



NOTES IN THE GUESTBOOK OF ALFREDO PINTO NURSING SCHOOL (1943-1956)

APONTAMENTOS NO LIVRO DE VISITAS DA ESCOLA DE ENFERMAGEM ALFREDO PINTO (1943-1956)

APUNTAMIENTOS EN EL LIBRO DE VISITAS DE LA ESCUELA DE ENFERMERÍA ALFREDO PINTO (1943-1956)

Ana Paula Costa Alves¹, Ana Paula da Cunha², Monique de Sales Norte Azevedo³, Wellington Mendonça de Amorim⁴

ABSTRACT

Objective: to examine the perceptions of politicians, education, health and Church registered during a visit to the social space of Alfredo Pinto Nursing School while managed by the director Maria de Castro Pamphiro. **Method:** historical-social, approach with the documentary analysis, in light of thought of Pierre Bourdieu. The documentary *corpus* included the Guestbook and management reports prepared by the director. The collection of data occurred by the fill of a planning matrix composed by: name of the agent, date of visit, profession, post occupied and impression registered. Inclusion criteria were: legibility of signatures and impressions and being a prestigious representation. The data were analyzed according to analysis of speech of Bourdieu, that corroborate the absence of the science of speech consider itself and for itself. **Results:** 93 impressions were found, 30 being used. They were written by political, education, health and Church representatives, who highlighted the director's efforts to achieve the profession ideals, raise standards and increase the recognition of the School in the nursing field. **Conclusion:** the visiting strategy adopted denoted greater visibility to the school and it can be ratified by the reports published by newspapers and magazines distributed throughout the country and greater interest on the part of new students from several states in Brazil, becoming more recognized and valued by social agents in the education and health field. **Descriptors:** history of nursing, education, nursing schools.

RESUMO

Objetivo: analisar as impressões dos representantes políticos, da educação, saúde e Igreja registradas durante visita ao espaço social da Escola de Enfermagem Alfredo Pinto na gestão da diretora Maria de Castro Pamphiro. **Método:** estudo histórico-social, com abordagem na análise documental, à luz do pensamento de Pierre Bourdieu. O *corpus* documental compreendeu o Livro de Visitas e os relatórios redigidos na gestão da diretora. A coleta de dados ocorreu pelo preenchimento de uma matriz de análise, composta por: nome do agente, data da visita, profissão, cargo ocupado e impressão registrada. Os critérios de inclusão selecionados foram: legibilidade das assinaturas e das impressões e configurar uma representação prestigiosa. Analisaram-se os dados na perspectiva do discurso de Bourdieu, que corrobora a inexistência da ciência do discurso considerado em si mesmo e por si mesmo. **Resultados:** encontraram-se 93 impressões, sendo utilizadas 30. Estas foram redigidas por representantes políticos, da educação, da saúde e da Igreja, que ressaltaram o esforço desta diretora em alcançar os ideais da profissão, elevar o padrão e ampliar o reconhecimento da Escola no campo da enfermagem. **Conclusão:** a estratégia de visitação atribuiu visibilidade à Escola, o que pode ser ratificado pelas reportagens dos jornais e revistas e pela procura de novos estudantes de diversos estados, tornando-se reconhecida e valorizada pelos agentes sociais do campo da educação e saúde. **Descritores:** história da enfermagem; escolas de enfermagem; educação.

RESUMEN

Objetivo: analizar las impresiones de los representantes políticos, de la educación, salud y de la iglesia registradas mientras la visita al espacio social de la Escuela de Enfermería Alfredo Pinto en la administración de la directora Maria de Castro Pamphiro. **Método:** histórico y social, con enfoque en el análisis documental conforme el pensamiento de Pierre Bourdieu. El *corpus* documental ha comprendido el Libro de Visitas y los informes escritos mientras la administración de la directora. La colecta de datos fue desarrollada por el rellenamento de una matriz de análisis, compuesta por: nombre del agente, fecha de la visita, profesión, función y impresión registrada. Los criterios de inclusión fueron: legibilidad de las firmas y impresiones y, ser una representación prestigiosa. Se analizaron los datos na perspectiva del discurso de Bourdieu, que corrobora la ausencia de la ciencia del discurso considerado en sí mismo por sí mismo. **Resultados:** fueron encontradas 93 impresiones, donde se ha utilizado 30. Las impresiones fueron escritas por representantes políticos, de la educación, salud y iglesia, que resaltaron el esfuerzo de esta directora por los ideales de la profesión, elevar el padrón y reconocimiento. **Conclusión:** la estrategia de visitación ha denotado visibilidad a la escuela, lo que puede ser ratificado por los informes de los periódicos y revistas distribuidos y la busca de nuevos estudiantes, tornándose reconocida y valorada. **Descriptores:** historia de la enfermería, educación, escuelas de enfermería.

¹Nurse. Specialist in Nursing for Work Issues from UGF. Nurse of Instituto Nacional de Traumatologia e Ortopedia, do Ministério da Saúde (INTO/MS). Member of Laboratório de Abordagens Científicas na História da Enfermagem (LACENF), da Escola de Enfermagem Alfredo Pinto, da Universidade Federal do Estado do Rio de Janeiro (EEAP/UNIRIO). Rio de Janeiro /RJ, Brazil. E-mail: anapaula.costalves@gmail.com; ²Nursing Academic of 7th Period from Graduation Course of Escola de Enfermagem Alfredo Pinto, da Universidade Federal do Estado do Rio de Janeiro (EEAP/UNIRIO). Member of Laboratório de Pesquisa de História da Enfermagem (LAPHE/EEAP/UNIRIO). Rio de Janeiro/RJ, Brazil. E-mail: cunhaenf2010@gmail.com; ³Nurse, Specialist in Pediatric Nursing, in the residency molds, by Instituto Fernandes Figueira (IFF/FIOCRUZ). Nurse from Instituto de Puericultura e Pediatria Martagão Gesteira, da Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (IPPMG/UFRJ). Rio de Janeiro/RJ, Brazil. E-mail: moniquenorte@hotmail.com; ⁴Nurse. Ph.D in Nursing from UFRJ. Adjunt Professor from Nursing Department in Public Health, of Nursing School Alfredo Pinto, da Universidade Federal do Estado do Rio de Janeiro (EEAP/UNIRIO). Líder do Laboratório de Abordagens Científicas na História da Enfermagem (LACENF/EEAP/UNIRIO). Rio de Janeiro/RJ, Brazil. E-mail: amorimw@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

The School of Nursing Alfredo Pinto - *Escola de Enfermagem Alfredo Pinto* (EEAP), in that time known as Professional School of Male and Female Nurses, was founded in 1890 to attend to the needs of the National Asylum for the Insane and also the civilian and military hospitals.¹ It was dominated on the pedagogical and administrative dealings, for 53 years, by psychiatrists attached to federal organs for assistance to psychopaths, who acted within the School and beyond it.

