



A Training Program for Nurses at Fernie Hospital



By Irene Goldstone and Glennis Zilm

A bustling hospital existed in Fernie during the early 1900s and was home to a hospital nursing training program about which little is known today. The Fernie Hospital School of Nursing came to light during our research that began as a project to provide background information about the nursing graduation pins that were donated to celebrate the 75th Anniversary of the Registered Nurses Association of BC (previously Graduate Nurses Association of BC and now the College of Registered Nurses of BC). The pins, collected at the last possible moment considering the age of many of the donors, now is held by the BC History of Nursing Society for its Archival Collection.

Our now-expanded history of the BC hospital schools has created interesting challenges, because during the late 1800s and early 1900s any hospital, no matter how small and isolated, could, and often did, admit nurses into an apprentice-type "training." After a time, these nurses may have been called "graduates" and left the hospital perhaps work as private duty nurses. However, it was unlikely that they could obtain jobs as

nurses in other – especially larger – hospitals although they could hire themselves out as nurses to work in private homes. After considerable research, we decided our criteria for recognizing an early BC "school of nursing" was that graduates were able to show they had met nursing educational standards of the time, were able to apply to be hired by larger hospitals, and were listed on nursing registries. In BC, such registries were kept, first of all by local graduate nurses' societies (such as the Vancouver and Victoria graduate nurses associations), then in 1912 by the newly-formed provincial graduate nurses' association (GRNBC), then, in 1918 by nurse-administered registering bodies legislated by the provincial government (GRNBC / RNABC). Our criteria for listing a school – especially an early school – was that we could identify "graduates" who met these criteria. The Fernie School had at least two graduates registered with the GRNBC / RNABC. Unfortunately, we have not been able to find a pin, or even an image of a pin, from the Fernie program; there may not have been one. (continued on page 4)

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newsletter committee

Lynne Esson (chair), Beth Fitzpatrick, Ethel Warbinek, Sheila Zerr, Naomi Miller, Glennis Zilm, Lenore Radom. The BC History of Nursing Society Newsletter is published 3 times per year.

SUBMISSIONS ARE WELCOME.

Deadline for the Summer Issue is May 15, 2018. Please send submissions to: lynne.esson@ubc.ca

Archival Corner

Treasured Uniforms

The attached photograph shows one of the treasured uniforms in our archival holdings donated by Sheila Rankin Zerr.

You will easily recognize it as a Voluntary Aid Detachment uniform of the First World War. The apron, the veil and the cuff are original. There is only one cuff because the other was too bloodstained to be kept.

Our Archives has recently acquired Linda J. Quiney's latest published book bearing the title: *This Small Army of Women Canadian Volunteer Nurses and the First World War*.

LINDA WRITES:

With her soft linen scarf and white apron emblazoned with a red cross, the Voluntary Aid Detachment nurse, or VAD, has become a romantic emblem of the First World War.

In this newsletter, you will find a review of Linda's well written and well researched book.



PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

KATHY MURPHY

As we look forward to longer days and warmer weather, our Society is looking forward to welcoming members interested in assisting in the activities of our society. Many of the leaders have been in their positions for many years and have indicated that they will be retiring in the near future. If you can help with archives work with our Archivist, the editing of the newsletter with the designer, preparing displays, identifying nurse leaders for nomination to provincial and national Memorial Books, working with the website, or other activities, please contact me through the website.

The Annual General Meeting will be held Thursday, April 19, 2018 from at 4:30 pm at the CRNBC. All members are invited to attend but should let us know as a light supper will be served.

You are invited to join us on Sunday, September 16, 2018 for Tea at Hycroft, and a program that will celebrate three accomplished authors of historical books with local and international interest. The website will provide more information.

The BCHNS website is revised regularly so it is worth checking it to keep track of our activities. Please click on www.bcnursinghistory.ca.

Kathy



EDITOR'S DESK

CARYN DOONER

I would like to give a warm greeting to all of our readers of the Spring edition of the BCHSN newsletter. I am currently a BSN student at UBC with a background in behavioural genetics. I moved to Vancouver in 2017 after completing my Master's in London, Ontario. I grew up in Victoria, BC and it is lovely to be back on the west coast. I became interested in joining the historical society as my mother was also a nurse. She attended the St Joseph's School of Nursing in Victoria, BC. It has become apparent that there are huge differences from when she was a nurse compared to what I am going into in the field of nursing. I hope to learn more about historical differences through my membership and through being the editor for the BCHSN newsletter.

