

Nalva Pereira Caldas' layers in the written press (1961-2007)

Camadas biográficas de Nalva Pereira Caldas na imprensa escrita (1961-2007)

Capas biográficas de Nalva Pereira Caldas en la prensa escrita (1961-2007)

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ABSTRACT

Objective: to discuss Nalva Pereira Caldas' biographical layers by analyzing the written press. **Method:** a documentary research study with emphasis on micro-analysis. The sources came from the written press, with the analyses performed by means of data triangulation and categorized into the biographee's public layers. **Results:** a total of 37 records were identified, which gave rise to five layers, namely: "Public Layer in Teaching and Hospital Management"; "Public Layer in Representation Instances and Courses"; "Public Layer in Professional Fashion"; "Public Layer in her Private Life"; and "Public Layer in her Associative Life". This analysis of Nalva Pereira Caldas' biography allowed evidencing her performance, especially as member of the hospitals' boards and in the changes implemented in professional fashion at the Pedro Ernesto Hospital. **Final considerations:** understanding these elements in Nalva Pereira Caldas' biography with interconnections across the different layers of her life reinforces her legacy for the history of Brazilian Nursing.

Descriptors: Nursing; History of Nursing; Biography; Mass Media.

RESUMO

Objetivo: discutir as camadas biográficas, por meio da imprensa escrita, de Nalva Pereira Caldas. **Método:** Pesquisa do tipo documental com ênfase na microanálise. As fontes foram oriundas da imprensa escrita, com análise pela triangulação de dados e categorizadas nas camadas públicas da biografada. **Resultados:** Foram identificados 37 registros, que deram origem a cinco camadas denominadas de "Camada Pública na Gestão no Ensino e Hospitalar"; "Camada Pública das Representações e Cursos"; "Camada Pública na Moda Profissional"; "Camada Pública na Vida Privada"; "Camada Pública na Vida Associativa". Esta análise da biografia de Nalva Pereira Caldas permitiu evidenciar a sua atuação, especialmente como membro da Diretoria dos Hospitais e na transformação da vestimenta profissional no Hospital Pedro Ernesto. **Considerações finais:** Assim, compreender estes elementos da biografia de Nalva Pereira Caldas com entrelaçamentos entre as diferentes camadas de sua vida reforçam seu legado para história da enfermagem brasileira.

Descritores: Enfermagem; História da Enfermagem; Biografia; Imprensa.

RESUMEN

Objetivo: discutir las capas biográficas de la vida de Nalva Pereira Caldas a través de la prensa escrita. **Método:** investigación documental con énfasis en el microanálisis. Las fuentes provinieron de la prensa escrita, se analizaron mediante triangulación de datos y se categorizaron en las capas públicas de la vida de la biografiada. **Resultados:** se identificaron 37 registros, dando lugar a cinco capas: "Capa Pública en Gestión Docente y Hospitalaria"; "Capa Pública en Representaciones y Cursos"; "Capa Pública en Moda Profesional"; "Capa Pública en la Vida Privada"; "Capa Pública en la Vida Asociativa". Este análisis de la biografía de Nalva Pereira Caldas destacó sus acciones, especialmente como miembro de la Dirección de Hospitales y en la transformación de la vestimenta profesional en el Hospital Pedro Ernesto. **Consideraciones finales:** comprender estos elementos de la biografía de Nalva Pereira Caldas, con las interconexiones entre las diferentes capas de su vida, refuerza su legado para la historia de la enfermería brasileña.

Descriptores: Enfermería; Historia de la Enfermería; Biografía; Medios de Comunicación de Masas.

INTRODUCTION

Presenting Professor Nalva Pereira Caldas' biography and analyzing what is already written in articles, dissertations, books and book chapters and undertaking a second reading of her life periods leads to public homages, specifically the most recent one, referring to the Nursing School belonging to *Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro* (ENF/UERJ) changing its name from *Escola Municipal República Argentina* to Professor Nalva Pereira Caldas Block in Vila Isabel/Rio de Janeiro, where the teaching institution will start operating for activities inherent to the academic unit. However, knowing about the aspects of her life made public in the newspaper pages fills gaps and, at the same time, triangulates diverse information, as per the proposal of this research.

Nalva Pereira Caldas was born in Aracaju (state of Sergipe) in 1931 and died in 2024 in Rio de Janeiro. She was the daughter of Naldy Curvello Pereira and Antônio Rodrigues Pereira. She studied Nursing from 1948 to 1952 in the Rachel Haddock Lobo Nurses School, currently *Faculdade de Enfermagem da Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro* (ENF/UERJ)^{1,2}.

After finishing her training as a nurse, she took part in the Campaign Against Tuberculosis - in the Curicica Hospital Center (1952-1953), and was recruited by the same campaign to work in the city of Aracaju until 1958, when she withdrew from that activity and returned to Rio de Janeiro. That same year, she underwent an open selection process for the state of Guanabara to be allocated to the Pedro Ernesto Hospital, taking on the Head Nurse role of the Orthopedics Service unit, to later on act as the Surgical Center supervisor. Approximately two years later, she was appointed as Director of the Rachel Haddock Lobo Nurses School (1961-1964 term) and, at the end of that period, she continued as Deputy Director the following one (1965-1975 term), while simultaneously taking on the Nursing Service Head role in the health institution (1966-1974 term)^{1,3,4}.

Regarding her associative life, we can mention her time as President of the Brazilian Nursing Association (*Associação Brasileira de Enfermagem*, ABEn) - State of Sergipe branch (1953-1958) and her participation in several commissions and in the Supervision Council in the Rio de Janeiro branch, for example, in addition to her involvement in the creation of the Rio de Janeiro Nurses Union as supervising counsellor (1975-1978). In *ABEn Nacional*, she coordinated and took part in the Nursing Service Permanent Commission (1985-1988) and in the Special Commissions for the Study and Review of ABEn and its Branches Governance; in addition, she was the first President of the Regional Nursing Council for the State of Rio de Janeiro (*Conselho Regional de Enfermagem do Estado do Rio de Janeiro*, COREN-RJ) (1975)^{1,3,4}.

In the 1960s and in the academic setting, she attended the MSc course in Public Administration at the Brazilian Public Administration School of the Getúlio Vargas Foundation, moment at which she articulated the incorporation of the former Rachel Haddock Lobo Nurses School to *Universidade do Estado da Guanabara* (UEG), currently UERJ. In 1974, she attained the *Livre-Docência* degree by *Universidade Pontifícia Católica*, Rio de Janeiro, a PhD equivalent. In 1995, she was awarded the Full Professor position at the UERJ Nursing School; finally, she was granted the Emeritus Professor title by that teaching institution in 2002. It is also worth noting that she was honored several times in her life^{1,3-5}.

