



# EAHN

EUROPEAN  
ASSOCIATION  
FOR THE HISTORY  
OF NURSING

## Editorial

*Completed by Karen Nolte*



Figure: Christmas at the City Hospital in the 1930s in Dubovac, Croatia

Dear colleagues,

Just before Christmas, I am sending you the collected reports of the EAHN member organisations from 2023 - it was a year of wars and crises. I wish us all a better 2024!

The Christmas photo of this Bulletin was sent to me by Sanda Franković from Croatia. It was taken at Christmas in the 1930s in the municipal hospital in Dubovac. If you have any Christmas photos showing the history of nursing in your country, please send them to me next year for the 2024 Bulletin!

I wish you all a relaxing and happy Christmas and a good start to the new year 2024!

Your

*Karen Nolte*

# Belgium – The Belgian Association for the History of Nursing

by Luc De Munck

## Working group of Network Nursing

2023 was the year of consecration of the agreement concluded last year with *Network Nursing* (in Dutch: Netwerk Verpleegkunde), the largest and most important professional organisation of Flemish nurses. Our association became as *Network History of Nursing* (in Dutch: Netwerk Geschiedenis Verpleegkunde) a working group of Network Nursing but kept its full autonomy in organising its activities.



Figure 1 & 2: Permanent Exhibition at the Office of Network Nursing in Brussels

## Organisation of a permanent exhibition

Our association organised a permanent exhibition at the office of Network Nursing in Brussels, together with KADOC, a research centre of the University of Leuven. All meeting rooms were named after an influential Belgian nurse. We provided a nice photo and a short biography for each of the six selected nurses.

This way, daily visitors and users of the meeting rooms are informed about the life and work of these pioneers in the history of nursing in Belgium.



Figure 3: Detail from the article the review of Network Nursing

## Article about the association

In the review of Network Nursing, published in October, our association was given the opportunity to publish an article on its objectives. In this way, we were able to introduce ourselves to the 8,500 members of Network Nursing,

## Posts on Facebook

There were ten posts on the Facebook page of the association this year. These included a research article on Belgian nurses who went abroad, a story of a Belgian nurse during the First World War and an in memoriam of the former president of a Belgian association for nurses. The latest issues of the European Journal for Nursing History and Ethics and the annual report of the European Association for the History of Nursing were also announced.

## Croatia – Croatian Nursing History Society (HNS)

by *Sanda Franković, and Božica Jurinec*

At the end of 2022, on the occasion of the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the Čakovec County Hospital and the presentation of the Čakovec County Hospital monograph “A Century of Hospitals in Čakovec 1922 – 2022” a show of historical uniforms was held in cooperation with the Čakovec High School and the Čakovec County Hospital.

Available: <https://medjimurska-zupanija.hr/2022/12/10/predstavljena-monografija-stoljece-bolnice-u-cakovcu-vrijedno-nasljede-novim-generacijama/>

A text and video were made about the nurse Stana Lovrić (1939–2023), who was an educator for many generations of nurses, a poet, a great friend, an excellent motivator and a good soul. Her life was characterized by professional work, humanity, care and attention for the needy.

Available: <https://hums.hr/in-memoriam-stana-lovric-1939-2023/#more-37646>

The project “Character and work of a nurse - The Story of Vera Grgac” was realized in cooperation with the Vinogradska School of Nursing. The project was carried out with the aim of collecting materials related to the history of nursing and recording the achievements of nurses. It is planned to continue the project and involve other nursing schools.

Available: <https://www.skolamedvinogradska.hr/projekti/prica-o-Veri-Grgac>

At the beginning of 2023, the book “Croatian Association of Nurses - Society for the History of Nursing 2013-2021” by Sanda Franković was published. The content of the book is organized in fifteen chapters, which are equipped with 61 pictures and 6 informative, chronologically structured tables. On the basis of 43 literature sources, the foundation of the Society for

the History of Nursing of the CNA and the activities in the first eight years of its existence are presented.

Available: <https://hums.hr/obavijest-o-izdavanju-knjige-drustvo-za-povijest-sestrinstva-2013-2021/>



Figure 1: Franković S. Croatian Association of Nurses Society for the History of Nursing 2013-2021. Zagreb; CNA, Croatian Chamber of Nurses. 2023

The Society for the History of Nursing, in cooperation with the *Society of Healthcare Teachers* and the *Society of HUMS Students*, organised the 9th symposium, which took place in Opatija from 23 to 26 March 2023 as part of the 12th Congress of the Croatian Nurses' Association “Nursing without Borders”.

## Denmark – The Danish Museum of Nursing History

by *Susanne Malchau Dietz*

It's appropriate to begin this annual report about the Danish Museum of Nursing History by telling you that President Grete Christensen the Danish Nurses' Organization (DNO) and Chair of the Museum Board stepped down a few weeks ago. Grete Christensen has held the posts for 14 years since 2009 and many EAHN members probably remember her opening the International Nursing History Conference in Denmark 2012. The museum has expressed great thanks to Grete Christensen for her support of the museum and nursing history in general. The museum has also expressed a warm welcome to Dorthe Boe Danbjørg, new President of the DNO and Chair of the Museum Board.



Figure 1: President Grete Christensen the Danish Nurses' Organization' at the entrance of the Danish Museum of Nursing History, September 2022 (Photo: Hans Henrik Dietz).

### Nursing History Exhibitions and Events in Denmark 2022–2023

In 2022-23 major nursing history events has been an exhibition of the museums founder Kirsten Stallknecht, the Nordic Nurses Federation (NNF) 100 years anniversary and an exhibition about a Danish nurse in World War I.

#### *Kirsten Stallknecht – the Danish Nurses “IRON LADY”*

The exhibition was in memory of the former President of the Danish Nurses' Organization (DNO) and founder of the Danish Museum of Nursing History, Kirsten Stallknecht (1937-2021).

Kirsten Stallknecht was President of the DNO for more than 28 years, Chair of the Nordic Nurses' Federation (NNF) for 6 years and President of the International Council of Nurses (ICN) for 4 years. Kirsten Stallknecht was an important role model nationally and internationally; she will be remembered for how she tirelessly fought for the professional nursing and for humanity and freedom of expression. Kirsten Stallknecht has always stressed the importance of learning from history and culture. No wonder she became founder of the Danish Museum of Nursing History, which opened in 1999. Kirsten Stallknecht was in her lifetime highly recognized for fighting for the development of the nursing profession on equal terms with other healthcare professions. The exhibition shed light on Kirsten Stallknecht's impressive contribution to Danish and international nursing, a significant woman of power.

