

HIGHLIGHTS  
IN THE HISTORY  
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# Highlights in the History of the Army Nurse Corps



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## FOREWORD

February 2, 1981 marks the eightieth anniversary of the United States Army Nurse Corps. Although men and women have served with the Army as nurses since 1775, the establishment of the Army Nurse Corps as a statutory part of the Army Medical Department did not occur until 1901. It was the distinguished service of contract nurses of the Army during and following the Spanish-American War of 1898 that paved the way for a permanent nurse corps. Since then, wherever the American soldier has fought—Chateau Thierry, Bataan, Corregidor, Anzio, Bastogne, Pusan, Pleiku, or Chu Lai—the women and men of the Army Nurse Corps have also served. In peacetime they care for the soldier and his family and respond with the Army to the worldwide needs of people in times of natural disaster and displacement.

These selected highlights in the proud history of nursing in the Army represent but a few of the many and varied accomplishments and contributions of Army nurses to the profession of nursing in the fields of clinical practice, nursing education, and nursing research. Each member of the corps shares a tradition of service, each has the opportunity to expand this heritage. I salute you, Army nurse.

HAZEL W. JOHNSON  
Brigadier General, ANC  
*Chief, Army Nurse Corps*

## PREFACE

This is a chronology, not a history of the Army Nurse Corps. It notes the most important milestones in the evolution of the corps and records some of the notable contributions of the men and women of the corps and their colleagues to military and civilian clinical nursing practice, community health nursing, nursing education, administration, and research. It emphasizes significant legislation and other factors which have aided the Army Nurse Corps in its continuing efforts to provide the best possible care for the soldier.

The chronology was first prepared by Army nurses in 1959. Revised and updated versions appeared in 1960, 1961, 1965, 1970, 1973, and 1975. In general the present edition preserves the original format; the chronology has been brought up to date and three new appendices have been added.

ELIZABETH A. SHIELDS  
*Lieutenant Colonel, ANC, USAR*

## HIGHLIGHTS IN THE HISTORY OF THE ARMY NURSE CORPS

**14 Jun 1775** The Second Continental Congress authorized the Continental Army which later became the United States Army. Shortly thereafter, General Gates in the northern frontier reported to Commander in Chief George Washington that "... the sick suffered much for Want of good female Nurses ..." General Washington then asked the Congress for "a matron to supervise the nurses, bedding, etc.," and for nurses "to attend the sick and obey the matron's orders."

**27 Jul 1775** The Second Continental Congress authorized medical support for a Continental Army of 20,000 men, and submitted a plan to General Washington for creating "an Hospital" (a Medical Department). This plan provided one nurse for every 10 patients and "... that a matron be allotted to every hundred sick or wounded, who shall take care that the provisions are properly prepared; that the wards, beds, and utensils be kept in neat order; and that the most exact economy be observed in her department."

Although the women who tended the sick and wounded during the Revolutionary War were not nurses as known in the modern sense, they helped blaze the trail for another generation nearly 100 years later, in 1873, when civilian hospitals in America began operating recognized schools of nursing.

**7 Apr 1777** The pay of the nurse, originally \$2.00 a month and one ration per day, was increased to \$8.00 per month and one ration per day. The matron received \$15.00 per month and a daily ration.

**1783-1817** After the Revolutionary War (1775-1783), the Congress drastically reduced the size of the Military Establishment. Medical service was provided at regimental level for the separate garrisons of a small, scattered Army during this period. Patient care

was done by soldiers detailed from the companies. There was no centralized medical direction by a formally organized medical department until the War of 1812-1814.

**14 Apr 1818** The Medical Department was reestablished by the Congress as a continuing staff agency under the direction of a Surgeon General, Dr. Joseph Lovell. The passage of the Army Reorganization Act of 1818 marked the beginning of the modern Medical Department of the United States Army.

**Aug 1856** The Secretary of War was authorized to appoint enlisted men as hospital stewards, equivalent to noncommissioned officers.

**10 Jun 1861** Two months after the Civil War began on 12 April 1861, the Secretary of War appointed Dorothea Lynde Dix, famed for her work on behalf of the mentally ill, as Superintendent of Women Nurses for the Union Army. Despite the impressive title, Miss Dix's authority was vague and limited: "... to select and assign women nurses to general or permanent military hospitals, they not to be employed in such hospitals without her sanction and approval except in cases of urgent need." Miss Dix headed the list of about 6,000 women who served the Federal forces. Some of the women, before reporting for assignment, received a short course in nursing under the dedicated direction of Doctor Elizabeth Blackwell, the first woman to receive a medical degree in the United States.

**3 Aug 1861** The Congress authorized The Surgeon General to employ women as nurses for Army hospitals at a salary of \$12.00 per month plus one ration.

**1861-1865** During the Civil War (12 April 1861-26 May 1865), many women served as nurses in the hospitals of both the Union and the Confederate Armies, among them a large number of Catholic sisters of several religious orders. Some of the women who served in the Union hospitals were not on the Army payroll but were sponsored by the United States



Sanitary Commission or by volunteer agencies. Women served as nurses in many hospitals, but the work was largely limited to preparing diets, supervising the distribution of supplies furnished by volunteer groups, and housekeeping details. Nonetheless, nearly 100 years before development of the mid-20th century concept of progressive patient care, one nurse wrote of separating patients according to their needs:

"My ward was now divided into three rooms; and, under favor of the matron, had managed to sort out the patients in such a way that I had what I called my 'duty room,' my 'pleasure room,' and my 'pathetic room,' and worked for each in a different way. One, I visited with a dressing tray full of rollers, plasters, and pins; another, with books, flowers, games, and gossip; a third, with teapots, lullabies, consolation, and—sometimes—a shroud."

**1865–1898** Following the Civil War, soldiers continued to perform patient care duties in Army hospitals. On 1 March 1887, the Congress established a Hospital Corps (24 Stat. 435) consisting of enlisted hospital stewards and privates as a part of the Army Medical Department. Since these soldiers were permanently assigned to the Medical Department, training programs were developed in the various needed skills, including nursing functions. Thus began the formal establishment of a career for enlisted personnel in the Medical Department. In 1891, Capt. John Van Rensselaer Hoff, MC, organized the first company of instruction for members of the Hospital Corps at Fort Riley, Kansas.

**28 Apr 1898** At the onset of the Spanish-American War, The Surgeon General requested and promptly received Congressional authority to appoint women nurses under contract at the rate of \$50.00 per month and a daily ration.

Doctor Anita Newcomb McGee, Vice President of the National Society of the DAR (Daughters of the American Revolution), was placed in charge of selecting graduate nurses for the Army. Military nursing had been almost dormant since the Civil War. Dr. McGee suggested that the DAR act as an application

review board for military nursing services. Thus the DAR Hospital Corps was founded, with Dr. McGee as its director. Civilian hospitals had been operating schools of nursing beginning in 1873. Dr. McGee set high standards for volunteer applicants. For the most part, only graduates certified by approval of nursing school directors were accepted for appointment under contract for the Army. Many of the nurses were of the religious orders Sisters of Charity, Sisters of Mercy, and Sisters of the Holy Cross. Other nurses were obtained through the assistance of the Red Cross Society for the Maintenance of Trained Nurses in New York. Military nursing achieved a high level of professional competence. These military nurses became known as "contract nurses" of the Army.

**Jul 1898** Between May and July, almost 1,200 nurses had volunteered. The emergency which made the nursing services of women acceptable resulted from the inability of the Army Medical Department to enlist within a few weeks 6,000 or more men qualified by previous experience to perform important patient care duties, and the epidemic prevalence of typhoid fever in the Army's camps. One nurse in a field hospital in Coamo, Puerto Rico, wrote:

"The nurses quartered in an old Spanish house in Coamo, located in a banana grove. We drove to camp in mule ambulances. Put in long hours . . . Sick men from 3rd Wisconsin, 16th Pennsylvania, and 3rd Kentucky Regiments cared for by Army Nurses. All water for any purpose hauled in barrels from a spring more than a mile away. Tents crowded, typhoid fever, dysentery and diarrhea, conditions bad, no ice, no diet kitchen."

**1898-1901** Slightly more than 1,500 women nurses signed governmental contracts. Contract nurses served in the United States, Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Hawaii, China, briefly in Japan, and on the hospital ship *Relief*. The maximum number on duty was 1,158 on 15 September 1898.

After the Spanish-American War ended with the signing of the Peace Protocol on 12 August 1898, and as soon as the typhoid epidemic in the United States was

brought under control in 1899, the number of women nurses was reduced to 700. By June 1900, there were 210 nurses serving under contract with the Army.

During and following the Spanish-American War, 12 nurses died of typhoid fever. Another, Clara Louise Maass of New Jersey, died of yellow fever on 24 August 1901. A former contract nurse, Miss Maass was not connected with the experiments of the Yellow Fever Commission (a Board headed by Maj. Walter Reed, MC), but volunteered as a subject in the research on modes of transmission of the disease while she was employed in Cuba at the Las Animas Hospital, Havana. In 1904, William C. Gorgas, MC (later The Surgeon General, 1914-1918), who put the U.S. Army research findings to practical use in Cuba and later in Panama, stated that Miss Maass' death was a contributing factor in convincing physicians and the public that yellow fever was in fact transmitted by a mosquito vector

**29 Aug 1898** The Surgeon General established a Nurse Corps Division in his Office to direct and coordinate the efforts of military nursing. Doctor McGee was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon and placed in charge. She immediately set about to make military nursing an attractive career.

**20 Jun 1899** The first Army regulations governing the Nurse Corps were published as a circular, approved by the Secretary of War, and issued from the Surgeon General's Office. These regulations governed the appointment of nurses and defined their duties, pay, and privileges. Quarters and rations, transportation expenses, leave of absence in the proportion of 30 days for each year of past service, care when sick, a uniform, and a badge were authorized for the nurse. The pay was increased to \$40.00 a month in the United States and to \$50.00 in oversea areas. (The regulations were reissued on 9 March 1900, with but two important changes: Appointments were limited to citizens of the United States; and the annual leave was changed to 30 days

authorized in each calendar year, regardless of length of service.)

**1901** A Bill came before the Congress to establish a permanent Nurse Corps. While most contract nurses had been subject to Army control and regulations, others had been paid by private sources and were thus under the control of private individuals and voluntary organizations, such as the DAR and the Red Cross Societies. Such an arrangement created difficult administrative problems. This, coupled with the recognized need for women nurses, made it imperative that the status of the Army nurse be clarified and officially regulated. Earlier, Surgeon General George M. Sternberg had not been fully convinced that a permanent nurse corps should be established. He had been reluctant to have women serve with the troops in the field; he had commented on the added expense of luxuries for the women such as bureaus, rocking chairs, and other special items not previously requisitioned for the men; and many of his senior medical officers had disapproved of the idea. However, the record of service of the women nurses who served during the Spanish-American War was the convincing factor and paved the way for establishment of a permanent nurse corps. The Surgeon General, in his annual report of 1899, said:

"American women may well feel proud of the record made by these nurses in 1898-99, for every medical officer with whom they served has testified to their intelligence, and skill, their earnestness, devotion and self-sacrifice."

At the request of Surgeon General Sternberg, Dr. McGee wrote a Bill to establish a Nurse Corps (female). What she wrote eventually became Section 19 of the Army Reorganization Act of 1901. The Bill was passed by the Congress after Dr. McGee left office on 31 December 1900, but she became known as the "Founder of the Army Nurse Corps."

**2 Feb 1901** The Nurse Corps (female) became a permanent corps of the Medical Department under the Army Reorganization Act (31 Stat. 753) passed by the

Congress. Nurses were *appointed* in the Regular Army for a 3-year period, although nurses were not actually *commissioned* as officers in the Regular Army until 46 years later—on 16 April 1947. The appointment could be renewed provided the applicant had a “satisfactory record for efficiency, conduct and health.” (The application for continuance of service every 3 years was discontinued in 1934.) The law directed The Surgeon General to maintain a list of qualified nurses who were willing to serve in an emergency. Therefore, provision was made to appoint a certain number of nurses with at least 6 months of satisfactory service in the Army on a reserve status. This was the first Reserve Corps authorized in the Army Medical Department. (The Army Medical Reserve Corps for medical officers only, 35 Stat. 66, forerunner of today’s Reserve component, was established by the Congress on 23 April 1908.) Each reserve nurse signed an agreement to enter active service whenever required and to report by letter to The Surgeon General every 6 months. There were 37 reserve nurses who wore the badge of the Army nurse.

**28 Feb 1901** The number of “charter” members of the Nurse Corps is generally considered to be 202. There were actually 220 nurses on active duty, but this number included those at home awaiting discharge. By 1 July, 176 nurses remained in the Corps.

**15 Mar 1901** Dita H. Kinney, a former contract nurse, was officially appointed the first Superintendent of the Corps, a position she had held since 1 January 1901. Mrs. Kinney served as Superintendent of the Corps until she resigned on 31 July 1909.

**1902** The authorized strength of the Nurse Corps was fixed at 100 nurses and remained unchanged for 10 years.

**12 Aug 1909** Jane A. Delano, a graduate nurse and active Red Cross worker, was appointed Superintendent of the Corps. She resigned on 31 March 1912 to serve as Chairman of the American Red Cross Nursing

Service. In 1911, during Miss Delano's tenure as Superintendent of the Corps, the enrolled nurses of the American Red Cross were designated as the primary source of Reserve nurses for the Army. The "Reserve list" provision in the basic law had attracted few nurses in a decade of effort, but by 30 June 1913, there were 4,000 nurses eligible, by their consent, for active military duty assignment.

**1912-1914** The authorized strength of the Nurse Corps was increased to 125 in 1912 and to 150 in 1914.

**1 Apr 1912** Isabel McIsaac was appointed Superintendent of the Corps and served until her death on 21 September 1914.

**22 Sep 1914** Dora E. Thompson was appointed the fourth Superintendent of the Corps. Miss Thompson was the first Regular Army nurse to serve as Superintendent.

**6 Apr 1917** The United States entered World War I. There were 403 nurses on active duty, including 170 Reserve nurses who had been ordered to duty (as a result of incidents on the Mexican border) in twelve Army hospitals in Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico. By 30 June 1917, there were 1,176 nurses on duty. One year later, 12,186 nurses (2,000 Regular Army and 10,186 Reserve) were on active duty serving at 198 stations worldwide.

**May 1917** Six base (general) hospitals, with more than 400 nurses, sailed for France for service with the British Expeditionary Force. Two nurses with Base Hospital No. 12, Mercy and Wesley Memorial Hospitals, Chicago, Illinois, were killed en route by brass fragments caused by the faulty discharge of a gun. These hospitals were the first organized Army forces to serve in France in World War I. On 2 October 1917, General John J. Pershing sent a cabled request "for a competent member of the Nurse Corps" to supervise nursing activities in the A.E.F. (American Expeditionary Forces). Bessie S. Bell, then chief nurse of Walter

Reed General Hospital, reported to serve on 13 November 1917.

**25 May 1918** The Army School of Nursing was authorized by the Secretary of War as an alternative to utilizing nurses' aides in Army hospitals. Courses of instruction opened at several Army hospitals in July 1918. Annie W. Goodrich, who had been appointed under contract as Chief Inspector Nurse for the Army, became the first Dean of the Army School of Nursing. (On 23 March 1923, she was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.) Although the Adjutant General authorized a military uniform and an insignia consisting of a bronze lamp superimposed on the caduceus, the students in the Army School of Nursing retained civilian status. In December 1918 there were 1,578 students in the school. No decision had been made concerning the continuance of the school after the war. In February 1919 The Surgeon General gave assurance that the school would be continued. Of the students who elected to continue, 508 completed the course. By 1923, the school had been consolidated at Walter Reed General Hospital. It was discontinued by the Secretary of War on 12 August 1931 as an economy measure. A total of 937 young women completed the course in nursing and received the diploma of the school. Among its many illustrious graduates were Mary G. Phillips and Ruby F. Bryant, who later became chiefs of the Army Nurse Corps. Other well known graduates include Margaret Tracy '21, Lulu Wolf Hassenplug '24, Virginia Henderson '21, Myrtle Hodgkins Coe '27, Marion Kalkman '31, Edith Haydon '21, Laura Wood Fitzsimmons '26, Laura Louise Baker '21, Ruth Hubbard '21, Gertrude Wahl Small '21, Ann Louise Finch '21, Bossie Bell Randle '21, Eleanor L. Kennedy Berchtold '21, and Portia Irick '26. The list of achievers is extensive; many others directed nursing services in hospitals or agencies or were university faculty members. (*The Lamp and the Caduceus*, written by Marlette Condé and published by the Army School of Nursing Alumnae Association in 1975, is a

very interesting and authentic account of the beginning, progress, and closing of the Army School of Nursing.)

