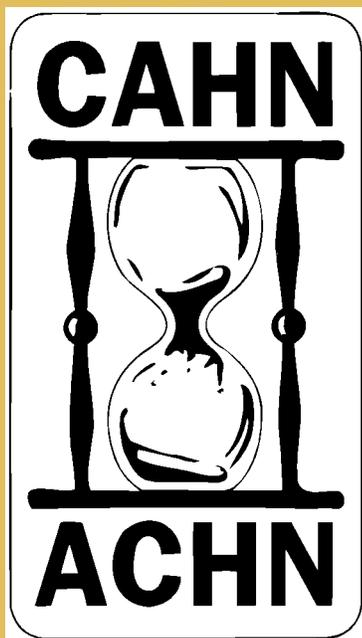


Canadian Association for the History of Nursing Association canadienne pour l'histoire du nursing

President's Message – Dr. Margaret Scaia



Thank you members of the communications and newsletter committee for the tremendous work that goes into producing this newsletter. Thanks too to everyone who contributed to making this edition so informative and so visually appealing.

This issue of the newsletter anticipates the upcoming CAHN/ACHN conference at York University June 13-15th, organized by Lydia Wytenbroek and Kathryn McPherson—your work is very much appreciated. At this year's conference there will be 17 presenters including 8 students. Dr. Juanita De Barros, our Hannah Lecturer, teaches Caribbean and African diasporic history at McMaster University and is affiliated with the History of Health and Medicine Unit at McMaster and with the Institute on Globalization and the Human Condition. In addition to the Hannah lecture and presentations, there will be a special WWI commemoration panel on Friday evening – June 13th. We are also fortunate to have received five year funding from AMS for our current and future Hannah lectures--thank you to Chris Dooley for putting together the official request for these funds and also for requesting that additional funds not used for the Hannah lecture this year be made available to cover some of the costs associated with the special World War I panel.

During our most recent Board meeting in March, we heard a report from task force members Anne-Marie Arsenaault and Geertje Boschma from CAHN/ACHN and Sarah Glassford and Cheryl Warsh from CSHM. These members have been meeting this past year to discuss changes and/or ways of strengthening the current relationship between our organizations, which is guided by a memorandum of understanding now in place between our two organizations. CAHN/ACHN task force members have included a summary of their report in this issue and will be presenting a fuller summary at our AGM on June 14th at the York University conference.

In addition to the committee, conference, and task force activities presented above, I must say thank you to Beverley Hicks, past president and current chair of the Nominations committee for her tireless work in establishing stable replacements for board members leaving in the next year – Thank You Beverley, there have been a significant number of changes in committee membership due to people finishing their term and also due to other circumstances. I also want to thank Beverley for her continued work in strengthening our relationship with CNA. I have attended two teleconferences this past winter as a representative of CAHN/ACHN... (con't on pg 2)



Inside this Issue:

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(con't from page 1) ...and found them very informative. Marion McKay will be representing our organization at the annual CNA conference in Winnipeg this June.

In other news, we are pleased to be associated with the UBC Consortium for Nursing History Inquiry headed up by Dr. Geertje Boschma. The Consortium has hosted a number of scholarly events in and around Vancouver since November and provides a forum for discussion between historical associations as well as facilitating mentorship between students and historians; more information about these events is included in this newsletter.

Finally, I think we will all enjoy the reviews of Anne-Marie Arsenault and Sonya Grypma's new works, thank you to those reviewers. I look forward to seeing you at the annual conference in York!

CANADIAN NURSING HISTORY NEWS

Nominations News Report *Beverley Hicks*

I have begun the nomination process for the 2014-2015 year. I have been in contact with the people whose terms expire this June and asked if they wish to stay on the board. The good news is that most of the people I approached have agreed to stay on the board and many of these are key positions. My goal is to strike a balance of having experienced members who bring wisdom and continuity to the board and new enthusiastic members who always bring new perspectives and see some of the long standing issues through new eyes.

The tasks of some positions are not well defined and it is difficult to recruit members into positions in which they do not know what the expectations are. This seems to be especially true of the member-at-large and the long-range planning. While there are roles outlined for these positions on paper, in actual fact they really do not function that way.

Chris Dooley the treasurer has agreed to stay on, as have Carol Helmstadter and Susan Armstrong Reid on the scholarship committee. Jaime Lapeyre will continue with the website. I am working on filling some other spots and there will of course be nominations from the floor at the meeting. We are looking for someone who would like to take on the responsibility of chair of the communications committee. If you know of anyone interested or who would be a good board member please let me know. ~Thank you

News from the Joint CAHN-CSHM Taskforce on Cooperation

At the respective AGM's of CSHM and CAHN held at the joint conference in Victoria in June 2013 the two organizations decided to revisit the Memorandum of Cooperation the organizations have established in 2009. This Memorandum has provided more structure and consistency to the organization of joint conferences. Since that time we have held a joint conference every other year, which has worked well. It seemed timely to explore whether further or new forms of cooperation should be undertaken that might benefit both organizations. For this goal a joint Taskforce on Cooperation has been established with two members of each organization who, with consultation from the respective presidents, will provide a report to the respective boards for further discussion. The taskforce members include Sarah Glassford and Cheryl Warsh from CSHM and Anne-Marie Arseneault and Geertje Boschma from CAHN. The Taskforce is charged with reviewing the Memorandum's degree of success to-date, and considering whether further avenues of cooperation exist and/or should be pursued.

Here we provide you with a brief update on the Taskforce for your information. We have met two times over the last year and plan to submit a full report to boards later this month. The members have reviewed the respective constitutions and discussed matters of funding as well as several issues facing CAHN and CSHM, including the ongoing expansion of nursing history and CAHN's ties to the nursing profession through the CNA, and CSHM's interest in moving from "history of medicine" to a broader "history of health and health care" approach. Most discussion focused on issues of membership and cooperation and on ways to provide further structure to the cooperation between CSHM and CAHN. It also looked at the way the current membership in the Federation for Humanities and Social Sciences worked. The members considered that the CAHN constitution includes a statement about being interested in collaborating with other related organizations or groups. The board would be in the position to give structure to such cooperation by means of a committee. The idea of a standing Collaborative Committee or Committee of Cooperation which would bring together members of the respective organizations was favourably received. Another observation that resulted from the taskforce's discussion was that currently there is no organizational structure for regular communication between the two boards. If such a structure would exist, a standing committee within each organization would regularly meet as a joint committee. That way the cooperation could become more structural and potentially other organizations with similar interests could also join. Such a committee would encourage regular discussion between the (boards of the) two organizations, could access the CAHN and CSHM Treasurers for information, might involve long range planning and regular meetings if it so chose. It would provide an opportunity to improve the coordination of the joint conferences and could pursue a variety of other collaborative initiatives including websites, journals, newsletters, speakers, teaching resources, funding resources, etc. The current set up of the taskforce could serve as a model to set up such a standing committee. Currently the taskforce is working on a report with recommendations along these lines. The complete report will be discussed by the respective boards over the next few months and further reported upon at the upcoming AGM's at the next conference. We hope this update is helpful and we welcome any comments or suggestions. We look forward to further discussion on the report at the AGM and are confident that the good joint work and activities that currently exist between CSHM and CAHN can be taken further as a result.