The exhibition was opened by Interior Minister Christian Rabjerg Madsen (Social Democrat) as a representative of the Danish Government. (Exhibition period: September 2022 – November 2023)



Figure 2: Kirsten Stallknecht was in 2013 awarded the prestigious Christiane Reimann Prize, referred to as the “Nobel Prize of Nursing”. The prize, awarded by the International Council of Nurses (ICN), was founded by the Danish nurse Christiane Reimann, ICN secretary 1922-34. The first laureate was American Virginia Henderson in 1985. (Photo: Gunilla Svensmark).

### *The Nordic Nurses’ Federation (NNF) 1920 - 2020*

In September 2020 one hundred years had passed since the pillars were laid for the Nordic Nurses’ Federation (NNF) by the nursing associations in Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden. The co-operation between the Nordic Nurses’ associations took its start in September 1920 in Copenhagen. The foundation of the NNF was confirmed September 8 where the presidents of the Nordic nursing associations signed a resolution confirming that they would work for the nursing profession in four areas: 1) three years of basic education, 2) reduction of nurses’ working hours, 3) uniform improvement of nurses’ working conditions and pay terms 4) Nordic co-operation. This became the start of a strong Nordic co-operation and by that a common struggle for the development of the nursing profession, equality in salary and working conditions - and equally important was public recognition. Subjects that in the past as well as today has great importance to the Nordic nurses. Each period had its challenges and key issues, which the NNF has adjusted in accordance with the development of the individual societies and the nursing profession in general. The NNF member associations today are Denmark, Finland, the Faroe Islands, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden. In 1935 the NNF represented 25,000 nurses and today it represents more than 340,000 nurses.

Due to the Covid19 epidemic the planned celebration of the NNFs’ anniversary 2020 was postponed to September 2022 where the DNO hosted an NNF conference at Hotel Koldingfjord next neighbour to the museum. Among the conference delegates were of course all Presidents of the six Nordic nurses’ associations. The

conference was also privileged by international delegates as ICN President Pamela Cipriano, ICN CEO Howard Catton and Nursing and midwifery adviser in WHO-Europa Margrieta Langins. The Danish nurse historian Susanne Malchau Dietz was invited as keynote speaker on the NNF-history and gave a paper entitled “Nordic Nurses’ Federation – Nordic pioneers in a joint educational project.”

### *Mini exhibition: Valborg Hjorth - Nurse at the Eastern and Western Front*

The memoirs of the Danish nurse Valborg Hjorth (1884-1970) have been retrieved from the archives of the museum and made into an exhibition and a book. In 1911, Valborg took up employment at a clinic in Brussels owned by Professor Antoine Depage (1862-1925). In 1912, the Balkan War broke out and Depage took her to a Belgian Red Cross Bazaar in Constantinople. World War I broke out in 1914, and in 1915 she was called to the Western Front and later that year to Russia. She returned to Denmark in 1916, where she worked in Danish prisoner of war camps, and this included dangerous journeys when exchanging prisoners. The reader goes from one adventure to another, learning a lot about practical nursing under difficult conditions, human suffering that needs to be managed professionally and empathetically – and a nursing profession trying to gain a foothold. Valborg is a worthy counterpart to Helen Dore Boylston’s (1895-1984) memoirs as a war nurse in France during World War I. She also wrote the well-known novels about nurse Sue Barton. (Susanne Malchau Dietz, in “Danish Nurses’ Journal” 2022, no 2).

Ref. Valborg Hjorth. Jacob Seerup. “Valborg Hjorth – Sygeplejerske ved Øst- og Vestfronten”. Hakon Holm Publishing, 2022.

### **Tentative museum calendar in 2024**

In 2024 on August 27 the museum can celebrate its 25th-anniversary. This will of course be celebrated with an exhibition about the museum and the importance of nursing history.

The museum has also planned an exhibition about the history of nursing care for premature new-borns from the time before the opening of specialized neonatal units until present day.



**German Association for  
the History of Nursing**  
Fachgesellschaft Pflegegeschichte e.V.

## Germany – German Association for the History of Nursing (GAHN)

*by Jette Lange*

In 2023, the German Association of the History of Nursing (GAHN) was again very focussed on the development and the finishing process of a textbook about nursing history in Germany. In order to proof the utility and handling of the textbook and its historical material, a workshop with nursing teachers took place in February that year. The participants of the workshop gave valuable feedback which in particular indicated a change in the preparation of the historical material.



Figure 1: GAHN Workshop “Contemporary History in Nursing after 1945”

From July 23<sup>rd</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup>, the annual workshop of the GAHN took place. Under the topic “Contemporary History in Nursing after 1945” a broad range of presentations were discussed, e. g. nursing policy in 20<sup>th</sup> Century Chile, legal and individual rec-

onciliation of “children’s euthanasia”, migration experiences in West Germany and the GDR, history of paediatric nursing in West Germany as well as deficiencies and deprofessionalisation processes in nursing. In the board election, the previous board members were re-elected.



Figure 2: GAHN Workshop “Contemporary History in Nursing after 1945”, History of Paediatric Nursing, Paediatric Infectious Diseases Clinic in Heidelberg, Germany, © IGEM, University of Heidelberg

Next year, GAHN will celebrate its 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary and will, therefore, held its annual workshop at its founding place in Ingolstadt. The workshop is planned under the topic “Nursing and Technology in a Historical Perspective”. Furthermore, the 2024 published textbook about nursing history will be promoted and presented on various nursing science, pedagogy, and policy platforms.

## Germany – The Historical Nursing Research Section of the German Society for Nursing Science

By Mathilde Hackmann

Members of the Section met twice in 2023 – in Hamburg and in Dresden with some of our colleagues attending online. Although most of us have various professional and personal responsibilities the meetings are always appreciated and inspire participants to work on nursing history and share ideas.

The Section was involved in two publications in 2023. Papers from a nursing history conference in 2019 could be finally published (Genz et al. 2023). Issue no. 3 of “Pfleger & Gesellschaft”, the scientific journal of the German Society for Nursing Science, focused on current findings in historical nursing research. Members of the Section were happy to contribute as editors, peer reviewers and authors of five articles on nursing history covering a wide range of topics. This is extremely useful against the background that the German Society for Nursing Science is more and more involved in topics concerning evidence based practice so that theoretical and philosophical aspects of nursing are under pressure. The publication of this issue might bring back these aspects into the minds of readers in academic nursing.

The Section’s meeting in Dresden in Oktober was mainly dedicated to the preparation of a conference next year in honour of Marie Simon (1824 – 1877) a Sorb nurse from Dresden who played an important role in the voluntary nursing service during the Austro-Prussian War (1866) and the Franco-German War 1870/71. Highly respected by both the soldiers and the general public she reformed civil nursing in Saxony promoted by the crown princess Carola. She published a text book on nursing and became the leading figure of the Albertinen-Verein as part of the Red Cross movement. Although Horst-Peter Wolff (1997) included her in his book “Who was who in nursing history” in 1997 her contribution to German nursing has almost been forgotten.