**30 Jun 1918** Of the 12,186 nurses on active duty, 5,350 were serving overseas.

**9 Jul 1918** The Nurse Corps (female) was redesignated the Army Nurse Corps by the Army Reorganization Act of 1918. The 1918 Act passed by the Congress restricted appointments to women nurses (40 Stat. 879). Base pay was increased to \$60.00 per month.

**11 Nov 1918** Armistice Day. During World War I, the peak strength of the Army Nurse Corps was 21,480 on 11 November 1918. More than 10,000 nurses had served in overseas areas in France, Belgium, England, Italy, and Serbia, as well as in Siberia, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines. Included were 10 Sisters of Charity who served with Base Hospital No. 102 in Vicenza, Italy. Army nurses were assigned to casualty clearing stations and surgical teams in field hospitals as well as to mobile, evacuation, base, camp, and convalescent hospitals. They also served on hospital trains and transport ships. (Following the Armistice, nurses served with the Occupation Forces in Germany until the American Forces were returned in 1923.)

Several nurses were wounded, but none died as a result of enemy action. There were, however, more than 200 deaths largely caused by influenza and pneumonia. The Distinguished Service Cross (second in rank only to the Medal of Honor, the highest decoration in combat) was awarded to three Army nurses. The Distinguished Service Medal (highest decoration in noncombat) was awarded to 23 Army nurses. In addition to other United States Army decorations, 28 Army nurses were awarded the French Croix de Guerre, 69 the British Royal Red Cross, and two the British Military Medal. Many Army nurses were named in British Army dispatches for their meritorious service.



Nurses who remained in the United States served with distinction in busy cantonment and general hospitals, at ports of embarkation, and at other military outposts. Many were cited for meritorious service.

**13 Nov 1918** Eighteen negro nurses were assigned to duty in the ANC following the flu epidemic. Nine were assigned to Camp Grant, Illinois and nine to Camp Sherman, Ohio. Their living quarters were separate, but they were assigned to duties in an integrated hospital. By August of 1919 the reduction in force necessitated their release.

**15 Apr 1919** Jane A. Delano, Chairman of the Red Cross Nursing Service and former Superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps, died in an Army hospital in France (Base Hospital No. 69 at Savenay). She had been making an official visit to review the activities of the American Red Cross. Miss Delano was buried at Loire, France, with military honors and was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal posthumously. Her body was reinterred in the nurses' plot in Arlington National Cemetery in 1920, and Delano Hall, until recently a residence for nurses and nursing students at Walter Reed Army Medical Center, was named in her honor.

**29 Dec 1919** Dora E. Thompson, a recipient of the Distinguished Service Medal for her leadership of the Corps during World War I, resigned as Superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps, but accepted reappointment as Assistant Superintendent. (Miss Thompson held the relative rank of captain after July 1920 and served with distinction until she retired on 31 August 1932, after more than 30 years of active service.)

**30 Dec 1919** Julia C. Stimson, a graduate of Vassar College and New York Hospital School of Nursing, became the fifth Superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps. Miss Stimson had been Chief Nurse of one of the Base Hospitals that served the British Expeditionary Forces. In March 1918, she became Chief of the Red Cross Nursing Service in France, and on 15 November 1918, the Director of Nursing Service, American

Expeditionary Forces, France. In July 1919, she succeeded Annie W. Goodrich as Dean, Army School of Nursing. (After appointment as Superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps, Miss Stimson held both positions until the Army School of Nursing closed on 31 January 1933.) In 1921, she was awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Science by Mount Holyoke College.

**4 Jun 1920** An Army Reorganization Act authorized relative rank for Army nurses. The Act was passed by the Congress in recognition of the outstanding services of more than 20,000 Army nurses during World War I. It authorized granting of the status of an officer with relative rank to Army nurses from second lieutenant through major:

“... and as regards medical and sanitary matters and all other work within the line of their professional duties (they shall have authority in and about military hospitals next after officers of the Medical Department. The Secretary of War shall make the necessary regulations prescribing the rights and privileges conferred by such relative rank.”

Although the Act allowed Army nurses to wear the insignia of the relative rank, the Secretary of War did not prescribe full rights and privileges, such as base pay, for nurses equal to that of an officer of comparable grade.

**30 Jun 1921** Demobilization had reduced the Army Nurse Corps to 851 nurses with the following relative ranks: 1 major, 4 captains, 74 first lieutenants, and 772 second lieutenants.

**Apr 1923** Annie W. Goodrich, former Chief Inspecting Nurse for the Army, and the first Dean of the Army School of Nursing, was appointed Dean of the Yale School of Nursing—the first university based undergraduate school of nursing.

**13 May 1926** Nurses were authorized retirement on length of service.

**Jul 1929** Maj. Julia C. Stimson was awarded the Florence Nightingale Medal in recognition of her service as Chief of the Red Cross Nursing Service in

France and her service in the American Expeditionary Forces. This medal is a memorial to Miss Nightingale and is awarded by the International Committee of the Red Cross to honor those who have given distinguished and devoted service to the sick and wounded in times of war and peace and in disasters through service or education.

**20 Jun 1930** Retirement for disability incurred in line of duty with no minimum length of service requirement was authorized for nurses.

**1937** Reid Hall, a residence for members of the Army Nurse Corps at the Station Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, was named in memory of Capt. Elizabeth D. Reid, ANC. Captain Reid had served in the Army with conspicuous distinction for 29 years before her retirement in 1935. Captain Reid died in 1936.

**31 May 1937** Maj. Julia C. Stimson retired after 20 years of service—17 as Superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps. (She served as President of the American Nurses' Association from 1938 to 1944 and as Chairman of the Nursing Council on National Defense, which was later renamed "National Nursing Council for War Service," from July 1940 to July 1942, and as a member thereafter. Major Stimson served on active duty from 7 October 1942 to 14 April 1943 to publicize the need for nurses in the armed services. Based on her service during World War II, she was advanced to the grade of colonel on the retired list on 13 August 1948 as a result of Public Law 810, the 80th Congress. Colonel Stimson died a few weeks later on 30 September 1948.)

**1 Jun 1937** Maj. Julia O. Flikke became the sixth Superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps.

**8 Nov 1938** The "Spirit of Nursing" monument, a symbolic figure carved from Tennessee marble by Miss Frances Rich, was dedicated. This monument marks the plot reserved for military nurses in Arlington National Cemetery.

**8 Sep 1939** A state of Limited Emergency was declared because of the war in Europe. There were 625 Regular Army nurses on active duty. The authorized strength of the Army Nurse Corps (Regular) was immediately increased to 949.

**30 Jun 1940** There were 942 Regular Army nurses in the Corps. An additional 15,770 nurses, enrolled in the First Reserve of the American Red Cross Nursing Service, were presumably available for service if needed.

**27 May 1941** A state of National Emergency was declared because of the threat of global war. Once again, it became necessary to appoint Reserve nurses.

**7 Dec 1941** Japanese planes bombed Pearl Harbor. Within 48 hours, the United States was formally at war with Japan, Germany, and Italy. There were fewer than 7,000 Army nurses on active duty when the United States entered World War II. Six months later, there were more than 12,000 nurses on active duty.

**13 Mar 1942** Maj. Julia O. Flikke, Superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps, received a temporary commission as a colonel in the AUS (Army of the United States). Her assistant, Capt. Florence A. Blanchfield, received a temporary commission in the grade of lieutenant colonel, AUS. Although they wore the insignia of their grade, they were denied the pay of that grade, a decision of the Comptroller General which stated that these women were not "persons" in the sense of the law under which they were promoted. (In 1952, the 82nd Congress in Private Law 716 reversed the decision and they, then retired, received the pay which had been withheld for 10 years.)

**9 Apr 1942** The fall of Bataan. From December until early April, the fighting forces, including doctors, nurses, and corpsmen alike, had endured relentless hardships. On the night of April 8, the remaining forces were ordered to withdraw to Corregidor as Bataan was falling. At Corregidor, General Wain-

wright and his forces fought on until May 6, when he surrendered to the Japanese with some 11,500 troops. Twenty-one Army nurses escaped from Corregidor before it fell to the Japanese. Under cover of darkness, 10 of the 21 Army nurses made the trip safely to Australia in a PBV Catalina aircraft with approximately 25 other Army and Navy officers, crew members, and a few civilians. The other 11 Army nurses were evacuated by submarine. (In her book, *I Served on Bataan*, Army nurse Juanita Redmond wrote a vivid and moving account of the saga of Bataan.)

**6 May 1942** With the fall of Corregidor, 66 Army nurses remained in the Philippines as prisoners of war of the Japanese. The 54 Army nurses and a former Army nurse captured on Corregidor cared for American military patients there until 25 June 1942. In August, they were moved to the Santo Tomas Internment Camp for civilians. In September, they were joined by 10 Army nurses captured earlier on Mindanao. The first of two nurses captured at Baguio arrived a year later; the second nurse arrived from another prison camp on 4 February 1945, one day after their liberation. Although denied the privilege of caring for military patients at Santo Tomas, except for the few wounded during the liberation of the camp, they continued to care for the sick in a camp hospital under the able leadership of Capt. Maude C. Davison during their entire internment until relieved by Army nurses who arrived on 9 February 1945. The former Army nurse rejoined the Army Nurse Corps upon liberation, to make 67 who had been prisoners of the Japanese. On 18 February 1945, each of the Army nurse prisoners of war received the Bronze Star Medal and a promotion of one grade in ceremonies on Leyte before departing for the United States. The last nurse prisoner of war to remain on active duty with the Army Nurse Corps was Lt. Col. Hattie R. Brantley who retired on 1 February 1969.

**30 Jun 1942** There were 12,475 Army nurses on active duty.

**8 Nov 1942** Nurses landed in North Africa on the day of the invasion. They were members of the staff of the 48th Surgical Hospital, later reorganized as the 128th Evacuation Hospital.

**22 Dec 1942** Public Law 828, 77th Congress, authorized the relative rank of Army Nurse Corps officers from second lieutenant through colonel. It also provided for pay and allowances approximately equal to those granted commissioned officers without dependents.

**1942** Lieutenant Della Raney was selected as the first Negro Chief Nurse in the ANC while serving at Tuskegee Air Field, Alabama. Approximately 500 negro nurses served in the Army Nurse Corps during World War II. They served in segregated units in the United States as well as overseas. First Lt. Sue Freeman was chief of the thirty nurses of the 25th Station Hospital that arrived at Roberts Field, Liberia in March of 1943. First Lt. Agnes B. Glass was the chief nurse of the 335th Station Hospital at Tagap, Burma that opened in late December 1944.

(See Mabel K. Staupers *No Time for Prejudice* published by Macmillan Co., New York, 1961 for further details).

**10 Feb 1943** Lt. Col. Florence A. Blanchfield became Acting Superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps due to the illness of Col. Julia O. Flikke, the incumbent Superintendent.

**18 Feb 1943** The first class of Army Nurse Corps flight nurses was graduated by the School of Air Evacuation at Bowman Field, Kentucky.

**30 Jun 1943** Col. Julia O. Flikke retired. Among her many contributions to Army nursing was the publication of her well-known book, *Nurses in Action*. Colonel Flikke was awarded an honorary degree as Doctor of Science by Wittenberg College in 1944.

**30 Jun 1943** There were 36,607 Army nurses on active duty.

**1 Jul 1943** Col. Florence A. Blanchfield became the seventh Superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps.

**1 Jul 1943** Public Law 74, 78th Congress, established the United States Cadet Nurse Corps under the administration of the United States Public Health Service. After entering World War II, the United States was faced with a critical shortage of registered nurses nationwide. It was deemed more expedient and economical to strengthen the instructional staff and the facilities of existing civilian schools of nursing than to reinstitute the Army School of Nursing or start similar military hospital based schools. Although the Act was a defense measure, a precedent had been established—schools of nursing were given recognition as essential agencies in the protection of the Nation's health. The total number who joined the Cadet Nurse Corps was 169,443. Of these, 124,065 were graduated from 1,125 of the Nation's 1,300 schools of nursing. Senior Cadets served in Federal or non-Federal hospitals or in other health agencies. By the end of the program, 17,475 Senior Cadets had served the Federal Government during the last 6 months of their program. The greatest number to graduate from a single school was 1,600 Cadets from the University of Minnesota School of Nursing. Recruitment terminated on 15 October 1945 and the last Cadets graduated in 1948. Federal funds provided for maintenance of the students the first 9 months, for tuition fees throughout the program, and for necessary expansion of educational and residential facilities. Cadets were provided free uniforms and a monthly stipend which ranged from \$15.00 a month for the first 9 months as a pre-Cadet, \$30.00 a month for the next 21 months as a Junior Cadet, and from \$30.00 to \$60.00 a month during the last 6 months as a Senior Cadet. The Cadet Nurse Corps was composed of student trainees and was not a branch of the Armed Forces or of the civilian personnel force of the United States Government. The training

and experience did not constitute Federal Service and therefore no veteran's benefits accrued. The Corps pledge was a statement of good intentions rather than a legal contract:

"In consideration of the training, payments, and other benefits which are provided me as a member of the United States Cadet Nurse Corps, I agree that I will be available for military or other Federal, governmental, or essential civilian services for the duration of the present war."

The service of thousands of Cadets is still on the record as an exceptionally valuable contribution to the United States during and following World War II.

**19 Jul 1943** The first basic training centers, established to provide military orientation for Army nurses before their first duty assignment, were formally opened at Fort Devens, Massachusetts; Fort Sam Houston, Texas; and Camp McCoy, Wisconsin. The nurses were oriented to military nursing and other subjects, such as how to prepare for gas injuries, bivouac in the field, seek foxholes for cover, and purify water. (In 1946, an 8-week orientation program for all newly commissioned officers was established at the Medical Field Service School, Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. The nurses were oriented to military customs and other subjects, such as military medical, surgical, and psychiatric techniques; preventive medicine; supply and tactical information; and administration, including ward management.)

**27 Jan 1944** Army nurses waded ashore on Anzio Beachhead in Italy 5 days after troop landings on 22 January 1944. Six Army nurses lost their lives during enemy bombing attacks in early February.

**10 Jun 1944** Four days after the Normandy invasion, nurses of the 42d and 45th Field Hospitals and the 91st and 128th Evacuation Hospitals arrived in Normandy.

**22 Jun 1944** Public Law 350, 78th Congress, granted Army nurses temporary commissions in the Army of the United States, with full pay and privileges of the



grades from second lieutenant through colonel, for the duration of the emergency plus 6 months.

**9 Jul 1944** Gardiner General Hospital, Chicago, Illinois, was dedicated to the memory of 2d Lt. Ruth M. Gardiner, the first Army nurse to be killed in a theater of operations during World War II. Lieutenant Gardiner, a flight nurse, was killed in a plane crash near Nannek, Alaska, on 25 July 1943, while on an air evacuation mission.

**6 Jan 1945** The Secretary of War recommended to President Franklin Delano Roosevelt that women nurses be drafted for the Armed Forces. The President proposed such legislation in his state of the Union message. The House of Representatives passed a draft bill on 7 March 1945, but the Senate had not acted upon it before victory in Europe on 8 May 1945. The War Department notified the Senate on 24 May 1945 that legislation would not be necessary since an adequate number of nurses had volunteered to meet the anticipated needs of the war in the Pacific. No further action was taken.

**28 Apr 1945** Six Army nurses and five Army medical officers were among some 29 people killed when the hospital ship *Comfort*, loaded to capacity with wounded being evacuated from Okinawa, was attacked by a Japanese "suicide" plane.

**8 May 1945** Victory in Europe. V-E Day was proclaimed on 8 May after the enemy forces surrendered on 7 May 1945. When the war ended in Europe there were more than 52,000 Army nurses on active duty serving in 605 hospitals overseas and 454 hospitals in the United States.

**2 Sep 1945** Victory in Japan. V-J Day was proclaimed on 2 September to celebrate Japan's acceptance of unconditional surrender terms on 14 August 1945. The Army Nurse Corps had reached a peak strength of more than 57,000 in August 1945.