Thus, the objective of this study is to go through Nalva Pereira Caldas' biography, where it is possible to identify gaps that the written press can fill. To such end, the objective is to discuss Nalva Pereira Caldas' biographical layers by analyzing the written press.

METHOD

A documentary study with emphasis on micro-analysis, with part of the biographee's life as the analytical focus. Therefore, Micro-history⁶ was the method applied when researching some of her biographical layers in the written press, with the objective of crafting Nalva Pereira Caldas' history encompassing family and professional aspects.

The analysis documents came from the written press published in newspapers. To such end, we searched the Digital Newspaper Archive from the National Library located in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) by her full name in between inverted commas ("Nalva Pereira Caldas") and from 1952 (year when she graduated as a nurse) to 2024 (year when she died).

In this search, the instances found delimited the research to the time period from 8/10/1961, with a journalistic material entitled "*Governo do Estado - Convocação de Engenheiros e Arquitetos*" ("State Government - Call for Engineers and Architects") (*Correio da Manhã*, p. 8), to 11/19/2007, with an article under the headline of "*UERJ faz Semana de Iniciação Científica*" ("UERJ organizes the Scientific Initiation Week") (*Jornal O Fluminense*, p. 2).

The criteria applied for the documentary search in the written press were as follows: newspapers with articles, news and notes about Nalva Pereira Caldas; in turn, the exclusion criteria corresponded to advertisements for market products and notices in newspapers mentioning the biographee's name.

Given the findings, the data were chronologically organized in a Microsoft Excel© spreadsheet including the following: newspaper name, publication date, page, journalistic material headline, content synthesis and number of images. After that systematization, the results were presented in charts as the research analytical *corpus*, considering the concept of biographical layers.

When applied in the results, the concept of layers is adapted from Olavo Carvalho's proposal, cited in the text by Felipe Cabo entitled "*As 12 camadas da personalidade: um mapa filosófico para a jornada interior*" ("The 12 layers of personality: A philosophical map for inner exploration")⁷. This is due to the need to know the various time dimensions in their respective contexts to understand a person's character. This means revealing them in terms of their choices, beliefs and relationships. Such being the case, the "public layer" expression will be used because the facts come from newspaper pages.

The data analysis was performed based on an internal and external documentary critical reading, with data triangulation to give rise to the public layers in Nalva Pereira Caldas' biography and, thus, understand how it was crafted at different life analysis levels and comprehend temporalities and dimensions in favor of the narrative for the History field.

The discussion arose from the result of the analytical *corpus* comprised by the public layers found in the biography, which gave rise to the discussion as a historical narrative signaled by the circumstantial history of Nursing and diverse biographies published, known data found in the Family search website (<https://www.familysearch.org/pt/>), in the Lattes Curriculum and through the adherence theoretical contribution with emphasis on the communication aspects.

In addition to that, the discussion is methodologically grounded on the Micro-history approach when understanding the results of this study by shortening the timeframe from 1952-2024 to 1961-2007, but also for the professional recognition in the written press regarding her performance managing the Raquel Haddock Lobo Nurses School. This implies that the time periods encompassing brief, average and extended chronological intervals, as time (re)folds, in the biographee's life path were interspersed across assistance, management and teaching career.

Regarding the ethical and legal aspects, we observed Resolution No. 510/2016 and Copyright Law No. 9,610/1998, as well as those reported in the searches with notices of some newspapers in the Digital Newspaper Archive from the National Library (Brazil) referring to copyright, patrimonial and moral rights and based on Article 7 in Law No. 9,279/1996 and on Article 5, Part XXIX, from the 1988 Constitution, regarding undue use and reproduction (in print), in whole or in part and conditioned to compensation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results pointed to 37 instances in the written press, which gave rise to five public layers in the biographee's life, namely: "Public Layer in Teaching and Hospital Management" (Figures 1 and 2), "Public layer in Representation Instances and Courses" (Figure 3), "Public Layer in Professional Fashion", referring to professional garments (Figure 4), "Public Layer in her Private Life", corresponding to the biographee's family life (Figure 5), and "Public Layer in her Associative Life", with her involvement in the Hospitals and Brazilian Nursing Associations, the Rio de Janeiro Regional Nursing Council and commemorative occasions (Figure 6).

PUBLIC LAYER IN TEACHING AND HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT
Teaching/Board duties at the Rachel Haddock Lobo Nurses School (1961-2007)
Nalva Pereira Caldas designated as Director of the Rachel Haddock Lobo Nurses School (<i>Correio da Manhã</i> , 8/10/1961, p. 8).
Nalva Pereira Caldas appointed to the Raquel Haddock Lobo Nurses School (<i>Jornal do Brasil</i> , 8/10/1961, p. 10).
Decree: time schedules approved citing the biographee ("Retificados os decretos" ["Decrees rectified"]) (<i>Correio da Manhã</i> , 8/11/1961, p. 8 and 10).
It is announced that Nalva Pereira Caldas will be appointed as Director of the Raquel Haddock Lobo Nurses School (<i>Jornal Última Hora</i> , 8/12/1961, p. 3).
Journalistic material in the form of an interview with Nalva Pereira Caldas (cited 7 times), from the Raquel Haddock Lobo Nurses School, on the low number of nurses to provide assistance in health institutions and with diverse information on the 4-year training program as a boarding school system for girls and in the semi-boarding modality for other interested people, with 120 seats (<i>Jornal A Cruz</i> , 11/19/1961, p. 5).
Journalistic material about the need to recruit individuals aspiring to become nurses in High School state institutions. For such purpose, Nalva Pereira Caldas (cited 6 times) tells about the regime, the practice fields and the disciplines, in addition to highlighting that the Rachel Haddock Lobo Nurses School offered 120 seats but that the occupied ones were below (60) the limit in an attempt to appeal to candidates to increase the number of nurses in health institutions (<i>Jornal Tribuna da Imprensa</i> , 10/23/1961, p. 2).
Beginning of the academic year in the Nursing course at the Raquel Haddock Lobo Nurses School under the biographee's direction is communicated (<i>Correio da Manhã</i> , 3/12/1963, p. 10).
Graduation ceremony of the nurses from the Raquel Haddock Lobo Nurses School, with Nalva Pereira Caldas as patronesse (<i>Jornal A Noite</i> , 5/20/1964, p. 1).
It is recorded that Nalva Pereira Caldas was the class patronesse, with a report of the ceremony (<i>Correio da Manhã</i> , 5/21/1964, p. 6).
At the end of the temporary allocation granted to <i>Universidade Estadual de Guanabara</i> , the professors were reallocated and Nalva Pereira Caldas's name was mentioned (<i>O Jornal</i> , 6/27/1968, p. 6).
It is reported that the Chancellor authorized extending the employment contracts of several professors, with Nalva Pereira Caldas from the UEG Nursing School among them (<i>Jornal dos Sports</i> , 1/28/1969, p. 9).
The undergraduate Nursing students attending the UEG Nursing School invite teachers, family members, friends and peers to the graduation ceremony, with Chancellor João Lyra Filho as patron; in addition, the importance of the teachers working in the institution, such as Prof. Nalva Pereira Caldas, is highlighted (<i>Jornal dos Sports - Escolar JS</i> , 12/11/1971, p. 3).
The material reports that the professors were granted a promotion by means of Article 2 in Law No. 280/1962, signed by the Education and Culture Secretariat, with Nalva Pereira Caldas among them (<i>Diário de Notícias</i> , 1/18/1972, p. 11).