In this edition of the newsletter, there are book reviews on *China Gadabouts* (Susan Armstrong-Reid) and *This Small Army of Women* (Linda J. Quiney). There is an article on Fernie's Hospital written by Glennis Zilm and Irene Goldstone, as well as an article on memorial bench in Nova Scotia also by Glennis Zilm. Sheila Zerr and Lenore Radom contributed a page of history about Beth Fitzpatrick. The Canadian Association for the History of Nursing has their annual conference coming up in March so please keep an eye out for that. Please continue to submit your articles for the upcoming newsletter and I wish everyone a happy Spring!

Caryn

A Training Program for Nurses at Fernie Hospital cont ...

(continued from cover)

Fernie is located in the traditional territory of the eastern-most branch of the Ktunaxa people, who are also known as the Kootenay. The traditional territory spans what is now south-eastern British Columbia, south-western Alberta, and parts of Washington, Idaho, and Western Montana. The Elk Valley and Crowsnest Pass served as major trade routes.¹ The original townsite of Fernie was named for prospector William Fernie, founder of the Crowsnest Pass Coal Company in 1897. Located near the Alberta border, it had one of the largest and richest coal-mining areas of the world. The Canadian Pacific Railway was pushed through the following year to take advantage of the Crowsnest Pass to access southern BC²; the building of the railway and the mining resulted in many industrial accidents and deaths in addition to the common health care needs of railway workers, miners, townspeople, and their families. The town was incorporated in 1904, with a population of about 3,750 people.

The Fernie Hospital was opened about 1900 by Dr. Saul Bonnell and Dr. Douglas Corsan, who also served as physicians for the local miners and their families. The ornately trimmed Victorian-style building with a large porch resembled many of the larger residences in this prosperous mining town, and it may also have served as the doctors' home. Local mine workers paid \$1 a month to the hospital as an early form of health care premiums and many men in the Elk Valley also paid dues to ethnic organizations that provided support for long-term disability resulting from accidents on the job. The doctors' wives would go door-to-door annually looking for preserves to supplement the patients' meals for the next year.³

Annie Andrews was listed in the 1901 census as the nurse-in-charge at Fernie. GNABC registration rolls record her as registrant #25 in 1918 and noted she was a graduate of the Medicine Hat General Hospital;⁴ this school of nursing had opened in 1894 and was a highly regarded program at that time.⁵ It is not known how long she stayed in Fernie although she was listed as matron in the 1903 BC Directory; a Miss M. McDonald was identified as matron in the 1904 directory,^{6, 7} The Victorian Order of Nurses was affiliated with the hospital in Fernie from 1907 to 1910, but little information is available⁸; it is possible that the VON sent nurses to assist in administration and staffing during those years. This facility met the needs of the rapidly growing mining community until the hospital, with most of the rest of the town, was destroyed in a huge fire in 1908. About 6,000 people were made homeless; only a few deaths were reported. Surrounding communities, including Spokane, Washington, sent food, clothing, and tents. The Cranbrook Herald reported on the heroism and dedication of the nurses:

"As queen of the earth she reigneth alone." In times of danger and at times when nerve and cool-headedness count, women often play a great part. This was the case at the hospital at Fernie when Nurse Cornet and Nurse Laidlaw carried, led and dragged eighteen patients out of the burning hospital at Fernie and

*took them to a place of safety. The Coal company sent eight men to help, but only two got there and by the time they did the nurses had already rescued the helpless ones. ... This is a case where the Royal Humane Society should issue two of their medals."*⁹

Miss Mary E. Kidd (later Mrs. A.N. Wilmot), a 1901 graduate of the Winnipeg General Hospital, was matron of the hospital at the time of the fire. The town was evacuated and patients were transferred to Cranbrook by train. Miss Kidd returned to Fernie the next day to assist the doctor in caring for the injured. Later, the patients who had been transferred were returned to the doctor's residence at a local mine near Fernie; this was used as a temporary hospital with one of the other Fernie nurses caring for the patients. Miss Kidd remained in the burned area assisting with care there.¹⁰ She remained as matron until she married in 1910.