In World War II, 201 Army nurses died, 16 as a result of

enemy action. More than 1,600 nurses were decorated for meritorious service and bravery under fire. Decorations included the Distinguished Service Medal, Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross, Soldier's Medal, Bronze Star Medal, Air Medal, Legion of Merit, Army Commendation Medal, and the Purple Heart. Five hospital ships and one general hospital used during the war were named after Army nurses who lost their lives in service during World War II.

Army nurses served at station and general hospitals throughout the continental United States. Overseas, they were assigned to hospital ships, flying ambulances, and hospital trains; to clearing stations; and to field, evacuation, and general hospitals. They served on beachheads from North Africa to Normandy and Anzio, in the Aleutians, Wales, Australia, Trinidad, India, Ireland, England, the Solomons, Newfoundland, Guam, Hawaii, New Guinea, New Caledonia, Puerto Rico, Panama, Iceland, Bataan, and Corregidor—wherever the American soldier could be found. They traveled in close support of the fighting men, endured relentless bombing and strafing on land, torpedoing at sea, and antiaircraft fire while in flight evacuation of the wounded. In Europe, during the major battle offensives, Army nurses assisted in developing the concept of recovery wards for immediate postoperative nursing care of patients. The flight nurses helped to establish the incredible record of only five deaths in flight per 100,000 patients transported.

Lieutenant Frances Y. Slanger, in her tent in Belgium, far from home in Roxbury, Massachusetts, was one of the Army nurses who signed a letter written to *Stars and Stripes*:

“... Sure we rough it. But compared to the way you men are taking it we can't complain, nor do we feel that bouquets are due us ... it is to you we doff our helmets. To every G.I. wearing the American uniform—for you we have the greatest admiration and respect.”

Seventeen days later, on 21 October 1944, Lieutenant Slanger died of wounds caused by the shelling of her

tented hospital area. Through the same newspaper, hundreds of soldiers replied:

"To all Army nurses overseas: We men were not given the choice of working in the battlefield or the home front. We cannot take any credit for being here. We are here because we have to be. You are here because you felt you were needed. So, when an injured man opens his eyes to see one of you . . . concerned with his welfare, he can't but be overcome by the very thought that you are doing it because you want to . . . you endure whatever hardships you must be where you can do us the most good . . ."

**Sep 1945** Following World War II, Army nurses became eligible for all veterans' benefits. Many former Army nurses attended colleges and universities in the postwar period under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, commonly known as the "G.I. Bill of Rights."

**31 Dec 1945** There were 27,850 Army nurses on active duty.

**15 Jun 1946** A 26-week course in psychiatric nursing was started at Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. This course marked the beginning of Army-wide education in clinical nursing practice. Training in clinical nursing procedures had been conducted to meet the Army's needs during World War II, but this 26-week course included 230 hours of formal classroom instruction at the Medical Field Service School and 580 hours of practicum with clinical demonstration at Brooke General Hospital. Several Army nurses were also selected to attend a similar course in psychiatric nursing at the St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D.C.

**1946** During the occupation of Japan, Maj. Grace E. Alt organized a Nursing Education Council in Japan. Army nurses offered refresher courses to nurses and to nurse instructors of Japanese schools of nursing. Major Alt also helped to train Japanese nurses for public health work during the post-war period.

**30 Sep 1946** A year after the end of World War II,

approximately 8,500 nurses remained in the Army Nurse Corps.

**16 Apr 1947** Public Law 36, 80th Congress, established the Army Nurse Corps in the Medical Department of the Regular Army and authorized a strength of not less than 2,558 nurses. The Army-Navy Nurse Act of 1947 also provided permanent commissioned officer status for members of the Army Nurse Corps in the grades of second lieutenant through lieutenant colonel, and for the Chief of the Army Nurse Corps to serve in the temporary grade of colonel. The Act also established the Army Nurse Corps Section of the Officers' Reserve Corps.

Army nurses on active duty who held Regular relative rank in the Army Nurse Corps as well as a temporary commission were appointed in an appropriate permanent grade but continued to serve in their temporary grade if the latter were higher. Reserve nurses, on either active or inactive status, who met the qualifications for Regular Army appointment, were given the opportunity to apply. A total of 894 Army Nurse Corps officers were integrated into the Regular Army.

**11 Jun 1947** Lt. Col. Ida W. Danielson was awarded the Florence Nightingale Medal by the International Red Cross in recognition of her work as Director of Nurses, European Theater of Operations, from February 1944 through October 1945.

**19 June 1947** Col. Florence A. Blanchfield, Chief of the Army Nurse Corps, was given United States Army serial number N-1 and commissioned in the permanent grade of lieutenant colonel in the Regular Army. She thus became the first woman to hold a permanent commission in the United States Army. As Chief of the Army Nurse Corps, she continued to serve in the temporary grade of colonel.

**1 Jul 1947** A 56-week course in anesthesiology for nurses was started at four hospitals: Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Fitzsimons

General Hospital, Denver, Colorado; Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, California; and Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D.C. Forty weeks of this 56-week course were spent in an Army hospital and 8 weeks in an approved civilian hospital for clinical experience with types of anesthesia not commonly used in Army hospitals. The first course included 359 hours of lecture, not less than 375 cases, and not less than 375 hours of actual administration of anesthesia. Upon graduation, the nurse was qualified to take the examination prepared by the American Association of Nurse Anesthetists. Certification was granted upon successful completion of the examination.

**21 Jul 1947** The first course in operating room technique and management for nurses (later changed to operating room nursing and administration) to prepare for Army certification as an operating room specialist was started at two hospitals: Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, California, and Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D.C. The course at Walter Reed was affiliated with the School of Nursing, The Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C. This 24-week course included 155 hours of classroom instruction and 668 hours of supervised clinical practice.

**30 Sep 1947** Col. Florence A. Blanchfield, Chief of the Army Nurse Corps, retired after more than 29 years of active service. The Army awarded her the Distinguished Service Medal on 14 June 1945 for her leadership of the Corps during World War II. Colonel Blanchfield received many honors including the Florence Nightingale Medal, awarded by the International Red Cross on 12 May 1951, and the Distinguished Service Medal from her native State of West Virginia on 19 July 1963.

**1 Oct 1947** Col. Mary G. Phillips became the eighth Chief of the Army Nurse Corps. Colonel Phillips was

the first graduate of the Army School of Nursing to serve as Chief of the Corps.

**10 Nov 1947** For the first time, Army nurses attended the course in hospital administration at the Army Medical Field Service School. A graduate level program was started in 1951. Through an affiliation with Baylor University, the first master of hospital administration degrees were awarded to Army Medical Department officers in 1953. (The program has since become the U.S. Army-Baylor University graduate program in Health Care Administration. The 2-year program includes a didactic year at the Academy of Health Sciences, U.S. Army, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, followed by a residency year, under the direction of an approved preceptor, at an Army hospital. Upon successful completion of the program, a master of hospital administration degree is conferred by Baylor University, Waco, Texas.)

**31 Dec 1947** Army Nurse Corps strength: 4,859. (Regular Army, 925; Reserve officers on active duty, 3,934.)

**9 Jun 1948** The first civilian nursing leaders were appointed as consultants to The Surgeon General for matters pertaining to Army nursing. They were: Katherine Densford (later Mrs. Dreves), Director, School of Nursing, University of Minnesota; Agnes Gelinas, Chairman, Department of Nursing, Skidmore College; Ella Best, Executive Secretary of the ANA; Lulu St. Clair Blaine, Executive Secretary, Michigan Nursing Center Association.

**28 Aug 1948** The five Army Nurse Corps officers to attend the first Medical Department Officers Advanced Course, Medical Field Service School were Lt. Col. Ruby F. Bryant, Lt. Col. Pauline Kirby, Maj. Inez Haynes, Maj. Margaret Harper, and Capt. Harriet A. Dawley (Wells). Lieutenant Colonel Bryant, Major Haynes, and Major Harper later became Chief of the Army Nurse Corps. Captain Dawley (Wells) later became Assistant Chief of the Corps. In 1956, Lieuten-

ant Colonel Kirby was promoted to the temporary grade of colonel. She was one of the first two Army Nurse Corps officers, other than the Chief of the Corps, to serve in the temporary grade of colonel.

**1949** Reserve nurses on active or inactive duty were authorized and encouraged to take extension courses, on their own time, in technical or administrative procedures. Reserve nurses not on active duty could request assignment for training purposes to Reserve units near their homes to maintain proficiency in nursing practice related to the latest advances in military medicine.

**1 Feb 1949** The first Army Health Nurse Program was established at Fort Devens, Massachusetts, to provide public health nursing services to the military community.

**1 Jul 1949** The Air Force Nurse Corps was established. A total of 1,199 Army nurses on active duty (307 Regular and 892 Reserve officers) transferred from the Army to the Air Force and formed the nucleus of its Nurse Corps.

**Jul 1949** The role of the Nursing Methods Analyst in Army hospitals first began to evolve in Army hospitals after Executive Order 10072 was issued in July 1949. Following World War II, the Hoover Commission was appointed to study the organization and administration of the various Federal agencies. In its report to the Congress, the Commission outlined the need for all agencies to study their efficiency and economy of operation. By Executive Order 10072, the President of the United States directed all departmental and agency heads to give attention to the organization and administration of their departments.

In October 1949, the Congress passed Public Law 429. This law established in all the Federal agencies, including the Department of Defense, the legal basis for a comprehensive and continuing program of management improvement. The Bureau of the Budget

was charged with the responsibility of coordinating the program. The Secretary of the Army established the management program at the Department of the Army level.

In the Office of the Surgeon General, the program was developed in the Medical Plans and Operations Division and was called the Management Research and Planning Branch. (As early as 1946, a management research group had already been appointed in The Office of the Surgeon General, and assigned to do research in the field of hospital operations.)

In 1949, Valley Forge General Hospital was selected as the Army hospital where pilot projects to improve hospital organization and administration would be conducted. Lt. Col. Daisy M. McCommons was Chief Nurse. (In 1950, she was assigned to the Management Research and Planning Branch, Office of the Surgeon General.) Lt. Col. Arthur Stout, MSC, was Chief of the Management Office at Valley Forge hospital. The first Army nurses assigned to the hospital management program were Capt. Robena Anderson and 1st Lt. Eileen L. McCarthy. They were joined a few months later by Capt. Ann Witzzak.

The objective of the first survey was to determine standards of staffing for nursing service in Army hospitals through use of the nursing team. The initial study, formally conducted from January to June 1950, was interrupted because the Secretary of Defense ordered the hospital closed by 30 June 1950 as an economy measure. The hospital was reopened during the Korean War, and management nurses were assigned to resume management studies at Valley Forge and continue at other Army hospitals.

In 1950, the management office in Army hospitals was established as a factfinding, planning, advisory, and control agency, on the authority of Surgeon General's Office Circular 119 and SR 40-610-5. The management nurse was included in the management office. The title changed variously until 1959 from Management Nurse,



to Nursing Management Nurse, to NMA (Nursing Methods Analyst).

By mid-1975, nursing methods analysts were assigned to Army medical centers and general hospitals throughout the Health Services Command. For more than 25 years, nursing methods analysts have been a part of the Army medical team charged with the responsibility for patient care planning, manpower utilization, facilities planning, and supplies and equipment requirements. They have made many lasting contributions to the Army Medical Department. For example, centralization of the food service in Army hospitals came into being as a result of one of the utilization studies conducted by nursing methods analysts. Another significant contribution, from a study conducted from 1951 to 1955 in eight Army hospitals, was "categorization of patients according to nursing care needs"—a standard for determining staffing requirements for nursing personnel in Army hospitals, and a forerunner of the progressive patient care concept of intensive, moderate, minimal, and supportive care.

**17 Oct 1949** A 48-week pilot course of instruction for enlisted personnel on the practical nurse level was started at the Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C. (later renamed the "Walter Reed Army Medical Center"). The program was similar to the 1-year program for practical nurses at the University of Minnesota. The Army program was the forerunner of the Medical Technician Procedure Advanced Course. The Director and faculty members were Army Nurse Corps officers. Additional schools, under the direction of Army Nurse Corps officers, were established as required to meet patient care needs of the Army Medical Service. The course was retitled the "Medical Specialist (Advanced) Course" and, later, the "Clinical Specialist Course."

**25 Jun 1950** Capt. Viola B. McConnell was the only Army nurse on duty in Korea at the start of hostilities.

Assigned to the United States Military Advisory Group to the Republic of Korea, Captain McConnell escorted nearly 700 American evacuees, mostly women and children, from besieged Seoul to Japan aboard the Norwegian freighter *Rheinhold*, a ship which normally had accommodations for only 12 passengers. The crew members gave up their quarters for the infants and children. Captain McConnell assessed priorities for care of the evacuees and worked with a medical team organized from the passengers, including one United Nations' nurse, one Army wife (a registered nurse), six missionary nurses, and one medical missionary (a woman doctor described by Captain McConnell as "... magnificent—and she worked long hours . . . we will be ever grateful to her for her assistance"). Captain McConnell requested assignment back to Korea from Japan. She later returned to Taejon to aid in the care and evacuation of the wounded men of the 24th Division. Captain McConnell was awarded the Bronze Star Medal for her heroic performance of duty in assisting with the evacuation of Americans from Seoul, and, later, the Oak Leaf Cluster to the Bronze Star Medal for her outstanding service in Korea.

**27 Jun 1950** President Harry S Truman ordered U.S. Air and Naval Forces into the Republic of Korea (South Korea).

**1 Jul 1950** The first U.S. Army combat units landed in Korea after U.S. ground forces were ordered into the fighting in South Korea on 30 June 1950.

**5 Jul 1950** Fifty-seven Army nurses arrived in Pusan, Korea. They helped set up a hospital and were caring for patients by the following day. Two days later, on 8 July 1950, 12 Army nurses moved forward with a MASH (mobile Army surgical hospital) to Taejon on the perimeter. By August, more than 100 Army nurses were on duty in South Korea in support of United Nations' troops. During the first year of the Korean conflict, the strength of the Army Nurse Corps increased from 3,460 on 15 July 1950 to 5,397 in July 1951.

Throughout the ground fighting until 1951, and during the prolonged peace negotiations that lasted until 27 July 1953, approximately 540 Army Nurse Corps officers served throughout the Korean peninsula. They served in 25 medical treatment facilities, such as mobile Army surgical hospitals; evacuation, field, and station hospitals; and hospital trains.

Army nurses supported combat troops during amphibious attack and landing on Inchon in western Korea, well behind the Pusan beachhead line; the advancement over the 38th parallel toward North Korea in the west; the amphibious landing on the east coast of Korea pushing toward the Yalu River, the northern boundary of Korea; and in the disastrous defeat when they were forced to retreat well below the 38th parallel until they pushed back the Chinese and held practically all of South Korea plus a few hundred square miles north of the parallel. Maj. Gen. Edgar Erskine Hume, Surgeon, United States Command and Far East Command, paid tribute to the Army nurses in Korea:

"Members of the Army Nurse Corps have all distinguished themselves by their devotion to duty, their utter disregard of working hours, and their willingness to do anything that needs to be done at any time. They have displayed courage, stamina and determination. They have completed every task with which they have been confronted in a superior manner."

No Army nurse was killed due to enemy action in Korea, but the story of the Army Nurse Corps in the Korean War would not be complete without mention of the tragic and untimely death of Maj. Genevieve Smith, Epworth, Iowa. Major Smith, a veteran of World War II, was among the victims of a C-47 crash en route to her duty assignment as Chief Nurse in Korea.

**Aug 1950** The Army Nurse Corps was exempted from the Army-wide requirement that all commissioned officers hold or achieve a baccalaureate degree. The majority of registered nurses nationwide were graduates of a 3-year hospital (diploma) program. By August 1950, only 2 years had passed since the last of 124,065 Cadet Nurse Corps participants had graduated. Rela-

tively few degree completion programs were available for diploma graduates. Nonetheless, the goal set in 1950 was for Army Nurse Corps officers to complete an accredited program leading to an undergraduate degree, preferably in nursing.

**5 Sep 1950** The first course in nursing administration, which later became the Military Nursing Advanced Course, was established at the U.S. Army Medical Field Service School, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. The 20-week course included principles of nursing administration, current trends in nursing, principles of supervision and teaching, hospital organization and functions, personnel administration, psychology of leadership, and orientation to all departments of an Army hospital.

**2 Feb 1951** The 50th Anniversary of the Army Nurse Corps was observed throughout the world.

**29 Jun 1951** DOD (Department of Defense) Directive 750.04-1 (renumbered 1125.1) established a definitive policy on the utilization of registered nurses in the military services. Registered nurses were to be relieved of custodial and housekeeping duties, and clerical, food service, and other nonnursing functions in patient care areas. The DOD directive also instructed the various military medical services to institute programs to train and utilize more practical nurses and other nonprofessional nursing service personnel in staffing for patient care.