Source: National Library Digital Newspaper Archive, 1961-2007.

Figure 1: Chart showing Nalva Pereira Caldas' Public Layer in Teaching and Hospital Management during Teaching/Board duties at the Rachel Haddock Lobo Nurses School. Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil, 2025.

PUBLIC LAYER IN TEACHING AND HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT
Brazilian Nursing Week (1966-1967)
Extensive material where several Nursing schools are mentioned, including the Raquel Haddock Lobo Nurses School, recording that the institution offered lodging for girls in a boarding school system and in the semi-boarding modality for boys (<i>Correio da Manhã</i> , 5/12/1963, p. 5).
Journalistic material disclosing the Brazilian Nursing Week commemorations and in the item subheadline, entitled “ <i>Homenagens a presença de Nalva Pereira Caldas no Palácio Tiradentes</i> ” (“In honor to the presence of Nalva Pereira Caldas at <i>Palácio Tiradentes</i> ” (<i>Jornal do Commercio</i> , 5/12/1966, p. 5).
Ceremony held at <i>Palácio Tiradentes</i> and referring to the 24 th Brazilian Nursing Week: Nalva Pereira Caldas (cited 2 times) spoke “About the need to better disclose Nursing”, due to the candidates' disinterest in pursuing the profession (<i>Jornal Tribuna da Imprensa</i> , 5/21-22/1966, p. 6).
Commemoration of the Brazilian Nursing Week at the UEG Nursing School and the Nursing Service of the Clinical Complex Hospital belonging to the Medical Sciences School, with mass and lectures scheduled in the health institution's Auditorium: 2 lectures, one by Professor Nalva Pereira Caldas and under the title of “Nursing Service in the UFM Clinical Complex hospital” (<i>Jornal dos Sports</i> , 5/16/1968, p. 10).
As Nursing Head of the Pedro Ernesto Clinical Complex Hospital, Nalva Pereira Caldas took part in the 5 th Nursing Week at the Padre Olivério Kraemer State Hospital (<i>Luta Democrática</i> , 5/12-13/1968, p. 2).

Source: National Library Digital Newspaper Archive, 1961-2007.

Figure 2: Chart showing Nalva Pereira Caldas' Public Layer in Teaching and Hospital Management during Brazilian Nursing Week. Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil, 2025.

PUBLIC LAYER IN REPRESENTATION INSTANCES AND COURSES
Representation in events (1966-1967)
The 1 st Medical Conference of <i>Hospital dos Bancários</i> is communicated, with Nalva Pereira Caldas from the Raquel Haddock Lobo Nurses School as special guest (<i>Jornal Diário de Notícias</i> , 10/270/1966, p. 6).
Commemoration of the health institution with broad scheduling, including 5 courses and the Nursing one organized by Nalva Pereira Caldas among them (<i>Diário Carioca</i> , 8/4/1967, p. 12).
On the Pedro Ernesto Hospital fifth anniversary as a Clinical Complex Hospital, with events scheduled from August 7 th to August 10 th , Nalva Pereira Caldas' name was recorded in a text about the recent advances made in cataract surgery and corneal transportation referring to Nursing (<i>Correio da Manhã</i> , 8/6/1967, p. 7).
Courses (1967-1994)
Course targeted at Hospital Administration improvements in the Pedro Ernesto Clinical Complex Hospital, coordinated by physician Raul Guilherme Ocampo Landa and with the biographee as special guest (<i>Correio da Manhã</i> , 8/29/1967, p. 3).
A specialization course is offered with Nalva Pereira Caldas coordinating the “Nursing Services Administration” course, among the 4 ones taught by the Nursing School (<i>Jornal do Brasil</i> , 12/3/1994, p. 7).
UERJ promotes the Scientific Initiation Week, offering the Nalva Pereira Caldas award (<i>Jornal O Fluminense</i> , 11/18-19/2007, p. 2).

Source: National Library Digital Newspaper Archive, 1961-2007.

Figure 3: Chart showing Nalva Pereira Caldas' public layer in Representation Instances and Courses. Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil, 2025.

PUBLIC LAYER IN PROFESSIONAL FASHION
Professional clothes (1971)
The material refers to using long trousers in Nursing, encouraged by Nalva Pereira Caldas with the Pierre Cardin model when she communicated the decision to the institution's Director, arguing that the garments were more comfortable (<i>O Jornal</i> , 4/13/1971, p. 4; <i>Diário da Noite</i> , 4/13/1971, p. 2).

Source: National Library Digital Newspaper Archive, 1961-2007.

Figure 4: Chart showing Nalva Pereira Caldas' Public Layer in Professional Fashion. Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil, 2025.

PUBLIC LAYER IN HER PRIVATE LIFE
Family life (1962-1963)
The birth of Celinha, daughter of the Cidelviro Almeida Caldas and Nalva Pereira Caldas couple, is communicated and it is reported that the mother is the Rachel Haddock Lobo Nursing School Director (<i>Correio da Manhã</i> , 6/3/1962, p. 2).
Celinha's birthday, daughter of the Cidelviro Almeida Caldas and Nalva Pereira Caldas couple, is reported. (<i>O Jornal</i> , 5/20/1963, p. 3).
It is reported that there was a party in the Cidelviro Almeida Caldas and Nalva Pereira Caldas (Raquel Haddock Lobo Nurses School Director) couple's house, celebrating their daughter Celinha's second birthday (<i>Correio da Manhã</i> , 3/30/1963, p. 2).