By 1910, the town, with the population now about 5,000, had been rebuilt; the hospital was a larger two-storey edifice, now renamed Fernie General Hospital, with 18 beds on the main floor and room for up to 25 in emergencies. The operating room on the second floor was described as having the most modern conveniences for the time. An Isolation Hospital also was to be built in 1910.¹¹ The hospital was owned by the City, and had no elevator and a special steel frame was used to carry patients up and down the 36 steps between the floors; sometimes the nurses had to go out on the street asking for help to get the patients up the stairs.¹²

A separate nurses' residence was constructed at the same time (1910) and still exists today.¹³ The residence, with quarters for the matron, was built across the alley from the hospital for single female nurses. The 1911 census listed 9 nurses as living there, including Miss Victoria Grant as a head nurse and Maud (sometimes Maude) Whitmore, age 20, who later listed Fernie as her school of nursing on the GNABC BC nurses' registration rolls.¹⁴ We followed up the names of all these nurses, plus several others who were listed in the 1921 census or in BC directories as working as nurses in Fernie, but we were unable to identify any of them on the GNABC registration rolls. This residence continued to serve the hospital as a residence until 1988 when it was sold; in 1991, the new owners converted it into a bed-and-breakfast establishment, with a heritage designation.¹⁵ The pattern of the guest rooms still resembles the original nurses' quarters.

The GNABC registration rolls identify two nurses as graduates of a program there. Whitmore registered in 1920 (# 783), listing her school as Fernie General Hospital, meaning that it met the standards of the time for registration.¹⁶ The other Fernie graduate on the registration rolls (#7932), Christina Marjory Rodwell, was "granted by waiver" in November 17, 1943; there was no record of her year of graduation, but the war years were a time of great shortage of nurses and she would have graduated much earlier and was returning to the workforce.

Varying descriptions of this early hospital indicate that additional beds must have been added over the years because the

number of beds in the VON-affiliated hospital in 1910 was 31.¹⁷ Other sources say the number of beds in 1919 was 48, in 1938 the number was between 40 and 57, and in 1947 was 31.¹⁸ A new brick hospital was built in 1949 and was in use until 1974.¹⁹

To date, our research cannot provide definitive dates for the operation of the school of nursing, nor have we located a graduation pin or an image of a pin. Nina Rumen, now a life member of the BC History of Nursing Society, recalls that there was or had been a School of Nursing in Fernie when she was a young child (during the early 1930s).²⁰

The old Fernie Hospital remained in use until 1975, when a new hospital, now called Elk Valley Hospital, opened. The hospital is now part of the East Kootenay Health Region, Interior Health Authority and offers services including inpatient, obstetrics, and emergency.²¹

The authors greatly appreciate the assistance of the staff of the Fernie Museum and Archives, especially Ron Ulrich, director-curator, and Lori Bradish and Cory Dvorak. They provided information from the few existing files and fonds on the hospital and assisted with searches for individual names and assisted Glennis Zilm to search archival and Fernie census files during a visit on May 30, 2016. See Museum website at <http://ferniemuseum.com/archives-collection/>.

We would greatly appreciate any information that BCHNS members might be able to give us or leads to individuals who might have information about the Fernie Hospital School of Nursing or any of its graduates. Please get in touch with Irene Goldstone at: irene.goldstone@gmail.com.

1. Ktunaxa. (2017). *Wikipedia: the free encyclopedia*. Retrieved January 8, 2018, from <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ktunaxa>

2. Fernie, British Columbia. (2008). *Wikipedia* [online]. Retrieved January 14, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fernie,_British_Columbia. See also Fernie Free Press. (1994). *Fernie 90 years ago* [Limited edition historical booklet]. Fernie: Author. Available Fernie Archives.

3. Ulrich, Ron. (2015, Sept. 18). Bed Side Manor. *Fernie Fix* [community magazine], 17, 7. Retrieved January 12, 2016, from <http://www.ferniefix.com/article/community/bed-side-manor>.

4. BC Registration Ledgers, CRNBC, searched by Goldstone, 2017.

5. Archives Society of Alberta. (2017). "History" of the Medicine Hat General Hospital. School of Nursing. Alumnae Association. *Alberta on record*. Retrieved January 9, 2018, from <https://albertaonrecord.ca/medicine-hat-general-hospital-school-of-nursing-alumnae-association>.

6. Retrieved January 9, 2017 from http://bccd.vpl.ca/index.php/browse/title/1903/Henderson%27s_BC_Gazetteer_and_Directory. Directories from 1903 to 1921 were checked for hospital listings, but after 1904, no nurses were listed under the hospital listing or under names that we had.

7. Ulrich, 2015.

8. Gibbon, John Murray. (1947). *The Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada 50th anniversary 1897-1947*. Montreal: Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada, p. 69. More information may be available in the VON Archives in Ottawa, which is not available online and not staffed for searches, so we

were unable to access these records.

