

WINDOWS IN TIME

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA SCHOOL OF NURSING ELEANOR CROWDER BJORING CENTER FOR NURSING HISTORICAL INQUIRY

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FROM THE DIRECTOR

On Revising Oneself

(Excerpted from a keynote speech given at the American Association for the History of Nursing conference, September 2019)

My whole context for writing history has changed since August 2017, when Unite the Right protesters marched with tiki torches on the grounds of the University of Virginia, and a man drove his car into a group of counter protesters that resulted in the death of a young woman named Heather Heyer. Clearly, this hate-filled violence has a history, and I began asking new kinds of questions: How do I think about violence based on race? Who are “typical” targets, and how do people legitimize their targets?

These questions took me back to an article I wrote in 2010 about the Tulsa Race Riot of 1921, a time when whites went into a Black neighborhood with torches and used their cars to run over innocent men and women.¹ (This has since been renamed a “massacre.”) I have written extensively on nurses in disasters, but my main focus was on the Red Cross experience. I was interested in what the Red Cross nurses did and how they collaborated with others during disaster responses. I examined American Red Cross records in local historical associations and at the National Archives. My sources were fine, and my stories were accurate, within the limits that I wrote them.

But I asked myself: Did I unconsciously reproduce a story of women and men making sacrifices to become good, white, American nurses and disaster responders? (continued, page 2)

¹ Barbra Mann Wall, “The Tulsa Race Riot and the ‘Angels of Mercy,’” in Barbra Mann Wall and Arlene W. Keeling, eds, *Nurses on the Front Lines: When Disasters Strike, 1878–2010* (New York: Springer Publishers, 2010).

The front page of the *Tulsa Daily World* on June 2, 1921

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A Black neighborhood in ruins after the Tulsa riot, June 1921

I examined sources written by white nurses and white leaders in the Red Cross. I also looked at white newspaper stories, because those were the ones preserved in the archives where I studied. But what would the story of a disaster response look like if I focused on sources written by people of color, in this case Black writers? How do I re-center this narrative of whites writing themselves into history to save others? So I reinterpreted my own writing by telling a more inclusive narrative.

On the morning of May 31, 1921, a young black man, Dick Rowland, was accused (falsely) of attempting to attack a white woman in an elevator, and he was arrested. The next day, alluding to an attempted rape, the white newspaper, the *Tulsa Tribune*, printed the story of the alleged attack, which helped incite rumors of a lynching that eventually reached the Black neighborhood of Greenwood, a suburb of Tulsa. There, a crowd of armed Blacks set out to the courthouse to protect the prisoner. Reports of the happenings spread through the city, and a group of 2,000 white men also gathered at the courthouse. Others went to the Tulsa National Guard armory to demand guns. Back at the courthouse, a shot was fired, and the race war was on.²

Armed white rioters rode around the neighborhood in cars and shot at houses where they thought they saw snipers. The Oklahoma governor called in the National Guard, which arrived as fighting continued through the night. In the meantime, the local police chief commissioned scores of white men and armed them as deputies. Subsequently, these men and some women made a mass attack on Greenwood. With machine guns, matches, and other weapons, white citizens in and out of uniform began the attack, burning and looting the homes and businesses of the black residents to “run the Negro [sic] out of Tulsa.”³ Outnumbered, 2,000 Blacks began fleeing the area on foot. Many who were trying to escape were killed, including a Black physician.

Units of the Oklahoma National Guard arrested, en masse, nearly all of

²“Nab Negro for Attacking Girl in Elevator,” *Tulsa Daily World*, May 31, 1921, p. 1; “Whites Advancing into ‘Little Africa:’ Negro Death List is about 15,” *Tulsa World*, June 1, 1921, p. 1; and “Dead in Race Riot,” *Tulsa Daily World*, June 1, 1921, p. 1.
³Mary E. Jones Parrish, *Race Riot 1921: Events of the Tulsa Disaster*, rev. edition (Tulsa, OK: Out on a Limb Publishing, 1998). For quotation, see 1921 postcard in Tulsa Historical Society, Tulsa, Oklahoma.



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The county fairgrounds became a refugee camp in the aftermath of the riot.

Greenwood's Black residents and marched them through the streets at gunpoint with their hands held above their heads. The Guard detained them in holding centers at the Convention Center, the local ballpark, and the fairgrounds while white rioters continued to loot and burn the Black residents' property. National guardsmen also disarmed whites and, while some were arrested, most were merely sent home. In the wake of the riot, 35 square blocks and 1,200 Greenwood homes and businesses lay in ruins. According to the 1921 Red Cross Disaster Report, at least 300 people died, mostly Black citizens, although the accuracy of the deaths is still contested.⁴ The Black hospital burned, as did the theatre and offices of the Black newspaper, *The Tulsa Star*.

The Red Cross responded and set up a hospital for Blacks, and white Red Cross nurses worked in this hospital. In my original article, I concluded that after the 1921 race riot, the Red Cross became recognized in Tulsa and across the country as the primary response agency for both natural and human-made disasters such as riots. I opened my article with a quote from Mary E. Jones Parrish's book. She was a Black woman who was a resident of Greenwood. I focused on her conclusion: "We have learned that the Red Cross workers came like angels of mercy to heal and help suffering humanity."⁵

I see now that I wanted a happy ending to this disaster. I wrote about white nurses and disaster officials who saw Blacks as victims who needed help from white people. Whites came in and rescued them, and Blacks were supposedly grateful. In my article, I related the story in the context of the oil boom. Tulsa's growth between 1910 and 1920 had been dramatic due to the discovery of oil a few miles from the city, and by 1915 it had become one of the largest cities associated with the oil boom. As such, it attracted large numbers of whites and Blacks, all looking for work in the oil industry. By 1921, Tulsa's Black population

Many of the Blacks were World War I veterans who had experienced respect by European allies and who believed they had earned the rights of full citizenship. They also were increasingly frustrated with the postwar wave of violence.