Through Decree Law Nº 4725 and the Decree nº 10472, dated from September 22nd, 1942, it was occurred the reorganization of the EEAP and approval of its new regulation.²⁻³ These Decrees produced significant changes in the academic and administrative ambits, among which we highlight the change of designation of Professional School of Male and Female Nurses to Alfredo Pinto Nursing School and the modification of its purpose, namely to prepare nurses assistants, denomination used by Brazilian Ministry of Education and Health for training courses for nurses in 18 months, for care and sanitary services for all areas of health, as the country found itself with a shortage of nurses and needed to train them in a short time; and degree graduate nurses specializing in psychiatry.⁴⁻⁵

The above mentioned initiatives have occurred in Vargas' government during the *Estado Novo* (New State). During this period, we can highlight the *Capanema* Reformation, when it was redefined the powers of the organs of the Brazilian Ministry of Education and Health - *Ministério da Educação e da Saúde* - (MES). Arising from these modifications, the EEAP, which was subject to the National Service for Mental Illness - *Serviço Nacional de Doenças Mentais* (SNDM), for hierarchical questions of ministerial structure, began to receive influence of the Brazilian National Department of Health - *Departamento Nacional de Saúde* (DNS), which were the national services, and it was led by sanitary workers at the time directed by João de Barros Barreto.

After the new configuration of the Alfredo Pinto Nursing School, by agreement between sanitary workers, who occupied a prominent position in the Brazilian National Department of Health, the psychiatrists of the National Service for Mental Illness and graduate nurses, was assigned to the direction of this school, In February 1943, Maria de Castro Pamphiro, first nurse to assume such kind of position.⁴ Her direction covered the period from 1943 to

1956. In her first year of management, she established a guestbook to record the impressions of visitors on the School.

This school, since its inception, was a mixed teaching unit, prevailed for a short period (1942-1944), only the term Nurse in the denomination of the School. However, in 1944, due to the adoption and publication of the SNDM's regiment through Decree nº 17,185, the Alfredo Pinto Nursing Workers School was denominated Alfredo Pinto Nursing School.⁶

It is understood that this initiative of the director composed a set of strategic measures for the School. In this sense, it was necessary to investigate: how prestigious representations that attended in the school space described their impressions that portrayed, in that time, the main academic and structural changes in the management of director Maria de Castro Pamphiro? In this study, it is understood by prestigious representations agents that during their visit to the school occupied prominent positions in the fields: education, health, church (catholic) and legislative.

Considering the entire expressed context, this study has like objective the prints left in the guestbook by political representatives from the fields of education, health and the Church (catholic) about the Alfredo Pinto Nursing School in the management of first nurse director.

Lined with the understanding that in the twentieth century, it was clear the influence of political, economic and health circumstances for the configuration and reconfiguration of the Brazilian Nursing and its contribution to strengthening the profession during this period⁷, it justifies the contributions of historical studies to unveil political aspects that permeated the school to consolidate the field of nursing education.

This study contributes to the historiography of Brazilian nursing schools, which played a essential role to consolidate the current process of nursing training at the level of graduation and post-graduation programs, strengthening this field of knowledge, which at various times met the political demands for education and health in Brazil.

OBJECTIVES

- To analyze the impressions of political, education, health and church representatives recorded during visits to the social space of the Nursing School Alfredo Pinto in management of director Maria de Castro Pamphiro.

- Discuss the effects arising from the visitation strategy adopted by this director to the Alfredo Pinto Nursing School.

METHOD

A study developed in the perspective of social history, through which was used the document analysis, in light of the thinking of sociologist Pierre Bourdieu.

The Social History examines dynamically processes or social movements, and make clear the ways and mechanisms of social organization, the social classes and other groups, social relationships (among these groups and individuals within it), and processes of social transformation.⁸

To establish the relationship between social agents and Alfredo Pinto Nursing School, it was used the definition of social space, which according to Bourdieu, it is constructed so that agents or groups are arranged according to their position within the system of social stratification accordance with the principles of differentiation, economic capital and cultural capital.⁹

Understanding the EEAP as a social space, it is understood that social agents correspond to prestigious representations visiting the school, which were categorized as: directors of departments and institutions related to education and health, nursing professors, armed forces, service representatives, of Legislative Power and the Catholic Church.

The temporal boundaries of this study has as starting point the year 1943, year of creation of the Guestbook and as final in March, 1956, when it is in the last record.

The documentary corpus used covered the Guestbook, designed to record the impressions of visitors to the Alfredo Pinto Nursing School and the reports drawn up in the management of Maria de Castro Pamphiro. It is noteworthy that the reports were not found for the years 1950 to 1954.

These mentioned sources are deposited in the Archives Sector - Nurse Maria de Castro Pamphiro, at Alfredo Pinto Nursing School, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro State/RJ, Brazil.

The data collection was developed by filling out an analysis matrix, composed of the following questions: name of the agent that visited the EEAP, date of visit, profession, position held and the impression left in the book. We used inclusion criteria that included: legibility of signatures and impressions and if could configure a prestigious representation.

