

# Evolution of a definition of nursing

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NURSES AS professionals are very concerned about their image and role differentiation. They have defined, delineated, categorized, departmentalized, and credentialed themselves until no one is sure of the true nature of nursing.

One of the most basic concepts in sociology is that of role. A role consists of performed behaviors or behaviors perceived as acceptable, relative to a given situation. Role identification is arrived at by a mutual validation process.

Since the main source of such validation is the consumer of nursing services, it is interesting to note that the consumer's concern about credentials is likely to be less than the concern about the adequacy of the health care received. The layman's perception of the nursing role still deals with personal qualities rather than abilities or skills. A case in point is the *Occupational Outlook Handbook*<sup>1</sup> used by career counselors, which lists "duties" of the registered nurse (in order) as following physician's orders, dispensing medications and treat-

ments, and observing and monitoring patient progress. The nurse's desirable qualifications include strong motivation to provide service to others, sympathy, tact, and understanding. The list goes on to include common sense, integrity, self-discipline, alert mind, and good health. In contrast, the desirable qualities of a physician include intelligence, scientific curiosity, self-discipline, physical and emotional strength, interest in people, and objectivity. Ironically, today's professional nurse is a unique combination of both of these sets of qualities.

Because of this frequent role confusion, there continues to be a lack of consensus as to the definition of nursing. In an attempt to ground nursing throughout its rapid growth, it was necessary to look to nursing's rich past to determine how nurses defined themselves and how they were influenced by the events of the time. To fully appreciate nursing as it is today, it is necessary to identify with the mythical Killiecluthie bird: Whenever it took off on a new flight it would fly backward first because it could not tell where it was going until it had seen where it had been.

Professional nurses need to develop a keener awareness of the history of nursing as it brought the nursing profession to the present point. The individual nurse ultimately defines his or her role as professional. Personal expectations and perceptions of the nurse's role will be the final determinant of a nurse's behavior. Since self-expectations and self-perceptions are greatly influenced by experience and social interactions, it is important to identify significant world events as they impacted on nursing and are reflected in the definitions of nursing during the last 120 years.

Political and social events have directly influenced the evolution of nursing. Issues such as the role of women, wars, and technological advances form consistent threads through the past century. The designation of nine separate eras becomes evident as the central events such as wars, nursing education, economics, and women's issues of the time all interface to take nursing down the next passage.

## 18th CENTURY

During the early colonial period in America, people had little time or inclination to foster the humanities. Nursing and medical work were not encouraged by the early Puritan spirit. Disease was regarded as punishment for sin.

Slowly the growing humanitarian influence of Europe was reflected in America, primarily due to the influence of the Quakers and progressive members of the medical profession.

There was need for legislation to improve the sanitary and living conditions of the poor. There had been no attempt at disease prevention or at teaching the poor the principles of hygiene and sanitation.

Women continued to minister to the needs of their families and neighbors. Survival may have depended on the "nursing skill" of these heroic women. The importance of nutrition and of keeping a person warm or cool was recognized, and medicinal herbs were widely used. Other than the religious nursing groups, there were no prepared nurses.

By the mid-18th century, hospitals were being established. Hospital nurses of this period were housekeepers, doing the scrubbing and cleaning. They were from

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the lower social class, often were unable to read or write, and were known for drunkenness. Some women serving as nurses had a poor educational background but tried to give devoted service. Many physicians realized the need for skilled hospital nursing, and there were scattered attempts to improve the existing personnel. Several physicians wrote textbooks on nursing techniques and the management of the sick, but they were not read, since most nurses were functionally illiterate.

At the beginning of the Revolutionary War, there were no organized medical departments and no trained nurses. Although General Washington ordered that women be engaged to nurse the soldiers, apparently they cooked and served meals but did little nursing. Many women followed their husbands and sons to the battlefield and took care of them if they were ill or wounded.

#### 1800–1850

The major care of the sick took place at home with home remedies or patent medicines. Mothers assumed major responsibility for the care of the sick. Every bride had a cookbook that included a section on first aid and care of the sick. There were instructions for caring for the common ailments such as the common cold. Only

the very poor or homeless went to hospitals. Respectable people felt it was a disgrace to send a relative to a hospital. Charles Dickens immortalized the nurses of this time in the characters of Sairy Gamp and Betsy Prig in *Martin Chuzzlewit*.

Gradually, women and some men who were "handy in sickness" began "nursing" to make a living. Although these nurses were untrained except by experience, they were not in the same class as the low-grade people who worked in hospitals, who were often of the criminal class and exploited and abused the patients in their charge.

Lacking formal training and colleagues, these early "nurses" were able to do little to change the filthy, contaminated, and poorly ventilated conditions that existed in early hospitals. One strong, determined spirit did deplore these horrors, but ironically she was not a nurse. The crusader was Dorothea Dix, dignified, gentle, but persistent New England schoolteacher who devoted herself to improving the conditions in almshouses, insane asylums, and prisons.

#### 1851–1892

Several events in the middle of the 19th century had impact on the direction of nursing for the rest of the century; these included the blossoming of Victorian society and a demand for emancipation of women. It was in this environment that Florence Nightingale, a scientifically minded, strong-willed individual, visualized nursing as an intelligent knowledge-based commitment to putting "the patient in the best condition for nature to act upon . . ."<sup>2(p133)</sup>

Florence Nightingale's influence was gradually being felt in the United States at about the same time that many physicians recognized the need for prepared nurses. The American Medical Association went on record as favoring nurses' training, although it envisioned the schools under the direction of physicians. This support was based on the findings of a commission to investigate nursing, which showed that in hospitals where nurses were trained, mortality and expenses were reduced.

In a 2-year period, 1872-1873, three schools of nursing modeled on the Nightingale School opened: the New York Training School at Bellevue Hospital, the Connecticut Training School at New Haven State Hospital, and the Boston Training School at Massachusetts General Hospital. Many of the early leaders of nursing in the United States were graduates of these schools. The advent of education for nursing paralleled the move of women into the university setting. Education of women led them to question their prescribed roles in society. A natural focus for their frustration and self-awareness was the women's movement.

The first claims for women's suffrage were beginning. Susan B Anthony was among the leaders of the women's rights movement who fought for suffrage and the opportunity for higher education and for women to practice the traditional professions of medicine, law, and clergy. In addition, the traditional female vocations, nursing and teaching, were evolving into professions. In 1869, Gross commented on this budding professional equality: "Nursing in its exact sense is as much of an art and science as is medicine."<sup>3(p151)</sup>

In science, there were revolutionary

events. Charles Darwin proposed his theory of evolution. The work of Philipp Semmelweis, Louis Pasteur, Joseph Lister, and Robert Koch, among others, led the way into a new era of medical knowledge. Nightingale had developed a system of patient classification and statistical record keeping.