⁴"Disaster Relief Report for Tulsa County Chapter," September 14, 1921, National Archives Gift Collection, Records of the American National Red Cross, 1917-1934, College Park, Maryland.

⁵Ibid, 23.



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Red Cross headquarters in Tulsa, 1921

When I started reading stories by Blacks, I read stories of trauma. They reveal the emotional impact of having one's own community destroyed and having to run for their lives.

had grown to nearly 11,000. But, like other states, Oklahoma had laws providing for the segregation of Black and white populations. In Tulsa, most Blacks lived in the Greenwood section that had developed into a thriving commercial district.

As well, many of the Blacks were World War I veterans who had experienced respect by European allies and who believed they had earned the rights of full citizenship. They also were increasingly frustrated with the postwar wave of violence: race riots had swept through the North and South during 1919, which became known as the Red Summer.⁶

But what I did not focus on—and which Black newspapers and other Black voices did—was that for Blacks,

this was a story about lynching and Black resistance. I have totally re-contextualized my argument within the Jim Crow South and segregation after the failure of Reconstruction. White anxieties were increasing over the expanding “New Negro” movement, when Blacks across the South were advocating for dignity and racial pride as they fought against political, social, and economic aspects of white supremacy.⁷ Prominent political organizations such as Marcus Garvey’s Universal Negro Improvement Association and the NAACP (led by W.E.B. Dubois) were growing. In numerous other articles, Ida B. Wells decried lynching’s links to white southerners’ fears over the economic independence of Blacks.⁸

In contrast to the beginning of my article about the Red Cross nurses being “angels of mercy,” when I read an article about the riot in the *Journal of Black History*, I saw that the author started his whole discussion with a focus on lynching: “Sixty-four people were lynched in the United States in 1921, and 59 were Black.”⁹ An NAACP pamphlet reported that from 1889 to 1922, 3,436 people had been lynched in the United States.¹⁰

So when I started reading stories by Blacks, I read stories of trauma. They reveal the emotional impact of having one’s own community destroyed and having to run for their lives. One local high school teacher recalled white men ordering him to raise his hands and begin running through the streets to the Convention Hall. “While we were running,” he said, “some of the ruffians would shoot at our heels and swore at those who had difficulty keeping up. They actually drove a car into the bunch and knocked down two or three men.” When they reached the Convention Hall, people were “herded like cattle. ... The sick and wounded were dumped out in front of the building and remained without attention for

⁶ Ellsworth, *Death in a Promised Land*; and Frances W. Prentice, “Oklahoma Race Riot,” *Life in the United States* (New York: Scribner’s Sons, 1933), 151. See also Marian Moser Jones, *The American Red Cross from Clara Barton to the New Deal* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2012).

⁷ Claudrena N. Harold, *New Negro Politics in the Jim Crow South* (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 2016).

⁸ Ida B. Wells, *Southern Horror: Lynch Law in All Its Phases* (New York, 1982) and *A Red Record: Lynchings in the United States* (Chicago, 1895); Frederick Douglass wrote an important essay in 1892, “Lynch Law in the South,” *North American Review* Vol. 155, No. 428 (July, 1892), pp. 17–24.

⁹ R. Halliburton, “The Tulsa Race War of 1921,” *Journal of Black Studies* vol. 2, no. 3 (March 1972): 333–357. Quotation is on p. 333.

¹⁰ NAACP, “The Shame of America,” http://www.oldmagazinearticles.com/magazine-articles/african-american_history/lynchings/2.

hours.”¹¹ Another man wrote of the Red Cross “answering my wants as far as first aid to the body, but no satisfaction of the mind.”¹² Black men told of trying to hide their family members to protect them.¹³

Thus, the 1921 Tulsa Race Riot is a story about Black resistance to what Carol Anderson calls “white rage,” and it confirmed what UVA historian Claudrena Harold calls “the precarious nature of Black existence in the Jim Crow South.”¹⁴ White newspapers depicted Blacks as criminals and whites as victims. But Black newspapers and periodicals dramatically showed incidents of self-defense. The NAACP went on the offensive immediately and coordinated self-help activities. Through their official magazine, *The Crisis*, W.E.B DuBois as editor reported: “On June 1, a representative was on the way to the battle scarred city to investigate for the Association.”¹⁵ Another *Crisis* editorial noted, increasingly, the Black man “has been forced to give his life in self-defense. No man can do less for his family.”¹⁶ DuBois was very inspired by Black resistance and wrote: “Do Not Forget Tulsa! ... Black Tulsa fights! It fights mobs with firearms and it fights economic oppression with cooperation.”¹⁷ Indeed, Tulsa became a symbol of resistance.

In my original article, I did note that Black nurses had wanted to help. The Black Cross nurses were a women’s auxiliary of Marcus Garvey’s Universal Negro Improvement Association. They began in 1920, and were similar in purpose to the Red Cross to provide relief and mitigate suffering.¹⁸ They volunteered; but the Oklahoma governor told them they were not needed. At the same time, Black doctors did help.¹⁹

Although charges against the accused Black man were dismissed, most whites blamed the Blacks. A grand jury recommended that white officers police what was left of the Black community, and thus, an enlarged police force resulted.²⁰ Black newspapers argued that racism caused the riot, but a legal victory against the Jim Crow system did not happen. No major changes addressing the racial inequalities resulted from local, state, or federal sources. Even today, no Black survivors of the riot have received any financial reparations for the complete destruction of their community. This is not a happy ending.