9. Fernie swept by fire. (1908, August 6). *Cranbrook Herald*, p. 1. Retrieved, January 22, 2018, from <http://www.crownsnest.bc.ca/fernie02.html>. See also Turnbull, Elsie. (2005). *Fernie: City under a curse*. In D. Wilson, *Triumph and tragedy in the Crownsnest Pass*. Surrey, BC: Heritage House Publishing.

10. Gibbon, J.M., & Mathewson, Mary S. (1945). *Three centuries of Canadian nursing*. Toronto: Macmillan, p. 222; Henderson's BC Gazetteer and Directory, 1910 [Online], Fernie, pp. 759-774. She is identified in the directory as "May" but this is certainly Mary E. Kidd, who married Ashley Wilmot in Fernie. We were unable to find further information about her during her time in Fernie, but we found she became a well-known nurse in other parts of BC, notably at Kelowna General Hospital.

11. BC Archives. Plan of Isolation Hospital for the City of Fernie (architectural drawing). Reference code: 15761A sh. 1, date of creation: May 14, 1910, Accession number 15761A; and Reference code 15761A sh. 2, dates of creation: August 19, 1910. BC Archives Online. (2015). See also Fernie (BC) General Hospital. Searched online January 14, 2015, at <http://search-bcarchives.royalbcmuseum.bc.ca/search?query=Fernie+Hospital>. A massive number of documents on Fernie appear to be available, but an online search did not reveal documents that were immediately relevant to this research project. Further research may be warranted.

12. East, Sparling. (2007, March 2). *Fernie pride*. Retrieved January 19, 2016, from <http://fernie.com/blog/2007/03/fernie-pride-by-dr-sparling-east/#sthash.Z2v0qs43.dpuf>

13. This building served as a nurses' residence from 1908 to 1988. It now has been converted into a heritage bed and breakfast, but retains the original layout and many of the fixtures. See <http://www.oldnurse.com/>

14. Canada Census 1911. Personal communication (list of names of nurses residing at the nurses residence) from Cory Dvorak, staff, Fernie Archives, to Glennis Zilm, May 30, 2016, during her visit to the Archives.

15. Ulrich, 2015. G. Zilm visited the B&B in May 2016 and notes that despite modernization this old home retains a great deal of the character of a late Victorian house and would have been a delightful and elegant residence indicating professional status in the community.

16. Maude Elsie Whitmore – registrant #783, on Jan 20, 1920 – identified herself as a graduate of Fernie General Hospital (Goldstone searches of the BC Register, April 28, 2016); a BC Death Registration (#6185) identifies a Maude Elsie Whitmore as a graduate nurse, born in England in 1893, which fits roughly with the census records; Whitmore was working in a hospital at Britannia Beach, BC, another mining town, when she died in 1942 at age 48.

17. Gibbon, 1947, p. 69.

18. Eaton, Mrs. Rex, Walters, Mary, & Ward, Percy. (1938). *Report of the advisory committee on labour conditions in hospitals to the Honourable G.M. Weir, provincial secretary for British Columbia, and the Honourable G.S. Pearson, minister of labour for British Columbia*. MS typewritten copy available Provincial Library, Victoria, p. 13; Gibbon & Mathewson, 1947, p. 276.

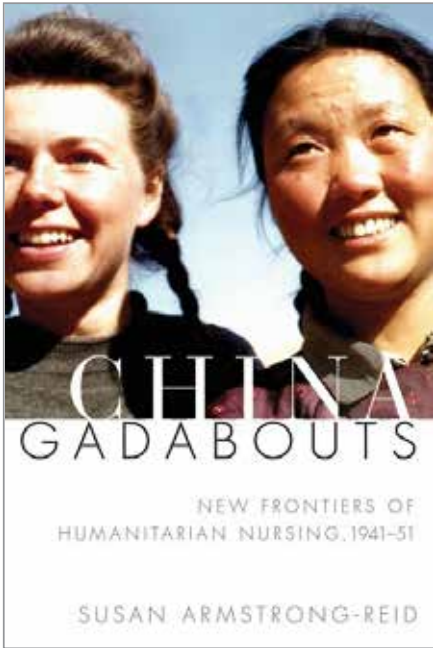
19. East, 2007.

