



1960



## STORIES



## AUDIO



## ICN TODAY



## Health of the World

In 1960, representatives at the WHO Regional Committee meetings raised the urgent health issues in their countries at the time. Representatives from Ecuador, Chile, Argentina, Colombia, Mexico and Panama emphasised the urgent need to prepare more public health nurses and auxiliary nursing personnel if public health programmes were to be expanded. The low salaries and working condition of nurses were also raised. Smallpox continued to be a major problem, and diarrhoeal diseases were the main cause of death in children aged from 1-4 years. Typhoid fever, Enteritis, and Gastro-enteritis continued to take a large toll on life. It was noted however that 30-60% reduction in diarrhoeal disease could be achieved through the provision of portable water supplies.

Infectious disease was also a major issue in Africa, although Kenya reported that Plague, Yellow fever, Smallpox and Malaria had been brought under some measure of control. More sustained and subtle public health conditions remaining were Tuberculosis and its associated poor sanitary and housing conditions. A clean safe water supply was needed.

The first seminar on nursing organised by the Eastern Mediterranean Regional Office of WHO (EMRO) took place in Lahore, Pakistan, in late 1960. The 50 delegates were joined by observers from other international organisations, including ICN. The objective of the meeting was to give nursing leaders in the region the opportunity to exchange ideas on the development of nursing, analyse the difficulties being experienced and explore measures to provide adequate nursing services for the region. The seminar examined the actual role of the nurse in the countries of the region and considered how professional organisations could promote the advance of nursing. The Minister for Health and Social Welfare stressed the importance of nursing, which he said was no more a subordinate profession: the relationship of the physician and the nurse had come to be of a complementary and reciprocal nature. (ICN 1961)

ICN (1961). WHO Seminar on Nursing Lahore, Pakistan on Nursing, Eastern Mediterranean Regional Office of the WHO (EMRO), Lahore, Pakistan *International Nursing Review* (1961) 8 (1) P16-7, Jan/Feb)

ICN (1961). Extract from Dr. M. G. Candau, Director-General, WHO for World Health Day, April 7 *International Nursing Review World Health Day* 9(2)48)

## Strides in Education Reform

One of the primary aims of ICN since its establishment has been education. ICN's stance on education then and now remains: that generalised preparation in nursing should be required of all professional nurses. In 1957, ICN established its Education Division which aimed to: maintain an information centre; provide educational advice; and undertake research programmes with support from research staff and by holding education seminars for nurses. The first seminar was held in Sevres, France in November 1956, titled Planning Nursing Studies and the second held in Delhi, India in February 1960, titled Learning to investigate Nursing Problems. In 1959, a decision was made by the Committee to the effect that a guide or manual on Curriculum Planning was needed to supplement the ICN publications Basic Nursing Education and Principles and Practices of Nursing Education for the Future. (ICN 1960)

ICN's message in furthering education, welfare and research was carried by its executives to ICN national nurses' associations. In 1961, Frances Beck, Director of the Nursing Services Division of ICN, visited the Malayan Trained Nurses Association Penang Branch to discuss the training and education of nurses. (ICN 1961). In 1962, two milestones were reached. Firstly, the University of Montreal, Canada created a Faculty of Nursing and Alice Girard, who would become ICN President in 1965, was appointed as its first Dean. The second milestone, an outstanding event in nursing education in India, related to the conferring of a Master in Nursing Degree by the University of Delhi, undertaken in the College of Nursing. (ICN 1962a)

In July 1962, the ICN General Secretary, Helen Nussbaum represented ICN at the inauguration of the Wilhelm-Polligkeit Institut and to congratulate the Agnes Karll Association on the opening of the new post-graduate nursing school. Nussbaum stated that in order to meet the increasing and complex demands being placed on nurses they needed to have a deeper and more comprehensive knowledge than they currently had, now possible through the opening of this new school of post-graduate studies. (ICN 1962b)

ICN (1960) "Curriculum Planning was needed to supplement the ICN publications Basic Nursing Education and Principles and Practices of Nursing Education for the future" *International Nursing Review* February:25.

ICN (1961). "Miss Frances Beck Director of the Nursing Services Division of ICN visited the Federation of Malaya visited Penang and Kuala Lumpur" *International Nursing Review* (1961) Vol 8(1) January/February: 19.

