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Web page:

<http://www.nursing.virginia.edu/centers/cnhi/index.html>

Message From the Director

“KICKING OFF” ANOTHER DECADE OF CENTER ACTIVITIES

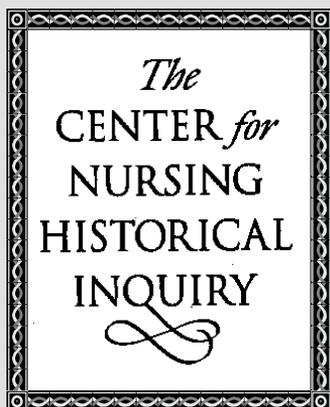
Apparently, nursing students in 1902 did not play football or soccer. At the very least, they weren't photographed doing so, or so it seemed to our new archivist, Betsy Johnson-Whitten and me as we searched the Center's photographic collection looking for a century-old picture of nurses kicking a soccer or football. The task seemed so simple at first. This year, eleven years after the inception of the Center for Nursing Historical Inquiry, we are “kicking off” a new decade of its existence as well as a new configuration of our team, and I wanted to highlight these events with an historical photograph. After a two-week search, the photo seemed less and less important and we decided that the below photo captured the essence of my message. The Center is poised to move into the next decade with energy and high spirits. Barbara Brodie and I have switched positions: she is now serving as Associate Director of the Center, and I've assumed the duties of Director. John Kirchgessner has “come off the bench” to serve in the position of Assistant Director and Betsy Johnson-Whitten has become our archivist. Aurelie Knapik continues as a Volunteer Archival Assistant, and doctoral student Sandra Annan continues to work as our part-time research assistant.

To say that our team is both experienced and new is fitting. Barbara and I have worked together as a small but efficient team for over a decade, and plan to continue to do so. Together, we have submitted and received numerous grants, raised private funds, planned events, hosted speakers, taught history courses and authored chapters, articles, and in Barbara's case, a book entitled *Mr. Jefferson's Nurses*. Aurelie has provided the Center with her steadfast dedication to archiving collections, and Sandra continues to “do whatever needs to be done.” Adding John and Betsy to the team will bring fresh ideas, enthusiasm, and energy to our new plans for the future.



Probationary Students 1945.

Continued on page 2



The Center for Nursing Historical Inquiry (CNHI), established at the University of Virginia in 1991 to support historical scholarship in nursing, is dedicated to the preservation and study of nursing history in the United States. The history of nursing in the South is especially emphasized as a focus of inquiry. The goals of the Center include the collection of materials, the promotion of scholarship, and the dissemination of historical research findings.

Continued from page 1

John, a Pediatric Nurse Practitioner and an Assistant Professor, is also a doctoral student. He is engaged in a history dissertation on the complexities of the 1950s to 1965 nursing shortage. Betsy, with her Masters degree in Museum Studies from Kansas State University and recent experiences as the Curator of Collections for the City of Lynchburg and Consultant for the Legacy Museum of African American History, will use her expertise in helping the Center create new projects. The new team is strong, dedicated to increased productivity and historical scholarship, and eager to begin both a new year and a new decade. We look forward to a “winning season!”



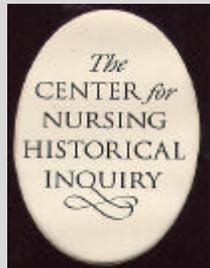
Jeanette Chamberlain-SERPN Collection

On September 18, 2002 members of the Society for the Education and Research in Psychiatric Mental Health Nursing (SERPN) formally donated their organization’s papers to the University of Virginia Claude Moore Health Sciences Library. Joan Echtenkamp Klein, Assistant Director for the Health Sciences Historical Collections, accepted the SERPN papers, and Arlene Keeling, Director of the Center for Nursing Historical Inquiry, noted that the collection provides important evidence of the challenges faced and the direction taken by mental health nursing during the last quarter of the 20th century.

SERPN Continued on page 3, Chamberlain photo page 9



SERPN Past Presidents from left: Jeanne Clement, EdD, RN, FAAN; Jeanne Fox, PhD, RN, FAAN; Lorna Barrell, PhD, RN; Jeanette Chamberlain, EdD, RN, FAAN



THE CENTER'S CALENDAR OF EVENTS

SPRING 2003 HISTORY FORUMS

McLeod Hall Room 5044

12:00 - 1:00 PM

All are welcome!

