

historical survey

UNITED STATES
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO NURSING

Part I

AFRICA

1943-1966

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Agency for International Development
Washington, D. C.

HISTORICAL SURVEY
OF
UNITED STATES TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO NURSING

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C O N T E N T S

Introduction-----	iii
Resumes of Individual Country Programs-----	iv
Chad-----	1
Ethiopia-----	2
Liberia-----	18
Libya-----	32

INTRODUCTION

Over the past 23 years, the Agency for International Development (AID) and its predecessor agencies have supported technical assistance to develop and improve the nursing services to people in 48 countries. The following report provides a factual record of these activities and documents the status of nursing development in each country at the time the AID program began, and at the end of 1965 or at the time U.S. bilateral program was terminated. When available, information about specific nursing programs of private foundations and multilateral agencies has been included, since the progress which is recorded is the result of the total output of technical assistance combined with each country's own substantial development efforts.

This report was prepared to provide an orderly historical country-by-country record of USAID contributions to nursing development and a review of some of the changes that have occurred. It is also intended to serve as a basis for assessing past achievements and for sound planning for effective assistance in future nursing and health programs.

To prepare the summaries, all pertinent written material in the Agency's files in Washington was reviewed, as well as various official publications of AID, the World Health Organization, and other government and private agencies. Additional information was obtained through conversations with a number of technicians who participated in the country programs. The task of tracing program development in each of the countries was complicated by the lack

of uniformity in the reporting of AID health activities over the years. Since its inception, the Agency has undergone several major reorganizations and policy changes altering the nature of many of its assistance programs. There are undoubtedly some omissions in the factual record presented, but the data are as complete as is possible from the material available. It has not been reviewed for accuracy or completeness by officials of the countries assisted.

This document is intended for use by AID personnel and, on request, by educational institutions and others with a particular interest and need for this information. Because of the limitations cited above, it is not available for general distribution.

For easier handling, the report has been produced in four parts:

- Part I - Africa
- Part II - Far East
- Part III - Latin America
- Part IV - Near East and South Asia

AID wishes to express its appreciation to Barbara A. Bassett, Gladys I. Scott and Virginia M. Worsley for their efforts in researching the data included in this historical survey.

ETHIOPIA

Between 1953 and 1966, twenty-nine USAID nurse advisors provided 128 years of technical assistance to nursing in Ethiopia. Nine nurses continued to serve in AID-sponsored projects beyond 1966.

Public health nursing advisors assisted with the establishment of the Nursing Section in the Ministry of Health; the teaching and supervision of practice of community nurses at the Haile Selassie I Public Health College and Training Center in Gondar; the development of public health nursing services in Asmara; and worked with personnel from other international organizations and the Ethiopian Government to establish standard practices and procedures for health centers throughout the country.

Nursing education advisors assisted with the establishment and operation of the Itegue Menen School of Nursing in Asmara; construction of test questions for the National Nursing Examinations; development of the Nursing Council; and aided the Ethiopian Nurses' Association during the period in which the constitution and by-laws were revised to provide for organization of district associations.

AID participant training grants enabled 22 Ethiopian nurses to receive advanced preparation in nursing in the United States, and 43 to study in Beirut.

LIBERIA

Technical assistance in nursing was provided to Liberia from 1943 to 1965 by 19 American nurses. In all, 55 years of service was furnished. Prior to 1954, assistance was given by the United States Public Health Service Mission to Liberia, at the request of the Department of State. USAID's responsibility for the assistance program began in 1954.

Principal contributions made by the nurse advisors during the twenty-two year period were:

- (1) Assistance to the National Public Health Service in establishing a Section of Public Health Nursing

- (ii) Advisory services in development of a public health nursing program, and a training program for indigenous midwives
- (iii) Assistance with the development and operation of the Tubman National Institute of Medical and Allied Arts School of Nursing
- (iv) Aid with preparation of the first national examination in nursing (1952)
- (v) Participation in activities to improve clinical area in the hospital used for student practice

USAID provided training grants for eleven Liberian nurses to receive advanced preparation in the fields of nursing education, nursing service administration, and public health nursing.

LIBYA

USAID technical assistance in nursing in Libya began in 1952 and extended through 1964. U.S. personnel functioned in an operational capacity until 1963 and in an advisory role thereafter. Seven USAID nurses provided 21 years of service, concentrating primarily on interpreting to Government officials and community leaders the contribution nursing could make in a health program, developing public health nursing services and giving on-the-job training to personnel in provincial health centers which were constructed as demonstration centers intended to emphasize disease control measures and maternal and child care; and aiding the Director of the Nursing School and her staff in planning and developing the basic nursing curriculum and planning for clinical experience of students in government hospitals. A film made by the AID Audio-Visual Department was used extensively in attempting to interpret nursing to the public and to recruit students. Practices such as purdah, early marriage, and the relatively small number of girls who received high school or even an eighth grade education hampered efforts to build a corps of professional nurses at the rate needed for satisfactory implementation of the nation's modest health plan.

Chad became a Republic in 1958 but France did not relinquish her colonial rule until 1960 and still maintains a protective interest.

Up until 1965 the French maintained a sizeable military strength in the country which has now been reduced to a small standing unit. The change was in keeping with France's overall reorganization of its military strength worldwide. They still remain within airlift reach when needed.

It is only natural that France should be in a much better position to provide the major part of unlimited assistance to the country, someone must help the Chadians. The Chadians are French oriented and a French speaking country. They are in a position to provide large numbers of scholarships for students to continue their studies in France and other French speaking countries. They are in a position to recruit and transport thousands of technicians wherever needed and to provide the technical assistance needed in unlimited fields. The Chadian is dependent upon France for its medical care; it has but one doctor of its own and he serves as the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The French are able to staff the country with its military physicians thus assuring the country a minimum amount of medical care throughout the country. The Chadian Communicable Disease Service which is perhaps the best organized and administered of the medical services in Chad is completely supported by the French Government.

The high schools throughout the country are administered by the French Government with standards maintained which permit the Chadians to continue their education in France. French children from the French community also attend these schools. There are a few private schools. It will be a long time before there is a sufficient number of high school graduates to continue their studies abroad in preparation to help the country's needs. Classrooms throughout the country are bursting at the seams and for many there are no classrooms. Of course that is no problem if they can find a shade tree; they are more comfortable outside than in many of the bulging classrooms.

The role of the public health nurse is to help improve the health of the

school children and the teachers through public health which includes direct services to the school child, health education and sanitation. The most pressing need is that of sanitation - safe water to drink, toilet facilities and education in the use of these facilities. One of the notable things among the children is the excellent condition of their teeth, that is for the children that survive. The Chadian population is a young one which indicates that the life expectancy is a short one; only the fittest survive.

AID sent a public health nursing advisor to Chad in 1964. The health team approach, consisting of 4 technicians, was used by AID/Africa. The team emphasis was on preventive medicine with the physician becoming involved in the curative aspect. Activities involving the public health nurse advisor were:

- 2 seminars for teachers in 2 separate communities with a total attendance of 189 teachers.
- 8 movies on health shown to Ft. Lamy adult schools. Shown 8 times to 8,000 people.
- preparation of lessons in health for schools, submitted to the Ministry of Education for their introduction to the lessons.
- preparation of brochures, pamphlets and other educational material on 52 different health subjects.
- courses in school health, field training and speech lessons for over 1 year to 16 Chadian nurses and nurse-aids.
- educating personnel to the importance of health and the need for cooperation to assure effective coordination where multi-lateral agencies are actively engaged in similar programs.

The above information was taken from reports submitted by Mary Mills, Public Health Nurse Advisor who served in Chad from 1964 to 1966 for a total of 2½ man years.

STATUS - 1953	ACTION TAKEN BY USAID 1953-1966	STATUS - 1966	ACTION TAKEN BY OTHERS
<p>POPULATION: 17 Million (estimated) ^{1/}</p> <p>NUMBER OF NURSES: 19</p> <p>NUMBER OF SUB-PROFESSIONALS: 14</p> <p>TOTAL NURSING PERSONNEL: 33</p> <p>TOTAL NURSING PERSONNEL PER POPULATION: .19:100,000</p> <p>COUNTRY AREA: 386,000 square miles. ^{16/}</p>		<p>POPULATION: 20,000,000 (estimated) ^{3/}</p> <p>NUMBER OF NURSES: 378</p> <p>NUMBER OF SUB-PROFESSIONALS: 1,123</p> <p>DRESSERS: 3,090</p> <p>TOTAL NURSING PERSONNEL: 4,591</p> <p>TOTAL NURSING PERSONNEL PER POPULATION: 22:100,000</p>	
<p>MINISTRY OF HEALTH:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>1947</u>: Ministry of Public Health was created and for practical purposes and uniformity will be referred to as the Ministry of Health (MOH). ● Organizationally the MOH is divided into Bureaus of the Health components, such as Sanitation, etc. ● A medical advisory council serves as a policy and disciplinary group. Medical Education Board, sub-committee of the Council, makes decisions re nursing. ^{25/} <p><u>Public Health Services:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Almost none. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Diplomatic notes were exchanged between the Governments of Ethiopia and the United States for cooperative technical services and support. <p>Approval was granted by the Emperor and the agreement signed in April of 1953. Thus the Technical Cooperation Administration was charged with the responsibility of developing and administering the programs, later known as the International Cooperation Administration (ICA). ^{25/}</p>	<p>MINISTRY OF HEALTH:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Ministry of Public Health has been reorganized to reflect new programs. ^{26/} ● The Provincial Health Departments have authority over a circumscribed area and the authorities definitely responsible to the people for curative and preventive services. <p><u>Public Health Services:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● - 50 rural health centers; - 200 rural health stations. - Special TB, VD, Leprosy, and MCH Clinics; - Public Health Nursing Services; - Anti Epidemic Services. ^{5/} 	