Source: National Library Digital Newspaper Archive, 1961-2007.

Figure 5: Chart showing Nalva Pereira Caldas' Public Layer in her Private Life. Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil, 2025.

PUBLIC LAYER IN HER ASSOCIATIVE LIFE
Hospitals Association Board (1963)
It is reported that the new Hospitals Association Board took command of the institution, with Nalva Pereira Caldas in the Supervision Council (<i>Luta Democrática</i> , 6/18/1963, p. 6).
Rio de Janeiro Regional Nursing Council (1976-1979)
As President of COREN-RJ, Nalva Pereira Caldas calls upon nurses and nursing technicians/assistants to attend the premises to register in the autarchic body (<i>Jornal O Fluminense</i> , 2/1-2/1976, p. 3).
The material reports the possible dismissal of employees that had not undergone public selection processes and were concerned about such possibility. In the text (<i>Jornal Luta Democrática</i> , 1/14/1977, p. 3), Nalva Pereira Caldas is mentioned for being distanced from the Regional Nursing Council due to medical reasons, but Lelia Maria Almeida Alcoforado substituted her, assuming the problem and command of the body and publishing an official note on the subject matter.
Journalistic material that, at the Regional Nursing Council request in the person of its President Nalva Pereira Caldas, discloses aspects related to Opinion No. 168/1979 referring to Nursing Assistant or Technician training courses for the registration of future professionals (<i>Jornal dos Sports</i> , 4/8/1979, p. 19).
ABEn/Union (1981)
Note on the ABEn-RJ call to renew the Board with 2 lists running for positions, led by Maria das Graças Simões Corte Imperial and Nalva Pereira Caldas, respectively (<i>Jornal do Brasil</i> , 6/18/1981, p. 8).
Best wishes returned (1983)
<i>Jornal do Commercio</i> returned Seasons greetings to several people, with Nalva Pereira Caldas from the Brazilian Nursing Association among them (<i>Jornal do Commercio</i> , 12/27/1983, p. 5).
<i>Jornal Última Hora</i> returned Seasons greetings and a Happy 1984 to several people, with Nalva Pereira Caldas from the Brazilian Nursing Association among them (<i>Jornal Última Hora</i> , 12/27/1983, p. 4).

Source: National Library Digital Newspaper Archive, 1961-2007.

Figure 6: Chart showing Nalva Pereira Caldas' Public Layer in her Associative Life. Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil, 2025.

In the newspaper materials, the layer that most stands out among the five public layers corresponding to the biographee is the one called “Public Layer in Teaching and Hospital Management”, followed by “Public layer in Representation instances and courses”, “Public Layer in her Associative Life”, “Public Layer in her Private Life” and, finally, “Public Layer in Professional Fashion”. This evidences that they are cross-sectional considering text and context, in order to understand the paths taken by the biographee beyond her biographical illusion⁸, when intending to favor exaltation/cult to authority.

In this sense, the first public layer was devoted to teaching and hospital management as the effect exerted by the biographee life story, which conferred her notoriety in the social written press or, more exactly, turned her into a public person in society. This refers us to the phrase “what was not published did not happen”⁹, except for “fake news”. Recording in communication media (de)limits prestige and power, especially of a time characterized by the international context (Cold War) and the national one (Military Regime).

The “Public Layer in Teaching and Hospital Management” is comprised by two sublayers, namely: Raquel Haddock Lobo Nurses School Director; and Nursing Service Head at the Pedro Ernesto Hospital. However, and before focusing on these sublayers, it is to be recalled that Nalva Pereira Caldas entered public service in 1958, when she was allocated by the Federal District City Hall administration to the Pedro Ernesto Hospital. In 1961, Dr. Antonio Dias Rebelo (a physician renowned for his academic organization and administration capabilities) appointed her to the Teaching Management Office of the Rachel Haddock Lobo Nurses School, currently *Faculdade de Enfermagem da UERJ*, position she held until 1964. Although few records detail Rebelo's background, it is known that he made a positive evaluation regarding Nalva's administrative competency, which was a determining factor to legitimize her designation, reinforcing the importance of strategic alliances among professionals from different fields in consolidating Nursing leadership in the University setting⁴.

When she was appointed as Director of the teaching institution, the *Correio da Manhã* (1961), *Jornal do Brasil* (1961) and *Última Hora* newspapers mentioned that, by means of calls, strategic meetings and school encouragement and support, the Guanabara State Hospital/Health and Assistance Secretariat made her designation public when they appointed her. Other decrees were found about approval of time schedules with her name mentioned in *Correio da Manhã* (8/11/1961 p. 8 and 8/11/1961, p. 10) as organization of her new teaching management phase.

It is noted that, when the newspapers mention the Health and Assistance Secretariat, it is due to the fact that it supported the Haddock Lobo Nurses School with the purpose of providing technical-professional and specialized Nursing education, so as to better train professionals from this category in the Rio de Janeiro City Hall administration (1944)¹⁰.

A few months after she started working in Teaching management (August 1961), Nalva Pereira Caldas was interviewed by *Tribuna da Imprensa* (10/23/1961, p. 2) and *A Cruz* (11/19/1961, p. 5) regarding similar journalistic

contents, in the sense that the Raquel Haddock Lobo Nurses School had 60 seat vacancies considering its full capacity: 120. The journalistic materials drew the attention towards the need to train nurses for health institutions. In the interview, Nalva Pereira Caldas highlighted that the Nursing course offered lodging to girls and boys in the boarding and semi-boarding school modality, respectively, for them to attend the four-year program.

Published close in time between each other, both interviews communicated to society the need to train professionals for in-hospital Nursing. This is due to the survey conducted regarding the number of Nursing professionals in nurses training schools during the 1890-1948 period, totaling 3,197 professionals from teaching institutions in Rio de Janeiro (6), São Paulo (3), Minas Gerais (3), Goiás (3) and Pernambuco (2), and determining that 57% were in the Southeast region¹¹. Therefore, it was concluded that the number of professionals was insufficient for the estimated population in 1948 (49,207,657 inhabitants) according to the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics¹².

Nalva Pereira Caldas' repertoire to sustain her discourse in the interviews was based on the Brazilian Nursing Resources and Needs Survey conducted during the initial 1956-1958 period, but for adverse reasons, and continued until 1980 with her involvement in the Brazilian Nursing Association, the Ministry of Culture and Education, the Rockefeller and Kellogg foundations and the Johnson & Johnson Laboratory in terms of funding and political aspects¹³.