~Anne-Marie Arseneault and Geertje Boschma

News from the British Columbia History of Nursing Society

The BC History of Nursing Society will be co-hosting a luncheon event, with the UBC Consortium for Nursing Inquiry, May 17, 2014 at the Vancouver Lawn Tennis Club, 1630 West 15th Ave., Vancouver. The event will highlight keynote speaker and president of CAHN Dr. Margaret Scaia. The topic of Dr. Scaia's talk will be 'Working Professionalism: Nursing in Vancouver and Calgary, 1958 – 1977.' Cost for attending the luncheon will be \$35 by cheque, made payable to BCHNS. Please RSVP by May 14th & Mail cheque to 10095 No.5 Road, Richmond, BC, V7A 4E4. The abstract for Dr. Scaia's talk is provided below.

Working Professionalism: Nursing in Vancouver and Calgary, 1958 – 1977 *Dr. Margaret Scaia*

Changes in women's relationship to caring labour, and changes in societal attitudes towards women as nurses during the period when they became union members and aspiring professionals, are revealed in thirty-seven oral history interviews with women who became nurses between 1958, a pivotal time in the development of the publicly funded health care system, and 1977, when the last residential school of nursing closed in Calgary. This study challenges the historiography that suggests that nursing education programs in the 1960s and early 1970s were sites of unusual social regulation, and that nursing was a career choice that women made because of the lack of other more challenging or rewarding alternatives. In making these claims I position nursing and nursing education, instead, as a form of women's labour that exemplified employed women's struggles to promote fairer wages, better working conditions, and as an educational opportunity that opened unusual and largely unavailable opportunities for access to higher education for women and career advancement. This challenge to the prevailing historiography of nursing and nursing education during this period establishes the main thesis of my presentation, based on my recently completed doctoral dissertation.

News from the Canadian Nurses Association

A new publication titled '[The Canadian Nurses Association: One Hundred Years of Service \(1908-2008\)](#)' is now available on the CNA website. This e-book is a chronicle of the history and achievements of CNA since its inception in 1908. The main narrative is supported by an extensive collection of documents that record CNA's history and other major nursing, health and societal events taking place in the world around CNA. No printed copies are planned.

For more information, you can contact Nathalie Lalonde, Manager, CNA Publications:
nlalonde@cna-aiic.ca

There are several other exciting [publications](#) related to the history of nursing available on the CNA website.

News from the Nursing History Research Unit / l'Unité de recherche sur l'histoire des soins infirmiers Ottawa

*University of Ottawa, School of Nursing
Jayne Elliot*

Congratulations to Brandi Vanderspank, who successfully defended her thesis on the development of Canadian Intensive Care Units and the nature of ICU nurses' work from 1960-2002. Her thesis was nominated for a prize. Cynthia Toman was her co-supervisor. Brandi, as assistant professor and member of the NHRU, is planning to start a research project working on Canadian nursing history focused on the region north of the 60th parallel.

The Unit is delighted to announce that Isabelle Perrault, who has finished her Postdoctoral work with the Unit, will start a tenure track position with the Department of Criminology at the University of Ottawa in July. She remains a member of the Unit and we look forward to continuing to work with her. This spring, postdoctoral fellow Alexandre Klein will offer the course, "Histoire socioculturelle du corps," under the course code NSG6570.

The NHRU is pleased to welcome two visiting scholars this spring and this summer: Dr Handan Zincir from the Health Sciences Faculty of Nursing at Ercives University (Turkey) and Maha Dhoui, a Master's student from Tunisia.

Once again, the Unit is offering an annual scholarship of \$10,000 (maximum) for PhD, MScN, or MA students, who want to undertake a thesis project using historical perspectives on social, cultural, and political aspects of nursing and/or health, broadly defined. Students must be registered fulltime in a graduate program in the Faculty of Health Sciences, History, or Women's Studies at the University of Ottawa, and MScN and MA students must be in the second year of their program to qualify. The successful applicant 2013-2014 was doctoral student Sandra Harrisson. Please contact Marie-Claude Thifault for further information.

[L'incontournable caste des femmes : Histoire des services de santé au Québec et au Canada](#), edited by Marie-Claude Thifault, is one of the three finalists for the *Prix du Canada 2014 en sciences sociales*, awarded by the [Federation for the Humanities and Social Sciences](#). This collection of essays explores the prominent role played in the development of the health systems in Quebec and Canada by several generations of women over more than a century. Midwives, nuns, volunteers, Red Cross nurses, outpost nurses, military nurses, psychiatric nurses, social workers and health care professionals are presented as subjects of history in the vast research field of health services in Quebec and Canada. In an effort to overcome the linguistic divide that separated not only the practice but also the historiography of medicine in Quebec and Canada, this book presents recent findings of francophone and anglophone historians who examine the evolution of health.



News from the UBC Consortium for Nursing History Inquiry: A Year of Firsts

*University of British Columbia, School of Nursing
Dr. Geertje Boschma, Catherine Haney & Helen Vandenberg*

Since its official launch in November 2013, the *Consortium for Nursing History Inquiry* at the UBC School of Nursing has been very active. In November, we hosted the first annual Consortium-sponsored Nursing History Symposium. Faculty lead, Dr. Geertje Boschma introduced the Consortium to the UBC and nursing history communities and spoke to the importance of engaging in historical inquiry for the discipline. Drs. Sonya Grypma and Laurie Meijer Drees presented their research and recent books, *China Interrupted: Japanese Internment and the Reshaping of a Canadian Missionary Community* and *Healing Histories: Stories from Canada's Indian Hospitals*, respectively. Doctoral students Helen Vandenberg, Jennifer Stephens, and Catherine Haney presented historical research posters at the symposium as well. This first event was well attended by UBC faculty, students, and community members, and made for an exciting start to the Consortium.

