"The first president who used me was Esther Braddock during the convention in Yuma. I well remember that day in November, 1934 when I was presented to the General Assembly by Miss Myrtle Fees. She told the membership that several gavels had been made by Tony Johns, a resident of Prescott, out of the pine log doorstep of the old Arizona Territorial Capitol building at Prescott. I wanted to correct her but realized I couldn’t speak. I would have told the group that I really came from the Old Governor’s Mansion which was often called the “Old Capitol.”

“Mr. Johns selected the Arizona State Nurses’ Association to receive the gavel as he felt this was the outstanding woman’s organization in the State and would carry on the sentiment of which the gavel is symbolic. This pleased me very much.

“Miss Fees told the Assembly that she looked at me in my naked state and decided to ask Mr. Leo Stevens to give me a coat of varnish. He not only did that but added a copper band to my hammer part. The nurses had the band engraved with ‘Presented to the Arizona State Nurses’ Association by District No. 5.’ Then I was ready for the big day.

“How proud I am that Miss Rosamond Gabrielson will use me on November 6, 1969 to open the convention at which the Arizona State Nurses’ Association will celebrate its Golden Anniversary. I don’t feel very old. With some ‘TLC’ I should be around to be of service when some of you meet again to celebrate the Diamond Anniversary of the Association.”

Arizona State League of Nursing Education

Arizona League For Nursing

It took twenty years to get an Arizona State League of Nursing Education organized. The Arizona State Nurses’ Association paid fifteen cents per capita to the National League of Nursing Education to help support them during the 1930’s. ASNA asked NLNE to organize an Arizona League to assist with the educational programs, especially in schools of nursing. Nurses who belonged to NLNE as direct members were the few who were associated with schools of nursing. In November, 1946 Mrs. Frieda Erhardt, who was Executive Secretary of the State Board of Nurse Examiners at the time, and spokesman for the Nursing Education Group of ASNA, urged the members to get enough people to join NLNE so a State League could be formed.

In 1950 the Arizona State League of Nursing Education was organized and formally accepted by NLNE. Miss Lucia Allyn (now Robbins) was the first president. During the first year she was given suggestions from various groups on programs which the League should adopt. However, when the opportunity arose for the state to secure a consultant to survey the needs and resources in nursing education and nursing service, the League decided to support this project in coordination with ASNA, the State Board of Nurse Examiners and the Nursing Division of the State Department of Health. All activity was channeled into preparing for and aiding in the survey which was carried out in April, 1950.

Miss Allyn received a letter from Miss Jefferson Brown, ASNA president, in January, 1951 stating that the ASNA Board of Directors had approved the ASLNE as the educational department of ASNA.
First Board of Directors of Arizona League For Nursing, October 29, 1955. Seated: Sister Mary Roqueta, R.N., second Vice-President; Mrs. Bobby M. Boan, R.N., First Vice-President; Miss Virginia L. Felch, Treasurer. Standing: Arnold Tilden, Ph.D., Director; Miss Ellamae Branstadder, R.N., Secretary. Absent: Mrs. Dorothy Stephens, R.N., President; Miss Dorothy Newton, R.N., Director.

Structure changes in the national nursing organizations in 1952 meant reorganization of local nursing organizations. The Arizona State League of Nursing Education became non-existent but was not formally dissolved. In the structure of the new ASNA there were plans for a section for nursing educators and teachers, thus there seemed to be no immediate need for an Arizona League.

Of the Arizona nurses who belonged to ASLNE, most joined the new National League for Nursing as direct members. Some of these members attended the 1965 NLN convention and, while there, were invited to a luncheon by Miss Marion Sheehan, Associate Director of NLN, to discuss the organization of an Arizona League for Nursing. The nurses were not very enthusiastic but they realized the importance of a League. They knew there weren't enough nursing leaders in Arizona for both ASNA and ALN. However, they returned to Arizona with the promise that they would ascertain the interest.

A survey of Arizona members of NLN indicated that there was interest, so committees were set up to prepare Constitution and Bylaws according to NLN Guidelines and to prepare a slate of nominees for the ensuing year's officers.

At the first meeting of Arizona League for Nursing on October 29, 1955 at St. Joseph's Hospital in Phoenix, the Constitution and Bylaws were accepted and the following officers were elected:

- President — Mrs. Dorothy Stephens, R.N., Tucson
- 1st Vice-President — Mrs. Vurlyne Boan, R.N., Phoenix
- 2nd Vice-President — Sister Mary Roqueta, R.N., Phoenix
- Secretary — Miss Ellamae Branstadder, R.N., Phoenix
- Treasurer — Miss Virginia Felch, Phoenix
- Director — Arnold Tilden, Ph.D., Tempe
- Assistant Director — Miss Dorothy Newton, R.N., Tucson

Our Gavel

If this gavel could speak it might say:

"I have traveled hundreds of miles in Arizona helping many presidents to carry on the business of the Arizona State Nurses' Association. Most of the time a gentle tap was sufficient but sometimes I felt pain from the bangs necessary to remind the members that only one person should speak at a time. I remember that this happened frequently when there was discussion of a raise in dues.
At the time District No. 14 was organized in April 19, 1933 it consisted of parts of Greenlee and Graham Counties. Membership was small but there was considerable interest. They made layettes, recruited student nurses, assisted at Red Cross Bloodmobile, polio clinics, taught Home Nursing classes and generally, made their presence felt.

In the last ten years the membership has increased from sixteen to twenty-one.

Like the majority of the newer districts, District No. 17 was organized because of distance to meetings. Originally it was part of District No. 12. It comprises most of Pinal County including the communities of Casa Grande, Coolidge, Eloy, Florence, Maricopa, Stanfield and San Manuel. Miss Dylys Salisbury, Executive Secretary, and Mrs. Jean Peavy, then ASNA First Vice-President, assisted in the organization. At the first meeting held in Florence on April 10, 1957, Mrs. Marjorie Gerhardt was elected president. Plans were made to rotate meetings among the various communities.

These are some of the activities in which they have been involved: Having a booth at the Pinal County Fair, establishing a Nursing Education Loan Fund, teaching Red Cross classes, assisting in Sabino Oral Sunday Clinics and cooperating with Red Cross and Indian Service at the time of the Chui Chu flood. They shared with District No. 12 the expense of sending a delegate to the ANA Convention. Districts No. 17 and 12 were co-hostesses at an ASNA convention which was held in Chandler.

Although the membership is small in comparison to their potential, the interest is high. In 1969 there are 27 members and 3 associates.

On October 24, 1962 Mrs. Marjorie Kasun, President of ASNA at that time, presented a Charter to the members of the new District No. 18. Most of the members live in the Scottsdale area but nurses living in Tempe may choose to belong to District No. 18.

Their enthusiasm was evident when they hosted the ASNA convention in November, 1963 at the Safari Hotel in Scottsdale.

Program meetings are planned to keep members informed on current nursing practice as well as new policies of ASNA and ANA. They studied the ANA Position Paper on Education. Among the subjects presented were “Nursing in a Disaster,” “Modern Methods of Caring for Burn Patients,” and “Coronary Care Unit Nursing.”

They held joint meetings with Northern Branch, ALN, and have taken advantage of educational opportunities at ASU. They work closely with the local district of the Arizona Association of Student Nurses.

This active district has 109 members and 12 associates who participate in ASNA programs.

On November 5, 1966 the ASNA Board of Directors honored the petitions of eighteen Registered Nurses who wished to form their own District Nurses Association. This became District No. 19, with boundaries to be within a 30 mile radius of Nogales and to the International border on the south and west.

They were primarily concerned with improving nursing care at the local hospital and providing more adequate registered nurse coverage. There are four members and one associate in District No. 19.

Miss Allyn announced that there was $410.22 for the treasury of the new ALN left from the former ASLIN.

The sixty-five League members got started immediately. An operating room institute was co-sponsored by ALN and ASNA. The Committee on Careers in Nursing became a Joint Committee with Mrs. Loretta Hanner as chairman. The budget for this committee was shared by ASNA, ALN and the Auxiliary of the State Medical Society - each group contributed $85.00 a year. The Committee on Nursing Education, in investigating the immediate needs for further education for graduate nurses, found that the interest was in courses in administration, supervision and teaching.

The ALN Board of Directors stated they would firmly support nursing education and a collegiate nursing program in Arizona. They approved sending a newsletter to the members and appointed Mrs. Hazel Shields as the first editor.

In 1967 two subsidiary units were organized. The Northern Branch covered Phoenix and the area north; the Southern Branch was designated as south of Phoenix with Tucson as headquarters.

Some of the ALN members who were active in Western Inter-state Council on Higher Education in Nursing (WICHEN) were Mrs. Vurline Boan, R.N., Mr. Stephen Morris, Miss Virginia Felch and Mrs. Pearl Parvin Coulter, R.N.

A three day conference was conducted by the Interorganizational Committee on Tuberculosis whose first chairman was Mrs. Helen Satran, R.N., ALN representative. This was in 1957. In November, 1968 ALN was host to a Careers Workshop at which representatives of eleven western states participated. Mrs. Alice McClure, R.N., was chairman.

Members of the Arizona League were concerned with problems in maternal and child health in the state, such as the high premature birth rate and the high infant mortality rate. Plans were made in 1959 to form a Maternal and Child Health Council as a part of the ALN organization.

League committees were active in 1960. They co-sponsored workshops in tuberculosis and cardiac nursing as well as Leadership Skills in Nursing. The Joint Committee on Careers held a workshop for high school counselors.

The activities in 1961 included an inter-agency referral system instituted by the public health committee of ALN and enthusiastically accepted by the Community Council. The first printed Newsletter was published in 1961 with Miss Rosemary Johnson as editor.

ALN contributed funds for educational materials for the participants in a conference “Nurses Working with Children” given in 1962 by UoA School of Nursing and co-sponsored by Arizona State Department of Health and the U.S. Department of H.E.W.

When the Allstate Company offered scholarships to student nurses the Arizona League for Nursing was asked to assist them. Although the ALN Careers Committee and its sub-committee on scholarships wrote the policies and procedures in choosing recipients of these and other scholarships, the awards were given at an ASNA meeting.

Kits for high school counselors were prepared and distributed by the Careers Committee to assist the counselors when students inquired about opportunities in nursing.

Membership in 1962 was 215.

In an effort to get nurses in various community agencies to better understand
servation program in which nurses from the Visiting Nurse Service, St. Joseph's Hospital, Good Samaritan Hospital, Maricopa County Health Department and Maricopa County Hospital participated.

"Restorative Nursing," given in a series of six conferences over a one year period, was co-sponsored by UFSA School of Nursing and the Southern Branch of ALN.

The list of accomplishments of the League in the mid-sixties was impressive. It included mental health, prematurity, tuberculosis and other educational efforts. Mrs. Betty Jamison, employed as part-time Executive Secretary, used her home in Tucson as ALN office.

In 1968 after considerable thought the ALN Board of Directors decided that the League should direct its efforts toward regional programs. Nurses and interested lay people could belong to the National League for Nursing as direct members.

President of ALN
1955 - Mrs. Dorothy Stephens, Tucson
1956-57 - Mrs. Vurlynne Boon, Phoenix
1958-61 - Miss Rosamond Gabrielson
1962-65 - Miss Jane Furnas, Tucson
1966-68 - Miss Dorothy Gerrard, Phoenix

State Board of Nursing

Arizona's Nurse Practice Act is administered by the Arizona State Board of Nursing. The Executive Secretary of this organization is an advisor to the Arizona State Nurses' Association and its committee on legislation. The Bill (Nurse Practice Act) is prepared by the Committee on Legislation with the assistance of the State Board of Nursing, after which it is approved by the ASNA Board of Directors and General Assembly. It is then ready to be presented to the Legislature. The cost of necessary legal counsel and public relations is the responsibility of ASNA because a nurse practice act protects nurses as well as the public.

Arizona's first Nurse Practice Act, passed in 1923, was amended whenever indicated. In 1951 a new bill was written which included mandatory licensure for all who nurse for hire, both professional and practical nurses. This did not pass. The Bill was rewritten in 1952 giving permissive licensure to practical nurses but maintaining mandatory licensure for graduate professional nurses. This was passed.

District No. 12 Board of Directors 1969 — Standing: (left to right) Frances Huhns, Program Chairman; Anna Roaides, Corresponding Secretary; Georgetta Baker, Director; Marjorie Hill, Recording Secretary. Sitting (left to right) Doris Perry, Treasurer; Wylma Duvo, President. Not present: Rosemary Casey, 2nd vice pres; Arvilia Mantey, Director.

Activities started soon after District No. 12 was organized and have continued. A scholarship fund has been one of the big projects since March, 1963. Each year awards are given in recognition of outstanding performances of district members. Awards are to "Nurse of the Year" and "Mother of the Year". District No. 12 has been host to ASNA conventions in Chandler.

Some of the members who have been active in ASNA are: Marion Rosen, Lucille Kramer, Imogene Harter, Rosemary Casey, Joy O'Connell and many others. Marie McNeill and Beth Tanner gave outstanding service to the Building Fund (see separate story). Members serve on the Board of Directors of the T.B. and Health Association and the Mental Health Association.

Through the Future Nurses Clubs at two high schools, supported by the district, nursing students are recruited. Some of them are recipients of the District No. 12 nursing scholarships.

In 1969 there are 192 members and 8 associates.

A memorable date for nurses in the Verde Valley was November 12, 1951. That was when twenty-one registered nurses held a dinner meeting with Miss Dylla Salisbury, then Executive Secretary of ASNA. They decided to organize their own district nurses' association. As in other areas the reason was inconvenience of travel. That night District No. 13 became a reality.

They were very active in the early 1950's and won the Florence Nightingale lamp in 1955 for the largest increase in membership for three consecutive years.

Programs in the district have been on clinical interest subjects. There are 20 members and 6 associates.
in such a small community. However, the R.N.'s continued to meet to exchange news and information.

In 1948 these nurses asked ASNA Board of Directors if they could become a district and subsequently became District No. 10. There have been ups and downs but a small nucleus has held together and they hope to make the “ups outweigh the downs.” In May, 1969 there were 19 members and 3 associates.

District No. 11 was organized on January 3, 1951 with twenty nurses in attendance. Mrs. Maud Miller was elected first president. Prior to this, nurses living in and around Winslow were members of District No. 8 at Flagstaff. Distance was the factor which prompted the nurses to request a district in Winslow.

The boundaries outlined in 1951 were very extensive. Besides Winslow, they included Holbrook, Show Low, the reservation area to Fort Defiance, Ganado, Kaibab Canyon and Oraibi. In 1956 a large percentage of the membership was from the outlying areas. Meetings were scheduled in the outlying areas in the good weather and in Winslow in winter.

In 1953 District No. 11 was host to the ASNA convention. They went out all to show what a small district can do! Miss Ella Best, then ANA Executive Secretary, will always remember the welcome the Santa Fe Indian Band gave her at the airport when she arrived to be keynote speaker.

A scholarship fund was started in 1955 and has continued to be a major project.

Between November, 1958 and April, 1962 the district was inactive. Mrs. Ernest King, R.N., was responsible for its reactivation.

Mesa is the third largest city in Arizona. There were several nurses in that area but District No. 12 was organized only after considerable study. Twenty-nine nurses were present at the first meeting which was held on November 2, 1952. These nurses originally belonged to District No. 1.

The boundaries as outlined in 1952 included areas adjacent to Tempe, Mesa, Chandler, Gilbert, Williams AFB, Sacaton, Casa Grande, Coolidge and Florence. By 1957 the nurse population had increased sufficiently for the nurses in Casa Grande, Sacaton, Coolidge and Florence to ask for their own district.

There were several minor amendments between 1952 and 1968. There has been considerable activity in 1969 but the new 1969 Bill did not come out of the Senate Committee on Education. It provided for mandatory licensure of Practical Nurses in Arizona, it would have updated the language in the present Nurse Practice Act, and make some changes which would facilitate the administration of the Act. Mrs. Sara Jane Gordon, R.N., ASNA Chairman of the Committee on Legislation, and Mrs. Gladys Chapman, L.P.N., Chairman of the Arizona Federation of LPN's Committee on Legislation worked in cooperation with the State Board of Nursing.

The State Board of Nursing licenses qualified nurses either through examination or reciprocity. They see that those who are working as professional nurses are properly licensed. It is also their responsibility to hold hearings for any nurse who is suspended or revoke the license, if guilty.

The nurses who prepared the original Nurse Practice Act in 1929-31 were foresighted in their stand that all five members of the Board should be graduates, professional nurses, registered in Arizona. They were to be appointed by the Governor from a list presented to him by ASNA. The officers of the first Board were:

President — Miss Bertha C. Rowe, R.N., Tucson
Secretary - treasurer — Mrs. Gertrude Russell, R.N., Phoenix
Board members — Sister M. Evangelista, R.N., Tucson
                     Miss Grace Buckley, R.N., Jerome
                     Miss Rosanna King, R.N., Douglas

These nurses worked many hours without remuneration except for $5.00 per diem on “Board days.” There was no Executive Secretary until Miss Minnie Benson, R.N., was employed on a part time basis in 1931.

The depression was a frustrating period for everyone including Miss Benson. She wrote in a report in November, 1933 that only 65 new licenses were issued that year, 31 of whom were graduates of Arizona schools of nursing. To quote her, “We are making every effort to discourage the nurse from coming at this time when conditions are so uncertain and uncomfortable to put it mildly. Please be assured that your state board of examiners are making every effort to prevent others from coming in taking your work away from you. We are doing this to our loss financially because no registrations means no receipts. So in reality we are talking ourselves out of our jobs.” She also stated that there were 673 renewals during that year.

Although Governor Campbell set up an office for the business of the board in the State Capitol in 1921 this was abandoned because there were not enough funds
to pay for a full time secretary. Business was carried on in the homes of the secretaries. Miss Benson lived in Tucson so the office was there until 1940 when her term on the Board expired. When Miss Ellen Walsh, R.N. of Phoenix was appointed, the office was moved to the Capitol Building in Phoenix and has remained in the Phoenix area since.

As Arizona grew so did the number of nurses. More personnel was required to carry out the duties of the Board. Mrs. Frieda Braun Erhardt, R.N. was appointed the first fulltime Executive Secretary in 1944. When she took office there were two secretaries to take care of the office work. The professional staff was augmented in 1950 when Lucia Allyn (now Robbins) became Supervisor of Nursing Education. The professional staff has included Mrs. Elaine Goben Kent, Mrs. Jean Peavy, Mrs. Marjorie Kasum, Miss Virginia Lancaster and Mrs. Zona Brierley.

The 1952 Nurse Practice Act states that there shall be a practical nurse committee which shall consist of five members appointed by the Governor. All members shall be L.P.N.'s recommended by the Arizona Federation of L.P.N.'s. This committee meets with the State Board of Nursing when problems relating to practical nurses are discussed. Governor Howard Pyle appointed the first committee.