The collected data were then analyzed according to the understanding of Pierre Bourdieu on discourse analysis, which confirms the absence of science discourse considered in itself and by itself. The formal properties of texts acquire meaning only when articulated the positions occupied by their authors in the field of production and the destination to which they relate.¹⁰ For this purpose, we used the literature as critical to the development of the study, theses, dissertations and scientific articles that were about the history of Brazilian nursing. Thus, after grouping the positions of agents / institutions / speech were found the following categories: directors of departments and institutions related to education and health, nursing professors, Legislative Power, the Catholic Church, service representatives and armed forces.

The above mentioned categories allowed sustaining the discussion on the effects of the visitation strategy adopted by Maria de Castro Pamphiro for Alfredo Pinto Nursing School.

In direct quotations arranged in this study, it was kept the original written showed in the Guestbook.

As this is a documentary research, which were used documents available in public collections at the Federal University of the State of Rio de Janeiro, authorized by the institution and respecting the Law nº 9610 of February 19, 1990 which provides for the copyright. Moreover, the researchers followed the ethical principles contained in Resolution 196/96, of the Brazilian National Health Council.

RESULTS

The Guestbook here being studied was established by Maria de Castro Pamphiro on May 2, 1943, for the purpose of recording the impressions of authorities, representatives of institutions, graduate nurses and students from other schools of nursing that visited the School of Nursing Workers Alfredo Pinto. Despite this objective, some visitors just printed their signatures.

This document contains pages numbered 1 to 50 with records of impressions and signatures covered until page 18, in temporality from 1943 to 1956. It was found 93 impressions, 30 being used in accordance with the inclusion criteria. It was observed that, after the departure of Maria de Castro Pamphiro from direction of that school, this practice was not followed in the management of nurse Lydia das Dores Matta, a fact

Alves APC, Cunha AP da, Azevedo MSN et al.

Notes in the guestbook of Alfredo Pinto...

confirmed by the subsequent pages, 19-50, in which there was no any kind of record.

institutional linkages have been described in the Figure 1.

The identification of social agents and their

Year	Social Agent - Institution
1943	Laís Netto dos Reis - <i>EAN/Universidade do Brasil (Brazilian University)</i>
1944	Adauto Botelho - <i>SNDM/MÊS</i>
	Paulo Elejalde - <i>National Service for Mental Illness</i>
	Clara Curtis, Anne Shaw Well, Alayde Caneiro Lobato - <i>Special Service of Public Health</i>
	Mabel Faust - <i>Panamerican Sanitary Workshop</i>
1946	Dom Jaime de Barros Câmara - Archbishop of Rio de Janeiro - <i>Catholic Church</i>
	Flora Mesentier - <i>Special Service of Public Health</i>
	Altamira E. Valadares - <i>Brazilian Expeditionary Force</i>
	Monsignor Leovigildo Franca - <i>Catholic Church</i>
	Zaíra Cintra Vidal - <i>Nursing School Rachel Haddock Lobo – County of DF</i>
1947	Edith de Magalhães Fraenkel - <i>Nursing School from USP</i>
	Anna Dengel - <i>Medical Mission Sisters</i>
	Radicliff Guanais Dourado - <i>EAN - Universidade do Brasil (Brazilian University)</i>
	Friar Gilberto Hillebrand - <i>Catholic Church</i>
	Clara Curtis, Catherine M. Kain - <i>SESP; Agency for International Development (AID) dos EUA</i>
1948	Assistant Bishop Jorge Marcos de Oliveira - <i>Catholic Church</i>
	Federal Deputy Benjamin Farah - <i>Brazilian House of Representatives</i>
	Zilda Viera Ramos, Annita Miranda Carvalhaes, Mintza Zdarsky - <i>Congressists of II CNE</i>
1949	Roberval Cordeiro de Farias - <i>Brazilian National Department of Health/MÊS</i>
	Oliva Enciso - <i>Society Miguel Couto of Students' friends</i>
	Canon M. Tobias - <i>Catholic Church</i>
	Father Helder Câmara - <i>Chaplain from Universidade do Brasil</i>
1950	Arthur de Siqueira Cavalcanti - <i>Blood Bank of County of DF</i>
	Capitain Waldemar Cavalcanti - <i>Armed Forces</i>
	Waleska Paixão - <i>EAN - Universidade do Brasil (Brazilian University)</i>
	Betritz Cavalcanti - <i>Nursing School Rachel Haddock Lobo – County of DF</i>
	Maria Dolores de J. Lins, Teresinha Nogueira Sampaio, Angélica Maria de Sousa Maraes, Laura Salles Pinheiro - <i>EAN/Universidade do Brasil (Brazilian University)</i>
1953	Ursula Engel - <i>Nursing School São Vicente de Paulo – Goiânia (GO)</i>
1954	Father Jose Alberto Cozzi, Pe. Alberto Vieira da Costa - <i>Catholic Church</i>
1956	Lourdes Torres Garcia, Enilza Mendes - <i>Nursing School from USP</i>

Figure 1. Visits of prestigious representatives to the Nursing School Alfredo Pinto’ space, on the period from 1943 to 1956. Source: Guestbook from EEAP/UNIRIO.

The prestigious representations contained in this study belonged to influential organs, at that time, linked to church(catholic), education, health services, government, armed forces and international organizations, especially the representatives of the Ana Nery School (EAN) / University of Brazil, which showed a close relationship of the, then director, of the EEAP with the director of EAN, allied to other times, and for the Special Public Health Service - *Serviço Especial de Saúde Pública* (SESP), which directly influenced by that time the policy of opening new schools of nursing in Brazil.

In the years 1945, 1952 and 1955 there is no records of impressions. However, the report for 1945 mentions the visit by some authorities as the director of SNDM, Adauto Botelho; monsignor Leovigildo France, the directors of the judiciary asylum of the Institute of Neuro-Syphilis, D. Jeronima Mesquita and D. Dolores Brandão Cavalcanti, both defenders of voluntary nursing. There was also a visit from ex-teachers from the proper school, beyond Ana Nery School’s nurses, doctors, director of the School of Nursing of the Federal District County, has not yet opened - School Nurses Rachel Haddock

Lobo - Zaira Cintra Vidal, and the director of School of Nursing from University of Sao Paulo, Edith Magalhães Fraenkel.