Even before the Department of Defense policy was established, plans were being developed and projects had been initiated under the aegis of management improvement which would work toward solving the problem of defining and staffing the nursing service. The studies ultimately resulted in the reorganization of the Nursing Service in Army hospitals. Duties and functions of registered nurses were defined. A 48-week pilot course of instruction for enlisted personnel on the practical nurse level had already been instituted in 1949. On-the-job training programs were developed for

both professional and nonprofessional nursing personnel. As a result of concerted effort, to comply with the DOD directive, Army Nurse Corps officers were authorized, after 8 September 1953, technical control of enlisted personnel assigned to the Nursing Service.

**1951** Maj. Elizabeth Pagels became the first Army Health Nurse to be assigned to the Preventive Medicine Division, Professional Service Directorate, Office of the Surgeon General, to assist on matters related to the practice of Army health nursing.

**11 Aug 1951** The DACOWITS (Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Services) was established by the Secretary of Defense to interpret the role of women in the services to the public and to promote acceptance of military service as a career for women.

**30 Sep 1951** Col. Mary G. Phillips retired. Colonel Phillips was the first Chief of the Army Nurse Corps to complete the statutory 4-year appointment as Chief of the Corps. Among the honors received by Colonel Phillips was the Legion of Merit on 23 October 1945 for her outstanding service as First Assistant to the Superintendent, Army Nurse Corps.

**1 Oct 1951** Col. Ruby F. Bryant became the ninth Chief of the Army Nurse Corps. Colonel Bryant was the second graduate of the Army School of Nursing to serve as Chief of the Corps.

**Jun 1952** A career guidance program for Army nurse Corps officers was established in the Office of the Surgeon General. Capt. Harriet H. Werley was assigned as the first career guidance counselor.

**30 Dec 1953** The RNSP (Registered Nurse Student Program) was established to recruit registered nurses for the Army Nurse Corps. The program provided financial assistance, pay, and allowances of grade in which commissioned, to registered nurses in their final year of study for a bachelor's or master's degree in a field of nursing. Upon graduation, they were obligated to serve as a Reserve officer on active duty for 2 years.

Grade in which commissioned, from second lieutenant through captain, depended on qualifications by education and experience. Authorization for men to apply for the program was approved on 20 November 1962.

**13 Feb 1954** The first two professional postgraduate short courses were conducted for nurses: one in operating room nursing at Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C.; and one in nursing service administration at Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

**31 Mar 1954** A Medical Training Center was established at Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to replace the training center for enlisted personnel of the Army Medical Service at Camp Pickett, Virginia, which was scheduled for closing in June 1954. Army nurses continued to serve on the faculty as full-time instructors.

**14 Jan 1955** The Stimson Library at the U.S. Army Medical Field Service School, Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, was dedicated to the memory of Col. Julia C. Stimson, fifth Superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps. In January 1973, the Stimson Library was moved from the former Medical Field Service School to the new Academy of Health Sciences, U.S. Army, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

**14 Feb 1955** Closed-circuit color television was used for the first time in Army nursing instruction when surgical procedures in the operating room at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D.C., were transmitted to the Military Operating Room Workshop at the Army Medical Service Graduate School (later renamed the "Walter Reed Army Institute of Research"), Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C.

**Feb 1955** A 22-week course in obstetrical nursing was started at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D.C. The course was transferred to William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Texas, in March 1959.

expanded to include the concept of child health, and retitled "Maternal and Child Health Nursing."

**12 May 1955** Thompson Hall was dedicated at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, California, in memory of Capt. Dora E. Thompson, fourth Superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps. Miss Thompson had served as Chief Nurse at Letterman at the time of the 1906 earthquake and fire and, again, before her retirement in 1932.

**15 Jun 1955** Lt. Col. Ruby G. Bradley was awarded the Florence Nightingale Medal by the International Red Cross for outstanding service when she was a prisoner of war of the Japanese during World War II and for her service in Korea. When she retired on 31 March 1963, Colonel Bradley received the third Oak Leaf Cluster to the Legion of Merit. She held the distinction of being the most decorated woman in the history of the United States Army. On 1 June 1964 Colonel Bradley was awarded an honorary degree as Doctor of Science by the University of West Virginia.

**9 Aug 1955** Public Law 294, 84th Congress, introduced by Mrs. Frances P. Bolton, Representative from Ohio, and signed by President Dwight D. Eisenhower, authorized commissions for male nurses in the U.S. Army Reserve for assignment to the Army Nurse Corps Branch. (Representative Bolton had earlier introduced H.R. 911 on 4 January 1951 in an attempt to provide for the appointment of men as nurses in the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force.)

**30 Sep 1955** Col. Ruby F. Bryant, upon completion of the statutory 4-year term as Chief of the Army Nurse Corps, reverted, by law, to her permanent grade of lieutenant colonel (until after Public Law 85-155 was passed by the Congress on 13 August 1957), and was assigned as Chief, Nursing Service, Medical Division, Europe. She later served as Director, Nursing Activities, Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, until she retired on 30 June 1961. Colonel Bryant was the recipient of many honors, including the

Legion of Merit awarded upon retirement. Colonel Bryant received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from the Medical College of Virginia, Richmond Virginia, on 31 May 1955.

**1 Oct 1955** Col. Inez Haynes became the 10th Chief of the Army Nurse Corps.

**6 Oct 1955** Edward L.T. Lyon, a nurse anesthetist from Kings Park, New York, was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Army Nurse Corps Reserve and entered on active duty on 10 October 1955. Lieutenant Lyon was the first man to receive a commission in the Army Nurse Corps.

**18 Apr 1956** The ANSP (Army Student Nurse Program) was designed to help solve the acute shortage of nurses, both nationally and in the Army. The ANSP provided financial assistance, pay, and allowances of PFC (E-2) to nursing students, both men and women, enrolled in a school of nursing approved by the Department of the Army and accredited by the National League for Nursing, at the end of their second year in either a 3- or 4-year program, and at the end of their third year in a 5-year program. Upon successful completion of the ANSP and state licensure, the participant was commissioned a second lieutenant in the U.S. Army Reserve and was obligated to serve on active duty for 2 or 3 years, depending on the length of time in the program.

In December 1960, the Army Student Nurse Program was revised to authorize the participant, enrolled in the last 2 years of a 4-year degree granting school of nursing, to be commissioned 6 months before graduation and to receive full pay and allowance of the grade held during the last 6 months of student status. The 1960 revision also permitted payment of tuition, books, and incidental fees. In November 1961, the ANSP was opened to graduates of a hospital school of nursing (diploma) program to complete their baccalaureate degree if they could graduate within 24 months.



**29 Apr 1956** Three Army nurses, Maj. Frances K. Smith and her sister, Maj. Helen D. Smith, and Major Jane Becker, were placed on temporary duty assignment with the United States Military Assistance Advisory Group (Vietnam), Saigon. The first Indochina War between France and the Vietnamese Communists had ended just 2 years earlier with Geneva Accords of 1954. The 1956 mission assigned to the three Army Nurse Corps officers was to train South Vietnamese nurses in nursing care procedures and techniques, and to provide patient care to other assigned MAAG personnel.

**26 Jul 1956** The Evangeline G. Bovard award was established by Col. Robert Skelton, Medical Corps, in memory of his wife who had served as an Army nurse from 1912 to 1917, and died at Letterman General Hospital in 1955. Selection of the Army Nurse Corps officer(s) for this award, presented annually at Letterman, is based on demonstration of the highest degree of professional competence and outstanding performance of duty. (Capt. Lenora B. Weirick was the first recipient on 14 January 1958, see Appendix IV.)

**7 Nov 1956** Lt. Cols. Pauline Kirby and Agnes A. Maley were promoted to the temporary grade of colonel in the Army of the United States. They were the first two Army Nurse Corps officers, other than the Chief of the Corps, to serve in the temporary grade of colonel, AUS.

**Nov 1956** During the Hungarian uprising in Europe, Army Nurse Corps officers served with Army Medical Service units in "Operation Mercy." They took care of refugees both in Europe and at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey.

**3 Dec 1956** The first three male nurses reported to Fort Campbell, Kentucky, for airborne training

**25 Feb 1957** A Department of Nursing was established at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C. Maj. Harriet H. Werley, M.S. in nursing administra-

tion from Teachers College, Columbia University, became its first chief. Its mission included research in clinical practice, and education for nursing research and practice. The first nursing studies included those on decubitus ulcer care, oral hygiene, body temperature readings, and a plastic isolator for operating in a sterile environment. Thus Army nursing became the first organized nursing group to develop a research program based on patient centered research. Although civilian universities required research projects, they did not have a separate capability for ongoing research in nursing practice.

**Mar 1957** Capt. Margaret A. Ewen was the first Army Nurse Corps officer to serve in the Office of Special Assistant to the Surgeon General for Reserve Affairs. At the request of the Office of the Surgeon General, Captain Ewen entered on active duty from U.S. Army Reserve status. Before reporting for active duty, Captain Ewen had been an assistant professor of nursing, School of Nursing, University of Pennsylvania.

**5 Mar 1957** Davison Hall, a residence for women officers at Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, was dedicated in honor of Maj. Maude C. Davison. She had served in the Army of Occupation in Germany, World War I, and was Principal Chief Nurse of Sternberg Hospital, Manila, P.I., and the Philippine Department when the United States entered World War II. After being taken prisoner of war by the Japanese on 7 May 1942, Captain Davison was Principal Chief Nurse in charge of the nursing staff at the Santo Tomas Internment Camp, Philippine Islands, until she was relieved by Army nurses who arrived on 9 February 1945. Major Davison retired on 31 January 1946.

**3 Jun 1957** 2d Lt. Delores M. Gleich, an honor graduate of South Dakota State College at Brookings, South Dakota, was the first participant of the Army Student Nurse Program to receive a commission in the

Army Nurse Corps Reserve and report for a 2-year tour of active duty.

**13 Aug 1957** Career opportunities for Regular Army nurses were improved by the enactment of Public Law 85-155, 85th Congress, signed by President Dwight D. Eisenhower, which changed the age and grade provisions for appointment in the Regular Army; provided for 5 colonels and 107 lieutenant colonels; eliminated the restriction on the number authorized to serve in the grade of major; established a separate list for promotion for ANC officers; retained mandatory retirement at age 60; provided retirement pay equal to all other officers in the Regular Army; and authorized retirement in a grade equal to the highest temporary grade held for 6 months. It also authorized a strength of 2,500 for the Regular Army Nurse Corps. By 29 February 1960, approximately 700 nurses had been promoted to the grade of major and more than 250 were on the recommended list for temporary promotion to major.

**13 Sep 1957** Maj. Kathleen W. Phillips, who won national recognition in the field of audiovisual education, was assigned as Consultant, Nursing Audio-Visual Education, Medical Illustration Service, at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C.

**4 Mar 1958** Col. Inez Haynes, Chief of the Army Nurse Corps, and Lt. Cols. Ruby F. Bryant and Ruby G. Bradley were promoted to the grade of colonel in the Regular Army. they were the first women officers to hold the Regular Army permanent grade of colonel.

**27 Jun 1958** The course in operating room nursing and administration at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, California, and Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D.C., were discontinued. A 22-week course in basic operating room nursing was started at two hospitals: Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco; and the United States Army Hospital, Fort Benning, Georgia.

**Jul 1958** The Army Nurse Corps joined with the NLN (National League for Nursing) in the Disaster Nursing Project financed by the Federal Civil Defense Administration. Four Army Nurse Corps officers, three on active duty and one U.S. Army Reserve officer not on active duty, were assigned to develop courses on disaster nursing to be introduced in the curriculum at civilian schools of nursing. Lt. Col. Ida Graham Price served at Teachers College, Columbia University; Capt. Drusilla Poole at the University of Minnesota; Capt. Virginia Farrell at Massachusetts General Hospital; and Grace Davidson, ANC, USAR, remained working with Skidmore College. Although the NLN project was a 5-year endeavor, the Army Nurse Corps officers served for 1 year assigned to the Department of Nursing, Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, with duty station at the respective civilian schools of nursing.

**26 Jul 1958** During the Lebanon Crisis (July-October), Army Nurse Corps officers were assigned on the staffs of the 58th Evacuation Hospital and the 4th Surgical Hospital which supported over 10,000 American troops in Lebanon. Twenty-one Army nurses — 19 women and 2 men — were with the first contingent of the 400-bed 58th Evacuation Hospital airlift from the Seventh U.S. Army, USAREUR (Germany), to the hospital site near Beirut.

**Oct 1958** For the first time, Army Nurse Corps officers were assigned to the Airborne Divisions. Three men were assigned to each of the two medical units. In addition to their duties as Army Nurse Corps officers, the men had to be jump qualified.

**11 Jan 1959** Mary M. Roberts, R.N., writer, editor, historian, and a member of the Army Nurse Corps in World War I, died at the age of 82. Miss Roberts was Editor Emeritus of the *American Journal of Nursing* and won acclaim as the author of "American Nursing: History and Interpretation," and "The Army Nurse Corps, Yesterday and Today." The latter publication

**UNIFORMS OF THE ARMY NURSE CORPS**



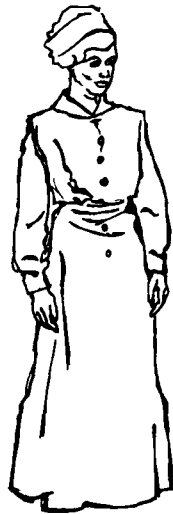
**REVOLUTIONARY WAR  
1775-1783**



**CIVIL WAR  
1861-1865**



**1899-1901**



**1914-1918**



**SPANISH AMERICAN WAR  
1898-1899**

**UNIFORMS OF THE ARMY NURSE CORPS**



1917



1918-1921



1921



1933-1936



1941-1945

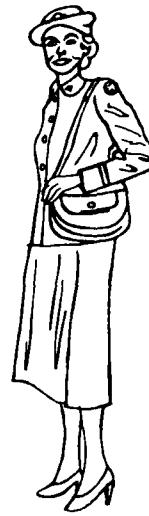


WW II  
1941-1945

# UNIFORMS OF THE ARMY NURSE CORPS



1949-



1951-1960



1959-



1960-

1945-1959

**UNIFORMS OF THE ARMY NURSE CORPS**



**1960-1973**



**1973-**



**VIETNAM WAR  
1961-1973**



**1980-**



**1980-**



**1980-**



was distributed by the U.S. Army to libraries and schools of nursing in the United States.

**22 Jul 1959** Criteria for determining the initial grade of officers for appointment in the Army Nurse Corps were revised to include credit for educational preparation beyond the basic nursing education program. Additional credit for educational preparation was authorized on 2 May 1960.

**31 Aug 1959** Col. Inez Haynes, Chief of the Army Nurse Corps, retired and accepted the position of General Director of the National League for Nursing. Colonel Haynes was the recipient of many awards, including the Legion of Merit and University of Minnesota's Outstanding Achievement Award.

**1 Sep 1959** Col. Margaret Harper became the 11th Chief of the Army Nurse Corps.

**28 Sep 1959** A 37-week course in advanced operating room nursing was started at Walter Reed General Hospital.

**28 Jan 1960** Lt. Col. Edythe Turner was promoted to temporary colonel in the United States Army Reserve. Colonel Turner thus became the first career Army Reserve nurse to serve in the grade of colonel.

**26 May 1960** Army nurses served in the hospitals which were airlifted to Chile to aid the victims of a severe earthquake and tidal wave. The two hospitals which participated in relief operations during May and June were the 7th Field, with 30 nurses, from Fort Belvoir, Virginia, and the 15th Field, with 30 nurses, from Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

**2 Jun 1960** Army Regulations No. 611-103 provided for the review of the criteria for awarding letter or digit prefixes, and the classification of Army Nurse Corps officers according to the MOS (military occupational specialty). The purpose of the classification was to conserve available skills of highly prepared nurses, improve the balance in clinical specialty areas, reflect

the need for advanced preparation in the clinical specialty areas, aid in the development of career patterns, help in the construction of tables of distribution and tables of organization, improve the procedures for requisitioning and assignment of personnel, and more accurately report and inventory nurses by specialty and authorized strength by position title. By 5 September 1961, the review and classification of more than 3,000 Army Nurse Corps officers had been completed.

**29 Jun 1960** Army Regulations No. 350-200 regarding Long Term Civilian Schooling prescribed that requirement for a baccalaureate degree be completed before age 32 and a master's degree before age 37.