When the Nurse Practice Act was rewritten in 1952 the qualifications of the Board members listed "at least five years experience in nursing education, nursing service or public health nursing" in addition to those listed in the previous law. In May, 1969 the professional staff and State Board members were:

- Executive Secretary — Mrs. Zona Brierley, R.N., M.P.H.
- Education Director — Miss Virginia Lancaster, R.N., M.A.
- President — Sister Myrtle Weyker, R.N., Tucson
- Vice-president — Mrs. Florencia Aze, R.N., Phoenix
- Secretary-treasurer — Mrs. Ada Royal Metz, R.N., Yuma
- Board members — Mrs. Margaret Sherwood, R.N., Phoenix
- Mrs. Pearl Parvin Cootler, R.N., Tucson

**School Inspections**

The 1921 Nurse Practice Act stated that the secretary of the Board shall be the inspector of all schools of nursing within the state. As no special qualifications were required, the background of the inspector in relation to schools of nursing consisted of their experiences as students in their own schools and the knowledge they obtained from reading nursing literature. They apparently were very serious about their obligations — in 1931 they requested from ANA sample forms to be used in inspections of schools of nursing. ANA replied they had none and suggested that other states be contacted to see if they had any.

The first notes found on inspections of schools of Nursing were dated 1924. Inspections were made subsequently about every two years. As time progressed, inspection sheets contained more items. See chart for items on first inspections and responses of the three schools on next page.

**Accreditation Program**

The Board establishes minimum curricula and standards for schools of nursing as part of the accreditation program along with the routine inspections. Certificates of Accreditation are issued by the Board at its annual meeting in January to schools of nursing which meet the minimum standards set up by the Board in its Rules.

**District No. 8**

Their own district. That left Flagstaff alone again, but not for long. Tuba City nurses said they were too few for their own district so they joined District No. 8. Travel from Tuba City was a big problem, especially in winter, so Flagstaff found themselves alone again.

The faithful five, Mary Agnes Thomas, Minnie Vines, Rachael Moore, Martha Chapman and Beatrice Evans, accepted the challenge of making District No. 8 bigger and better than ever. In 1961 there was a 275 percent increase in number of nurses in the area due to the growth of Flagstaff and the establishment of NAU School of Nursing.

- **District No. 8** keeps its members interested with educational programs, workshops and reports of ASNA activities. Mrs. Evans is a member of ASNA Board of Directors. Presently there are 23 members.

- **District No. 9** had its first meeting in Douglas in December, 1943. The nurses in the Douglas area asked to be separated from District No. 3 because of gas rationing and the distance between Bisbee and Douglas. By 1943 these areas were strong enough to support two district nurses' associations.

- Nurses of District No. 9 have cooperated in community projects such as Red Cross Bloodmobile, Sabin polio immunization program, Cancer Loan Closet and others. They have co-sponsored workshops in Prematurity and Infant Care, and Cancer nursing. They have taken an active part in the organization of the School of Practical Nursing at the Junior College in Douglas. Their objective in these programs is to improve the nursing care in their part of the state.

There are 34 members and 3 associates.

**DISTRICT NO. 9 BOARD OF DIRECTORS 1969** — Sitting (left to right) Evelyn Stimpson, Pres; Marcella Salem, Vice-Pres; Carolyn Zieda, Sec. Standing: Betty Lucas, Treas; Frances Negri, Director; Hazel Shaw, Director; Lucy Vasquez, Director.

Arizona is a beautiful state! Mohave County in the northwest corner bears this out. Kingman is the county seat and center of activity. The population of the county has barely doubled in the last fifty years. Kingman's population in 1960 was 4550 which is more than half of that of the entire county.

The first hospital was constructed by the County Board of Supervisors in 1922. Mr. Joe Gideon, a lawman who was interested in the community, was the first hospital superintendent. The first "Head Nurse" was Mrs. Emaline Walker, a graduate from a Canada school of nursing. She later became Superintendent and handled nursing as well as business administration.

There were ten to twelve nurses in the county in 1933. They formed a Florence Nightingale Club of R.N.'s with the aim to have all employed nurses registered in the state. This was met with opposition because nurses were hard to get and keep when there was no nurse training institution.
and Regulations. Survey visits are made to the schools at least once a year. Consultation services and visits are made available to the schools by the Executive Secretary, Nursing Education Consultant and/or one of the Board members.

### Licensing Examinations

Besides the responsibility of licensing only qualified graduate nurses and inspecting the schools of nursing the early Boards prepared, administered and graded examinations for graduating students of Arizona Schools of Nursing. There were no national examinations in the early years so each Board member wrote questions on subjects she chose. She turned them over to the secretary of the Board who was responsible for giving the examinations. Each Board member graded the answers to her questions and returned them to the secretary who prepared reports and sent them to the students.

Subjects covered in the first examination given on April 19, 1923 were: Materia Medica, Pediatrics, Nursing Ethics, Surgical Nursing, Hygiene and Bacteriology, Urinalysis, Anatomy and Physiology, Medical Nursing, Dietetics, Communicable Disease, and Obstetrics and Gynecology.

National pool examinations have been used since 1945. In 1969 they are purchased from the National League for Nursing and graded by machine by them at their New York office. Subjects covered in the 1923 examinations are included in the 1969 examinations for professional nurses but they are integrated into Psychiatry, Children, Medical Nursing, Surgical Nursing, and Obstetrics. The examinations are administered in Arizona by the State Board of Nursing.

The first examinations for practical nurses were given after the 1962 Nurse Practice Act became law. Practical nurses are not required to be licensed unless they wish to use the designation of Licensed Practical Nurse or L.P.N. In 1969 examinations are purchased from NLN, graded by them and returned to the State Board of Nursing who administered the examination. Subjects covered are commensurate with what an LPN is expected to know to carry out his or her duties.

### CHART SHOWING FIRST RECORDED INSPECTION 1924

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<th>Year established</th>
<th>Ariz. Deaconess</th>
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<tr>
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<td>1914</td>
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<tr>
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<td>2 yr. H.S.</td>
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**Nursing Service Extended**

- Medical: yes, yes, yes
- Surgical: yes, yes, yes
- Obstetrical: yes, yes, yes
- Children: yes, yes, yes
- Contagious: no, no, no
- Mental & Nervous: no, no, no
- No. months in course: 28, 28, 28
- No. hours on duty weekly: 52, 53, 56
- Total No. of grad. from sch. 1924: 5, 20, 1

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**District No. 8 Board of Directors 1969**

- Standing: (left to right) Mary Agnes Thomas, Dir.; Betty Buchmann, Vice-pres.; Lee Harsh, Sec.; Valerie Schubert, Pres. Sitting: Rachel Moore, Dir.; Dorothy Hershey, Treasurer.

- District No. 8 was organized under the capable leadership of Mary Agnes Thomas who was elected the first president.

One needs only to look at the topography of northern Arizona to see why there have been problems in keeping some DNA's alive and active. District No. 8 was organized in the Flagstaff area because the nurses did not want to travel to Prescott for meetings. Nurses in Winslow joined District No. 9 later, a bit later, but all had the same problem.
On July 20, 1920 the Gila County Nurses' Association was organized with twenty charter members. When it became District No. 4, ASNA, that same year, it included Gila, Greenlee and Graham Counties.

Though small in numbers, District No. 4 has always had an interest in local community health programs. They raise money at Thanksgiving for their student nurse loan fund, for contributions to such agencies as Red Cross, Cancer Society and Florence Crittenden Home, and for some district activities.

Small districts put forth considerable effort to carry out ASNA programs. District No. 4 always has been eager for official visits of ASNA personnel or officers. They are usually represented at ASNA conventions and some of their members have served as officers. In 1945 Mrs. Margaret Minson of Superior was elected ASNA president. Miss Catherine Beagin of Miami besides being active in ASNA was Secretary-Treasurer of the State Board of Nurse Examiners in the period before 1930. One of the faithful members was Mrs. Adelia Kinsey of Inspiration.

This mountainous area of Arizona is known for its mining industry. Nurses working there have some connection with the industry, either directly or indirectly.

In 1969 District No. 4 has 37 members and 4 associates. Cities included are Globe, Miami, Superior and Ray. Payson is in Gila County but is not included in District No. 4 due to difficulty in travel to the other cities. Payson nurses join ASNA on a direct member basis.

District No. 5 originally was organized on January 28, 1922 in Prescott with a membership of less than twelve. It consisted of Coconino, Mohave and Yavapai Counties which was a very large area. They soon disbanded because most of the nurses were transient.

The district was reorganized in December, 1939. The area decreased in January, 1943 when District No. 8 was formed at Flagstaff, in May, 1948 when District No. 10 was formed at Kingman, and in November, 1951 when District No. 13 was formed at Cottonwood. It was a struggle for District No. 5 to keep going.

Times have changed - in 1969 there are 59 members and 4 associates who have many community interests. They have assisted in Diabetic Detection Clinics, sponsored Careers in Nursing programs in high school, and taught Red Cross classes in Mother and Baby Care. Members have served on boards of local Cancer Society, Heart Association and Guidance Clinic. They have financed scholarships for student nurses.

District program meetings show their interest in pertinent health subjects. Meetings often have been held at Chama, Circle M, and other ranches.
Sections and conference groups were organized as nurses in the occupational groups requested them.

District No. 2 started to vote by mail in October, 1951. They established a policy in December, 1960 of giving memorials for deceased nurses to ASNA Building Fund. The first newsletter was sent out in March, 1960. On March 28, 1961, they voted to give $500.00 each to St. Mary’s School of Nursing and UoA College of Nursing to be used as scholarships. They established a District Office on January 20, 1964 with Mrs. Bessie Holmes, R.N. as full-time Executive Secretary and Registrar. On March 1, 1968 they voted to establish an “Emergency Education Fund” for senior nurses in UoA College of Nursing.

At present there are 562 members and 53 associates.

Douglas Association of Graduate Nurses was the first name of District No. 3. It was later changed to Cochise County Graduate Nurses’ Association. Although the nurses met for program meetings from May 21, 1917 the minutes show that definite organization was culminated in June, 1919. The first president was Mrs. L. R. Budrow.

Representatives from the Cochise County Graduate Nurses’ Association went to Tucson in December, 1919 to the “mass meeting” at which the ASNA was organized. One of those representatives, Miss Agnes Randolph, was elected the first president of ASNA.

Besides providing the first president for ASNA District No. 3 has had two other members hold this important position, Mrs. Anna Payton in 1938 and Mrs. Margaret Maloney from 1955 to 1959. Several other members have served on the Board of Directors.

Gas rationing during World War II made it difficult for nurses to get to meetings. The nurses in the southern part of the county petitioned ASNA for a separate district. This was granted in 1942 and District No. 9 was formed.

In cooperation with the County Medical Auxiliary there is a successful nurse recruitment program. District No. 3 is small but active. There are 24 members and 5 associates.

HOSPITALS

Probably television Westerns portraying Arizona as a rough, tough state are true. In those early days hospitals were built to care for men injured in industry, those wounded in altercations, those with the usual illnesses which befell the populace, and the tuberculous who came to Arizona to benefit from its sunshine and fresh air.

Most of the first hospitals were established by religious organizations, government agencies and copper companies. There were a few private sanatoria but these usually did not last long.

The history of nursing progresses along with that of the institutions in which nurses practiced their skills. Brief histories of some of the hospitals follow. Others can be found in the State Department of Library and Archives.

St. Mary’s Hospital, Tucson, Arizona

There was a lot of excitement in the rough town of Tucson when the people heard that Nuns were on the way there. Several men went out to meet them and protect them from the Indians. Seven Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet arrived late that night in 1879. They had overcome the trials of the long train ride from St. Louis to San Francisco, the strangeness of the steamer to San Diego and the perils of the nearly trackless desert where thirst, fatigue, cold and uncertainty accompanied them on their way to their future home.

By 1880 Bishop Salpointe had built a hospital west of the city of Tucson on property adjacent to Mount St. Joseph’s Convent. The old main building had stone walls 21 inches thick. It accommodated 12 patients.

The Southern Pacific Railroad’s transcontinental line reached Tucson in 1880. This meant growth of population and with it, more illness and injuries. The Sisters saw the urgency of caring for the people so they assumed the burden and responsibility of the hospital by purchasing the establishment.

At this time there were only about 150 graduate nurses in the entire United States. There were none in the Old Pueblo. The Sisters who were assigned to the hospital received on-the-job training from the doctors of the staff.

Although there had been much discussion of the need to train nurses for the hospital, Mother Fedelia knew that before this could be accomplished, a suitable building must be prepared with classrooms, parlors, recreation room and comfortable living accommodations. On December 1, 1914 the school of nursing was opened with 40 students. The Sisters and student nurses constituted the nursing staff. As late as 1940 the average number of registered nurses on the hospital payroll was three to five general duty nurses. Often a janitor was given special training for assisting in the personal care of male patients and for setting up the traction equipment.

The story of St. Mary’s Hospital is not complete without mention of the building known as the Round House. “The San” was designed to give the tuberculous patient of 1900 the full advantage of the Tucson fresh air and sunshine. It was built in a circle with a central patio surrounded by a common porch. It had twenty-six bedrooms. The porches were not screened until about 1925.
Today, St. Mary's Hospital is a modern health center of almost 300 beds. Oxygen Therapy for many years was an integral part of hospital nursing service. In the 1940's, the Bennett Respirator was introduced to St. Mary's, and the use of Intermittent Positive Pressure Breathing Treatment began. In June 1966, Inhalation Therapy was given status of a department, and procedures were instituted to train personnel in this specialized area. And during 1967, an Inhalation Therapy Clinic was developed for both inpatient and outpatient treatment.

St. Mary's is a general hospital, whose personnel are dedicated to service to the sick and injured.

**St. Joseph's Hospital, Phoenix, Arizona**

Since its opening in January, 1895 St. Joseph's Hospital has developed into one of the outstanding medical institutions in the Southwest.

In the early 1890's there were no medical facilities in Phoenix, a rough, western town. Sister M. Peter of the Sisters of Mercy was so determined to have a hospital that she went out and solicited funds from business men and other citizens. A small cottage at 4th and Folk Streets was ready to accommodate twelve patients in January, 1895.

A new St. Joseph's Hospital was started on March 19, 1895 and was completed by the fall of that year. It was a two-story brick building containing room for twenty-four patients. Techniques were up to date for that period. The surgeons did not use caps, gowns or gloves. They rolled up their sleeves, washed their hands, put on a rubber apron and did the operation.

There were many problems in those early days. In September, 1896, the hospital was almost closed by the Mother Superior but the Phoenix community rose up in support of keeping the facility in Phoenix. Additions were built in order to use newer techniques in surgery and diet therapy. In 1917 twenty-two years of labor were wiped out in a fire. Doctors and other citizens again came to the fore. Men worked three shifts a day to complete the new building within 90 days.

"Better service for the patient" was the watchword at St. Joseph's. Here the newest in modern equipment was utilized and the highest medical standards pursued. Between the years of 1922 and 1939 another surgery wing was built; the delivery and labor rooms, appropriated to operating rooms after the fire, were once more available for maternity patients; a new chapel was dedicated; the ward for tuberculosis patients was remodeled and renovated; a new entrance and admitting office was constructed, and a three story South wing was added. The Pediatric Department opened in 1928, compiled with the specifications of the Arizona State Board of Nurse Examiners for student experience and in 1937 the hospital was approved by the American Medical Association for general internship. St. Joseph's Hospital continued to assist in educating others to care for the sick. In 1940 a School of Medical Technology was organized with the cooperation of the Arizona State College at Tempe (now ASU) and in 1951 the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals approved the School of X-ray Technology.

With the terrific population boom during the war years, it became evident that the hospital, now patched onto here and there with new wings, had just about reached the extent of its expansion possibilities at Fourth and Folk Streets. So, in 1948 the Sisters of Mercy launched a drive for funds to begin construction of the new St. Joseph's Hospital. District No. 1, ASNA, pledged $2,000.00 which it completed paying in 1955.

District No. 1 has kept pace with Section, Branch and Conference activities as recommended by ANA and ASNA. It has been a leader in educational programs and workshops for nurses, both members and non-members. It has been actively interested in community health agency programs, has been a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and the Community Council.

Originally District No. 1 embraced all of Maricopa County. Membership increased over the years but the area decreased when Districts No. 12 and No. 18 were organized. There are 701 members and 65 associates. Mrs. Fayetta Ivor is present Executive Secretary and Registrar.

**District No. 2** has been active since it was organized on December 5, 1918 as the Pima County Graduate Nurses' Association. The first president was Miss Bertha Rowe. It was to host to the meeting on December 3, 1919 at which the Arizona State Nurses' Association was formed.

On March 5, 1925 the Nurses' Official Registry of District No. 2 was opened in the home of the first Registrar, Mrs. Ruth Alt. In September, 1938, Mrs. Pearl Hyer was appointed and continued as Registrar for several years until it was well established. She maintained the Registry in her home in Tucson.

**District No. 2** (Back row) Katherine Mason, Director; Margaret Brower, Chairman, Community Health CG; Dorothy Fitzpatrick, Treasurer; Phyllis Ethridge, 1st Vice President; Ann Hope, Secretary; Betty Jane Spalding, President; Mary Ann Goodridge, Ch. Medical-Surgical, CG; (Front row) Helen Boding, Director; Cathie Singleton, Director; Marion Old, Director; Margaret Richter, Director; Larry North, 2nd Vice President.
Ground was broken on April 5, 1951 and the hospital was ready for occupancy two and one-half years later. Progress and achievement did not stop when the new hospital was built. Since its opening on August 17, 1953 modernization continues to keep pace with the latest practical innovations. Barrow Neurological Institute, a wing on the hospital, was opened in late 1982. The Institute, known as BNI, specializes in five major categories: neurology, neurosurgery, neuropathology, neuroradiology and experimental neurology.

St. Joseph’s Hospital now has 453 beds and 60 bassinets in the general hospital, including the 87 beds in BNI. Special care facilities are the Newborn Special Care Unit, Respiratory Intensive Care Unit, Coronary Care Unit, Mental Health Center, Mercy Clinic, and Convalescent Unit. A three-floor addition is now underway, allowing for approximately 100 additional beds.

In January, 1999 it was announced that a new program of total respiratory care was launched at St. Joseph’s Hospital. It was designed for treatment of the acute and chronically ill patients and rehabilitation of the pulmonary cripple. A major part of the program will be the development of an outpatient respiratory clinic which will make it possible for persons ill with asthma, emphysema and other serious chest conditions to be treated by registered therapists. The program also may be extended to the homes of acutely ill pulmonary disease patients.

A genetics counseling center has been opened at the hospital. Genetic counseling includes detailed analysis of physical examination, chromosome studies, and careful review of family history. The purpose is to determine possibility of birth defects in an unborn child and, where possible, take steps to remedy them before birth, or as soon after birth as possible.

**Good Samaritan Hospital, Phoenix, Arizona**

“Good Samaritan Hospital, today the largest general hospital in Arizona” is a quote from an Arizona Hospital Association brochure in 1988. The impressive looking buildings house modern facilities for the care of patients in practically every phase of medicine and surgery.

All big projects must start with a small dream. A frail Methodist deaconess, Miss Lulu Clifton, came to Phoenix in the early 1900’s from Omaha, Nebraska, to seek recovery from tuberculosis. Here she found new purpose: establishing the Arizona Deaconess Hospital and Home. She lived to see her dream of a thriving community hospital, named Good Samaritan Hospital in 1928, come true.