In January, Dr. Megan Davies joined the Consortium from York University as the first *Visiting Professor*. She has enthusiastically shared her expertise in innovative research, knowledge dissemination, and teaching strategies, and graciously met with graduate students for the Consortium's first student reading seminar. Students appreciated the opportunity to engage in conversation with Dr. Davies in this unique and intimate setting. In a joint session with the *Elizabeth Kenny McCann Teaching Matters Scholar Award Initiative*, she also gave a workshop on the use and value of mental health history education modules. A [recording of the session](#) is posted online, which you can also access from the [Consortium's blog](#).

Most recently, the Consortium hosted a seminar with Dr. Patricia Vertinsky, distinguished professor of Kinesiology at UBC. She presented fascinating work that challenges progress and loss narratives in the historiography of the female physical education profession in the 20th Century. [Dr. Vertinsky's presentation is also online](#). With our ongoing seminar series, we are pleased to be building interdisciplinary bridges between various departments at UBC as well as with the wider UBC community.

Finally, our next event is co-presented by the *BC History of Nursing Society* and the *Consortium for Nursing History Inquiry*. We will join the BC History of Nursing Society in welcoming Dr. Margaret Scaia to present her dissertation work on "Working Professionalism, Nursing in Calgary and Vancouver: 1958-1977" at the annual History of Nursing Spring Luncheon.

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The Consortium's main goal is to support and promote historical health scholarship at UBC and beyond. To give you some advanced notice, the next Nursing History Symposium will be held on November 20th 2015 at UBC.

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To learn more about the Consortium for Nursing History Inquiry, please visit our blog at <http://blogs.ubc.ca/nursinghistory>. Here you will find the latest news and projects with which the Consortium members have been involved. Several exciting projects are underway, so we encourage CAHN members to take a look!

Nursing History Research Update

University of Toronto, Faculty of Nursing

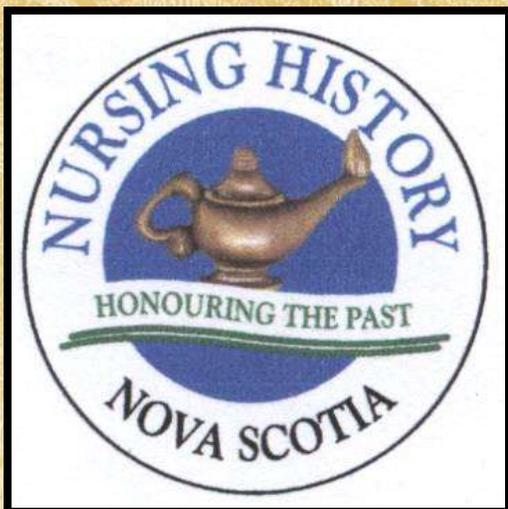
Dr. Jaime Lapeyre

This past Fall, Dr. Jaime Lapeyre was recognized for her PhD dissertation through the awarding of the Teresa E. Christy Award by the American Association for the History of Nursing. Dr. Lapeyre's doctoral work focused on the development of public health nursing education across borders during the post-WWI period- and the struggle for control over nursing education more broadly during this period. Read more about her work below:

In the midst of the progressive era, American nursing and medical education witnessed tremendous reform. The increase in the number of hospitals during the early twentieth century brought a growing demand for nurses and led to varying standards in admissions and education within hospital training schools. In addition, the rise of the field of public health led to a campaign by a number of American nurse leaders to reform nursing education. This campaign included: the formation of several national professional organizations; gaining the support of prominent medical officials, including those close to the Rockefeller Foundation, an influential philanthropic organization; and successfully arguing against the sending of public health nurses overseas during the First World War. Although these steps were taken prior to the end of the war, the period immediately following the war, and the 1918 pandemic spread of influenza, provided fertile ground for reopening discussions regarding nursing education both nationally and internationally.

Following the war, the involvement of numerous American-backed organizations, including the Rockefeller Foundation (RF), the League of Red Cross Societies (LRCS), and the American Red Cross (ARC), in the training of nurses in Europe highlighted the numerous and conflicting ideals of American nurses in regards to nursing education during this period. In particular, those who had campaigned for the training of public health nurses in the USA — led primarily by the formidable nurse Annie Goodrich — voiced differing ideals for the training of nurses than those American nurses who led the work of the RF, the LRCS and the ARC in Europe following the war. Lapeyre's research argues, contrary to earlier theses that have suggested the spread of a singular "American gospel" of public health nursing education, that in fact there were several hotly contested ideas being conveyed in Europe by several different American individuals and organizations at this time. In particular, the RF's support of two opposing ideals — that of their own nursing representative, Elisabeth Crowell in Europe, and that of Goodrich in the USA — heightened this conflict. The eventual success of one set of these ideas depended on the alignment of congruent ideals in the training of health care professionals with influential individuals and organizations. Furthermore, Lapeyre suggests that the outcome of this debate influenced the future direction of nursing education in both Europe and North America.

Want to share news about your nursing history scholarship? Please contact the Newsletter Team!



Nursing History Nova Scotia

President, Gloria Stephens

History of the Organization:

In the Fall of 2007, Gloria Stephens, at a Victoria General Hospital Alumni meeting made a suggestion to form a nursing history group. A small group of nurses decided to try and form a nursing history group...

During the CRNNS Annual meeting, May 2008 two Victoria General Alumni members had a display showing nursing artifacts along with a questionnaire and a form to 'test the waters' for any interest. The response was encouraging. An initial meeting was held September 2008. At this meeting a 'draft' of objectives and bylaws were presented, a treasurer selected and the fee set at \$5.00 per year (the dues are now \$10.00 per year). The next meeting, January, 2009, the draft of objectives, bylaws and fees were accepted. It was also decided to have meetings September, October, November, April, May and June for an executive and a general membership meeting during the CRNNS Annual General Meeting. Two attempts were made and both a failure. The CRNNS is too busy to have an extra meeting. During 2009 a motto and logo was agreed as developed by Gloria Stephens. The motto being: "Honouring the Past".

The LOGO is symbolized by: Florence Nightingale Lamp with blue background for nursing; waves in green, under the motto for the Atlantic Ocean; colours of NS- blue, yellow, white and green.

During 2010 an official secretary was appointed and a Publicity chair plus the philosophy, beliefs and mandate statements were completed

There is now a Nursing History 'Core Committee' (2011) which presently manages the organization. Other members are kept informed via email or post. This Core Committee consists of 18 members because all live within HRM and easy access to meetings, except the Treasurer who travels from Truro.