STATUS - 1953	ACTION TAKEN BY USAID 1953-1966	STATUS - 1966	ACTION TAKEN BY OTHERS						
<p>NURSES IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None. <u>20/</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chief Nurse advisory services were provided by: <table border="1" data-bbox="783 296 1224 368"> <thead> <tr> <th>Number</th> <th>Advisors</th> <th>Man Years</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Public Health Nursing</td> <td>11</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objectives of the Nursing Advisory Section to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist in the establishment of a Nursing Section within the MOH; Assist in the application of internationally recognized standards of nursing service and nursing education; Development of additional local training programs and up-grading present nursing schools; Education and training of a cadre of national nurse administrators, supervisors and teachers; Further development of the Nursing Council and National Nurses Association; Development of legislation to control nursing practice; Cooperate with other health official in training public health workers in the establishment and supervision of rural health centers throughout the country. <u>14/</u> 	Number	Advisors	Man Years	4	Public Health Nursing	11	<p>NURSES IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Nursing Section of the Ministry of Health was established in 1960. <p>Functions of the Division:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> represent nursing in planning and administration of nursing activities in the MOH; study nursing needs and make recommendations re nursing development of training program and nursing service; serve as secretariat for the Nursing Council, and carry out nursing policy as defined and recommended by the Council re: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> standards and accreditation of programs for nurses, midwives, and dressers; recruitment and selection of students; national exams; registration of nursing practitioners, national and foreign; development and control of nursing services; recommendations re employment, placement, and personal policies for government employed workers; responsible for supervision and evaluation of government nursing personnel; maintain current register and records for government employed nursing personnel. 	
Number	Advisors	Man Years							
4	Public Health Nursing	11							

STATUS - 1953	ACTION TAKEN BY USAID 1953-1966	STATUS - 1966	ACTION TAKEN BY OTHERS						
<p>ADVANCED EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR LEADERSHIP GROUP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See ". . . Advanced Preparation for Graduates Within the Country." 	<p>ADVANCED EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR LEADERSHIP GROUP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Nurse and her staff have all had advanced educational preparation. 	<p>WHO granted the chief nurse a fellowship in public health nursing.</p>						
<p>PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizationally there was no separate department within the MOH. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICA assisted in the development of public health services throughout the country by participating with other International Organizations and the Ethiopian Government in a joint project to establish the Public Health College and Training Center at Gondar in 1954. 	<p>PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The College and Training Center became a unit of the Haile Selassie University in 1961.¹⁶ • Although many of the faculty positions held by international advisors are now filled with Ethiopians there are still 3 AID nurse faculty for whom no qualified counterparts are available. 	<p>The World Health Organization provided health technicians:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deputy Director--Physician; - Midwife--Nurse; - Physician--Supervisor for training at health centers. <p>UNICEF provided stipends, supplies, and equipment.⁴</p>						
<p>PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES IN THE COUNTRY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICA nursing advisory services were provided to Public Health College and Training Center, Gondar. <table border="1" data-bbox="636 896 1073 986"> <thead> <tr> <th>Number</th> <th>Field of Preparation</th> <th>Man Years</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>12</td> <td>Public Health Nursing</td> <td>32</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Number	Field of Preparation	Man Years	12	Public Health Nursing	32	<p>PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES IN THE COUNTRY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>17</u> community nurses working in public health. ¹³ 	
Number	Field of Preparation	Man Years							
12	Public Health Nursing	32							
<p>NURSES PREPARED IN ACADEMIC PUBLIC HEALTH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See ". . . Advanced Preparation for Graduate Nurses." 	<p>NURSES PREPARED IN ACADEMIC PUBLIC HEALTH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See "Post Basic Nursing." 							

STATUS - 1953	ACTION TAKEN BY USAID 1953-1966	STATUS - 1966	ACTION TAKEN BY OTHERS
<p>NURSES PREPARED IN ACADEMIC PUBLIC HEALTH TRAINING PROGRAMS: (Continued)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICA established in 1954 at Gondar the Haile Selassie I Public Health College and Training Center. • Purpose was to prepare health teams to handle health problems in rural areas using a practical approach. Each team would consist of a health officer, community nurse and a sanitarian. <u>16/</u> • Activities included organization of teaching hospital and out-patient department for student clinical practice and supervision of field experience and classroom instruction. <u>7/ 8/</u> 	<p>NURSES PREPARED IN ACADEMIC PUBLIC HEALTH TRAINING PROGRAMS: (Continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The College became a unit of the Haile Selassie I University in 1961. Trainees are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Health Officers--class of 1962, Bachelor's degree curriculum taught; - Community Nurses program is 3 years in length, and pre-requisite education is at least 8th grade or higher; - Sanitarians requirements for educational background is the same as for the Community Nurse; - Laboratory Technician prerequisite education is 10th grade and program is 2 years in length. 	
<p>PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING SERVICES PERFORMED:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICA public health nursing advisors assisted in the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - setting up all field training services for the Public Health College students and supervised student field experience; - assisted in supervision of staffs of service health centers; - set up public health nursing services in Asmara, Eritrea at the school of nursing; - participated in Demonstration and Evaluation Research Project. 	<p>PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING SERVICES PERFORMED:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home visiting and health center activities. • Polyclinic services, well baby and other special clinic activities. • School Health Program. • Prison Health Program. 	

STATUS - 1953	ACTION TAKEN BY USAID 1953-1966	STATUS - 1966	ACTION TAKEN BY OTHERS						
<p>GUIDELINES FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING PRACTICE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ICA nurse advisors worked with the rest of the international staff of the College and with the MOH to establish standard practices and procedures for health centers and other health services. ^{2/} 	<p>GUIDELINES FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING PRACTICE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Health Nursing Section Chief in the MOH Nursing Section is responsible for supervising and guiding the nursing components of the Health Center programs in Ethiopia. ^{2/} 	<p>WHO nursing advisors were included in the staff of international personnel employed by Ethiopia.</p> <p>WHO provides a supervisory team for health centers composed of a public health physician, sanitary engineer, and public health nurse.</p>						
<p>TRAINING INSTITUTIONS: <u>Professional Nursing Schools: 13/</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>4</u> Schools of Nursing are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Princess Tsehai--1951 - Empress Zauditee--1950; - Red Cross--1949; - Tefari Mekonnen--1951. • First 3 schools of nursing named above are in Addis Ababa while the 4th is in Lemptke. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICA nursing assistance was provided to establish a professional nursing school in Asmara, Eritrea. Advisory services were provided beginning in 1954 as follows: <table border="1" data-bbox="646 783 1066 920"> <thead> <tr> <th>Number</th> <th>Field of Preparation</th> <th>Man Years</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>13*</td> <td>Nursing Education/ Service and Public Health Education</td> <td>37</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*Count includes Directors of the School.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of the Itegu Menen School of Nursing: ^{16/} <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I Pre-planning Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advisory Committee - Community Interest and Support - Student Recruitment - Admission policies developed. 	Number	Field of Preparation	Man Years	13*	Nursing Education/ Service and Public Health Education	37	<p>TRAINING INSTITUTIONS: <u>Professional Nursing Schools: 22/</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>5</u> Schools of Nursing--4 schools named plus Itegu Menen School of Nursing, Asmara--coeducational. • Itegu Menen School includes public health and midwifery. All students are included regardless of sex. • Clinical practice has opened 11 new areas since 1965. 	
Number	Field of Preparation	Man Years							
13*	Nursing Education/ Service and Public Health Education	37							