The changing status of women of this era was reflected in an editorial of 1871 (*Godey's Lady's Book and Magazine*, January-June, 1871, pp 188-189):

Much has been lately said of the benefits that would follow if the calling of sick nurse were elevated to a profession which an educated lady might adopt without a sense of degradation, either on her own part or in the estimation of others. . . . There can be no doubt that the duties of sick nurse, to be properly performed, require an education and training little, if at all, inferior to those possessed by members of the medical profession.

Yet, this was still the Victorian era. The middle class was characterized by exaggerated primness and propriety. Most men and women still believed in the legend of "female delicacy," and many subjects were taboo. Against this background, these women pioneers expended superhuman efforts in their achievements. In this group were the women who led nursing into the 20th century: Isabel Stewart, Lavinia Dock, Isabel Hampton Robb, Lillian Wald, Annie Goodrich, and Adelaide Nutting. They were strong, determined, and full of energy and the uncompromising spirit of a reformer. Their work was largely housecleaning. They worked against dirt and disorder, immorality and irresponsibility, political corruption and hostility.

Finally, the United States was involved

in two wars during this period: the Civil War (1861-1865) and the Spanish-American War (1898). The experiences of the Civil War helped to focus attention on the weakness of the volunteer system of army nursing and created new interest in reforms in nursing education. After the Spanish-American War, the serious deficiencies in nursing organization and discipline brought public protest. Ultimately, the Nurses' Associated Alumnae, with the backing of influential citizens, lobbied Congress until a bill was passed in 1901 authorizing the Army Nurse Corps.

### 1893-1918

The end of the 19th century was a dramatic one for nursing, and the momentum generated carried into the beginning of the 20th century. With the advances in science and medicine, the discovery of antiseptic and anesthesia, surgery became safer. The standard care for patients involved hospitalization and care by nurses in training. There were few staff nurses—only instructors, with the student nurses as the caregivers. The rapid growth in hospitals and subsequently in schools of nursing tended to break down the safeguards established to protect students and the educational standards.

At the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893, there was an opportunity for nurses to meet and discuss mutual concerns. As part of the fair, a Congress of Hospitals and Dispensaries was held. Isabel Hampton was appointed chairman of the nursing section. She used the opportunity to bring together nursing leaders who presented papers dealing with the need for an organization for nurses, educational standards,

and registration of nurses. A paper contributed by Florence Nightingale, *Sick Nursing and Health Nursing*, was read.

In 1901 Hampton described the trained nurse as one who

has knowledge and is worthy of respect, consideration and due recompense. She is essentially an instructor: part of her duties have to do with the prevention of disease and sickness, as well as the relief of suffering humanity.

In district nursing we are confronted with conditions which require the highest order of work, but the actual nursing of the patient is one of the least of the duties which the nurse is called upon to perform. To this branch of our work no more appropriate name can be given than 'instructive nursing' for education in the best sense of the word it should be. . . <sup>4(p2,3)</sup>

After the Congress, the American Society of Superintendents of Training Schools for Nurses was formed. The purpose of the society was to improve courses of instruction in schools of nursing and to bring about greater uniformity in curriculum.

Although visiting nurse societies had been developing in the United States since 1886, in 1893 a new approach was made by Lillian Wald and Mary Brewster. They started the first nurse's settlement on Henry Street as a cooperative and partially self-supporting neighborhood service. Wald's intense dedication is reflected in her 1915 definition of nursing:

She is enlisted in the crusade against disease and for the promotion of right living, beginning even before life itself is brought forth, through infancy into school life, on through adolescence. . . . Her duties take her into the factory and workshop and she has identified herself with the movement against the premature employment of children, and for the protection of men and women who work that

they may not risk health and life itself while earning a living. The nurse is being socialized, made part of the community plan for community health. Her contribution to human welfare . . . forms part of the great policy of bringing human beings to a higher level.<sup>5(p34)</sup>

In the beginning of the 20th century, nursing leaders were reminding nurses and the public that nursing was not only a profession of manual skills and physical activities but also one that required intelligence and "executive ability." In 1907, Shaw wrote:

Nursing is an art, the importance of which can scarcely be overestimated. It properly includes as well as the execution of special orders, the administration of food and medicine, the personal care of the patient, attention to the condition of the sick room, its warmth, cleanliness and ventilation, the careful observation and reporting of symptoms and the prevention of contagion. . . . To fitly fill such a position requires certain physical and mental abilities as well as special training. A natural aptitude for nursing is a valuable basis for instruction, but will not take the place of it, nor will good intentions ever compensate for a lack of executive ability.<sup>6(pp1-3)</sup>

A 1902 editorial demonstrates that the medical community was also becoming more aware of the complexity of nursing. "Trained nursing is a profession not a trade, because it involves the intelligent application of certain principles rather than mere manual dexterity acquired by constant repetition."<sup>7</sup>

Once again the nation was involved in war, but World War I was a different kind of war. Again nursing responded to the need; 24,000 graduate nurses cared for the wounded and sick. For the first time, nurses at the front lines were dealing with

mutilated casualties, and a provision was made for a division of nursing with a specified ration of nurses to the number of soldiers. A nurse who served at the battle-front recalls (M. Welsh, personal interview, September 1982):

My job was to walk ahead of the ambulance (horsedrawn) and carry a bag full of morphine ampules. When I came across a wounded soldier near death, I gave him a dose of morphine to put him out of his pain which usually killed him. If I felt the wounds were serious but not fatal, I gave the soldier enough morphine so he could be moved without pain.

Although there was an adequate supply of nurses for the military, there was con-

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cern with determining the most effective way of using nurses and with measures to ensure nursing resources for the military. These concerns ultimately led to the establishment of an army school of nursing.

### 1919-1939

Following World War I, there was a severe shortage of trained nurses. It was estimated that 55,000 nurses were needed. As a result of the critical shortage, hospital administrators supported rapid expansion of schools of nursing to capitalize on the availability of nursing students as low-cost

labor. Such rapid growth led to poorly prepared nurses, and patient care suffered.

In 1919, the Committee for the Study of Nursing Education was established and supported by the Rockefeller Foundation. The committee was chaired by C E A Winslow and included six nurses: Adelaide Nutting, Annie Goodrich, Lillian Wald, Lillian Clayton, Mary Berd, and Helen Wood. Josephine Goldmark served as secretary of the committee, and the report has carried her name.

In 1923, the report<sup>8</sup> was completed. It outlined the exploitation of students and the need for more autonomy for schools of nursing. Students were used to staff the hospital, and therefore the service needs of the hospital came before the educational needs of the students. The report emphasized the need to recognize the hospital school as a separate educational department dedicated to providing students with a liberal education in nursing. During this year, Logan wrote:

The nurse of tomorrow is to have sounder preparation in the sciences fundamental to nursing. She must know of course not less but even more of those ministerial services so essential to nursing. She must be knowledgeable of physiology, anatomy, psychology, sociology, economics to enable her the more intelligently to understand the field in which she is serving. She has the task of carrying the message into each individual home.<sup>9(p922)</sup>

By 1930, college education for nurses became a reality with the opening of schools of nursing at Yale University and Western Reserve University. Leaders of this time included Adelaide Nutting, Director of the Department of Nursing at Teachers' College, Columbia University,

New York, Isabelle Stewart, also at Teachers College, and Annie Goodrich, Dean of the Yale School of Nursing. Each of these individuals in her writings defined nursing as knowledge-based, patient-focused, and involving skills.