MEMBERSHIP CATEGORIES:

- ACTIVE; current or retired Registered Nurse from any nursing school, who has paid the annual dues to NHNS
- ASSOCIATE : a student enrolled in a nursing degree program who is interested in promoting the objectives of the organization/ - an individual who is interested in promoting the objectives and functions within the bylaws of the organization and has paid the annual dues
- AFFILIATE ; group/organization member (\$25.00 annual dues)

STANDING COMMITTEES:

- Membership, publicity, profiles, Book of Remembrance, finance, website. (con't on page 6)

Want to share news from your nursing history organization? Please contact the Newsletter Team!

Nursing History Nova Scotia

ACCOMPLISHMENTS TO DATE:

- Nominated two nurses for the CNA Memorial Book
- Represented Nursing History with a display booth at every CRNNS AGM
- Prepared a publicity pamphlet which is updated annually and used as publicity
- After each Core meeting the publicity chair sends a report to CRNNS Web site; contacts Nurses unions and other disciplines and send notices of meetings to newspapers, radio etc.
- Membership cards developed
- Note pads made for publicity
- Website developed www.nursinghistorynovascotia.com; which contains historical stories, pioneer nurses, history of the organization, photographs etc.
- Nursing History 'Book of Remembrance' developed
- Nursing Profiles being collected
- A data-base for historical items housed in hospitals throughout the province has been started
- Conducted a display booth at the Canadian National Medical Historical Society, with great success and the first time a nurse display was accepted (May 2013)
- Members have selected different projects to write-up for the web site and or our records such as: Polio Clinics in Halifax, beginning of OHS and ICU in Halifax, history of VON in Pictou County, Nurses involved with the Moose River Gold Mine Disaster of 1936 and many more interesting topics
- Send an 'Introductory letter' annually to all the other nursing 'Interest Groups'
- Have a large display at the entrance to the Dalhousie School of Nursing; changed twice per year sample: one session a show of different uniforms with history of the year represented; 100th anniversary of WW1 display; pictures and date of 'NS Nursing First's,' (e.g. first RN; first Public Health etc.)

Current goal: to promote membership province wide and hopefully to have enough members to hold an election.

Nova Scotia is filled with historical events some of which are the first in Canada. One area which has a proud and important impact on history is the health profession of which nursing is a major player. The history of nursing in Nova Scotia and the nursing pioneers (past & present) of this province could be lost over time if there is no mechanism to coordinate the written facts. The legacy is inherited from the knowledge of the past and captured by the zeal inspired by a vision of the future.

QUOTE FROM JOSEPH HOWE:

"A wise nation preserves its records, gathers up its monuments, decorates the tombs of its illustrious dead, repairs its great public structures and fosters national pride and love of country by perpetual references to the sacrifices and glories of the past".

To complete the story, none of the above accomplishments would have been completed if not for the enthusiastic, committed and 'good-natured' members, of whom I am so proud to be associated.

~Gloria Stephens

For more information, please visit: www.nursinghistorynovascotia.com

Vera Roberts Fund Update:

At the last CAHN executive meeting we approved the awarding of the Roberts fund (for 2013-2014 and 2014-2015) to Dr. Myra Rutherford (York University). She intends to hold an invited workshop looking at transnational comparisons on circumpolar health care. Rutherford is in the process of initiating a conversation with Professor Arja Rautio, Chair of the Centre for Arctic Medicine, Thule Institute, at the University of Oulu.

New Conflict of Interest Policy:

The CAHN executive has recently adopted a conflict of interest of policy in regards to the awards and scholarships that our society is responsible for, which is as follows:

That no member of the CAHN Board or Scholarship Committee may apply for the Margaret Allemang Scholarship or as principal investigator for a project funded from the Vera Roberts Trust, and...

That this disqualification remains in place for a period of two years after a member's term of office has expired, and...

That for current board members, this period of disqualification is reduced to six months.

CAHN-ACHN SCHOLARSHIPS AND AWARDS

AWARD WINNERS

The Scholarships and Awards Committee is pleased to announce the winners of the Dr. Margaret Allemang Scholarship for the History of Nursing for this year:

Shari Caputo, "A Social History Study on Licensed Practical Nurse Development in Western Canada." Caputo is in the process of completing an MSN in the School of Nursing at the University of British Columbia under the supervision of Dr. Geertje Boschma.

Denise Pasioka, "A Snapshot of the History of the Development of Nursing Research at the Faculty of Nursing, University of Alberta, 1980-2000." Pasioka is completing her MSN in the Faculty of Nursing at the University of Alberta under the supervision of Dr. Pauline Paul.

Nursing History Commemorative Voyage 2015

Clare Ashton, Hon Research Associate Sydney Nursing School
University of Sydney

THE AEGEAN - IN THE WAKE OF THE WWI ANZAC NURSING SISTERS 1915-2015



New Zealand nurses on board the Rotorua, April 1915 Ref: PAC08-Q221-001. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, NZ



This commemorative journey in September 2015 will remember the Anzac nursing sisters, looking anew at World War I nursing.

This voyage is being organised on a not-for-profit basis by historians of New Zealand and Australian nursing and it is open to anyone interested in the care of the sick and wounded from the Gallipoli Campaign.

We invite you to join us on the small and intimate MS Serenissima sailing in the wake of the Anzac nursing sisters. Participants on this eight day tour will visit sites where Australian and New Zealand nursing sisters were involved in the Gallipoli conflict and there will also be time for general sightseeing and exploring.

Keynote speaker for our voyage is UK Professor of Nursing History, Christine Hallett, author of a number of books on WWI nursing, the most recent on the Eastern Mediterranean.

Highlights of the journey will be laying a wreath from MS Serenissima at the site of the wreck of the Marquette and visiting Lemnos, where thousands of sick and wounded Anzac soldiers were cared for by the Allied medical services.

We then approach the Peninsula from the sea, the way the Allied soldiers reached Gallipoli and the only supply route during the eight months of the Allied occupation. We will see what conditions for the sick and wounded might have been, being evacuated by barge from the battles on the Peninsula to ships overwhelmed by the numbers of casualties.

From Canakkale we visit the main Allied landing sites, Suvla Bay, Anzac Cove and Cape Helles. Our voyage finishes in Istanbul, the elusive goal of the Gallipoli Campaign.