FEBRUARY 19, 2003

"Bouncing Markets and Mission: Nursing Sisters in the U.S. 1865-1930"

Barbara Mann Wall, PhD, RN
Assistant Professor Purdue University
Recipient of 2002 CNHI Research Fellowship

*SERP*N continued from page 2

SERPN, created in 1986 by national leaders in psychiatric mental health nursing, adopted the mission "to support the generation and transmission of knowledge specific to the promotion of mental health and the nursing care of those persons who have mental illness." For more than a decade the society helped guide the advancement of research and scholarship in the field, and planned future directions for psychiatric mental health nursing practice. In 1998, SERPN became a division of the International Society of Psychiatric Mental Health Nursing. In recognition of the crucial role that Jeanette Chamberlain, EdD, RN, FAAN, former Chief of the Psychiatric Educational Training Branch of the National Institute of Mental Health played in shaping the discipline. The papers have been named the *Jeanette Chamberlain-SERP*N Collection. Chamberlain, an original member of the group, was highly supportive of SERPN's activities. Chamberlain's personal papers detailing SERPN activities and accomplishments are part of the collection.

Several former SERPN presidents and members were joined by nursing colleagues to witness the event held in the Rare Book Room of the medical archives. The *Chamberlain-SERP*N Collection becomes part of the CNHI's rich collection of organizational papers that document the development of advanced clinical nursing practice that began in the 1960s.

**SPECIAL
EVENT!**

THE 11TH ANNUAL AGNES DILLON RANDOLPH AWARD/LECTURE



All are

Lois Monteiro, PhD, RN
Professor Emeritus, Medical Sciences
Brown University

"Florence Nightingale's Views on Women and Women's Issues"

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 2003 4:00-5:30 PM

MCLEOD HALL AUDITORIUM

RECEPTION SPONSORED BY

BETA KAPPA CHAPTER OF SIGMA THETA TAU, INTERNATIONAL

CENTER ACTIVITIES AND AWARDS

Center Active at AAHN

The Center was well represented at the fall 2002 AAHN Conference in Salt Lake City, Utah. Three UVA doctoral students presented papers: Richard Westphal: *From Contracts to Commissions: Men in the U.S. Navy from 1898-1965*, Joy Buck: *Home Health Versus Home Hospice: Competition, Cooperation and Co-option*, and Victoria Menzies: *Patient Pain: A Signal, Symptom or Scientific Entity?* Dr. Barbara Brodie moderated a concurrent session devoted to papers on *Children and Nurses*.

UVA Nursing Students Receive History Award

On October 19, 2002, during Family Weekend Convocation, five undergraduate students received the UVA Alumni Association History Award for their excellent group project: *Nursing in the Spanish American War, 1898*. The students, Lindsey Adkins, Laura Bland, Ashley Comerford, Mary Keegan and Jennifer Stuehler, completed the research project as first year students.

Brodie Retires

Barbara Brodie will retire in December 2002, after more than thirty-two years of service to the University of Virginia School of Nursing. In lieu of personal gifts, former students and friends are invited to contribute to the Barbara Brodie Nursing History Fellowship fund, an endowment that supports established nurse historians engaged in new, pertinent research. Fellows will work with *The Center for Nursing Historical Inquiry*.

Send your tax-deductible donations to the *The Center for Nursing Historical Inquiry*, P.O. Box 800782, Charlottesville, VA 22908. Checks should be made payable to the CNHI, with the memo designation of "Brodie Nursing History Fellowship."