The conference will be held on Saturday, 16<sup>th</sup> November 2024 in Dresden, Germany, and is organised by the Historical Nursing Research Section and the Saxonian Red Cross. Although the conference will be mainly in German language English spoken papers are welcome. The Call for Abstracts will be published soon.

### Literature:

Genz, K.; Peters, A. K.; Thiekötter, A. (ed.) (2023): *Pflege und Politik im Spiegel der Zeit*. Hungen: hps media.

Wolff, H.-P. (ed.) (1997): *Biographisches Lexikon zur Pflegegeschichte. “Who was who in nursing history”*. Berlin/Wiesbaden: Ullstein Mosby.



Figure: Gravestone of Marie Simon at Trinitatis Cemetery Dresden, © Mathilde Hackmann

## Israel – The Israeli Society for the History of Nursing (ISHN)

*by Hava Golander*

This year we marked 10 years since the establishment of the Israeli Society for the History of Nursing. Ten years are not a very long period of time, but it might be sufficient to evaluate the direction of the organization's functioning in relation to its founding goals.

In the first decade, our main goal was to get gradually organized, known, and established. We hoped to become the representing body for identification, belonging and reference for interested nurses and fellow historians. In fact, we worked energetically in all directions to increase our professional and social visibility: we recruited members and friends, we found a friendly home base in the Department of Nursing at Tel Aviv University. We organized annual conferences, established professional relations with fellow relevant organizations in Israel and abroad. We distributed 21 newsletter pages to our members, encouraged the establishment of several research groups and we helped individuals, groups and organizations to document their past accomplishments and acknowledge their nursing heritage. We even "refreshed" our founding managing board: Dr. Ronen Segev joined the pioneer group of Dr. Nira Bartal, Dr. Dorit Weiss, Prof. Shifra Shvarts and Prof. Hava Golander (chairperson).

We have seen blessing in our efforts. Currently we have 300 registered members in our society, and 425 members in our Facebook group. On June 11, 2023, we celebrated our 10th anniversary in a special and festive conference titled "The Decade Conference – Nursing Makes History". About 80 people participated in the conference. It seems that the conference's program reflects, to a large extent, our progress and achievements during these years.

The conference opened with a series of greetings and welcome remarks from distinguished representatives from the fields of nursing, history and medicine. Prof. Zvia Bar-Noy, Head of the Department of Nursing, emphasized the importance of knowing

history for consolidating the professional identity of the profession. She complimented the fruitful cooperation with the Society for the History of Nursing. Prof. Shmuel Feiner, Chairman of the Israel Historical Society, emphasized in his speech the importance of historical documentation and the historian voice, especially nowadays, during the era of post-truth and conflicting opinions in the collective memory. He congratulated "our younger sister celebrating her tenth anniversary" and was pleased to see in the conference program "the breaking of local boundaries and the pursuit of a global and comparative history of nursing".

Prof. Efraim Lev, Chairman of the Israel Society for history of medicine and Vice President of the World Society for the History of Medicine, shared the development of their Society which was established 75 years ago, as well as their current difficulties in engaging the young generation of physicians to find interest in the history of medicine.

The warm greetings from Maria Eugenia Galiana Sanchez, the current president of the European Society for the History of Nursing, was brought by Ms. Ana La Torre, the previous President.

Prof. Hava Golander, listed the Israeli Society's activities and achievements over the past decade and noted the society goals for the coming years, which are mainly to strengthen the financial, and organizational infrastructure of our society and to promote the teaching of nursing history.

Ms. Anna La Torre, was invited to give the honorary keynote speech. Her insightful lecture "Nursing history in a global perspective: Is there a common history among the various nations?" taught us about the surprising similarities between past and present epidemics in relation to nursing care and about the importance of global collaboration in the study of the history of nursing.

The next session "Nursing in Israel – Two Faces of the History of Nursing in Israel" demonstrated the logic and the methodology of comparative



interpretation. Dr. Nira Bartal’s lecture “Between religiosity and the professionalization of nursing in the Land of Israel” was based on 6 case studies reflecting the process of secularization of the profession throughout history (from the fourth century to the 20th century). Dr. Sarah Shahaf lectured on “Interpretive History: On Nursing, Women and Professional Consciousness 1970-1995”. After examining the written and oral professional nursing discourse for gender, she concluded that feminism is not found in the Israeli nursing discourse, instead, she found a discourse that teaches that nursing has a non-gendered national professional responsibility.

The last session represented the society ongoing effort to encourage individuals, groups and organizations to document their professional voyage. We initiated a group documenting project in which the entire graduates of class of 1968 at Hadassah Jerusalem School of Nursing wrote each her personal story. The professional journey of all 45 graduates, followed by a content analysis of the cohort’s whereabouts and contributions was published as a book entitled “This is how we were and thus what we accomplished”.

Five class graduates, members of the book’s committee reflected on the process of documenting and highlighted the unique and significant contribution made by one class cohort (see figure 1).



Figure 1: Book Cover

The graduates of class 1968 led and pioneered the development of nursing specialties, the adoption of advanced technologies, the development of academic nursing and expanded nursing influence in the field of health policy in Israel.

Lastly, our Society for the History of Nursing has awarded so far 15 certificates of appreciation to outstanding contribution for the advancement of documentation, preservation, research for history of nursing. This year, three certificates of appreciation were awarded: Mrs. Ruth Wechsler for her contribution to documenting and preserving the eradication of leprosy in Israel. A first honorary member certificate was awarded to Prof. Eran Dolev (M.D) for his significant contribution to the study of the history of nursing. A special certificate of appreciation and international honorary membership was awarded to Ms. Anna La Torre for her international leadership of the history of nursing (see figure 2).



Figure 2: Anna La Torre: special certificate of appreciation and international honorary membership for her international leadership of the history of nursing

## Italy – Italian Nurses’ Association with a Nursing History Group, CNAI (Consociazione nazionale delle Associazioni infermiere/i)

by Barbara Bassola, Elisa Rebosio, Giusi Tiraboschi

### Historical archive of ARLI (Nursing Association of the Lombardia Region) opens to public access

The Nursing association of the *Lombardia* Region (ARLI) was established the 31<sup>st</sup> of January 1946 and it is a member of the CNAI (Italian Nursing Association), the oldest nursing association in Italy. CNAI with ARLI support the studying of History of Nursing as the base of identity and professional conscience of nurses. Also, one of their main commitments is to pass down knowledge and values to future generations that constitute the essence of this profession.

Even in 1996 ARLI, for celebrating the 50<sup>o</sup> anniversary of the foundation, had established a scholarship finalised at the research project “Nursing Association of the *Lombardia* Region: 50 years of history”. The project came at the conclusion with the publishing of the research, realised by Professor Cecilia Sironi with the collaboration of Doctor Fanny Ceconi and Professor Stefania di Mauro, which was collected in a textbook owned by ARLI.