DAY 1: Athens

Meet this morning at a centrally located hotel and tour Athens on route to Piraeus. Embark MS Serenissima mid-afternoon and enjoy a welcome dinner onboard.

DAY 2: Skiathos

In the morning hear about the scandal of New Zealand's Military Hospital traveling on a troopship, the Marquette. In the afternoon, explore the picturesque island of Skiathos on foot before laying a wreath at sea above the wreck of the Marquette.

DAY 3: Thessaloniki

Travel to the Mikra Commonwealth Cemetery and lay a wreath for those lost on the Marquette. Back in the city, we visit the Allied War Cemetery. In the afternoon there is the option of visiting the tomb of Philip II of Macedonia.

DAY 4 & 5: Two full days on Lemnos

We hope to reenact the arrival of the nursing sisters in Mudros Harbour and we will tour the WWI hospital sites around the Harbour, as well as Scarpa Rest Camp and the baths at Therna. The baths were popular because of water rationing.

DAY 6: Canakkale

Travel by ferry and bus for a full day tour of the Gallipoli Peninsula, including Suvla Bay, Anzac Cove and Cape Helles.

DAY 7: Canakkale

Optional tour by ferry to Imbros, the first stop for some of the wounded. Alternatively, visit the ancient city of Troy. Farewell dinner onboard.

DAY 8: Istanbul

Disembark early morning. We plan an optional excursion to the Florence Nightingale Museum. Participants may choose to combine this with an additional tour of Turkey, or continue on MS Serenissima and visit the Black Sea.

Bookings through Wild Earth Travel, please contact us for more details.

Booking Agent

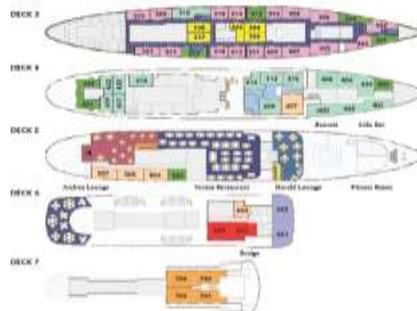
Wild Earth Travel
Small Ships, Big Adventures

info@wildearth-travel.com
Tel: 1800 107 715



EXPLORING THE AEGEAN SEA ON THE MS SERENISSIMA

We have chosen the MS Serenissima because of its suitability for our unique journey. Being a small ship, it has the ability to sail where larger ships cannot venture, for example, Mudros Harbour on Lemnos. Accommodating just 107 passengers, the 59 cabins are attractively designed for comfort and convenience. All cabins are fully air conditioned with an ensuite bathroom, a full range of toiletries and hairdryer. Cabins come equipped with telephone, flat screen television, safety deposit box. A spacious observation deck allows 360 degree views of the passing scenery. Below this is the lido area with a state of the art fitness room, Jacuzzi and outside bar. The newly built covered seating area at the back of deck 6 is an ideal place for relaxing.



CHRISTINE HALLETT - Keynote Speaker

Christine Hallett is Professor of Nursing History at the University of Manchester and Chair of the UK Association for the History of Nursing. She was founding Chair of the European Association for the History of Nursing and holds Fellowships of both the Royal Society of Medicine and the Royal Society for the Arts. Professor Hallett trained as a nurse and health visitor in the 1980s and practised as a community nurse before becoming a lecturer at the University of Manchester in 1993. Her most recent research has focused on the work of nurses during the First World War, and she has authored several books on the subject.



CLARE FASHTON - Principal Organiser clare.ashton@bigpond.com

Clare Ashton is an Honorary Research Associate at the Sydney Nursing School, University of Sydney. She is a New Zealand trained nurse and midwife, who has worked as a nurse in operating theatres, psychiatry, maternity, general practice and on ships at sea. Clare has always had an interest in conservation and history and relished the role of co-curator of a national exhibition in 2001 to mark the centenary of nurse registration in New Zealand. Her interest in WWI nursing grew out of subsequent research into the history of Karitane Mothercraft in New South Wales. Founder Miss FE McMillan served overseas in WWI on Lemnos and in France.

31 AUGUST - 7 SEPTEMBER 2015

Inside Cabin	US\$3,600 pp
Standard Stateroom	US\$4,200 pp
Superior Stateroom	US\$4,700 pp
Deluxe Stateroom	US\$5,400 pp
Junior Suite	US\$6,195 pp
Owner's Suite	US\$6,650 pp
Executive Suite	US\$6,650 pp
Inside Single Cabin	US\$4,000 pp

*Prices are in USD, based on twin share, inclusive of meals, beverages, gratuities and some excursions. For a full list of inclusions and exclusions, and NZD and AUD rates, please contact us.

Booking Agent



info@wildearth-travel.com
Tel: 1800 107 715



Book Review

Infirmières de colonie: Soins et médicalisation dans les régions du Québec, 1932-1972.

Anne-Marie Arseneault

Nicole Rousseau et Johanne Daigle (2013). *Infirmières de colonie: Soins et médicalisation dans les régions du Québec, 1932-1972*. Québec: Presses de l'Université Laval, 459 pages, 44.95\$.

French version:

Ce livre fait partie de la *Collection infirmières, communautés et sociétés*, fondée et dirigée par Bernard Roy, qui se veut un lieu de réflexion critique sur les infirmières à travers les temps, et qui vise la construction de la mémoire collective infirmière. Ce volume est l'aboutissement de plusieurs années de recherche par les auteurs, toutes deux de l'Université Laval. La thèse des auteurs est qu'il existe des différences fondamentales entre les soins (approche soignante) et le traitement médical (médecine) que la profession n'a jamais su faire. En partie à cause du contexte particulier dans lequel elles vivaient, en partie en raison de leur formation, les infirmières de colonie ont puisé dans deux modèles d'intervention et ont ainsi contribué à rendre la population dépendante des services médicaux. Les infirmières qui nous concernent furent postées au Service médical aux colons (SMC) implanté dans les régions isolées du Québec durant les années 1932-1972. Mis en place dans le contexte de la Crise économique des années 1930, le SMC fournissait des soins par l'entremise des infirmières de dispensaire. Une de ces infirmières, Blanche Provonost d'un dispensaire en Abitibi, fut l'inspiration pour un roman et la très populaire télésérie *Blanche*.