Recent Acquisitions

The following items and documents were recently donated to the Center:

- 1920 Book, *40,000 Medical Words Pronounced and Defined*. Gift of Katie Schatz.
- c. 1920 syringe and needles. Gift of Donna Morse.
- Mid 20th century medicine bottles, photographs and 1997 African American nurse figurine. Gift of Arlene Keeling.
- 1945 Postcard - Delivery. Gift of Joseph Schmidt.
- Misc. papers of St. Mary's School of Nursing. Gift of Bernice Mowery.
- 1975 *Standards of Cardiovascular Nursing Practice*, 1974 *Standards of Medical-Surgical Nursing Practice* publications. Gift of Sharon Williams Utz.
- 1989 ANA working papers. Gift of Carol J. Gleit.
- 1942 Book, *Lamps on the Prairie, A History of Nursing in Kansas*. Gift of Trudy Keltz.
- 2002 Book, *Nursing in Montana, The Recent Past*. Gift of Donna Coburn.

Keeling Receives National Library of Medicine Grant

This past summer, Arlene Keeling received a \$150,00 three-year G13 publication grant from the National Library of Medicine (NIH) to investigate "*The History of Nursing and Prescriptive Authority in the United States, 1900-the Present*." Little has been written on the subject, and what is available is embedded in legal cases and other primary documents in archives across the nation. Keeling will be gathering information from the Frontier Nursing Service Collection in Kentucky, the Lillian Wald Collection in New York City, the American Association of Nurse Anesthetists Archives in Chicago, Illinois, and the Florence Henderson Collection at the Mayo Foundation, in addition to using CNHI collections. Consultants on the project include: Drs. Karen Buhler-Wilkerson, Janet

“WHO SPEAKS FOR THE CHILDREN?”:**Nurses’ Initial Involvement in the Care of the Abused Child***by Natalie McClain, MSN, RN, CPNP (email: nmm3h@virginia.edu)***Introduction**

Accounts of child abuse and maltreatment are frequently found in current newspapers, magazines and news reports. While it may seem that child abuse is a product of the 20th century, historians have concluded that maltreatment, neglect and abuse of children have existed throughout time¹. It would be in the late 1800s however, when several factors, including society’s growing awareness that children were potential national assets and the appearance of several well publicized cases of severely beaten children, that the subject was openly discussed. These factors led to fundamental changes in how children were treated in their families and society, and would mark the initiation of a social movement against child abuse and neglect.

Children, Parents and Society

To understand society’s views about child abuse, it is necessary to examine how, historically, parental rights and responsibilities influenced the perceived value of children, including how they should be treated and disciplined. In Colonial America, children, due to their ability to work and assist parents in the task of providing for the family, were valued as economic assets.² In the late 1800s, as large numbers of immigrants poured into the country, the economic value of children began to be questioned. Because of poor health and lack of employment, a number of poor immigrant parents were forced to abandon their children in hopes that city orphanages would care for them.³ Faced with the rising costs of crowded orphanages, children of the poor, whether immigrants or native born, began to be perceived as economic liabilities to their indigent parents and society. When society had little financial investment in children, what their

parents did or did not do for them was a family matter and not of concern to others. Tied to this economic concept, the question of whether children possessed individual legal rights also began to be explored. When children lacked financial and social value outside their family, this question was never raised and parents were granted the power of knowing what was best for children.⁴

Parental Rights

Historically, parental rights have been held in higher regard than a child’s rights. For centuries the disciplinary methods imposed by parents on children were considered to be a private family matter and not the concern of society or the government. Exceptions to these beliefs were made in only the most extreme and severe cases, such as when a child was seriously maimed as the result of parental or caretakers’ actions. In such cases, the state evoked the doctrine of *Parens patriae*, the belief that the state is the ultimate parent of every child, and used to remove the child from the custody of parents. In ‘less severe’ instances, parents might receive a warning from the police and instructions to use caution when disciplining their child. Although infrequently used, *Parens patriae* is cited as the first child protection law and the foundation for modern child protection laws.⁵

Public Sentiment Grows

In the late 1800s citizens began to voice concern about parental maltreatment of children. One of the earliest examples of this concern appeared in an 1872 editorial in *The New York Times*. Expressing distress over the blatant abuse of children on the city’s streets, a woman identified a beggar who had struck his children. "*Can you not prevent the cruelty used toward little children in our streets? Sufferers are powerless to help themselves as the dumb brutes, and yet with a far greater capacity*

for suffering? ... I have seen [him] strike [his two children]... for stirring. I complained of him to a policeman, but it was to no avail."⁶ Reporting such behavior to the police was to 'no avail' because New York City, and many U.S. cities, lacked the necessary laws or social agencies to offer protection to abused children. Public sentiment against child abuse grew as more cases of maltreated children became public.