The impressions recorded highlighted the work and effort of Mary de Castro Pamphiro in the management of this school, in order to raise their standard. Furthermore, they highlighted the improvements made in this space in the academic and social structure.

By the time these changes reached goals never before recorded, the School has become recognized and valued by agents who occupied prominent positions in that society, what showed greater visibility to the EEAP and took effect on acquisition of investments to this school, as well as the formation of new partnerships and seeking, by the institution under this study, for new students.

DISCUSSION

Impressions of prestigious representations registered in the Guestbook of Nursing School Alfredo Pinto

♦ Directors of departments and institutions related to education and health

Alves APC, Cunha AP da, Azevedo MSN et al.

Notes in the guestbook of Alfredo Pinto...

The first record made in the Guestbook date of October 16, 1943, made by Laís Netto dos Reis, then director, of the Ana Nery School. This director, beyond to receive the distinction of opening the record, occupied a prominent position in the field of nursing education, supported not only by political forces resulting from the alliance between Church and State, but to have the backing of his school to be a reference for others who wish to equate to the EAN, pursuant to Decree nº 20.109, of 1931.¹¹

Laís Netto dos Reis shows the attributes of Maria de Castro Pamphiro, as her idealism and devotion to the cause of nursing, characteristics of nurses coming from EAN, essential to bring to the EEAP a new perspective to the training of male and female nurses.

Visiting Nurses School Alfredo Pinto want to leave my praise to the space of your Director D. Maria de Castro Pamphiro waiting and hoping that her ideal and her devotion to the cause of Brazilian nursing take this establishment to a glorious destiny battling like pioneer who is from Ana Nery School, the School has been a pioneer in the Capital of the Brazilian Republic whose life date of the early Republic. (Laís Netto dos Reis)

For Bourdieu, "the symbolic productions owe their more specific properties to the social conditions of its production and, more precisely, the position of the producer in the production field".^{10:133} Thus, we can infer that the director Ana Nery School associates the position of then director Maria de Castro Pamphiro, both formed in the pioneer class of EAN 1925, the competence to carry out the changes in the social space of the school, it means, in the view of that spokesman for Nursing, moving towards a possible approach model of Nursing School Alfredo Pinto to the Anglo-American Nursing ideals, from the viewpoint of the nurse Ethel Parsons.

The management of Maria de Castro in the EEAP triggered in that school an intense process of transformation, administrative and teaching, aiming at matching the Standard School. To achieve this objective, it was seen, at that time, the increase in the scholar curriculum in the theoretical and practical fields, rigorous selection of students and to adaption of staff for didactical and administrative services. Besides the changes mentioned, there were structural changes such as the creation of new classrooms and practical training and reform of antique furniture.

In the following year, the School was visited by the director of the Brazilian National Mental Illness, Adauto Botelho, who spoke to students on the occasion of the inaugural class of 1944, in which he pointed out the need for the Brazilian government to train new nurses to meet valid health policy guidelines in that time.

[...] It is with joy that I see the increasing progress of this school reformed in a manner to meet the urgent needs of Brazil, giving the medical world of our land a precious and invaluable help to the practice of medical assistance and to hospital works [...]. (Adauto Botelho)

At that time, nursing faced problems to resolve questions related to the number of qualified professionals to meet the demands that nursing care required.⁵ In a report concerning the same year, Maria de Castro Pamphiro makes clear the concern of leaders of government about the shortage of professionals to meet the needs of sanitary and hospital services in the country and before this circumstance, dismissed all efforts to install, organize and prosecute the Alfredo Pinto Nursing School.

The structural changes occurred in the EEAP were also evidenced in the records of Paul Elejalde, General Director of the National Psychiatric Center, in 1944 and Roberval Cordeiro, Acting Deputy of General Director of the Brazilian National Department of Health.

[...] Only the technical competence and high spirit of the organization of its leadership would be able to operate this miracle, transforming this old and traditional house in a nursing school, able to give to their students a useful teaching and show how to love the career that they have embraced . I hope that very soon Alfredo Pinto School has installations that it deserves, for the perfect performance of its high purposes. (Roberval Cordeiro de Farias)

Maria de Castro Pamphiro, in the report of 1948, discusses about the improvements in the school installations and says that the "old house has been transformed and now provides housing for about 60 people, including students, Director and resident Nurse."

On December 11, 1946, the EEAP received the distinguished guests of the directors of Nursing School Rachel Haddock Lobo and the Nursing School of University of Sao Paulo, Cintra Vidal and Zaira Edith Magalhães Fraenkel, respectively. Edith Fraenkel shows in the impression left in the guestbook, her admiration for the work of Maria de Castro Pamphiro in the direction of the Nursing

Alves APC, Cunha AP da, Azevedo MSN et al.

Notes in the guestbook of Alfredo Pinto...

School Alfredo Pinto and characterizes it as a heroic act. Likewise, Zaira Vidal confirms the good performance of this director and pointed out her spirit of leadership as a model brand from Ana Nery.

It is worthy of all praise and admiration the work being performed in the Alfredo Pinto Nursing School, by its Director, which further proves you see the spirit of leader in this nurse from Ana Nery School. (Zaira Cintra Vidal)

The efficiency of work of this director was also present in the words of Arthur de Siqueira Cavalcanti, director of the blood bank of the Federal District County, on a visit in 1950. This manager associates the achievements of the great effort given to what he calls "apostolic dedication" of Maria de Castro Pamphiro.

The impression written by Dr. Anna Dengel, founder of the Medical Mission Sisters, refers to a museum built by director under this present study, the Nursing Technical Museum. This record specifies the continuous changes occurring within the EEAP.