- Nutting: Nursing is the largest existing body of professional women. Impressive also is their field of work, the vast ranges of human effort concerned with the relief of suffering, the care of the sick, and with the protection of health among the people. As the larger number of sick people are not cared for in hospitals, they must be nursed in their own homes; and since no two households or individuals are alike in their needs or demands, this sphere of nursing is particularly exacting. The complex mechanism of the modern hospital cannot move without an organized body of nurses. To carry on its unceasing activities they must be here, there, everywhere. The hospital seems to belong to this body of nurses—to be its natural home.<sup>10(p 903)</sup>

- Stewart: Nursing by its nature and tradition is a profession. As her work is mainly with human beings and with social systems, it involves decisions requiring a fairly wide range of knowledge and she needs a very different kind of preparation from that offered in vocational or technical schools. The manual mechanical or technical elements in the training should not be allowed to submerge the intellectual, social and human elements.<sup>11(p1109)</sup>

- Goodrich: The nurse is a remedial agent whose services in all classes of society at frequent intervals and in intimate and prolonged association, afford her an almost unlimited opportunity for health education which is the keynote of preventative medicine.<sup>12(p51)</sup>

In 1912, the Nurses' Associated Alum-

nae, the professional organization of graduate nurses, reorganized and changed its name to the American Nurses' Association (ANA). As early as 1924, the ANA had attempted to define professional nursing. Finally in 1932, reflecting the focus of the time, the ANA issued the following statement regarding the role of nurses and the nursing profession.

Professional nursing is a blend of intellectual attainment, attributes and mental skills based upon the principles of scientific medicine, acquired by means of a prescribed course in a school of nursing affiliated with a hospital . . . and practiced in conjunction with curative and preventative medicine by an individual licensed to do so.<sup>13(p218)</sup>

With the rapid growth in the number of schools of nursing, the oversupply of poorly prepared nurses, and the continued abuse of the student nurse as cheap labor, the Committee on the Grading of Nursing Schools published a report in 1934 recommending that schools that did not meet minimal standards should be closed. This would result in better prepared nurses. They also suggested that graduate nurses should be employed by hospitals to function as staff nurses in place of the students. The last recommendation was to seek financial support for nursing education from the public sector.

The "Great Depression" of this era resulted in the decline of private duty nursing and the move to hospital-based care, but the definitions still reflected a humanistic view of nursing. The definitions of Effie Taylor and of Bertha Harmer and Virginia Henderson are examples. Taylor succeeded Annie Goodrich as Dean of Yale School of Nursing; Harmer and Hen-

derson were coauthors of a popular nursing text.

Taylor said:

Nursing is a human profession and belongs to the whole world. Its function is the conservation and the restoration of health for the perpetuation of a happy and useful people. Essential knowledge is derived from the biological and social sciences in order that nurses may comprehend the significance of the underlying laws of life which are fundamental to the conservation of health. A nurse must possess a broad sense of justice in analyzing the problems inherent in her own life and in the lives of others, and she should have a loyal and deep sense of honor and integrity of purpose in dealing with human frailties and shortcomings.<sup>14(p473)</sup>

According to Harmer and Henderson, "nursing may be defined as that service to the individual that helps him to attain or maintain a healthy state of mind or body; or where a return to health is not possible, the relief of pain and discomfort."<sup>15(p2)</sup>

Although this era brought great strides in the education of nurses and brought nursing into the world of science and academia, it was not without its price. Attention was focused on the spokesperson, the quotable educator, and the identity and feelings of individual nurses were not sought or recorded. Thus, today's difficulties of service versus education began. Education began to define nursing without necessarily validating these definitions with the practicing nurse.

## 1940s

War, always a major influence on nursing, again erupted worldwide. Nurses were widely used on the front lines in all theatres

of the war. At home, the needs of the civilian population and the booming industries strained the supplies of trained nurses. Nurses aides and other paraprofessional workers began to appear on the scene to help provide needed nursing care in civilian hospitals. At the same time, millions of women moved into the work force to meet the industrial demands of the war effort.

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The booming industrial society created the need for more scientifically based nursing and the application of this nursing to groups of people. Such a definition is reflected in Brown's statement:

The professional nurse will be one who recognizes and understands the fundamental (health) needs of a person, sick or well, and who knows how their needs can best be met. She will possess a body of scientific nursing knowledge, which is based upon and keeps pace with general scientific advancement and she will be able to apply this knowledge in meeting the nursing needs of a person and a community. She must possess that kind of discriminative judgment which will enable her to recognize those activities which fall within the area of professional nursing and those activities which have been identified with the fields of other professional or nonprofessional groups.<sup>16(p736)</sup>

Goodrich showed the impact of a scientific base for nursing:

Nursing is that expression of social activities that seeks under qualified instruction and direction to interpret through action the findings of the medical and social sciences in relation to bodily ills, their care, cure and prevention including all factors, personal and environmental, that bear upon the achievement of the desired objective, a healthy citizenry.<sup>17(p171)</sup>

Health care needs of this era reflected both the technological advances, with the drop in communicable, infant and childhood diseases, and the increase in diseases now associated with stress and industrialization: cancer, heart disease, and diabetes. People were living longer, so for the first time, nurses were caring for large numbers of elderly.

### 1950s

Again a shortage of nurses existed. With the increasing life expectancy, more hospitalization covered by insurance, and expanding roles for nurses, nursing and nursing education became more complex. McManus commented on the unique functions of the professional nurse:

1. the identification or diagnosis of a nursing problem . . . the recognition of its interrelated aspects: 2. deciding upon a course of nursing action to be followed for the solution of the problem . . . with respect to prevention of illness, direct care, rehabilitation and promotion of highest standards of health possible for the individual.<sup>18(p54)</sup>

Such sophistication led to the need for accrediting schools of nursing and licensing nurses by means of standardized examinations. As the demand for nursing services increased, the issue of finances

became a new issue. For the first time the ANA definition of nursing reflected the needs for compensation:

The practice of professional nursing means the performance for compensation of any act in the observation, care and counsel of the ill, injured or infirm or in the maintenance of health or prevention of illness of others, or in the supervision and teaching of other personnel, or the administration of medications and treatments as prescribed by a licensed physician or dentist; requiring substantial specialized judgement and skill and based on knowledge and application of the principles of biological, physical and social science. The foregoing shall not be deemed to include acts of diagnosis or prescription of therapeutic or corrective measures.<sup>19(p1474)</sup>

War again appeared with the beginning of America's involvement in the Korean War. Again, there were rapid advances in technology, including the Mobile Army Surgical Hospital (MASH) unit, open-heart surgery, kidney transplants, and the development of chlorpromazine; all these advances impacted on the roles and functions of professional nursing. Nursing definitions began to reflect the highly technical era dehumanizing the humanistic approach.