At the beginning of the 1960s and considered for open selection by the state of Guanabara (1958), Nalva Pereira Caldas concomitantly participated in the reorganization and survey of the Nursing profession in Rio de Janeiro, in collaboration with nurse Ariadne Lopes de Menezes. Their relationship had been born in the *Serviços Técnicos de Organização* (SORTEC) hospital organization company (1958-1961), when they were members of a team to organize a model hospital, *Companhia Sul América*, later on *Instituto de Aposentadorias e Pensões dos Bancários* (IAPB), currently *Hospital da Lagoa e Policlínica* in Rio de Janeiro (Rio de Janeiro), as well as the Júlia Kubitschek Hospital (Minas Gerais)⁴. Subsequently, she got herself involved in the problems faced by Nursing, not only in relation to her care practice, but also in the political-social sphere.

It was also in that setting marked by the Brazilian Nursing Resources and Needs Survey report that Nalva Pereira Caldas defended her MSc dissertation entitled "*A Enfermagem e o Recrutamento Racional*" ("Nursing and Rational Recruiting") at the Brazilian Public Administration School belonging to the Getúlio Vargas Foundation (1964)⁴.

The contratextual aspect was experienced by the biographee not denying her involvement in and knowledge about what was happening around her. In her role as Director of the Raquel Haddock Lobo Nurses School, this implied for her to be one of the spokespeople¹⁴ in the press to state the demand presented in the interviews and assert the need for Nursing human resources, as well as to criticize the absence of open selection processes and the low salaries.

Thinking in the agenda presented by the communication media signals what Bourdieu¹⁵ cites as drama, including blood, sex and crime which, for being topics of interest, are instruments to (re)create reality and feel it without trivializing it.

Drama is exemplified in the message conveyed in the material under the "*Comissão vai procurar enfermeiras em escolas*" ("Commission to recruit nurses at schools") headline (*Jornal Tribuna da Imprensa*, 10/23/1961, p. 2), where Nalva Pereira Caldas openly states that this was due to the absence of open selection processes, as the last one had been in 1958, in addition to the fact that the salaries were demotivating. Those reasons led to a campaign in the following state schools, namely: Souza Aguiar, Visconde de Cairu, Paulo de Frontin, Clóvis Monteiro, Mendes de Moraes, Barão do Rio Branco, Professor Daltro Santos and Colégio Pedro II.

The other one, called "*Enfermagem no Brasil*" ("Nursing in Brazil") (*Jornal A Cruz*, 11/19/1961, p. 5), mentions the commission member names: the biographee's, Dr. Ivan de Oliveira Figueiredo (Obstetrics Professor), Margareta Luce (Nursing Technician Professor), Dr. Nilton B. de Oliveira (Diet Therapy Professor), Maria Barbedo Magalhães (Sociology Professor) and Dr. José Daboul (Physician working at the Raquel Haddock Lobo Nurses School). In addition, it asserted that the trained women would be able to enter the Hospital, Public Health, Education and Industrial areas, even the Armed Forces.

As we can identify, the problem was focused on the deficit in nurses training, with low remunerations and absence of open selection as some of its causes. This is linked to the contents of the materials when they mention that people grow up and age with a consequent need for care due to the health problems affecting them. As way of example, it is only necessary for us to remember the war-related calamities and armed conflicts, when Nursing schools and health institutions were called upon to care for the wounded and sick¹⁶⁻¹⁸.

Two years later (1963), Nalva Pereira Caldas' name returns to the newspaper pages. The first newspaper to report the beginning of the academic year in the Raquel Haddock Lobo Nurses School was *Correio da Manhã* (3/12/1963, p. 10), followed by *A Noite* and *Correio da Manhã* (on consecutive days) the following year (1964), underscoring nurses' graduation ceremony in the teaching institution and with the biographee as patronesse (*Jornal A Noite*, 20/5/1964, p. 1; *Correio da Manhã*, 5/21/1964, p. 6).

A number of studies conducted on nurses' graduation ceremonies at Nursing schools were recorded both in the illustrated press (magazines) and in newspapers¹⁹⁻²¹. However, in the sequence presented regarding the data included in this research, the link points to the result of the interviews granted by Nalva Pereira Caldas.

In order to support this, we resort to Bourdieu's assertion that journalists are the ones that most read newspapers, due to rivalries in selling copies in stands to convey information of interest to society¹⁵. Therefore, this is linked to maintaining the subscribers' monthly/annual subscriptions; in other words, faithful readers.

Considering Nalva Pereira Caldas' nomination to hold the Director position in the Raquel Haddock Lobo Nurses School was a successful strategy implemented by Dr. Antonio Dias Rebelo due to his organization capabilities in administration of the activities performed during the 1961-1964 period.

It is worth noting that, close or at the beginning of her management term, Nalva Pereira Caldas underwent due qualification for teaching (considering her care-related practice) by attending the Didactics Course offered by *Universidade Federal do Estado do Rio de Janeiro* (UNIRIO); in addition, she trained herself in the Specialization Course in Staff Management and Organization/Methods promoted by the Brazilian Public Administration School in the Getúlio Vargas Foundation, applying and articulating the incorporation of the Raquel Haddock Lobo Nurses School to *Universidade do Estado da Guanabara* (UEG)⁴.

Between 1965 and 1967, Nalva Pereira Caldas' name ceased to appear in newspapers, even if she was still linked to the Rachel Haddock Lobo as a teacher and Deputy Director, in association with professor Lafayette Silveira, physician and full professor at the Medical School, who had taken on the Director position⁴.

This configuration resulted from the process to incorporate the School to the then *Universidade do Estado da Guanabara*, made a reality in 1963 after intense negotiations led by Nalva herself. Integrating the institution to the university academic field revealed capital and stance disputes between Medicine and Nursing, namely: nurse-teachers were not recognized as professors but as technicians. This implied certain limitations, such as who would hold the teaching institution Director position, namely a physician during the 1963-1971 period^{4,10,22}.

Such structure translated the hegemony of Medicine, with asymmetries as a result. In this context and even if with low public visibility, Nalva Pereira Caldas articulated resistance strategies by maintaining Nursing present in the decisions made by the Raquel Haddock Lobo Nurses School until its direction would be resumed by a nurse^{4,10,22}.