On October 13, 1911 a small group of interested people met and filed articles of incorporation for the Arizona Deaconess Hospital, the first statement of which reads: “This is to be a Christian Fraternity, promoted by the united action of the Protestant churches of the State of Arizona”. Some of the objectives were “To provide and maintain a hospital for the suitable accommodations, nursing, medical and surgical treatment of any person suffering from any physical disability, irrespective of sex, color, race, religious belief or pecuniary circumstances”; and “To establish, maintain and conduct a school for the proper training of Christian women as nurses”.

A short time later the small Arizona Deaconess Hospital was opened on Third Avenue and Van Buren Street under the superintendency of Miss Marilla Williams. It
In 1917 the need for a larger and better equipped institution became evident. After considerable discussion five acres at Tenth Street and McDowell Road were purchased. Although ground was broken early in 1918 the hospital was not opened until June 23, 1923.

Financial difficulties throughout that five year period meant many discouragements. When the hospital finally opened, it was one of the most complete and best equipped institutions of its kind in the west. This was truly a community hospital as it was made possible by hundreds of contributions from all walks of life.

The hospital staff grew. In 1928 the medical staff consisted of twenty-five active and fourteen associate members. A full time resident who had an Arizona Medical license was on call at all times to serve patients. At this time there were eighty-one employees. Besides the Superintendent of Nurses, there were graduate nurses in charge of all departments, a graduate nurse instructor, two graduate nurses in surgery, a graduate dietitian, an experienced laboratory technician, a medically trained stenographer as historian, and forty-three student nurses. In 1928 there were 100 beds in the hospital and 2,634 patients cared for.

Lean years hit the hospital during the depression, from 1931 to 1935. The number of patients decreased but the expenses did not. The faith and courage of the staff bore the up by sheer dedication sustained the hospital. Since 1936 there has been steady growth both in number of patients and facilities to care for them.

In 1948 there were 200 beds, in 1958 there were 320 and by 1969 there are about a thousand. The latter figures includes the Southside District Hospital, Mesa, which merged with Good Samaritan Hospital in July, 1968 and Maryvale Community Hospital which was purchased by them the same year.

Over the years more facilities were added. There will never be a time that new programs will not be on the drawing board. Some of the present programs are: Artificial kidney center, cystic fibrosis clinic, home care, institute for cardiovascular diseases, institute for gastroenterology, institution of rehabilitation medicine, including such specialized areas as occupational therapy, physical therapy, psychological services, speech pathology and clinical audiology, pediatric clinic, respiratory therapy, schools of medical technology and radiologic technology and, by the time this is published, there probably will be more.

**Arizona State Tuberculosis Sanatorium**

**Tempe, Arizona**

The first Arizona State Tuberculosis Sanatorium with a capacity of 65 beds was built in 1934 by the Maricopa County Welfare Department. The original cost was $254,937 which was $3,922 per bed. In 1937 it was transferred to the Arizona State Department of Welfare. On July 1, 1947, it was transferred to the Arizona State Department of Health. In 1956 the Sanatorium was fully accredited as a hospital by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals.

Construction of a new, 173-bed hospital was started in January 1962. The new building was occupied in April 1964, and the old Sanatorium was demolished. The cost for constructing and equipping the new hospital was $3,299,931 which was $19,075 per bed. Some of the features of the Sanatorium are: air-conditioning, television, radio, and a telephone in each room, dressing rooms for nurses, hospital and surgical supplies and food preparation facilities, a kitchen, and a cafeteria.

**Districts**

Fifty years has seen many changes in the organization of ASNA. The original plan to have seven districts was sufficient for 1919 but not for 1969. There are 16 districts at present, the latest one is No. 19, which means that three of them are inactive. If a district is not available to them registered nurses may join ASNA as direct members.

By 1925 the seven planned districts had been organized but boundaries were vague until 1933 when they were outlined as follows:

- District 1 — Maricopa County
- District 2 — Pima, Pinal and Santa Cruz Counties
- District 3 — Cochise County
- District 4 — Gila, Graham and Greenlee Counties
- District 5 — Yavapai, Coconino and Mohave Counties
- District 7 — Navajo and Apache Counties
- District 7 — Yuma County

As larger districts were made into smaller ones to facilitate travel to meetings, there was confusion about boundaries. They were usually considered to be in a 30-mile radius of the central city. Specific boundaries were outlined by ASNA Board of Directors on January 11, 1964 with the approval of the district nurses' associations. (See attached map on back cover.

Meetings of the DNAs are planned for two purposes: business of the association and programs to meet the needs of nurses in a changing era in nursing. Districts No. 1 and No. 2 are organized into Sections which are on an occupational basis. Since the structural changes voted on at the 1966 ANA biennial convention, section lines are crossed and nurses meet in clinical interest groups.

Although each district is individualistic in the way it functions, there are areas of common concern. Nurses have studied the Nurse Practice Act and have worked cooperatively with ASNA and other districts in obtaining necessary amendments. Many districts have money raising projects for scholarships or loan funds for student nurses.

All districts participate in community programs in varying degrees. Some give annual contributions to local health agencies while others have representation on local health agency boards.

Besides educational program meetings for members of the association, some districts hold workshops for all nurses in the area, usually in cooperation with the community agency which specializes in the subject to be covered.

District No. 1 was organized as Maricopa County Graduate Nurses' Association on December 17, 1917 with 21 charter members. The first president was Mrs. Nellie Wilcox. As the objectives for organizing the district were to raise the standards of nursing and to secure state registration for graduate professional nurses, the members were very active in legislation when the first Nurse Practice Act was before the Legislature, in 1921.

The Nurses' Professional Registry (NPR) was established in 1929. Miss Florence Hicks, the first Registrar, had the office in her home. Later, the office was moved to the home of Miss Mylia Salisbury who served as a part-time Executive Secretary for ASNA as well as Registrar for District No. 1's NPR. In 1948, when Miss Salisbury resigned from the NPR, the office was moved to a business location and became a combined office of the district and the NPR. Mrs. Majorie Kasun became Registrar in 1949 and later was appointed Executive Secretary. She retired after 15 years of service.
Arizona Nurse

The members of ASNA can be justly proud of its official magazine. Like the association, the magazine has undergone many changes. The first Newsletters were mimeographed and sent out quarterly by Miss Minnie Benson, ASNA's first Executive Secretary. The equipment she used was the property of the Arizona State Board of Nurse Examiners (she was secretary of that organization at that time). If Miss Benson had not been such a dedicated person, ASNA members would have missed more than one copy of the Newsletter. When the Board of Examiners moved to Phoenix it took the mimeograph machine with it. One issue was not published but Miss Benson arranged to have a pre-convention mini-magazine mimeographed for which the association had to pay the cost. "Cold, hard cash."

Members were thrilled when they received the first printed issue of The Arizona Nurse, Volume 1 Number 1 dated September 1947. It stated that it was published every month excepting June, July, and August. It does not name the editor but those who remember that first issue know that Miss Dylis Salisbury, part-time Executive Secretary, was the one responsible for the sixteen page magazine in which were: Convention News, Report of Committee on Economic Security Personnel Policies, and other items of current interest. The six advertisements were the first ones used in the Newsletter. Miss Salisbury presented the first two issues of the printed The Arizona Nurse to the ASNA Board of Directors on October 29, 1947 and asked that the name be made official. Her request was granted.

The magazine had been given honorable mention for improvement at some of the ANA conventions. In 1966, competing with thirteen other state nurses' association publications in its group, Arizona Nurse won awards for General Editorial Excellence, Production Excellence and General Improvement.

Sponsored by the American Journal of Nursing Company in cooperation with the American Nurses' Association, the State Bulletin Awards Competition was established in 1953 to foster continuing improvement of the state nurses' association publications.

Mrs. Hazel Bennett, editor of Arizona Nurse, gives credit to the many people who contribute to the excellence of the magazine. Through her leadership the Arizona Nurse continues to be a top-quality publication. At the 1968 ANA Convention in Dallas, the State Bulletin Awards Competition conducted by the AJN Company, the Arizona Nurse won a first place award for Best Feature Article and An Honorable Mention (second place) for General Editorial Excellence.

Facilities are available for the medical and surgical treatment of adults and children having or reasonably suspected of having tuberculosis. Residents of Arizona as defined by the Tuberculosis Control Act are eligible for admission. Admission information is available upon request to the medical director.

Medical and surgical care and treatment; radiology; laboratory; dental clinic; occupational and recreational therapy; education; diagnostic evaluation by medical staff to referring physicians; social services; and other routine hospital services are provided. No charges are made to patients for services. Funds to operate the Sanatorium are provided by the Arizona State Legislature.

Arizona State Hospital, Phoenix, Arizona

On January 22, 1897, six four-horse carriages arrived in Phoenix with 61 patients from Stockton, California, where two doctors of a private institution had been caring for Arizona's mental patients, in accordance with a territorial act.

As the population of Arizona increased the need for more beds at the "Insane Asylum of Arizona" increased. A report to Congress in 1908 stated that there were almost 200 patients in the asylum in one building adequate for about 150. There was no separation by classes of patients and the Warden could not give the necessary aid and attention to the inmates.

Many changes have taken place but most of them have meant struggles for those who were dedicated to making the institution modern. On December 1, 1924, the name was changed to Arizona State Hospital. For years building construction at the hospital did not keep pace with new knowledge in this field. However, the past decade has shown that modernization has taken place and new buildings have been erected to care for all who need this type of patient: housing, medical, educational, recreation, religious, sociological, and psychological.

Apparently most of the nursing care in the early days was given by attendants. In 1937 the committee on legislation of the Arizona State Nurses' Association asked that a recommendation be made to the Governor for a nurse trained in care of psychiatric patients be made Supervisor of Nursing at the State Hospital and that an Arizona Registered Nurse be made night matron.

On November 16, 1940, the following was reported by the Superintendent of the Hospital: "The increase of our nursing staff from two nurses to eight has raised the standard of care of the hospital. It also raised the morale of the attendant staff. A course of basic nursing principles in the care of mental patients was introduced with good results. It is urged that such a practice be continued on a larger scale so that a well trained staff may be had."

The terminology of "Matron" remained in spite of requests for a change from nurses in and outside of the hospital. This existed until 1952 when Dr. Samuel Wick placed all wards under the supervision of the Director of Nursing.

In July, 1952, under the direction of Dr. Wick, the Department of Education and Training was established, with an instructor in nursing to supervise the nursing care in the hospital and to act as a consultant to the medical staff. The first position was filled by Dr. Mary T. Farley, who later became the Director of Nursing at the State Hospital.

The terminology of "Matron" has been replaced with "Director of Nursing" in all departments in the hospital.

Hazel Bennett (left) Executive Director of the Arizona State Nurses' Association, accepts one of the three awards presented to the Arizona Nurse in the 1966 State Bulletin Awards competition at the American Nurses' Association biennial convention held in San Francisco on June 15. Evelyn Hamill, a member of the Board of Directors of the AJN Company, is shown making the presentation.
The first ballot by mail was carried out before the November, 1963 convention. Only 56 percent of the members took advantage of this opportunity. At the 1967 convention it was announced that out of 2,000 eligible to vote only 912 returned their ballots. This is 45.5 percent.

Building Fund

When some Arizona nurses heard that other states were building their own headquarters they said that ASNA can do anything that any other state nurses' association can do. In July 1959 Mrs. Florabelle Rankins was asked to be chairman of a committee to explore the possibilities of ASNA owning its own building. She was enthusiastic from the very start!

At the ASNA convention at Yuma in October, 1959 the project was explained to the members and the nurses collected $110.00 which became a nest egg. At least it was a beginning. In December, 1959 the committee was enlarged to include members from all parts of the state. The slogan "New by 62" caught on and the committee was sure it could be done.

In March, 1960 letters were sent to district presidents telling about the Memorial Fund which could be used instead of flowers for a deceased friend or relative or it could be used to honor someone. District and/or individual pledges were urged. At the November, 1960 convention the committee set the goal of $50,000.00 by 1962.

In 1961 letters to district presidents urged them to have fund raising projects. Districts have been eager to have a part in ASNA's own building. Nurses from all parts of the state were active but one stands out in particular, Beth Tanner, who was responsible for candy sales.

State-wide fund raising projects from 1960 to the present include: sale of candy; drawing on handmade banquet cloth donated by Marie McNeill; drawing on jewelry donated by Flo Rankins; sale of the "The Wonderful Years" written by Marie McNeill; who donated 40 percent of the proceeds from copies sold by ASNA members; Chinese auction of a water color painting donated by Jefferson Brown and a watch; and drawings for cash in 1967 and again in 1968 with the able leadership of Flo Rankins and Helen Satran.

The amount of money has increased every year. The Memorial Fund has been responsible for some and contributions from districts and individuals for some. In 1969 the Building Fund amounts to almost $20,000. There are new projects planned for the 1969 convention which should increase the fund to half of the $50,000 goal. When Jefferson Brown died her will bequeathed her large collection of cookbooks to Helen Satran and Lydia Potthoff. Before Lydia passed away recently, she and Helen planned to donate the proceeds from the cookbook sale to the ASNA building Fund. This is only one of the projects.

The Building Fund will grow and be big enough to build a home for the Arizona State Nurses' Association. The dedication of members like Florabelle Rankins and Helen Satran will make it so!
Research was established, providing for the first time in the history of the hospital, formal training for nurses and psychiatric aides. The first course was given for graduate nurses from August 19, 1962, to November 17, 1962, for the purposes of developing understanding of the etiology, symptomatology and prevention of mental and emotional disorders; developing proper attitude in the management of patients; improving the care and treatment of all patients; improving the ability of the nurses to teach other employees and to cooperate with all other ancillary services.

In 1964 increased appropriations and economy measures enabled the hospital to raise the number of graduate nurses to 49 which meant that nurses were placed on wards where there never had been a nurse. In-service programs were planned on a year-long basis.

The hospital was first accredited in 1968 but lost it in 1969. When it was accredited again in May, 1968, the foremost item mentioned by the surveyor was the shortage of nursing personnel.

Consultants have visited the hospital for assessment of the nursing program with the purpose of determining if the hospital can be used for psychiatric clinical experience for student nurses. Approval was subsequently granted.

In 1967-68 a review of the use of hospital personnel meant nurses were assigned only to nursing duties. This resulted in increase in number of nursing personnel.

The administration determined that the nursing program would receive primary consideration in staffing, planning, and budgeting. The one big problem is high turnover. In May, 1969 Miss Marjorie Godden, R.N., is Director of Nursing. She works with Dr. Willis Bower, Superintendent, on these pressing problems.

**NURSING EDUCATION**

NURSING EDUCATION is curriculum in schools of nursing; it is in-service education in agencies; it is workshops on current health subjects; it is continuing education; it is programs prepared by nurses to help nurses give better care to patients.

**Schools of Nursing**

Since the first school of nursing was started in 1910, Arizona has seen many changes. The early schools were in hospital settings and became known as diploma schools. There have been five of them. The two collegiate programs admitted their first students in 1957. The first associate degree program in Arizona was established at Phoenix College in 1959. There are five such schools in 1969.

The American Nurses' Association issued its position paper on education for nursing in December, 1965. The Arizona State Board of Nursing presented a Blueprint for Nursing in Arizona which can be found in the May-June, 1967 issue of the Arizona Nurse. It is their belief that all licensed practitioners of nursing should be prepared in institutions of higher education; that two types of registered nurses be recognized: A. Those with technical preparation in associate degree programs, B. Those with professional preparation in baccalaureate and higher degree programs; and that statewide coordinated continuing education programs be established.

The brief histories which follow show the past and plans for the future of Arizona's schools of nursing.
St. Joseph's Hospital School of Nursing
Phoenix, Arizona

In the early years of St. Joseph's Hospital it was recognized that an adequate supply of well educated nurses was necessary for the successful operation of the institution. To make this possible the Sisters of Mercy established a school of nursing there in 1910. It was the first one in Arizona.

Several young women started the course in nursing but did not complete the three years required. In a conference with Mrs. Dora Burch on May 23, 1962, she gave this account of some of her experiences.

"I was graduated from St. Joseph's Hospital Training School in 1915. The entrance requirement then was one year of high school or its equivalent. Most of the girls were very young — 16 or 17 years old. In our class, I remember, about fifteen entered the same time I did. Only four finished. Besides me, there were Sister M. Bertram, Sister M. Genovieve and Elizabeth McClellan.

"Classes were taught by Sisters and doctors. Nursing techniques were taught on the wards. Doctors taught anatomy, physiology, surgery, communicable disease, obstetrics, bacteriology and eye, ear, nose and throat. The students had many classes in nursing ethics taught by the Sisters. When there were child patients the doctors taught pediatrics on the ward.

"Among the experiences I had in which I learned a lot were the times I did 'special duty.' The first three days I worked 24 hours a day, after that I could have some time off in the afternoons. We did not get paid for this. We weren't allowed to even take a tip!"

By 1928 the school required entering nursing students to be 18 years of age and have four years of high school. There was one full time instructor. There were thirty-one students. Nurses worked 48 hours a week exclusive of classes. The course was thirty months long. The subjects were the same as they had been ten years before but they were taught in classrooms. Student nurses received small monthly stipends.

In 1946 there were 119 students. They paid tuition and no longer received the stipend. They were supposed to spend only 38 hours a week on duty but this was often nearer 48 hours. Students were given additional clinical experience in the diet kitchen but not in psychiatry, tuberculosis or public health. These gaps were taken care of later through affiliations.

St. Joseph's is following the modern trend and will close its nursing school in 1970. The last class, consisting of fifty students who enrolled in September, 1967 will be the last to be graduated from the school.

St. Mary's Hospital School of Nursing
Tucson, Arizona

On December 1, 1914 Sister Francis de Sales accepted the first four young ladies into the newly completed nurses’ home built on a knoll to the west of the hospital. Before the first graduation was held, Sister Francis died and Sister M. Evangelista took her place. The first students were Helen Dickerman (Mrs. C. Harrell of Yuma), Margaret Ryan (Mrs. Rahaffery), Stella Roof (Mrs. Etton Barnes) and Mary Vaughn (Sister M. Susanna).
Miss Elsie reported in 1967 that her membership on the Council had been a stimulating experience. The knowledge that nurses can contribute to the business of the Council is very valuable.

Miss Hellen Brennan was appointed to the seventeen member State Advisory Council on Mental Retardation by the Commissioner of the Arizona State Department of Health in January, 1967 from a list presented by ASNA. The membership of the Council is representative of many discipline and geographic areas of Arizona. The discussions have presented many ideas on the best means of providing services to the mentally retarded in Arizona. Miss Brennan in her November, 1967 report stated that the meetings have lightened the need for good communications and cooperation of all agencies involved in the prevention, care and rehabilitation of the mentally retarded.

These are only some of the cooperative efforts of ASNA and the Arizona State Board of Health and the State Department of Health. It is the desire of ASNA to continue this cooperative relationship.