## 1960s

The 1960s were years of turmoil in the country. A president was assassinated; we were again involved in a war, the Vietnam conflict; and there was civil unrest. In response, the program of the "Great Society" began to unfold. The 87th Congress passed landmark legislation aimed at alleviating social and health problems.

The era witnessed the explosion of nurs-

ing as a diverse profession. Nurse practitioner programs opened, associate degree in nursing programs proliferated, the financial support from the federal government for nursing education reached an all-time high.

A decade of highly technical nursing resulted in the genesis of nursing theories. Increasingly, the definitions showed a scientific base. Addressing the complex nature of nursing, Hall<sup>20</sup> said that nursing is a complex process composed of three aspects. The nurturing or caring aspect involves the laying on of hands with comfort of the patient as the main interest; this is the exclusive domain of nursing. The second aspect, care, is shared with the medical profession; the nurse helps the patient through medical, surgical, and rehabilitative care. The third aspect deals with how the nurse relates to the patient.

Nurses prepared in psychiatric nursing under the National Mental Health Act were identified in Lambertsen's definition: "Nursing is a dynamic, therapeutic and educative process in meeting society's health needs. . . . The nurse assists the individual and family achieve that degree of self-direction for health depending upon their potential."<sup>21(p136)</sup>

## 1970 to Present

Professionalism versus technology is the issue of the day. Words previously only the purview of the physician are now being applied to nursing; these include diagnosis, autonomy, joint practice, and independent practice.

In 1971, Lucille Kinlein<sup>22</sup> established an independent practice in nursing and subsequently wrote of her experience. At the

same time, the New York State Nurses' Association was instrumental in passage of a revised nurse practice act that spelled out the expanded role of the nurse.

In 1980, the ANA definition reflected this point of view:

Nursing is the diagnosis and treatment of human responses to actual or potential health problems.

The phenomena of concern to nurses are human responses to actual or potential health problems. The theoretical base for nursing is partially self-generated and partly drawn from other fields. Nursing is primarily an applied science. The aims of nursing actions are to ameliorate, improve, correct conditions to which these practices are directed, to prevent illness and to promote health. Nursing actions are intended to produce beneficial effects in relation to identified responses.<sup>23(p9)</sup>

Economic issues are the primary factors in health care decisions. Such issues as health care for the poor and government support are daily news items. Nurses have become more politically active, with increasing participation in policymaking.

There are, however, signs of a growing concern for, and consequent return to the philosophical, humanistic aspects of nursing that were so visible and vital in the past. In 1979, Green wrote: "Nursing may be defined as a service discipline that provides care, concern and comfort to recipients experiencing a broad range of health-illness phenomena through the synergetic combinations of the art and science."<sup>24(p63)</sup>

That same year, Watson stated that nursing is both scientific and artistic. I seek to combine science with humanism. . . . Nursing is a therapeutic interpersonal process. . . . That basic aspect is the foundation of the creative factors. . . . Nursing is a scientific discipline

that derives—and must continue to derive—its practice base from scientific knowledge and research.<sup>25(pxvii)</sup>

Storlie wrote that "The glorious thing about nursing is that it cannot be defined. The irony is that we never give up trying." She continued: "The danger of definition is loss of mystery, loss of aura and diminishing beauty. . . . Nursing will resist being reduced to so-called facts no matter how precise the research."<sup>26(pp254-255)</sup>

Florence Nightingale was one of the first to define nursing. Since then, defining nursing has become a favorite pastime of educators, practitioners, legislators, career counselors, and the general public. The attempts to define nursing bring to mind the remarks of Supreme Court Justice John Stevens regarding pornography. He said he could not define it, "but I know it when I see it."<sup>27(p229)</sup>

Nursing is at one time art and science, traditional and futuristic, independent and interdependent. Nursing and its definition reflect the changes within health care and the public arena. Depending on the vision of the author, the definitions addressed the direction nursing needed to take to respond to societal needs as reflected by where society had been.

The appendix is a grid of the nine eras examined; it facilitates an overview of the interplay of general history, social history, science and medicine, nursing, and the definitions of nursing. The events noted are not all-inclusive or exhaustive but merely representative of influencing factors.

The definitions prior to World War II speak more eloquently to the evolving profession and more dramatically depict the influence of the times. It is the conten-

tion of these authors that the definitions after World War II show a "tunneling" of nursing into a highly technical profession with minimal involvement in the human, societal issues.

True to the classic axiom that history repeats itself, however, nursing has existed long enough to go back to its roots and recapture some of its basic values, includ-

ing the concern for the whole person and interaction with the environment. Nurses need not apologize that the philosophical, caring, experimental elements of the art of nursing do not translate well, if at all, into quantifiable, computer language; although attempts to define nursing will continue, it cannot be defined for all times and for all ages.

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(Appendix follows on next page)

Appendix. Chronology of historical, social, and scientific factors: impact US nursing practice, 1731-1982

Time	General history	Social history	Science and medicine	Nursing	Definition of nursing
18th century			Blackley Hospital of Philadelphia—1731	Attendants untrained, often patients themselves—1731	
		Public schools established throughout New England—1735	Charity Hospital at New Orleans—1737		
		1st quarantine law passed in NY—1755	Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia founded by Quakers—1751	Person who assumed role of nurse was most often the mother—1750	
			1st school of medicine at College of Philadelphia—1765		
Revolutionary War—1776			New York Hospital—1771	1st attempt to instruct nurse attendants; Dr Valentine Seaman was lecturer—1772	
				No medical corps or trained nurses during Revolutionary War; Catholic orders were only groups with some knowledge of nursing; colonial women followed men to battlefields, doing what they could—1776	

Time	General history	Social history	Science and medicine	Nursing	Definition of nursing
1800-1850			Philadelphia Dispensary founded by Dr Benjamin Rush—1786		
		1st local health department established in Baltimore—1793	1st Medical Practice Act passed, NY—1797		
			Marine Hospital Service established by Congress—1798		
			Edward Jenner described vaccination for smallpox—1798		
		Susan B Anthony born—1802			
		Patent medicines abounded; Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—1805		Every bride received cookbook with section on first aid and care of sick—1805	
			Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston—1811	Ladies' Benevolent Society, Charleston, SC—1813	
			Cincinnati General Hospital—1821	Johnson—1819 (cited in Dock and Stewart) <sup>28</sup>	
	Andrew Jackson, 17th president—1829	1st cholera outbreak in US—1832	St Vincent's Infirmary, Louisville—1832	Sisters of Charity of Nazareth in Louisville; nursed cholera cases and opened infirmary—1832	