Many people do not remember the Tulsa race massacre and the near lynching of Dick Rowland, or the actual lynching of John Henry James in Charlottesville in 1898 over the accusation of raping a white woman. He was lynched just down the road from where I now live. Recently, in writing about the lynching of Blacks, E.R. Bills reminds us that, “Forgetfulness is a form of assumed entitlement.”²¹

I plead guilty. I had not heard of these terrors. Indeed, one of the many benefits of being white is having the power to ignore race in situations. A different story is seen when we include Black voices in our scholarship. To know only a partial history is ahistorical. We need to question the traditional consensus that “things have always been this way.” They have not. ■

Barbra Mann Wall

A legal victory against the Jim Crow system did not happen. No major changes addressing the racial inequalities resulted from local, state, or federal sources. Even today, no Black survivors of the riot have received any financial reparations for the complete destruction of their community.

¹¹ *Race Riot 1921*, pp. 37–8.

¹² *Ibid*, p. 54.

¹³ <https://soundcloud.com/user-604183945>

¹⁴ Carol Anderson, *White Rage: The Unspoken Truth of our Racial Divide* (New York: Bloomsbury Publishing, 2016); Harold, *New Negro Politics*, p. 121.

¹⁵ *The Crisis*, Vol. 22, no. 3 (July 1921): 114.

¹⁶ *Ibid*, p. 164.

¹⁷ *Ibid*, p. 247.

¹⁸ <https://www.theunia-acl.com/index.php/auxillaries>. Accessed July 30, 2019.

¹⁹ “Disaster Relief Report for Tulsa County Chapter,” September 14, 1921, National Archives Gift Collection, Records of the American National Red Cross, 1917–1934, College Park, Maryland; Willows, “Disaster Relief Report, December 31, 1921;” and Bob Hower, 1921 *Tulsa Race Riot: America’s Deadliest* (Tulsa, Oklahoma: Homestead Press, 1993): 175–177.

²⁰ *Tulsa World*, June 26, 1921.

²¹ E.R. Bills, *Black Holocaust: The Paris Horror and a Legacy of Texas Terror* (Fort Worth, Texas: Eakin Press, 2015), 157.

A Tribute to John

BY ARLENE KEELING, PHD, RN, FAAN, DIRECTOR EMERITA

It is hard to know where to begin to say “thank you” to **John Kirchgessner** for all he has done for the Bjoring History Center and for the advancement of nursing history in the profession and indeed, around the world. A longtime friend and colleague, John and I have our own history working together to write the history of the American Colleges of Nursing (along with Barbara Brodie) and the history of healthcare in rural America, and (along with Michelle Hehman) the history of nursing in the United States. We have traveled together—to Germany, Ireland, and Denmark, as well as to Colorado, Montana, and Illinois (among other U.S. states) to present papers, and in doing so have created many enduring memories. (I will never forget both of us appearing at breakfast in Stuttgart, Germany, with newly polished boots—both having been convinced that if there was shoe polish included with the toiletries in our hotel room, it must be an indication that it was meant to be used!)

I would particularly like to thank John for his dedication to the production of *Windows in Time*. The work to produce that publication each spring and fall is no easy task, and he has done a great job while at the same time fulfilling his faculty role at St. John Fischer College. I would also like to thank John for his friendship and support as assistant director, his sense of humor, and his willingness to serve as host for me in my numerous visits to Rochester for presentations and book signings. I count him and Don as very special friends.

Thank you, John, and all our best for your retirement! ■



John Kirchgessner, PhD, RN, PNP, is retiring as the Bjoring History Center’s Assistant Director at the end of 2019. A graduate of UVA, he served on the UVA nursing faculty from 1991 until 2010, when he accepted a faculty position with St. John Fisher College Wegmans School of Nursing in Rochester, NY, where he directs the Doctor of Nursing Practice Program.

Giving Voice to Early Policy Leaders

Many of the early leaders in the nurse practitioner movement, the ones who fought the legislative battles for scope of practice laws at the state level, have long since retired, and without recognition.

Two nurse practitioners and researchers—both fellows in the American Association of Nurse Practitioners—will now capture this important period through oral histories. As the recipients of the **2019 Nurse Practitioner History Research Scholar Award**, **Kim Curry and Carolyn T. Torre** will use the grant to professionally videotape early nursing policy leaders who made practice legally possible for nurse practitioners at the state level. They will begin with New Jersey, with plans to expand the project to all the states.

Dr. Curry is a public health historian and primary care nurse practitioner. She is currently a clinical associate professor in the College of Nursing at the University of Florida in Gainesville, and editor-in-chief of the *Journal of the American Association of Nurse Practitioners*. Ms. Torre is a nursing policy consultant. A retired pediatric nurse practitioner, she also served as director of regulatory affairs for the New Jersey State Nurses’ Association.

We look forward to hosting them in 2020 for a presentation of their research. ■



The Eleanor Crowder Bjoring Center for Nursing Historical Inquiry (ECBCNHI), established at the University of Virginia in 1991 to support historical scholarship in nursing, is dedicated to the preservation and study of nursing history. The development of advanced clinical nursing practice, and the clinical specialty organizations that represent the various practices, is a major focus of the Center. The goals of the Center include the collection of materials, the promotion of scholarship, and the dissemination of historical research findings.

Healthcare Labor Historian to Receive Agnes Dillion Randolph Award

Peter Twohig, PhD, a professor of history at Saint Mary's University in Halifax, Nova Scotia, is the 2020 recipient of the Agnes Dillion Randolph Award. Dr. Twohig's research specialty is the organization of health care work. His current research, funded by the Canadian Institutes of Health Research, examines the ways in which different parts of Canada have responded to shortages of health-care workers through altering public policy, educational paths, and other means. His published work in this area has focused on nursing assistants and LPNs, and his forthcoming book is *Working in Care: Health Care Workers in Canada, 1950–Present*.