Advisors to AASN
Advisory Committee to the Citizen's Committee for Better Health
Advisor Group to Regional Medical Program
Advisor Committee for the Surgical Technician
Advisory Council of Vocational and Technical Education
Arizona Health Planning Authority
Arizona Health Services Education Association
Arizona Nutrition Council
Citizens Advisory Committee for Maricopa Technical College
Cooperative Area Man Power System (CAMPS)
Governor’s Emergency Medical Services Committee
Hospital Advisory Committee
Joint Committee on Nursing Needs and Resources
Nursing Assistant Feasibility and Advisory Council (Maricopa Technical College)
Maricopa County Comprehensive Health Planning
Maricopa Mental Health Association
State Advisory Committee on School Health
State Advisory Hospital Survey and Construction
State Board of Health
State Committee on Nursing Arizona Heart Association
State Program for Counseling Armed Services Rejectees
Representative to Professional Committee - Cancer Society - Arizona Chapter

Balloting by Mail

Some of the members of ASNA in the mid 1950's requested that a study be made on the feasibility of balloting by mail so voting would not be limited to those who attend conventions. A special committee which was appointed in early 1959 found that the majority of the district nurses' associations did not wish to make any changes in balloting at that time. Because of continuing interest by some of the members the Board of Directors reactivated the special committee in April of 1962 to determine the current desire of the membership. The committee, chaired by Miss Jefferson Brown, discovered that nurses approved balloting by mail for officers but not on issues. Therefore they recommended approval of this by the Board of Directors and the General Assembly. This was done at the November, 1969 ASNA convention. (Continued page 31.)

These early students gained much of their skill through work with the patients on the wards. They gave long hours of service to the hospital and, in return, received their training at little or no monetary cost to themselves. When they were graduated they worked as professional nurses but were unable to obtain registration until 1922 when the first licensing examinations were given in Arizona.

In 1928 St. Mary's Hospital had a bed capacity of 100 and a daily average of 70 patients. The school of nursing required at least two years of high school and 18 years of age. There were 18 students and the course was 30 months.

St. Mary’s School of Nursing graduated the first male nurses in Arizona. William Hill and William Lewenthal were in the class of 1939.

By 1946 there were 124 students. At that time the minimum requirements were 17 years of age and four years of high school. They were to be in the upper third of the high school class. Students did not pay tuition but were told their expenses would be about $350.00. They received a small monthly stipend. The course was 36 months.

The brochure published in 1959 explains the philosophy and objectives of the St. Mary’s School of Nursing:

“The aim of St. Mary’s School of Nursing is to prepare selected young women for professional nursing service by means of an educational program which will qualify them for beginning positions in hospitals, clinics, physicians' offices and other comparable nursing situations.

“In order to accomplish this purpose, the school offers a three-year program leading to the diploma in nursing. The curriculum is directed toward developing in students the basic understanding, abilities and attitudes essential to giving intelligent and effective care to persons needing nursing services in our society.”

St. Mary’s School of Nursing arranged in 1969 for its students to take some of their classes at the University of Arizona College of Nursing and, finally closed its school in 1966 in favor of the collegiate program.

Good Samaritan Hospital School of Nursing
Phoenix, Arizona

To carry out that part of the purpose of the Arizona Deaconess Hospital which read "To establish, maintain and conduct a Christian School of Nursing for the proper training of young women as nurses," students were admitted on September 1, 1920. Some of the first students were Katrina and Ragna Olson, May Day, Lucille Yaguer and Thina Wilson.

Starting in September, 1921 each student kept her record in a small notebook, showing hours of classes and instructors. Some of the classes taught by Miss Mary Janet Burne, Superintendent of Nurses were Elements of Nursing, Ethics and History of Nursing. Classes were held in classrooms, many of them were listed as after 7 P.M., especially medical and surgical subjects taught by doctors who gave their time. Some of the nurses listed Wednesday prayer meeting, Bible study and church attendance in their notebooks.
In 1928 the minimum requirements for entrance into the Good Samaritan (new name) Hospital School of Nursing were age 18 with at least 3 years of high school. There were 43 students. The course lasted 30 months. Subjects taught were the ones nurses had to know in order to pass State Board examinations. Accreditation had been granted in 1925 by the State Board of Nurse Examiners.

The 1946 records show that there were 96 students in the school of nursing. Entrance requirements were 17 years of age with four years of high school. The preclinical period was six months and the total course 36 months. There were twelve hospital nursing supervisors and head nurses who taught classes besides their supervising duties.

There were efforts in 1948-1950 to establish a degree program in which a student would attend 1) Arizona State College for two semesters, 2) Good Samaritan Hospital School of Nursing for three years and 3) return to ASC for one year after which the student would be the recipient of a Bachelor of Science degree but not in nursing education. The nurse would be eligible to take State Board examinations after completion of the three years at Good Samaritan. These efforts were partly responsible for a survey made by Miss Margaret Arnstein of the United States Public Health Service who recommended establishing a school of nursing at the University of Arizona and/or ASC. Several nurses hold B.S. degrees from ASC in which they were given college credits for classes taken at Good Samaritan.

The school of nursing at Good Samaritan has kept pace with the NLN recommendations for diploma schools of nursing. In 1969 there are 170 students and 23 instructors. Plans for the future have not been announced to date. Mrs. Vurnyde Boan is Director of Education.

Sage Memorial Hospital School of Nursing
Canado, Arizona

An article that appeared in the Arizona Republican on November 30, 1933, read "Two Indian maidens who discarded the veneer of their tribal medicine men for the healing knowledge of the white men, Adele Slivers and Ruth Henderson, became last night the first accredited nurses in the nation to be graduated from an Indian training school. . . ."

"The nurses' training school at Sage Memorial Hospital is the only accredited nursing school in the United States for Indian Nurses. It was established three years ago and accredited by the State Board of Nurse Examiners as the fourth accredited school of nursing in Arizona."

Miss Phoebe Rogers, R.N., the first graduate nurse to work at Sage Memorial Hospital spent part time as instructor when the nursing school was established in 1930.

The 199th diploma was presented to a graduating student in 1946. In 1952 the school was discontinued after twenty years. The graduates of this school proved its value. However, nursing was becoming more complex which meant that students needed broader experiences not always found possible in an isolated hospital. The growing emphasis on college education for nurses presented a problem in an area where there was no college with which to affiliate. At the time of closing there had been 150 nurses who had been graduated.

In reading about the educational activities of nurses, there have been notations since the mid-fifties that the Cancer Society invited nurses to attend seminars which were co-sponsored by the Medical Society.

In November, 1962, Mrs. Marjorie Kasun was appointed the ASNA representative to the Professional Committee of the Arizona Division of the American Cancer Society. One result of this appointment was a plan for educational programs for nursing personnel.

Working cooperatively, ASNA and the Cancer Society held two-day workshops in Tucson and Phoenix in October, 1964. "Nursing the Patient With Cancer" was the topic with Miss Virginia Barkley, R.N., Nursing Consultant for the American Society as Keynote Speaker. About 125 attended in each area. Nurses in outlying districts who were unable to attend requested that the workshops be repeated for them. Materials were condensed and one-day workshops were given in five locations of the state in March, 1966.

The American Cancer Society chose Arizona to participate in a pilot project involving nursing homes. During two weeks in September, 1966, 98 nursing home personnel attended the sessions held in Phoenix and Tucson on "Cancer Nursing in Nursing Homes."

In 1968 workshops on nursing the cancer patient were given to about 200 nurses aides and orderlies in Yuma, Globe, Kingman, Prescott and Benson. In 1969 workshops are being given to registered nurses in Phoenix and Tucson on "Coping with Cancer Through Communication." Some of the nurses on the planning committee besides Mrs. Kasun are: Miss Betty Spaulding, Mrs. Frances Holdman and Mrs. Gerry Buthod of Tucson, and Mrs. Vurnyde Boan of Phoenix . . .

Many members of ASNA have held offices in local, state and national organizations but none has been more honored for her work than Mrs. Elaine McFarland. In 1959 she was appointed to the Arizona State Board of Health. In January, 1963, she was named chairman and became the first woman to hold this important post in Arizona. Following reappointment to the Board, she was elected chairman again in 1966 for a second one-year term . . .

Because ASNA had expressed an interest in the upgrading of nursing homes in Arizona, the Association was asked by the State Board of Health to send a representative to the public hearing at which the proposed Rules and Regulations Governing Nursing Homes and Hospitals were reviewed. Suggestions on improvement of nursing care standards were presented to the State Board of Health by ASNA in June, 1964. Mrs. Ruth Sutton who represented ASNA at the hearing reported in September, 1964 that the suggestions made by ASNA had been incorporated almost verbatim. When the Rules and Regulations for Licensure for Sheltered Care Homes were being reviewed, the State Board of Health sent a copy to ASNA for comments.

In July, 1961, Miss Marguerite Elsik was appointed to the Hospital Advisory and Construction Council by the Governor from a list presented by ASNA. This Council is dependent on Federal Health Legislation. Changes from time to time are routine but, in 1967, the emphasis was on comprehensive state health planning and how it can best be accomplished. The Arizona State Health Department was designated as the agency to coordinate these efforts.
Most of the ASNA programs pertain to local community activities. When the American Nurses’ Foundation sent to ASNA Board a paper “The National Campaign Plan and Presentation of an Action Program,” the Board felt that Arizona should try to obtain funds for this non-profit organization which would give grants for research. At the September 17, 1960 Board of Directors meeting Mrs. Hazel Lusk and Mrs. Bobbie Thomas volunteered to prepare a report for the ASNA convention.

At the 1960 convention these nurses reported to the General Assembly that ANF’s basic purpose was to give qualified nurses grants to pursue approved research projects. Funds for this Foundation are obtained through gifts from nurses and anyone else in the community. The General Assembly approved a drive for ANF funds from September 1, 1964 to March 1, 1965. Contributions were made by nurses and community groups but the goal of $7,000.00 was never reached. One way of raising funds was collecting books of trading stamps for which the committee obtained $2.00 each. The final amount turned over to the ANF on September 18, 1965 was $1,748.03.

ASNA did not contribute the requested amount but one of its members was the recipient of a grant. Miss Ella Mae Branstetter, R.N. was principal investigator in an ANF project evaluating the role mothers play in treatment of hospitalized children. At the time Miss Branstetter received this grant, she was a student at the University of Chicago completing the requirements for her doctorate. She is presently a professor at ASU College of Nursing in Tempe.

As has been mentioned, the Joint Committee on Careers in Nursing started functioning in 1955 as a combined effort between the ANL and ASNA contributing members and financial support. On December 8, 1961, at a Coordinating Council meeting the decision was made to have ALN take over this committee and change the name to Committee on Careers in Nursing. ASNA would continue to make financial contributions and have a representative on the committee. A recruitment brochure prepared by ALN was partially financed through ASNA contributions.

Members of this committee usually belonged to both ALN and ASNA. The program went along smoothly with volunteers working with high school and community groups to disseminate information on the need for nurses and recruiting students for schools of nursing in Arizona and elsewhere.

On September 9, 1967 the administration of this committee was transferred to ASNA after ALN voted to become inactive.

Although United States was not engaged in a declared war in the 1960’s, service men were obtained through Selective Service. In July, 1961 ASNA was asked to suggest possible appointees to the Health Advisory Committee of the Selective Service Board of Arizona. Mrs. Zona Brierley was appointed.

The annual report in 1967 states that there hasn’t been a meeting since ASNA was asked to make the appointment. Each member receives memoranda of information.

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St. Monica's Hospital School of Nursing
Phoenix, Arizona

St. Monica's Hospital School of Nursing was opened October 1, 1944. The philosophy of the school is evident in this quote from its brochure printed in 1945.

"It is non-sectarian and inter-racial and its aim is to provide the best possible nursing training and experience to young women regardless of their racial or religious background. This is based on the American and Christian doctrine that all men are created equal and should have equal opportunities. St. Monica's is the first nurses training school in the history of the United States to open its doors with this definite policy. Many of the students were not Caucasian.

Memorial Hospital (renamed in 1949) closed its school of nursing in 1956. During its 12 years, the school graduated 146 nurses.

College Programs in Nursing

The many changes taking place in health care are bringing new and challenging responsibilities to nurses. Knowledge must expand to meet these changes. College programs in nursing are designed to educate nurses to practice effectively in modern society. The two types of college programs in nursing are the Associate Degree which is a two year course, and the Baccalaureate Degree which is a four year course. Graduates of both programs must take State Board examinations in order to be registered nurses.

The graduate of the Associate Degree program is prepared as a beginning staff nurse, competent to assume bedside nursing care after orientation to the ways of the institution where she is employed.

Phoenix College started its Department of Nursing in 1969. Both men and women are accepted for the training. All Phoenix College entrance requirements apply to the nursing student, and the nursing courses must be completed in the specified sequence. Opportunities for care of selected patients and clinical observation are given in local hospitals. Since its beginning ten years ago, 301 nurses have been registered to function as bedside nurses.

In May, 1969 there are six Associate Degree programs in nursing in Arizona:

Northern Arizona University Nursing Program
Betty Pate, R.N., Director
Flagstaff, Arizona

Phoenix College Department of Nursing,
Florenta Awe, R.N., Chairman
Glendale Community College Department of Nursing
Ruby Gordon, R.N., Chairman

Arizona Western College Department of Nursing, Yuma
Virginia Smith, R.N., Chairman

Mesa Community College Registered Nursing Program
Virginia Crispin, R.N., Director

In August, 1969, Yavapai Community College, Prescott, employed a Director and will accept its first class of Associate Degree Nursing students to begin classes January, 1970. Pima Community College, Tucson, on August 1 appointed a Director
The nurse with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Nursing is prepared for beginning professional nursing positions under supervision and has a foundation for further specialization in clinical nursing, supervision, administration and teaching.

The two Colleges of Nursing in Arizona share much the same history. For several years prior to 1949, nurse educators, the Arizona State Nurses' Association, the State League of Nursing Education, the State Board of Nurse Examiners and the State Board of Health had from time to time discussed the establishment of a basic collegiate nursing program. Arizona State College at Tempe and the University of Arizona had both expressed keen interest in the issue but were hesitant to proceed unless there was clear evidence that such a program was needed and feasible.

In 1950 Miss Margaret Armstrong, Chief, Division of Nursing Resources of the Public Health Service in the Federal Security Agency in Washington, D.C., spent three weeks making a survey. Her report was titled "Survey of Nursing Needs, Resources, and Supply in Arizona." In March, 1954 Dr. Margaret Bridgman, Consultant, Department of Baccalaureate and Higher Degree Programs, National League for Nursing, made a two-week consultation visit to Arizona. In a report of the Sub-committee on Higher Education of Arizona's White House Conference on Education in 1955, Dr. Walter Brazie agreed with others that there was a need for a collegiate nursing program in Arizona.

In 1956 resolutions were adopted by the ASNA and ALN in support of sending facts and figures to the Board of Regents indicating the need for a collegiate school of nursing in the state. Materials were also sent to administrative personnel at both the University of Arizona and Arizona State College.

These efforts bore fruit and in December, 1956, it was announced that the Board of Regents had approved the establishment of two collegiate programs in nursing—one at the University of Arizona at Tucson and the other at Arizona State College at Tempe (the name was changed in 1958 to Arizona State University).

In early 1957 specific plans were made at both schools for the nursing program to be in the College of Liberal Arts. On April 1, 1957 Mrs. Pearl Parvin Coulter was appointed Director of the UofA program and Mrs. Loretta Hanner was appointed Director of the School of Nursing at ASU.

The first classes were admitted in September, 1957. The University of Arizona graduated ten students and the Arizona State University graduated six from their colleges of nursing in 1961. Both schools have become Colleges of Nursing with their own Deans.

Dean Coulter became Dean Emeritus when she retired from the position of Dean in June, 1967. Dr. Gladys Sorenson became the Dean, College of Nursing, UofA. Mrs. Hanner remains as Dean of the ASU College of Nursing.

In the spring of 1957 a graduate program in nursing was authorized at the University of Arizona and five nurses were enrolled during the 67-68 academic year. There were seven full-time and nine part-time students in the master's program in 68-69. Major in Medical-Surgical nursing, Maternity nursing and Public Health nursing will be available. Arizona State University has announced that the College of Nursing will have majors in community health, psychiatric nursing and maternal-child nursing beginning in the fall of 1969. In a survey report on clinical facilities for nursing education in Arizona, we find the statement that it seems reasonable to expect that within the next ten years these two programs may graduate nearly one hundred each year.

Mrs. Eleanor Carrel, left, and Mrs. Peg Mesera present Red Cross certificates to two members of the Mother and Baby Care classes.

Helen Gaborek, R.N., receives congratulations from Mr. Lee Krebs, Manager, Maricopa County ARC Chapter upon Mrs. Gaborek's receipt of one of the first Ann Magnuson Awards.
ASNA’s first clinical interest workshop “Nurses Strike Back at Stroke” was held in Phoenix in February, 1963. The 178 nurses who were there said they would carry the message back to nurses unable to attend. These sessions were planned in cooperation with the Arizona Heart Association. Representatives of many health disciplines gave generously of themselves by participating.

Nurses are invited to the Annual Cardiac Symposium sponsored by the Arizona Heart Association and the Arizona Medical Association.

Ever since nurses came to Arizona they have been active in Red Cross volunteer work. They have taught classes in Home Nursing and Mother and Baby Care. They have held workshops in which nurses learned what to do at the time of disaster or when serving in shelter areas. One example of the latter was the workshop “Your Red Cross in Natural Disaster” held on April 18, 1963 in Phoenix. This was such an excellent program that district nurses’ associations over the state requested that it be repeated in their areas. Arrangements were made for the Nursing Services Committee of the Maricopa Chapter, ARC to co-sponsor workshops in District No. 5, Prescott, District No. 7, Yuma, and District No. 8, Flagstaff in April, 1964. The programs were conducted by Mrs. Marjorie Kasun, R.N., Chairman of Nursing Services, Mrs. Winfred Grano, R.N., Chairman of Disaster Nursing, Mrs. Edythe Stellhorn, R.N., Co-chairman of Disaster Nursing and Mrs. Helen Geary, R.N., Director of Nursing Services. The response was very gratifying.

Mrs. Geary (now Gaborek) arranged a tea on May 20, 1964 to honor some of the nurses who served Red Cross over the years.

Mrs. Sarah Duvall has been a member of Red Cross many years. Her membership card was signed by Jane Delano.

Miss Bertha Case taught classes in Home Nursing to Mexican women at Tempe Normal School (now ASU) in 1920. She gave many hours to Red Cross service.

Mrs. Rose Allen’s affiliation with Red Cross dates back to 1915. After her retirement from school nursing in 1958 she spent several hours a month in the Red Cross office doing many clerical jobs in the nursing program.

Mrs. Helen Wells was honored for almost 30 years of volunteer service. During periods when the Chapter was without a paid nursing director, Mrs. Wells kept the program functioning. She has served as Secretary for the Chapter Board of Directors and Chairman of the Home Nursing Committee.

Assistance with the tea was given by Mrs. Kasun, Mrs. Hazel Shields, Chairman of Nurse Enrollment and the recent class of instructors.

Maricopa County Chapter, Red Cross, and Helen Gaborek, Nursing Director, have received national recognition in 1969 for their unique programs of preparing women to care for illness in their homes through LEAP and LDS churches. Mrs. Gaborek is a member of ASNA through District No. 19.
in the State of Arizona." A copy of this statement may be obtained from the offices of either ASNA or the State Board of Nursing.