ICN (1962a). 1962: Faculty of Nursing, Montreal, Canada and Master in Nursing Degree, India *International Nursing Review* 9(2)11

ICN (1962b): Opening of Wilhelm-Polligkeit Institut, Frankfurt *International Nursing Review* (1962) 9(4)6-7.



Dame Sheila Quinn

## ICN Economic Welfare Committee

In 1961, Sheila Quinn was appointed as ICN Economic Welfare Officer to develop a programme of economic welfare. This work took her all over the world. In Australia, she made recommendations on The Economic Welfare Programme for Nurses to the Council of the Royal Australian Nursing Federation (RANF). In India, she delivered a paper on the Responsibility of a Professional Association to have an Economic Welfare Programme and four Indian States for consultations on economic welfare matters, each state having clearly defined problems and features.

In July 1962, Quinn presented the first ICN Economic Welfare Report outlining the previous 11 months work of this newly formed division of ICN. (ICN 1962)

In 1963, Quinn took part in the sixth Italian Nurses' Association Congress during which the major topic of discussion was improvement of economic conditions for Italian nurses and it was agreed to adopt an effective economic welfare programme.

Martha G. Shout, ICN Nurse Advisor, visited Denmark and Sweden in early January 1967 spending three weeks visiting schools of nursing and undertaking discussions on salaries and condition of nurses. The Danish Nurses Association and the Swedish Nurses Association both took active part in negotiations regarding the salaries and condition of nurses down through the years.

ICN (1962) "ICN Economic Welfare Report" *International Nursing Review* (1962) 9(4)3 and 27





# 1960



## STORIES



## AUDIO



## ICN TODAY



## ICN TODAY

### Strides in Education Reform (see story for background)

Nursing education remains a key issue for ICN and for the profession. In 2018, ICN, the World Bank, Jhpiego and the East, Central and Southern Africa College of Nursing convened a consultation meeting in Nairobi with 14 Eastern, Central and Southern Africa (ECSA) countries to discuss and plan the labour market and education system analysis of nursing and midwifery. Participants unanimously agreed that there is a clear need to invest in the ECSA region's nursing education and nursing workforce considering some of these countries have the lowest nursing ration per population and have some of the highest burden of disease. The objective of the project is to produce a comprehensive assessment of the education and labour markets for nurses and midwives in ECSA countries. More specifically, it focuses on the expansion of the nursing workforce to fulfil the needs in underserved areas and reaching low-income populations. A regional focus for investment may be necessary to create sufficient number of potential opportunities to scale up the nursing workforce while considering the optimal education and regulation frameworks to serve the population and attain UHC. The project is currently on track and work is being done all three phases: a second literature review, quantitative data collection with national datasets in six countries and qualitative data analysis.

### ICN Economic Welfare Committee (see story for background)

Today, Socio-economic welfare of nurses remains as one of ICN's three pillars of work. ICN holds regular Workforce Forums which aim to stimulate thinking, enhance learning and, ultimately, develop proactive strategies. The Forums also assist to maintain the relevance of ICN programmes and support international work. In 2018, key data from the Workforce Forums was used to analyse [nurse pay around the world](#). In 2018, we also produced an important document on [nurse retention](#).





# 1960



STORIES



AUDIO



## ICN's Educational Division

– Agnes Ohlson, ICN President, 1957-1961



ICN  
TODAY



One of the primary aims of the ICN is education – and it has been since we were founded in 1899. Our stance on education remains that generalised preparation in nursing should be required of all professional nurses.

The ICN Council has relied on its Education Committee to progress educational theories, principles and models. The first ICN education publication was published in 1934. In 1957, following the 11<sup>th</sup> ICN Quadrennial Congress in Rome, we established our own Education Division to continue this work. The three main pillars of the Education Division are: to maintain an information centre; to provide educational advice; and to undertake research programmes with support from research staff and by holding education seminars for nurses.

The first of these seminars was held in Sevres, France in November 1956, was called *Planning Nursing Studies*. In 1959, a decision was made by the Committee that a guide to curriculum planning was needed to supplement the ICN publications *Basic Nursing Education and Principles and Practices of Nursing Education for the Future*.