20. Personal communication Nina Rumen to G. Zilm, September 29, 2013.

21. Retrieved June 30, 2013, from http://www.interiorhealth.ca/FindUs/_layouts/FindUs/info.aspx?type=Location&loc=Elk%20Valley%20Hospital&svc=Holter%20Monitor&ploc=N/A

China Gadabouts

New Frontiers of Humanitarian Nursing, 1941–51
By Susan Armstrong-Reid
(Credit: UBC Press)



The Sino-Japanese War (1937–45) had a devastating impact on China’s civilian population. Braving bandits, disease, and dangerous roads, the China Convoy – a Quaker-sponsored humanitarian unit and a forerunner of Médecins Sans Frontières – delivered medical supplies and provided famine relief at a hinge point in the development of the modern Chinese nation and humanitarian system.

China Gadabouts examines the contested roles played by Western and Chinese nurses in the Convoy’s humanitarian efforts from 1941 to 1951. In so doing, it re-examines the quandaries of Quakers’ purportedly apolitical global engagement that remain salient for contemporary humanitarians. Susan Armstrong-Reid explores how this work gave meaning to the women’s lives and how they attempted to carve out personal and professional space despite a chaotic, unfamiliar, and occasionally hostile environment. Despite their contributions in challenging wartime conditions, these women’s role in the global humanitarian enterprise has been undervalued. Through an array of letters, diary entries, and other materials, this book provides first-hand perspectives on the intersections of power with faith, gender, class, race, and nation that shaped the nurses’ work and life in the field.

China Gadabouts illuminates the ethical dilemmas, professional challenges, and opportunities presented by humanitarian nursing within a Western-based relief organization, while acknowledging its contentious imperial role. It also spotlights an understudied area of global nursing – its role within INGOs, now more active than ever, in global health care.

This book will find an audience with practitioners as well as students and scholars of global nursing history, humanitarian history, the history of medicine, and the Sino-Japanese War and the Chinese civil war.

Canadian Association for the History of Nursing

THE CAHN/ACHN Conference 2018 is being held in beautiful Halifax, Nova Scotia and hosted by the Nova Scotia Nursing History Group. The Conference will run the weekend of June 15-17 with the theme, “Tracing Nurses Footsteps: Nursing and the Tides of Change”. Those that attend can hope to learn about Nurses’ impact on change both at the practice level and at the policy level. There are discounts for students to attend the conference, and travel bursaries available through the CAHN website.

LEARN MORE <https://cahn-achn.ca/annual%20conference/>



Honouring Elizabeth Fitzpatrick

Sponsored by John Michael Fitzpatrick



Beth was born in Vancouver BC and raised in the small Howe Sound pulp mill town of Woodfibre. After high school she attended UBC and graduated in 1955 with her BSN and RN.

Following graduation, she worked briefly with the Victorian Order of Nurses both in Ontario and BC, before joining the faculty at UBC as an instructor, mainly in maternity. Anxious for more challenges, Beth then obtained her Master of Science in Nursing and her U.S. Certification in Nurse Midwifery from Yale University School of Nursing in 1967.

She was faced with a dilemma: should she return to Canada or remain in the U.S. where there were exciting opportunities to use her newly acquired skills? She chose to remain in Connecticut, married in 1972 and acquired a ready-made teen-age family.

Beth was particularly proud of being appointed director of the well-known Preparation for Childbirth and Parenthood Program at Yale New Haven Hospital and of being the first nurse-midwife in Connecticut appointed to the professional staff of the hospital's medical department of Obstetrics and Gynecology. She worked for nine years in a private practice with three obstetricians when this was a pioneering nursing practice. Later for a change of pace, she joined the faculty at the School of Nursing at Southern Connecticut State University as assistant professor, then tenured associate professor where she mainly taught obstetric nursing.

Family changes and her husband's retirement resulted in a move back to Squamish BC in 1988. Beth again joined the UBC School of Nursing faculty as an adjunct professor and held an administrative and educator position in obstetrics at Richmond General Hospital for several years. After officially retiring she turned her attention to the support of history of nursing where she made many life-long nursing friends. In 2013 she and John moved back to Connecticut to be closer to family and enjoy retirement living by the ocean.

save the date



TEAS AND TALES

SEPTEMBER 16: A BCHONS EVENT

Afternoon Tea with Three Guest Speakers: Dr. Sonya Grypma, Carol Harrison and Lisa Smith at the University Women's Club of Vancouver. Hycroft House

More information coming soon

Nursing History commemorated with Bench in Nova Scotia

By Glennis Zilm

A large group of nurses from the Nova Scotia Nursing History Society attended the massive public ceremonies in Halifax to commemorate the 100th Anniversary of the Halifax Explosion. The Halifax Explosion, on December 6, 1917, resulted when a Norwegian vessel collided with a French cargo ship laden with high explosives. The resulting fire ignited the cargo, causing a devastating explosion that killed at least 2,000 people from the blast, flying and fallen debris, onshore fires, and collapsed buildings; an estimated 9,000 others were injured. It was the world's largest artificial explosion before advent of nuclear weapons in World War 2.