With the premises described above, the board of directors decided to invest into a project to create the Historical Archive of ARLI in 2021 to celebrate the 75<sup>o</sup> anniversary of the foundation of the association. It was a particular year, when the heavy burden of COVID 19 pandemic was still happening and it was still not possible to meet all together to celebrate this occasion. The Historical Archive of ARLI was established with the purpose of preserving precious documentation, having a full consciousness that one the most problematic aspect of studying history is collecting sources, and for this reason, ARLI has pledged in a work of cataloguing and archiving documents belonging to the association, once in the historic headquarter, to favour the reading to present and future generations of nurses.



Figure 1: Convention “The development of professional identity through our history. Historical Archive of the Nursing Association of the *Lombardia* Region” in Milan

The project has been presented during the convention named “The development of professional identity through our history. Historical Archive of the Nursing Association of the *Lombardia* Region” which took place in Milan, at the auditorium in *ASST Grande Ospedale Metropolitano Niguarda* the 6<sup>th</sup> of May 2023.

The convention had the merit of reuniting old and new generations of professionals and saw the presence of numerous students of the faculties interested by these topics. Through their presentations, the speakers were able to stimulate discussions on the variables such as the development of the nursing professional identity during the years to learn from history and a better comprehension of the current working realities. Among the speakers there were also three young nurses who have presented their recent historical research realised in preparation for their dissertations. It is believed that those presentations could have been helpful to create the requirements for the construction of a “cultural and cross-generational bridge” that will allow future nurses to comprehend the importance of history, useful for the

whole professional community.



Figure 2: Convention “The development of professional identity through our history. Historical Archive of the Nursing Association of the *Lombardia* Region” in Milan

The Historical Archive of ARLI is accessible to all students, professors and history enthusiasts and it is located at the building of the Nursing degree programme at the *Università degli Studi di Milano*, located at the *Ospedale Niguarda* in Milan.

The archive material is articulated in eight main series, and some of those are divided in small different series:

1. “Administration” with documentation related to the foundation, the functioning, and the institutions of the Association.
2. “Memos and correspondence” first between ARLI and CNAIOSS then became CNAI, but also with other associations, healthcare organisations as well as privates and suppliers.
3. “Assets and accounting management”, with documents related to movable and immovable assets, balance sheets and accounting, tax returns and payments, users and suppliers, collaborations started by the Association.
4. “Professional training and updating”, which includes documents regarding conventions and formative events organized by ARLI, certificates given by the Association, scholarships and textbooks.
5. “CNAI (already CNIPASVI and CNAIOSS)” with documents created by the consortium that establish their foundation, functionality, institutions and activities.
6. “ICN – International Council of Nurses” which includes documents related to the functionality and activities of the Council, in which CNAIOSS was affiliated starting from 1949.
7. “Italian and International organisations and associations”, with documents of various topics that refer to partnerships between Italian and Internationals.
8. “Photographs”, more than 400 images, collected in 3 albums, that mainly refer to events organised by ARLI, CNAIOSS then became CNAI, and ICN.

In addition to the archive material, ARLI also owns a library: there have been catalogued 400 books relevant to medical health and professional nursing. Moreover, it is mentioned the first library originally owned by Maria Vittoria Martorelli, the first president of ARLI. She among these books it is necessary to highlight the only ancient copy of *Cenni sull'assistenza agli ammalati* by Florence Nightingale, the first Italian edition dated 1860 of the classic *Notes on Nursing: What it is and What it is Not* published the same year. Also, it is owned the same book in the original version in English published in 1924 by Harrison and Son.

The main source by which ARLI referred to activate the project is the Universal Declaration on Archives, approved unanimously by the General Assembly of the International Council on Archives (Oslo, 17<sup>th</sup> of September 2010) then accepted by the General Conference of UNESCO on the 11<sup>th</sup> of November 2011. This quote: “Archives preserve evidence about decisions implemented, actions taken and memories accumulated. Archives constitute unique and irreplaceable heritage passed from one generation to the others. The archival documents are managed since their creation in a specific way to preserve their value and interpretation, and they are reliable sources of information for a responsible and transparent administration. Archival documents play an essential role in the development of society, contributing at the constitution and protection of an individual or collective memory. The access to archives enriches our knowledge of the human society, promotes democracy, defend citizens’ rights, and improve the quality of life.”

Archives then must be lived like institutes and locations of culture: all the events of the past, actions of people and the small or big history facts that have represented our HISTORIC MEMORY. Through the sources kept in archives it is possible to collect elements for the historical reconstruction. For this reason, archives are considered a cultural heritage for the collective and are the witness of intellectual activity, a reflection of the evolution of societies. Therefore, they allow you to have documentation of all the aspects of human activity.

Consequently, ARLI hopes that with this project offered to the whole professional community, there can be insights with method and scientific seriousness that constitute a part of history, even though rather small, of the *Lombardia* and Italian nursing profession.

#### Acknowledgements

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## Serbia – Association of Nurse Technicians of the Clinical Center of Serbia

by Maja Mrakovic

### Seventh National Congress “History of Nursing of the Republic of Serbia”

The Seventh National Congress with international participation dedicated to the History of Nursing in the Republic of Serbia was held in the “Metropol” hotel in Belgrade in the period from September 21 to 23, 2023, organized by the Association of Nurse Technicians of the Clinical Center of Serbia “Nursing”, under the auspices of The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Serbia and the Chamber of Nurses and Health Technicians of the Republic of Serbia.

The congress was attended by about 1,000 participants, both from the country and from abroad. The professional activities of the Congress were realized in the framework of oral and poster presentations. 70 oral papers and 19 poster presentations were presented. Of these, 14 presentations by our guests from: Israel, Italy, Switzerland, Slovenia, Republic of Srpska, Croatia, Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro and 56 presentations from Belgrade, Zajecar, Nis, Bor, Kraljevo, Kragujevac, Priboj...The National Symposium was also held: Pandemic covid-19 by the corona virus - our experiences.

The congress was officially opened and the participants were greeted by the Minister of Health of Serbia, Prof. Dr. Danica Grujicic, pointing out the true importance and greatness of nursing in Serbia, their dedicated work outside of health institutions, and the great recognition that many of them have received. The opening ceremony was attended by HRH Crown Prince Aleksandar Karadjordjevic and Princess Katarina Karadjordjevic, who welcomed the gathering. The ceremonial opening was attended and addressed by: Prof. Dr. Jovica Milovanovic, Deputy General Director of the University Clinical Center of Serbia, prof. Dr. Lazar Davidović, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Belgrade, Dr. Aleksandra Ognjanovic, Head of the Department of Public Health of the Secretariat for Health of the City of Belgrade, Mrs. Vesna Jovic, Director of the Chamber of Nurses and Health Technicians of the Republic of Serbia, Igor Dimitrijevic, Mr.sci.med. professor of the

“Academy of Applied Studies Belgrade”, head of the department of the School for Health Science.