Dr. Twohig served as president of the Canadian Society for the History of Medicine from 2016–2018. His books include *Labour in the Laboratory: Medical Laboratory Workers in the Maritimes, 1900–1950* (McGill-Queen's University Press, 2005), and *Challenge and Change: A History of The Dalhousie School of Nursing 1949–1989* (Fernwood Books Ltd, 1998).

The Randolph Award, named in honor of one of Virginia's early nursing leaders, recognizes an individual who has made a significant contribution to the field of nursing history. Stay tuned for details on Dr. Twohig's visit to Charlottesville, tentatively scheduled for the spring of 2020. ■

Trauma Nursing: Providing a Historical Context

Doctoral student **Trina Kumozdi, RN, CCRN**, is the 2020 recipient of the Barbra Brodie (PhD) Scholars Award. A graduate of the Community College of Baltimore County-Catonsville and the Goldfarb School of Nursing at Barnes-Jewish College, Kumozdi is a Jonas Scholar and a Power, Violence, and Inequality Collective Fellow.

Her doctoral research is entitled "Violence in St. Kitts and Nevis: A Retrospective Analysis of Homicides, 2000–2018." Her work will quantify the burden of homicidal violence in the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis (SKN) and will identify risk factors using information from police reports

and medical records. By combining data from four separate sources, this study will provide valuable information for assessing the prevalence and distribution of homicidal violence in SKN; the factors responsible and the magnitude of the financial burden of this public health crisis are mostly unknown. Her goal is to conduct research that is situated in a historical context, designed to influence trauma-informed bedside care and violence-related healthcare policy.

Kumozdi has presented her history of trauma nursing research at various conferences, including the 2019 Southern Association for the History of Medicine and Science and Agnes Dillion Randolph International



Trina Kumozdi

Nursing History Conferences. Her manuscript, "The Force Behind the Vision': The Significance of Place in Trauma Nursing" appears in the Fall 2019 *Nursing History Review*. ■

Corrections

Tori Tucker received the 2019 Barbara Brodie (PhD) Scholars Award. The award was listed incorrectly in the Spring 2019 issue.

Kit Johnston donated materials from the World War I nursing career of her grandmother, John Ora Johnston. We apologize for misidentifying Ms. Johnston in the Spring 2019 issue.

Presentations, Publications & Awards

FACULTY/ASSOCIATES

Kirchgessner, J. Keynote Address. “Rochester’s Greatest Generation: Science, Technology, and Nurses’ Work, 1940–1968.” Inaugural Eva Allerton Nursing History Lecture Series. Rochester Academy of Medicine and Rochester Medical Museum and Archives. Rochester, NY. April 25, 2019.

Wall, B.M. Presentation. “Reinterpreting Nursing History beyond Whiteness.” Joint Conference, Canadian Society for the History of Medicine and the Canadian Association for the History of Nursing. University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC. June 1, 2019.

Wall, B.M. Presentation. “Catholic Missionaries, Health Care, and Conflict.” The UK Association for the History of Nursing Research Colloquium. Cirencester, UK. July 5, 2019.

Wall, B.M. Presentation. “Medical Missionaries, Politics, and Conflict.” The Conference on the History of Women Religious. Saint Mary’s College. Notre Dame, IN. June 24, 2019.

Wall, B.M. Publication. Sabone, M., Mazonde, P., Cainelli, F., Maitshoko, M., Joseph, R., Shayo, J., Morris, B.; Muecke, M.; **Wall, B.M.**; Hoke, L.; Peng, L.; Mooney-Doyle, K., Ulrich, C.M. (2019). Everyday Ethical Challenges of Nurse-Physician Collaboration. *Nursing Ethics*, 0969733019840753.

Milbrath, G. Presentation. “American Nurses in World War I.” The 21st annual meeting of the Southern Association for the History of Medicine and Science, and the ECBCNHI 4th Agnes Dillon Randolph Conference. Joint Meeting at the University of Virginia. March 14, 2019.

Milbrath, G. Presentation. “Service and Training: The Army School of Nursing.” The American Association for the History of Nursing Conference. Dallas, Texas. Sept. 21, 2019.

Houlahan, B. Publication. **Houlahan, B.,** Deveneau, L. (2019). “The Promotion of Early School Nurses in Virginia: Learning From Our History (1900 to Present) to Build a New Future.” *The Journal of School Nursing—First Available Electronic Copy* <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/1059840519850877>

Hundt, B. Presentation. “Notes on Nursing: Past and Present.” Invited speaker, closing remarks. 14th International Family Nursing Conference. Washington D.C. August 2019.

STUDENT AND FELLOW PRESENTATIONS

Capucao, R. Presentation. “A Culture to Care: The History of Filipino Nurses in Virginia.” Philippine Cultural Center of Virginia. Virginia Beach, VA. August 10, 2019.

STUDENT AWARDS & GRANTS

Capucao, R. appeared on Radio IQ’s “Virginia Man Documents the History of Filipino Nurses in America” to share the story of his Virginia Humanities project, “A Culture to Care: The History of Filipino Nurses Oral History Project, Panel, and Photo Exhibit” at the Philippine Cultural Center, Virginia Beach, August 10, 2019.

Capucao, R. became an executive board member of the Philippine Nurses Association of Virginia, acting as its Public Relations Officer. He also serves as editor for their newsletter, “The Filipino Nurse.”

Capucao, R. received the Philippine Nurses Association 2018 Scholarship for \$1000 as its first graduate student recipient.

NOTEWORTHY

Barbra Mann Wall, PhD, RN, FAAN, has been appointed to the UVA President’s Commission on Segregation after 1865.