**1 Jul 1960** An award sponsored by the Association of the United States Army was established to be given to the outstanding student of each Army Nurse Corps officers basic course, U.S. Army Medical Field Service School, Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Capt. Delores H. Randall was the first recipient on 9 December 1960.)

**13 Jul 1960** Prior active duty in the U.S. Army Reserve was eliminated as a prerequisite for a commission as an Army Nurse Corps officer in the Regular Army. The direct commission of civilian nurses was authorized and the need for certain candidates to appear before the Regular Army Selection Board was deleted from Army regulations.

**17 Aug 1960** The Army Nurse Corps Medal Fund was established through funds voluntarily contributed by active-duty and retired Army nurses. The funds provided for a medal to be awarded to the graduate of each Military Nursing Advanced Course at the U.S. Army Medical Field Service School who best exemplified the ideal military nurse. The course was later retitled the "Army Nurse Corps Officers Career Course." (Capt. Angeline Hennek received the first medal on 9 June 1961.)

**Dec 1960** The Degree Completion Program authorized up to 12 calendar months for completion of requirements for a bachelor's degree, and 6 months for a master's degree. Regular Army and career Reserve officers were eligible for the program.

**1 Jul 1961** A 12-month Army health nurse training program was established to prepare Army Nurse Corps officers to assume the responsibilities for the health nurse program at military posts and stations. Opportunities for graduate study were made available to experienced career Army health nurses.

**11 Jul 1961** Army nurses participated in relief operations following the crash of United Airlines Flight 759, Denver, Colorado. The 249th General Hospital was dispatched to the crash scene. Fitzsimons General Hospital provided inpatient hospitalization.

**14 Jul 1961** Appointment criteria for commissioning as an Army Nurse Corps officer required the applicant to be a graduate of a school of nursing whose curriculum was not less than 30 months, exclusive of vacation time.

**26 Aug 1961** Berlin Crisis. The Berlin Wall was built in Berlin, Germany, creating a war scare. Army nurses were among the medical personnel of 22 United States Army Reserve and National Guards Units ordered to active duty on 1 October 1961 to increase Army strength during a period of international tension.

**28 Aug 1961** The first 40-week course in military nursing practice and research was conducted at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C.

**5 Sep 1961** The Directors of the Army Distaff Foundation determined that retired Army Nurse Corps officers were eligible for residence at the newly constructed Distaff Hall on the same basis as Army widows.

**15 Nov 1961** To increase the strength of the Army Nurse Corps during an Army-wide buildup, commis-

sioning criteria were changed to allow Reserve officers who had not passed their 40th birthday and were majors or below to apply for 1 year of active duty. On 28 November 1961, applicants for commissions, including those in the Army Student Nurse Program, the Registered Nurse Student Program, and civilian registered nurses, could apply in advance to attend one of five courses in a clinical area: anesthesiology for nurses (18 months), Army health nursing (12 months), maternal and child health (5 months), operating room (5 months), or psychiatric nursing (4 months).

**28 Nov 1961** Lt. Col. Ruth P. Satterfield, Director of the Anesthesiology Course for Nurses at Walter Reed General Hospital, became the first Army nurse not assigned to the Office of the Surgeon General to serve as a consultant to the Surgeon General when she assumed the additional duty of consultant in anesthesiology nursing.

**9 Jan 1962** Army Regulations No. 611-103 granted the military GED (General Educational Development) equivalent of 2 years of college level to Army Nurse Corps officers who were graduates of a hospital (diploma) school of nursing.

**16 Jan 1962** The responsibility for Army nurse recruitment programs was transferred from the Office of the Surgeon General to the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, Department of the Army. Army nurses were assigned to the U.S. Army Recruiting Service, Fort Monroe, Virginia. Army Nurse Corps counselors, with the support of Recruiting Service, including assistance from enlisted recruiters, coordinated and implemented a program on a nationwide basis to interpret the need and opportunities for nurses in the Army.

**Jan 1962** Six-month formal supervised clinical training programs in psychiatric nursing were established at Brooke General Hospital, Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colorado; Letterman General Hospi-

tal, San Francisco, California; and Valley Forge General Hospital, Phoenixville, Pennsylvania.

**Mar 1962** The first contingent of 10 Army nurses arrived in the Republic of Vietnam. They were assigned to the 8th Field Hospital, Nha Trang. The hospital became operational on 18 April 1962. Its mission during the 3 years before the buildup of American forces in 1965 was to support U.S. Army personnel in South Vietnam. (Five Army nurses were later assigned to a dispensary which opened in 1964 at Soc Trang before the 3d Field Hospital arrived in Saigon in April 1965.)

**17 May 1962** Eleven Army nurses were the first to be assigned to the staff of the 31st Field Hospital, Korat, Thailand.

**21 May 1962** Maj. Lawrence W. Scheffner was the first man in the Army Nurse Corps to be assigned to the Office of the Surgeon General. Major Scheffner served in the Army Nurse Corps Assignment Branch of the Personnel and Training Directorate.

**Jul 1962** The course in Anesthesiology for Nurses was revised and extended from 12 to 18 months. The fifth program was started at William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Texas, in October 1962. A year later, the sixth was started at Madigan General Hospital, Tacoma, Washington. The seventh was started at Tripler Army Medical Center, Hawaii, on 1 November 1965.

**4 Sep 1962** Army nurses served in the hospital unit which was airlifted to Iran to aid the victims of a disastrous earthquake on 1 September 1962 which claimed more than 10,000 lives. The 8th Evacuation Hospital dispatched a 120-bed unit, with 21 nurses, from the Seventh U.S. Army, USAREUR (Germany), to participate in relief operations during 4-23 September.

**Oct 1962** Cuban Missile Crisis (October-December). Army nurses were dispatched with medical teams

needed to participate in medical support operations, worldwide, during a period of international tension.

**6 Nov 1962** Army Regulations No. 611-103 required the annual review and certification of an Army Nurse Corps officer's competency in a clinical specialty when it authorized the award of a letter or digit prefix to the military occupational specialty which identified the clinical specialty. Use of the letter or digit prefix designated degrees of proficiency in terms of formal education and training, years of experience, and competency in a clinical specialty. It was recognized that grade and prefix would not necessarily parallel each other. (The letter "A" MOS prefix is awarded only to those individuals in the Army Medical Department who are eminently qualified in a clinical specialty. The award of the "A" prefix is determined by the Army Surgeon General's Classification Board on an individual basis.)

**11 Dec 1962** Lt. Col. Isabel S. Paulson became the first Army nurse to be assigned to the Office of DCSPER (Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel), Department of the Army, and detailed to the U.S. Army General Staff to assist in coordinating the recruitment of nurses for the Army.

**28 Feb 1963** Operation Nightingale, an intensive recruitment plan on a nationwide basis, was initiated by the Department of the Army to stimulate public awareness of the role of the Army nurse and to explain the Army's need for approximately 2,000 nurses.

**1963** Lt. Col. Ruth P. Satterfield, Sadye T. Travers, and Mercedes M. Fischer were the first three Army Nurses awarded the "A" MOS prefix by The Surgeon General. Lieutenant Colonel Satterfield received the "A" prefix in anesthesiology nursing, Lieutenant Colonel Travers, in operating room nursing, and Lieutenant Colonel Fischer, in Army health nursing.

**6 May 1963** Authorization for direct appointment was granted to permit civilian nurses to be commissioned.

placed on active duty, and initially assigned to their choice of designated Army hospitals in the continental United States. This authorization was later revised to include designated Army hospitals in oversea commands.

**Jul 1963** Army nurses served in the hospital unit which was dispatched to Skopje, Yugoslavia, to aid the victims of a severe earthquake. The 8th Evacuation Hospital sent a 120-bed unit, with 30 nurses, from the Seventh U.S. Army, USAREUR (Germany), to participate in relief operations during July and August.

**15 Aug 1963** Lt. Col. Jeanne M. Treacy was the first Army Nurse Corps officer on active duty to attend the Associate Course at the Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

**31 Aug 1963** Col. Margaret Harper, Chief of the Army Nurse Corps, retired. Colonel Harper was the recipient of many honors, including the Legion of Merit upon retirement. The Legion of Merit was presented by Brig. Gen. Conn L. Milburn, Jr., the Deputy Surgeon General, at a ceremony sponsored by the Lions Club and held in Colonel Harper's hometown of Potomac, Illinois. Others in attendance during the observance of Colonel Margaret Harper Day on 15 September 1963 included the Honorable Leslie Arends, Representative from Illinois; the Deputy Commanding General, Fifth U.S. Army; Army Nurse Corps officers from the Office of the Surgeon General, Second and Fifth U.S. Armies; and members of the Fifth U.S. Army Band.

**31 Aug 1963** Army Nurse Corps strength: 2,928. (Regular Army, 956; Reserve officers on active duty, 1,972.) Army Nurse Corps officers were on duty in Army medical treatment facilities in the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Japan, Puerto Rico, Republic of Korea, Thailand, Okinawa, Turkey, Republic of Vietnam, Iran, Ethiopia, Germany, France, and Italy. Approximately 1,400 Department of the Army civilian registered nurses were employed to supplement

the Army nurses in Army medical treatment facilities worldwide.

**1 Sep 1963** Col. Mildred Irene Clark became the 12th Chief of the Army Nurse Corps.

**1963** Blochberger Terrace, a residence for women officers at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, was named in honor of Lieutenant Colonel Irene C. Blochberger, ANC, of Leavenworth, Kansas. Lieutenant Colonel Blochberger died in 1953 after more than 21 years of dedicated service with the United States Army.

**1963** Gardiner Hall, a residence for nurses at the United States Army Hospital, Fort Wainwright, Alaska, was named in honor of 2d Lt. Ruth M. Gardiner, ANC. Lieutenant Gardiner, a flight nurse, was killed in a plane crash in Alaska on 25 July 1943 while on an air evacuation mission.

**22 Jan 1964** The minimum age of dependents of women nurses seeking appointment in the Army Nurse Corps Reserve was lowered from 18 to 15 years upon approval of request for waiver. The restriction on the minimum age of dependents was not removed until 16 July 1971.

**27 Mar 1964** Army nurses participated in relief operations during March and April to aid the victims of a violent earthquake in Alaska. Eleven Army nurses were sent with a medical team from Madigan Army Hospital, Tacoma, Washington, to augment the 64th Field Hospital at Fort Richardson, just outside Anchorage.

**1 May 1964** WRAIN (Walter Reed Army Institute of Nursing), Walter Reed Army Medical Center, was established as a class II activity under the jurisdiction of The Surgeon General in cooperation with the University of Maryland School of Nursing, with the academic aspects of the program under the jurisdiction of the university. Maj. Iladene H. Filer was appointed Administrative Director. The program initially provided financial assistance to 135 qualified high school



graduates who desired to complete a 4-year program in nursing. Upon completion of the program, a bachelor of science degree in nursing was conferred by the University of Maryland. Following state licensure, participants were commissioned as second lieutenants in the U. S. Army Reserve and obligated to serve on active duty for 3 years. (On 6 January 1975, a Department of the Army message announced that the WRAIN program was being restructured from the current 4-year program to a program limited to the final 2 years of study leading to a bachelor's degree in nursing. In April 1975, it was announced that recruitment for the program was suspended pending a Department of Defense study of the program. WRAIN was officially closed 30 June 1978.)

**Jul 1964** Margaret E. Bailey was promoted to lieutenant colonel after twenty years of service, becoming the first black nurse to be so honored. In 1979 she was assigned as Health Manpower Training Specialist to the Job Corps Health Office, Department of Labor, and in January of 1970 she was promoted to colonel, again the first black nurse to hold that rank.

**8 Sep 1964** The U.S. Army Exhibit, "The Privilege of Service," honoring officers of the Army Nurse Corps and the Army Medical Specialist Corps (dietitians, physical therapists, and occupational therapists) was unveiled as a permanent display on the Medical Balcony of the Museum of Science and Industry, Chicago, Illinois.

**15 Dec 1964** Requirements for the initial appointment of women officers in the Regular Army were revised to permit married applicants to be appointed.

**2 Feb 1965** The Army Nurse Corps sponsored an essay contest to commemorate the 64th Anniversary of the Corps. The topic was "What Army Nursing Means to Me in 1965." First award in the active-duty category went to Maj. Maude M. Smith, Chief, Nursing Service, 44th Surgical Hospital, Korea; first award in the Army Student Nurse program category went to Rita Kay

Clark of Mount Carmel, Illinois, a junior at Evansville College, Indiana.

**Apr 1965** With the rapid buildup of American forces in Vietnam, Army nurses were dispatched with medical units to support the fighting forces. The 8th Field Hospital, Nha Trang, had been the only United States Army hospital in-country for 3 years. The 3d Field Hospital, Saigon, was the first to arrive during the buildup. Maj. Edith M. Nuttall, of Montesano, Washington, served as the first chief nurse of the 3d Field Hospital from 23 April 1965 to 22 April 1966.

**24 Apr 1965** Dominican Republic Crisis. Medical units of the United States Armed Forces were sent to the Dominican Republic to participate in the Inter-American Peace Forces restoration of peaceful order. Several United States Army medical and paramedical units had been alerted to augment the 15th Field Hospital in support of the 82d Airborne Division. Capt. Leon R. Moore, ANC, arrived at San Isidro with Company D of the 307th Medical Battalion at 0645 hours on 30 April. Captain Moore began organizing the clearing station, and it was in full operational status by 1600 hours on 30 April. By 3 May 1965, Army nurses from Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and other posts had joined the staff of the 15th Field Hospital. The last Medical Detachment left for the United States on 19 September 1966.

**9 Aug 1965** The Department of the Army announced a policy whereby registered nurses qualified in surgical nursing and those certified by the American Association of Nurse Anesthetists could volunteer for direct appointment in the Army Nurse Corps and assignment with U.S. Army medical units in Vietnam following the basic orientation course at the Medical Field Service School, Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

**15 Sep 1965** Lt. Col. Margaret G. Clarke, of Arab, Alabama, became the first Chief Nurse, Office of the

Surgeon, USARV (U.S. Army, Republic of Vietnam). Before her assignment to USARV headquarters, Lieutenant Colonel Clarke was appointed on 3 February as the Nurse Consultant, Office of the Surgeon, USASCV (U.S. Army Support Command, Vietnam), an additional duty to her primary function as chief nurse of the 8th Field Hospital, Nha Trang.

**31 Dec 1965** There were 215 Army Nurse Corps officers on duty in field, evacuation, and mobile Army surgical hospitals in Vietnam.

**11 Jan 1966** The Warrant Officer Nurse Program was developed at the onset of the military buildup in Southeast Asia to assist in meeting the rapidly expanded personnel requirements for military nursing services in the Army. Graduates of 2-year associate degree programs in nursing education were authorized appointment as Warrant Officers in the Army of the United States with concurrent call to active duty for a period of 2 years (DA Message 746525). More than 90 registered nurses served as Warrant Officers (ANC) before the program was suspended with the expiration of DA Circular 601-0 on 3 April 1968.

**Feb 1966** Nearly 300 military nurses, both men and women, of the Army, Navy, and Air Force were serving in Vietnam. The Army had more than 200, the Navy 39, including 29 serving aboard the hospital ship *Repose*, and the Air Force 37, not including flight nurses assigned aboard medical air evacuation aircraft moving the sick and wounded to hospitals in the United States.

**May 1966** Col. Margaret G. Clarke was selected as "U.S. Army Nurse of the Year" for 1965. Colonel Clarke was presented the award by Lieutenant General Heaton, Surgeon General, U.S. Army.

**30 Sep 1966** Public Law 89-609, 89th Congress, authorized commissions in the Regular Army for male nurses. (Mrs. Frances P. Bolton, Representative from Ohio, had first introduced such legislation, H.R. 8135,

in 1961, and an identical bill, H.R. 1034, in January 1963. Representative Bolton again introduced the legislation, H.R. 420, on 4 January 1965; Samuel S. Stratton, Representative from New York, introduced identical legislation, H.R. 8158, on 13 May 1965.)

**2 Feb 1967** Capt. Linda Anne Bowman received the first annual Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee Award presented by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Dr. McGee became known as the founder of the Army Nurse Corps after the legislation she wrote eventually became a part of the Army Reorganization Act which was passed by the Congress and established the Army Nurse Corps on 2 February 1901. (See Appendix III.)