À partir de documents officiels, de données d'archives et d'entrevues avec 48 infirmières ainsi que 15 femmes ayant bénéficié de leurs services, les auteurs décrivent les services offerts par les infirmières tout en distinguant les soins des traitements médicaux qu'elles dispensaient. Ce livre comprend six chapitres dont le texte est enrichi par les nombreux tableaux, cartes et graphiques qui présentent clairement, par exemple, les activités des infirmières, les produits pharmaceutiques utilisés et les approches soignantes. De plus, les 130 photographies nous aident à connaître le contexte de vie des infirmières et de la population desservie.

Le premier des six chapitres nous présente le contexte et l'évolution du SMC qui devait minimiser les coûts des services de santé dans les 174 postes implantés dans la province. Présenté comme un service temporaire ne devant durer que le temps de la Crise économique, le réseau des infirmières de colonie a existé pendant plus de 40 ans. L'opposition des médecins qui refusaient de travailler en région isolée fut constante. Les trois chapitres suivants décrivent les plus importants rôles des infirmières. Faire des accouchements fut la principale motivation de leur embauche : entre 1944 et 1971, elles ont fait au delà de 55,000 accouchements. La médicalisation éventuelle des soins fut influencée, par exemple, par la formation complémentaire offerte par les médecins ce qui a mené à une plus grande utilisation de médicaments et d'instruments. Les chapitres 3 et 4 décrivent les autres raisons de consultation des infirmières, soit les accidents de travail, les maladies cardiovasculaires et respiratoires. Un aspect essentiel de leur travail fut l'écoute, le suivi des familles tout en étant sensible à l'environnement. Au cours des années, les activités d'hygiène publique augmentent, par exemple l'hygiène maternelle et infantile, l'hygiène scolaire et les immunisations ce qui a eu pour effet de diminuer les contacts avec les familles. De plus, les petites chirurgies et les soins dentaires étaient autorisés par le collège des médecins et d'autres interventions relevaient du travail social. (con't on page 10)

(con't from page 9) Les chapitres 5 et 6 font ressortir les tensions entre le rôle de l'infirmière et l'approche médicale favorisée par les autorités gouvernementales. Tel que le titre du chapitre 6 l'indique, les infirmières se sentaient souvent "assises entre deux chaises". Les auteures notent l'absence de l'Association des infirmières de la province du Québec dans ce dossier. Malgré l'efficacité et l'appréciation par la population des soins infirmiers, la compétition avec les médecins conduit éventuellement à la fermeture de quelques postes. Le SMC fut profondément affecté par la loi fédérale de l'assurance-hospitalisation et par la Régie de l'assurance-maladie du Québec. En 1962, les infirmières de colonie sont rattachées aux Unités sanitaires et, suivant la Commission Castonguay-Nepveu en 1972, elles deviennent, selon les auteures, des *infirmières de première ligne* avec pour rôle le suivi des malades et l'exécution de prescriptions médicales.

Les auteures affirment que les infirmières se sont honorablement acquittées de leur mission par leur disponibilité et leur accessibilité mais vu l'ambiguïté de leur rôle, elles ont inconsciemment contribué à la promotion de la médecine plutôt que du soin infirmier et donc à l'augmentation du coût des soins. La postface par le professeur Contandriopoulos de l'Université de Montréal compare l'approche des infirmières, au début de leur existence, à l'approche préconisée par l'OMS, soit un système de soins de proximité offerts à une population définie.

Ce livre bien structuré et accessible présente un aspect essentiel de l'histoire sociale du Québec. En plus de contribuer à l'histoire des infirmières et des soins infirmiers, il nous fait connaître l'évolution du système de santé et la médicalisation des services. Il fournit des pistes de réflexion sur la spécificité du soin infirmier, le rôle élargi de l'infirmière et la recherche de reconnaissance et d'autonomie professionnelles, souvent par l'augmentation du nombre d'actes médicaux. Le rôle des associations professionnelles est brièvement discuté. Vu le manque de documents officiels et l'invisibilité des actions des infirmières dans les documents existants, les témoignages des infirmières et des narratrices sont d'une grande valeur.

Les résultats de cette recherche menée par une infirmière et une historienne offrent des informations très utiles en matière de politiques publiques qui visent une meilleure utilisation des professionnels de la santé et donc l'amélioration de la qualité des services offerts à la population.

English version:

This book is part of the series *Infirmières, communautés et sociétés* established and directed by Bernard Roy which provides a venue for a critical reflection on nurses across time and for the construction of nurses' collective memory. The volume is the result of several years of research by the authors, both professors at the Université Laval. Their thesis is that fundamental differences exist between nursing care and medical treatment that the profession has never distinguished. Partly because of the environment in which they lived, and partly because of their training, the nurses adopted ways of caring based on both models and thus contributed to the population's dependence on medical services. These nurses were employed by the Service médical aux colons (SMC) [Medical services to colonists] established in isolated regions of Québec between 1932-1972. The SMC, founded during the Depression of the 1930's, provided outpost nurses for the regions. One of these nurses, Blanche Pronovost in Abitibi was the inspiration for a successful novel and the television mini-series, *Blanche*.

Sources for the study are official documents, archival materials, interviews with 48 nurses and 15 women cared for by the nurses. The authors describe the nature of the nursing care and at the same time differentiate it from the medical services also provided. The book's 6 chapters include numerous tables, graphics and maps which clearly present, for example, nurses' activities, pharmaceutical products and types of care. In addition, 130 photographs provide valuable information on the context and environment of the nurses' and the colonists' lives.

The first of the six chapters presents the context and the evolution of the SMC. Its objective was to keep at a minimum the cost of health services offered in the 174 outposts in the province. What was to be a temporary medical service during the Depression became a nursing service available for more than 40 years. Physicians refused to work in isolated regions, however their opposition to the service was constant. (con't next page)

The next three chapters describe the nurses' principal roles. They were hired chiefly to deliver babies: between 1944-1971 they attended 55,000 deliveries. The medicalization of care was influenced for example, by the continuing education provided by physicians, which contributed to a greater utilization of medications and instruments. Chapters 3 and 4 describe the other main reasons for consulting the nurses: for example, work-related accidents, as well as cardiovascular and respiratory illnesses. An essential part of their work was listening and working with families while being sensitive to their environment. With time, public health activities such as maternal and child care, school health and immunizations increased which lead to a decrease in family visits. Other services were minor surgery, dental care and assistance related to social work.