I found the Alfredo Pinto Nursing School of the most interesting and inspiring moment. The small museum is unique and shows the great efficiency of the Director and teachers. The fervent wish is that the school can fulfill all their ambitions (our translation). (Anna Dengel)

Within the 1946 report, that this place was fostered by crafts made by students, which reproduced in miniature the apparatus and materials for the application of techniques relevant to nursing care. Maria de Castro points out that the EEAP was the only nursing school they envisioned instituting its practice.

The intent of the director was to meet the principal purpose of a museum, which has among its objectives: to preserve, in historical perspective, the trajectory of the profession and serve as a tool for dissemination of these memories to society, providing visibility to nursing and its social agents.¹²

On August 6, 1949, was enacted the Law nº 775, which dissertate for Nursing teaching in the country (Brazil). The same law stipulated that the nursing course should have duration of 36 months, and understood the course of practical traineeship and assistant training should last 18 months. Moreover, the privilege was terminated to Ana Nery School to be a model school for teaching, and from that time, schools that was not authorized or recognized should require authorization by the Executive Power.¹³

Through the Law nº 775, the School was

able to recognize their pattern, obtaining legal support to remain graduating nurses, avoiding the term "auxiliary nurse" as prescribed by Decree Law nº 4725 and Decree nº 10472.¹⁴

With the regulations of this Law, the discipline of psychiatric nursing has become imperative in the curriculum of nursing schools, as well as mandatory attendance at hospital traineeships. The EEAP, since its inception, offered the theory and practice teaching of psychiatric nursing, which made different this teaching establishment from similar schools.

The EEAP, at that time, was already a prepared and qualified school to teach psychiatry.¹⁵ In addition; only this unit offered the field of education in psychiatric nursing, where the stage was held at the National Psychiatric Center, in the *Engenho de Dentro* neighborhood.

In view of the need for other schools to use the space offered by Alfredo Pinto, several impressions were made on the opening of this area conducted by Maria de Castro Pamphiro. Among them is the record of Waleska Paixão, then Director of EAN:

From my 1st visit to the School of Nursing "Alfredo Pinto," where they should, in a few days, some of our students have an internship, I take great impression. The work done here under the guidance of D. Maria Pamphiro, is worthy of highest praise. About this, we are witness, seeking to make arrangements for the 1st stages of our students in Psychiatry, in the certainty that one will get great benefit. (Waleska Paixão)

From the Law nº 775/1949, the schools were required to offer practical education in general hospitals, including medical and surgical specialties, and offers education in public health services. The EAN assisted the EEAP signing agreements for the implementation of internships in various specialties.¹⁴

By expressing the need to "make arrangements for the early stages," Waleska Paixão refers to the exchange of practical teaching fields between schools to meet the requirements of the Law. This way, it is understood that the use of the field of EAN could be tied to conditions of participation of his students in the field of EEAP, which marked out a unique moment in the history of these two schools, considering the possibility of integration between students of the female model of education with students of mixed school.

◆ Nursing Professors

The Nursing School Alfredo Pinto received a visit from Nursing Professors of several schools of nursing of Brazil. This frequency was accentuated after the enactment of Law nº 775/1949.

By recording their impressions in the Guestbook of the School, some of these teachers showed the work, known to be exemplary and developed by the director, emphasizing structural changes and the good performance of the students of the EEAP. Among the teachers who put forth such type of impression, are: Golden Guanais Radcliff, Ana Nery School in 1947; Zilda Ramos Vieira, Nursing School Rachel Haddock Lobo and Congresswoman of the Second National Congress of Nursing, in 1949 and, Lourdes Torres Garcia and Enilza Mendes, Nursing School of University of Sao Paulo, in 1956.

Beatriz Cavalcanti, Professor of Psychiatric Nursing from Nursing School Rachel Haddock Lobo, on a visit in 1950, made reference to the work of Maria de Castro Pamphiro and revealed to have got good impression of the EEAP students and graduate nurses, and note that would be happy to take their students for an internship in that space.

The first steps of traineeship in psychiatry of EAN began in 1950 under Law nº 775/1949, in the National Psychiatric Center. At the end of this year, the professors of psychiatric nursing of this above mentioned school have left the following impression:

As we close the 1st level of the stages of Nursing in Psychiatry, an opportunity that has been provided to us by the School of Nursing "Alfredo Pinto," which gave us such warm and friendly hospitality, is pleased to emphasize the poignant battle of each student and graduate than under the direction of D. Maria de Castro Pamphiro, could change under a technical organization, the service of the Institute of Psychiatry, thus opening an opportunity for nursing schools to carry out with great advantage that part of their curriculum. Thankfully, however, it is Ana Nery School thankful, however, for being the 1st benefited from this great enterprise. (Maria Dolores de J. Lins, Teresinha Nogueira Sampaio, Angélica Maria de Sousa Moraes e Laura Salles Pinheiro)

As in earlier testimony, Ursula Engel, a professor at the Nursing School São Vicente de Paulo of Goiânia/GO, Brazil, is also grateful for the hospitality provided by the director and also the opportunity given to raise the level of knowledge in the disciplines of Psychiatry and Ophthalmology.

Before the regulations of Law nº 775/1949, other schools showed themselves resistant to the implementation of the discipline of psychiatry in their curriculum because of the influence of the id Modern Nursing ideals. With the enactment of this new Law, Maria de Castro Pamphiro and her team conquered large space in the Brazilian nursing with the stage offering of this discipline to students from other schools of nursing, even from other states, since it allowed to the Alfredo Pinto Nursing School accumulate one more symbolic capital as having a valuable and unusual knowledge, the nursing in psychiatric services.

The sharing of the social space of the EEAP with professors from other schools for teaching the discipline of psychiatric nursing represented the presence of a cultural capital of the corporate kind, acquired by the personal investment of these professors in the field of practical teaching of the School.

◆ Legislative Power

In the report of 1948, Maria de Castro Pamphiro points out that still persevering in raising standards of achievement in school, what would happen, she said, through the draft Law Project still pending before the House of Representatives. The director did refer to Law nº 775, enacted in 1949.