At this seventh congress, UMST KCS “Nursing” marked 20 years of existence. About the foundation of the association, its creation and development, mobilization of membership and actions to improve the status and affirmation of the nursing profession from its foundation in 2003 until today, the president of the UMST KCS “Nursing”, Marija Galic, spoke.

For the seventh time in a row, the “Dobrila Pejovic” award was solemnly presented for the results achieved in the development and improvement of the quality of the nursing and midwifery profession. This year’s laureates are: Snezana Milutinovic, Health Center Bor, winner at the level of Serbia and Ljupka Vukadinovic, Clinic for Psychiatry UKCS, winner at the level of the Clinical Center of Serbia.

We presented a book that we are proud to be authored by someone who is one of the founders of our association, our Milijana Matijevic.

*Author's words:*



*These are the stories about tiny, invisible people, mostly woman. About those who aspired for a more settled world, for perfection, because they considered, and estimated, that it is necessary for all those who worried. In the encounter with them and their misfortunes, they confirmed their worth – their benefit for health, for patients, humans. A gift to help others came only*

*from their sea of spirit. Sources of inexplicable light, moment of human accomplishments, secrets of life. They were dedicated and humane, and yet they remained only a grain of sand.*

*Almost everybody is capable of doing any kind of job, but BEING A NURSE/MIDWIFE is something else entirely. Being a nurse, twenty-four hours, all three hundred sixty-five days a year, at any place or situation, is the same as being a human. And most of the nurses are. All other job comparison is unsuccessful. For most of them it is not only a job. It's a CALLING! Caring interpersonal relationship, which is based on knowledge. Nurse with care and interventions fulfills basic human needs that one's not capable of, either because of an illness or the circumstances in which he found himself.*

*I believe that some of the famous people from my book, like the unique Florence Nightingale, illuminated our space with the power of their work, like the flame of a lamp and pearl reflection. I am convinced, there will be new authors and new books about nurses. Someone else will write them. With a reason. With aspirations towards the white heart, the symbol of modern nurses, scientists and philosophers in the world of nursing.*

*From Kosovo Girl to White Heart!*



Based on the evaluation, by filling out the evaluation questionnaires, the participants rated the Congress with a high average score of 4.91, which is a confirmation that a good selection of lecturers and topics were presented in a good organization.



Figure: Christmas baking at Heidelberg University Children's Hospital, © IGEM, University of Heidelberg

## Slovenia – Working Group for Preserving the History of Nursing and Midwifery of the Nurses and Midwives Association of Slovenia

### History of Midwives in Slovenia

by Gordana Njenji

Formal midwifery education in Ljubljana began in 1753 for the Carniola region by order of Empress Maria Theresa. In the time before the formal education of midwives, the education of midwives was very modest and lacking. Women who had the pleasure of this work could become midwives in two ways. One way was to attend private courses with everyone, i.e. masters or teachers of obstetrics, district, provincial and city doctors and accompany them during childbirth. In this way, they acquired some practical and theoretical knowledge so that they could then take an exam with their teachers. Another way was that without any knowledge they could help with childbirth or accompany midwives as their assistants. In this way, they got practical knowledge. When they felt that they could do it, they signed up for the exam with the above-mentioned general practitioners and doctors, who questioned them. Hence the title “interrogated” grandmother. All these interviewed midwives had to be approved by the provincial office, and in the main cities by the health commission. Hence the title “approved and certified” midwife. After that, this certified midwife is still “taken in pursuit” and she was given the title of “sworn” midwife, that she will perform the work conscientiously and responsibly. In this way, women became midwives at a time when we already had a midwifery school. In 1812, the authorities forbade laymen and doctors to educate and question midwives (Lavrič, 1953).

Anton Makovic was baptized on 11. 1. 1750 in Kostanjevica in Dolenjska region. When he died is only surmised from the records. Prof. Lavrič wrote 70 years ago that there is not a single monument or path named after him anywhere. He himself erected a monument in 1782, when he published the first book, and in 1788, when he published the second book on obstetrics. Makovic was the first teacher at the midwifery school who taught midwifery in Slovenian. Midwives’ education has changed over the centuries. Duration of courses. The lessons were often taught in German and even

divided into winter courses in German and summer courses in Slovenian.

The first maternity hospital in our region is mentioned in Ljubljana. The location of maternity hospitals and nursing homes in Ljubljana changed a lot, and so did the location of the midwifery school, because they always went hand in hand. The school midwife was important for the education, upbringing and especially for the practical work of midwives. The first school midwife as a teacher was Uršula Lajer, who started working on February 16, 1789.

The locations of the maternity hospitals changed over the centuries, as did their heads, who were also the principals of the midwifery school at the same time. Prof. dr. Zalokar was one of the main lecturers and educators at the midwifery school and all organized supplementary courses. In this period, there were no textbooks, all lectures had to be taken down (Jarnovič, 1979). After liberation, the first supervisor was prof. dr. Pavle Lunaček – Igor, from 1945 to 1955.

Prof. Dr. Lunaček proposed building a midwifery school with a boarding school in the garden of the maternity hospital. He wanted to acquire more staff as well as space for female patients in the existing premises. All the employees helped with the construction again, the children who were already attending and those newly enrolled in the school, as well as the principal himself, prof. dr. Lunaček cooperated. In 1950, the Midwifery School with a boarding school was built, which still stands today at Šlajmerjeva Street 3A.



Figure 1: Female students at the School for Midwives in the school dining room in 1950. (Source Marija Vidonja)

The rooms on the first floor were for the students to stay and sleep, downstairs were the classrooms, they also had a kitchen and a dining room, with the students on duty bringing food from Leonišče and just distributing it in the school. The regime at school and boarding school was strict, determined by many rules. In case of major interventions and events at night, the nursemaids were even woken up to observe certain interventions (Jarnovič).

From 1944 to 1977, the midwifery school was run and lectured on obstetrics by prof. dr. Vito Lavrič. He dedicated his life to gynecology and obstetrics, and above all to the development of the Midwifery School in Ljubljana. In 1949, he published his first textbook for midwives (Kralj, 2004).



Figure 2: A classroom in a midwifery school in 1975. (Source Gordana Njenjić)

In 1984, the last nursing mothers, as we still called them, finished the four-year midwifery school. After this time, society became divided. Various proposals have emerged based on the need and method of training midwives. This also put an end to the education that had lasted since 1753. With the efforts and support of the politics of the time and certain supporters in society, midwifery education continued in 1996/97 at a high professional level of education. The phenomenon of this education is that in our country, for the first time in history, men are allowed to be educated in this field, so we get an educated, graduated midwife.