STATUS - 1953	ACTION TAKEN BY USAID 1953-1966	STATUS - 1966	ACTION TAKEN BY OTHERS
<p>TRAINING INSTITUTIONS: (Continued) <u>Professional Nursing Schools:</u> (Continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All schools of nursing are government financed. Two schools admit females only, 1 school admits males only, 1 school is coeducational. <p><u>Practical Schools of Nursing:</u></p> <p><u>Community Nurse Program:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None <p><u>Midwifery Programs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indigenous midwives given some on-the-job training by physicians. However, no supervision nor structured curriculum planned or clinical experience provided. 28/ 	<p>II Operational Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> School Plant <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procured from Ministry Education Remodeled and refurnished Student Selection Procedure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruited through Division Administrators Interviewed by Director Tested Curriculum originally based on U.S. diploma program; Employed faculty members from foreign nurses residing in community <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First class admitted had 25 students, 13 of which graduated. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICA advisors have been an integral part of the Community Nurse Program at the Public Health College and Training Center. (See Public Health Training Programs.) 	<p>TRAINING INSTITUTIONS: (Continued) <u>Professional Nursing Schools:</u> (Continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As of Oct., 1967 all students will have completed 10th grade as a prerequisite for admission. Of the 102 graduates from this school, as of Feb., 1966, 49 work in the Hospital in Eritrea in the clinical practice area for student teaching. Twelve work in provincial hospitals, 6 in public health and 7 are on the faculty at the school of nursing. Eighteen nurses resigned from Government but are in hospitals or nursing schools in Ethiopia. 41/ <p><u>Practical Schools of Nursing:</u></p> <p><u>Community Nurse Program:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (See Public Health Training Programs) <p><u>Midwifery Programs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community nurses are selected to receive midwifery following completion of their program on a post-graduate basis. Course given at the Public Health College and Training Center in Gondar. 	<p>WHO Nurse Midwife teaches midwifery at the College in Gondar to the community nurses</p>

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<p>TRAINING INSTITUTIONS: (Continued) <u>Midwifery Programs:</u> (Continued)</p> <p><u>Dresser Training Programs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No formalized program. <u>28/</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICA advisors have been participating in the Dresser Program through the Training Center in Gondar. <u>3/</u> 	<p>TRAINING INSTITUTIONS: (Continued) <u>Midwifery Programs:</u> (Continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Course is approved and the title of the person becomes Graduate Community Nurse-Midwife. <u>28/</u> <p><u>Dresser Training Programs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Itegue Menen Hospital established a training program in 1964. Elementary course given. An Ethiopian nurse is principal of the course, but is being aided by Peace Corps nurses in supervising the clinical practice. <u>28/</u> • Both the elementary and advanced training programs are given in Ethiopia. However, individuals must take the courses in sequence and follow it with a national examination. Hospitals may have one or both programs. <u>21/</u> 	<p>Many Dresser Training Programs are given in the Mission hospitals.</p>																																												
<p>ADVANCED EDUCATIONAL PREPARATION FOR GRADUATE NURSES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICA/AID Advanced Educational Trainees for U.S. and Third Country Training: <table border="1" data-bbox="525 875 1081 1127"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Number</th> <th rowspan="2">Field of Preparation</th> <th colspan="2">Man Years</th> </tr> <tr> <th>U.S.</th> <th>AUB</th> <th>AUB</th> <th>U.S.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>16</td> <td>Public Health Nursing</td> <td>16</td> <td>10 <u>11/</u> <u>21/</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td></td> <td>Nursing Service Administration</td> <td></td> <td>13 <u>21/</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td></td> <td>Nursing Education</td> <td></td> <td>15 <u>12/</u> <u>21/</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>5</td> <td>Basic Diploma Program</td> <td>15</td> <td><u>11/</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>15</td> <td>Ward Administration</td> <td>15</td> <td><u>21/</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>7</td> <td>Operating Room Technics</td> <td>7</td> <td><u>21/</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td>Medical-Surgical Nursing</td> <td></td> <td>2½ <u>11/</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Number		Field of Preparation	Man Years		U.S.	AUB	AUB	U.S.	5	16	Public Health Nursing	16	10 <u>11/</u> <u>21/</u>	7		Nursing Service Administration		13 <u>21/</u>	9		Nursing Education		15 <u>12/</u> <u>21/</u>		5	Basic Diploma Program	15	<u>11/</u>		15	Ward Administration	15	<u>21/</u>		7	Operating Room Technics	7	<u>21/</u>	1		Medical-Surgical Nursing		2½ <u>11/</u>	<p>ADVANCED EDUCATIONAL PREPARATION FOR GRADUATE NURSES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By and large nurses prepared in advanced programs abroad have, in most cases, returned to positions for which they were prepared. <u>19/</u> 	
Number		Field of Preparation	Man Years																																												
U.S.	AUB		AUB	U.S.																																											
5	16	Public Health Nursing	16	10 <u>11/</u> <u>21/</u>																																											
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<p>REQUIREMENTS FOR SCHOOLS OF NURSING:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unknown, however, each school made its own decisions determined by the faculty and their students' backgrounds. <p><u>Practical Schools:</u></p> <p>Community Nurses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chief Nurse Advisor provided assistance in developing functions and activities of nursing. <u>14/</u> Original curriculum. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (See Public Health Nursing under the Public Health College and Training Center, Gondar.) 	<p>REQUIREMENTS FOR SCHOOLS OF NURSING:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A National Ethiopian curriculum has been adopted; public health theory and practice are included, prevention of disease is stressed, emphasis is placed on communicable and tropical diseases, obstetrical content is expanded. <u>5/</u> <u>Length of programs</u> are 3½ years for all schools of nursing. Exception is Itague Menen School whose course lasts 4 years due to the midwifery course and English language classes. <u>28/</u> <u>Prerequisite Education:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completion of the 10th grade. If a student has completed the 11th and 12th grades and meets all of the other nursing school qualifications he or she is admitted. <u>13/</u> Itague Menen School requirement is 10th grade as of Oct., 1967. <u>28/</u> <p><u>Practical Schools:</u></p> <p>Community Nurses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Curriculum</u> established by the nursing advisory group working at the College. Clinical experience includes both public health and hospital nursing experience. First year curriculum includes fundamentals of nursing, nursing arts and clinical practice. Second and Third 	

STATUS - 1953	ACTION TAKEN BY USAID 1953-1966	STATUS - 1966	ACTION TAKEN BY OTHERS
<p>REQUIREMENTS FOR SCHOOLS OF NURSING: (Continued)</p> <p><u>Supervision of Final Examinations:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Unknown 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ICA advisors are assisting in the construction of test pool questions for pre-entrance and National Nursing Examinations. <u>28/</u> 	<p>REQUIREMENTS FOR SCHOOLS OF NURSING: (Continued)</p> <p><u>Supervision of Final Examinations:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● National Examinations are given by each school of nursing or each practical nursing program in April or October of each year. Exception is midwifery given once a year. ● Standard tests are given for all <u>levels</u> of nursing personnel. ● Midwifery examinations for students at Itegue Menen School of Nursing and graduate community nurses from the Public Health College in Gondar may be taken at either facility. Each candidate is tested in both theory and practice. ● Certificates are given upon satisfactory completion of examinations. ● Diplomas are given to all nursing school graduates. ● Community nurses receive diplomas and certificates of midwifery if they have taken the post-graduate course. 	
<p><u>STANDARDIZATION PROCEDURES:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Unknown 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Chief Nurses of ICA/USAID provided assistance in developing functions and activities of the Nursing Council. <u>14/</u> ● The overall goal of the Nursing Advisory Service is assisting in upgrading the quality of nursing services and in their expansion to meet basic nursing care needs. ● Assisting in the future development of the Nursing Council. 	<p><u>STANDARDIZATION PROCEDURES:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Since 1954 the National Nursing Council has been a representative group of nurses and members of allied professions acting in an advisory capacity to the Ministry. The Nursing Section functions as the Secretariat. <u>14/</u> ● Functions of the Council: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Study nursing needs and participate in health planning for the country. 	

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT NURSING IN ETHIOPIA

12

STATUS - 1953	ACTION TAKEN BY USAID 1953-1966	STATUS - 1966	ACTION TAKEN BY OTHERS
<p><u>STANDARDIZATION PROCEDURES:</u> (Continued)</p>		<p><u>STANDARDIZATION PROCEDURES:</u> (Continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop and recommend policies for accreditation of all schools of nursing and related programs. - Develop and recommend minimum curriculum and requirements, etc. o The above are just a few of the many professional activities the Nursing Council is expected to do. 13/ 	
<p><u>CRITERIA OF A GOOD SCHOOL:</u></p>		<p><u>CRITERIA OF A GOOD SCHOOL:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Specific criteria have been established in setting up standards for schools of nursing. 28/ 	
<p><u>PROFESSIONAL NURSING ORGANIZATIONS:</u></p> <p>None</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The AID Chief Nurse served as advisor to the association during the period in which the constitution and by-laws were revised to provide for organization of district associations. 14/ 	<p><u>PROFESSIONAL NURSING ORGANIZATIONS:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The Ethiopian Nurses Association was admitted to full membership in the International Council of Nurses in 1957. 22/ 	
<p><u>NURSING LITERATURE IN THE LANGUAGE OF THE COUNTRY:</u></p> <p>None</p>		<p><u>NURSING LITERATURE IN THE LANGUAGE OF THE COUNTRY:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o All nursing schools and the Public Health College teach in English. Some mimeographed materials have been prepared in the local language for dresser training. 13/ 	
<p><u>NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT CATEGORY:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o All nursing personnel with the exception of those in the few Mission hospitals are government employees. 28/ 		<p><u>NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT CATEGORY:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Same as Column I and to include all levels of personnel and any participants coming to the U.S. for study. 28/ 	