## Appendix (continued)

Time	General history	Social history	Science and medicine	Nursing	Definition of nursing
		American Anti-Slavery Society organized with 200 local organizations—1833		Nursing Society of Philadelphia organized by Friends—1839	
	US census of 1840—17,069,453	Dorothea Dix began crusade for improvement in care of mentally ill—1841	Dr WTG Morton demonstrated use of ether—1846	Sisterhood of the Holy Communion founded in New York; sisters carried on nursing in St Luke's Hospital—1845	
		Charles Dickens wrote <i>Martin Chuzzlewit</i> , study of selfishness—1847	AMA founded—1847	Charles Dickens immortalized Sainey Gamp—1847	
	California gold rush—1849	1st convention for women's rights held in Seneca Falls, NY; Susan B Anthony—1848		Sisters of Charity founded St Vincent's Hospital, New York City, nursed sick—1849	
	US census of 1850—23,191,186	Lemuel Shattuck chaired Massachusetts Sanitary Survey Commission and wrote report; milestone in public health—1850	Dr Elizabeth Blackwell graduated, 1st woman physician in US—1850		
1851-1893		Gail Borden perfected process for condensed milk; reduced infant mortality—1853		Florence Nightingale went to Kaiserworth, Germany—1851	

## Appendix (continued)

Time	General history	Social history	Science and medicine	Nursing	Definition of nursing
	Abraham Lincoln inaugurated—1859 US census of 1860—31,443,321 US Civil War, 1861–1865	Large cities infamous for filth and disease—1860s US Sanitary Commission established—1861	New York Infirmary for women and children founded by Blackwell—1859 Darwin—1859	Nightingale—1859 <sup>2</sup> New England Hospital for Women and Children opened nursing school in Boston—1860	"Nursing proper is therefore to help the patient suffering from disease to live, just as health nursing is to keep or put the constitution of the healthy child or human being in such a state as to have no disease." <sup>2</sup>
	Geneva Convention signed by 16 nations—1864 Lincoln assassinated—April 14, 1865 Reconstruction, 1865–1877 14th Amendment passed and ratified—1866 Trans-Atlantic cable completed—1866	Draft initiated—1863 Settlement of West, 1860–1870 Public high schools developing, 1860–1880 YWCA established in Boston—1866 National Women's Suffrage Association organized by Anthony and Stanton—1869 Wyoming Territory granted vote to women—1869 Women's Christian Temperance Union—1870	Semmelweis (cited in Park) <sup>3</sup> —1861 Louis Pasteur announced germ theory—1865 1st state department of health (Mass)—1869 Joseph Lister made reforms in surgery—1870 American Public Health Association founded—1876	Dorothea Dix appointed supt of nurses for army; she and Clara Barton recruited nurses for war (most were self-taught volunteers, "born nurses," and practical motherly nurses who supplemented the 600+ volunteer nurses)—1861 Women's Hospital in Philadelphia opened School of Nurses; medical staff were all women—1861	"Nursing in its exact sense is as much of an art and science as is medicine." <sup>3(p31)</sup>

## Appendix (continued)

Time	General history	Social history	Science and medicine	Nursing	Definition of nursing
	Iceboxes common—place—1874 Chautauqua Assembly—1874 Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children founded—1875 Josephine Butler led fight against legal prostitution—1876 Klu Klux Klan flourished in South—1877				
	Alaska purchased from Russia—1869 Victoria Woodhull, 1st female presidential candidate—1872 Battle of Little Bighorn, General George Custer—1876			Dr Susan Dimock, who had studied operation at Kaiserworth, revised instruction of nursing students at New England Hospital—1872 Linda Richards, 1st nurse graduate from New England Hospital—1873 Bellevue Training School opened in New York, 1st school in US to follow Nightingale plan—1873	"To perform the duties of sick nurse requires an education and training little, if at all, inferior to that possessed by the medical profession." ( <i>Godey's Lady's Book and Magazine</i> , January-June, pp 188-189, 1871)

Appendix (continued)

Time	General history	Social history	Science and medicine	Nursing	Definition of nursing
	Thomas Edison patented the phonograph—1879	Belva Ann Lockwood, 1st female admitted to practice of law before Supreme Court—1879	Mayo Clinic founded in Rochester, Minn—1879	1st visiting nurses in US; NYC mission sent trained nurses into homes of sick poor—1877	
	Thomas Edison invented the incandescent lamp—1879	Ghettos developed in industrial cities as immigrants poured into cities; 1880–1890	Pasteur treatment for rabies—1880	Connecticut Training School published textbook for its students in New Haven—1879 <sup>30</sup>	
	US census of 1880—50,155,783		Robert Koch discovered tuberculosis bacillus—1882	15 schools of nursing—1880	
	Brooklyn Bridge opened—1883	Railroad strikes; 1st big labor conflict—1880	<i>JAMA</i> first published—1883	Buffalo District Nursing Association—1885	
		American Federation of Labor organized—1886	Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, opened—1889	Weeks—1885 <sup>31</sup>	
		New York City passed legislation requiring inspection of tenements twice a year—1887		Boston Instructive District Nursing Association—1886	
		Jane Adams opened Hull House in Chicago; beginning of settlement houses—1889		Philadelphia Visiting Nurse Association (VNA)—1886	
				Philomena Society in New York; 1st society of American nurses founded—1886	

Time	General history	Social history	Science and medicine	Nursing	Definition of nursing
	Mills Training School for Men at Bellevue Hospital organized—1888 Chicago VNA—1889 Johns Hopkins School of Nursing 3-yr program; 1st school to require payment of tuition—1889				
	US census of 1890—62,947,714 Sherman Antitrust Act—1890 Chicago World's Fair—1893	1st tuberculosis sanitarium opened in Trudeau, New York—1890 Pasteurization of milk—1890 <i>Ladies' Home Journal</i> first published—1892 Lillian Wald founded Henry Street settlement, NYC—1893	Roentgen rays discovered—1890 “Golden Age of Bacteriology,” 1890–1910 Osler (cited in Park) <sup>30</sup> —1892	Lystra Gretter first instituted 8-hr day for nurses at Farrand Training Center, Detroit—1890 Hampton—1890 <sup>32</sup> Dock—1890 <sup>33</sup> Henry Street Nursing Service established—1893 Nursing Congress at World’s Fair: papers presented by nursing leaders: Isabella Hampton paper on 3-yr training program with 8-hr day for students; Nightingale paper <i>Sick Nursing and Health Nursing</i> was read—1893	

Appendix (continued)

Time	General history	Social history	Science and medicine	Nursing	Definition of nursing
1894-1920	Henry Ford produced 1st automobile—1895	Anti-Saloon League organized—1895		American Society of Superintendents of Training Schools for Nurses—1893; became National League for Nursing Education in 1912	
		<i>Plessy v Ferguson</i> , Supreme Court upheld separate but equal doctrine—1896		Nurses' Associated Alumnae of US and Canada; Isabell Hampton Robb, 1st president—1896	
	Battleship <i>Maine</i> sunk—Feb 15, 1898		Association of Hospital Superintendents—1899; became American Hospital Association—1907	Los Angeles Health Department established 1st municipal VNA—1898	
	Spanish American War—Apr 21 to Aug 12, 1898			International Council of Nurses founded—1899	
	1st Hague Peace Conference—1899			1st courses for graduate nurses to prepare for teaching and administration offered at Teachers' College—1899	
	US census of 1900—75,994,575	General move from rural to urban population—1900	160 medical schools and 2,000 hospitals in US—1900	Detroit VNA—1899 432 schools of nursing—1900	"The trained nurse is one who has knowledge and is worthy