Chapters 5 and 6 describe the tensions that existed between the nurses' roles and the medical approach favored by the government. As the title of Chapter 6 indicates, the nurses felt that they were being pulled in both directions. The absence of the Association des infirmières de la province du Québec during the organization of this service is noted. In spite of the nurses' efficiency and their appreciation by the population, the competition with physicians eventually led to the closing of several outposts. The SMC was greatly affected by the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act and by the Régie de l'assurance-maladie du Québec. In 1962, the outpost nurses were attached to the *unités sanitaires* (public health units) and following the Castonguay-Nepveu Commission in 1972, they became, according to the authors, primary care nurses for the care of the sick and the execution of medical prescriptions.

The authors state that the nurses honorably accomplished their mission because of their availability and accessibility. However, the ambiguity of their role contributed involuntarily to the promotion of medical care rather than nursing care. In the Postface, Professor Contandriopoulos from the Université de Montréal compares the original care delivered by the nurses to the World Health Organization's population-based approach for health care.

This well written and accessible book presents an essential aspect of Québec's social history. In addition to being an important contribution to nurses' history and the history of nursing care, it describes the evolution of the health care system and the medicalization of its services. It provides an opportunity to reflect on the uniqueness of nursing care, the expanding role of nurses and the striving for professional recognition and autonomy, often by accepting to take on medical tasks. The role of professional associations is briefly discussed. Since few official documents exist and since the actions of nurses are often invisible in these documents, the information provided by the nurses and persons cared for are very valuable.

The results of this research project undertaken by a nurse and a historian provide valuable information for public policy related to a better utilization of health care personnel and therefore improved health care services.

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Professeure émérite
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Book Review

China Interrupted: Japanese Internment and the Reshaping of a Canadian Missionary Community Lydia Wytenbroek

Sonya Grypma, *China Interrupted: Japanese Internment and the Reshaping of a Canadian Missionary Community* (Waterloo, ON: Wilfrid Laurier University Press, 2012).

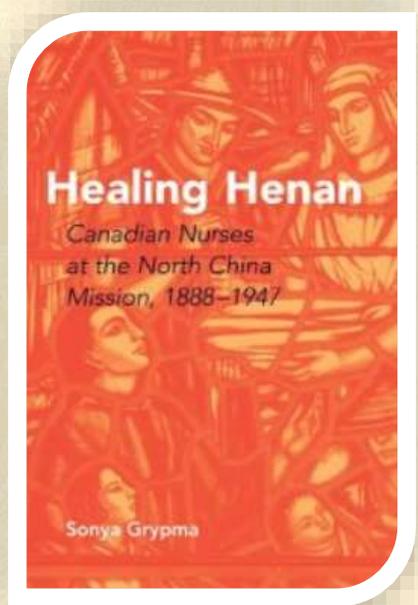
In 2008, I had the privilege of working as a research assistant for Sonya Grypma and was tasked with outlining several taped interviews that had been conducted with Canadian missionaries who had been interned by the Japanese in China from 1941 to 1945. Their recollections were intriguing and I have eagerly waited to read Grypma's rendering of their internment experiences, which form the cornerstone of her most recent book. *China Interrupted* is a fascinating exploration of the history of a Canadian missionary community in China. Utilizing a social history approach, Grypma explores the interactions of missionaries as a social group and argues that the internment of Canadian missionaries in Japanese-occupied China altered their understanding of their calling, reshaped their community, and "marked the effective end of the Canadian Christian missionary endeavour in China" (p. 3).

Canadian missionary nurse Betty Gale is one of the central figures in Grypma's narrative. Using Gale's journal, diary, diarized notebook and family letters, in conjunction with the memoirs and oral histories of other China missionaries, Grypma deftly intertwines Gale's story with the broader history of the missionary community in China. Born in China in 1911 to Canadian missionary parents, Gale had an "unconventional childhood" (p. 21). She, like other children born in China to Canadian missionaries, was bilingual, bicultural and "understood Chinese culture intrinsically, in a way that neither the older nor the newer generation of Canadian missionaries ever would" (p. 25). Mishkids like Gale moved with relative ease between the Western and Chinese areas of their lives. Although they were raised in mission compounds with other foreigners, they formed close relationships with Chinese amahs, cooks and playmates. Their capacity to converse fluently in Chinese aided their ability to traverse social and cultural barriers that separated Chinese and Canadian groups. Mishkids also adopted Chinese values and customs in ways that their parents did not. For example, Grypma suggests that the Chinese belief in wandering ancestral spirits likely influenced Gale's conviction that her deceased paternal grandmother was able to influence her decisions in regard to her nursing career (p. 45). This clear difference between Gale's religious views and those of her parents demonstrates how a unique mishkid identity led to interesting instances of cultural hybridization.

At the age of fifteen, Gale left China and journeyed to Canada with her family in what became known as the "Great 1927 Exodus." Over the course of that year, more than 8000 Protestant missionaries left China after foreign consulates issued evacuation orders due to increasing political instability in the country following the death of Sun Yat-sen in 1925. When her parents and three youngest siblings returned to China in 1932, Gale remained in Toronto, along with three of her other siblings, and started nurse's training at the Toronto General Hospital School for Nurses. Grypma makes the noteworthy discovery that six daughters of Canadian North China missionaries, all born in China, trained as nurses at Toronto General Hospital School for Nurses and returned to China as missionary nurses between 1923 and 1939 (p. 21). Grypma convincingly argues that nursing offered Gale and other mishkid nurses the chance to return to China and reconnect with the mishkid community there (p. 57). (con't on page 17)

Betty Gale née Thomson returned to China as a missionary nurse in 1939 and married missionary physician Godfrey Gale, also the son of missionaries, in 1940. One month after their marriage, the Canadian consul advised all Canadian women and children to evacuate occupied regions in China due to increasing warfare between Japanese and Chinese troops. Betty's pivotal decision to remain in China with Godfrey, despite consular advice to evacuate, reshaped her understanding of her missionary career and calling. While life in the internment camp was marked by hardship, Grypma details the ways that Betty interpreted her internment experience through a redemptive framework. Following Japan's surrender in 1945, Betty, Godfrey and their daughter Margaret, along with other North China missionaries, returned to Canada. Grypma indicates that internment thus marked the end of Canadian missionary work in China.