STATUS - 1953	ACTION TAKEN BY USAID 1953-1966	STATUS - 1966	ACTION TAKEN BY OTHERS
HOSPITALS: <u>1</u> /	o The Agency for International Development hopes to phase-out the nursing projects in about 1969.	HOSPITALS: .	o 60 hospitals - 6800 beds <u>2</u> /

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT NURSING IN ETHIOPIA

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 28. _____ Unrecorded conversation with Miss Katherine Brophy, Nursing Education Advisor, Itague Menen School of Nursing, Asmara, Ethiopia; Washington, D. C., May 12, 1967.
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Mabel Mortvedt-----1953-1955
Kathleen Logan-----1954-1958
Ruth Darcy-----1955-1959
Marguerite Burt-----1956-1958
Hermione Smith-----1956-1959
Mary Oconnor-----1957-1959
Mary Wade-----1957-1966
Hazel Webb-----1957-1961
Joyce Ma-----1958-1959
Marjorie Paul-----1958-1962
Elizabeth Hilborn-----1959-1964
Helen L. Murphey-----1959-1964
Rosella B. Bentley-----1959-1961
Virginia Morgan-----1960-1961
Sarah Van Buskirk-----1960-1962
Mary Ellen Doyle-----1960-1961
Germaine Krysan-----1960-1962
Elizabeth Petti-----1961-1964
*Martha Garst-----1961-1966
Pauline Mongeon-----1962-1964

 NURSING ADVISORS--ETHIOPLA 1954-1965

*Dorothy Edgar Burns-----1962-1966
 *Maybelle Sacher-----1962-1966
 *Laura Ling Skorven-----1962-1966
 *Margaret Albold-----1963-1966
 Irene Martin-----1963-1965
 *Audrey Lindgren-----1964-1966
 *Mary Pavlick-----1964-1966
 *Jean Huff-----1965-1966
 *Catherine C. Brophy-----1965-1966

TOTAL NURSES

29

TOTAL MAN-YEARS OF NURSING
ASSISTANCE TO THE COUNTRY

128

*Presently in the country.

STATUS - 1943	ACTION TAKEN BY USAID 1943-1964	STATUS - 1964	ACTION TAKEN BY OTHERS
<p>POPULATION: 700,000 (estimated) <u>26/</u></p> <p>NUMBER OF NURSES: Unknown.</p> <p>NUMBER OF SUB-PROFESSIONAL NURSES: Unknown.</p> <p>TOTAL NURSING PERSONNEL: Unknown.</p> <p>NURSING PERSONNEL PER POPULATION: Unknown.</p> <p>COUNTRY AREA: 110,000 square kilometers.</p>		<p>POPULATION: 1.1 million <u>25/</u></p> <p>NUMBER OF NURSES: 190</p> <p>NUMBER OF SUB-PROFESSIONAL NURSES: 642</p> <p>TOTAL NURSING PERSONNEL: 832</p> <p>NURSING PERSONNEL PER POPULATION: 75:100,000</p>	<p>When the United States Public Health Service Mission arrived in Liberia (1944), the country had six (6) physicians, two (2) dentists, and an undetermined number of nurses. <u>18/</u></p>
<p>MINISTRY OF HEALTH:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Director-General of Health, who is a cabinet minister, heads the National Public Health Service. His overwhelming administrative and political responsibilities curtail the amount of time that can be given to the technical aspects of the Health Services. Each of the <u>three</u> provinces had a Provincial Director of Health and each of the <u>five</u> countries a County Director of Health. <u>1/</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The United States Foreign Operations Administration (USFOA) assumed responsibility for the assistance program to Liberia in 1954. Prior to this, the United States Public Health Service Mission to Liberia provided assistance to the people of Liberia by working with the official health agency of the country, i.e., the Bureau of Public Health and Sanitation. Reorganization of the Bureau was given high priority. The favorable response of the Liberian Government was reflected in budgetary changes between 1942 and 1952: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1942 - \$ 20,000 - 1952 - 500,000 • In 1944 the Public Health activities were almost entirely United States financed but by 1952, funds were matched by the Liberian Government dollar for dollar. <u>5/</u> • The joint US/Liberian Commission for Economic Development inaugurated the 5-year development program which was extended to 1960. <u>3/</u> 	<p>MINISTRY OF HEALTH:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The organization of the National Public Health Service remains the same. A National Advisory Council on Health was established in 1958. It meets regularly to consider health problems and make recommendations to the President of the Republic and the National Public Health Service authorities. <u>20/</u> • The National Planning Agency was created in 1952; it functions through the National Planning Council whose membership is composed of the President of the country and 7 cabinet members, one of whom is the Director-General of Public Health Services. This group is responsible for preparing the national health plan. <u>3/</u> 	<p>In 1943 Liberian President-Elect, William V.S. Tubman, addressed a letter to President Roosevelt requesting the United States to provide assistance in developing a modern public health program. After appropriate exchange of information and projected plans, the United States Department of State requested the United States Public Health Service (USPHS) to dispatch a medical and public health mission to Liberia. The first officers of this mission arrived in Liberia in November, 1944. <u>3/</u></p>

STATUS - 1943	ACTION TAKEN BY USAID 1943-1964	STATUS - 1964	ACTION TAKEN BY OTHERS									
<p>NURSES IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH: (National Public Health Service)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nursing advisory services provided to the National Public Health Service beginning 1945; <u>4/</u> <table border="1" data-bbox="781 345 1247 470"> <thead> <tr> <th>Number</th> <th>Field of Preparation</th> <th>Man Years</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Public Health Nursing (Chief Nurse)</td> <td>12</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance was provided to establish the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Section of Public Health Nursing in the National Public Health Service; - Generalized Public Health Nursing Program; - Selection Procedures for nurses to study abroad. • The United States Public Health Service (USPHS) provided assistance to the development of public health nursing by assigning a nurse officer as chief nurse, 1943 (included in above count). 	Number	Field of Preparation	Man Years	3	Public Health Nursing (Chief Nurse)	12	<p>NURSES IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH: (National Public Health Service)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Liberian nurse was appointed Director of the Division of Public Health Nursing in 1956. Responsibilities officially delegated were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - administration of public health nursing programs; - supervision of public health nursing staff; - supervision of indigenous midwives; - supervision of school health program, Monrovia; <p><u>Training Program:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - teaching public health nursing--nurse students; - in-service training for staff (planning) - indigenous midwives (direction); <p><u>Development Activities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - public health nurses outside Monrovia; - nursing records; - teaching aids for all staff. <u>4/</u> 				
Number	Field of Preparation	Man Years										
3	Public Health Nursing (Chief Nurse)	12										
<p>ADVANCED EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR LEADERSHIP GROUP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advanced educational training for future National Health Service Nurses; <u>4/</u> <table border="1" data-bbox="781 1092 1247 1174"> <thead> <tr> <th>Number</th> <th>Field of Preparation</th> <th>Man Years</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Public Health Nursing</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Venereal Disease Control</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Number	Field of Preparation	Man Years	3	Public Health Nursing	9	1	Venereal Disease Control	1	<p>ADVANCED EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR LEADERSHIP GROUP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One (1) nurse prepared in an advanced public health nursing program is Director of the Division of Public Health Nursing. Another has been assigned to the faculty of the Tubman National Institute of Medical Arts (TNIMA) School of Nursing. Further information is not available. <u>3/</u> 	
Number	Field of Preparation	Man Years										
3	Public Health Nursing	9										
1	Venereal Disease Control	1										

STATUS - 1943	ACTION TAKEN BY USAID 1943-1964	STATUS - 1964	ACTION TAKEN BY OTHERS									
<p>PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> See "Ministry of Health." 		<p>PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> See "Ministry of Health." The National Health Service is an integrated preventive and curative health service. 										
<p>PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES IN THE COUNTRY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> United States Public Health (USPH) nurse advisor assigned to Cuttington College (see "Action Taken by Others" column). Public Health Nursing Advisory Services were provided as follows: <u>2/</u> <table border="1" data-bbox="655 564 1134 692"> <thead> <tr> <th>Number</th> <th>Advisors</th> <th>Man Years</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Public Health Nurse</td> <td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Public Health Nurse-Midwife</td> <td>4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance was provided to develop public health nursing and a training program for indigenous midwives. <u>10/</u> 	Number	Advisors	Man Years	5	Public Health Nurse	11	1	Public Health Nurse-Midwife	4	<p>PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES IN THE COUNTRY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Health nursing really began in Liberia as soon as the Bureau of Health Services reorganized nursing at the national level. Chief public health nurse assumed the responsibility for the development of the public health nursing program. In a period of three years 337 indigenous midwives were trained at the health centers. <u>10/</u> 	<p>United States Agency for International Development (USAID) nursing advisor taught teachers to teach health education at Cuttington College for 1 month.</p>
Number	Advisors	Man Years										
5	Public Health Nurse	11										
1	Public Health Nurse-Midwife	4										
<p>NURSES PREPARED IN ACADEMIC PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAMS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Health Training Programs at American University of Beirut (AUB): <table border="1" data-bbox="655 911 1134 989"> <thead> <tr> <th>Number</th> <th>Field of Preparation</th> <th>Man Years</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Public Health Nursing</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Another public health nurse was sent to Dillard University for practical training. <u>4/</u> 	Number	Field of Preparation	Man Years	2	Public Health Nursing	2	<p>NURSES PREPARED IN ACADEMIC PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAMS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One nurse after returning from AUB worked a short time as school nurse after which she moved to an outlying area and worked in a Mission Hospital. The other nurse became a supervising nurse on the Public Health Nursing Staff. <u>4/</u> 				
Number	Field of Preparation	Man Years										
2	Public Health Nursing	2										