## Appendix (continued)

Time	General history	Social history	Science and medicine	Nursing	Definition of nursing
	Wright Brothers' 1st flight at Kitty Hawk—1903	Margaret Mead born—1901 Pan American Sanitary Bureau established—1902 National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis established—1904 Congress passed Food and Drug Act—1906	Karl Landsteiner and associates developed classification of blood types—1902 Congress renamed the Marine Hospital Service the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service—1902 Causative organism of syphilis discovered by Fritz Schaudin—1905 Howard Ricketts described rickettsia—1906	<i>Am J Nurs</i> first published, Oct, 1900; Sophia Palmer, editor Congress passed bill establishing Army Nurse Corps—1901 Johns Hopkins School of Nursing instituted preparatory course for nurses—1901 Lina Rogers, 1st school nurse, NY—1902 First states to pass licensure laws were NC, NJ, NY, and Va—1903 Adelaide Nutting, 1st nurse to be appointed university professor, Teachers' College—1907	of respect, consideration and due recompense . . . <sup>14</sup>
	"Typhoid Mary" taken into custody by NYC Health Department—1907	New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor established; prenatal prevention program implemented—1907 NC passed 1st Child Labor Law—1907			"Trained nursing is a profession not a trade because it involves the intelligent application of certain principles rather than mere manual dexterity acquired by constant repetition." <sup>17</sup>

Appendix (continued)

Time	General history	Social history	Science and medicine	Nursing	Definition of nursing
		NYC established Bureau of Child Hygiene, Dr Josephine Baker, director—1908		Congress authorized Navy Nurse Corps—1908	"Nursing is an art. . . . It properly includes as well as the execution of specific orders, the administration of food and medicine, the personal care of the patient. . . . To fill such a position requires certain physical and mental attributes as well as special training." <sup>6</sup>
	1st White House Conference on Children—1909		Cure for syphilis introduced by Paul Ehrlich—1910	National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses organized—1908	
	National Committee for Mental Hygiene established—1909		University of Michigan awarded 1st degree in public health—1910	School of Nursing at University of Minnesota in Minneapolis organized—1909	
	Metropolitan Life Insurance Co instituted nursing visits to policyholders who were wage earners—1909			1st professional school opened in Minneapolis—1909	
	<i>Flexner Report</i> —1910 <sup>4</sup>			Central Committee on Nursing Service established by Red Cross; Jane Delano, director—1909	

## Appendix (continued)

Time	General history	Social history	Science and medicine	Nursing	Definition of nursing
	Triangle shirtwaist factory fire—1911	Wis passed 1st Workmen's Compensation Act—1911 Children's Bureau established; Dr Josephine Baker, director—1912 Suffragette movement—1912 Red Cross active in extending nursing service to rural America—1912		1st endowment for nursing education, \$200,000 at Teachers' College; established Department of Nursing and Health—1910 <i>Materia Medica for Nurses</i> —1910 Bellevue School of Nursing opened midwifery program—1911 Edna Foley urged mandatory continuing education be required of nurses—1912 Associated Alumnae reorganized as ANA—1912 Society of Superintendent of Training School reorganized as National League for Nursing Education—1912 National Organization for Public Health Nurses; Lillian Wald, president—1912	"The nurse is enlisted in the crusade against disease and for the promotion of right living beginning even before life itself is brought forth, through infancy into school life on through adolescence."

Appendix (continued)

Time	General history	Social history	Science and medicine	Nursing	Definition of nursing
				Chicago VNA established standing orders—1912	
	World War I, 1914-1918	Alaska grants women the right to vote—1913		Indiana University 2nd to organize School of Nursing as part of university; under School of Medicine—1914	
	<i>Luitania</i> torpedoed and sunk—May 6, 1915	Rockefeller Foundation established—1913			
			1st mass immunization program in NYC—1915	All states had enacted registration laws; Calif and NY were compulsory—1915	
			National Birth Registration Area established—1915	Several schools of nursing arranged to affiliate with universities to offer 5-yr programs including both academic and professional courses in nursing; awarded bachelor's degree—1916	
				NLNE established standard curriculum—1917	
US enters World War—1917		Jeanette Rankin, Mont, 1st US congresswoman—1917	National leprosarium established in Carville, La—1917	Army School of Nursing organized; Annie W Goodrich first dean—1918	"Nursing is rooted in the needs of humanity. . . . Its object is not only to cure the sick . . . but to bring health and
Influenza pandemic—1918		American Birth Control League	Influenza epidemic—1918-1919		
Armistice Day—Nov 11, 1918					

Appendix (continued)

Time	General history	Social history	Science and medicine	Nursing	Definition of nursing
	18th Amendment, prohibition—1918	founded by Margaret Sanger—1917	Death rate in US, 18.1/1,000 population—1918	Army nurses awarded rank for 1st time—1920	ease, rest and comfort to mind and body . . . Its object is to prevent disease and to preserve health. <sup>13(p3)</sup>
	19th Amendment, women's suffrage—1919				
	US census of 1920—105,710,620				
	Warren G Harding elected president—1920				
1920-1929	Vocational Rehabilitation Act passed—1920	National Health Council formed—1920		3,000 schools of nursing and 150,000 graduate nurses in US; 75% of all hospitals employed staff nurses—1920	
	1st commercial radio station KDKA—1920			ANA membership of 30,000; all states had organizations—1920	
	Sheppard Towner Act—1921	<i>Reader's Digest</i> founded—1921	Frederick Banting and Charles Best isolated insulin—1921	Harner—1922 <sup>35</sup> <i>Goldmark Report</i> —1923 <sup>8</sup> Frontier Nursing Services established—1925	"The nurse of tomorrow is to have a sounder preparation in the sciences fundamental to nursing." <sup>9(p18)</sup>
		Committee on the Costs of Medical Care organized—1927	79 medical schools in US—1926	2,155 schools of nursing in US—1926	"Nursing by its nature and tradition is a profession. As her

Time	General history	Social history	Science and medicine	Nursing	Definition of nursing
1930-1939	Herbert Hoover elected president—1928	Ernest Hemingway wrote <i>A Farewell to Arms</i> —1929	Ross-Loss Medical Group in Los Angeles, 1st Health Maintenance Organization—1929	Committee on Grading of Nursing Schools—1926	work is mainly with humans . . .
	Beginning of "Great Depression"—1929 Stock market crash—Oct 23, 1929 Great Depression Empire State Building completed, 86 stories—1931 FD Roosevelt elected president—1932	Red Cross provided relief for unemployed; average 75¢/wk—1931 NY first to establish Emergency Relief Funds—1931 "Hoovervilles" spread across country—1931	7,000 hospitals in US—1930 National Institutes of Health established—1930	1,900 accredited schools of nursing—230,000 graduates, thousands of whom were unemployed; primary source of employment, private duty—1930 ANA membership was 100,000—1930 United Airlines began hiring nurses for stewardesses—1930 Mary Willeford, 1st nurse to receive PhD from study of income and health in remote areas—1932 Army School of Nursing closed—1932	"Professional nursing is a blend of intellectual attainment, attitudes . . . and practiced in conjunction with curative and preventive by an individual licensed to do so by the state. . . ."