It is mentioned in that same report the visit of Dr. Benjamin Farah, Congressman (House of Representatives), who wished to know the establishment and had the opportunity to watch demonstrations of Nursing performed by students. This approach highlights the director's intention to promote alliances in favor of recognition of the EEAP. Considering the geographical proximity, with the Federal District, this educational institution to fit like an official school of the federal government, we can not deny that the visit of this representative of the political field has confirmed the presence of prestige among the social agents responsible for maintenance of this social space (EEAP).

The proximity of people engaged in the same social space predisposes to approach them, which means that does not constitute a unified group and mobilized. However, different agents that are coming, will be relatively easier to get approach symbolically.⁹

At the end of the visit, Benjamin Farah left his record:

I had the pleasure of visiting the Alfredo Pinto Nursing School. What impressed me first of all was the transformation that has passed this house, to the point that

Alves APC, Cunha AP da, Azevedo MSN et al.

Notes in the guestbook of Alfredo Pinto...

deserves our sincere praises. But the school live in good situation, a lot of hygiene, order, ensuring good governance through the selfless spirit, with a high sense of duty, full of enthusiasm, great love To a so noble cause, its Director - the Dr^a. Professor D. Maria de Castro Pamphiro, deign of our respect and our support. (Benjamin Farah)

The representative in question, as a member of the Committee on Education and Culture of the House of Representatives had participated actively in the drafting of the Law nº 92/1948, coordinating meetings and presenting some amendments. This project was about nursing education in Brazil and, after its approval, constituted the Law nº 775/1949.¹⁶⁻¹⁷

♦ Catholic Church

In addition to the curricular and structural changes, was crucial for the director of the EEAP, establish strategic alliances to bring resources, visibility and, consequently, prestige. This is corroborated by the visits of several agents to the social space in question.

There are registration, in the Guestbook, of seven impressions from representatives of the Catholic Church, which increased the political capital of the School, since this approach has characterized the beginning of the Church support to the management of a director of the EEAP, a situation unprecedented in the School because its creation has been characterized as the substitution of the Sisters of Charity assistance for patients of the National Mental Asylum in 1890. Moreover, to have connection with this institution would ensure greater resources because of its influence with the other sectors of society; and especially with the State.

The Nursing School Alfredo Pinto on September 11, 1944, received the visit of the illustrious Archbishop of Rio de Janeiro, Dom Jaime de Barros Câmara, who in his passage to the social space, presided over the blessing of the EEAP, and recorded this act in the Guestbook.

Other important representatives of the Catholic Church were also present as: monsignor Leovigildo France, in 1946 and fr. Gilberto Hillebrand, in 1947. As the archbishop, they printed their blessings, beyond hope votes that the director in question could get success in the preparation of greater number of qualified professionals for the relief of suffering of sick people.

Like the other representations mentioned before, the observations in relation to improvements in educational and physical

structure of the school were also printed in the Guestbook by the assistant bishop Jorge Marcos de Oliveira, in 1947.

The canon Tobias, in 1949, said the order found in the social space as a remarkable feature of this Institution.

A special kind of decent and hardworking director of this school, I visited the great house of formation by her as intelligent and actively drives, my impression is the most flattering: work, discipline, order and cleanliness mark the sight of the visitor, even being strange to the service of medical and health care kind. A. D. M. de Castro Panfiro, my congratulations, extended to your staff and students. (Canon M. Tobias)

The students who lived in an internship school, had their conduct determinate by certain rules set by the direction of the School.¹ These procedures were adopted in order to control the bodies of these students, aiming at the formation of a new *habitus*, forming a strategy to elevate the status of the School.

The last religious records found in that Guestbook date of 1949, with the visit of the chaplain of the University of Brazil, Helder Camara, who revealed his desire to see in the Nursing School Alfredo Pinto a chapel, since, according to him, more than the school, psychiatric patients needed of religious care and, in 1954, with the presence of priests(fathers) José Alberto Cozzi, and Alberto Vieira da Costa, who expressed them admiration and gratitude for the way they were received by members of the School, as reported to have uttered words of moral guidance and religious.

♦ Representatives of services

Representatives of relevant health services and education were present in the social space of the school and recorded their impressions about what they observed in that place.

The Special Public Health Service - *Serviço Especial de Saúde Pública* (SESP) was seen like a respected organ and influential in the field of education and health and its mission was to prepare public health nurses, doctors and engineers, and clean up the areas that produce strategic stuff¹⁸, such as the *Doce Rio* Program, which served the interests of the U.S. Army regarding the extraction of iron ore in Brazil South. Nevertheless, cooperated in the construction and planning of nursing schools.

The representatives of SESP, in 1944, as Flora Mesentier, supervisor of the organ in the

Alves APC, Cunha AP da, Azevedo MSN et al.

program Rio Doce, in 1946, spoke about the work and idealism of director Maria de Castro Pamphiro, as we can demonstrate in this impression:

Representatives of the Nursing Service of the Special Service of Public Health, on a visit to the Alfredo Pinto School, testify to the great admiration for the effort and idealism of director D. Maria de Castro Pamphiro, and make vows to the full success of her work. (Clara Curtis, Anne Shaw Well e Alayde Carneiro Lobato)

The Canadian nurse Mabel Faust visited the school on August 31, 1944, as representative of the Panamerican Sanitary Workshop, institution provider of technical support and leadership to Member States of the Pan American Health Organization - *Organização Pan-Americana da Saúde* (OPAS), promoter of equity in health/disease and improving quality of life of the people of the Americas. Mabel, on her impression, made it clear that aimed to study the curriculum of that social space. In that same year, on November 10, founded the Nursing School of Pará, in the molds of the EEAP.

In 1947, there was a new visiting of nurse Clara Curtis of SESP, and the presence of Catherine M. Kain, Nurse from Agency for International Development U.S. (AID), in the opportunity they left recorded success votes for the Nursing School Alfredo Pinto.

The Society Miguel Couto of Students' friends was represented by its founder and leader Oliva Enciso, renowned educator and acting in political matters in her state, Mato Grosso do Sul. This society aimed to cooperate with the government on education and assistance to orphans children abandoned. In printing, dated 1949, Oliva reported that was surprised with the efficient organization of the EEAP.