Because of our rich history we are nominated for UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage of Midwifery.

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## Protective nurses during World War II in Slovenia

by Bor Zavrl

The nursing predecessors in Slovenia were the protection nurses. Before the Second World War there were not many of them in Slovenia. Their formal education began in 1924 at the nursing school in Ljubljana. By the beginning of the war, 169 of them finished their education in Slovenia, others were also trained professionally abroad (Kingdom of Yugoslavia). Only 89 of them actually carried out their mission. They were mainly employed in the preventive health care, various

departments of health centres, community nurses, children's homes and colonies, and in anti-tuberculosis field.



Figure 1: Protective nurses in front of the State School Polyclinic in Ljubljana. (Source Tanja Voglar)

The war in Slovenia began on April 6<sup>th</sup>, 1941. Under the occupation, nursing ceased to function, but the training of protective nurses continued. Dissection of the territory enabled undisturbed

activity of the protective nurses under different occupation systems, adapted by occupier. They did

not lose their positions. Some of them remained in southern area of the former country Kingdom of Yugoslavia and some returned home. They continued working in health care institutions, mostly in preventive healthcare facilities, health centres. They worked under the supervision of the occupying authorities.

Most of Slovenians did not accept the occupation. Soon a resistance movement formed, called the Liberation front, which rebelled the occupier. Movement consequently brought more injuries. To care for them, sanitary and medical supplies were needed but were in the hands of the occupiers. The campaigns to supply the occupiers with sanitary supplies, medicines and medical supplies, in addition to doctors, midwives and other health personnel, nurses were also needed. Many of them were illegally involved in a wide collection network. They were also organising and running first aid courses for those who had been interested in the subject and for those who were leaving for the partisans. During their professional work, they also took care for exchanging important information and transporting material over the blocked routes. Some of them were discovered or betrayed by the occupier during illegal work. Their profession did not keep them out of prison or internment camps.

Quite a few of the protective nurse services also took an active part in the National Liberation War, joining the partisan army. They joined combat units and worked on the outskirts. Most often, it was for professional proficiency in the units and special features of Slovenian guerrilla warfare-partisan hospitals. In hidden wooden barracks, improvised hospitals, they were kept in conditions full of improvisation and shortage of basic aid but carried out their profession and frequently exceeded their competences and knowledge. They were laundresses, cooks, workers, nurses, operating nurses, anaesthetists, pharmacists and more. They also taught in the partisan hospital courses.

In the liberated territory, the partisan authorities provided non-conspiratorial hospitals for civilians. There were not many hospitals, but they enabled dispensaries, where nurses often took over the management and other duties in dispensaries and also carried out field work - visiting patients in their homes. They were also responsible for lectures about health and hygiene. There were about 50 nurses who took part in the National Liberation War.

During the second world war, there was another Slovenian army, the Slovene home guard. This was an organised army with a Slovenian leadership but was subordinated to the occupier and collaborated with them. Within the Slovenian home army, health corps were formulated. In the military hospital in Ljubljana - which was then a German military

infirmery, the Slovene home guard were given their own ward. Among the wounded in this hospital, the Slovene protection nurses were given an important role. According to the information currently available, this was the first time that a civilian, formally educated protective nurse worked in a curative health care hospitals in Slovenia. Prior to this, hospitals had been staffed by nuns from various charitable catholic churches and congregations. It was only after the war that nurses were actively engaged in hospital work. Protective nurses proved their ethical worth during the withdrawal of the wounded at the end of the war, when transports - trains full of wounded people were about to be captured by the victors. Health staff and escorts were left behind except for some of the nurses and a few laymen, who surrender and embarked on the unknown journey of the losers and prisoners of war.

Through their work during the war, protective nurses have shown their courage and willingness to help those in need. They have often put their own lives on the line. Not much have been written about the work of nurses during the Second World War. The most notable were awarded with the Florence Nightingale medal, the highest nursing honour.



Figure 2: Protective nurse Štefka Zalokar feeds the patient. (Pavlovčič, 1944)

After World War II, protective nurses were given more importance and they occupied more prominent positions and more demanding work tasks. After the departure of religious staff from hospitals, they became involved in curative health care on a larger scale. Healthcare today would not be possible without nurses - in their bright blue and white uniforms. Behind this professions lies a rich history and tough struggle.

#### Literature:

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Magistrsko delo. Ljubljana: Zdravstvena fakulteta

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## Spain – Febe Association for the History of Nursing in Catalan Language

by *María Eugenia Galiana-Sánchez*

2023 has been a year with many and diverse activities for the Febe association. In this brief report we have selected the most representative ones.

In terms of research activities, in June, the 1st Febe Conference was held at the Rovira i Virgili University of Tarragona under the title “History as a tool for analysing the present and building the future of the nursing profession”. The day began with a talk by Professor Enrique Perdiguer Gil of the Miguel Hernandez University. This was followed by two round tables, one by Jaume Llambrich, to present the possibilities of publishing a teaching manual on the history of nursing in Catalan. The second one was led by Laura Martínez and Lorena Tejero presenting the IDEA project “Initiatives in Teaching Innovation in Nursing History”. Finally, there was a third round table discussion on “The value of history for quality training of nursing students”.



Figure 1: First Febe Conference

The books “Barcelona Hospitalaria: the city and its hospitals (s. XIV-XX)”, coordinated by Dr. Josep Barceló, and the book/video “100 years at your side. University Hospital of Santa Maria”, with the collaboration of Dr. Lorena Lourdes Tejero, Dr. Miquel Angel Calderó and Dr. Carmen Torres, all members of Febe, have been published.

At the Nursing School of Barcelona, the round table

“Nursing in the Spanish Civil War and International Brigades” was held. It analysed the war context of the war, the process of secularisation of nursing and the daily practice of nurses.

The “Preserving Nursing Memory” project is still active and the HITOS teaching innovation project has also been launched with the aim of promoting socio-critical thinking through the history of nursing.

As for scientific meetings, the 22nd International Congress of the History of Catalan Medicine encouraged Febe members to present the following communications:

Josep BARCELÓ-PRATS, Neus SÁNCHEZ PIÉ.

“Historical notes on the Military Hospital of Tarragona (1713-1931)”.

Josep Maria COMELLES, Josep BARCELÓ-PRATS “Between fiction and reality. Catalan hospitals in the 19th century in the naturalist novels of Lluís Suñé and Manuel Ciges”.

Anna RAMIÓ JOFRE, Carme TORRES PENELLA “Carmen Noguera, nurse, daughter and granddaughter of the male nurses of Olot”.

Miquel Àngel CALDERÓ I SOLÉ, Carme TORRES I PENELLA “The professional transformation from bleeder to male nurse (*sagrador to practicante*) in the 19th century”.