The NSNH society had commissioned and dedicated a bench to honour those nurses who worked day and night to assist victims of the tragic explosion. At that time, blizzard conditions prevented arrival of trains bringing health care workers from other parts of Canada, and NS nurses worked night and day to care for the wounded, injured, and dying; to Nova Scotians, these nurses were true heroines. Finally a trainload of nurses and doctors arrived from Boston to help care for the wounded. The bench is located on the grounds of Fort Needham Memorial Park in Halifax near the huge Bell Tower Monument commissioned several years ago to commemorate the tragic event.

BC History of Nursing Society sent a donation to NSNH to help pay for the bench and to show solidarity with this group of nursing historians. NSNH nurses also were part of the Nova Scotia delegation that travelled November 30 to Boston for the city's annual tree lighting. Each year to say thank you for the support Boston provided at the time of the explosion, the province of Nova Scotia sends Boston a gigantic Christmas tree. There, the NS nursing historians met and shared experiences with nursing history colleagues from that area.



BOOK REVIEW: By Nan Martin

This Small Army of Women

Canadian Volunteer Nurses and the First World War Linda J. Quiney

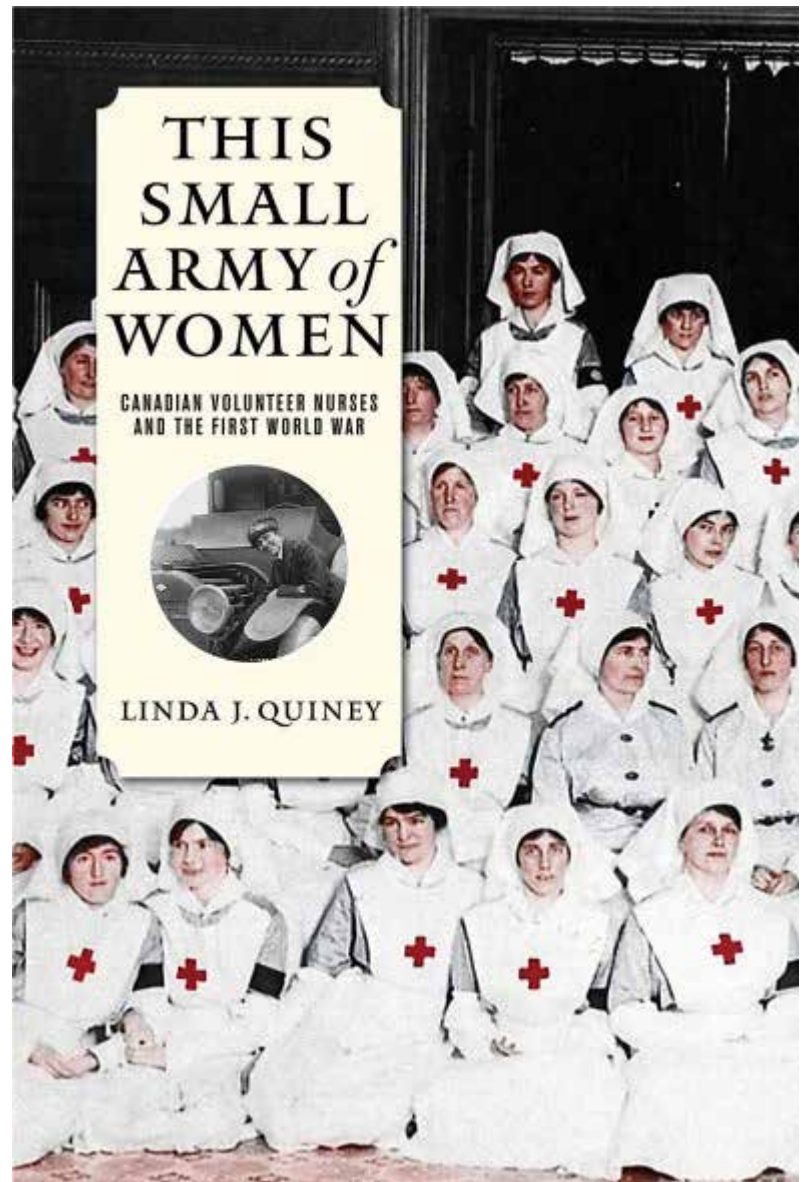
(2017) Vancouver: UBC Press. \$21.95 Hardcover (ISBN: 978-0-7748-3071); 276 pages.