Saving Little Mary Ellen

Historians of social reform movements have noted that society changes only in response to extreme human tragedy. In 1874, the case of Mary Ellen became "the social and cultural lightning rod" that so outraged the public that social and legal steps were taken that would save this one little girl, and would result in the founding of a child protection agency that has existed for more than 125 years.⁷ Mary Ellen's plight came to the public's attention after a church volunteer social visitor visited the foster home where she lived. The visitor found the girl severely maltreated and tied to a bed. The visitor quickly contacted local government agencies but, lacking a legal basis for their involvement, none would intervene on the child's behalf. In desperation the visitor approached Henry Bergh, the president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA).⁸ Ironically, in New York City in 1874, laws did exist that protected animals from inhumane treatment but not children. Bergh utilized the animal protection laws to remove Mary Ellen from her foster mother's care. As a result of her case, a group of wealthy New York citizens formed the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty of Children (SPCC), the first child protection agency in the United States.⁹

The First Child Protection Agency

The SPCC, founded in 1875, was chartered with a clear mission to enforce the laws for the protection of children from cruelty. How to accomplish this mission was the challenge faced by the SPCC for many years.¹⁰ However, by

1922, with the enactment of some child protection laws, significant changes were taking place in society.

From a Social Problem to a Medical Syndrome

Despite society's growing awareness of the plight of abused and neglected children, there is a clear absence of any overt involvement of physicians and nurses during this period. What accounts for the lack of information about the subject in the medical and nursing literature? Why weren't physicians and nurses visibly involved in the social and legal movement to prevent and deal with maltreated and abused children? Surely these children were seen and treated in medical clinics, schools, hospitals, physician offices, and on the home visits done by doctors and nurses. One might speculate that the answer to these questions was that, although the existence of parentally abused children was known and frowned upon, health professionals didn't consider the problem in the jurisdiction of medicine. To understand the events that led to the transformation of this social problem into a medical syndrome one must examine the influence of newly created medical technology on the practice of medicine.

Radiological Evidence

With the advent of x-ray technology in the late 1800s, physicians possessed a new way of examining patients and medical problems. Physicians could, with the use of x-ray, now examine portions of the patient's external body in addition to listening to their heart and pulse rate. Aided with new information on the body, a new perspective on human illnesses and diseases developed.

As the use of X-ray technology, with its ability to diagnose diseases gained popularity among physicians, x-ray departments appeared in American hospitals.¹¹ As early as 1888, Dr. S. West, a radiologist, published an article on a new bone disorder visible on x-ray. The disorder consisted of a strange swelling of the bones of children in one family.¹² West considered the

disorder as a probable manifestation of rickets, a disease often diagnosed in children.¹³ In 1939, Dr. J. Caffey described a child with multiple bone abnormalities on x-ray exam but no medical disease could be identified.¹⁴ Six years later, Caffey with Dr. A. Silverman, believed they had identified a new pediatric medical condition.¹⁵ Children with this condition appeared at the hospital quite ill, with black and blue spots on their bodies, and abnormalities on their x-rays. Their physical problems would improve while in the hospital but would return and/or worsen after they returned to their homes.

It wasn't until 1953 when Dr. Fredric Silverman made the association between the abnormalities found on x-rays of children's skeletal system with that of skeletal trauma.¹⁶ Despite the importance of Silverman's conclusion, it would be a 1955 journal article by two radiologist, Drs. Paul Wooley, Jr. and William Evans, that would definitely link some infant's abnormal radiological findings with intentional inflicted trauma.¹⁷ From a study of infants' abnormal x-ray findings, plus the improbable explanations from parents as to the cause of their infants' injuries, Wooley and Evans concluded that the skeletal trauma found was intentionally inflicted, probably by their parents or caretakers. News of the study's conclusions quickly spread to the medical community, government agencies, and the public.

Next in the story of the involvement of medical personnel in the phenomenon of child abuse was the contributions of University of Colorado School of Medicine pediatrician C. Henry Kempe. Concerned about the severity of child abuse in Denver, he, in 1958, joined forces with social workers Elizabeth Boardman and Betty Elmore to form the country's first child abuse protection team.¹⁸ The team's purpose was to protect children from further abuse and neglect by improving medical detection and aiding in the investigation process.