1961



STORIES



AUDIO

ICN  
TODAY

1961 ICN Congress Arrangements Sub-Committee. Left to right: Barbara Shield, Margaret Mc Naughton, J. Muntz, Leitha Avery, and Gladys Schott

## 12<sup>th</sup> ICN Congress, Melbourne, Australia

Nurses in Australia were delighted by the joint invitation from the Royal Australian Nursing Federation and the New Zealand Nurses' Association to welcome overseas nurses to the Congress. Over 7,000 delegates attended, including student nurses from the USA, Great Britain and Canada. The theme of the 12<sup>th</sup> Congress was Wisdom and Guidance through Professional Organisation. Congress addresses were delivered by Marie Jahoda and Alice Girard who presented on Nursing as a Profession and The Professional Nursing Association and You, respectively.

Alice Clamageran ([read more](#)) of France was the newly elected president with the Watchword "Tenacity". She had been closely connected with ICN and attended its international congresses since 1933, as well as representing the nurses of France at ICN Board Meetings since 1946. She had served as President of the Western Nurses' group, an organisation that served to unite professional nurses' associations in the countries of Western Europe.

Prior to the opening of the Congress, Agnes Ohlson, in her final report as president, reported to the Grand Council on the immediate ICN future needs. These included increasing membership through assessing countries not yet in membership with ICN and exploring strategies to develop their potential and capability for membership to include periodic evaluation of member associations to determine eligibility for future membership numbers and applications. Finances needed to be increased to ensure ICN remained on a sound footing in the years ahead. Of importance also to ICN was in assisting member countries to develop sound legislative procedures. An important preamble to the ICN Constitution was agreed that:

*'A professional nurse is one who has completed a generalised nursing preparation in an approved school of nursing and is authorised to practice nursing in her own country. Such general preparation shall include instructions and supervised practice in order to equip the nurse to care for people of all ages in the promotion of health and in all forms of sickness, both physical and mental.'*

## Disaster: Fire on the Ninth Floor

In 1961, a disaster occurred that would have ramifications for nurses worldwide. Nurses would become central to refugee and disaster supports during the coming decades. On the afternoon of 8 December 1961, fire burst out of the garbage chute on the ninth floor of the 1,000-bed hospital in Hartford Hospital in Connecticut, engulfing part of the floor and causing the deaths of 15 persons. Nurses following fire procedures, closing heavy steel fire doors, alerting personnel on the floor and on other floors of the fire and closing patients room doors. It was a tribute to nurses' and other personnel that more lives were not lost. (ICN 1962)

In a follow-up to this fire, a report was written by Ethel A. Brooks R.N. on Preparation of Nurses for Action in Disaster. She commenced by stating that nurses have a heritage of effective performance in disaster, in war and in great natural disasters and she queried how does it happen that nurses, as a distinctive group, had performed effectively in such situations. Even though patterns of operation differed certain essentials existed. She advocated that nurses needed to be taught principles to help evaluate each nursing situation, exercise judgement and make decisions regarding a plan of action to meet situational and patient care needs in addition to providing health service to families and communities following such disasters. (ICN 1962)

ICN (1962). "Disaster-Fire on the Ninth Floor" *International Nursing Review* (1962) 9(3):53-54