A legacy project and first such endeavour of the BC History of Nursing Society commemorating its twenty-fifth anniversary in 2015, the society partially funded the author of this very readable and well researched book.

George Kilpatrick's cover design immediately attracts the eye by presenting a very appealing group photograph of women wearing crisp white aprons emblazoned with Swiss Red Cross emblems; the romantic emblem of the First World War. Linda writes that it was a photograph of a woman in a VAD uniform that kindled her curiosity and led to her research of Voluntary Aid Detachments in Canada, Newfoundland and Britain. Written on the anniversary of the Great War, the book contains special features such as photographs, illustrations, figures and tables that help the reader connect with the many human lives impacted by those years of battles and sacrifice at home and in foreign fields. It also offers a fascinating glimpse into the evolving role of women and the "new woman" of the early 20th century.

The goal of the author was to uncover the work and unique experience of the nearly 2,000 Canadian and Newfoundland VAD volunteers; and to restore their place in the history of Canada's war. Linda admirably reached this goal. I found the book to be a "delightful and interesting read" and learned a great deal about the history of St. John Ambulance, the British Red Cross, the dedication to public and professional standards for the work of a volunteer nurse, and the tensions between amateur and professional nurses. The narratives and letters from VADs were a rich source of information even though they often did not reveal the awful working conditions and the courage and stamina required to manage in the horrors of the Great War.

Linda J. Quiney is a historian and retired lecturer and serves as an affiliate with the Consortium for Nursing History Inquiry at the University of British Columbia and an affiliate member of the BC History of Nursing Society.



150 Nurses for Canada

Nurses have been foundational to health-care delivery and improvement for centuries. To mark the 150th anniversary of Confederation, CNA is pleased to recognize some of those who continue to pioneer health innovation in Canada and around the world. The association is honouring 150 nurse innovators and champions in health care with profiles on our website. - See more at: <https://www.cna-aiic.ca/about-us/awards-and-recognition/150-nurses-for-canada#sthash.arj28Sdt.dpuf>



Inspiring Leaders!



David Byres

David is a registered nurse and influential nurse leader in the province of British Columbia. Most recently, he was appointed as the chief nursing executive for integrated care, regulation and education at the Ministry of Health. Previously he was a member of Providence Health Care's Senior Leadership Team, where his portfolio includes the most marginalized in society. This includes the homeless and patients with addictions, HIV/AIDS and mental health issues. Through his work, he has inspired many health professionals throughout the region and has had a profound influence on nursing practice. In line with the ministry's strategic and policy objectives, and working with key stakeholders, David has led a provincewide dialogue on the implications of the ministry's strategic priorities for nurses, in particular, emerging changes within hospital settings and the strategic shift from acute to primary and community care



Diane Clements

Diane is a well-known and respected nursing leader in British Columbia, particularly with her work as the executive director of the Ministry of Health Nursing Directorate from 2003 to 2006. In this role, she led the long-term strategic plan for B.C. programs to recruit, retain and educate nurses and managed five budgets (totalling \$148 million). She created and implemented the Aboriginal Nursing Grant Initiative and close to \$1 million over four years for projects to increase Aboriginal health-care providers. Perhaps most notably, Diane was the project manager for development of new legislation to regulate registered nurses and introduce the category of nurse practitioner in B.C. Diane has held numerous senior consulting positions with Health Canada and the Canadian Nurses Association, and has contributed her knowledge and expertise to numerous projects

including leading the consultation with the national task force to develop a nursing framework document for MAID and supporting CNA through the 2014 downsizing. In the education sector, Diane served as dean of Health and Human Services at Northwest Community College in Terrace from 2007 to 2010 and as an educator at Camosun College, University of Victoria, Vancouver Community College. Diane also served as the acting deputy registrar of the College of Licensed Practical Nurses of BC from June 2002 to January 2003. Diane is well known for her sense of humour, keen strategic vision, determination to advance the nursing profession and willingness to collaborate across sectors and borders to inform and enhance patient care.