**5 May 1967** Lt. Col. Patricia T. Murphy, ANC, was the first Army Nurse Corps officer to receive the Pace Award, presented annually in the name of Frank Pace, former Secretary of the Army, for a contribution of outstanding significance to the Army during the calendar year. The award was presented to Lieutenant Colonel Murphy for her outstanding contributions to patient care and treatment aspects of the MUST (Medical Unit, Self-contained, Transportable) Project while assigned to the MUST Project Office, United States Army Medical Research and Development Command, Office of the Surgeon General. The award was presented in the Office of the Secretary of the Army by the former Secretary of the Army, the Honorable Frank Pace. (In 1966, the 45th Surgical Hospital, the first MUST hospital in Vietnam, became operational. This inflatable rubber shelter with integral electrical power, air conditioning, heating, hot and cold water, and waste disposal could be transported by truck, helicopter, or cargo aircraft.)

**16 Aug 1967** Maj. Doris S. Frazier was the first Army Nurse Corps officer selected to attend the resident course at the Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

**31 Aug 1967** Col. Mildred Irene Clark completed the

statutory 4-year appointment as Chief of the Army Nurse Corps. She served as Special Assistant to the Director, Personnel and Training for Nursing Activities, Office of the Surgeon General, from 1 September 1967 until her retirement on 11 October 1967. Colonel Clarke was the recipient of many honors, including the Distinguished Service Medal awarded for eminently meritorious service while serving as Chief of the Army Nurse Corps, and University of Minnesota's outstanding Achievement Award. She was honored by her hometown of Clarkton, North Carolina, on Irene Clark Day.

**1 Sep 1967** Col. Anna Mae Hays became the 13th Chief of the Army Nurse Corps.

**8 Nov 1967** Public Law 90-130, passed by the 90th Congress and signed by President Lyndon B. Johnson, was "A Bill to Amend Titles 10, 32, and 37, United States Code, to Remove Restrictions on the Careers of Female Officers in the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps, and for Other Purposes." This legislation authorized promotion consideration of Army Nurse Corps, Army Medical Specialists Corps, and Women's Army Corps officers under the same promotion procedures applicable to the consideration of men in the Regular Army.

**Fall 1968** The Medical Command in Japan also cared for the sick and wounded from Southeast Asia. There was only one hospital in Japan in 1965 which had 100 available beds. By 1966 there were four hospitals, the 7th Field Hospital (400 beds), the 249th General Hospital (1000 beds), and the 106th General Hospital (1000 beds) four. The U.S. Army Hospital at Camp Zama was increased from its original 100 to 700 beds. There were 280 nurses assigned to the command during 1968.

**9 Oct 1968** Lt. Col. M. Sue Walker, USARAN, arrived in Vietnam to serve as the chief nurse of the 312th Evacuation Hospital, Chu Lai, the first and only U.S. Army Reserve evacuation hospital in Vietnam. From their home station in Winston-Salem, North Carolina,

hospital personnel were ordered to active duty on 11 April 1968, later mobilized at Fort Benning, Georgia, and deployed to Vietnam on 25 September. Army nurses were assigned to 7 of the 11 USAR medical units ordered to active duty on 11 April 1968. They were deployed to Vietnam with the following medical units beginning on 19 September: 305th Surgical Detachment (Pennsylvania); 378th Neurosurgical Detachment (Indiana); 312th Evacuation Hospital (North Carolina); 313th and 889th Surgical Detachments (Virginia); and on 13 October 1968, the 74th Field Hospital (New York) and the 311th Field Hospital (Ohio). All of the USAR medical units returned to Reserve status in January 1970.

**25 Oct 1968** Nine Army Nurse Corps officers eminent-ly qualified in a clinical specialty were awarded the "A" MOS prefix by The Surgeon General.

**19 Nov 1968** Seven additional Army Nurse Corps officers were appointed consultants to The Surgeon General in clinical nursing specialties, and in nursing education and research. Before that time, ANC officers were assigned as consultants in Army health nursing, and operating room and anesthesiology nursing. In 1967, an ANC officer was assigned as nurse consultant, Consultant Division, Professional Service Directorate, Office of the Surgeon General. In addition to consultant duties, this officer serves as liaison officer between ANC consultants and the Office of the Surgeon General, and other Army agencies requiring ANC consultant services.

**1969** Maj. Maria Segura and Nilda Carreras were assigned to assist with nursing educational programs for six months at Guardia National Hospital, Nicaragua.

**30 Jun 1969** The Department of Nursing was authorized in U.S. Army hospitals. formerly, nursing activities were organized as a Nursing Service.

**Aug 1969** Eight Army Nurse Corps officers eminently

qualified in a clinical specialty were awarded the "A" MOS prefix by The Surgeon General. By February of 1980, 36 active duty had been awarded the "A" prefix.

**Sep 1969** A cooperative graduate program was established by the United States Army Tripler General Hospital and the University of Hawaii. Graduates of this program received a master's degree in nursing with a major in biophysical pathology and certification to practice anesthesiology nursing. Six ANC officers graduated from this program.

**11 Nov 1969** On Veterans Day, the Lane Recovery Suite at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colorado, was formally dedicated in memory of First Lieutenant Sharon A. Lane, ANC, of Canton, Ohio. Lieutenant Lane's first assignment as an Army Nurse Corps officer had been at Fitzsimons General Hospital. She died on 8 June 1969 of shrapnel wounds received during an enemy rocket attack while on duty at the 312th Evacuation Hospital in Chu Lai, Republic of Vietnam. Lieutenant Lane was the only Army nurse killed as a result of enemy action during the Vietnam War. The Bronze Star Medal and the Purple Heart were awarded posthumously. The Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee Award was presented posthumously by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution on 22 April 1970.

**Jan 1970** Army regulations were changed to permit waivers and allow retention of married female officers who became pregnant while on active duty. Maternity leave in the form of ordinary leave and excess leave was authorized.

**11 Jun 1970** The Nurse Corps Chief, Anna Mae Hays, was promoted to brigadier general. This was the first time in the 196-year history of the United States Army that a nurse attained the rank of general officer.

**Sep 1970** Insurrection: Aman, Jordan. The International Red Cross requested the assistance of an all male unit of Army nurse corps officers. Sixteen men were

airlifted to Jordan with the 32d Surgical Hospital, USARMEDCOMEUR (Germany), to participate in relief operations during September and October.

**22 Feb 1971** A task force of Army Nurse Corps consultants was convened to initiate planning for the AN-CP (Army Nursing-Contemporary Practice) Program. A coordinated plan was developed for advanced training in clinical specialties to prepare nurse clinicians for specific and definitive roles.

**1971** Lt. Col. Lyndoll L. Wells was assigned to the Facility Planning Branch of Logistics and Facilities Division, under the Directorate of Plans, Supply and Operations. This was the first time a nurse was assigned to the branch to assist with planning of medical facilities.

**16 Jul 1971** Restriction on the age of dependents (not under 15 years of age) of women nurses seeking appointment in the Army Nurse Corps Reserve was removed by authority of Department of the Army Message issued in May 1971 and Army Regulations No. 601-139 published in July 1971.

**31 Aug 1971** Brig. Gen. Anna Mae Hays completed the statutory 4-year appointment as Chief of the Army Nurse Corps. General Hays was the recipient of many honors, including the Distinguished Service Medal presented by General William C. Westmoreland.

**1 Sep 1971** Brig. Gen. Lillian Dunlap, the second Army Nurse Corps officer to serve in the grade of general officer, was promoted and sworn in as the 14th Chief of the Army Nurse Corps.

**Jan 1972** The first students entered the Army Nurse Corps Clinician Program to prepare as nurse clinicians in ambulatory care, obstetrics-gynecology, and pediatric nursing. The first nurse clinicians were graduated in June 1972 and assigned to selected Army hospitals where the outpatient workload had increased significantly. These clinicians progressively assumed increased responsibility for the assessment, treatment,



teaching, and followup care of patients with common minor and chronic health problems.

**1 Feb 1972** Helen G. McClelland, one of only three Army nurses ever to receive the Distinguished Service Cross (an award second in rank only to the Medal of Honor, the highest award in combat), took part in the unveiling of a display of her World War I uniform, medals, and helmet at the Medical Museum, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. The display included Miss McClelland's handkerchief and nurse's cap riddled with holes ripped out by German bomb fragments. Miss McClelland was on duty at the British Casualty Clearing Station No. 61, on the frontline in Belgium, when the hospital was bombed by the Germans on 17 August 1917. In an extraordinary act of heroism, without concern for her personal safety, Miss McClelland aided the wounded and was credited with saving the life of another American nurse, Miss Beatrice McDonald, while the hospital area was still under fire. Miss McClelland was also recognized by Great Britain with the award of the British Royal Red Cross, First Class. Field Marshall Haig included her in his list of those who served with great gallantry on the Western Front. Miss McClelland returned to civilian nursing in 1920. After serving for 12 years at various hospitals, she joined the staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia in 1932, where she remained as director of nursing until her retirement in 1962.

**1 Jul 1972** Col. Margaret E. Bailey, USA (Ret.), was designated as Consultant to the Surgeon General to promote increased participation by minority group members in Army Nurse Corps recruitment programs.

**Sep 1972** A Nurse-Midwifery Service, the first such separate service, was started at Ireland Army Hospital, Fort Knox, Kentucky. Capt. Barbara Schroeder Lavery was the first nurse-midwife assigned to this Service. Lt. Col. Mary G. Mulqueen, ANC Consultant to the Surgeon General in Maternity Nursing, was assigned to the Service in February 1973. Others included:

(Aug 1973) Major Sylvia Knight  
(Jan 1974) Lieutenant Colonel Callista J. Lillard  
(Jul 1974) Captain Lloyd Seipert  
(Oct 1974) Captain Clifford Larsen Simons  
(Jan 1975) Captain Rosalie Evans

(In July 1974, Captain Schroeder was reassigned to enter the University of Kentucky College of Nursing to complete her baccalaureate degree in nursing. In May 1975, Major Knight was transferred from Ireland Army Hospital to the U.S. Army Hospital at Fort Campbell, Kentucky, to be the director of a second Nurse-Midwifery Service.)

**1 Mar 1973** Lt. Col. Geraldene Felton, Ed. D., ANC, Lt. Col. Phyllis Verhonick, Ed. D., USA (Ret.), and Lt. Col. Harriet Werley, Ph.D., USA (Ret.) were elected as fellows of The American Academy of Nursing. The academy was established to enhance the quality of health care in the United States by exploring broad problems confronting nursing and the health field. Later, Lt. Col. Rosemary McCarthy, DNSc, and Col. Lois Johns, Ed.D. were elected academy fellows.

**29 Mar 1973** The last of more than 5,000 nurses departed from the Republic of Vietnam 2 months after the cease-fire. Lt. Col. Marion L. Minter, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, was the last chief nurse in Vietnam. She served in the dual role as Nurse Consultant to the Headquarters, U.S. Army Health Services Group, Vietnam, and as chief nurse of the U.S. Army Hospital, Saigon (formerly 3d Field Hospital), from 28 August 1972 to 29 March 1973.

During the 11-year period between March 1962 and March 1973, peak strength in South Vietnam was over 900 Army Nurse Corps officers in 1969. Eight Army nurses died while serving in Vietnam. The only nurse to die as a result of hostile fire was 1st Lt. Sharon A. Lane, of Canton, Ohio. Lieutenant Lane died of shrapnel wounds during an enemy rocket attack on 8 June 1969 while on duty at the 312th Evacuation Hospital, Chu Lai. 2d Lts. Carol Ann Drazba and

Elizabeth Jones died in a helicopter crash on 18 February 1966 near Saigon. Capt. Eleanor G. Alexander, and 1st Lts. Jerome E. Olmstead, Hedwig D. Orłowski, and Kenneth R. Shoemaker died in a plane crash near Qui Nhon on 30 November 1967. The four nurses had been on temporary duty assignments with the 71st Evacuation Hospital, Pleiku, and were en route to the 67th and 85th Evacuation Hospitals when the plane crashed. 2d Lt. Pamela D. Donovan died in-country of disease, nonbattle injury, on 8 July 1968.

**1 Apr 1973** The United States Army HSC (Health Services Command) became operational at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, as part of the general reorganization of the Army. The Command provided a single manager for the entire Army health care and educational system within the continental United States. (In 1974, the Command assumed responsibilities for Army health care in Alaska, Hawaii, and the Canal Zone.) Maj. Gen. Spurgeon Neel, MC, was selected as the first Commander of the United States Army Health Services Command.

Twelve Army Nurse Corps officers were assigned to the Command headquarters, with Col. Virginia L. Brown, ANC, as the first Chief of the Nursing Division. Lt. Col. Patricia A. Silvestre, ANC, and Maj. Claire M. McQuail, ANC, were the first Army nurses to be assigned to the Office of the I.G. (Inspector General) as members of the I.G. Team, HSC. (The inspection activities by the Army Nurse Corps officers were to be primarily directed toward evaluation of mission performance of hospital departments of nursing and the quality of care provided to patients.)

**11 Jun 1973** Lt. Col. Doris S. Frazier was the first Army Nurse Corps officer to graduate from the Army War College.

**Aug 1973** Lt. Col. Connie L. Slewitzke, ANC, served as class president during the resident course at the Command and General Staff College, the first time a woman had held this office.

**23 Oct 1973** Brig. Gen. Lillian Dunlap became the first woman in the history of the United States Army to serve as president of a Department of the Army officer promotion board.

**Jan 1974** Capt. Roberta Randall and Capt. Marilyn Rees were the first two students to enter the U.S. Army-University of Kentucky Nurse-Midwifery Program, a graduate program which combined the university's academic instruction and the Army's clinical facilities.

In May 1975, the degree of Master of Science in Nursing was conferred by the University of Kentucky College of Nursing, and Captains Randall and Rees also received certification by the American College of Mid-Wives. Brig. Gen. Lillian Dunlap, Chief of the Army Nurse Corps, gave the commencement address before the graduating class, University of Kentucky College of Nursing. By February 1980, 18 army nurses had completed the program.

**2 Mar 1974** Lt. Col. Lawrence W. Scheffner was promoted to the grade of colonel in the Army of the United States. Colonel Scheffner thus became the first man in the Army Nurse Corps to serve in the grade of colonel.

**Oct 1974** For the first time, Army Nurse Corps officers could receive graduate level credit for any one of five nurse clinician courses. Selected Army nurses who met the graduate school entrance requirements for the University of Texas System School of Nursing and completed a graduate program which combined the university's academic instruction and the Army's clinical facilities would receive 16 semester hours of academic credit that could be applied to a master's program. The five courses and the Army hospitals designated to provide clinical facilities for the courses were:

Nurse Clinician Ambulatory Care Course  
Hays Army Hospital, Fort Ord, California  
Martin Army Hospital, Fort Benning, Georgia

Nurse Clinician Intensive Care Course  
Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas  
Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, Denver, Colorado

Nurse Clinician Pediatric Course  
Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, Denver, Colorado  
Madigan Army Medical Center, Tacoma, Washington

Nurse Clinician Obstetrics-Gynecology Nursing Course  
Womack Army Hospital, Fort Bragg, North Carolina

Nurse Clinician Psychiatric-Mental Health Course  
Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C.

**2 Feb 1975** The former Chiefs of the Army Nurse Corps were honored on the 74th Anniversary of the Corps. A memorial service was held at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center Chapel. A brunch and reception followed at the WRAMC Officers' Club. The honored guests present and their tenure of office:

COL Ruby F. Bryant, USA (Ret.)	1 Oct 51-30 Sep 55
COL Inez Haynes, USA (Ret.)	1 Oct 55-31 Aug 59
COL Margaret Harper, USA (Ret.)	1 Sep 59-31 Aug 63
COL Mildred I. Clark, USA (Ret.)	1 Sep 63-31 Aug 67
BG Anna Mae Hays, USA (Ret.)	1 Sep 67-31 Aug 71

Also honored but unable to attend because of illness was Col. Mary G. Phillips, USA (Ret.), Chief of the Army Nurse Corps from 1 October 1947 to 30 September 1951. The guest speaker was Lt. Gen. Richard R. Taylor, the Surgeon General.

**3 Feb 1975** Four former Chiefs of the Army Nurse Corps (USA, Retired: Cols. Ruby F. Bryant, Inez Haynes, Margaret Harper, and Mildred I. Clark) and Chief of the Corps, Brig. Gen. Lillian Dunlap, took part in a workshop at The Historical Unit, USAMEDD, Fort Detrick, Maryland. Col. John Lada, MSC, Director, hosted the meeting. Procedures were developed for gathering and centralizing a comprehensive data bank of ANC information and memorabilia in a continuing effort to fully document the history of the Army Nurse Corps.