Mrs. Hazel Bennett, Executive Director of ASNA and a member of the Nursing Standards Committee of the Arizona Hospital Association, and Mrs. Zona Brierley, Chairman of the ASNA Special Committee on Allied Nursing Personnel, presented the "Joint Statement by the Arizona Hospital Association and the Arizona State Nurses' Association re: Responsibilities to be Assumed by Different Groups of Nursing Personnel" to the General Assembly at the ASNA convention on November 7, 1963. This statement previously approved by the Arizona Hospital Association was approved by ASNA members. It included Registered Professional Nursing, Licensed Practical Nursing and the Practice of Nurses Aides.

In June, 1964 recommended job descriptions were formulated by the Nursing Standards Committee of the Arizona Hospital Association and the Committee on Allied Nursing Personnel of the Arizona State Nurses' Association, for Surgical Technicians, Ward Clerks and Orderlies. Copies of these statements may also be obtained from the office of either ASNA or the State Board of Nursing.

An Institute in May, 1964 on the Medico-Legal Aspects of Nursing, sponsored jointly by ASNA, the Arizona Hospital Association and the State Board of Nursing was attended by some 200 R.N.'s, hospital administrators, attorneys, record librarians, pharmacists and other health related personnel. Accepted conclusions were:

1) Professional nurses must assume legal risks in order to practice.
2) Professional nurses provide services and, where service is given, responsibility must be accepted.
3) Nurses must keep abreast of the ever-changing laws of our times.

At the January 21, 1966 ASNA Board of Directors meeting it was announced that Mrs. Bennett had been appointed to the Advisory Council to the Hospital Standards Committee of the Arizona Hospital Association.

On May 7, 1966 ASNA Board of Directors endorsed the "Standards of Care for Dispensing of Drugs and Prevention of Medication Errors" as proposed by the Nursing Standards Committee of the Arizona Hospital Association.

This cooperation has continued. ASNA has worked closely with the Arizona Hospital Association, Arizona Medical Association, Arizona Heart Association and others in various ventures.
In 1967-68 nine nurses were enrolled as nurse-scientists in doctoral programs at UofA. That figure will be increased to about 20 by September 1969. By 1971 three or four nurses should be graduating from the Nurse-Scientist Program with the Ph.D. degree. These nurses will have a graduate minor in clinical nursing and a major in a related science.

Nurses in Arizona are fortunate to have short-term educational programs in nursing offered to them by the Colleges of Nursing. The list of workshops, conferences and continuation programs includes subjects that would enhance the education of nurses in any occupational field.

"Nursing education is . . ." as stated at the beginning of this section of the book probably is not complete. Whenever there is a need for nurses to increase their knowledge and skills, some form of educational program evolves. The "seasoned nurses" can remember when they "finished their nurses' training." But a nurse's education is never finished. Nursing has moved ahead just as in other professions. Nurses must be responsible for their own improvement if they are to be professional.

During World War II when general duty nurses went into the armed services, the need to replace them was acute. Inactive nurses said they felt inadequate in a modern hospital setting so St. Mary's Hospital conducted a refresher course for them. This was the first one in Arizona.

After World War II graduate nurses expressed an eagerness for more education. All R.N.'s were surveyed at the time of license renewal in 1959, to determine the most desired continuing education courses. It was found that public health nursing was most in demand. As a result of this, arrangements were made with the University of Colorado College of Nursing to conduct an extension course "Principles of Public Health Nursing for Graduate Nurses." Mrs. Pearl Farvin Coulter who was then Director of Public Health Education at the University of Colorado instructed the classes with the assistance of two Arizona nurses. University credit was given for successful completion of the course. Over a hundred nurses took advantage of this opportunity in 1951.

In the 1950's the larger hospitals started giving refresher courses, hoping that the "students" would remain as staff nurses. Hospital administrative personnel were also mindful that nurses currently on the staff should move ahead in education. They planned in-service programs.

Hospitals held educational programs to which they invited nurses in the community. Examples of these were: "The Nurse in the Coronary Care Unit" given at St. Joseph's Hospital in 1968; a symposium on "Respiratory Rehabilitation" in 1969 sponsored by St. Mary's Hospital, Tucson, and the Arizona State Health Department in which the hospital-community team approach was used; and "The Patient with Congestive Heart Failure," also in 1968, sponsored by Arizona Heart Association and Good Samaritan Hospital.

In larger areas there are educational facilities for in-service programs. Not so in the outlying areas. In these places continuing education seems to be the only way nurses can obtain new information and techniques. Continuing education programs are for nurses in all areas of the state, large and small. They have been given by the UofA College of Nursing faculty in cooperation with WICHEN. Participating nurses must be responsible individuals who are willing to learn and are working in agencies that make it possible for this learning to take place. These nurses are unable to stop working long enough to take courses at institutions of higher education. Improvement in patient care has been observed by employers of the more than 200 nurses from hospitals and public health agencies who have participated in the continuing education programs.
Many nurses from all over the state have enthusiastically taken advantage of the workshops, conferences and institutes given by faculty of both ASU and UofA Colleges of Nursing usually jointly with community health agencies. Topics were geared to current needs of nurses.

Besides the educational opportunities mentioned previously the School Nurse Section of ASNA has held annual sessions since 1961 for all school nurses. Some of the topics were: Growth and Behavior of the School Age Child, School Safety and Accident Prevention, and Counseling the Adolescent. ASNA’s Operating Room and Psychiatric Conference Groups also held workshops on subjects of clinical interest to their members.

These are only part of the programs which have helped the nursing community in Arizona remain in the front ranks of health workers.

Public Health

Public health nurses have played an important role in the history of nursing in Arizona in both nursing service and nursing education.

The Arizona Board of Health was created on March 19, 1903 but the first nurses to work in cooperation with the Board of Health were school nurses who participated in communicable disease control programs and health education. In 1921 three nurses were employed by the state to do child hygiene work. Miss Ida Wood was the first public health nursing supervisor in 1936. She stayed one month and was replaced by Florence Stein. Miss Jefferson I. Brown was appointed in 1939 and remained in the position of Public Health Nursing Director of the Arizona State Department of Health until her retirement in 1964.

The Social Security Act provided funds for public health programs and education for public health personnel. In 1936 and 1937 about twenty Arizona nurses used these funds to obtain public health training of one or more semesters. They were obligated to return to Arizona to work as public health nurses.

The only counties with organized health departments in 1936 were Maricopa and Pima. That was the year that the first count of public health nurses was made. There were 63 nurses engaged in public health, 23 of them in local health departments and 33 in schools. By 1944 the total had risen to 144. Now, twenty-five years later, there are 766 registered nurses in public health programs, 272 of whom are in health departments and 494 in schools, (see map).

Because tuberculosis was a major problem in Arizona, the first public health programs throughout the state were geared to case finding, isolation and care, and prevention of tuberculosis for those not infected. The public health nurse was kept busy also with immunizations for smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis and measles. These programs continue but they are augmented by mental health, cancer detection, maternity clinics, family planning clinics, dental health clinics and other community health programs.

Thus it can be seen that the public health program in which the nurse has had an integral part, has changed. This is due to new knowledge. However, it is still a prevention centered program, helping people to be well physically, mentally and emotionally. Maternal and child health programs are still of utmost importance but, with the advent of Medicare, there is more emphasis on geriatrics than previously. This is especially true in the two visiting nurse associations.

On January 16, 1965 Mrs. Betty Ord was employed on a part-time basis as Director, Nursing Programs. She was to give assistance to Sections and work with the Committees on Bylaws, Nominations and the Special Committee on Inter-group Relations. Mrs. Ord was to coordinate all educational programs sponsored by ASNA. In October, 1967 she was employed full time. Her quiet, dignified manner has made a lasting impression on the members and those in the community who have worked with her.

One of the key words in the sixties was “involvement.” ASNA became very concerned and, no doubt made deep impacts on many health programs in Arizona. Not all of the suggestions made by ASNA Board of Directors were implemented but ASNA is continuing to be vocal and is heard more and more. An example of this is the crippled children’s program.

The 25th Legislature created the Arizona State Board of Crippled Children’s Services specifying that it should consist of five members. The Governor was advised of the interest of the nursing profession in the field of crippled children’s services and offered to suggest names of nurses qualified to serve on that Board. That was in July, 1961. Efforts have been made several times since but, in 1969 there still has been no request from the Governor for a list of nurses. ASNA will keep trying.

ASNA’s Community Involvement

The Arizona State Nurses’ Association has made it known that it wishes to be involved in community health programs. In 1969 the list of councils, committees and boards of local organizations and agencies on which there are representatives from ASNA is very impressive.

Because of limited space only a few of the cooperative efforts are recorded here. A complete list will be found on page 28.

In January, 1960 the Arizona Hospital Association offered an affiliating membership to ASNA. After reviewing the AHA Bylaws with due consideration it was decided not to accept this membership but to remain on a cooperative organizational basis, working with the Hospital Association on problems of mutual concern and programs of mutual interest.

One area of concern was the intravenous administration of fluids, (including blood) by the registered nurses in Arizona. ASNA wanted an opinion from the Arizona Medical Association about the legality of this procedure which doctors were asking nurses to perform. As this procedure was being performed by R.N.’s in hospitals, the Arizona Hospital Association cooperated with the Medical Association and ASNA to formulate the Joint Statement by the Arizona Medical Association, the Arizona Hospital Association, and the Arizona State Nurses’ Association, on the intravenous administration of fluids (including blood) by professional registered nurses practicing.
As the years slipped from the fifties to the sixties there was no acclamation of the changes that had taken place, only the evidence of a few growing pains.

The Snappy Sixties

The sixties brought about increase in cooperative community activities and educational programs for nurses, but it took intuitive reckoning before definite progress was to be achieved.

Members had asked for more programs. Plans were based on an anticipated membership of 1800. The Executive Secretary said that she would need assistance in order to carry out the projected plans. In January, 1960 the ASNA Board of Directors approved the employment of an Assistant Executive Secretary.

On June 1, Mrs. Hazel Bennett, R.N. was employed for this position. One of her duties was to serve nurses through the Professional Counseling and Placement Service (PC & PS). On June 25, 1960 the Committee on Finance suggested that it might be necessary to curtail some of the costly programs such as economic security and efforts for school nurse certification. The Board decided to remain at status quo for the present.

At the August 17, 1960 Board of Directors meeting there was further assessment of the financial condition of the association. Membership was 1301 active and 99 associates. It was decided to cover the anticipated deficit in the budget from the meager savings account and to work for more members.

In February, 1961 the Board discussed the possibility of reducing the professional staff back to one and eliminate either the PC & PS or Economic Security programs. By June, 1961 limited budget had meant limited activities by committees. The Board of Directors approved terminating the position of Assistant Executive Secretary. Mrs. Louise Alcott, Executive Secretary, felt that she could not continue without an assistant and submitted her resignation.

On August 12, 1961 a special meeting of the ASNA membership was called to determine a solution to the situation. The consensus was that dues remain the same, that the association have only one paid professional employee and the ANA be asked to take over the PC & PS program.

Mrs. Alcott terminated her employment on August 31, 1961 and Mrs. Bennett reluctantly accepted appointment as Acting Executive Secretary. In August, 1962 Mrs. Bennett was appointed Executive Secretary.

Through her leadership the association made progress. The Committee on Economic and General Welfare became very active especially when a union representative tried to organize the nurses. The nurses became involved in community health programs, representing ASNA on agency committees and boards. Institutes, workshops and conferences were offered to nurses throughout the state. By the end of 1964 the ASNA Board of Directors decided the professional staff could again be increased.
The Tucson Visiting Nurse Association originated as an experiment by the local chapter of Red Cross in 1939. There was a need for home nursing care because of the high infant mortality, and the number of people with tuberculosis and arthritis. The first nurse was Miss Mary Torrence.

In August, 1941 Mrs. Mildred Elliott was employed as Executive Director but left in 1946. She returned in 1950 and served until her death in 1966. Mrs. Leola Bogan became the new Director.

The Tucson V.N.A. was incorporated in 1939 and affiliated with the Community Chest. It had help from Red Cross, gifts from Mrs. Boyd Hunt and Mrs. C. J. Newcomb and a trust fund from H. P. Beachy. In 1955 a long time patient bequeathed $25,000 which was used for a new building. The building was dedicated on April 9, 1961. In 1967 the V.N.A. added an additional room as a memorial to Mrs. Elliott.

In Phoenix, discussion of a visiting nurse service had been going on many years before specific plans got under way in 1943. In 1946 the Visiting Nurse Committee employed Miss Martha Rogers, a highly qualified public health nurse, as first Director, with two additional nurses to assist her. The policy of giving free care to indigent patients, collecting part-pay when it was possible, and full pay from those financially able to pay, was established and has continued ever since.

The staff grew, an Auxiliary was formed, and the Phoenix V.N.S. became an important part of the community. Miss Rogers resigned in 1951 to continue her education and Mrs. Laura Dunshee was appointed to the position of Director.

Some of the community programs in which they participated were: in 1959 the polio immunization program in which the V.N.S. worked with the Maricopa County Medical Society and the AFL-CIO, in 1960 the Home Aide Service which is a temporary part-time housekeeping service for those patients who need assistance in light household chores; for several years they gave “flu shots” under the supervision of the Medical Society.

In 1961 Mrs. Dunshee resigned to marry Mr. Gene Place. Miss Dorothy Gerrard became the new Director. Through her excellent leadership the Phoenix V.N.S. has become a major community health agency which covers the areas of Mesa, Tempe, Scottsdale, Glendale, Peoria, Sun City and Youngtown besides Phoenix.

Medicare has made many demands on the visiting nurses in both Tucson and Phoenix. For all patients there are daily conferences to assess the needs of the patient and the family, and to determine how the nurses can help them solve their problems. Rehabilitation, diet therapy, speech therapy and occupational therapy are some of the services offered in both agencies.

Field experience for nursing students is given in both Tucson V.N.A. and Phoenix V.N.S. In 1969 there are 13 staff nurses in Phoenix and 12 in Tucson.

On The Boardwalk - Arizona Delegates 1952 ANA Convention
Atlantic City, New Jersey
(Left to right) Jean Davidson, Phoenix; Alouise Stewert, Prescott; Loretta Anderson, Phoenix; Dylis Salisbury, Phoenix; Jefferson J. Brown, Phoenix; Elouise Hiatt, Yuma; Mary Burke, Phoenix; and Louise Alcott, Phoenix.

Delegates and Alternates to 1954 ANA Convention - Chicago
(Left to right) Florence Dairymple, Margaret Maloney, Sr. Mary Christina, Cornelia Mokra, Elouise Hiatt, Jennette Banker, Margaret Letson, Dylis Salisbury, Marjorie Kasun, Frieda Ehrhardt, Louise Alcott, Hazel Shields, Sally Mahoney, G. Loraine Bell.
ASNA's growth in numbers and programs created problems in office space. Miss Salisbury felt that the home of the executive secretary was no longer adequate for the operation of a modern nurses' association. A Headquarters Committee was appointed and, with the approval of the Board of Directors, rented the first permanent headquarters in an apartment on West McDowell Road in Phoenix. The move was made in April, 1952. A few years later a Building Fund Committee was appointed to help make the dream of a new building come true. (see the story on page 31.)

Because few nurses who were not actively engaged in nursing belonged to ASNA, the Bylaws were changed in 1950 to allow inactive nurses to become associate members with reduced dues. Another project to promote membership was the issuing of courtesy cards starting in 1955 to all newly graduated nurses of Arizona schools of nursing with the hope they would want to be members.

ASNA continued its interest in nursing education. At the 1954 convention a resolution was passed urging the formation of departments of nursing at both Arizona State University, Tempe, and the University of Arizona, Tucson. Another evidence of this interest was their active support of the careers program in which they worked with the Medical Society Auxiliary in recruiting students for schools of nursing.

The Arizona League for Nursing, organized in October of 1955, took several months to get the various programs functioning. The Coordinating Council, composed of officers of ASNA and ALN, was active in making plans for both organizations to work jointly on programs, avoiding duplication. The Joint Committee on Careers in Nursing became a combined effort with both organizations contributing members and financial support. The Joint Committee on History of Nursing in Arizona is another example of combined effort.

A service offered by ASNA to its members was an insurance program which included plans for Blue Cross and Blue Shield, income protection and dread disease coverage. In spite of many "ups and downs" the program remained in effect for the members who were interested.

Due to ill health Miss Salisbury resigned in July, 1957 and Mrs. Louise Alcott became Executive Secretary.

Economic security continued to be a major program. In 1958 it became part of the Committee on Economic and General Welfare. In 1959 the committee outlined the main principles of the ASNA economic security program as:

1. That employers adopt a forty hour work week for all nurses as accepted at the 1952 ASNA convention.

2. That the Arizona State Nurses' Association is to be the sole bargaining agent for registered nurses.

3. That nurses adhere to a "no strike policy."

4. That nurses are to take a neutral position in management-labor disputes in hospitals.

Louise Alcott

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2. That the Arizona State Nurses' Association is to be the sole bargaining agent for registered nurses.

3. That nurses adhere to a "no strike policy."

4. That nurses are to take a neutral position in management-labor disputes in hospitals.
Nursing Leaders

Our first nursing leaders were the pioneer women who helped, consciously or unconsciously, to lay the foundation for nursing as it has emerged in Arizona. Keeping pace with progress in other parts of the country was not always easy but somehow, the hills and valleys seemed to flatten out.

It was the efforts of nurses that effected the change: nurses who came to Arizona from other areas, nurses who received their education in Arizona schools of nursing, nurses who worked in nursing service and nursing education. Who are they? It would be impossible to name every one who has made a contribution to Arizona’s nursing history. In the following pages are a few of them. Biographies of others will be found in the Arizona State Department of Library and Archives.

As the Arizona State Nurses’ Association has been the backbone of nursing progress in Arizona in the last fifty years, it is only natural that the Presidents of the Association would be considered Nursing Leaders. A list of them is included here. Also included is a list of current Life Members.