Gwyneth Milbrath, PhD, RN, MPH, a UVA alumna and Bjoring Center Brodie Fellow, has been appointed director of the Midwest Nursing History Research Center. Milbrath is a clinical assistant professor in the University of Illinois Chicago College of Nursing, and has served as the center’s associate. Congratulations Dr. Milbrath! Dr. Milbrath will represent the AAHN at the International Congress of Nursing Education in Sao Paulo, Brazil, in November 2019, as part of an international panel to discuss the state of nursing history education. ■

Hidden No More

Oral Histories of Black LPNs

WHEN TORI TUCKER ENTERED THE PHD PROGRAM IN 2015, she was not planning on a historical dissertation. As a palliative care nurse, Tucker knew the importance of bearing witness to the human experience and the art of making space for legacies to be captured. During a GNUR 8230: Historical Inquiry in Nursing course, her instructor, Dr. Arlene Keeling, asked “Who was the first Black nurse to graduate from the University of Virginia’s School of Nursing program?” This critical question pivoted Tucker to her current research path, examining Black nurses’ and nursing students’ experiences in Virginia between the 1950s and 1980s.

Tucker’s doctoral research is a part of the Hidden Nurses project, organized by Dr. Barbra Mann Wall, director of the Eleanor Crowder Bjoring Center for Nursing Historical Inquiry, and Susan Kools, Associate Dean for Diversity and Inclusion in the School of Nursing. Drs. Randy Jones and Ivora Hinton are also significant contributors to the project. Supported by a Jefferson Trust grant, this initiative has already recognized and given a voice to a group of “hidden nurses” in our UVA community.

In response to a critical shortage of nurses after World War II, Roy Carpenter Beazley, director of Nursing Education and the Department of Nursing Services, partnered with Charlottesville’s Black vocational high school, Jackson P. Burley High, to establish a licensed practical nurse (LPN) program. Burley was the main school for black students until integration in 1967. After that, the LPN program continued at UVA Hospital at least until the 1980s. Many of these Black nurses worked at UVA Hospital after graduation—making the first steps towards integrating the nursing profession.

On April 6, 2019, the UVA School of Nursing hosted a “Hidden *(continued, page 11)*”

“It could not have been easy for you during the terrible time of segregation, but you paved the way for so many others to follow in your footsteps.”

—Dean Dorrie Fontaine

CLASS OF 1953



(FRONT ROW - L TO R)

MRS. L.A. JOHNSON, R.N., ELSIE MAE HENDERSON, DELOISE KENNEY
MARGARET LEE THOMAS, JENNIE MAE TIMBERLAKE, ROSE BUTLER BROWN
BEULAH L. JOHNSON, ALICE ROBERTA BROWN, HARRIETT G. PHILLIPS
GENEVIEVE JONES, MRS. E.B. BRYSON, R.N. - (NOT SHOWN) NETTIE BANKS FRANKLIN

(BACK ROW - L TO R.)

BERTHA B. MOSBY, MR. PAUL CALE, SUPT. COUNTY SCHOOLS
MR. JOHN STACEY, U.V.A. HOSP., DR. HUNTER, DEAN U.V.A. MED. SCHOOL
MR. HUGH SULFRIDGE, SUPT. CITY SCHOOLS

Nurses” ceremony celebrating the Burley LPNs, during which UVA President Jim Ryan officially recognized their status as UVA alumni. The LPN graduates always thought of themselves as UVA alumni, says Wall. “The RN nurses got diplomas; the LPNs got certificates. They both said ‘University of Virginia Hospital.’” About 25 graduates and their families, together with relatives of the more than 100 graduates who have died, came to McLeod Hall, where they walked across the stage of the auditorium to receive certificates of appreciation. Dean Dorrie Fontaine told the nurses: “You studied, trained, and became nurses at a time when African Americans were excluded from our school. That was terribly wrong, and on behalf of the school, I humbly ask you to forgive us for closing our doors to you. It could not have been easy for you during the terrible time of segregation, but you paved the way for so many others to follow in your footsteps.”

For Tucker, her dissertation work is personal. Her research and events like the “Hidden Nurses” ceremony build on her practice of memory making and legacy work as a palliative care nurse. As an oral historian, she is striving to enhance the archival representation of nurse contributors by continuing to add Black nurses’ narratives to the record. Through this work, she hopes that the voices of Hidden Nurses are heard and their presence felt throughout the historical landscape of the classrooms and clinical spaces that students, families, staff, and patients use.

Now, the Bjoring Center and its colleagues are transitioning from the term “hidden” as these nurses are hidden no more. They are our alumni who were graduates of the Burley High School/UVA Hospital LPN Program. Photos from the Burley LPN graduating classes are currently on display at the Bjoring Center. ■



JENNIFER BYRNE

Above, Dean Dorrie Fontaine with Clariece Coles Harris, a 1956 graduate of the program

Below, surviving graduates of the LPN program at the April 6, 2019, ceremony that recognized them as UVA alumni
Facing page, The first graduating class of LPNs, in 1953



JENNIFER BYRNE



“Through my work in studying the history of the Filipino nurse diaspora in Virginia and the United States, I’ve been able to explore my professional and cultural identities through the narratives of others, and also find my own answers to how things came to be.”

—Ren Capucan

Reclaiming Narratives of Filipino Nurses

Growing up in Virginia Beach, Ren Capucao wondered why so many Filipinos were nurses. The answer—which spans more than a century and hearkens back to the Spanish American War’s 1898 end—is a lesson in history, migration, the American nursing shortage, and the ever-shifting sands of health care.

For Capucao, a second-generation Filipino-American and the son of an internationally educated nurse, it’s a deeply personal question. The wave of Filipino nurse immigrants included his mother, Jolly, one of eight children from a rural fishing town to whom “the nurse’s white cap became a symbol of her hopes and dreams,” he says.

Based on his dissertation research, *A Culture to Care: The History of Filipino Nurses in Virginia*, was exhibited in August at the Philippine Cultural Center in Virginia Beach. It tells the fascinating intertwined histories of the Philippines and the United States through the perspective of nursing, incorporating oral history interviews, collected photographs, filmed narratives, and migration maps. From the latter half of the 20th century onwards, the Philippines has been the largest exporter of nurses to the U.S., with remittances from Filipino nurses abroad significantly impacting the country’s gross domestic product.