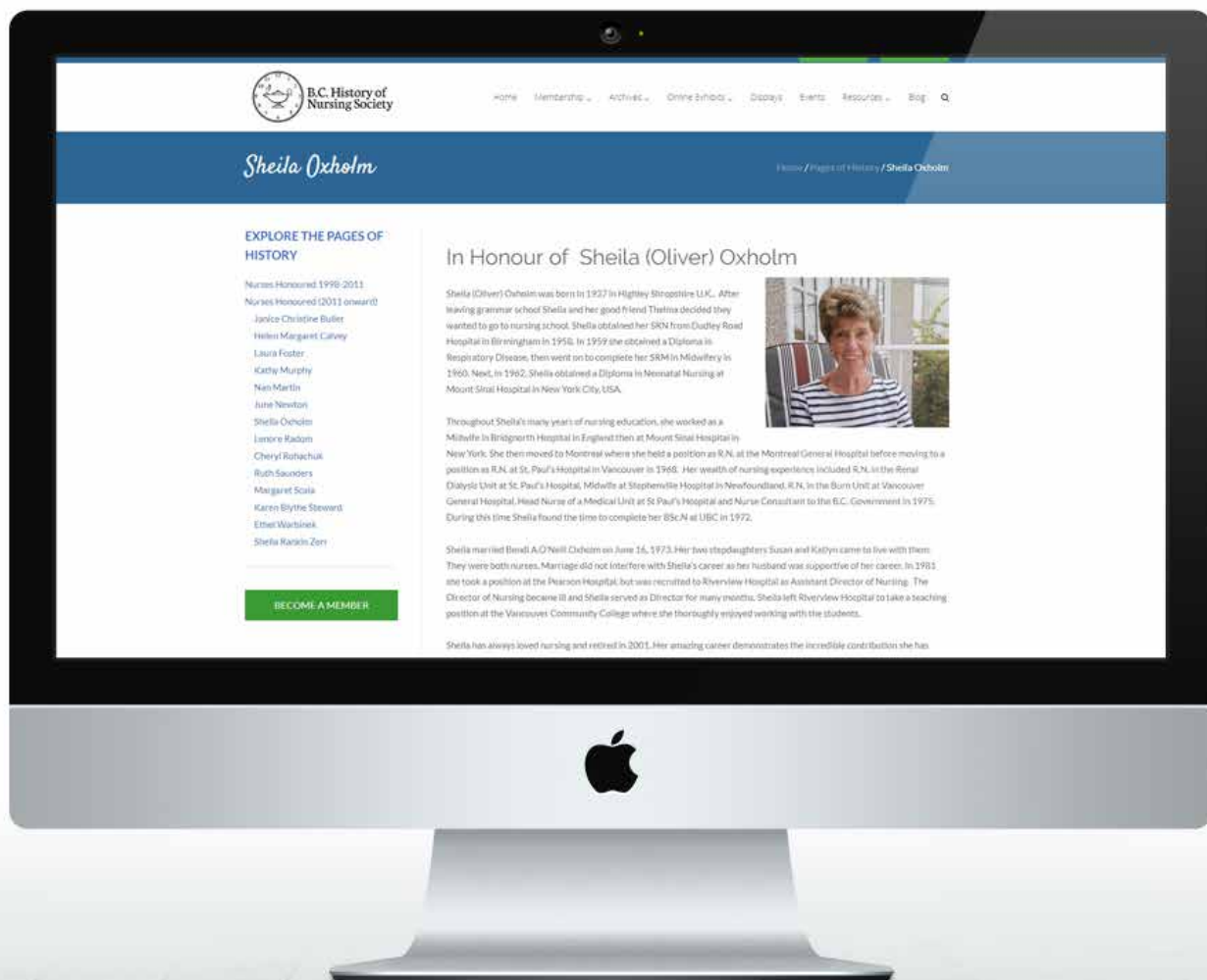
Recognize a Nurse WITH A PAGE OF HISTORY

The “Pages of History” project was established in 1998 as a means to honour individual nurses and their careers. Recognize a nurse with a Page of History.

Tribute can be paid to any nurse (living or ‘in memory of’) by placing a Page of History on the BCHNS Website.

You can recognize a colleague, remember a friend, establish a memorial, give a graduation present, or honour yourself by developing a one page tribute to the nurse of your choosing.

By making a \$50 donation, and with signed permission, your page will be placed on our website. The application & consent will be preserved in the archives at the BCHNS UBC Office



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