STATUS - 1943	ACTION TAKEN BY USAID 1943-1964	STATUS - 1964	ACTION TAKEN BY OTHERS
<p>PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING SERVICES PERFORMED:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USPHS nurses assisted in the immunization programs. • Public Health nursing advisors participated in the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - control of a smallpox epidemic by vaccination program; - control of influenza epidemic by immunization program; - assisted in a health education program at Cuttington College. <u>4/9/</u> • The public health nurse-midwife developed a generalized public health nursing program in one province. Assistance was given in establishing an indigenous midwifery training program as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - First Conference for Indigenous Midwives, 244 attended. • Because villages could be great distances (30 miles or more) from the provincial office, a USAID car was assigned to the advisor. With this exception the program was developed by improving and using the simplest equipment. <u>10/</u> 	<p>PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING SERVICES PERFORMED:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National nurses were used in the following epidemics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Smallpox - Asian Influenza - Poliomyelitis, • Health centers in the districts may or may not have a nurse as a member of the health team. • The Liberian nurse-midwife working with the U.S. advisor developed the public health nursing programs which included clinics in small villages in which all the children were seen and given treatment for malaria and diarrhea as well as immunization for diphtheria, tetanus, and smallpox. Nutritional supplements and vitamins were distributed along with health teaching classes. • The trained indigenous midwives were all under supervision. <u>10/</u> 	<p>Communications Media (ICA) assisted in the midwife conference by taking movies of the conference as well as making recordings. <u>10/</u></p>
<p>GUIDELINES FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING PRACTICE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unknown, 		<p>GUIDELINES FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING PRACTICE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unknown, 	

STATUS - 1943	ACTION TAKEN BY USAID 1943-1964	STATUS - 1964	ACTION TAKEN BY OTHERS															
<p>TRAINING INSTITUTIONS: <u>Professional Nursing Schools:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>2</u> Schools of Nursing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>1</u> Liberian Government Nursing School-- opened 1927, closed 1932, reopened 1942; <u>1</u> Carrie V. Dyer Memorial Hospital School of Nursing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In response to the request by the Liberian Government for assistance in nursing education the U.S. State Department provided 2 nurses (1944-1946). In addition the USPHS provided nurse officers (1944) who assumed responsibility for the school until 1952. The Government Nursing School and the Carrie V. Dyer Memorial Hospital School were combined into one professional nursing program. The first class of students graduated in 1958. Because of the realization of the need for other categories of health workers, a plan for the training of subprofessional physicians and dentists, laboratory technicians, sanitary inspectors, as well as professional nurses and subprofessional nurses and midwives was developed and presented to President Tubman of Liberia. The President not only approved the plan but authorized the inauguration of the Tubman National Institute of Medical and Allied Arts (TNIMA) in order to make the plan operational. • The following nursing advisory services were provided for the school of nursing: <table border="1" data-bbox="630 946 1113 1101"> <thead> <tr> <th>Number</th> <th>Advisors Supported by Organizations</th> <th>Man Years</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>U.S. State Department</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>U.S. Public Health Service</td> <td>6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USAID provided nursing advisory services beginning in 1952: <table border="1" data-bbox="630 1146 1113 1191"> <thead> <tr> <th>Number</th> <th>Advisor</th> <th>Man Years</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Nurse Educators</td> <td>11</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Number	Advisors Supported by Organizations	Man Years	2	U.S. State Department	6	4	U.S. Public Health Service	6	Number	Advisor	Man Years	3	Nurse Educators	11	<p>TRAINING INSTITUTIONS: <u>Professional Nursing Schools:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>1</u> - Tubman National Institute of Medical and Allied Arts School of Nursing controlled by the government. 	<p>Church Mission School of Nursing;</p> <p>Firestone Company School of Nursing.</p> <p>Cuttington College and a Church Mission have inaugurated a basic degree program in nursing. Episcopal Church supports this College. ¹⁴</p>
Number	Advisors Supported by Organizations	Man Years																
2	U.S. State Department	6																
4	U.S. Public Health Service	6																
Number	Advisor	Man Years																
3	Nurse Educators	11																

STATUS - 1943	ACTION TAKEN BY USAID 1943-1964	STATUS - 1964	ACTION TAKEN BY OTHERS																			
<p><u>TRAINING INSTITUTIONS: (Continued)</u> <u>Professional Nursing Schools: (Continued)</u></p> <p><u>Practical Schools of Nursing:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None. <p><u>Midwifery Programs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upon appointment of the Liberian nurse-director, the United States nurse-director became advisor to the director for the remaining 5 months of her tour. The 1937 National League for Nursing Education (NLNE) curriculum guide was the curriculum followed. <u>12/13/</u> • General education for girls in Liberia poses a real problem in terms of qualified well prepared recruits for nursing schools. USAID has provided assistance in general education. The 6-3-3 pattern of education has been in effect since 1962. • A National examination in general education was instituted as a prerequisite for promotion in 1962. Results of National examination: <u>18/</u> <table border="1" data-bbox="779 718 1255 966"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="2">Took Examination</th> <th colspan="2">Passed</th> </tr> <tr> <th>1962</th> <th>1964</th> <th>1962</th> <th>1964</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>High School</td> <td>219</td> <td>419</td> <td>142</td> <td>375</td> </tr> <tr> <td>High School</td> <td>533</td> <td>713</td> <td>258</td> <td>485</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Took Examination		Passed		1962	1964	1962	1964	High School	219	419	142	375	High School	533	713	258	485	<p><u>TRAINING INSTITUTIONS: (Continued)</u> <u>Professional Nursing Schools: (Continued)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1956 an educationally well prepared although inexperienced nurse was appointed as director of the nursing school. <u>17/</u> • The Liberian Government provided an annual grant of \$5,000 to assist the TNIMA Nursing School. <u>18/</u> • January 1959, a committee of nurses responsible for teaching and supervising student nurses at TNIMA School of Nursing and 2 AID nursing education advisors revised the previous procedure manual, changed to meet the needs of a growing school, larger hospital, and newer equipment. <p><u>Practical Schools of Nursing:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>1</u> -- a program of TNIMA. <u>11/</u> <p><u>Midwifery Programs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>1</u> -- a program of TNIMA. <u>11/</u> 	<p>The Division of Cultural Cooperation of the US Department of State in 1944 provided \$30,000 toward the organization and equipping of the nursing school. In 1947 when the State Department withdrew all financial support TNIMA sought and received \$20,000 from American Philanthropists which enabled it to continue in operation. <u>15/</u></p>
	Took Examination		Passed																			
	1962	1964	1962	1964																		
High School	219	419	142	375																		
High School	533	713	258	485																		

STATUS - 1943	ACTION TAKEN BY USAID 1943-1964	STATUS - 1964	ACTION TAKEN BY OTHERS									
<p>ADVANCED PREPARATION FOR NURSING SCHOOL FACULTY MEMBERS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advanced training programs for nurse educators began in 1951. <u>6/</u> <table border="1" data-bbox="642 306 1108 558"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="642 306 779 394">Number Sent to Universities U.S.</th> <th data-bbox="779 306 961 394">Field of Preparation</th> <th data-bbox="961 306 1108 394">Man Years in Universities U.S.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="642 394 779 477">1</td> <td data-bbox="779 394 961 477">Nursing Education Administration</td> <td data-bbox="961 394 1108 477">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="642 477 779 558">3</td> <td data-bbox="779 477 961 558">Nursing Education</td> <td data-bbox="961 477 1108 558">7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Number Sent to Universities U.S.	Field of Preparation	Man Years in Universities U.S.	1	Nursing Education Administration	1	3	Nursing Education	7	<p>ADVANCED PREPARATION FOR NURSING SCHOOL FACULTY MEMBERS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Director, Assistant Director and the nursing arts instructor have all received master's degrees in nursing from U.S. universities. A fourth nurse prepared for the faculty has become director of the nursing services in a hospital in the interior. <u>21/</u> 	
Number Sent to Universities U.S.	Field of Preparation	Man Years in Universities U.S.										
1	Nursing Education Administration	1										
3	Nursing Education	7										
<p>NURSE-DIRECTORS OF SCHOOLS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A United States nurse was director of the TNIMA school from its founding from 1946 to 1956. <u>21/</u> 	<p>NURSE-DIRECTORS OF SCHOOLS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Liberian nurse was appointed director of the National Nursing School (TNIMA) in 1956. <u>21/</u> 	<p>Missionary School and the Firestone Company Hospital School of Nursing had foreign nurse-directors. <u>21/</u></p>									
<p>REQUIREMENTS FOR SCHOOLS OF NURSING:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USPHS nurse was chairman of the committee who prepared <u>Board of Nurse Examiners Manual for the guidance of Schools of Nursing in the Republic of Liberia (1949): 23/24/</u> • Three (3) United States nurse educators and a health educator, as well as the physician who was Director of the U.S. Mission, functioned on this committee. <u>22/</u> 	<p>REQUIREMENTS FOR SCHOOLS OF NURSING:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four Government nurses employed in the areas of administration and education and a U.S. Nurse living in Liberia functioned on the committee. <u>22/</u> 	<p>Nurses functioning on the committee for developing Board of Nurse Examiners Manual:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lutheran Mission-- Zorzor Protestant Episcopal Mission-- Robert Sport Firestone Plantation-- Pentecostal Mission-- Kakata. 									