Presidents of ASNA

1919—Miss Agnes Randolph
1920—Miss Bertha C. Rowe
1921—Miss Grace Franklin
1922—Mrs. Rose Bennett Wurth
1923—Miss Louisa E. Ferrill
1924—Mrs. Regina Thomas Hardy
1925—Miss Gertrude F. Russel
1926—Miss Aletha Waldner
1927—Mrs. Vera King Thomas
1928—Miss Helen Bocock
1929—Mrs. Kathryn Hutchison McDonald
1930—Miss Kathryn Hutchison McDonald
1931—Mrs. Anna Carr Payton
1932—Miss Anna Carr Payton
1933—Mrs. Esther Braddock Durham
1934—Mrs. Esther Braddock Durham
1935—Mrs. Ruth Leidy Gordon
1936—Mrs. Ruth Leidy Gordon
1937—Miss Bertha G. Easton
1938—Miss Bertha G. Easton
1939—Mrs. Elizabeth Steelsmith
1940—Mrs. Elizabeth Steelsmith
1941—Mrs. Elizabeth Steelsmith
1942—Mrs. Evelyn Nace Canavello
1943—No convention
1944—Mrs. Margaret Minson Smith
1945—Mrs. Catherine Fitzmaurice
1946—Mrs. Catherine Fitzmaurice
1947—Mrs. Lena Whitney
1948—Mrs. Lena Whitney
1949—Mrs. Lena Whitney
1950—Miss Jefferson I. Brown
1951—Miss Jefferson I. Brown
1952—Mrs. Frieda Braun Ehrhardt
1953—Mrs. Frieda Braun Ehrhardt
1954—Mrs. Frieda Braun Ehrhardt
1955—Mrs. Margaret Maleady
1956—Mrs. Margaret Maleady
1957—Mrs. Margaret Maleady
1958—Mrs. Jean Peavy
1959—Mrs. Jean Peavy
1960—Mrs. Marjorie Kasun
1961—Mrs. Marjorie Kasun
1962—Miss Vellamo Tikkala
1963—Miss Vellamo Tikkala
1964—Miss Vellamo Tikkala
1965—Miss Rosamond Gabrielson
1966—Miss Rosamond Gabrielson
1967—Miss Rosamond Gabrielson
1968—Miss Rosamond Gabrielson

Life Members of ASNA

The Bylaws state “Life membership may be conferred by unanimous vote at any convention on a nurse who has rendered distinguished service or valuable assistance to the nursing profession, the name having been recommended by the Board of Directors.” Current Life Members are: District No. 1, Sayde Lorenz, Hazel Shields; District No. 2, Minnie Benson, Eleanor Hartnett; District No. 7, Helen Harrell; District No. 8, Frances Wilkins; District No. 9, Mary Lou Gough; District No. 10, Margaret Maleady; District No. 11, Mary Jane Donaldson; District No. 12, Miss Vellamo Tikkala; District No. 13, Miss Rosamond Gabrielson; District No. 14, Mrs. Elizabeth Steelsmith; District No. 15, Mrs. Dorothy Harrell; District No. 16, Mrs. Margaret Maleady; District No. 17, Mrs. Mary Jane Donaldson.

Changes in the Fifties

Along with the new organizational structure there were several changes in nursing during the 1950s. Some of those affecting Arizona nurses are related here.

Nurses continued their activities in civil defense. ASNA and district nurses’ associations appointed committees to work with community councils on civil defense, hoping that a plan would be set up which included nurses. There were so many difficulties that the nurses decided to prepare themselves by holding workshops with demonstrations on what nurses could do in an emergency situation.

In the early 1950s’ new district nurses’ associations were formed and sections, which were organized on an occupational basis, were given emphasis. An inter-section conference group was organized by operating room nurses in 1955.

Board of Directors’ Meeting, October, 1952, showing: Section Chairmen—from left to right, around the table: Eloise Haight, 2nd vice-president, Mildred Harmoning, Chairman, General Duty Section; Jefferson Brown, Director; Lena Whitney, Chairman, Office Nurse Section; Helen Satran, Director, Louise Alcott, Chairman, Private Duty Section; Frieda Ehrhardt, President; Dyvle Salisbury, Executive Secretary; Hazel Shields, Director; Effie Mae Whitney, Secretary, Marjorie Kasun, Treasurer, Sister M. Susanna, Chairman, Administrative Section; Robert Germain, Director, Dorothy Newton, Chairman, Public Health Nurse Section.
The General Assembly. In 1948 this was done and Miss Salisbury, Executive Secretary, also became Counselor.

Incorporation of the association had been discussed many times but was postponed for various reasons. In 1948 the Board of Directors felt that the growth of the association warranted positive action. On November 16, 1948 incorporation of ASNA became a reality, stipulating it as a "not for profit organization in Arizona."

**The Structure Study**

Even before the United States entered the war there was discussion of uniting the three oldest nursing organizations: The National League of Nursing Education, The National Organization for Public Health Nursing and the American Nurses' Association. In 1944 definite plans for these three organizations were considered. In 1945 the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, the American Association of Industrial Nurses and the Association of Collegiate Schools of Nursing were added to those interested in unification.

The September, 1945 issue of the American Journal of Nursing carried an article "A Comprehensive Program for Nationwide Action," prepared by the National Nursing Council for War Service, Inc. Because there were many doubts about existing structures of national nursing organizations, Raymond Rich Associates were empowered to make a study which became known as the Structure Study.

As a result of many meetings, plans were made in 1947 for one organization to be known as the American Nursing Organization. The plans were revised in 1949 providing for the establishment of two organizations. Nurses all over the country showed more interest in the organization of the profession than ever before.

Arizona only had two nursing organizations in 1949: the Arizona State Nurses' Association and the Arizona State League of Nursing Education. The members knew that the outcome of the vote on the national level would naturally affect them. District nurses associations invited Miss Dyalis Salisbury, Executive Secretary of ASNA to their meetings to lead discussions and answer questions.

At the 1960 ANA biennial convention the nurses voted to have two national organizations: The American Nurses' Association (ANA) with state and district associations, and The National League for Nursing (NLN) with state leagues and branches. Arizona had a minimum of difficulty accepting the new structure when it went into effect in 1952. The Arizona State Nurses' Association made the necessary changes but the Arizona League of Nursing Education which had not been very active did not reorganize until 1955.

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**Mrs. Louise Alcott**

In the fifty years since ASNA's beginning there have been only four Executive Secretaries. One of these was Mrs. Louise Alcott who was employed in that position from 1957 to 1961.

Before taking the position Mrs. Alcott held offices in District, State and American Nurses' Association. She was president of District No. 1, elected secretary of ASNA and elected treasurer of ANA.

One of her contributions to nursing in Arizona was the dignity she gave to private duty nursing.

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**Mrs. Hazel Bennett**

At the ASNA convention in November, 1962 Mrs. Hazel Bennett was given a standing ovation for her contribution in the fostering of professional growth of the individual nurse and the professional organization of ASNA. That year she was appointed Executive Director of ASNA a position she still holds.

Mrs. Bennett was active in District No. 1 and ASNA programs since she came to Arizona. District No. 1 benefitted from her services as Assistant Registrar from 1951 to 1959. She became Assistant Executive Secretary of ASNA in 1959 and Acting Executive Secretary in 1961.

ASNA accomplished a great deal since Mrs. Bennett became the Executive Director. The following are only a few of them: There has been an increase in membership; The association functions within its budget; There has been involvement in community health programs with ASNA members representing the association; ASNA has established continuing education opportunities for R.N.s, by working with health agencies and educational institutions.

Mrs. Bennett has urged participation of the members and, she herself, has been active on such committees as: Nursing Standard Committee of Arizona Hospital Association, Nursing Committee of the Arizona Heart Association, The Governor's Advisory Council of Aging, Nurses' Technical Advisory Committee to the Arizona State Health Department, and many more.

Arizona can be proud of the leadership of ASNA's Executive Director, Mrs. Hazel Bennett.
Miss Minnie C. Benson

Arizona is indebted to the American Red Cross for sending Minnie Benson to Tucson in 1922. One of her accomplishments that year was to help organize the Pima County Health Center. She joined District No. 2 and became very involved in their activities, even to the extent of serving as president in 1923 and 1924.

Miss Benson was also active in ASNA. The 1928 Year Book contains an article on public health nursing in Arizona authored by her.

She was one of the early members of the State Board of Nurse Examiners and became its first paid secretary in 1929. Although this was only a part time position, she visited nurses in all parts of the state.

The 1931 ASNA convention program lists Minnie Benson as Acting Secretary. She was elected Secretary at that convention and, later that year, she was appointed the first paid secretary of ASNA, also on part time basis. As Secretary for both organizations she combined her duties, however, when she was in an area, discussing nurse registration, nursing education and membership in ASNA.

Minnie Benson's minutes and reports are so descriptive that the reader feels that she was there! It is interesting to note how frugal she was: reports were written on the backs of posters and other “scratch paper.”

Her tireless efforts were reflected in everything she did. She was interested in all phases of nursing. During the depression she assisted in obtaining employment through FERA. When World War II was imminent Miss Benson was very active in National Defense on both state and national levels.

Minnie Benson's part in the ASNA Newsletter will be found in the story about the Arizona Nurse. Her term as a member of the State Board of Nurse Examiners expired in 1940 but she remained as paid secretary for ASNA until 1943 when a new secretary was elected.

Minnie Benson contributed much to nursing in Arizona including excellent public relations.

Mrs. Ida Bickers

One of Yuma's pioneer nurses is Ida Bickers who has lived there since 1930. She became a member of District No. 7 in 1933 and has been active since. She has held all of the offices in the district at various times. She served as ASNA treasurer, vice-president and member of the Board of Directors. In 1958 Mrs. Bickers received the Eleanor Hall Humanitarian Award for her inspirational and service activities.

At present Ida is an associate but maintains her interest in association activities by keeping District No. 7's scrapbook up to date.

By 1943 the armed services had taken many nurses and many more were needed in civilian hospitals. However, the need for more nurses had been apparent long before Pearl Harbor and plans were made to alleviate the shortage.

The Bolton Act which provided for a uniformed Cadet Nurse Corps became law on July 1, 1943. Any state-accredited school of nursing was eligible apply for funds, provided a three-year course was accelerated to thirty months. Under the Act the school arranged for senior Cadet nurses to serve in either a Federal hospital or other health agency. The Federal Government paid for tuition, fees and maintenance of students for the first nine months of training. The program was terminated at the end of the war in 1945, but students already enrolled were allowed to complete the course.

Arizona schools of nursing that participated in the Cadet Nurse Corps were Good Samaritan and St. Joseph's in Phoenix and St. Mary's in Tucson.

The Fair Forties

With the war ended, people tried to get back to “normal” living. The Arizona State Nursing Council on Defense was dissolved in 1946.

The election of officers at the 1945 ASNA convention resulted in a big change. Miss Dylis Salisbury was elected secretary. Miss Benson, who had been employed as part time Executive Secretary of ASNA since 1931, resigned, asking that Miss Salisbury be appointed to that position. After serious deliberations the Board of Directors voted that the new secretary would be paid as the previous one had been and the ASNA office would be moved to Miss Salisbury's home in Phoenix.

In the mid-1946's membership in ASNA was almost double that of ten years earlier. The Nightingale Lamp contributed by Mr. Beverly Burke in 1937 was given to District No. 6 for having the highest percent increase in membership for three consecutive years. In 1942 Mr. Burke gave ASNA another lamp for the same purpose.

As membership increased so did programs which affected nurses. Considerable thought went into economic security for nurses. At the 1946 ASNA convention the General Assembly voted to have the Arizona State Nurses' Association act as exclusive spokesman for Arizona nurses in all questions affecting their employment and economic security. This program was put into action soon after its acceptance by the membership. An attorney and a public relations firm were employed on a part time basis.

The scrapbook kept by ASNA contained news items about nurses and nursing, sent in by members of district nurses' associations. It was found to be incomplete, so ASNA subscribed to a clipping service in 1946.

Publishing an official bulletin for the association continued to be part of the work of the Executive Secretary. In 1947 the Arizona Nurse became the official name.

Because the American Nurses' Association had been urging state associations to establish a counseling and placement service for nurses, the ASNA Board of Directors, after much thoughtfull consideration, recommended that this program be adopted by
On July 1, 1941 the Bolton Bill became law. It provided public funds for postgraduate preparation, refresher courses for nurses no longer in active nursing, financial aid to more than two hundred schools of nursing, and the stimulation of recruitment programs in schools of nursing.

With so much discussion on the war in Europe and the need for the United States to be prepared, Mrs. Steelessmith, president of ASNA, urged the nurses to be patriotic. This was at the annual ASNA convention in October, 1941. At the same convention Frances Moore (now Fowler), Red Cross secretary for ASNA, asked nurses to volunteer for such services as teaching courses in Home Nursing and Care of the Sick, committee work and learning about disaster nursing in emergencies.

**World War II**

Even though there had been talk of preparation and many plans made, it was a shock on December 7, 1941 to know that we were at war. Nurses entered the armed services, leaving the ranks of civilian positions unfilled. Hospitals were much in need of general duty nurses. The American Nurses' Association urged inactive nurses to return to work, especially in hospitals.

Arizona's first refresher course was given in February, 1942 at Tucson's St. Mary's Hospital. Several inactive nurses availed themselves of this opportunity and subsequently became actively employed. District No. 2 also benefited as some of these nurses became members.

As Arizona nurses wanted to be patriotic they voted to discontinue annual conventions during the war. There was no ASNA convention in 1943. In 1944 ANA advised that during this crucial period nurses should meet to take up the pressing problems of the times. The ASNA quarterly bulletin was suspended in order to save paper.

**Cadet Nurse Corps**

![Cadet Nurse Corps](image)

*Cadet Nurse Corps (left to right) Dorothy Fox Feeney, Jeannette Gerhart Castleman, Nancy McAnally Webster, Barbara Ruth. Katherine Vegar, Carmen*

**Mrs. Vurlyne Boan**

Mrs. Vurlyne Boan has been active in nursing organizations both in Arizona and the West. In 1958 she was the second president of the Arizona League for Nursing. In 1958 she was Chairman, Executive Committee of the Western Council of State Leagues for Nursing and Special Consultant from Arizona to the Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education (WICHE) Committee on Nursing Education. She has held offices in both District No. 1 and ASNA.

As Director of Education for the School of Nursing at Good Samaritan Hospital, Vurlyne has guided her students toward professional careers in nursing. She also has Advisor to the Arizona Association of Student Nurses as part of her ALN activities.

Among the organizations in which she holds memberships is the National Association of Deans of Women.

**Miss Helen Bocock**

Helen Bocock entered St. Mary's School of Nursing, Tucson, in 1919. She was one of the first to obtain an R.N. in Arizona. She had number 97.

"Bo", as she was always known, joined District No. 2, ASNA when she became a graduate nurse. She was active in district programs and served as president in 1926 and 1927. She was vice-president of ASNA in 1929 and 1930 and is listed as president in the 1931 convention program.

Miss Bocock was appointed to the State Board of Nurse Examiners in September, 1941 to serve five years. She was serving her second term on the State Board of Health at the time of her death in 1959.

She worked as a private duty nurse until she became Infirmary Nurse at University of Arizona in 1959.

**Mrs. Zona Brierley**

All nurses who are licensed to work in Arizona must obtain their licenses at the State Board of Nursing. Mrs. Zona Brierley is the Executive Secretary of this agency. (There is further information in another section of this book).

Mrs. Brierley has served in the Board of Directors of District No. 1 and ASNA, did an excellent job on the Bylaws Committee of ASNA as well as the Careers Committee. She was a Delegate to the Arizona Association of Student Nurses, representing ASNA District No. 1.
For five years prior to 1938 ASNA gave financial support to the National League for Nursing Education by contributing fifteen cents per capita. At this time ASNA asked NLNE to organize an Arizona State League of Nursing Education to assist with their program of nursing education. This was not done until many years later.

Many of the early members of ASNA were also members of the Woman's Clubs in their areas. Most of the district nurses' associations paid dues to these clubs and, because of these bonds, ASNA conventions from 1923 through 1930 were held in the spring in conjunction with the State Federation of Woman's Clubs. Gradually the districts discontinued payment of dues and by 1931 the ASNA convention was changed back to fall as it had been originally. One interesting note found in District No. 1 minutes was that male nurses could not belong to the district while the district was affiliated with the Woman's Club. However, the male nurse was allowed to be a member of the Nurses' Professional Registry.

In 1931 Miss Minnie Benson, who was part time secretary for the Board of Nurse Examiners, was employed by ASNA as their part time secretary. By doing the necessary work of both organizations while in an area she would save time and travel expense.

In 1932 the ASNA Board of Directors approved issuing a state bulletin which was written and sent out quarterly by Miss Benson. In 1936 she reported to ASNA that the equipment in her office belonged to the State Board of Nurse Examiners. In 1940 Miss Benson's term on the State Board of Nurse Examiners expired and the office was moved to Phoenix. This presented a few problems! She could not send out the July quarterly ASNA bulletin as the typewriter and mimeograph had been taken to the new office of the State Board of Nurse Examiners in Phoenix. The October issue was “midget size because it had to be sent out to be mimeographed and paid for with hard, cold cash.”

Throughout the “depression,” nurses who could, contributed to worthy services. One of these was the Relief Fund which gave assistance to nurses who were unable to work. As this was on a national basis some Arizona nurses gave, others received. Arizona nurses also gave to the Florence Nightingale Foundation, a scholarship fund for nurses of any country. In 1939 ANA sent a report that the $354.30 contributed by ASNA paid them up in full.

**Nursing In National Defense**

Because Europe was at war in 1940, nurses in the United States were conscious of “national defense.” On July 29, 1940 representatives of nursing throughout the country met in New York City and established the Nursing Council for National Defense. The purpose of this Council was to coordinate the defense activities of all nursing organizations for better utilization of nursing power. Miss Minnie Benson, ASNA's representative, wrote very comprehensive reports of what happened at the meetings of the Council. Arizona participated by making a survey of nurses who were registered in the State on June 1, 1941. Of those who responded 1246 were actively employed and 163 were inactive but available in an emergency situation. In order to offset the extra expense each ASNA member was assessed ten cents.

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**Miss Jefferson Brown**

Miss Jefferson Irene Brown was known throughout the United States as well as in Arizona. As Director of Public Health Nursing for Arizona State Department of Health she worked with other state public health nursing directors to evaluate public health nursing programs and to make plans to upgrade them.

Considerable progress was made in the twenty-five years in which she was Director of Public Health Nursing in Arizona. Under her leadership educational programs were conducted for staff and supervisory personnel in health departments over the state.

Miss Brown's biography contains a long list of association activities. She was on the Board of Directors of District No. 1 ASNA for many years and was its 26th president. She was Chairman of the Public Health Nurse Section, ASNA a member of the Board of Directors of ASNA several years and its president from 1950 to 1952. She worked diligently on ANA committees, especially those two years she was a member of the Constitution and By-laws Committee.

She was also an active member of the Arizona Public Health Association having served in numerous capacities, including the office of president. "Jeff," as she was affectionately called, collected recipes and recipe books. After her death on July 19, 1966 it was announced that this collection had been willed to Helen Satran and Lydia Potthoff, both of whom were on Miss Brown's staff. The collection is being prepared for sale at the 1989 ASNA convention for the benefit of the ASNA building fund.

**Miss Bertha Case**

"Aunt Bertha" delighted in telling the highlights of her experiences in Phoenix, one of which is related here.

"When I came to Phoenix in 1913 I wasn't able to work. When I did go to work my wages were 40 cents a day. I was married in 1916 and we had five children,..."
In spite of this discouraging period, in 1933 there were 331 members of ASNA with all seven districts showing some activity. District No. 6, which had been inactive, reorganized at Ganado in 1933. Also, on the encouraging side of the picture, there were 168 nurses enrolled in Red Cross in Arizona. Some of them responded to the call to teach classes in Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick.

Because of the depression annual ASNA conventions were almost discontinued. However, it was decided that the members needed the inspiration gained at these meetings. It took courage to lengthen conventions to three days in order to give sections time for round table discussions. In 1934 a convention registration fee of one dollar was approved to help the hostess District pay convention expenses. Each registrant was given a badge without which she was not admitted to any session, business or program. Although this was something new, there were no notations in the minutes that it presented any problems.