Kempe, when President of the American Academy of Pediatrics, offered the first

symposium on child abuse in 1961. During the symposium he coined the term "battered child syndrome" to define the medical condition of child abuse.¹⁹ The symposium, well received by medical professionals, stimulated funded research studies and the creation of child protection teams across the country. These



Maltreated infant

activities, plus Kempe's insightful article, "*The Battered Child Syndrome*", would assure that child abuse, including its prevention and treatment, was now firmly in the realm of medicine.²⁰ Once the condition was medicalized, the roles of physicians, nurses and social workers began to be developed.

NURSES' INVOLVEMENT

The position of nurses in medical facilities and services assured them of a vital role in society's new mandate for the prevention and care of battered children. Exactly what this role would entail only slowly evolved as nurses became more active in dealing with battered children and their families. The first nursing symposia on battered children, held in 1961, focused primarily on nurses' responsibilities in the medical care of hospitalized children and their need to understand the legal dimensions of the problem.²¹ Soon, nursing articles and symposia began to mirror the expanding involvement of nurses in the detection of abusive families, the provision of medical care to battered children, and in programs initiated to prevent child abuse and advocate for parents and children.

In 1968, after mandatory reporting laws were adopted by all states, nurses were added to the list of professionals required to report suspected abuse and neglect to authorities. This action helped children and protected nurses from possible legal backlash from angry

parents.²²

With the passage by Congress of the Child Abuse, Prevention and Treatment Act and the establishment of the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect in 1973, the protection of children from abuse became a national priority. Today, nurses, singularly and in teams, serve as care givers, investigators, surrogate mothers, child victim advocates and researchers. Nurses' unique relationships to patients and their families, especially during crises, enable them to provide compassionate care to victims of child abuse. As one nurse so aptly stated when asked why she became involved in the child protection team: "I will spend my nursing career caring for children, hoping to make up in some small way for the brutality which exists in the world and brings [abused] children to the hospital."²³

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Call for Abstracts

The American Association for the History of Nursing University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee in conjunction with the Canadian Association for the History of Nursing will co-sponsor the Association's twentieth annual conference to be held in Milwaukee. The conference provides a forum for sharing historical research in nursing through individual papers and poster presentations, as well as through panel presentations that address issues in historical research or other cogent topics about the history of nursing.

Guidelines for submission: please submit six copies of your abstract. One copy must state complete title, author(s), address, institutional affiliation, phone number/e-mail address/fax number, and indicate Call for

whether it is for paper, poster or panel presentation. If more than one author is listed, indicate which one is the contact person. Five copies should state title, but no further identifying data. Abstracts will be selected on the basis of merit through blind review.

Abstracts must include: Purpose of study, rationale and significance, description of methodology, identification of major primary and secondary sources, findings and conclusions. Each section of the abstract should be clearly identified.

Abstract preparation: Margins must be one and one-half inches on left, and one inch on right, top and bottom. Center the title in upper case, and single-space the body using 12 point Times (New Roman) font. Use only one side of one 8.5" x 11" paper. Enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope with the abstract. (Non-U.S. submissions may omit the postage requirement.) Abstracts that do not conform to the guidelines will be returned. It is suggested that abstracts be sent early so if they must be returned to the author to conform to the guideline there will be adequate time to revise and resubmit before the deadline. Accepted abstracts will be reproduced for conference participants.

Submission date: **Abstracts must arrive on or before January 12, 2003.**

Mail to:

**Dr. Eleanor C. Bjoring, Chair
AAHN Abstract Review Committee
7400 Crestway Drive #516
San Antonio, TX 78239-3090**

American Association for the History of Medicine Conference

The AAHM annual meeting will be held May 1-4, 2003 in Boston, Massachusetts. The Association invites submissions related to any area of medical history for its 76th Annual Meeting. Topics include the history of health and healing; medical ideas, practices, and institutions; and illness, disease, and public health, for any area or region of the world. In addition to single-paper proposals, the program committee encourages proposals for sessions and luncheon workshops; individual papers for those sessions will be judged on their own merits. For more information visit the Web site at www.histmed.org.