Facing page, Araceli Marcial’s 1959 graduating class at Chinese General Hospital Nurse Training School, Manila. Marcial later moved to the U.S. and became the first president of the Philippine Nurses Association of Tidewater.

Right, Ren Capucao’s mother, Jolly Capucao, RN, with the story of her journey

“Through my work in studying the history of the Filipino nurse diaspora in Virginia and the United States, I’ve been able to explore my professional and cultural identities through the narratives of others, and also find my own answers to how things came to be,” says Capucao, who became an RN in 2019 after graduating from UVA’s Clinical Nurse Leader master’s program. He entered the doctoral program in nursing history this fall.

He adds: “In today’s current political turbulence, this project supports the needed work on Asian-American studies, especially on the East Coast, to establish a whole history that represents the one thing that makes our country great: its diversity.”

The Culture to Care exhibit was supported by Virginia Humanities, the Philippine Nurses Association of Virginia, and the Bjoring Center for Nursing Historical Inquiry. It is now on view at the Library of Virginia through December 14, 2019, and will be showcased at the Bjoring History Center next spring. ■



COURTESY REN CAPUCAO



CHRIS LAM

NEWS & OPPORTUNITIES

IN NURSING AND MEDICAL HISTORY

Nurse Practitioner History Research Scholar Award

The Bjoring History Center invites applications for the Nurse Practitioner History Research Scholar Award for 2020. Its goal is to advance historical scholarship on practitioners and disseminate it to an international audience.

For a second year in a row, a donor has made a generous gift of \$5,000. The deadline for proposals is June 1, 2020, with the intention that the recipient use the award the following academic year.

Eligibility: Any student pursuing a DNP or PhD, or an established scholar. This award is not limited to nursing scholars; other historians of medicine and health care are encouraged to apply. Applicants must provide a full research proposal, including:

- A concise statement of the research they wish to conduct
- A narrative describing the project, within the context of the present state of historical knowledge, including background, sources and appropriate citations
- Identification of resources to be used
- An itemized budget detailing how the funds will be used
- A current CV

Proposals and supporting materials will be received by the Bjoring History Center and distributed to Review Committee members. Send applications to: Barbra Mann Wall, PhD, RN, FAAN, Director of the Bjoring Center for Nursing Historical Inquiry, at bmw8y@virginia.edu. A decision will be made by July 1, 2020.

The recipient must agree to provide a research presentation to selected faculty (and the donor, if desired) upon completion of the project. In addition, they must produce a submission-ready paper for publication and a letter of thanks for the donor. ■

Conferences

January 3–6, 2020

American Historical Association 134th Annual Meeting
New York, NY

February 13–15, 2020

International Conference on the History of Nursing
Florence, Italy
<http://www.florence2020.org/>

March 5–7, 2020

Southern Association for the History of Medicine and Science
New Orleans, LA
Hosted by Oschner Medical Center
Call for papers deadline: December 1, 2019
<http://www.sahms.net/call-for-papers.html>

May 7–10, 2020

American Association for the History of Medicine
Ann Arbor, Michigan

September 10–12, 2020

AAHN 37th Annual Conference
Chester, England
Co-sponsored by the University of Chester
Keynote Speaker: Jane Brooks, RN SFHEA
Title: “Embattled Britain: Nursing a Nation Under Fire, 1940–1945”

September 13–17, 2020

AAHN tour of the Lake District and Edinburgh

Call for Abstracts

“Florence Nightingale’s Influence on the Evolution of Nursing”:

May 1, 2020 at Boston University

In celebration of the bicentenary of Florence Nightingale’s birth, the Nursing Archives Associates of the Howard Gotlieb Archival Research Center at Boston University is accepting abstracts for presentations focused on Florence Nightingale’s influence on the evolution of nursing, both historical and contemporary. Please submit two copies of your abstract (250 words max.) electronically to nursing@bu.edu by December 1, 2019. One copy should not contain any identifying information; the second copy should include your name, credentials, and contact information. Notification by January 15, 2020.

CAHN/ACNH 2020 Conference in Ottawa, Ontario: “Care in Conflict: Healthcare Under Tension,” June 10–12, 2020

The history of nursing is deeply marked by conflicts—whether it is the struggle for professional identity, engagement in military conflicts as medical staff, or the various sociopolitical barriers as nurses sought to carry out their nursing practice. It is this tension that we wish to explore during this conference. Papers touching on the broadly defined themes of tension and conflict within nursing and healthcare are welcome. Please submit an abstract (250 words max.) and a one-page CV online at <https://cahn-achn.ca/cahn-achn-2020-conference-colloque-annuel-cfp/>. Deadline for submission is December 1, 2019. For questions, contact nhru@uottawa.ca. ■



Tracing the Trauma of Japanese American Internment

REBECCA COFFIN, PHD, RN

The current manner in which some Americans are villainizing the entire Latino community is not new to the Japanese American community. Tom Ikeda is executive director of Densho, a non-profit organization whose mission is to preserve and share the history of Japanese American incarceration during World War II. Following the El Paso massacre on August 3, 2019, and raids by immigration authorities in Mississippi a week later, Ikeda wrote:

The calculated cruelty behind these attacks on the Latino community is devastating, despicable, and inhuman. It is also all too familiar.