During that period, she combined activities in the teaching institution (Professor and Deputy Director) along with the Head Nurse position in the Nursing Service at the Pedro Ernesto Hospital. This can be verified with records in the press such as reallocation and authorization to extend employment contracts in UEG in the notes entitled "*Mestres devem apanhar guia para exame médico - Relocações*" ("MScs should guide referrals for medical examinations - Reallocations") (*O Jornal*, 6/27/1968, p. 6) and "*Contratos prorrogados - Notícias UEG*" ("Contracts postponed - UEG news") (*Jornal dos Sports*, 1/28/1969, p. 9). Therefore, we risk asserting that such materials published in the press deal with the biographee's accumulation of activities or with similar subject matters arising from her actions in the teaching and assistance fields.

We note that Nalva Pereira Caldas returned to the SORTEC company during that time period (1967 and 1968). She was adviser and assistant in implementing the Nursing Norms for the Navy Social Medical Assistance (*Assistência Médica Social da Armada*, AMSA) and remained as the Nursing Service Head at the Pedro Ernesto Hospital from 1966 to 1974⁴.

In 1971, the Raquel Haddock Lobo Nursing School trained more nurses and the graduation ceremony had a patron (the UEG Chancellor); in addition, the biographee was mentioned due to her importance in the teaching institution in the press material under the headline of "*Reitor é patrono da Enfermagem*" ("Chancellor as Nursing patron") (*Jornal dos Sports - Escolar JS*, 12/11/1971, p. 3) and to her advancement/promotion sheltered by Law No. 280/1962 (*Diário de Notícias*, 1/18/1972, p. 11).

Public layer in Representation Instances and Courses

In order to continue analyzing the Public Layers, we will now present her Public Representation Instances and Courses on the Brazilian Nursing Week theme, representation instances in events and courses as agenda in the press.

The Brazilian Nursing Week has been commemorated since the 1920s and formerly merely as the Nurses Day (May 12th), when the Brazilian Red Cross Practical Nurses School (central body) and the Nurses School belonging to the National Health Department (currently the Anna Nery Nursing School) were rivals in the illustrated press pages to define the timeframe for the festivities we now make from May 12th to May 20th, as per Decree No. 48,202/1960²³.

In this layer, Nalva Pereira Caldas was either the main figure or a coadjutant one, along with other prominent individuals in Nursing. To such end, our search yielded five journalistic items during the 1963-1968 period.

In synthesis, the materials not only delimited the festive week commemorations but also set the timeframe for announcing the Nursing courses, the honor ceremonies for prominent nurses, the need for visibility and the population disinterest in attending the profession courses and lectures. The *loci* were strategic, such as *Palácio Tiradentes*, universities or hospitals.

It was in these spaces and during the Brazilian Nursing Week commemorations that Nalva Pereira Caldas' voice echoed. The journalistic press recorded her name in the newspaper pages, such as in the interview called "*A semana da enfermeira*" ("Nurses Week") (*Correio da Manhã*, 1/12/1963, p. 5; *Jornal Tribuna da Imprensa*, 5/21-22/1966, p. 6), the lecture entitled "*Da necessidade de melhor divulgação da Enfermagem*" ("About the need to better publicize Nursing") for new candidates to attend *Palácio Tiradentes* and a final one called "*Serviço de Enfermagem no Hospital das Clínicas da Faculdade de Medicina da UEG*" ("Nursing Service at the Clinical Complex Hospital belonging to the UEG Nursing School") (*Jornal dos Sports*, 5/16/1968, p. 10), in addition to records referring to the Padre Olivério Kraemer State Hospital when representing the Nursing social body of the Pedro Ernesto Hospital (*Luta Democrática*, 5/12-13/1968, p. 2) and in the honor ceremonies for prominent colleagues (*Jornal do Commercio*, 5/12/1966, p. 5).

In the representation instances and in addition to the Brazilian Nursing Week, we can also mention the Medical Conference of *Hospital do Bancários* and the Pedro Ernesto Hospital anniversary in the following materials, respectively: "*Jornada Médica do Hospital dos Bancários*" ("Medical Conference of *Hospital do Bancários*") (*Jornal Diário de Notícias*, 10/27/1966, p. 6) and "*Hospital Pedro Ernesto Comemora o V Aniversário com Congresso Internacional*" ("Pedro Ernesto Hospital commemorates 5th Anniversary with International Congress") (*Diário Carioca*, 8/4/1967, p. 12). In "*Notas Médicas*" ("Medical notes") (*Correio da Manhã*, 8/6/1967, p. 7), her name was mentioned in the discourse about advances in cataract surgery and corneal transplants referring to Nursing.

Based on the materials found, it was possible to find records with Nalva Pereira Caldas' name after her teaching management term (1961-1964) at the Raquel Haddock Lobo Nurses School. This involves understanding that she actually gained visibility as a public person in her Director role, which drew the publishers' attention due to her position and performance in the profession.

Concerned with teaching and at different moments, she got herself involved in teaching courses and scientific dissemination. In 1967, she promoted the Administration Improvements Course in the Pedro Ernesto Clinical Complex Hospital (*Correio da Manhã*, 8/29/1967, p. 3); in 1994, she did the same with the Specialization in Nursing Services Administration (*Jornal do Brasil*, 12/3/1994, p. 7); finally and due to her relevance, *Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro* offered the Nalva Pereira Caldas award during the Scientific Initiation Week (*Jornal O Fluminense*, 11/18-19/2007, p. 2).

The projection achieved by Nalva Pereira Caldas in teaching and hospital management was due to the investments not recorded in the public press but which she did make, for example: in 1971, she planned, organized and coordinated the Training for Nursing Heads with counseling from the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) belonging to the World Health Organization (WHO); in 1974, when she ceased to be the Nursing Service Director at the Pedro Ernesto Hospital, she started coordinating the Undergraduate Course at the UERJ Nursing School; in 1982, she worked as a professor at *Universidade Federal do Maranhão* in the Nursing Technician course offered by the Luiza de Marillac Nursing School and in the Undergraduate Course from *Universidade Gama Filho*, as well as in *Pontifícia Universidade Católica* when she taught classes in the Hospital Administration Course (1967-1991); in 1979, she was a lecturer in the Andrés Barbero Institute (Asunción), where she stayed for six months because her military Navy husband had been transferred there; she also contributed with lectures and courses in the Armed Forces (1979-1985); finally, she was appointed as Director of the UERJ Biomedical Center in 1985⁴.