## Appendix (continued)

Time	General history	Social history	Science and medicine	Nursing	Definition of nursing
	Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA)—1933	11 million Americans out of work—1933	AMA initiated policy of encouraging voluntary insurance under medical control—1933	FERA inaugurated Relief Nursing Service—1933	
	21st Amendment repealing prohibition ratified—Dec 1933	1st commercial insurance against hospitalization offered—1934	Grantly Dick Reed introduced form of natural childbirth—1933	Through the Civil Works Administration > 10,000 unemployed nurses put to work—1933	
	Tennessee Valley Authority created—May 1933	New Deal began—1934/1935			
	Federal Deposit Insurance Corp established—June 1933	<i>Porgy and Bess</i> —George Gershwin—1935	6,437 hospitals—1934	>6,000 nurses employed on WPA projects—1936	
	Roosevelt reelected to 2nd term—1936	Margaret Mitchell wrote <i>Gone With the Wind</i> —1936			
	Social Security Act of 1935	Works Progress Administration (WPA) established; enrolled 2.1 million workers, 1935–1941			
	National Labor Relations Act—1935				
	Labor strikes spread across US—1937–1939.	Railroad Retirement Act passed—1938	About 2 million people with Blue Cross insurance at annual cost of \$5–\$12/subscriber—1938	NLNE revised the model standard curriculum—1937	"Nursing may be defined as that service to an individual that helps him to attain or maintain a healthy state of mind or body . . ." <sup>15(p2)</sup>
	Hindenburg explodes—May 6, 1937	1st bill for national health insurance introduced in Congress by Sen Robert F Wagner, Sr—failed 1939	Iron lung developed—1938	NLNE began accreditation of schools of nursing—1939	
	Britain and France at war with Germany—1939		1st prepayment plans for physician services organized by		

Appendix (continued)

Time	General history	Social history	Science and medicine	Nursing	Definition of nursing
1940-1949	Roosevelt reelected to 3rd term—1940 World War II: invasion of Denmark, Norway, Belgium, Holland, and France; alliance between Germany, Italy, and Japan—1940 Japan attacked Pearl Harbor—Dec 7, 1941	86% of American families had radios—1940 Era of big labor dawn- ing; union member- ship, 9.5 million—1941 >3 million women en- tered work force during war, 1941-1945 Japanese Americans evacuated from Pa- cific coast; 117,000 held in camps—1942	medical societies in Calif and Mich—1939 George Papanicolaou developed Pap smear—1941 Death rate in US, 10.4/1,000 popula- tion—1942 Streptomycin isolated by Selman Waks- man—1943	1,500 accredited schools of nursing; 300,000 graduates in US—1940 Congress appropriated \$3.5 million for nursing education—1942 US Cadet Nurse Corps initiated; 65,000 stu- dents in 1st yr—1942 Hospitals recruit vol- unteer nurse's aides to replace nurses serving in military—1943 United States Public Health Service es- tablished division of nursing; Lucille Pe- try named di- rector—1944	"Nursing is that ex- pression of social activities that seeks ..." <sup>12</sup> "Nursing is character- ized both as a science and an art. . . . Nursing as conceived today is essentially a com- munity service." <sup>46(p21)</sup>
	D-Day: invasion of Normandy—June 6, 1944 Roosevelt reelected for 4th term—1944	Sen Wagner again in- troduced bill for comprehensive, na- tional health plan; defeated through efforts of AMA and AHA—1945	Fluoridated water shown to reduce tooth decay—1945 1st use of anticancer drugs for leukemia patients—1948		

## Appendix (continued)

Time	General history	Social history	Science and medicine	Nursing	Definition of nursing
1950-1960	Churchill, Stalin, and Roosevelt met at Yalta—Feb 1945	National Mental Health Act passed—1946	Mumps virus isolated and grown by John Enders—1949	Commissioned rank for nurses—1944	"The professional nurse will be one who recognizes and understands the fundamental [health] needs of a person." <sup>16(p736)</sup>
	Roosevelt died—Apr 12, 1945	Taft-Hartley Labor-Management Relations Act passed Congress—1947	Polio vaccine identified by Enders and associates—1949	State Board test pool in operation—1944	
	VE-Day—May 8, 1945	Marshall Plan implemented plan to rehabilitate Europe—1948	AMA spent 4.5 million to educate public about hazards of so-cialized medicine, 1948-1951	Educational privileges provided for nurse veterans by GI Bill of Rights—1945	
	United Nations Charter signed by 51 nations—June 26, 1945			Nurses classified as professionals by US Civil Service Commission—1946	
	1st atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima, Japan—Aug 6, 1945			Civilian hospitals experienced severe nurse shortages, 1946-1948	
	Japanese surrender ending World War II—Sept 2, 1945			Declining enrollments in schools of nursing, 1947-1948	
	Hospital Survey and Construction Act, Hill-Barton—1946			Practical nurse defined by ANA and NLNE—1947	
	World Health Organization founded—1948			Brown—1948 <sup>16</sup>	
	North Atlantic Treaty Organization formed—Apr 1948			<i>A Program for the Nursing Profession</i> —1948 <sup>37</sup>	
	Harry Truman elected president—1948				
1950-1960	Eisenhower elected president—1952	McCarthyism becoming popular—1951	MASH units were organized in Korea—1951	390,000 professional nurses employed in US (50% in hospitals), but nursing	"Nursing is a significant, therapeutic, interpersonal process . . . nursing is
	Korean War—June 1950 to July 27, 1953	1/3 of women > age 14 in work force—1951			

Appendix (continued)

Time	General history	Social history	Science and medicine	Nursing	Definition of nursing
	US Dept of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) established—1953	3-D movies—1952 Interstate highway system initiated—1952 <i>Brown et al v Board of Education</i> —1954	1st successful open-heart surgery performed by Dr John Gibbs, Jr, using heart-lung machine—1953 1st successful kidney transplant from one identical twin to another at Boston's Peter Brent Brigham Hospital—1954	shortage continued—1950 10,000 nurses served during Korean War—1950–1953 National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses integrated into ANA—1951 <i>Nurs Res</i> first published—1952 Project to develop AD nursing programs begun by Teachers' College, Columbia University; Dr Mildred Montag, project director—1952 16 associate degree programs established—1955 Average nurse's salary was \$253/mo—1955 Funding for Federal Nurse Traineeship Program authorized—1956	an educative instrument . . . that aims to promote forward movement of personality in the direction of creative, constructive, productive, personal and community living. <sup>138(p16)</sup>
	Eisenhower reelected to 2nd term—1956 Russians launched 1st satellite—Sept 1957	Elvis Presley's 1st TV appearance—1955 Average factory worker earned \$80/wk—1956 Civil rights law enabling blacks to vote—Aug 1957	Salk polio vaccine available for public use—1955 Chlorpromazine approved for use—1955		"The practice of professional nursing means the performance for compensation of any act." <sup>139(p174)</sup>