Nurses did not lose their spirit of dedication during these hard times. District No. 1 reported at the 1933 convention that registry members had contributed 420 hours of “charity nursing.” District No. 2 reported that they donated an Indian rug to the Nightingale School of Nursing in Bordeaux, France.

The depression affected nurses as it did the rest of the population. A welfare committee was appointed by ASNA to find health projects which could be sponsored by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA). Fifty to sixty nurses were taken off relief rolls and employed on these projects. From 1935 to 1937 the work picture started to change after Congress passed a series of social security laws concerning unemployment insurance, old age pensions and dependency allotments. This financial relief and the many hospital insurance plans led to a nurse shortage.

There were many firsts in Arizona in this period. The first report of the Educational Section and the closely allied Institutional Section was given at the 1934 ASNA convention. At this convention District No. 5 presented a gavel to the president. The story of the gavel will be found on page 43.

The first membership contest for the district having the highest percentage of gain was held in 1935. The winning district was to be given a loving cup. It was not until 1937 that a tangible award was given and that was because Mr. Beverly Burke, a Phoenix pharmacist, donated a Florence Nightingale lamp for the purpose. It had to be shared among the districts who won in 1935, 1936, and 1937.

Officers of the constituent district association of ASNA had felt a need to learn more about how they could function. An institute for district officers was held in connection with the 1936 ASNA convention.

The Committee on Legislation was very active during the thirties. Among the bills supported by ASNA were: obtaining land for crippled children's hospitals in Phoenix and Tucson, proper qualifications for the State Public Health Nursing Supervisor, the establishment of a State Department of Public Health with a qualified Commissioner, and a recommendation to the Governor that the Arizona State Hospital have a psychiatrically trained medical superintendent and nursing supervisor, and a registered nurse as night matron.

A handmade copper and leather scrapbook was purchased in 1937 for $16.60. It was used to preserve news items about nurses and nursing, contributed to ASNA by the district associations.

A motion made at the 1939 ASNA convention approved having an annual memorial service for deceased nurses. However, the first mention of a Memorial Service was

the next year I did private duty at St. Joseph's Hospital. Whenever I met nurses in the corridors or at meals I'd discuss starting a nurses' organization. I was annoyed at some of the nurses who objected.

“Rose Darcy, one of the nurses who was favorable to the idea, invited us to her home on December 17, 1937. Twenty of us were there and we organized the Maricopa County Graduate Nurses' Association. One of our objectives was to get a law to register graduate nurses.

“The next morning I asked the nurses who were absent, why they didn’t attend and found that they were not graduates and were not eligible.”

Miss Case was always promoting a needy cause. She worked with the Woman's Club to obtain funds for an occupational therapy department and other necessary items at the State Mental Hospital. She was successful in getting the same group of women to finance the repair of cottages at St. Luke's Hospital. She went into action to get food for school lunches during the depression. She went to the prebution office to get a still which she used to can 300 quarts of contraband blackberries for school lunches. She was always fighting for the cause of those who were not able to fight for themselves.

Miss Case taught Red Cross classes over a long period. One class was a group of Mexican Women. The class was held at Tempe Normal School.

Aunt Bertha conducted a Doctor's Directory but she never stopped doing some kind of community service.

Miss Marion Christian

Marion Christian who came to Arizona for her health worked to improve health resources for citizens of the state of her choice. She went to Cochise County Hospital, Douglas, in 1928 and worked there almost continuously until she retired on October 1, 1962. At various times she was head nurse, anesthetist, X-ray technician and co-administrator.

Miss Christian’s community activities were many and varied, but always with service to others in mind. She was an active member of District No. 3 and later in District No. 7, Arizona Nurses Association.
Miss Mary Copeland

ASNA is honored to have one of its members on the Board of Directors of the American Nurses' Association. Miss Mary Copeland was elected to that post in 1956. In 1958 she was also elected a member of the Board of Directors of the American Journal of Nursing Company for the term of 1968-1970. Miss Copeland is a member of ANA and ASNA through District No. 1. She serves on the ASNA Joint Committee on Nursing Needs and Resources.

Some of Arizona's nursing leaders were leaders before they came to Arizona. This is true of Miss Copeland who assumed the position of Director of Public Health Nursing, Arizona State Department of Health in August, 1964. She gives leadership to the public health nursing program and the public health nurses in Arizona who work with her in improving the health of the people of the state.

Mrs. Pearl Parvin Coulter

One of Arizona's nursing leaders is Mrs. Pearl Parvin Coulter whose influence has reached nurses throughout the United States and many other countries. Mrs. Coulter came to Arizona in 1957 as Director of Nursing at the new University of Arizona School of Nursing. When the College of Nursing emerged from the school, she became its first Dean. Both students and faculty grew through her guidance.

She has been active in local, state and national nursing organizations and has held many offices. She served on the Board of Directors of the American Journal of Nursing Company. She was one of the original "Committee of Seven" who developed the Western Interstate Council of Higher Education for Nurses (WICHEN).

Mrs. Coulter's textbook "The Nurse in the Public Health Program" has been used in many schools of nursing. She has written numerous articles for professional magazines, pioneered in continuing education, organized workshops for nurses on many subjects, and has given talks to both civic and professional groups.

Since 1960 she served as Arizona State Board of Nursing as member and officer. She has always been interested in improving the standards of nursing education and nursing service.

Among the honors Mrs. Coulter received was the Pearl McIvor Award from the American Nurses' Association in 1962, given for outstanding service in the field of public health nursing. She was selected as one of the seven "Outstanding Women for 1962" by Arizona Daily Star in Tucson.

But Miss Copeland had her share of pain and discomfort. She was not immune to the challenges of the times, and she rose above them.

At a salary of $60.00 a month. She provided office space but District No. 2 paid for office service. In 1928 a report from District No. 2 stated that the Registry was self-supporting.

District No. 1 announced the opening of their Nurses' Professional Registry on October 7, 1929. They were incorporated and had a well-organized Registry Committee to handle policies and problems. Miss Florence Hicks was the first registrar. The district had established twelve hour duty in hospitals and sanatoria in November, 1927. Eight hour duty for private duty nurses was approved by the General Assembly at the 1934 ASNA convention.

At the 1931 convention in Prescott a Round Table meeting of private duty nurses resulted in election of officers. Thus was the beginning of the Private Duty Section. Charlotte Wallace and Verna Shoemaker, both of Prescott, became president and secretary respectively.

The "Roaring 20's"

During the twenties many things happened: ten years of stock market spiraling and speculation, ten years of real estate booms, ten years of marriage and love music and some firsts like Charles Lindbergh's solo flight in the "Spirit of St. Louis" across the Atlantic Ocean in 1927.

And for women there was a new status. In 1920 with the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution women could vote! Present on the American scene, 1920 to 1929, were some nursing leaders, energetic, uncompromising, and constantly warring against hospital dirt, immorality, irresponsibility and political corruption. These women evaluated nursing and nursing education. They were dedicated, stern and steadfast; sometimes they were even called "tough martinets." We do not read of this sort of nurse in Arizona but it may be because they were accepted as part of the nursing picture.

Scientific research and developments, the change in the status of women, increased educational opportunities for all and the many additional educational programs offered in colleges and universities were reflected in nursing's growth and development. Arizona nurses were pioneering in both nursing service and nursing education, using ideas gleaned from other areas.

The Trying Thirties

The depression of the early 1930's created many problems. Schools of nursing all over the United States reduced their enrollment and took in only one class a year. Stipends were discontinued. Rules for admission became more rigid and students had to be very serious to remain in a school of nursing.

Nurses in Arizona were concerned that the professional ranks would become overcrowded. At the 1933 ASNA convention the Private Duty Section presented a resolution asking that schools of nursing in Arizona reduce the number of students admitted annually. Miss Minnie Beeman, as secretary of the State Board of Nurse Examiners, reported that they were making every effort to discourage nurses coming to Arizona from other states when conditions were so uncertain and uncomfortable.
Some of the problems during those early years were the mobility of nurses, their inability to adjust to the hot, humid summer weather and low salaries. Nurses who remained in Arizona became the mainstay of the state and district associations.

These nurses were stimulated by activities involved in licensing, inspections of educational programs and by annual conventions. The first conventions were held mainly in Tucson and Phoenix but the smaller districts were proud of their share. District No. 5 was host in 1923, District No. 7 in 1926 and District No. 4 in 1927.

During those first years dues for ASNA members were two dollars a year but this proved insufficient to carry out the programs voted by the Board of Directors and the General Assembly. Special assessments were often necessary until the dues were raised to three dollars in 1929.

"The First Annual Year Book 1927-28" was prepared for the 1928 convention at Tucson. This book was unique because it was not only the first, but the last. The minutes of ASNA Board of Directors revealed many problems connected with its publication. There were no notations of problems of nurses who prepared the materials and, in reading the book, you can sense a spirit of dedication by those whose articles were included: Bertha Case, who wrote about Pioneer Nurses of Phoenix, and Maricopa County Graduates' Nurses' Association; Sister Evangelista, who wrote about the Pima County Graduate Nurses' Association; Mrs. Georgia Hull Flanagan of Cochise County Graduate Nurses' Association; and Regina Hardy, who prepared the ASNA Convention Chronicle. Many pioneer nurses were honored in this publication.

**Public Health Section Organizes**

After World War I public health work began in earnest throughout the country. Malnutrition, tuberculosis, rehabilitation of those disabled in war, and health of the family were uppermost in the public health nurses' work. This was planned as a service to the community and was based upon its needs. Arizona was no exception. Thus, it is not surprising that an article in the Year Book, "Public Health Nursing in Arizona," by Minnie Benson, states that ASNA had more of its members engaged in public health work than had been known generally.

Program sessions at the annual conventions were often on public health subjects. In 1931 the Public Health Section of ASNA was organized.

**Nurses' Professional Registries**

**Organization of Private Duty Section**

There had been considerable activity by private duty nurses both in Tucson and Phoenix. As early as June, 1921, the need for an official registry for private duty nurses in Tucson was recognized and various arrangements were tried. It was not until March 5, 1926 that the Nurses' Official Registry of District No. 2 was organized. The first president of this organization was Mrs. O'Leary and Board H. Mrs. Huyer was appointed.

Mrs. Frieda Erhardt

**Mrs. Frieda Braun Erhardt**

Mrs. Frieda Erhardt came to Phoenix in 1928. In most of her early years in Arizona she was affiliated with the Home Nursing Division of the American Red Cross and the Maricopa County Health Unit. In June, 1957 she retired from her position as Executive Secretary of the Arizona State Board of Nurse Registration and Nursing Education, after a fourteen year tour of duty. During this period, in 1952, Governor Howard Pyle gave Mrs. Erhardt an award for meritorious service to Arizona.

In 1944 Mrs. Erhardt joined ASNA through District 1. She served on many committees on both district and state levels. She was president of District No. 1, ASNA treasurer for two years, ASNA Board Member, and president of ASNA from 1952-1955.

In June, 1958 Mrs. Erhardt was elected 1st vice-president of the American Nurses' Association. She served in this office for only one term as her health did not permit her to continue longer.

Mrs. Erhardt's untiring efforts have been responsible for changes in the Nurse Practice Act and progress in both nursing service and nursing education.

Mrs. Iva Lee Harlin

**An ASNA convention wouldn't be complete without Iva Lee Harlin!** Lee has attended activities of the association since she came to Arizona in the early 1930's. She has been a staunch member of District No. 7 in Yuma, holding office and memberships on various committees. Her influence was felt when she was chairman of the Public Health Nurse Section of ASNA.

As the Nursing Supervisor of the Yuma County Health Unit her contributions are two-fold: 1) she helps the nurses in her agency cope with the public health problems in a hot, river county and 2) interprets the other public health nursing supervisors in Arizona the programs a small health unit can carry out.

Mrs. Beatrice Evans

**In the fall of 1962 when the first students started their Associate Degree program in nursing at Arizona State College at Flagstaff, they met Mrs. Beatrice Evans, the faculty member appointed by the Board of Regents to assist Mrs. Frances Hagglund, Director of the Course. Mrs. Evans is still giving leadership to nursing students.**

'Bea' was one of the nurses who helped to keep District No. 8, ASNA, active. She has held offices in both District and State Nurse's Associations.
Miss Rosamond Gabrielson

ASNA is proud to say that Miss Rosamond Gabrielson is its present president! Although her position as Executive Director, Nursing, at Good Samaritan Hospital in Phoenix, occupies most of her time, she is not too busy to serve on various community health committees. She also served on the State Board of Nursing.

Miss Gabrielson was president of the Arizona League for Nursing, was treasurer and later president of District No. 1, ASNA, and a member of ANA Committee on Nursing Practice.

“Gabe” as she is affectionately known to her many friends, has made many contributions to nursing in Arizona for which she should be counted as a nursing leader.

Mrs. Clarice Hamer Gesme

Mrs. Hamer, as her Arizona friends knew her, will be remembered mostly as Parliamentarian at ASNA Conventions and for her work in Red Cross when she taught Home Nursing Classes and served on Nurse Recruitment and Home Nursing Committees.

There is a long list of activities in which Mrs. Hamer was involved. These are only a few of them. In 1939 she was elected president of District No. 1 ASNA and served three years. When there was a shortage of nurses during World War II she worked in surgery at Good Samaritan Hospital. After the war she helped to organize the Visiting Nurse Service of Phoenix. She was honorary Commander of the Arizona Division of the American Cancer Society. One of her offices of distinction was president of the Woman’s Auxiliary to the American Medical Association.

Our best wishes to Mrs. Gesme in her new home.

Mrs. Josephine Goldwater

Josephine Williams Goldwater came to Phoenix from Chicago for her health at the turn of the century.

Determined to find health in the Valley of the Sun she spent all of her money on railroad fare to Ashfork, not knowing how she would get to Phoenix where she had friends. She started to walk down the railroad tracks carrying her suitcase. When the peavine spur of the Santa Fe R.R. caught up with her the men stopped the train. After hearing her story they invited her to ride with them in the caboose.

Board of Directors

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Term Expires</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Miss Louise Perritt, Globe</td>
<td>1920</td>
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<td>Mrs. H. S. McGee, Douglas</td>
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<td>Mrs. R. M. King, Douglas</td>
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<td>Miss Bertha Case, Phoenix</td>
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<td>Miss Rose Darcy, Phoenix</td>
<td>1922</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss Bertha C. Rowe, Tucson</td>
<td>1922</td>
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After installation of officers the new Arizona State Nurses’ Association was ready to function.

Plans were made to organize all areas of the state into district nurses’ associations with Phoenix as District No. 1, Tucson area as District. No. 2, Douglas and Bisbee areas as District No. 3, Globe area as District No. 4, Prescott area as District No. 5, Tubac and Yuma area as District No. 6. These districts were all organized by 1925.

First Nurse Practice Act

Because the main objective for organizing ASNA was to raise the standards of nursing and to secure state registration of qualified nurses in Arizona, one of the first committees to be appointed was the one on legislation. The period between December, 1919 and June, 1921 was spent preparing a Nurse Practice Act, presenting it to the Legislature and urging its passage.

Nurses throughout the state contacted their own legislators but on the last day of the legislative session the Bill had not been acted upon. Miss Edith Snowden, Chairman of ASNA Committee on Legislation, with some of her committee members went to the Legislative Chambers to see what could be done. Miss Snowden said in an interview, “We went into the balcony with bags of peanuts, jelly beans and popcorn to ward off the pangs of hunger. We sent word down to the legislators that we were prepared to stay until our Bill was passed. The legislators liked in our direction several times to see if we meant what we said. Finally at 2 A.M. the Bill was passed.”

The first Arizona Nurse Practice Act became law on June 9, 1921. The Arizona State Board of Nurse Examiners was organized on June 14, 1921 in Governor Campbell’s office at the Capitol Building in Phoenix.

Because the new State Board of Nurse Examiners had no money the ASNA Board of Directors voted to assess each member $2.00 to defray expenses for the initial equipment such as a typewriter.

The Association Gets Into High Gear

January, 1925 found seven district nurses’ associations organized as part of the Arizona State Nurses’ Association. They were located in the more populous areas of the state so all eligible nurses could belong. By this time about 600 nurses had obtained state registration but not all of those had kept their registration current.
Bertha Case
in
Red Cross Uniform
1920

In Phoenix she borrowed fifty dollars, hitched a ride on a haywagon and was soon at her new home, a tent on a ranch near Squaw Peak. When she was able to go to work she got a job in Mesa for $25.00 a week. The case lasted four weeks so she had money to repay the loan and rent a room. She had many exciting experiences those first years, among them a proposal of marriage from Baron Goldwater.

Although Mrs. Goldwater did not nurse after her marriage in 1906 she was civic minded. During World War I she worked as a volunteer with Red Cross. In 1919 she built Josephine Williams Goldwater Hospital in her honor.

Mrs. Goldwater’s three children are: Carolyn, Robert, who carried on the department store business, and Barry, who was the Republican nominee for the presidency in 1964.

Mrs. Loretta Hanner

When Loretta Hanner came to Arizona in 1943 she related many experiences she had as Officer in Charge, International Grenfell Association in Labrador and as Consultant Instructor for Inter-American Affairs in Haiti where she learned French. This helped her later when she went to Brazil with the Peace Corps.

Mrs. Hanner was active in the Public Health Nurse Section of both District No. 1 and ASNA. When she was Chairman of the Committee of ALN-ASNA, she prepared a brochure explaining the various schools of nursing in Arizona. She was Chairman of the Committee on Nurses for Arizona sponsored by the Western Interstate Council on Higher Education for Nursing. She was a member of the Steering Committee of the Department of Baccalaureate and Higher Degree Programs of NLN.

ASU established its School of Nursing in 1957 and Mrs. Hanner was recruited as the first Director. She was Director of Nursing at Good Samaritan Hospital. She was named Dean when the School of Nursing became the College of Nursing.

Many nurses have benefitted from Loretta’s leadership, especially in the field of mental health, one of her specialties.

Mrs. Regina Hardy

Regina Hardy came to Arizona in 1912 from Illinois. When the Pima County Graduate Nurses’ Association was organized in 1918 she was one who signed the roster of charter members.

She was active in District No. 2, ASNA successor to Pima Graduate Nurses’ Association. She served ASNA as secretary in 1922 and as president in 1924. For the 1922 Yearbook she wrote “Conventional Chronicle,” a resume of the first nine ASNA annual meetings.
The State Association Organizes

In 1917 most of the western states had already organized state nurses' associations. Nurses coming to Arizona from other states felt the need of an organization where they could discuss their common interests.

On December 17, 1917 twenty nurses met at the home of Rose Darcy in Phoenix and organized the Maricopa County Graduate Nurses' Association. The object was to raise the standards of nursing in Arizona and to secure state registration of qualified graduate nurses. Miss Nellie Wilcox was elected president, Rose Darcy, secretary, and Edith Snowden, treasurer. The new organization asked for guidance from the American Nurses' Association.

Twenty-one Tucson nurses met at St. Mary's School of Nursing on December 5, 1918 to organize the Pima County Graduate Nurses' Association. Dr. Arthur Olcott opened the meeting, assuring the nurses of the hearty support of the physicians of Tucson. Miss Bertha Rowe was elected president, Maude Moody, treasurer, and Ruth Ray Sohn, secretary.