Up to now we have addressed Nalva Pereira Caldas' Public Layer in Teaching and Hospital Management in constructing her imagery to society, which goes beyond her institutional performance for the Nursing profession

Distinguishing the Nursing institutional press from the newspapers sold in stands requires understanding where they circulated. In this sense, as for the background of the newspapers researched, it was possible to identify that some of them were local and others regional and national, with different language styles according to their target readers and with diversified interests. This implies breaking way from the profession circle, which makes a person go public.

This assertion refers us to semiotics applied to communication media, when a person is increasingly exposed through them for consumption by a population avid to consume and even to see themselves reflected in those who appear in the news. In other words, what readers want is to see, touch and hear as shown by the illusion triggered by reading. Therefore, communication media get them closer to those that are interesting to them and to those that draw their attention²⁴.

Thus, professional examples and/or models derive in copies sold, which, given the number of professionals from 1890 to 1948 (3,197) concentrated in the Southeast region (57%)¹¹ and considering family members and friends, comprised a population segment of 49,207,657 inhabitants (1948) in constant growth and, thus, the publishers were interested in winning and maintaining these readers, which, for the profession, meant valuing and drawing candidates to the profession.

Thinking from this perspective means understanding the recognition of a professional path and comprehend it, but this was not enough for Nalva Pereira Caldas. As well as other nurses, she broke the institutional communication media bubble to become a public person representing Nursing. However, her managerial attitude would extend beyond teaching and care, as we shall see in the following biographical layers.

Public Layer in Professional Fashion

This layer in Nalva Pereira Caldas' biography refers to professional fashion. We recall that, since its origin, Nursing has used various uniform models in order to (de)lineate the spaces of the teaching institutions that were reflected in the labor field, from working in asylums/hospitals to doing so in the humblest *favelas*/communities, by wearing gowns and hats (wimples or "bonnets"), together or not, and with the cross symbol in blue, red or green as a general identification of the Nursing category, with some exceptions. As years went by, professional fashion was modernized, such as ceasing to use head accessories^{25,26}.

Long trousers were introduced to the social fashion as a result of bicycle use and was driven by War World II (1939-1945) to allow agility in nurses' movements, as well as using jeans because they were made of a more resistant and durable fabric²⁷.

In the results of this research, journalistic materials about the adoption (led by Nalva Pereira Caldas) of long trousers as part of the working clothes were published in *O Jornal* (4/13/1971, p. 4) and in *Diário da Noite* (4/13/1971, p. 2) with similar contents and under the "*Calça comprida empolga as moças da enfermagem*" ("Long trousers thrill Nursing girls") and "*As enfermeiras mudam o seu uniforme*" ("Nurses change their uniform") headlines, respectively, the first one with an image.

We cannot present this image for copyright reasons, but we can describe some attributes related to its scenery and personal details. It is a photograph showing a hospital setting in the midst of the devices that are characteristic of a work environment challenging to the sight, with a woman in an elegant stance, standing up with her professional attire consisting in light-colored long trousers, a blouse and shoes in the same shade.

In this journalistic material, Nalva Pereira Caldas advocates for Nursing professionals to wear long trousers, arguing that these garments were more comfortable and asserting that they were a reference of the Pierre Cardin brand models.

It is worth noting that the Pierre Cardin brand was not randomly mentioned in the newspaper pages. In the 1970s, the renowned stylist (the brand's name) had apparently devoted himself to designing a set of uniforms with a futuristic and geometric view for British nurses²⁸.

As we can identify, Nalva Pereira Caldas' leading role in the Pedro Ernesto Hospital (Nursing Service Head) was characterized by communicating decisions to the health institution Director, also with records in the newspapers. Consequently, adopting a straight and objective stance, the biographee stayed in tune with the trends beyond knowledge applied to assistance and management; in other words, she was in tune with the way in which nurses' image should go along with the time, arguing better individual comfort to practice the profession without blemishing it.

Public Layer in her Private Life

Nalva Pereira Caldas married Cidelviro Almeida Caldas (a Brazilian Navy subofficer) in 1960 and had four children: Célia Pereira Caldas (nurse), Cláudia Pereira Caldas (public prosecutor), Cid Pereira Caldas (minister, worship musician and teacher trained in the National Music School) and Cynthia Pereira Caldas (psychologist and English teacher). For having been raised in the Presbyterian Evangelical religion, Nalda had decided to educate them that way.

Her private life was partly combined with her private one. This can be seen in this layer, considering printed records such as the following ones: the birth of her daughter Célia, in the article from *Correio da Manhã* (6/3/1962, p. 2) under the headline of "*Nascimento*" ("Birth"), in reference to the birth of the Rachel Haddock Lobo Nurses School Director's daughter; in its Birthdays section, *O Jornal* (5/20/1963, p. 3) reported that the couple's daughter has turned 1 year old; finally, in its Social records section, *Correio da Manhã* (3/30/1963, p. 2) also announced the daughter's birthday.

As can be identified, the press reported both the birth and first birthday of the couple's daughter, with emphasis on the fact that Nalva Pereira Caldas was the Raquel Haddock Lobo Nurses School Director. This points us to the prestige held by the institution led by the biographee and the articulation between her private and public life. Subsequently, she positioned herself as a leader in the Nursing category, which points to the cross-sectionality across the layers that many people may be unaware of in the text and context sense. However, it is necessary to know a person in terms of her choices, beliefs and relationships⁷.

Public Layer in her Associative Life

Understanding the public layer in the biographee's associative life requires ratifying the information about her religious life, as we know that she had an Evangelical background. This means that she understood the value of

associative life, where, according to her words, “As Evangelicals, we start learning associative life since childhood. In the Church we train to be presidents, secretaries, treasure officers. We have a society comprised by children, adolescents, young people and adults. I am part of the women's society”⁴.

That said, understanding her involvement in associations and unions is fundamental to underscore her professional career, especially when newspapers reported her path.

The first news item presented in the timeframe encompassed by this research refers to the associative life layer, with her participation in the Hospitals Association, when in her role of the Raquel Haddock Lobo Nurses School Director at the time, she was appointed to the Board (*Luta Democrática*, 6/18/1963, p. 6), under the “*Toma posse a nova diretoria da Associação dos Hospitais*” (“New Hospitals Association Board assumes command”) headline.

The Hospitals Association was not specifically focused on the Nursing category, but her knowledge about political participation and experience as President of the Brazilian Nursing Association - Sergipe branch (1953-1958) should be considered, as well as in some class body activities after she returned to Rio de Janeiro in supervision commissions and councils⁴.