They called my grandparents an “invasion” when they came to this country, sent government agents into our

communities to arrest Issei [first-generation Japanese] fathers in front of crying children, issued “Jap hunting licenses,” and told us to “go back” to where we came from.¹

Over 110,000 first- and second-generation Japanese Americans living in the coastal western U.S. in 1942 were unjustly incarcerated during World War II. Decades of prior ethnic discrimination paved the way for U.S. government leaders to forcibly remove the entire population from their homes into incarceration camps located in interior

Above, Manzanar Relocation Center in California

¹ Tom Ikeda, Densho eNews, August 2019, accessed September 6, 2019, https://myemail.constantcontact.com/August-eNews--Our-Hearts-are-with-El-Paso.html?soid=1114968673466&aid=DdY1Keo_QXQ



Children arriving by train in Lone Pine, California, 1942

western states. Generations of Japanese Americans' lives were forever changed.

Historical trauma can be explained as a trauma shared by a group of people that continues to impact contemporary members of the originally traumatized group.² Among others, examples of groups that have experienced historical trauma are Holocaust survivors, Native Americans, African Americans, and

Japanese Americans incarcerated during World War II. Research shows that over time, these groups are more vulnerable to diminished psychological as well as physical health.³

Many Japanese Americans recall receiving good health care while incarcerated.⁴ During the incarceration period, acute, chronic, and preventive health services were available and free of charge in the camps. However, the long-term effects of

²Nathaniel Vincent Mohatt, Azure B. Thompson, Nghi D. Thai, and Jacob Kraemer Tebes, "Historical Trauma as Public Narrative: A Conceptual Review of how History Impacts Present-Day Health," *Social Science & Medicine* 106,(2014): 128-136, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2014.01.043>

³Mohatt, "Historical Trauma," 128-136.

⁴Joyce Okazaki Interview II, interview Courtesy of the Manzanar National Historic Site Collection, December 2, 2013, Santa Ana, California. 02:53:23 - 21 segments. <http://ddr.densho.org/interviews/ddr-manz-1-146-9/>



NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Granada Relocation Center in Amache, Colorado

historical trauma can override the health benefits accessed in the short-term.

Medical anthropologist Gwenn Jensen researched the health impact of incarceration on Japanese Americans. One survivor related the immediate impacts of incarceration:

My sister died first, and then my father was dying. Let's see, my father died second, and my brother died last. Within seven months, all three were gone.... We had terrible winds there at Manzanar [incarceration camp]. And the dust, oh, the dust was awful.... My sister developed asthma, and my father developed cancer of the throat.

I think what killed my big brother was that the day after Pearl Harbor... He went to the recruiting office and he said, "I'm a dentist, and I want to volunteer for the US Army."... And they said, "We don't need any Jap dentists in the US Army."... Three years later he died of cancer of the stomach. He was only 31 years old.⁵

The same survivor also told of the longer-term effects of incarceration. Three close friends died less than 20 years after World War II from various cancers. Her sister also lost two friends prematurely from cancer. The biopsychosocial model of health helps explain the connection between historical trauma and health and emphasizes the importance of understanding

⁵ Gwendolyn M. Jensen, "The Experience of Injustice: Health Consequences of the Japanese-American Internment" (PhD diss., University of Colorado, 1997).

health and illness in their fullest contexts. The biopsychosocial approach "suggests that racist environmental events can lead to heightened psychological and physiological stress responses that, when chronic, result in disease risk and adverse negative medical outcomes."⁶

Chizuko Norton, a child of Japanese immigrants, spent her teenage years at an incarceration camp. She earned a master's degree in social work in 1951, and co-founded the Separation and Loss Institute (now Separation and Loss Services at Virginia Mason Medical Center). During her pioneering work she discovered

... a tremendous amount of illness ... when I say illness, I mean heart as well as cancer ... But a tremendous amount of ... the illnesses that we see in the Niseis [second-generation Japanese Americans], I think, is due to what they had to sustain during World War II and afterwards. And though they have been very successful ... it was at a tremendous cost to their health, too ... but I think with us Japanese, we are feeling, still feeling the effects of it.⁷

Growing up as a member of a scapegoated minority group has long-lasting consequences. Satsuki Ina, born in the Tule Lack incarceration camp and shaped by her experiences there, is a renowned psychotherapist specializing in the treatment of community trauma. Ina's specialized work has focused on helping Japanese Americans resolve long-held trauma from their early childhood experience.⁸ Now she is finding that migrant children in U.S. detention centers are experiencing the same type of distress that incarcerated Japanese American children did.⁹

The research on historical trauma is mostly theoretical and qualitative in nature. Quantitative studies are needed to link historical trauma and health outcomes.¹⁰ Investigating historical trauma and its impact on health is a topic well-suited and worth researching for nursing historians. ■

⁶ Donna K. Nagata, Jacqueline H. J. Kim, and Kaidi Wu, "The Japanese American Wartime Incarceration: Examining the Scope of Racial Trauma," *American Psychologist* 74, no. 1 (2019): 36–48, <https://doi.org/10.1037/amp0000303>.

⁷ Chizuko Norton Interview – ddr-densho-1000-73, interview Courtesy of Densho, April 27, 1998, Seattle, Washington. 03:00:14 — 44 segments. <http://ddr.densho.org/ddr-densho-1000-73/>

⁸ "Children of the Camps," Satsuki Ina, accessed September 6, 2019, <http://satsukiina.com/films/children-of-the-camps/>

⁹ "NHK World Premier: I too was a Child of Camp," Densho eNews, August 2019, accessed September 6, 2019, https://myemail.constantcontact.com/August-eNews-Our-Hearts-are-with-El-Paso.html?soid=1114968673466&aid=DdYlKeo_QXQ

¹⁰ Michelle M. Sotero, "A Conceptual Model of Historical Trauma: Implications for Public Health Practice and Research," *Journal of Health Disparities Research and Practice* 1, no. 1 (2006): 94.