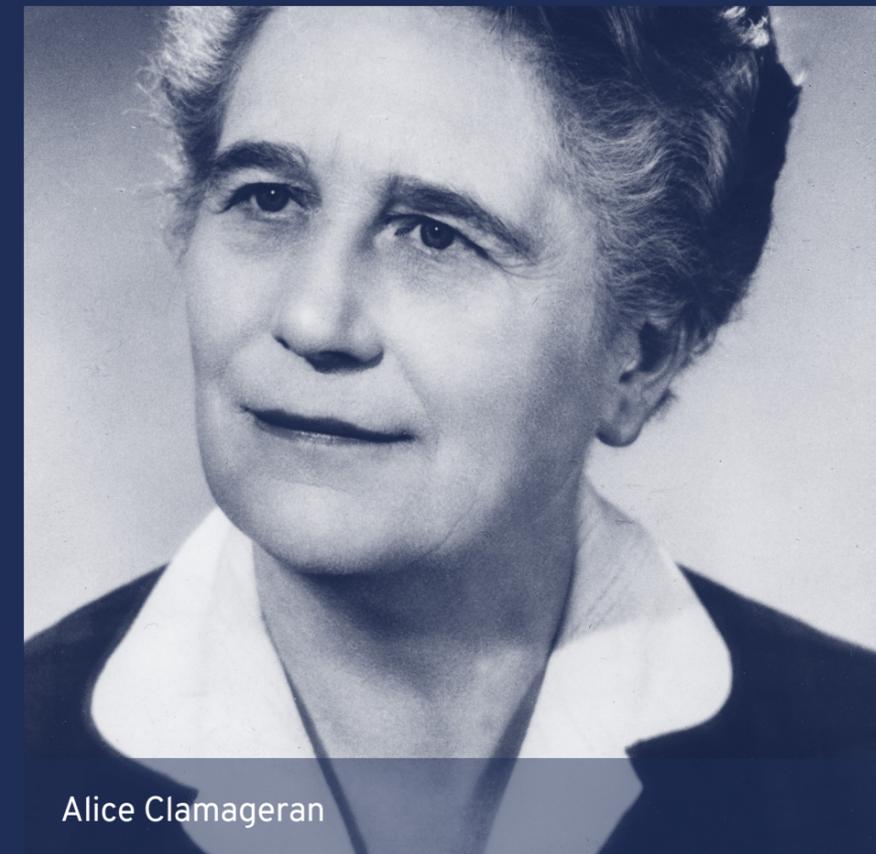




# Alice Clamageran

Alice Clamageran was President of ICN from 1961-1965. She started her professional nursing career at the Red Cross School of Nursing in Rouen, France and subsequently worked as Director of the School of Nurses and Social Workers there. She was President of the National Association of Trained Nurses of France. As a Florence Nightingale Scholar, she studied at Bedford College, London and obtained the Public Health Nursing certificate of the University of London. During the first years of the war she served with the Red Cross in the Military Hospital in France.

ICN (1961). International Nursing Review 8(4) July August :71.



Alice Clamageran





# 1961



## STORIES



## AUDIO



## ICN TODAY

### Disaster: Fire on the Ninth Floor (see story for background)

In 2009, ICN and WHO published the first ICN Framework for Disaster Nursing Competencies for Nursing, In 2019 these were updated. The competencies have been put to use in continuing education and curriculum development on many parts of the globe.

In addition, ICN has produced a position statement on [“Nurses and disaster risk reduction, response and recovery”](#) which states that ICN “strongly believes that nurses must be involved in the development and implementation of disaster risk reduction, response and recovery policies at the international level.”.

## ICN TODAY





# 1961



STORIES



AUDIO



## 12<sup>th</sup> ICN Congress Melbourne, Australia

– Alice Clamageran, ICN President, 1961-1965



ICN  
TODAY



I am honoured to have been elected President of ICN at this 12<sup>th</sup> ICN Congress in Melbourne. We have over 7,000 delegates with us!

As you know, I have been closely connected with ICN and attended its international congresses since 1933, as well as representing the nurses of France at ICN Board Meetings since 1946. I served as President of the Western Nurses' group, an organisation that served to unite professional nurses' associations in the countries of Western Europe.

I am delighted to welcome 13 new national nursing associations to the ICN family. ICN's future needs include increasing membership through countries not yet in membership with ICN and exploring strategies to develop their potential and capability for membership. It is of great importance to ICN that we assist member countries to develop sound legislative procedures. And we have added a preamble to the ICN Constitution which declares that *'A professional nurse is one who has completed a generalised nursing preparation in an approved school of nursing and is authorised to practice nursing in her own country. Such general preparation shall include instructions and supervised practice in order to equip the nurse to care for people of all ages in the promotion of health and in all forms of sickness, both physical and mental.'*





1962



## STORIES

ICN  
TODAY

## The European Common Market – Implications for Nursing

The formation of the economic welfare committee by ICN was timely. The European Common Market and the European Economic Community, the treaty establishing it, came into force on 1 January 1958 and had key aims *“to establish the foundations of an even greater closer union among the European peoples and to ‘ensure economic and social progress by common action in eliminating the barriers which divide Europe.’”* (ICN 1962) This treaty would go on to have major implications for nurses and nursing in Europe, particularly, and in later years would influence nursing worldwide through its guidelines. Dame Sheila Quinn, writing in 1993, concurred with this view in stating:

*“In the long and frequently troubled history of Europe a span of 20 years seems insignificant, but placed in context of a century and a half of modern nursing the last two decades have been rich in growth and significance for the profession. As a nurse privileged to work with colleagues from the EC member states over this period, I have witnessed a great ‘sea change’ brought about by nurses’ own efforts through close cooperation and trust.”*

She went on to say that even though these nurses came from 12 very different countries they had a common link which was membership with ICN and, even though nursing in Europe faced many challenges, they had more opportunities to grow and unite rather than to divide them. (Quinn 1993)

Mabel G. Lawson, President of the National Council of Nurses of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, discussed the repercussions on nursing, particularly pertaining to the second of the three general principles *“to abolish obstacles to the free movement of persons, services and capital between members”* (ICN 1962, p. 27), requires nursing to consider this principle in relation to professional effects of nurses who may be fully trained in their own countries but the regulation, requirements, training, curricula content, specialised preparation and the laws governing the title of the *nurse* and the practice of nursing differed considerably at that time between countries, and difficulties would arise.

This matter was considered during a conference held in Brussels, attended by representatives, mainly Presidents, of the national nurses’ associations of eight of the countries forming the West European Group within ICN. This group was committed to accepting the definition of the *professional nurse*; proposed in the Revised Constitution and By-Laws of ICN that had been adopted at the ICN Melbourne Congress in 1961. The group questioned *equivalence* and asked if the standards of training for the highest level of professional nursing in this small group of countries was unlikely to be reached without major obstacles, education and training. Shortage of nurses in almost all countries gave an added impetus to resolving any difficulties arising from implementation of the Treaty (ICN 1962).

ICN (1962). “The European Common Market – and its implications for nursing” *International Nursing Review* 9(4):27-30  
Quinn DS (1993) “Nursing in Europe”. *International Nursing Review* Mar/Apr; 40(2): 47



Helen Nussbaum, ICN Executive Director, 1961-1967

## Bringing in the Voice of African Nurses

In January 1962, Helen Nussbaum, ICN General Secretary undertook an extensive tour to Nigeria and South Africa on the invitation of their national nurses’ associations. Her visit was fully covered by the press, including radio television coverage in some instances. She visited the Western Territories, Liberia, Ghana, Sierra Leona and Nigeria, each of which presented different stages of evolution and economic challenges. During her four-week tour she visited 32 hospitals and health centres, 15 nurse training schools and colleges and spoke to 1,380 members of national nurses associations. She discussed the projects being progressed and the trends evident in professional organisations as well as the special problems confronting ICN. Nussbaum then travelled to 11 towns in the Republic of South Africa where she met with 27 groups and 2,500 nurses and midwives in many domiciliary and community centres and hospitals. She was pleased to meet with aspiring nurse tutors taking post-graduate diploma university studies. Her visit ended in Northern and Southern Rhodesia, where she met the Federal Minister of Health, the Principal Matron of the Federation and the President of the Nurses Association of Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe). Her enduring message that would prove to be a source of encouragement to all was that ICN was a living reality, ready to help and give advice when necessary. (ICN 1962)

In 1967, a field tour of Africa was undertaken by Martha G. Shout, Nurse Advisor. During an 11-week tour to Africa, commencing in September, and involving over 16,000 miles, she met with members of the South African Nurses’ Association. Shout continued on to Bulawayo, Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) where the Rhodesian Nurses’ Association was celebrating its 21<sup>st</sup> anniversary and from where she travelled to out-lying areas to meet with nurses working there. Travelling north to Zambia (formerly Northern Rhodesia) she visited Kitwe, the headquarters of the Zambia Nurses Association and again visited mission and out-lying hospitals. Uganda, Kenya and Ethiopia and finally Morocco were also visited.