It is through her experience in teaching and hospital management combined with her associative life that we reach the 1970s, period when the COFEN/COREN System was created and Nalva Pereira Caldas was the first President of the Rio de Janeiro Regional Nursing Council (1978-1981 term)³.

We underscore the efforts made by Nalva Pereira Caldas and her articulation networks to effectively articulate COREN-RJ with ABEn-RJ, recorded in her own words: “*We rented the former locus of the Brazilian Nursing Association, which was empty due to the office moving to Brasília, to the Regional Nursing Council. During the registration period for all Nursing practitioners, there were so many people going up and down the elevator that the building manager came to complain and I had to make a stance to guarantee the result*”^{4:110}.

In this scenario, the biographee appeared in the pages from the following newspapers: *O Fluminense* (2/1-2/1976, p. 3), *Luta Democrática* (1/14/1977, p. 3) and *Jornal dos Sports* (4/8/1979, p. 1) under the “*Conselho Regional de Enfermagem*” (“Regional Nursing Council”), “*INPS vai demitir uns dois mil servidores*” (“IM.N.S to dismiss approximately two thousand employees”) and “*Aspectos essenciais para os cursos de Enfermagem*” (“Essential aspects for Nursing courses”) headlines, respectively.

The journalistic materials referred to two guidelines. The first one was intended for Nurses and Nursing Technicians/Assistants to attend the Rio de Janeiro Regional Nursing Council premises to formalize their registrations (*Jornal O Fluminense*, 2/1-2/1976, p. 3; *Jornal dos Sports*, 4/8/1979); in turn, the second one dealt with the possibility of thousands of employees being dismissed in the National Social Security Institute (*Instituto Nacional de Previdência Social*, INPS).

According to the journalistic reports, the fact that Nalva Pereira Caldas held the Rio de Janeiro Regional Nursing Council Director position evidences the autarchic body struggle in advocating for Nursing professionals. However, an element draws the attention: the noticeable absence of the biographee due to health problems.

It is interesting to highlight this fact, considering that the press was attentive to the figure of Nalva Pereira Caldas as an action to show that flesh and bone people also present body weaknesses. In other words, something that goes beyond the authority and leadership exercised in favor of the profession is shown.

In the 1980s and through her performance in the Brazilian Nursing Association - Rio de Janeiro branch (ABEn-RJ) and in creating the Nurses' Union, Nalva Pereira Caldas stood out for her political action and for returning Christmas greetings. This was in the Unions section and under the “*Culturais*” (“Culture”) headline in *Jornal do Brasil* (6/6/1981, p. 8) and two materials on Christmas messages (*Jornal do Commercio*, 12/27/1983, pg. 5) and Christmas greetings (*Jornal Última Hora*, 12/27/1983, p. 4) by ABEn-RJ.

During her management term at COREN-RJ, Nalva Pereira Caldas hired a professional to advise her on disclosing issues in order to improve or adapt all the information in the communication media to advocate for Nursing professionals' image⁴. When (un)consciously making such decision, she was disclosing her biographical layer as a nurse and, at the same time, concealed her private life, which is one of the reasons for journalists to access the private sphere²⁴. She adopted a rational but also risky attitude due to the position she held, even given the Military Regime of the time.

As per the records found in the newspapers researched, we can identify that her relationship with the press was satisfactory despite the “invasion” to her private life, but positive to develop her public image: nurse, mother and married woman. As a result, the biographee abandoned her care and managerial anonymity to appear in newspaper pages when the press identified her as a leader. Therefore, this was of interest to news publishers, given the market rivalry inherent to news and even when she had hired a professional advisor to handle her relationships with the communication media.

Finally, it is interesting to note that in the newspapers where the materials were published, the items, news or notes were sometimes quite similar in their writing styles. In other words, the editorial lines got closer to and distanced from each other to establish certain social dynamics, which drove the field in favor of shaping the people's (their readers') opinion. Thinking in the (dis)articulations inherent to publication is understanding how newspapers circulate and, at the same time, selling information.

Study limitations

One of the research gaps is having chosen only the biographee's public layers. Such being the case, we consider that including other documents (such as institutional minutes, reports and images or family photo albums, among others) might point to other layers or even deepen on the existing ones.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

The analysis of Nalva Pereira Caldas' life through the social written press enabled better understanding this woman, manager, nurse and teacher by revealing nuances that go beyond previous academic research studies. When accessing the sources researched, it was possible to observe the different biographical layers. Consequently, they are interdependent and cannot be understood in isolation.

By privileging the biographee's public layer, the study allowed showing Nalva Pereira Caldas' performance, especially as member of the hospitals' boards and in the changes implemented in professional fashion at the Pedro Ernesto Hospital. Consequently, it contributes to bridging gaps previously invisibilized in the biographical narratives already produced about her career, expanding what is known about her historical relevance for Nursing and Health.

The discussion about the layers evidence that, although professional models are important, it is essential to consider flesh and bone people, acknowledging their experiences, challenges and choices. Nalva Pereira Caldas' biography is not limited to institutional achievements or duties; it also includes subjective and social dimensions that enrich what is known about her career and legacy.

This legacy still remains in a symbolic way, especially in the Cultural Memory Center and in the denomination of institutional spaces such as the Block named after her in the new UERJ Nursing School building. Those tributes show her influence by transcending her physical absence and perpetuating institutional memories, the relationships established and the reference she represents for future generations of professionals.

Finally, when transiting Nalva Pereira Caldas' career, it opens us new research possibilities, evidencing the relevance of understanding historical people not only by what was said, but also by the interconnections across their personal, professional and socio-symbolic life. Her social representations reinforce the importance of knowing her legacy through memory and keep her alive even in her biological absence, as she remains and will remain in the pages of Brazilian Nursing history.

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Authors contributions

Conceptualization, L.M.C., F.R.P. and M.N.; methodology, F.R.P.; formal analysis, L.M.C., F.R.P. and M.N.; investigation, ARSB, CL; data curation, F.R.P. and M.N.; manuscript writing, L.M.C., F.R.P., C.P.O., C.L., C.O.C., A.R.S.B., M.N.; review and editing, L.M.C., F.R.P. and M.N.; visualization, F.R.P. and M.N.; supervision, L.M.C., F.R.P. and M.N. All authors read and agreed with the published version of the manuscript.

Use of artificial intelligence tools

Authors declare that no artificial intelligence tools were used in the composition of the manuscript “*Nalva Pereira Caldas' layers in the written press (1961-2007)*”.