**Mar 1975** Since 1963, The Surgeon General has awarded the "A" MOS prefix to 38 Army Nurse Corps officers

eminently qualified in one of the seven clinical specialties:

- (3431) Community Health Nursing
- (3437) Psychiatric/Mental Health Nursing
- (3442) Pediatric Nursing
- (3443) Operating Room Nursing
- (3445) Anesthesiology Nursing
- (3446) Obstetrics and Gynecology Nursing
- (3448) Medical-Surgical Nursing

**3 Apr 1975** Marion E. Mitchell (later Doyle) served with Base Hospital No. 7 (Boston City Hospital) in France during World War I. Her well-documented military records, photographs, and other memorabilia were donated to the Army Nurse Corps by her daughters, Mrs. Marion (Doyle) Rogoff, New York, New York, and Mrs. William R. (Alice Doyle) O'Reilly, Andover, Massachusetts. All three, mother and both daughters, were graduates of the Lawrence General Hospital School of Nursing, Lawrence, Massachusetts. Mrs. Rogoff was an Army Nurse Corps officer during World War II. Mrs. O'Reilly was a student in the Cadet Nurse Corps Program. The Marion E. Mitchell (Doyle) portrait was added to the collection at Delano Hall, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C. Lt. Gen. Richard R. Taylor, the Surgeon General, received the donated items on behalf of the Army Nurse Corps.

**25 Apr 1975** Operation New Life. Federal and civilian agencies helped in the evacuation and care of more than 130,000 Indochinese refugees before and following the end of the Vietnam War on 7 May 1975. Army Medical Department personnel joined the 45th Support Groups deployed from Hawaii to Orote Point, Guam. Lieutenant Colonel Jeanne Hoppe was the chief nurse on Guam.

Four refugee centers were chosen in the continental United States: Camp Pendleton, California; Eglin Air Force Base, Florida; Fort Chaffee, Arkansas; and Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, Pennsylvania.

On 29 April, Army nurses were dispatched to join other Army Medical Department personnel at Fort Chaffee, Arkansas. Lt. Col. Velma J. Barkley was the chief nurse. On 1 May, the title of this humanitarian relief operation was changed to Operation New Arrivals. On 25 May, the hospital at Fort Indiantown Gap became operational to provide medical support for more than 15,000 refugees. Lt. Col. Vera A. Nolfe was the chief nurse.

**May 1975** Col. Madelyn N. Parks, Chief, Department of Nursing, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, was nominated for promotion to brigadier general, and selected to succeed Brig. Gen. Lillian Dunlap as Chief, Army Nurse Corps, on 1 September 1975.

**14 Jun 1975** On the 200th Anniversary of the United States Army, Brig. Gen. Lillian Dunlap, Chief of the Army Nurse Corps, took part in the United States Army Bicentennial Memorial Service at Arlington National Cemetery. General Dunlap led the congregation in the responsive reading. The memorial address was given by General Fred C. Weyand, Chief of Staff, United States Army. The hymn, "Mighty Is Our Army," written by Sergeant First Class Ralph L. Bowerman, especially for the Army's Bicentennial observance, was introduced for the first time by the United States Army Band and Chorus.

**18 Jun 1975** The Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation was awarded to the 43rd Surgical Hospital (Mobile Army) for meritorious service rendered to the Republic of Korea for nearly 25 years—from July 1950 to 28 February 1975. As the first and last U.S. Army surgical hospital in Korea, the 43d Surgical Hospital was cited for outstanding medical care and service for the members of the United States Army and the United Nations Forces and Korean patients.

**1 Jan 1976** Length of long tours in oversea areas was changed from 24 months to 36 months for single females. This equalized the length of tours for single males and females.

**Mar 1976** The authorized ANC strength in Army Reserve troop program units was increased from approximately 1,900 to over 5,100 officers. In February of 1980 the United States Army Recruiting Command took over the responsibility for recruitment of the nurses for the reserve units.

**Spring 1976** Col. Clara Adams was the first nurse and first woman ever awarded the degree Master of Military Art and Science while attending the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College.

**12 May 1976** The United States Army Health Clinic at Ft. Hamilton, New York was dedicated to 2d Lt. Ellen G. Ainsworth. She was killed on the Anzio beachhead on 10 February 1944 and received the Silver Star posthumously.

**21 Nov 1976** Col. Marian Barbieri and Maj. Mary Lou Spine were sent to Jordan for six months. They were assigned to advise the nurses of the Royal Jordanian Medical Corps on techniques of administration, methods of instruction, including methods of implementing the curriculum, and hospital management and operations.

**Spring 1977** USAR Unit Chief Nurses conference were held at Ft. Meade, Maryland, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, and San Francisco, California. This was the first time the USAR Chief Nurses had an opportunity to discuss common problems and to share information directly with members of the Surgeon General's office; the Nurse Staff Advisor, Office of the Chief, Army Reserve; and the Chief Nurse, Office of the Surgeon, Forces Command. Conferences were held again in 1979 and it is planned that they be held every two years.

**Sep 1977** All new BSN graduate accessions to be commissioned second lieutenants.

**Oct 1977** Lt. Col. Margie O. Burt, Certified Registered Nurse Anesthetist, was the first ANC officer selected to initiate the RCPAC (Reserve Component Personnel and Administration Center) St. Louis, Missouri, OPMS



(Officer Personnel Management System), program for ANC officers. The second ANC officer, Capt. Patsy Bramley, was assigned one and a half years later to assist Colonel Burt.

The OPMS program includes all ANC reservists, both in the Control Group and in the Troop Program Unit. Opportunities to the ANC officer include professional development through enrollment in correspondence courses, attending schools for short and long courses, assignment to units, participation in counterpart training with an active Army installation, personal counselling, and keeping abreast of current policies. Recruitment and retention of ANC officers is a daily task.

**14 Nov 1977** The Northeast Regional Accrediting Committee of the American Nurses Association accredited the Army Nurse Corps as a provider and approver of continuing education for nursing programs. These programs are offered at individual posts, regional Army medical centers, and at the Health Service Academy.

**Nov 1977** Brig. Gen. Madelyn N. Parks visited the People's Republic of China for four weeks. The American Nurses' Association was invited to bring twenty nursing leaders for the tour. The leaders of federal nursing services were among the nursing leaders who visited health care facilities at every level of Chinese life, from farm to factory to teaching hospitals. The group visited nursing schools and talked to nurses everywhere they went, including Peking, Chengchow, Kaifeng, Wusih, Shanghai, and Canton.

**Mar 1978** The new hospital at Fort Campbell, Kentucky will be named the Colonel Florence A. Blanchfield Army Hospital. This is the first permanent U.S. Army Hospital named after a woman or a nurse. The dedication is planned for late 1980.

**3 Jun 1978** The final WRAIN (Walter Reed Army Institute of Nursing) commissioning ceremony was

held on this date with 91 graduate nurses commissioned as First Lieutenants. At this ceremony the WRAIN unit flag and crest were retired and donated to the ANC for future display in the Army Medical Museum. Brig. Gen. Madelyn Parks commissioned the last two WRAIN graduates, 1st Lts. Kim A. Peoples, and Cedar L. Schultz on 29 January 1979.

**18 Aug 1978** The ANCNRAB (Army Nurse Corps Nursing Research Advisory Board) was established to advise and assist the Chief of the Army Nurse Corps in establishing nursing research priorities and to monitor the progress of nursing research throughout the Army Medical Department. The Nursing Research Service, Department of Nursing, Walter Reed Army Medical Center was made responsible for monitoring and coordinating research idea collection and providing research proposal assistance to the ANC worldwide. By May 1980 five Army nurses were assigned to the service. Other ANC assignments involving nursing research are with the Health Care Division, Academy of Health Sciences, Health Services Command, Fort Sam Houston, Texas (two assigned) and the Preventive Medicine Division, Walter Reed Army Institute of Research (one assigned).

**Jan 1979** Lt. Col. Betty Brice, OB/GYN Consultant accompanied the 1st Division to Europe during the REFORGER '79 exercise. Because of the increased numbers of females in the Army, Colonel Brice was assigned to assess the medical needs of women in the division and where this care (plus equipment necessary to render care) should be available in different levels of the division medical units.

**Jun 1979** Col. Hazel W. Johnson was nominated for promotion to brigadier general, and selected to succeed Brig. Gen. Madelyn N. Parks, Army Nurse Corps, on 1 September 1979. Colonel Johnson has received many honors, including the Legion of Merit, and was director of the Walter Reed Army Institute of Nursing. She received her doctorate in educational administration in

- 1978 from Catholic University. She is the first black woman general officer in the Department of Defense.
- Oct 1979** Maj. Janet Southby, Chief, Nursing Research Service, WRAMC, received the 1979 Federal Nursing Service Award. The award is presented annually for an "essay submitted in competition, advancing professional nursing." The award is presented by The Association of Military Surgeons of the United States.
- Nov 1979** The initial draft of Standards of Nursing Practice was issued for implementation and evaluation at all Army hospitals. The standards were revised and the second draft sent out in April 1980.
- 1979** Maj. Cecil B. Drain and Maj. Susan B. Shipley co-authored the first text on the Recovery Room written wholly by nurses. The book is titled *The Recovery Room* published by W. B. Saunders Co., Philadelphia, 1979.
- Jan 1980** Maj. Sharon Richie became the first Army nurse to provide clinical liaison with the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program Consultants Office to coordinate the medical aspects of the alcohol and drug abuse prevention and control programs. In July 1980 she was reassigned to the office of Brig. Gen. William Louisell, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention. Major Richie will be the assistant director for education and rehabilitation.
- Mar 1980** More than 3,660—approximately 95%—of the Army Nurses on active duty have a baccalaureate degree or higher in nursing or a related career field; of that number 608 have earned masters degrees and 8 have their doctorate. There are 3,856 Army Nurse Corps officers on active duty in the United States, Hawaii, Alaska, Panama, Japan, Okinawa, Republic of Korea, Germany, Italy and Belgium.
- 31 May 1980** The authorized strength for the Army Nurse Corps in the United States Army Reserve Medical Units is 5,682. There are 3,183 USAR (United

States Army Reserve) Nurse Corps officers assigned to paid drill spaces and participating in training programs. National Guard authorized nurse strength is 661. The assigned strength 626.

**1980** The ROTC Program is a source for nursing scholarships. Prior to 1978 few cadets from the ROTC Program joined the Army Nurse Corps. Since then, the numbers have been increasing, averaging 30 accessions a year. Scholarship cadets are commissioned second lieutenants and are obligated to serve on active duty for four years.

**Spring 1980** Federal and civilian personnel joined in the evacuation and care of the Cuban refugees. Fifty-four ANC and other Army Medical Department personnel assisted in the program; they came from various facilities throughout CONUS. The 47th Field Hospital moved from Ft. Sill, Oklahoma, to Ft. Chaffee, Arkansas, with Lt. Col. Esther Siegler as chief nurse; the 42nd Field Hospital moved from Ft. Knox to Indiantown Gap, with Lt. Col. Mary Wise as chief nurse; and the 86th Combat Support Hospital moved from Ft. Campbell, Kentucky to Camp McCoy with Lt. Col. Maria Flecha-Agosto as chief nurse.

**Jul 1980** A Pentagon conference room used by the Secretary of the Army was dedicated to 2d Lt. Ellen G. Ainsworth. She was killed on the Anzio beachhead on 10 February 1944. See 12 May 1976.

**10 Jul 1980** The Presidential suite within the Dwight D. Eisenhower Executive Nursing Suite at Walter Reed Army Medical Center was dedicated in memory of Lt Col. Phyllis J. Verhonick for her outstanding contributions to military nursing research. This suite is used by heads of state and national and foreign military and civilian leaders whose status or position might require extraordinary privacy or security arrangements.

## APPENDIX I

### Superintendents and Chiefs of the ARMY NURSE CORPS

Dita H. Kinney	15 Mar 1901-31 July 1909
Jane A. Delano	12 Aug 1909-31 Mar 1912
Isabel McIsaac	1 Apr 1912-21 Sep 1914
Dora E. Thompson	22 Sep 1914-29 Dec 1919

#### *Majors\**

Julia C. Stimson	30 Dec 1919-31 May 1937
Julia O. Flikke	1 June 1937-13 Mar 1942

#### *Colonels*

Julia O. Flikke	13 Mar 1942-30 June 1943
Florence A. Blanchfield	1 Jul 1943-30 Sep 1947
Mary G. Phillips	1 Oct 1947-30 Sep 1951
Ruby F. Bryant	1 Oct 1951-30 Sep 1955
Inez Haynes	1 Oct 1955-31 Aug 1959
Margaret Harper	1 Sep 1959-31 Aug 1963
Mildred Irene Clark	1 Sep 1963-21 Aug 1967

#### *Brigadier Generals*

Anna Mae Hays	1 Sep 1967-31 Aug 1971
Lillian Dunlap	1 Sep 1971-31 Aug 1975
Madelyn N. Parks	1 Sep 1975-31 Aug 1979
Hazel W. Johnson	1 Sep 1979—

\*Relative Rank (See 4 June 1920)

## APPENDIX II

### First Assistants to the Superintendents\* and Assistant Chiefs of the ARMY NURSE CORPS

Edith A. Mury First Executive Assistant Assistant Superintendent (Sep 1918)	Nov. 1917-Mid-1919
Julia C. Stimson Assistant Superintendent and Acting Superintendent	20 Jul 1919-30 Dec 1919
Sayres L. Milliken CPT	Late 1919-Oct 1935
Nena Shelton CPT	Nov 1935-Jan 1939
Florence A. Blanchfield CPT/LTC Acting Superintendent	Feb 1939-Jan 1943 10 Feb 1943-Jun 1943
Mary G. Phillips MAJ/LTC	15 May 1943-Jul 1945
Margaret E. Aaron LTC	Sep 1945-Nov 1946
Mary G. Phillips LTC Acting Superintendent	Mar 1947-13 Aug 1947 14 Aug 1947-30 Sep 1947
Katharine E. Baltz (Hayes) LTC	Oct 1947-Aug 1951

\*Title used to avoid confusion with the statutory grade of "Assistant Superintendent" from July 1918-April 1947 (relative rank of captain to December 1942 and captain to lieutenant colonel thereafter).

Rosalie D. Colhoun LTC	Sep 1951-Aug 1955
Margaret Harper MAJ/LTC	Sep 1955-Aug 1959
Harriet A. Dawley (Wells) MAJ/LTC	Sep 1959-Jul 1963
Anna Mae Hays LTC	1 Sep 1963-31 Aug 1966
Gladys E. Johnson LTC/COL	1 Sep 1966-30 Sep 1967
Nelly Newell COL	1 Oct 1967-31 May 1970
Louise C. Rosasco COL	1 Jun 1970-31 Dec 1971
Edith J. Bonnet COL	1 Jan 1972-31 Jan 1973
Rose V. Straley COL	1 Feb 1973-31 Aug 1974
Edith M. Nuttall COL	1 Sep 1974-30 Apr 1978
Virginia L. Brown COL	1 May 1978-31 May 1980
Connie L. Slewitzke COL	1 June 1980-

## APPENDIX III

### Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee Award\*

- 1967 CPT Linda A. Bowman, ANC
- 1968 LTC Sara Lundy, ANC
- 1969 CPT Josephine A. Goligoski, ANC
- 1970 LT Sharon Ann Lane, ANC
- 1971 BG Anna Mae Hays, ANC
- 1972 COL Hazel W. Johnson, ANC
- 1973 COL Drusilla Poole, ANC
- 1974 COL Nellie M. Hill, ANC
- 1975 COL Mary Mulqueen, ANC
- 1976 COL Majorie J. Wilson, ANC
- 1977 COL Mary Jane Carr, ANC
- 1978 COL Edith M. Nuttall, ANC
- 1979 COL Patricia M. Miller, ANC
- 1980 COL Virginia L. Brown, ANC
- 1981 LTC Naldean Borg, ANC
- 1982 LTC Janet R. Southby, ANC

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\*The award is given by the DAR to the nurse chosen by The Surgeon General as the "U.S. Army Nurse of the Year."