Given the value of these institutions and their representatives in the field of nursing and in society, the speeches printed in the Guestbook become as authorized speeches, since they were made by people invested with the authority conferred by their groups, designated to be the holder voices of certain social groups or institutions.

♦ Armed Forces

Military representatives were also present within the School. Altamira E. Valadares, captain and nurse of the Brazilian Expeditionary Force, registered her perception of the EEAP, highlighting the progress made by the institution in a short period of time.

Notes in the guestbook of Alfredo Pinto...

For my second visit I had the opportunity to make Alfredo Pinto School, watched with satisfaction and progressing in such a short space of time given the dynamic spirit of her heroic and tireless fighter for the cause of Nursing, in its gentle person responsible Director , D. Maria de Castro Pamphiro, with help from the other components of this core. Please accept my sincere congratulations and vibrant votes of happy realization for the humanity. (Altamira E. Valadares)

In addition to this nurse who served the nation in World War II, Maria de Castro in 1950, received within the School's visit of Captain Waldemar Cavalcanti, who pointed out the magnificence of the EEAP in all respects, and said that this was the best school nurse who had known. It is noteworthy that the military power sector accounted for a holder of influence, being the carrier of symbolic capital due to the participation of this segment in the Brazilian government at the time represented by the presidency of gen. Eurico Gaspar Dutra.

♦ The effects of the visitation strategy adopted by Maria de Castro Pamphiro for Alfredo Pinto Nursing School

The Guestbook was created by Maria de Castro Pamphiro in 1943, the year of her entrance in the direction of the School. The strategy of leaving recorded, since the beginning of his management, the impressions of important figures about the EEAP at the time of visits, allowed, first at all, to promote the progressive changes brought in that social space.

The visits by social agents to the Alfredo Pinto Nursing School, the recognizing the efforts of the direction of the School for its development and subsequent reproduction of administrative, didactical and structural improvements to their peers and the society, has generated greater visibility to the EEAP.

In its 1944 report, the director said that the school is taking shape and assuming a prominent position before the SNDM and for other similar institutions. In that same year, the EEAP got its own budget allocation.

The school is also in evidence by virtue of articles published in newspapers and scientific journals. There are registrations, in the report of 1946, about journal reporting made by the editor of the *Correio da Manhã* and the service known like DASP (*Departamento Administrativo do Serviço Público*), published in the Public Service magazine, including photographs , and made by reporters by the Brazilian National Agency, whose publication

Alves APC, Cunha AP da, Azevedo MSN et al.

occurred in several newspapers of the country. Moreover, the EEAP was mentioned in medical magazines articles and journals of Rio de Janeiro.

Link certain information in newspapers is a way to assign social visibility, as it develops the news process, purpose of the reporting(journalistic), adding information and images, using resources of communication and journalism diagramming.¹⁹

The Law nº 775/1949 contributed significantly to slow dilemmas that accompanied the school since the 1930s, since it has ended the monopoly of EAN to constitute themselves as the sole standard for other nursing schools in Brazil, moreover raised the purpose of the EEAP, which obtained permission and recognition to keep nursing courses, nursing assistants trainings and specialization, issuing nursing diplomas for students and ex-students who had completed the nursing course and certificates for those who finish any of the other courses.¹³

While this Law assured the EEAP most suitable position in society and among nursing schools since established in that school improvements, in various aspects, the obligation, on the occasion of the Law, the theoretical and practical teaching on nursing in psychiatry in all nursing schools of the country, it became the Nursing School Alfredo Pinto reference for other nursing schools by fact this establishment to be more prepared, for excellence and history, and the only one to offer this traineeship field.

All these questions contributed to the recognition of society, and particularly the families of those who wished to enter the mixed nursing course, especially the female, the quality of education at the School as well as its maturity, which became evident with the increase demand by the institution under this study, for new students from several states in the country.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

In management of director Maria de Castro Pamphiro, several changes occurred within the School, both in the academic and administrative ambit, as in the structure. These changes can be observed in the impressions of social agents that visited the EEAP, registered in the guestbook.

The impressions of the prestigious representations highlighted the efforts of Maria de Castro Pamphiro to achieve the Nursing ideals, as well as the work of this

Notes in the guestbook of Alfredo Pinto...

director to raise the standard of the school and thus gain recognition in the Brazilian society.

The strategy to receive representative authorities in the school environment, adopted by Maria de Castro, added to structural changes, contributed to the new image of the school along with segments of society who has visited, as they held each in his/her own way, some power to influence education and health policies, in Brazil, in the mid-twentieth century.

It was noted that Law nº 775/1949 rewarded the effort expended by the director to a new dimension of prestige of the School, as it allowed the shipment of the nursing diplomas, ending the title of nurse-assistant and became mandatory theoretical and practice teaching of the discipline of psychiatry in all nursing schools in the country.

The promotion of changes occurred at the school was essential in raising of concept and the visibility of this educational institution before the various sectors of society, fact ratified by reporting performed by newspapers and magazines distributed throughout the national territory and by the search for the EEAP for two important groups: the new students of various states of Brazil, interested in entering the nursing course and the recognized schools in order to integrate the teaching practices of psychiatric nursing.

Thus, the Alfredo Pinto Nursing School showed that besides being a pioneer in the professionalization of nursing in Brazil, it also was a precursor in the teaching of psychiatric nursing in the country.

The elucidation of the facts in this investigation has added a significant part in the transition of power in the administrative and pedagogical ambit, until then, the first area of training of male and female nurses, in which a monopoly for 53 years of psychiatrists staff on this school moved to hands of a graduate nurse who from that moment engaged by the recovery of institutional image.

REFERENCES

1. Bessa MN, Amorim WM. The circumstances of the creation of academic directory of the school of Nursing Alfredo Pinto (1955-1957). Rev enferm UFPE on line [Internet]. 2009 Apr-Jun [cited 2011 Nov 17];3(2):[about 9 p.]. Available from: http://www.ufpe.br/revistaenfermagem/index.php/revista/article/view/309/pdf_883

Alves APC, Cunha AP da, Azevedo MSN et al.