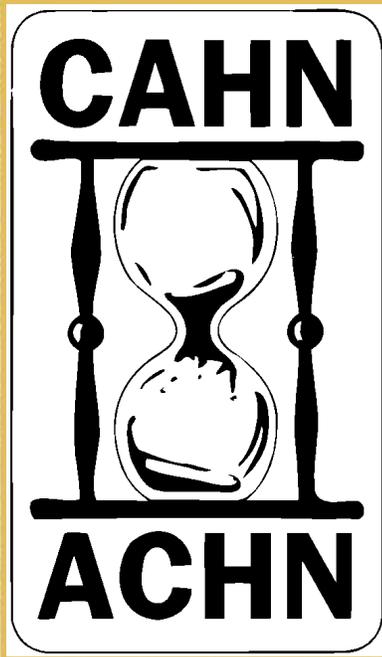
China Interrupted is an important work that sheds light on the experience of a small community of Canadians who were interned by the Japanese in China from 1941 to 1945, an event that Grypma notes has received little attention in the annals of Canadian history. Grypma succeeds in making sophisticated arguments with elegance and creativity. And her ability to weave the personal story of Gale with the broader history of missions and transnational health work makes *China Interrupted* a compelling and engaging read.



About Sonya Grypma

Sonya Grypma is a leading scholar in the history of nursing and global health and Dean of Nursing at Trinity Western University. She has gained an international reputation for her work on missionary nursing in China, particularly through her ground-breaking book *Healing Henan: Canadian Nurses at the North China Mission, 1888-1947*.

2014 CAHN Annual Conference



Local Work, Global Health and the Challenge of Transnational Nursing

York University, Toronto, ON

June 13-15, 2014

FRIDAY 13 JUNE 2014

5:30 - 7:00 pm

“Rethinking Nursing in the First World War”

Andrea McKenzie, York University
Cynthia Toman, University of Ottawa (retired)
Mélanie Morin-Pelletier, Canada War Museum

Chair and Commentator: Myra Rutherford, York University

SATURDAY 14 JUNE 2014

3:00 – 4:30 pm

AMS Hannah Annual Lecture:

“Maternal and Infant Health Policy in the British Caribbean”

Juanita De Barros, McMaster University

Dr. De Barros has authored and edited numerous volumes, including her first monograph *Order and Place in a Colonial City: Patterns of Struggle and Resistance in Georgetown, British Guiana, 1889-1924* (McGill-Queen's University Press, 2002) as well as *Health and Medicine in the Circum-Caribbean, 1800-1968* (co-edited with David Wright and Stephen Palmer, Routledge, 2009.) Her current research examines maternal and infant health policy in the British Caribbean.

The full preliminary program and registration information can be found on the CAHN website: <http://cahn-achn.ca/annual-conference/>

The American Association for Nursing of History

AAHN will host the 31st Annual AAHN Nursing Conference, September 18-21, 2014. The event will be Co-Sponsored by the University of Connecticut, School of Nursing in Storrs and Hartford, CT.

Watch for future AAHN conferences including:

TBA, 2015 - University College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland

TBA, 2016 - University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, Illinois

For more information see [AAHN's website](#).

The UK Association for Nursing of History and Midwifery

The UK Association for the History of Nursing Colloquium will be held on 9 July 2014 at Kingston University London. This year's colloquium will return to its roots, opening up the call for papers to include any aspect of nursing history, but focusing on work in progress. The Colloquium has a proud tradition of providing a supportive environment and space for researchers to present work in progress and obtain feedback for further development of their research. So the theme is 'Nursing History: a work in progress'.

For more information see the [Call for Papers](#).

UPCOMING GLOBAL NURSING HISTORY EVENTS

The International Council of Nursing Conference, Seoul, Republic of Korea

This year's ICN conference 'Call for Abstracts' invites speakers to submit abstracts within the theme of nursing history, including presentation that explore:

How does knowledge of the past help us prepare for the future? What lessons have we learned? What national and global trends do we see in nursing? What do we know about the history of global nursing in research?

For more information see the [ICN conference website](#). The call for abstracts deadline is October 7, 2014.

Canada:

- BC History of Nursing Society
<http://www.bcnursinghistory.ca/>
- Canadian Association for the History of Nursing
<http://www.cahn-achn.ca/>
- Canadian Society for the History of Medicine
<http://cshn-schm.ca/>
- Consortium for Nursing History Inquiry at the UBC School of Nursing
<http://blogs.ubc.ca/nursinghistory/>
- Nursing History Nova Scotia
<http://www.nursinghistorynovascotia.com/>
- Margaret M. Allemang Society for the History of Nursing
<http://allemang.on.ca/>
- AMS Nursing History Research Unit: University of Ottawa
<http://www.health.uottawa.ca/nursing-history/index.htm>

USA:

- American Association for the History of Medicine
<http://www.histmed.org/>
- American Association for the History of Nursing
<http://www.aahn.org/index.html>
- Barbara Bates Center for the Study of the History of Nursing
<http://www.nursing.upenn.edu/history/Pages/default.aspx#chrome>
- Center for Nursing History, Ethics, Human Rights and Innovations: Purdue University
<http://www.nursing.purdue.edu/centersandclinics/cnhehri/collecti ons.php#nurhist>

UK:

- UK Association for the History of Nursing
<http://www.nursing.manchester.ac.uk/ukchnm/ukahn/>
- Society for the Social history of Medicine
<http://www.sshm.org/>

Australia:

- Nursing History Research Unit: University of Sydney
http://sydney.edu.au/nursing/research/affiliates/nursing_history_re search_unit.shtml

Denmark:

- Danish Society of Nursing History
<http://www2.dsr.dk/msite/frontpage.asp?id=109>

Ireland:

- UCD Centre for Nursing and Midwifery History
<http://www.ucd.ie/icnmh/>

Europe:

- European Association for the History of Nursing
<http://www.dsr.dk/dshs/EAHN/Sider/EuropeanAssociationforThe historyofNursing.aspx>

For more links go to www.cahn-achn.ca

Nursing History Links



Other Links

Be sure to check out the Barbara Bates Center for The Study of The History of Nursing newsletter, 'The Chronicle.' The newsletter features stories of Center activities, projects and accomplishments. The Chronicle is published twice a year. See the latest issue [here](#).

David Crawford, Librarian emeritus of McGill University has provided several important bibliographies related to Canadian hospitals, health, medical and nursing history online at: <http://internatlibs.mcgill.ca/>

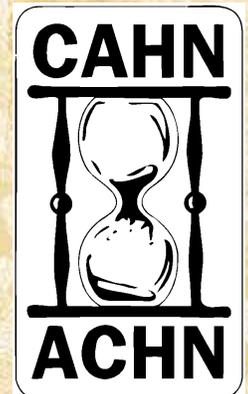
Several nursing organizations have started Facebook pages/groups including the American Associations for the History of Nursing, The Barbara Bates Center and British Columbia History of Nursing Society. Please 'Like' these pages to support nursing history and be informed about nursing history events.

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