STATUS - 1943	ACTION TAKEN BY USAID 1943-1964	STATUS - 1964	ACTION TAKEN BY OTHERS
<p>REQUIREMENTS FOR SCHOOLS OF NURSING: (Continued)</p>		<p>REQUIREMENTS FOR SCHOOLS OF NURSING: (Continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The contents of the Manual included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Statement of Act to Regulate the Practice of Nursing; - Requirements for Accreditation of Schools; - Statement of Criteria for Evaluating Schools; - Suggested Curriculum Guide. ● Course outlines were tested in Liberian nursing school for two semesters then modified after criticisms were discussed before they were included in the Manual. <u>22/</u> ● A curriculum guide was not included for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - practical nursing; - midwifery. <p>Length of Course:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - professional nurses--3 years; - practical nurses--2 years; - midwifery--2 years. <p>Prerequisite Education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - professional nursing--8 years; - practical nursing--8 years; - midwifery--8 years. 	<p>Prior to the development of the suggested curriculum guide for the program of registered nurses, missionary nurses and nurses from Firestone Hospital School attempted to improve their program on an individual basis.</p>

STATUS - 1943	ACTION TAKEN BY USAID 1943-1964	STATUS - 1964	ACTION TAKEN BY OTHERS
<p>STANDARDIZATION PROCEDURES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USAID advisor assisted in setting up the basic curriculum for the country. • USPHS nurses assisted with preparation for first national examinations. • USAID advisor also worked on a method of accrediting schools of nursing when advisor to the Director of Nursing of TNIMA. 	<p>STANDARDIZATION PROCEDURES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nurse Practice Act (effective 1950). This Act provided for a Board of Nurse Examiners. A Liberian nurse director of the Board was appointed. <u>22/</u> National Examinations were established as follows: - Professional nurses annually since 1952; - Practical nurses annually since 1952; - Midwives annually since 1953. • The Liberian nurses who were counterparts of the American advisors were entirely dependent upon the Americans regarding all decisions and responsibilities in each nurse's field. The Liberian nurses became more dependent rather than independent which was not the aim of the American nurse advisors. 	<p>Development of Board of Nurse Examiners of Liberia was assisted by nurse leaders from the Gold Coast, West Africa, American Nurses Association, World Health Organization and the International Council of Nurses.</p>
<p>CRITERIA FOR SCHOOLS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The criteria for a good school of nursing depended upon individuals working at the school. 		<p>CRITERIA FOR SCHOOLS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Board of Nurse Examiners Manual has a statement of criteria for the evaluation of a school of nursing. <u>16/</u> 	
<p>PROFESSIONAL NURSING ORGANIZATIONS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Liberian Nurses Association was established in 1947. <u>22/</u> 		<p>PROFESSIONAL NURSING ORGANIZATIONS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Liberian Nurses Association was admitted to membership in the International Council of Nurses in 1957. The Nursing Association was largely responsible for the passage of the Nurse Practice Act of 1950. 	

STATUS - 1943	ACTION TAKEN BY USAID 1943-1964	STATUS - 1964	ACTION TAKEN BY OTHERS
<p>NURSING LITERATURE IN THE LANGUAGE OF THE COUNTRY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> English is the official language of the country. There are, however, some 20 tribal languages spoken by the people. <u>21/</u> 		<p>NURSING LITERATURE IN THE LANGUAGE OF THE COUNTRY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A manual of nursing techniques has been written for use in hospitals and classroom teaching. 	
<p>NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT CATEGORY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unknown. 		<p>NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT CATEGORY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nurses are employed by the National Government. 	
<p>HOSPITALS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1944 Liberia had the following hospital facilities: <u>2/</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liberian Government Hospital-- Monrovia---35 beds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance was provided by nurse advisors to improve clinical areas used for student teaching. <u>23/</u> The 125-bed general hospital in Monrovia used for clinical teaching of the TNIMA school of Nursing was poorly constructed and not too well equipped. Staff nurses were not accustomed to self-directed professional responsibility. A nurse advisor conducted courses in ward management and teaching. In-service education program for nurses at the government maternity hospital was conducted. 	<p>HOSPITALS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hospitals in Liberia as of 1961: <u>3/</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>16</u> General Hospitals-- 1,104 beds; <u>1</u> Tuberculosis Hospital-- 50 beds; <u>1</u> Infectious Disease Hospital-- 50 beds; <u>1</u> Maternity Hospital-- 120 beds; <u>1</u> Psychiatric Hospital-- 30 beds; <u>1</u> Eye Clinic-- 20 beds; <u>9</u> Leprosoria-- 2,000 beds. In 1956 there was at least 1 hospital in each of the 3 provinces for a total of 1,000 beds. <u>18/</u> 	<p>Hospitals--1944:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baptist Hospital-- Monrovia---25 beds; Firestone Hospital-- Harbet---100 beds; Firestone Hospital-- Cedetabo---number of beds unknown; Protestant Episcopal Mission Hospital-- Grand Cape Mount--- 25 beds; Mission Hospital-- Harrisburg--number of beds unknown.

STATUS - 1943	ACTION TAKEN BY USAID 1943-1964	STATUS - 1964	ACTION TAKEN BY OTHERS														
<p>HOSPITALS: (Continued)</p> <p><u>Nursing Service Consultant:</u></p> <p>e None.</p>	<p>e Advanced Educational Training Program:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="615 306 1104 483"> <thead> <tr> <th>Number</th> <th>Field of Preparation</th> <th>Man Years</th> <th>Months</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Nursing Services Administration</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>e US Nurse Advisor:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="615 483 1104 834"> <thead> <tr> <th>Number</th> <th>Field of Preparation</th> <th>Man Years</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Nursing Service</td> <td>5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Number	Field of Preparation	Man Years	Months	1	Nursing Services Administration		2	Number	Field of Preparation	Man Years	1	Nursing Service	5	<p>HOSPITALS: (Continued)</p> <p><u>Nursing Service Consultant:</u></p> <p>e Unknown.</p> <p>e There was no Liberian nurse counterpart to the nursing service advisor.</p>	
Number	Field of Preparation	Man Years	Months														
1	Nursing Services Administration		2														
Number	Field of Preparation	Man Years															
1	Nursing Service	5															

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 NURSING ADVISORS--LIBERIA 1943-1965

Thorean Calwell	- - - - -	1943-1947
Inez Butler	- - - - -	1943-1947
Vashti Hall Gilmore	- - - - -	1944-1946
Hazel Birch	- - - - -	1944-1947
Virginia Ford	- - - - -	1944-1945
Lillian Holly	- - - - -	1944-1946
Mary Mills	- - - - -	1946-1951
Clara Beverley	- - - - -	1946-1949 and 1952-1956
Florence Hargett	- - - - -	1950-1951
Pearl Morrison	- - - - -	1951-1952
Dorothy Young Holder	- - - - -	1951-1952 - lives in Liberia
Raphael Coello	- - - - -	1952-1957
Martha Evans Lewis	- - - - -	1953-1955
Jeanette Jackson	- - - - -	1954-1956
Ruth Richardson	- - - - -	1954-1956
Catherine Lory	- - - - -	1957-1961
Julia Worthington	- - - - -	1957-1959
Helen L. Murphey	- - - - -	1957-1959
Carrie R. Teixeira	- - - - -	1962-1965

TOTAL NURSES

19

TOTAL MAN-YEARS OF NURSING
ASSISTANCE TO THE COUNTRY

55

STATUS - 1952	ACTION TAKEN BY USAID 1952-1964	STATUS - 1964	ACTION TAKEN BY OTHERS
<p>POPULATION: 1,091,830 (1954) <u>5/</u></p> <p>NUMBER OF NURSES: Unknown.</p> <p>NUMBER OF AUXILIARIES: Unknown.</p> <p>TOTAL NURSING PERSONNEL: Unknown.</p> <p>NURSING PERSONNEL PER POPULATION: Unknown.</p> <p>COUNTRY AREA: 1,759,540 square kilometers.</p>		<p>POPULATION: 1.3 million <u>7/</u></p> <p>NUMBER OF NURSES: 628 <u>3/</u></p> <p>NUMBER OF AUXILIARIES and MIDWIVES: 569 <u>3/</u></p> <p>TOTAL NURSING PERSONNEL: 1,197 <u>3/</u></p> <p>NURSING PERSONNEL PER POPULATION: 92:100,000</p>	
<p>MINISTRY OF HEALTH:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Minister of Health of Libya was responsible to the Parliament in all matters of health. The Director-General of Health is the technical advisor to the Minister. • Each of the three provinces had an autonomous health department headed by a Nazir of Health who has a Director of Medical Services as technical advisor. <u>5/</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance to health was initiated through the Libyan American Technical Assistance Services in 1952. Reorganization of the Technical Assistance program in 1955 resulted in establishing the American Joint Public Health Service, through which United States personnel functioned in an operational capacity until evaluation of the program in 1963; after which they functioned as advisors. <u>10/</u> • The advisory approach of working within the established government frame-work, developing competence in organizational planning and implementing the country-wide health services, was justified by the evident developing self-sufficiency of Libyan Nationals. <u>12/</u> 	<p>MINISTRY OF HEALTH:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Minister of Health has physician advisory employees who come largely from countries where nursing is not well developed. For this reason, he sometimes receives varied and often confusing advice, relative to planning for the development of nursing, as an expert and member of the health group. <u>8/</u> • The Nazirite (provinces) were dissolved by a Constitutional Amendment in December 1962. This made possible the development of a coordinated nationwide health plan. 	