## APPENDIX IV

### Bovard Award\*

- 1957 CPT Lenora B. Weirick
- 1958 MAJ Ruth Edenfield
- 1959 MAJ Iola R. McClellan  
CPT Teresa M. Brown
- 1960 MAJ Hendrina Jankowski
- 1961 1LT Carmelita P. Clukey  
1LT Mary K. LaVigne
- 1962 MAJ Helen E. Grant
- 1963 MAJ Irene G. R. Zeske
- 1964 CPT Hazel W. Johnson
- 1965 MAJ Mary Rita
- 1966 LTC Margaret C. Stafford
- 1967 LTC Marjorie J. Conly
- 1968 MAJ Elizabeth E. Campbell
- 1969 LTC Romona E. DeLaney
- 1970 MAJ Oswald A. Ferry  
CPT Eileen J. Gentile
- 1971 CPT Loretta Forlaw
- 1972 LTC Marie L. Rodgers
- 1973 CPT Erie D. Capps
- 1974 CPT Larry W. Weigum
- 1975 LTC Doris H. Ledbetter
- 1976 CPT Marie T. Sweet
- 1977 MAJ Kathleen Shafer

\*Awarded to Letterman's Outstanding Army Nurse

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1978 CPT Kathleen M. Scanlan  
1979 CPT Dena A. Norton  
1980 MAJ Kenneth Gunnell  
1981 CPT Shirley Jackson

## APPENDIX V

### Amita Award\*

1962 CPT Teresa Touroney  
1963 MAJ Maria La Conte  
1964 LTC Katherine Jump  
1965 LTC Josephine Ognibene  
1966 COL Louise Rosasco  
1967 MAJ Doris Calcagni  
1968 COL Ruth Pacini Satterfield  
1969 USAF CPT Jane Lombardi  
1970 LTC Mary Rita  
1971 LTC Anna Antonicci  
1972 LTC Marian Barbieri  
1973 LTC Philominia M. Tardo  
1974 None  
1975 LTC Anna Frederico  
BG Madelyn N. Parks  
1976 LTC Marguarite J. Rossi  
1977 LTC Mary Lou Spine  
1981 COL Eugenia A. Vineys, ANC

\*The AMITA award is presented each year in New York City to women who have distinguished themselves in the arts and professions.

## APPENDIX VI

### Memorials

**1902** A monument to Spanish-American War nurses who gave their lives in 1898 was dedicated on 22 May 1902 in the nurses' section of Arlington National Cemetery. The memorial was given by surviving Spanish-American War nurses who paid tribute "To Our Comrades."

**1906** The State of Illinois erected a statue in a park in Galesburg, Illinois, honoring Mary Ann Bickerdyke, a Sanitary Commission worker in the West who ministered to the needs of the wounded in no less than 19 battles. An inscription on the monument reads:

"Mother Bickerdyke  
She Outranks Me.

(1861-Army Nurse-1865)  
—General Sherman."

**1914** A large bronze statue, "a tribute of honor and gratitude" to Civil War nurses was erected in the rotunda of the State Capitol Building, Boston, Massachusetts, by the Massachusetts Daughters of Veterans organization. The statue depicts a woman caring for a wounded Union Army soldier. The inscription on the base of the statue reads: "To the Army Nurses from 1861 to 1865, Angels of Mercy and Life Amid Scenes of Conflict and Death."

**1915** The cornerstone of a memorial building honoring the Heroic Women of the Civil War was laid on 27 March 1915 in Washington, D.C. The building, dedicated on 12 May 1917 and given as headquarters to the American National Red Cross in perpetuity, was to commemorate the women of both the North and the South who "braved the discomforts of fever-stricken camp or crowded ward to lessen the suffering of the sick and wounded."

**1917** The McIsaac Loan Fund was established in memory of Isabel McIsaac, third Superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps. Loans from the fund were made available to nurses to further their education.

**1918** The first scholarship in the Washington University School of Nursing, St. Louis, Missouri, was awarded. The scholarship, named for Julia C. Stimson who had gone to France in May 1917 as Chief Nurse of Base Hospital No. 21, was funded by the interest from \$4 million given by an anonymous donor. The scholarship was to be used by graduates of the Washington University School of Nursing for advanced preparation for teaching, administration, and public health positions.

**1919** A flag with a single blue star, representing 19,877 Red Cross nurses who had been on active duty with the Army Nurse Corps and Navy Nurse Corps and the American Red Cross in oversea areas, and 198 gold stars, representing nurses who died during World War I, was placed in the National Headquarters Building, American Red Cross, Washington, D.C.

**1919** The Jane A. Delano Post Number 6, Washington, Department of the District of Columbia, American Legion, was chartered on 9 July 1919. The post, comprised only of nurses, was established as a living memorial to the second Superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps, Jane A. Delano. Another American Legion Post, the Helen Fairchild Nurses Post 412, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was named for an Army Reserve nurse who died in France during World I.

**1920** A scholarship fund for the education of nurses for tuberculosis work was established by the Alabama State Nurses' Association as a memorial to Alabama nurses who died in the service during World War I. In 1925, the purpose of the fund was changed to further the education of public health nurses.

**1922** The nurses' residence at Harper Hospital, Detroit, Michigan, erected under the auspices of Senator James Couzens as a memorial to the Harper Hospital nurses who had served in World War I, was named the Emily A. McLaughlin Hall in honor of Miss McLaughlin who served as a contract nurse in the Spanish-American War at the Presidio Hospital, San Francisco, and

received several awards for her services as chief nurse, Base Hospital No. 17, Dijon, France, during World War I.

**1923** Four memorial tablets were placed in memory of the officers, nurses, and enlisted men of the Medical Department of the Army who lost their lives during World War I. The tablets were placed in the Army Medical School at the Army Medical Center in Washington, D.C. (later Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Walter Reed Army Medical Center); Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco; Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colorado; and at the Army Field Medical School, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania.

**1924** "Nuns of the Battlefield" memorial was dedicated on 20 September 1924 in honor of the members of religious orders who had been employed by the Union Army to care for sick and wounded military men during the Civil War. The monument, located in a park in the District of Columbia, consisted of a granite shaft with a large bronze panel portraying 12 nuns representing various religious groups who served in Army hospitals. The monument was sponsored by the Ladies Auxiliary of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in America.

**1927** The names of 101 Army and Army Reserve nurses who died during World War I were placed under a representation of the Army Nurse Corps insignia in the Cloister at the American Pro-Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity, Paris, France. The names of the Army Nurse Corps members were placed in the third bay of the Cloister alongside remembrances to men of American combat divisions.

A figure of an American nurse in a blue service uniform with a crimson lined cape was placed in the Pantheon de la Guerre, Paris, France. The figure, placed among scenes depicting events of World War I, was representative of nurses from the United States Army and Navy and the American Red Cross who served overseas during World War I.

The names of 10 Regular Army nurses and 91 Reserve nurses, Nurse Corps, U.S. Army, who died while serving with the American Expeditionary Forces, were placed in the Livre d'Or (Book of Gold) which was deposited in the archives of the City of Rheims, France.

**1928** The cornerstone of the World War Memorial was laid on 31 May 1928. The building was dedicated to "the Heroic American Women in the World War." This memorial building was intended for use by the District of Columbia Chapter of the American Red Cross. Twenty-one organizations of women who were active in war work, including the nursing services of the Army and the Navy, participated in laying mortar upon the stone. The building was dedicated on 19 March 1930. The first column at the left of the north entrance was dedicated to nursing and inscribed "To Jane A. Delano and the 296 Nurses Who Lost Their Lives in the War."

**1929** A statue representing an Army nurse was added to the monument in honor of the America's World War dead located in a plot maintained by an American Legion Post in Woodlawn Park Cemetery, Miami, Florida. The four figures completing the memorial represented the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the Army Nurse Corps.

**1930** A monument, the gift of Colonel Frank McDermott of Seattle, Washington, honoring the men of the 91st Division, American Expeditionary Forces, World War I, was dedicated at Fort Lewis, Washington. Among the figures on the memorial was a large statue of an Army Reserve nurse caring for a wounded soldier.

**1931** The Memorial Chapel, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C., was dedicated on 21 May 1931 as "A Memorial to the Men Who Gave Their Lives to Service." In the Chapel, the first window on the west side was placed as a memorial to the 205 members of the Army Nurse Corps who died in active service during World War I between 6 April 1917 and 11 November 1918. The window, donated by the Corps

and presented by Major Julia C. Stimson, Superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps, had as its distinctive marks the Lamp of Knowledge and the Caduceus and bore the words "In Memory of the Army Nurse Corps."

**1931** L'Ecole Florence Nightingale (Florence Nightingale School) was dedicated on 25 June 1931 in Bordeaux, France, as a memorial to American nurses who died in service during World War I. Funding for the school building and dormitories of the school of nursing was begun in 1920 by American nurses as a tribute to their comrades. An American Nurses Memorial Medal was struck on the occasion of the laying of the cornerstone of the school.

**1931** The District of Columbia War Memorial, located in Potomac Park, Washington, D.C. was dedicated on Armistice Day in honor of the men and women of the Armed Forces from the District who served in World War I. The memorial, a circular marble bandstand of Doric-type architecture, bore the names of District military personnel, including Army and Army Reserve nurses, who died during World War I.

**1934** The Jane A. Delano Memorial, a bronze statue depicting "The Spirit of Nursing," was dedicated on 26 April to Jane A. Delano and 296 nurses of the Army, the Navy, and the Red Cross who died in World War I, 1914-1918. The statue was placed in a square in downtown Washington, D.C., surrounded on three sides by the white marble buildings of the American Red Cross.

**1942** On 15 November, a nurses' recreation hall at Fort McClellan, Alabama, was dedicated to Julia Lide, an Army nurse who served in the Spanish-American War and World War I. Miss Lide had been cited by the Commanding General, Third Division, in France during World War I for extraordinary performance of duty under fire at Chateau Thierry, France, and had been awarded the Croix de Guerre by the French Government. Miss Lide died at Base Hospital No. 17 in France on 24 February 1919.



**1943** On 1 July, nurses' quarters constructed at Finney General Hospital, Thomasville, Georgia, was dedicated to the memory of Second Lieutenant Lillie Ozelle Wages. Lieutenant Wages was killed in an automobile accident on her way from Camp Blanding, Florida, to a new assignment at St. Petersburg, Florida. District 2, Georgia State Nurses' Association, placed the memorial tablet honoring Lieutenant Wages.

**1944** Seven nurses' quarters at Finney General Hospital, Thomasville, Georgia, were named in honor of 35 Army nurses who were left on Bataan shortly after the United States entered World War II. Each of the seven quarters was furnished a plaque with the names of five of the Army nurses. The dining hall was dedicated to 31 other nurses who served at Corregidor and were left in the Philippine Islands as prisoners of war. (All of the Army nurses were subsequently rescued or later liberated from Santo Tomas Internment Camp. See chronology entries data 9 April 1942 and 6 May 1942.)

**1944** On 24 May, a hospital ship was named *The Emily H. M. Weder* in honor of Major Weder who entered the Army Nurse Corps in 1918 and died at Walter Reed General Hospital in 1943. Major Weder had been chief operating room nurse at Letterman General Hospital and Walter Reed General Hospital.

**1944** On 29 May, a hospital ship was named *The Blanche F. Sigman* in honor of First Lieutenant Sigman and her colleagues, First Lieutenant Carrie Sheetz and Second Lieutenant Majorie G. Morrow, who were killed when the 95th Evacuation Hospital at Anzio was bombed during World War II.

**1944** On 11 December, the U.S. Army's 21st hospital ship was named *The Ernestine A. Koranda* in honor of First Lieutenant Koranda, ANC, who died in an airplane crash on 19 December 1943 in the Southwest Pacific.

**1945** The Women's Club of Dallas County, Alabama, purchased a bomber aircraft for use by the U.S. Army

Air Corps, to be named the "Kitty Driskell Barber" in honor of an Army nurse who was killed when the plane in which she was flying went down in the Mediterranean.

**1945** On 13 February, the U.S. Army's hospital ship with the largest patient capacity (1,628 patients) was named *The Frances Y. Slinger* in honor of Second Lieutenant Slinger who was killed 21 October 1944 when struck by a German shell in her tented hospital area.

**1945** On 13 February, a hospital ship was named *The Aleda E. Lutz* in honor of Lieutenant Lutz, ANC, who was killed on a flying mission to evacuate wounded personnel from forward areas. Lieutenant Lutz had flown more than 190 evacuation missions and had been awarded the Air Medal with four Oak Leaf clusters. The Distinguished Flying Cross was awarded posthumously.

**1947** The burial site of Second Lieutenant Louise W. Bosworth, ANC, in Hamm, Luxembourg, was adopted by the National Association of Nurses in Luxembourg "as a sign of gratitude to those who died in order to give us back our freedom." Lieutenant Bosworth died while serving with the 12th Evacuation Hospital in Luxembourg during World War II.

**1948** A library at Boston City Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts, was named the Morse-Slinger Library in honor of two graduates of the school of nursing who lost their lives while serving as Army nurses during World War II. The nurses were Second Lieutenant Frances Slinger and Second Lieutenant Dorothy Morse. Portraits of both nurses, provided by their classmates, were hung in the library.

**1956** A "Works of Mercy" window, installed in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York, New York, was dedicated to the American nurses who had given their lives in the service of their country, and, more specifically, to the nurses from St. Luke's Hospital

School of Nursing who served with the Armed Forces during both world wars. The service of the nurses was represented by the Badge of France and the Badge of England, placed on either side of the St. Luke's Hospital seal.

**1957** The Congress of the United States unanimously voted to recognize the Altar of the Nation at the Cathedral of the Pines in Rindge, New Hampshire, originally established in 1945 as a memorial to all American war dead. In 1967, the Memorial Bell Tower of the Cathedral was dedicated as a national memorial for all American women who sacrificed their lives for their country. A bronze tablet on the north arch of the Tower depicts Clara Barton, founder of the American Red Cross, assisting a wounded soldier from the battlefield during the Civil War. This plaque honors the women nurses serving the combat forces.

**1962** The Marjorie Gertrude Morrow Memorial Library at the Iowa Methodist School of Nursing was named in honor of Second Lieutenant Marjorie Morrow, ANC, who was one of three nurses of the 95th Evacuation Hospital killed during a bombing raid on Anzio beachhead in Italy on 7 February 1944.

**1966** The Captain Catherine Weadock Newell Center, the former School of Nursing at St. Mary's Hospital, Tucson, Arizona, was renamed in honor of an alumna who had joined the Army Nurse Corps during World War II. Captain Newell served with distinction in Europe and later in Japan. Captain Newell died at Walter Reed General Hospital in 1954.

**1967** A 50-star American Flag presented to the Brookline, Massachusetts, American Legion Post No. 11 by three students in the Army Student Nurse Program, was used thereafter as the flag to be flown over the post in honor and memory of Army nurses.

**1968** The Lane County Chapter, American National Red Cross, Eugene, Oregon, dedicated their Board of Directors' Room to the memory of Major Maude C.

Davison, Army Nurse Corps, who served with great distinction from World War I through World War II. After the fall of Bataan on 6 May 1942, Captain Davison was taken prisoner of war by the Japanese and served as the Principal Chief Nurse in charge of the nursing staff at Santo Tomas Internment Camp, Manila, P.I., until after the liberation when she was relieved by Army nurses who arrived on 9 February 1945. She was the recipient of no less than 12 awards, including the Bronze Star Medal and the Legion of Merit. Major Davison retired on 31 January 1946. She was born on 27 March 1885 in Cannington, Ontario, Canada; she died on 11 June 1956 in Long Beach, California.

**1973** A life-size statue of First Lieutenant Sharon A. Lane, Army Nurse Corps, was unveiled at Aultman Hospital, Canton, Ohio. Lieutenant Lane was a 1965 graduate of the Aultman Hospital School of Nursing. The only Army Nurse Corps officer to be killed as a result of enemy action during the Vietnam War, Lieutenant Lane was fatally wounded on 8 June 1969 during an enemy rocket attack while she was on duty at the 312th Evacuation Hospital in Chu Lai, Republic of Vietnam. The base of the bronze statue carries the inscription, "Born to Honor, Ever at Peace," and the names of 110 local servicemen who died in Vietnam.

## **DONATION OF HISTORICAL ARTIFACTS**

The Army Nurse Corps is interested in receiving items of historical interest to be donated for display and for use by historians and archivists. Among the most desirable items are uniforms, insignia, photographs, paintings, letters, personal memorabilia, personal papers, documents, and rare books and journals. Items should be identified by name, source, and historical period, if known. Items for donation or letters of inquiry should be sent to:

**The Army Nurse Corps Foundation  
P.O. Box 18182 Serna Station  
San Antonio, Texas 78218**

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