Guadalupe SÁNCHEZ-RUEDA, Susana SANTOS-RUIZ. “Recovering the past in the light of life stories: The Epione School of Sabadell and its nurses”.

Amèlia GUILERA ROCHE, Carme VILA GIMENO, Anna RAMIÓ JOFRE, Marta PERPIÑÁN ARIAS, Blanca VIRÓS I PUJOLÀ, Francisca PAVÓN RODRÍGUEZ, Paola GALBANY ESTRAGUÉS, Maria ROMEU LABAYEN “People object of study: a descriptor of the thesaurus of the project “Preserving memory”.

Lorena Lourdes TEJERO VIDAL “Notions of Child-care. A comparative analysis between the ‘Healthy Child Programme’ and the care provided by Dr. Josep Roig i Raventós in 1923”.

Blanca VIRÓS I PUJOLÀ, M. del Carme OLIVÉ FER-RER, Montserrat VENTURAS NIETO, Paola GAL-BANY ESTRAGUÉS, Encarna GÓMEZ GAMBOA, Enric MATEO VILADOMAT “Let's preserve the memory. Repository of interviews for the preservation of the oral memory of nurses in Barcelona”.

Cinta SADURNÍ I BASSOLS “Nursing and International Brigades in the hospitals of Vic”.

In terms of teaching, the educational innovation project “Procés d’atenció Infermera a través d’un cas clínic amb videocàpsules” (Nursing care process through a clinical case with video capsules) was developed. Its results have allowed the use of video capsules in the classroom for the subject “Historical and philosophical evolution of nursing care” and “Nursing Care Methodology” in the Tecnocampus nursing degree.

Scientific dissemination and awareness-raising activities were also carried out, such as the lecture given by Dr. Josep Barceló at the Hospital de Sant Pau: “From the classroom to the archive: the role of the humanities in health professional training”, the conference “The legacy of the hospital. History of the Santa Creu and Sant Pau Hospitals in Barcelona” and the creation at the Hospital Clinic of Barcelona of a commission to preserve the Historical Memory of the Hospital, whose secretary is Dr. Montse Ventura.

It was very interesting the round table developed at the University of Lleida on the occasion of the closing of the travelling exhibition “Nurses in memory. The invisible strength of a profession” by the members of Febe: Anna

Ramió, Gloria Gallego, Lorena Tejero, Miquel Angel Calderó and Carme Torres. The exhibition, inaugurated for the first time in 2018, continues to generate a lot of interest in its itinerant exhibitions. In 2023 it has been in the following locations:

Manresa (Barcelona), Associació Febe/COIB/Universitat de Manresa/Althaia: February 2023

<https://www.umanre-sa.cat/es/comunicacion/agenda/enfermeras-en-la-memoria-la-fuerza-invisible-de-una-profesion>

Barcelona, Associació Febe/COIB. April-May 2023

<https://twitter.com/COIBBarcelona/status/1649756688709214210>

Marratxí (Mallorca). Associació Febe/COIBA/Ajuntament de Marratxí. May 2023

<https://www.marratxi.es/marratxi-inaugura-la-exposicion-infermeras-la-forca-invisible-duna-profesio/?lang=es>

Palma (Mallorca). Associació Febe/COIBA/Centro de Historia y Cultura Militar de Baleares

<https://ejercito.defensa.gob.es/en/unidades/Madrid/ihycm/Noticias/2023/20230914-expo-ramoncajal-chcm-baleares.html>

Lastly, mention should be made of the Award of the College of Nurses of Barcelona (COIB) to the Associació Febe de Història de Llengua Catalana, in recognition of its research career in nursing history.



Figure 2: Award of the College of nurses

## Switzerland – Swiss Society for the History of Health and Nursing

Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Gesundheits- und Pflegegeschichte – Société suisse d'histoire de la santé et des soins infirmiers

GPG  HSS

*by Sabine Braunschweig*

The activities of the GPG-HSS were few in 2023. The Committee met twice in person and remotely.

On March 24th we had the General Assembly in Winterthur which we had postponed in October 2022. The current Committee members – Veronique Hasler (president), Kristin Hammer (treasurer), and Sabine Braunschweig (member) were re-elected.

Afterwards we booked a city tour with the title „Midwife, Nurse and Lady doctor“ organised by the Women's City Tour. The women played short stories

at several places relevant to the history of nursing and medicine. Although we tried to offer an attractive program to our members only very few joined.

We still inform our members with a regular online newsletter about conferences, books, exhibitions, films etc. We know, that this newsletter is read, even though we are not able to attract new active members.

And the three of us are quite overloaded with other work.



Figure: The team of the Women's City Tour in Winterthur, dressed up for the different subjects of the tours.

## United Kingdom –The UK Association for the History of Nursing (UKAHN)

by *Alannah Tomkins*

The annual research Colloquium for the UK Association for the History of Nursing took place at the University of Chichester in West Sussex on 28 June 2023. There were ten papers from a mixture of home and international speakers, plus two short presentations and a collection of posters.



Figure 1: Nurse trainees at Chichester, image courtesy of the University of Chichester

The first session took the theme of ‘War and Emergency’, and the first paper was given by Erin Spinney, who spoke about the arrangements for supporting sick or wounded nurses in English naval hospitals. Since June she has won the AAHN Mary Adelaide Nutting Award for her related work ‘Nurses, Orderlies, and the Gendered Division of Care in Napoleonic-Era British Naval Hospitals’. Paul Horan talked about the diaries of Mary Doyle, nursing in the Crimea: Carol Helmstadter has used the same diaries in her recent book, but Paul took a more biographical approach and reflected on parallels between the Crimean War and recent conflicts, specifically in Ukraine. The two short presentations on this theme related to American Red Cross nurses in Serbia 1914-15, by Gavin Wilk, and nursing during Covid-10 by Antonia Harland-Lang. Two posters by Gavin and Antonia were joined by those from Janet Hargreaves and Fabian Macpherson, relating to a district nurse in Cumbria and nurse education at St George’s Hospital respectively. All of the short presentations and posters are represented in the 2023 edition of the UK AHN’s annual Bulletin.

Our second session contained three papers broadly concerned with the extension and stresses of ‘Professionalisation’ in nursing. Donna Goddard’s paper about the evolution of prison nursing drew on oral histories to witness the initial divergence of prison nursing in England, run by the Home Office, from the National Health Service. She concluded that prison nurses developed a strong professional identity and were the source of nursing innovation. A positive experience was secured by women born in England or Scotland but who went on to develop nursing and midwifery practices as members of the Church of the Latter-Day Saints. Sheri Tesseyman’s paper compared three women who, with different levels of background training, became highly regarded and offered training to others in their adopted home of Utah. The route to professional recognition was not necessarily smooth, however, as Rosie Collin’s paper showed. Strike action by the Royal College of Nursing in the UK during 2023 was echoed by a strike at the Nottinghamshire Mental Hospital in 1922, although in the latter case the striking women were met by a physically violent response.