STATUS - 1952	ACTION TAKEN BY USAID 1952-1964	STATUS - 1964	ACTION TAKEN BY OTHERS						
<p>NURSES IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nursing Advisory Services were provided as follows: <table border="1" data-bbox="800 306 1224 422"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="800 306 894 329">Number</th> <th data-bbox="894 306 1079 329">Advisors</th> <th data-bbox="1079 306 1224 329">Man Years</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="800 329 894 422">3</td> <td data-bbox="894 329 1079 422">Chief Nurse</td> <td data-bbox="1079 329 1224 422">9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first chief nurse initiated the interpretation of nursing to the people of Libya through discussions with Federal, provincial, and community officials. Women, parents, teachers, and prominent members of the community were included in the discussions of the importance and need for development of nursing. <u>13/</u> In 1963 the chief nurse served on the health advisory team during the preparation of guidelines for the development of the 5-year Health Plan. A woman and a nurse participating in the planning and implementation of health programs provided the Minister of Health and his foreign advisors with an unusual opportunity to observe the contribution nursing could make in a health program. <u>9/</u> • The chief nurse recommended that a nurse with broad background able to provide assistance and direction in policy making, teaching and administration be appointed to the Ministry of Health. <u>1/</u> 	Number	Advisors	Man Years	3	Chief Nurse	9	<p>NURSES IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None. • A British Health Visitor working in Libya was appointed unofficially to the Ministry of Health in 1964 for the purpose of supervising the development of nursing aspects of the Maternal and Child Health program in Libya. <u>11/</u> 	<p>The World Health Organization (WHO) went on record 1964 as recommending the assignment of a nurse in the Ministry of Health. <u>11/</u></p>
Number	Advisors	Man Years							
3	Chief Nurse	9							

STATUS - 1952	ACTION TAKEN BY USAID 1952-1964	STATUS - 1964	ACTION TAKEN BY OTHERS								
<p>PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United States advisors prepared guidelines for the development of a 5-year health plan. <u>10/</u> • Public Health Centers in the provinces of Tripolitania and Cyrenaica were constructed to provide for demonstration of disease control in the community with emphasis on Maternal and Child Care. <u>12/</u> 	<p>PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A department of public health as such does not exist. A 5-year health plan has been developed and approved which will make it possible to curtail and eventually eradicate major diseases affecting Libyan development such as Trachoma, Tuberculosis, and Bilharziasis. <u>10/</u> 									
<p>PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES IN THE COUNTRY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public health nursing services were provided as follows beginning 1955: <table border="1" data-bbox="615 589 1094 738"> <thead> <tr> <th>Number</th> <th>US Advisors</th> <th>Man Years</th> <th>Months</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Public Health Nurses</td> <td>12</td> <td>9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seven nurses from the Middle East, usually Arabic speaking, were employed and worked under the direction of United States nurses in carrying out public health nursing operations. Few of this group had previously had preparation in public health nursing. • On-the-job training was provided for girls who had completed elementary education and wished to work in health centers. Recruiting was difficult because girls prefer teaching. <u>14/</u> 	Number	US Advisors	Man Years	Months	4	Public Health Nurses	12	9	<p>PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES IN THE COUNTRY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health centers in Tripolitania had increased from 3 to 7. Some local officials had requested Maternal and Child Health centers for their communities. The country-wide planning has increased the interest in Maternal and Child care. Qualified Arabic-speaking nurses were being recruited for supervisory positions of health center personnel (1963). <u>14/</u> 	
Number	US Advisors	Man Years	Months								
4	Public Health Nurses	12	9								

STATUS - 1952	ACTION TAKEN BY USAID 1952-1964	STATUS - 1964	ACTION TAKEN BY OTHERS
<p>NURSES PREPARED IN ACADEMIC PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAMS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public health nursing programs at American University in Beirut or in the United States were not possible because candidates could not meet requirements. 	<p>NURSES PREPARED IN ACADEMIC PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAMS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None. 	
<p>PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING SERVICES PERFORMED:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public health nursing was first introduced in Libya through a Trachoma control program beginning in 1955. By 1956 a generalized public health nursing program was introduced with the introduction of Maternal and Child Care. Activities included the following. <u>8/15/</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ante-Natal Clinics; - Post-Partal Clinics; - Well Baby Clinics; - Demonstration of Food Preparation; - Home Visiting. • Nurses and doctors were imported from 3rd countries to staff the health centers with a nurse doctor team. These were employed by the Mission. • Nursing advisor also trained 9 girls for 1 year in Benghazi to work in health in the schools. 	<p>PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING SERVICES PERFORMED:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities and families within them are beginning to understand the value of public health and how to prevent disease. <u>13/</u> • As a result of efforts made by international agencies the Ministry of Health has recognized the need to strengthen the Maternal and Child Health activities, as evidenced by the approval of a nursing supervisor for the MCH Division. Recruitment of 5 public health nurse midwives from outside the country to provide on the job guidance and supervision for trained auxiliaries working in health centers. <u>10/</u> • 1960--many centers had closed and the MCH Clinics changed from preventive health care to curative treatment of such mothers and babies. <u>13/</u> 	

STATUS - 1952	ACTION TAKEN BY USAID 1952-1964	STATUS - 1964	ACTION TAKEN BY OTHERS
<p>PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING SERVICES PERFORMED: (Continued)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nurse advisors in Public Health gave instruction to local midwives whenever possible. <u>15/</u> 	<p>PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING SERVICES PERFORMED: (Continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home Visiting Program was the most important phase of the public health nurses. They were able to do more effective health teaching, demonstrations even to attracting men and their interest which is important in Libyan culture. <u>15/</u> • TBC referrals were an innovation to the physicians re follow-up visits. Increased their requests for service. <u>15/</u> 	
<p>GUIDELINES FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING PRACTICE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Public Health nursing advisor with the assistance of the chief nurse prepared a manual of administrative policies and procedures for the operation of Maternal and Child Health Centers. <u>16/</u> 	<p>GUIDELINES FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING PRACTICE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A manual of administrative policies and procedures for the operation of Maternal and Child Health Centers was in use. 	
<p>TRAINING INSTITUTIONS: <u>16/</u> <u>Professional Nursing Schools:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The custom of Purdah, early marriage, and the few women who have the opportunity for an education militate against the development of a nursing profession. Since Libyans do not distinguish between personal care of the sick and personal service to the fit, the role of the nurse is confused with that of the servant. 	<p>TRAINING INSTITUTIONS: <u>16/</u> <u>Professional Nursing Schools:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>First</u> school established 1957. <u>13/</u> <u>Second</u> school established 1963 for men. 	<p>A WED nursing advisory team assisted the Ministry of Health to establish the following programs: <u>13/</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Professional Nursing; - Nursing Assistant. <p>The Voice of America Broadcasting Station recorded an interview with the World Health Organization senior nurse educator of the school which was broadcast in Arabic. <u>2/</u></p>

STATUS - 1952	ACTION TAKEN BY USAID 1952-1964	STATUS - 1964	ACTION TAKEN BY OTHERS
<p>TRAINING INSTITUTIONS: (Continued) <u>Professional Nursing Schools:</u> (Continued)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nurse advisor in 1956-59 worked very diligently with the Director and her staff of the School of Nursing in planning and developing the basic curriculum and clinical experience. The latter being given in the Tripoli Government hospital after establishing good rapport with the hospital administration. • Film made by AID/Audio Visual Department on the School of Nursing which was used in interpreting nursing to the public and in recruiting students. <u>13/</u> • Nursing advisor has made every effort to persuade the medical staff that qualified nurses should be in their hospital. Teaching of student physicians made more difficult without nurses. • Students nurses are constantly supervised when they are in their clinical areas of experience. • Advisor assisted in recruitment of an Instructor from either Italy or the Arabic speaking countries but great difficulty was encountered due to few qualified people in either region. • The Chief Nurse in 1963 developed a plan with the USIS Cultural Attache for women which was designed to enlist support from the head mistresses of secondary schools in the development of nursing in Libya. 	<p>TRAINING INSTITUTIONS: (Continued) <u>Professional Nursing Schools:</u> (Continued)</p>	