ICN (1962) News from ICN: Visit to Nigeria and South Africa by Helen Nussbaum *International Nursing Review* 9(2):3





# 1962



## STORIES



## ICN TODAY



### ICN TODAY

#### The European Common Market – Implications for Nursing

(see story for background)

ICN continues to believe in the free movement of people and of the right of nurses to live and work where they choose. The Centre on Nurse Migration (ICNM), founded by ICN and CGFNS International plays a key role in establishing dynamic, effective global and national migration policy and practice that facilitate safe patient care and positive practice environments for nurse migrant.

A 2019 [eBrief](#) published by ICNM discusses the requalification of refugee nurses and the need to address the challenges posed by increasing global health workforce shortages, and other health service delivery issues.

#### Bringing in the Voice of African Nurses

(see story for background)

ICN currently has member associations in 28 African countries. Our projects in Africa include:

The [Girl Child Education Fund](#), which supports the primary and secondary schooling of the orphaned daughters of nurses in four African countries: Kenya, Uganda, Zambia and Swaziland.

A Labour and education market analysis, by ICN, The World Bank, ECSACON and Jhpiego in the East, Central and Southern Africa region to advance human resources for health and education through harnessing the power of global partnerships.

The Lesotho Organisational Development Project which aims to strengthen the capacity of the Lesotho Nurses Association (LNA) to support and protect the health workforce in Lesotho, especially nurses and midwives, and raise the LMA voice at policy and decision-making tables.





# 1963



## STORIES



### ICN Headquarters Established in Geneva

In 1963, the ICN Board of Directors recommended the move of ICN Headquarters to Geneva in order to be in close proximity with other relevant international organisations. Upon their transfer to Switzerland, the Directors were welcomed by the President of the Swiss Nurses' Association, Mademoiselle Exchaquet. The association collaborated with the Swiss Red Cross of which it was an auxiliary institution. Mademoiselle Exchaquet said the arrival of ICN to Geneva was of special significance as it coincided with the centenary celebrations of the Swiss Nurses' Association. In 1967 a visit of ICN to Berne and Zurich took place. This visit was an orientation programme to study many aspects of nursing in Switzerland and was undertaken by Frances S. Beck, ICN, Susan B. Moore Nurse Advisor and Lella Raymond, Acting Editor, *International Nursing Review*. They studied the work of the Swiss Association of Graduate Nurses in Berne and visited the Lindenhof Hospital and the Swiss Red Cross Nursing Office.

### Increasing International Representation

In October 1961, a seminar on Nursing Administration took place in Tokyo, Japan. Participants from 14 countries and observers from ICN, WHO and the United States Operation Mission to Vietnam attended the seminar which was hosted by the Japanese Government, assisted by the Japanese Nurses' Association.

Delegates from Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia and Thailand attended the Regional Conference on Nursing Administration, organised by the South East Asia Regional office of WHO and held in Kandy, Ceylon, in November 1961. (ICN 1962)

ICN (1962). ICN News. *International Nursing Review* 9 (3):63





# 1965



STORY



AUDIO



Col. Mildred Clarke (Chief, USA Army Nurse Corps), R. Louise McManus (Prof. Emeritus, Nurse Education Division, Columbia University), Eleanor Lambertsen (Director, Nurse Education Division, Columbia University) and Col. Edna Ross (US Army Nurse Corp)

## 13<sup>th</sup> ICN Congress, Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany

The theme for the 13<sup>th</sup> Congress was *Communication or Conflict-Roads to Better Understanding between Nurse, Patient, Health Team and Public*. Alice Clamageran, the presiding ICN President along with the Congress hosts, the German Nurses' Association, welcomed over 6,000 nurses to Frankfurt. Dr Alice Girard ([read more](#)) (Canada) was elected President of ICN for the next period (1965-1969) with the Watchword "Unity". The first, second and third vice-presidents were respectively, Alice Clamagaren, of France, Ruth Elster of Germany and Kofoworola Pratt of Nigeria.

Daisy Bridges in summarising the advantages to nurses attending the Congress elaborated on the Congress theme by saying:

*"A spirit of understanding and of co-operation leading to effective communication, will have given to every nurse who attended the Congress in Frankfurt in 1965 something of real value-of spiritual value-to take home. So will they face their future responsibilities with greater courage." (Bridges 1967)*

Bridges D. M (1967) A History of the ICN 1899-1964 *Pitman Medical*, London, Ch. 21:pg 209-227





# Alice Girard

Alice Girard (1907-1999) was an American-born Quebecoise nurse. She became the first French-speaking President of the Canadian Nurses Association and the first Canadian President of ICN.