Figure 2: Photograph of Honnor Morton, image courtesy of the Wellcome Trust

In the afternoon, two shorter panels looked at ‘Inspiring Individuals’, in recognition of the wider importance of biography for nursing history globally, and ‘Public Health’ from the perspective of practice in community settings in the British Isles and America. Three colleagues joined forces to showcase the life of Patricia Sunderland (1894-1967) who was born and died on the west coast of Ireland yet was instrumental in developing the occupational health aspects of mental-health treatment in Wales. A generation earlier, the role of Honnor or Violet Morton (1861-1913) in nursing education was explored by a collaboration of two colleagues. Both Sunderland and Morton are perhaps best known for their publications, with the qualification that the reception of Morton’s publications was sometimes highly critical – her autobiography was reviewed very negatively – while Sunderland’s contribution was ‘not forgotten but ignored’. Both women’s wider personal and career experiences have proved worthy of investigation.

Vari Drennan opened our final session with a survey of the presence of ‘community’ in the curriculum for pre-registration general nurse training in the UK. The patchy presence of social context in the education of nurse trainees underwent something of a revolution in the 1970s, and by the end of the decade the accommodation of trainees in community services was mandated

by statute. Even so the successes of the community agenda have been eroded, not least by Brexit. The day concluded with a paper from Rima Apple about remediation (or otherwise) of infant and maternal mortality in the United States between 1918 and 1939. The surviving reports of the Wisconsin Department of Public Health speak to nurses’ struggles to effect improvements in the face of, variously, physicians’ reluctance, resentment, or outright hostility. Ultimately, doctors feared for a loss of patients and patient income given the apparent availability of county-funded nurses.

This intellectually stimulating programme kept us going on what was otherwise a very hot day, not least due to the hard work of the organisers Dr Claire Chatterton and Dr Nita Muir: many thanks to them both. In 2024 the Colloquium will take place at the University of Greenwich in east London.

More information will be available in early 2024, but advance inquiries can be addressed to Justin Stevens at [J.Stephens@greenwich.ac.uk](mailto:J.Stephens@greenwich.ac.uk).



Figure: Heidelberg Paediatric Nurses in the New Residential Home 1960s, © IGEM, University of Heidelberg



## The European Association for the History of Nursing (EAHN)

The European Association for the History of Nursing (EAHN) was established 2012 to promote development and advancement of Nursing History through scholarly work and public outreach. The Association brings individuals and associations together in order to provide mutual support and opportunities for collaboration.

The purpose of the Association is to provide a European focus for the development of the discipline of Nursing History. It has three aims:

- To promote scholarly work in the Nursing History, by providing a mutually supportive network of individuals working in the field and by creating opportunities for direct collaboration on significant research projects.
- To promote the public understanding of Nursing History, by supporting initiatives for public engagement.
- To gain recognition for the discipline of Nursing History throughout the European region.

The Association has a federal structure. Constituent member associations are autonomous and self-governing. A constituent association may be administered through an academic centre, a scholarly society or an interest group. Each constituent association will be eligible to send at least one member to a European Coordinating Committee.

The membership comprises individuals who are members of a constituent association. The membership is intended to be inclusive. Members may be nurses or non-nurses, and might or might not hold an appointment in a recognised academic institution. An individual from any part of the world may join any of the constituent associations, and thereby become a member of the EAHN.

### EAHN member associations

(Contact email addresses see: <http://eahn.net/member-organisations/>)

**Austria:** Historical nursing research in Austria

**Belgium:** The Belgian Association for the History of Nursing

**Croatia:** Croatian Nursing History Society

**Denmark:** The Danish Museum of Nursing

**Finland:** Finnish Association for History of Nursing Science

**Germany:** German Association for the History of Nursing (GAHN)

**Germany:** The Historical Nursing Research Section of the German Society for Nursing Science

**Ireland:** The Irish Association for the History of Nursing and Midwifery

**Israel:** The Israeli Society for the History of Nursing (ISHN)

**Italy:** Italian Nurses' Association with a Nursing History Group, CNAI (Consociazione nazionale delle Associazioni infermiere/i)

**The Netherlands:** Historical College Florence Nightingale Institute

**The Netherlands:** Stichting Historisch Verpleegkundig Bezit (SHVB)

**Norway:** The Norwegian Association for the History of Nursing

**Poland:** Museum and Archive for Polish Nursing History at the Polish Nurses Association

**Portugal:** Sociedade Portuguesa de História da Enfermagem

**Serbia:** Association of Medical Nurses-Technicians

**Slovenia:** Working Group for Preserving the History of Nursing and Midwifery of the Nurses and Midwives Association of Slovenia

**Spain:** Associació Febe d'Historia de la Infermeria de llengua catalana

**Spain:** Qalat Chábir. Asociación Cultural para el Estudio de las Humanidades

**Sweden:** The Swedish Society of Nursing (Svensk sjuksköterskeförening)

**Switzerland:** Swiss Society for the History of Health and Nursing

**United Kingdom:** The UK Association for the History of Nursing

### EAHN Coordinating Committee

The Coordinating Committee consists of delegates from the member association. The committee meets at least once per year.

### EAHN Coordinating Committee elected officers

President Dr María Eugenia Galiana Sánchez, Spain

Deputy President Secretary Dr Gerard Fealy, Ireland

Communications Officer Anna La Torre, Italy

Treasurer Prof Dr Karen Nolte, Germany

### EAHN Bulletin

The annually EAHN Bulletin is published on the EAHN web page. Editor of the Bulletin is Prof Dr Karen Nolte, Germany (<http://eahn.net/contact/>)

### EAHN webpage

The EAHN webpage <http://www.eahn.net> is managed by web-master Anna LaTorre, Italy (<http://eahn.net/contact/>)

### EAHN Twitter account

The EAHN Twitter account [EAHN@HistNursingEU](https://twitter.com/EAHN@HistNursingEU) is edited by Dr Anja Peters, Germany

### Membership

If your association would like to affiliate with the EAHN

please contact EAHN president Anna La Torre, Italy (<http://eahn.net/contact/>). There are no fees for membership.

### EAHN meeting 2024

The next EAHN Coordinating Committee meeting will be held online via ZOOM on February 16, 2024, 10 pm (CET):

<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/6867639426?pwd=Q25ZaGljQmX3R25yQTIIUy9weXFxUT09>

Meeting-ID: 686 763 9426

Kenncode: 9XfePB



Figure: Young nurse at the Paediatric Clinic of Heidelberg University, © IGEM, University of Heidelberg