STATUS - 1952	ACTION TAKEN BY USAID 1952-1964	STATUS - 1964	ACTION TAKEN BY OTHERS
<p>TRAINING INSTITUTIONS: (Continued) <u>Professional Nursing Schools:</u> (Continued)</p> <p><u>Nursing Assistant Program:</u></p> <p>o None.</p> <p><u>Auxiliary Midwives Program:</u></p> <p>o None.</p>	<p>The plan was to give them the opportunity to see nursing as it exists in Sweden, Great Britain, Canada, and the United States. With their new vision of the contribution that nurses and nursing could make to the country these educators could likely interest secondary school graduates in professional nursing. It was recommended that this group of candidates should study and be sent to one of the following out-of-the-country schools of nursing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - American University in Beirut; - Khartoum Nursing College-Sudan; - Higher Institute of Health-Alexandria. 	<p>TRAINING INSTITUTIONS: (Continued) <u>Professional Nursing Schools:</u> (Continued)</p> <p><u>Nursing Assistant Program:</u></p> <p>o Two-year program established in 1957 within the School of Nursing. <u>13/</u></p> <p><u>Auxiliary Midwives Program:</u></p> <p>o 18-month program established by the MOH with consultation. See "Action Taken by Others" column. <u>13/</u></p> <p>o Two Training Areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cyrenaica at Bukka; - Tripolitania at Suk-el-Giuma; - Total of 31 students finished in 1959. 	<p>WHO nursing advisors assisted in the auxiliary midwifery program.</p>

STATUS - 1952	ACTION TAKEN BY USAID 1952-1964	STATUS - 1964	ACTION TAKEN BY OTHERS
<p>TRAINING INSTITUTIONS: (Continued) <u>Auxiliary Midwives Program: (Continued)</u></p>		<p>TRAINING INSTITUTIONS: (Continued) <u>Auxiliary Midwives Program: (Continued)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These two centers do not produce adequately trained individuals and should be phased out if possible. • Reorganized in 1960 and titled Assistant Midwives and Health Aid Program. <u>15/</u> 	
<p>PRACTITIONERS PREPARED WITHIN THE COUNTRY ANNUALLY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professional Nurses: None. • Assistant Nurses: None. • Assistant Midwives and Health Aides: None. • Total Number of Graduate Nurses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During the British Administration 6-month courses were given for nurses. Their names were entered on the register of "qualified" nurses which was kept in the Ministry. <u>1/</u> 		<p>PRACTITIONERS PREPARED WITHIN THE COUNTRY ANNUALLY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professional Nurses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is reported that one nurse graduated from the professional nursing school (1959). Thirty students entered the professional nursing program (1961). • 12 - 15 graduate every two years. • Assistant Midwives and Health Aides: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 20 every 18 months (estimated) • Total Number of Graduate Nurses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Professional Nurses: - - 135 (This number includes those registered as "qualified.") - Assistant Nurses: - - 493 - Midwives: - - 52 - Midwives and Nursing Auxiliaries: - - 517. 	<p>There are a few Italian midwives in government hospitals. <u>3/</u></p> <p>The World Health Organization nursing education team contacted the 32 graduates of the assistant nursing program in Tripoli and found the following: <u>4/</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 23 are engaged in nursing in hospitals and health centers, 5 have returned to families, 1 engaged in advanced study, and 3 employed other than nursing.

STATUS - 1952	ACTION TAKEN BY USAID 1952-1964	STATUS - 1964	ACTION TAKEN BY OTHERS
<p>ADVANCED PREPARATION FOR NURSING SCHOOL FACULTY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USAID did not participate in advanced training programs for nursing school faculty. 	<p>ADVANCED PREPARATION FOR NURSING SCHOOL FACULTY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None. 	<p>The World Health Organization (WHO) sponsored an advanced training program for the first graduate the professional nursing program. She completed a two-year course in Supervision and Clinical Teaching in Khartoum Nursing College, Sudan. <u>4/</u></p>
<p>NURSE-DIRECTORS OF SCHOOLS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None. 		<p>NURSE-DIRECTORS OF SCHOOLS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National nurses functioned in the program as faculty members but did not assume the responsibility for the school and its program. <u>2/</u> 	<p>A WHO nursing education team provided assistance and assumed responsibility for the operation of the nursing school and its curriculum. <u>13/</u></p>
<p>REQUIREMENTS FOR SCHOOLS OF NURSING:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information lacking. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance in planning and development of the basic nursing curriculum and planning for clinical experience of students in government hospitals. <p>Audio-Visual Department made a film of the school for the purpose of interpreting nursing to the public as well as recruitment of students. <u>13/</u></p>	<p>REQUIREMENTS FOR SCHOOLS OF NURSING:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professional Nursing: <u>13/</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Curriculum: See "Action Taken by Others" column. - Prerequisite Education: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 8 years general education later reduced to 6 years. <u>16/</u> - Length of Program: 3 years. 	<p>WHO nurses provided advice and assistance in developing the requirements for professional nursing education.</p>

STATUS - 1952	ACTION TAKEN BY USAID 1952-1964	STATUS - 1964	ACTION TAKEN BY OTHERS
<p>REQUIREMENTS FOR SCHOOLS OF NURSING:(Continued)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The chief nurse reported (1964) that it was her impression that lowering admission requirements from 8 to 6 years of general education for admission to professional nursing schools supported the poor "image" of nursing held by a large section of the community and prevented secondary school graduates from entering nursing. 	<p>REQUIREMENTS FOR SCHOOLS OF NURSING: (Continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance nurses (only available information given): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Length of Program--2 years; - Prerequisite Education: 6 years general education. Assistant Midwife and Health Aid (only available information given): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Length of Program--18 months. 	
<p>STANDARDIZATION PROCEDURES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beginning with the Italian regime in 1930 and continuing during the British military administration, a register was kept of "qualified" nurses. <u>1/</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The chief nurse prepared the general work for a nursing and midwifery practice act and functioned on the Ministry of Health committee that prepared the final draft for presentation to the Ministry of Justice. <u>2/</u> 	<p>STANDARDIZATION PROCEDURES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Health established a committee to review and finalize the nursing and midwifery act for presentation to the Ministry of Justice. The lawyer who advised on the legal language of the act before presentation to the Ministry of Justice informed the Chairman of the Committee that this law was unnecessary since a law already existed. He referred to the law of 1930, which was passed before professional nursing existed in Libya and therefore had in no way been influenced by professional nursing. <u>2/</u> 	
<p>CRITERIA OF A GOOD SCHOOL:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not stated. 		<p>CRITERIA OF A GOOD SCHOOL:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not stated. 	
<p>PROFESSIONAL NURSING ORGANIZATIONS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None. 		<p>PROFESSIONAL NURSING ORGANIZATIONS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None. 	

STATUS - 1952	ACTION TAKEN BY USAID 1952-1964	STATUS - 1964	ACTION TAKEN BY OTHERS
<p>NURSING LITERATURE IN THE LANGUAGE OF THE COUNTRY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None. 		<p>NURSING LITERATURE IN THE LANGUAGE OF THE COUNTRY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None. 	
<p>NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT CATEGORY IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information not available. 		<p>NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT CATEGORY IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nurses are employed by the MOH. 	
<p>HOSPITALS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information lacking. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance was provided to assist the government in the development of its hospitals and medical services through the rehabilitation of existing structures and the provision of modern equipment. <u>10/</u> • The USAID chief nurse attempted to introduce qualified nurses into the hospital staffing pattern. In the government hospital where medical and nurse students have their clinical experience; Italian Sisters carry the housekeeping and some other responsibilities. Frequent conferences were held with the medical staff to discuss the importance of employing a minimum nursing service staff for the hospital in order to improve patient care and provide suitable learning experience in patient care for students. It was believed that the medical staff came to accept in principle that qualified nurses are needed in this hospital (1959). <u>13/</u> 	<p>HOSPITALS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 General - Government-- 3,180 beds; 2 Tuberculosis Hospitals-- 300 beds; 2 Psychiatric Hospitals-- 283 beds; 11 Health Centers-- 172 beds; 2 Private Hospitals 100 beds. • The hospitals are staffed primarily with subprofessional or nonprofessional personnel both male and female. 	<p>There was a Yugoslav nursing team composed of a matron and six nurses who gave nursing service.</p>

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 NURSING ADVISORS--LIBYA 1952-1964

Bertha Tiber	- - - - -	1952-1954
Octavia Heistad	- - - - -	1953-1957
Maybelle Sacher	- - - - -	1955-1960
Katherine Kendall	- - - - -	1956-1959
Anne Gibbons	- - - - -	1958-1958
Marguerite Perry	- - - - -	1960-1964
Ione Armstrong	- - - - -	1961-1963

TOTAL NURSES

7

TOTAL MAN-YEARS OF NURSING
ASSISTANCE TO THE COUNTRY

21