Southern Association for the History of Science and Medicine

The 5th Annual SHASM Conference will be held at Duke University, Durham, North Carolina February 21-22, 2003. For more information contact Michael Flannery, University of Alabama, Birmingham at 901-725-1083 or visit the Web site at: www.uab.edu/historical/sahsm.htm.



Jeanette Chamberlain with the SERPN Collection

Snippets from the Past

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS of NURSES

- I. Thou shalt not keep late hours, for I verily I say unto you, you will knock on the front door in vain.
- II. Thou shalt not guess, for verily I say unto you, it is better to know.
- III. Be not envious of staff nurses and senior students for verily I say unto you, your time will come.
- IV. Thou shalt avoid all manner of red nail polish, for verily I say unto you, it is the mark of laity.
- V. Thou shalt not plan hours in advance, for verily I say unto you, the hours will change.
- VI. Be wary of shoulder length hair do's, for verily I say unto you, you must wear a hair net.
- VII. Thou shalt not wear jewelry on duty, for verily I say unto you, the microbes will flourish.
- VIII. Thou shalt be patient, for verily I say unto you, it is a virtue.
- IX. Thou shalt not slide through on a 75, for verily I say unto you, State Boards are very tough, and you will be in at nine every night for weeks.
- X. The way is long and the pitfalls many, therefore accustom yourself to hospital routine, for verily I say unto you, the end justifies the effort.

*From the office of the Superintendent of Nursing, South Side Hospital Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
The Torch, 1946, Southside Hospital School of Nursing
Yearbook, p. 54.*

SPECIAL NOTE OF GRATITUDE TO MARJORIE GLASER

The CNHI directors wish to thank nurse and artist, Marjorie Glaser Bindner, for granting permission to use her evocative painting, "The Human Touch" on the cover of the Center's new information brochure. Known by her professional name, Marjorie Glaser, she began her career as a graduate of St. Anthony's Hospital School of Nursing in Louisville, Kentucky. Bindner, now retired, had a highly productive professional career and during all it she pursued her love of painting. "The Human Touch", an original oil painting, was first exhibited in 1978 at the Kentucky Nurses Convention. Responding to requests for prints of the painting, a limited edition was created. Ms. Glaser has designated the Kentucky Nurses Association as the primary distributor of the print.

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CSHN History of Nursing Research Award

The *Center for the Study of the History of Nursing* at the University of Pennsylvania offers two \$2,500 fellowships for residential study using the Center's collections. The Alice Fisher Society Scholarship is awarded for evidence of, interest in, and aptitude for historical research related to nursing. The scholarships are open to those with master's and doctoral level preparation. The Lillian Sholits Brunner Fellowship award is based on evidence of preparation and/or productivity in historical research related to nursing. Although doctorally prepared candidates are preferred, the fellowships are open to those with pre-doctoral preparation. Applications for the 2003 Fisher and Brunner are due by December 31, 2002, and the winners will be announced on March 1, 2003. For information on how to apply, visit the CSHN Web site at <http://www.nursing.upenn.edu/history/research.htm>.

CENTER CONTRIBUTORS

April 2002-October 2002

Randolph Society

American Association for the
History of Nursing
Marjorie Glaser Bindner
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Jacqueline & Irving Brownfield
Dudley and Sue Bryant
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THE CENTER *for*
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The Human Touch by Marjorie Glaser Bindner

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The Center for Nursing Historical Inquiry

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____ Phoebe Pember Society (\$250-\$499)

____ Agnes Dillon Randolph Society (\$500 and above)

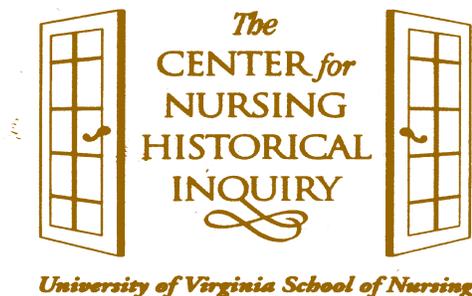
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____ Please send more information about donating papers, artifacts, or collections.

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