Growing Pains: The Nurse Practitioner Movement

HENRY K. SHARP

The question of accessible and affordable healthcare has prompted lively debate for many decades, and shows no signs of retreating. Nurse practitioners are a significant part of the answer. In the 1960s, newly formed nurse practitioner programs established academic credentialing for a cohort of nurses ready to offer high-quality, economical



UVA nurse practitioners working in rural Virginia in the 1970s

treatment to largely underserved populations. But the battle for scope of practice and prescriptive authority was only just then getting under way. As Dr. Arlene Keeling, director emerita of the Bjoring Center, shows in *Nursing and*

the Privilege of Prescription: 1893–2000, this level of care was not new to nursing, but the formal validation of academic and legal status for nurse practitioners was groundbreaking.

One of the most dramatic stories found on the shelves the Bjoring Center is the struggle New York nurse practitioners waged in the 1980s for legal validity, ratified by legislation passed in 1988. The New York State Coalition of Nurse Practitioners Collection and the related Nancy Macintyre Papers trace this fascinating story to transform the medical establishment—both physicians and nurses—and to win legislative support. It is a story by turns dispiriting and inspirational, that offers evidence of “turf guarding” and resistance to change along with the boundless energy, strategic thinking, and ultimate achievement of a group of remarkable and farsighted women. Our growing archive also includes transcripts from doctoral student Jonathan Yoder, who interviewed five UVA nurse practitioner alumnae: Barbara Brodie, Barbie Dunn, JoAnne Peach, Linda Davies, and Denise Geolot Sherer.

In an ambitious new project, funded by the Bjoring Center’s Nurse Practitioner History Research Scholar Award, Carolyn Torre and Kim Curry aim to collect oral histories and documentation from the nurses who faced similar challenges in New Jersey, an undertaking that attained identical results. While the participants in the New Jersey achievement are the initial

RECENT ACQUISITIONS

Jean Berkelman—Cadet Nurse Corps New Testament

Dorrie Fontaine—papers documenting her tenure as Dean of the UVA School of Nursing, along with special initiatives and programs

Arlene Keeling—two disease quarantine cards; correspondence concerning Maury Schwarz Smith

Elfrida H. Nord—Public Health Nursing journal series Vol. 28, 1936 to Vol. 43, 1951; American Association for the History of Nursing Bulletin issues for 1995 and 1996; nursing public policy videos, and miscellaneous nursing text and history books

Phoebe Pollitt—additional items and digital photographs for her research papers; North Carolina Nursing Association history documentary (VHS); nursing history interviews conducted in 2004 (CD); Pollitt’s book: *African-American Hospitals in North Carolina: 39 Institutional Histories, 1880–1967*; additional books concerning African-American and Jewish history

Patricia Quill—additional items for the New York State Coalition of Nurse Practitioners Collection

Elizabeth Santangelo—nursing textbooks from the 1920s and 1930s belonging to Dorothy Lockwood

Edwyna McMullan Wingo—UVA Nursing School pin, 1944, and public health nursing book, 1942, belonging to Julia Frances Childress Davis Payne. ■

focus of this narrative project, the ultimate object is the safeguarding of this significant story nationwide. Before they step aside, members of this generation will speak of their own experiences and insights in each of the fifty states, and the project to gather their stories is another critical achievement, this time for preservation of the historical record. This is one of the real values of history—and of our nursing archives—to recognize what has come before as both the foundation of, and inspiration for, future accomplishments. ■

Taking Stock

A snapshot of fiscal year 2019

Center endowment: **\$1,725,646**

New gifts: **\$40,408**

HOW YOUR DONATIONS SUPPORT US

- ▶ **NURSING RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIPS**—These scholarships support both doctorally prepared nurse historians and students.
- ▶ **CONFERENCES AND HISTORY FORUMS**—These activities give scholars and students of nursing history a venue to share their research findings, gain visibility, and collaborate across disciplines.
- ▶ **STUDENT TRAVEL**—We send a significant number of students to major conferences every year. Six students presented papers at the annual American Association for the History of Nursing Conference in San Diego last September.
- ▶ **PUBLIC OUTREACH**—We continue to enhance our processing capabilities to make our archive available to scholars, digitizing collections as resources allow. Our biannual newsletter, *Windows in Time*, connects readers with our center and with the wider world of nursing history.

Noteworthy Activities

UVA Jefferson Trust **GRANT**, “Reshaping Public and Archival Space in the School of Nursing”



NEW SCHOLARSHIP for Nurse Practitioner Research

HOSTED the Southern Association for the History of Medicine and Science and the Agnes Dillon Randolph International Nursing History Conferences

“Hidden Nurses” **RECOGNITION CEREMONY** for Burley H.S./UVA Hospital LPNs, including recognition at NAACP annual meeting and UVA Health System’s Medical Center Hour

FIRST Rice Interdisciplinary Postdoctoral Fellow in Nursing and Health Care History



“

As the Rice Interdisciplinary Postdoctoral Fellow, I had the opportunity to collaborate with scholars from different disciplines, discuss my research with nurse historians affiliated with the Bjoring Center, teach or co-teach six graduate courses, mentor graduate students and work on my research. A particularly fruitful conversation with Dr. Milani in the Department of Women, Gender and Sexuality led me to research and write an article about representations of nursing in Iranian film. I was able to make a research trip to Pennsylvania where I met with a woman whose father had been a missionary surgeon in Iran. She had a collection of documents and photographs that I was able to use to expand on my dissertation research. Finally, I was able to work on my book proposal and receive feedback from nurse historians about the framing of this type of proposal and the submission process.

— Lydia Wytenbroek



“

Scholarships to attend conferences have supported my growth as a budding nurse historian. There, my experiences and interactions helped better my understanding of the broader picture of factors affecting healthcare at the local to global levels and the importance of studying history. I cannot thank the Bjoring Center enough for encouraging my historical inquiry and cultivating my confidence as a historian.

— Ren Capucao

University of Virginia Health System
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The “Hidden No More” display at the Bjoring History Center features graduates of the Burley High School/UVA Hospital LPN program during segregation.