Notes in the guestbook of Alfredo Pinto...

2. Brasil. Decreto Lei Nº 4.725, de 22 de setembro de 1942. Reorganiza a Escola Profissional de Enfermeiros criada pelo Decreto Nº 791, de 27 de setembro de 1890, e dá outras providências. Atos do Poder Executivo. Rio de Janeiro, DF, 22 de set. 1942. p. 544-47.
3. Brasil. Decreto n. 10.472, de 22 de setembro de 1942. Aprova o regulamento da Escola de Enfermeiros Alfredo Pinto. Atos do Poder Executivo. Rio de Janeiro, DF, 22 de set. 1942. p. 292-93.
4. Meirelles MR, Amorim WM. O cotidiano dos alunos na Escola de Enfermagem Alfredo Pinto (1949-1956). Rev latinoam enferm (online) [Internet]. 2008 Nov-Dec [cited 2012 Jan 09]; 16(6):[about 6 p.]. Available from: http://www.scielo.br/pdf/rlae/v16n6/pt_11.pdf
5. Santos RM, Trezza MCSF, Candiotti ZMC, Leite JL. Circunstâncias de oficialização do curso de auxiliar de enfermagem no Brasil: estudando as entrelinhas da Lei 775/49. Rev latinoam enferm [Internet]. 2002 Jul-Ago [cited 2011 Dec 26]; 10(4):[about 9p.]. Available from: <http://www.scielo.br/pdf/rlae/v10n4/13369.pdf>
6. Brasil. Decreto Nº 17.185, de 18 de novembro de 1944. Aprova o Regimento do Serviço Nacional de Doenças Mentais do Departamento Nacional de Saúde do Ministério da Educação e Saúde. Atos do Poder Executivo. Rio de Janeiro, DF, 18 de nov. 1944. p. 424-37.
7. Ayres LF, Amorim WM, Alves AD, Luchesi LB. The public health field: the creation of visiting nurse courses (1920). Rev enferm UFPE on line [Internet]. 2012 Mar [cited 2012 Mar 10]; 6(3):[about 9 p.]. Available from: <http://www.ufpe.br/revistaenfermagem/index.php/revista/article/view/2308>
8. Barros JA. O campo da história: especialidades e abordagens. Petrópolis: Vozes; 2004.
9. Bourdieu P. Razões práticas: sobre a teoria da ação. 9ª ed. São Paulo: Papirus; 2008.
10. Bourdieu P. A economia das trocas lingüísticas: o que falar quer dizer. 2ª ed. São Paulo: EDUSP; 1998.
11. Brasil. Decreto Nº 20.109, de 15 de junho de 1931. Regula o exercício da enfermagem no Brasil e fixa as condições para a equiparação das escolas de enfermagem. Enfermagem: Leis, Decretos e Portarias. 2ª ed. Rio de Janeiro, DF, Ministério da Saúde. 1959. p. 56-61.
12. Porto F. The Anna Nery nacional museum of nursing and the importance of historic preservation of brazilian nursing. Rev pesquis cuid fundam (Online) [Internet]. 2010 Jul-Sep [cited 2012 Feb 09]; 2(3):[about 5 p.]. Available from: http://www.seer.unirio.br/index.php/cuidado_fundamental/article/view/667/pdf_82
13. Brasil. Lei Nº 775, de 06 de agosto de 1949. Dispõe sobre o ensino de enfermagem no País e dá outras providências. Enfermagem: Leis, Decretos e Portarias. 2ª ed. Rio de Janeiro, DF: Ministério da Saúde. 1959. p.197-201.
14. Monteiro BA, Amorim WM. O impacto da lei 775 na formação profissional da Escola de Enfermagem Alfredo Pinto (1950-1956). Enfermagem Brasil. 2007 Jan-Feb; 6(1):38-46.
15. Bessa MN, Amorim WM. Aspectos da formação profissional na Escola de Enfermagem Alfredo Pinto (1943-1949). Esc Anna Nery Rev Enferm (online) [Internet]. 2006 Apr [cited 2011 Nov 17]; 10(1):[about 10 p.]. Available from: <http://www.scielo.br/pdf/ean/v10n1/v10n1a08>
16. Brasil. Diário do Congresso Nacional. Ordem do dia. Rio de Janeiro: Imprensa Nacional [Internet]. 1948 May [cited 2012 Jan 17];3(74):[about 34p.]. Available from: <http://imagem.camara.gov.br/Imagem/d/pdf/DCD01MAI1948.pdf#page%3D2865>
17. Brasil. Diário do Congresso Nacional. Ordem do dia. Rio de Janeiro: Imprensa Nacional [Internet]. 1949 Feb [cited 2012 Jan 17];4(31):[about 26p.]. Available from: <http://imagem.camara.gov.br/Imagem/d/pdf/DCD19FEV1949.pdf#page%3D1121>
18. Alvim EF. Quinze anos de enfermagem no serviço especial de saúde pública. Rev bras enferm 1959 Jun; 12(2):143-59.
19. Porto F, Moreira A, Silva Junior OC, Oliveira DB. A prática do ensino na Escola de Enfermagem Alfredo Pinto: um registro da mídia impressa (1946). Rev Bras Enferm (online) [Internet]. 2003 Nov-Dec [cited 2012 Jan 12]; 56(6):[about 4 p.]. Available from: <http://www.scielo.br/pdf/reben/v56n6/a25v56n6.pdf>

Alves APC, Cunha AP da, Azevedo MSN et al.

[Notes in the guestbook of Alfredo Pinto...](#)

Sources of funding: No
Conflict of interest: No
Date of first submission: 2012/02/09
Last received: 2012/05/11
Accepted: 2012/05/12
Publishing: 2012/07/01

Corresponding Address

Ana Paula Costa Alves. Enfermeira
Rua Dentista Alexandrino Agra, 16 – Tanque
CEP: 22735-176 – Rio de Janeiro (RJ), Brazil