Appendix (continued)

Time	General history	Social history	Science and medicine	Nursing	Definition of nursing
1961-1969	Alaska became 49th state—1959 Kerr-Mills Act passed (medical assistance for aged)—1960 John F Kennedy elected president—1960	Hula Hoop—1958 Project Hope, SS Hope—1960	Belding Scribner developed technique for artificial kidney—1960 Sabin oral polio vaccine available—1960	Nurses had lowest median income of all professional women—1959 National League for Nursing Criteria for the Evaluation of Educational Programs in Nursing That Lead to Baccalaureate and Master's Degrees—1960 <sup>39</sup>	"Nursing is described as the giving of direct assistance to a person, as required, because of the person's specific incapacities in self-care resulting from a situation of personal health." <sup>40</sup>
	Berlin Wall erected to separate East and West Berlin—Aug 1961 Peace Corps established—1961 John Glenn, 1st American to orbit in space—1962 Vietnam War, 1962-1973 J F Kennedy assassinated—Nov 22, 1963 Lyndon B Johnson elected president—1964 Riots in Watts—1965	Flower Children of 1960s—1961 1st White House Conference on Aging—1961 20 bills introduced in 87th Congress to finance some portion of medical care for aged, 1961-1962 Beatlemania began—1964 89th Congress passed landmark legislation—1965 Community Mental Health Centers Act (PL 89-105)	Surgeon General's Advisory Committee in New York issues report on <i>Smoking and Health</i> —1964 <sup>43</sup> Only 37% of all physicians were general practitioners—1965	Surgeon General's report on Nursing—1963 <sup>42</sup> Nurses' salaries continued to lag; factory workers averaged \$5.075/yr.	"Nursing is a service to individuals and to families. . . . It is based upon an art and science which mold . . . to help people, sick or well, cope with their health needs." <sup>41(p24)</sup> "Nursing aims to assist people in achieving their maximum health potential. Maintenance and promotion of health, prevention

Appendix (continued)

Time	General history	Social history	Science and medicine	Nursing	Definition of nursing
		Health Professional Act (PL 89-290)		nursing, \$4,500/yr—1963	of disease, nursing diagnosis, intervention, and rehabilitation encompass the scope of nursing's goals. <sup>"44(p86)</sup>
		Regional Medical Program (PL 89-239)		Loeb Center for Nursing and Rehabilitation—1963	
		Amended Social Security Act of 1935		Nurse Training Act—1964	
		Title XVIII (Medicare)		1st coronary care unit at Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia—1965	
		Title XIX (Medicaid)		ANA position paper on nursing education—1965 <sup>3</sup>	
		White House Conference on Health—1965		University of Colorado, Boulder, established nurse practitioner program—1965	
		Comprehensive Health Planning and Services Act (PL 89-749)—1966	Christian Barnard performed 1st heart transplant—Dec 3, 1967	Nurse Training Act extended through 1971 in 1968	"The purpose of nursing is . . . to facilitate the efforts of the individual to overcome the obstacles which currently interfere with his ability to respond capably to demands made of him by his condition, environment,
	Economic Opportunity Amendments (PL 89-749)—1966	National Conference on Medical Costs—1967	Rubella (German measles) vaccine introduced in US—1969	2,000 nurses strike in San Francisco area hospitals—1966	
	Martin Luther King assassinated—Apr 4, 1968	Festival at Woodstock—1969		Nurses' salaries improving; average salary \$141/wk—1969	
	Robert Kennedy assassinated—June 5, 1968				
	Richard Nixon elected president—1968				

Appendix (continued)

Time	General history	Social history	Science and medicine	Nursing	Definition of nursing
1970-present	1st lunar landing, Neil Armstrong—July 20, 1969				situation and time." <sup>46(p141)</sup>
	Occupational Safety and Health Act signed into law—1970	Student protest against Vietnam War, 1970—1973	Health was 3rd largest industry in US—1971	<i>Lyonsburgh Report</i> —1970 <sup>47</sup> HEW report on extending scope of nursing practice—1970 <sup>48</sup> Lucille Kinlein established independent nursing practice—1971	
	Riots at Kent State University—May 4, 1970				
	<i>Washington Post</i> broke story of Watergate break-in—June 1972	Equal Rights Amendment passed Congress—1972		778,000 professional nurses in US—>700 nurses had doctoral preparation—1972 New York State Nurses Association was instrumental in passage of revised Nurse Practice Act—1972	"The goal of nursing as a field of professional endeavor is to help people attain, retain and regain health." <sup>49(p24)</sup>
	Nixon reelected to 2nd term—1972				
	Nixon resigns presidency—Aug 8, 1974 Jimmy Carter elected president—1976		US identified need for prevention and associated changes in lifestyle with reduced mortality—1975	Taft-Hartley Act amended to permit employers of non-profit hospitals to engage in collective bargaining—1974	"Nursing is a process through which care is provided to individuals, families and communities." <sup>50(p25)</sup>

## Appendix (continued)

Time	General history	Social history	Science and medicine	Nursing	Definition of nursing
	US Embassy seized by Iranians—Nov 1979				
	Three Mile Island nuclear reactor accident—March 28, 1979		America's health bill rose to \$139.3 billion—1976 HEW report on health—1976 <sup>21</sup> 7,200 hospitals with to- tal bed capacity 1.5 million—1977	>150 more nurse prac- titioner programs in US; 70,000 grad- uates—1977	"Nursing may be de- fined as a service discipline that pro- vides care, concern and comfort." <sup>22(p65)</sup>
	Ronald Reagan elected president— 1980	Registration for Selec- tive Service rein- stated—1980	Interferon, 1st broad- spectrum antiviral agent—1980		
	Mount St Helen's erupted—March 26, 1980	Haitian refugees in Fla—1981 Atlanta slayings—1981	Genital herpes reached epidemic level in US—1981		"Nursing is the diag- nosis and treatment of human responses to actual or poten- tial health prob- lems." <sup>23(p9)</sup>
	Columbia, 1st reusable space vehicle—Apr 12, 1981	Antinuclear movement gained support in US—1981			
	Assassination attempt on Ronald Rea- gan—Mar 30, 1981	Pac-Man phenom- ena—1981 ET box office hit of 1980s			
	Assassination attempt on Pope John Paul—May 13, 1981	ERA failed to be rati- fied—June 30, 1982 Unemployment rate reached 10.2%— Sept 1982			