The Cochise County Graduate Nurses' Association was organized in May of 1919. The first officers were: president, Mrs. L. R. Budrow; vice-president, Anna Payton; secretary, Norah Stokes; and treasurer, Zena Peterson. Ten nurses were elected as original members. Although records do not state that Bertha Rowe helped to organize this district, they do say that she "visited the cities and towns of the state, conferring with nurses."

Thus, when the Arizona State Nurses' Association was organized it had three subsidiary units.

On December 3, 1919 a "mass meeting" of the graduate nurses of the State of Arizona convened at Safford Auditorium, Tucson, for the purpose of meeting Miss Adda Eldridge, Inter-State Secretary of the American Nurses' Association. The meeting was called to order by Miss Bertha C. Rose, President of the Pima County Graduate Nurses' Association. The registration was forty-two, five of whom were listed as visitors.

Miss Eldridge addressed the group on organization after which the assembly voted to organize the Arizona State Nurses' Association (ASNNA). Elected as pro temore officers were: chairman, Miss Rose Darcy of Maricopa County Nurses' Association, and secretary, Miss Margaret A. Brady of Pima County Nurses' Association.

A nominating committee of three was appointed and a committee of five members was appointed to draw up a Constitution and Bylaws. During the half-hour recess given so the committees could function, Miss Eldridge talked on higher education for nurses.

The Committee on Nominations reported and the following officers were elected:

President — Miss Agnes Randolph, Bisbee
First Vice-President — Miss Edna Crofoot, Phoenix
Second Vice-President — Mrs. Mary C. Strickley, Tucson
Secretary — Miss Kathryn McKay, Tucson
Treasurer — Miss L. Kathryn Siemann, Douglas
A.S.N.A. ORGANIZED DECEMBER 3, 1919

Seven Original Districts

6 Ganado
5 Prescott
4 Globe
1 Phoenix
7 Yuma
2 Tucson
3 Bisbee

"The nurses of today are not working alone for today. They are building a substantial foundation which the nursing profession shall rest on for all time."

Linda Richards

an excellent contribution to this history of nursing in Arizona with her summary of District No. 1 activities which she did with the dedication that is typical of all she does.

Maggie will stay at her post in the library until the last student is graduated. She said that she would not desert them as long as they need her. Plans for retirement include writing and helping others.

Mrs. Margaret Maleady

Mrs. Maleady has lived in the Bisbee area most of her life. After graduation from New York City Training School for Nurses she returned to Bisbee and worked at the Copper Queen Hospital.

Her interest in public health made several changes in her life. She obtained a degree at Teacher's College at Columbia University, worked at Henry Street Visiting Nurse Service in both administrative and educational capacities. She married Joseph Maleady in New York City.

In 1942 Dr. O. B. Moon, Cochise County Health Director, asked Mrs. Maleady to join his staff as supervising nurse. When Dr. Moon died in 1944, Mrs. Maleady became Director of the health department. She held this position until her retirement in 1964.

When Mrs. Maleady returned to Bisbee she transferred her ANA membership to District No. 3. Her activities in association work led to her election to ASNA Board of Directors and to the office of president from 1955-56. At the 1963 ASNA convention Mrs. Maleady received "Honorary Recognition for the valuable assistance which she has rendered to the nursing profession."

Between 1944 and 1954 Mrs. Maleady was twice appointed by the Governor to five year terms on the Board of Nursing and served as vice-president for two years and president for two years.

She also has been very active in the Arizona Public Association and was president for one term.

Mrs. Elaine McFarland

Mrs. Elaine Hendrix McFarland came to Arizona in 1946. She became director of health services at what is now Arizona State University in Tempe. She has been
In 1959 Mrs. McFarland was appointed to the Arizona State Board of Health. In January, 1963 she was named chairman, the first woman ever to have held this post in Arizona. She was elected to a second term in January, 1966.

Realizing the importance of legislation in providing adequate health care in this rapidly growing state, Mrs. McFarland familiarized herself with the composition of bills and their implications. One of her important contributions to ASNA has been sharing this knowledge with the Committee on Legislation.

Mrs. McFarland was honored at the 1966 annual dinner of the Maricopa County Medical Society by being presented an award “for efforts in getting legislation and increased appropriations for public health.”

Another honor bestowed on Mrs. McFarland was an inscribed plaque presented to her by the Arizona Public Health Association in September 1968 for her services to public health.

Mrs. Jean T. Peavy

At the 1965 ASNA Convention Mrs. Jean Peavy was awarded in absentia, Honorary Recognition for her contribution to nursing in Arizona. She served on many committees and is a past president of District No. 1 and ASNA. She was active as chairman of the Committee on Legislation. She put forth considerable effort in behalf of school nurse certification.

For ten years Jean was Assistant Executive Secretary for the Arizona State Board of Nursing. She is now Executive Secretary for the Nevada Board of Nursing.

Miss Minnie Platt

Minnie Platt went to Winslow from New Orleans in 1957 to work with the Navajo Indians. It has been said that mainly through her efforts in the period between 1958 and 1966, District No. 11 remained active. She is trusted and respected by her associates. Her constant example of ethical and moral stability has helped to convince others that continuing education, professional organization activity and conscientious efforts to improve health and welfare are really a privilege as well as an obligation of all those

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Forward

Arizona, the Papago Indian word meaning a small overflowing stream, was the name given to an area around Nogales in the early 1700's during a mining rush. A fabulously rich surface deposit of silver was discovered but was soon mined out. The name very quickly was extended to include the everwidening circle of land radiating from the strike.

During early Arizona Territory days there were Indian wars and saloon brawls. It was not all rough living, however, as ranchers, miners and cattlemen were in the Territory when the Southern Pacific Railroad first went through in 1880. The railroad helped the prosperity of those hardy pioneers. The completion of Roosevelt Dam in 1911 gave a boost to the economic growth of farming.

When Arizona became a state in 1912 the 200,000 population included about 30,000 Indians and 30,000 Mexican Nationals who had migrated northward, besides the ranchers, miners and cattlemen.

Although the cities of Phoenix and Tucson were population centers in 1916, the U. S. Census showed that Cochise County had more people than Maricopa County, and Graham County more than Pima County. Tucson was larger than Phoenix in population. The people who had settled where the mines and ranches were located.

In 1912 city directories listed several hospitals, most prominent of which were: St. Joseph's, Arizona Deaconess, and St. Luke's Sanatorium in Phoenix; St. Mary's and Tucson-Arizona Hospitals in Tucson; Calumet and Arizona Hospital in Bisbee; Copper Queen Hospital in Bisbee and Lowell; Mercy Hospital in Prescott; U. S. Veteran's Hospital in Whipple; and Yuma County Hospital in Yuma.

From the stories written about the early days in Arizona, nurses experienced many hardships. Even though there were hospitals, when a patient needed surgery, it was usually done in the home. The nurse preceded the doctor to the home where she prepared the room by removing all unnecessary articles. The doctor brought the operating table and sterilized instruments. After the completion of the surgery the nurse set the house back in order while she gave post-operative care to the patient.

Those doctors and nurses usually traveled by horse and wagon which sometimes became mired in the mud during the rainy season. Jean Frazer, school nurse at Jerome during this period found it necessary to make her home visits by horseback, keeping her supplies in saddle bags!

Nurses had come to Arizona for various reasons — some to see what the "West" was like, others for their health. Miss Jane Delane, known for her Red Cross work, did her first public health nursing in Bisbee during a typhoid epidemic in the early 1890's and stayed for several months to teach mothers to care for their babies. Miss Lunette Ready came to Phoenix from Chicago in 1894 at the invitation of Mr. Lloyd Christy.

By the time Arizona became a state the list of graduate nurses working here had become quite sizeable. It included Mary Catherine Dittes (Mrs. Warwick Scott), Josephine Williams (Mrs. Baron Goldwater), Anna Munson, Bertha Case, Regina Hardy, Bertha Rowe, Ida Clouse and Sisters in Tucson and Phoenix.

When nurses met at meals in the hospitals they discussed what they could do to improve standards of nurses. Not all were enthusiastic. It was learned later that these were not graduate nurses.

By unanimous vote, Mrs. Hazel Shields received life membership in the Arizona State Nurses' Association and Mrs. Florabelle Rankins received Honorary Recognition. ASNA Convention 1957.

Miss Bertha C. Rowe

Miss Bertha C. Rowe was one of the first graduate nurses to go to Tucson. Her interest in improvement of nursing influenced nurses in the Tucson area to organize the Pima County Nurses' Association which later became District No. 2 ASNA.

Miss Rowe and Rose Darcy of Phoenix were instrumental in the organization of the Arizona State Nurses' Association on December 3, 1919. They sent invitations to all known graduate nurses in Arizona to come to a mass meeting in Tucson for the purpose of organizing.

In the first year of ASNA Miss Rowe was a member of the Board of Directors. In 1920 she was elected president. She visited nurses in the various towns and cities in Arizona at her own expense urging the organization of new district nurses' associations and discussing the proposed legislation for nurse registration.

When the first Nurse Practice Act became law in June, 1921, Governor Campbell appointed Miss Rowe to the first Board of Nurse Examiners. She was the second nurse to be registered in Arizona.

A few nurses who knew Miss Rowe remember her as a very pleasant person and state that nursing in Arizona progressed because of her energetic activities.

Mrs. Florabelle Rankins

Mrs. Florabelle Rankins came to Arizona from Kalamazoo, Michigan in 1947. She joined District No. 1 ASNA and was appointed to committees the first year. She has been active in both District and State Nurses' Associations having served as Chairman of ASNA Office Nurse Section and president of District No. 1 from 1952 to 1954. Although these activities are very impressive, she is best known for her efforts as Chairman of the ASNA Building Committee (see item on another page). Flo's vivacious personality is infectious!

Mrs. Hazel Shields

Hazel Shields came to Arizona from Michigan in 1947. She became involved in the activities of both District and State Nurses' Associations, serving on several committees and on ASNA Board of Directors. She was Chairman of ASNA Committee on Legislation when the 1952 Nurse Practice Act was passed. She was president of District No. 1 from 1953-1955. Hazel has been very dedicated to writing the history of nursing.
Miss Dylis Salisbury

Dylis Salisbury said many times “Arizona does not have to take a back seat to any other state as far as nursing programs are concerned.” She worked to keep the Arizona State Nurses’ Association up front.

Miss Salisbury came to Arizona in 1928. After working in a doctor’s office for ten years she set up in her home the already functioning Nurses’ Professional Registry of District No. 1. She was Registrar until she became full-time Executive Secretary of ASNA.

Since coming to Arizona Dylis was active in association activities. In 1946 she was elected secretary and subsequently was appointed part time paid Executive Secretary. As the needs of District No. 1 Registry required fulltime personnel so did the position of ASNA Executive Secretary. In 1948 Miss Salisbury chose the ASNA position. The NPR moved to separate quarters but the ASNA headquarters remained in Miss Salisbury’s home until 1952.

These are some of the programs which progressed during her eleven years as Executive Secretary.

The Nurse Practice Act of 1952 became law.
There was considerable activity in the Economic Security Program.
There were changes in the structure of ASNA after the 1952 reorganization of the national nursing organizations.
Annual reports of officers, committees and sections were mimeographed and distributed at ASNA Conventions.

The Arizona Nurse became a printed publication. Miss Salisbury retired in July, 1957.

Miss Edith Snowden

It was inevitable that Arizona would have a Nurse Practice Act but one wonders how long it would have taken without the perseverance of Edith Snowden who assisted in the preparation of the Bill and then went to the Legislature on the last day of the session to see that the Bill was passed. Miss Snowden was president of the State Board of Nurse Examiners in 1922.

In the early years of District No. 1 and ASNA Miss Snowden was very active. She was the first treasurer of District No. 1 and its third president. She was the first chairman of ASNA Committee on Legislation.

She belonged to District No. 1 Nurses’ Professional Registry and did private work.

For many years members of ASNA used the above triangle on stationery, convention programs and a beautiful satin banner and accepted it as a heritage from the founders of the association. Research reveals the facts.

The minutes of ASNA in 1936 and 1927 stated that Miss Helen Bocock, Chairman of the Committee on Pins wanted another year to work on the project but there were no written reports. On April 26, 1928 the triangle of blue and gold design was approved as the official pin. There were several designs from which to choose.

New stationery was discussed at the May 4, 1930 Board of Directors meeting. They voted to use “the stamp of the registry” which apparently was the design of the pin. In the files the first time this insignia appeared on stationery was in 1931. It also was used on the front of the 1931 convention program held in Prescott.

In recent years nurses asked why the official insignia of the Arizona State Nurses’ Association did not have a design more in keeping with the association, stating that the old insignia could be for all Arizona Registered Nurses whether or not they are ASNA members.

In November, 1962 ASNA Board of Directors gave the Committee on Membership and Public Relations permission to conduct a contest to submit a new insignia. The winner was to be given membership in ASNA and ANA for one year.

The new insignia was accepted in November, 1963. The original idea was presented by Rita Ferguson of Yuma. The art work was done by Konrad Veith of Phoenix. It incorporates the long recognized triangle superimposed upon the outline of the state of Arizona. In the center of the triangle is a picture of those objects which characterize our State — sun, mountains, rocks and the saguaro cactus.
Dedication

This volume is dedicated to the nurses who made the history contained in these pages, as well as to those who will continue to work toward improvement of the nursing profession in Arizona.

Expression of Appreciation

Our thanks is extended to those who have contributed information and pictures for this history, to Mrs. John Peck who helped in the editing, to Mrs. Everett Cooke who assisted with the typing, and to Wilbur McCrery for the art work.

Dr. Gladys Sorensen

As Dean of the College of Nursing at the University of Arizona in Tucson, Dr. Sorensen holds a position of leadership. Her leadership ability has been demonstrated by her many accomplishments. Besides what she has done in her work with student nurses and faculty she has held offices in local, state and national nursing organizations and has done considerable writing.

Dr. Sorensen is a member of ANA and ASNA through District No. 2. She has served on various committees in the District and is presently a member of the Joint Committee to Study Nursing Needs and Resources in Arizona, a committee of ASNA and the State Board of Nursing. She also is on several committees and boards of health agencies in Tucson.

Dr. Sorensen was the representative of the UoA as one of seven faculty members working on a Western Council on Higher Education for Nursing Project to develop clinical nursing content at the master's level for medical-surgical nursing. She was a member of the Advisory Committee for Continuing Education Conference Series under the WICHEN.

Her national activities include: Item writer for NLN, for State Board Test Pool questions on medical-surgical nursing and NLN appointed Advisor to National Student Nurses’ Association from 1963 to 1967. She is a member of the Arizona League for Nursing and was its vice-president from 1958 to 1960.

Dr. Sorensen has written several articles for professional nursing magazines and collaborated with others in writing a textbook for use in medical-surgical nursing courses.

The Valenzuela Family

Seven members of the Valenzuela family became nurses. All but one were graduated from St. Joseph's Hospital School of Nursing in Phoenix. Four sisters and the years they were graduated are: Caroline Valenzuela Montoya, 1921, Maria Valenzuela, 1924, Amalia Valenzuela, 1927, Clara Valenzuela Yanez, 1936.

The three of the next generation who became nurses are: Laura Valenzuela (Sister Mary Fabian), 1938, Carrie Valenzuela, 1941, Martha Valenzuela, completed her nursing course in the Cadet Nurse Corps not in Phoenix.

These women have made their contribution to nursing, Caroline Montoya and Clara Yanez in public health and Marie Valenzuela in school nursing.

To make this history interesting, it was written with various headings. What may seem like duplications are statements which help to give those sections continuity.
Mrs. Yellamo Tikkala Walz

"Tikkie" has seen many changes in nursing since she came to Arizona in 1945. She helped to make some of them! Her work in various hospitals in several capacities has left those institutions on a higher level. While she was Director of Nursing at Maricopa County General Hospital she organized an Auxiliary and holds a lifetime membership in it. She also established the first refresher course for nurses at Maricopa County Hospital. These are only examples of her accomplishments.

Mrs. Walz was president of District No. 12 from 1952 to 1954, was chairman of the Arrangements Committee when District No. 12 was host to the ASNA convention in 1955. When her employment took her from the Mesa area to Phoenix, she became active in District No. 1. In 1962 Tikkie was elected president of ASNA, an office she held for three years.

"Tikkie" won the "J. C. Good Government Award" as the outstanding government employee in 1958 and was among the women of Phoenix on the "Fair Lady" final list the same year.

It will take a long time for her friends to get used to calling her Mrs. Walz but even Dutch, her husband, calls her "Tikkie"!

White Caps In The Desert

A History of Nursing
in Arizona

Golden Anniversary
Arizona State Nurses' Association
1919-1969

Compiled by Hazel P. Shields, R.N.
White Caps In The Desert

A long time ago, in 1949, Martha Rogers and I decided the history of nursing in Arizona should be written. We made an outline of what we would do and started to interview some of the pioneers. We asked to review ASNA minutes and were told that these were confidential and we could not see them. Martha and I were determined that some day we would get the history written.

Martha left Phoenix for the big city of New York. When she spoke of her interest in history of nursing the National League for Nursing asked her to be chairman of their Committee on Historical Source Materials. I remained in Phoenix and my interest in recording the history increased. I wrote letters, collected news items and talked to many people. At times I got discouraged but never to the point of giving up.

In late 1960 I was asked to be chairman of a history committee for ASNA. I said I would if I could have access to minutes, scrapbooks and files. The Board of Directors granted my request. About the same time ALN asked me to be chairman of their Committee on Historical Source Materials. As I felt that there should be two committees working on the same project, I asked that this be a joint activity of ASNA and ALN. On June 6, 1961 the Coordinating Council of these organizations voted to create The Joint Committee on History of Nursing in Arizona. Both organizations have supported this project with committee members and finances.

In 1962 we started thinking about the 50th birthday of ASNA and decided that we should publish the history of nursing up to that point. We called it the Golden Anniversary Brochure but after reviewing the histories of other state nurses' associations we thought we should have something different. Someone suggested "White Caps in the Desert" in jest but the name caught on and is the name of this publication. However, you will notice the picture also has some mountains - that is because Arizona is more than desert.

As materials were collected it was found that some of them were too long to be included in the book but too valuable not to be preserved. An example of this is the story of the Douglas Hospitals written by Dr. E. Anderson of Douglas. These articles will be placed in the Arizona Department of Library and Archives in a section on NURSING. Mrs. Marguerite Cooley, Librarian, will be pleased to make them available to anyone requesting them.

In order for a history to be factual, research is necessary. Mr. Bert Firemen of the Arizona Historical Foundation helped me get the correct information about the gavel. He also sent the picture of Mrs. Goldwater. The next historian of ASNA and ALN should keep an annual record of important events with properly identified pictures. This will make it easier should someone want to write a publication for the Diamond Jubilee Celebration in 1994.

Over the years many nurses from all parts of the state have assisted by sending information and pictures. Our thanks goes to them for their efforts. I wish to express my personal gratitude to Mrs. Hazel Bennett for her interest and assistance. On behalf of the nurses in Arizona I want to extend our appreciation to Mrs. Bennett for all she is doing for nursing in Arizona.

"White Caps in the Desert" was fun to write. I hope you enjoy reading it.

Hazel P. Shields, R.N.