Wikipedia (2019). Alice Girard





# 1965



STORY



AUDIO



## 13<sup>th</sup> ICN Congress, Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany



Col. Mildred Clarke (Chief, USA Army Nurse Corps), R. Louise McManus (Prof. Emeritus, Nurse Education Division, Columbia University), Eleanor Lambertsen (Director, Nurse Education Division, Columbia University) and Col. Edna Ross (US Army Nurse Corp)

The theme for the 13<sup>th</sup> Congress was *Communication or Conflict – Roads to Better Understanding between Nurse, Patient, Health Team and Public*. The theme was presented by two keynote speakers: Dr. Magda Kelber, social economist and Jane Muntz, nursing advisor, Department of Health, Australia.

The presiding ICN President, Alice Clamageran, along with the Congress hosts, the German Nurses' Association, welcomed over 6,000 nurses to Frankfurt. Dr Alice Girard (Canada) was elected President of ICN for the next period (1965-1969) with the Watchword "*Unity*". The first, second and third vice-presidents were Alice Clamageran of France, Ruth Elster of Germany and Kofoworola Pratt of Nigeria.

Daisy Bridges summarised the advantages to nurses attending the Congress by saying:

*"A spirit of understanding and of co-operation leading to effective communication will have given to every nurse who attended the Congress in Frankfurt in 1965 something of real spiritual value-to take home, so will they face their future responsibilities with greater courage."*





# 1967



## STORY



Daisy Bridges and Ellen Broe, 1967

### ICN History written by Daisy Bridges

In 1967, *A History of the International Council of Nurses 1899-1964* was written by Daisy Caroline Bridges, former ICN General Secretary (1948-61). The launch took place in the Great Hall St Bartholomew's Hospital, London. (O'Connor 1967) It was notable that the publication date was within two days of the 68<sup>th</sup> birthday of the founding date of the hospital, where Ethel Bedford Fenwick urged members of the Matron's Council to take steps to organise an International Council of Nurses. J. M. Loveridge, Matron of the hospital greeted guests on arrival and Baroness Stocks, well known author, broadcaster and historian, spoke on the importance of having the book translated into languages spoken by ICN member associations. G. Evelyn Davies, a former Registrar of the General Nursing Council for England and Wales and Honorary Treasurer of ICN for ten years, spoke on behalf of ICN President Alice Girard, saying that Bridges had provided an invaluable history of nursing and source of reference. The History was published by Pitman Medical Publishing Co. Ltd, London, UK. (O'Connor 1967)

O'Connor V (1967) A history of the ICN is published *International Nursing Review*, Jul-Aug; 14(4): 41





# 1969



STORY



AUDIO



Margrethe Kruse, ICN President, 1969-1973

## 14<sup>th</sup> ICN Congress, Montreal, Canada

Dr. Alice Girard (Canada), ICN President (1965-1969), along with the hosts, the Canadian Nurses' Association, welcomed over 6,000 nurses to Montreal. Margrethe Kruse (Denmark) was elected ICN President for the next period (1969-1973) with the Watchword "Flexibility". Kruse established the 3M Nursing Fellowships at this Congress, awards that continued to benefit nursing education and practice for several decades. The second Professional Services Committee, chaired by Ingrid H melin of Finland, further progressed areas under consideration by the committee, including revision of the Code of Ethics that resulted in the new Code for Nurses - Ethical Concepts Applied to Nursing. This Code was later adopted by the Council of National Representatives in 1973. The International Standard Classification of Occupations was also progressed further.





# 1969



STORY



AUDIO



## 14<sup>th</sup> ICN Congress, Montreal, Canada

– Dr Alice Girard, ICN President, 1965-1969



As the outgoing ICN president from the host country of Canada, I join the ICN and the Canadian Nurses Association in welcoming over 6,000 nurses to Montreal. I am delighted to introduce Margrethe Kruse from Denmark as the new ICN President for the next period with the Watchword '*Flexibility*'. She will continue the work to revise the *Code of Ethics* and *The International Standard Classification of Occupations*.

