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Department 1928-1948

[17]

Practice Teaching for 1927-28

The Practice School Committee met at Ginling College on October 29, 1926. Members of the Committee in attendance were Miss Bao Dji-lih, Miss Lui En-lan, Mr. Ben Holroyd and Miss Vautrin. Mr. C. F. Lui of the Education Department of the University of Nanking sat with the Committee.

Four days previous to the meeting two plans the Concentrated Practice Teaching Plan (Plan I) and the Distributed Practice Teaching Plan (Plan II) had been sent to the members of the committee and the members of the Ginling Faculty for their consideration. (Plans are attached to this report.)

After a careful consideration of the problems and needs facing the Education Department with relation to the providing of Supervised teaching for the year 1927-28; the committee wish to present the following recommendations to the Faculty and Board of Control:-

1. That for a period of one year the Concentrated Practice Teaching Plan (Plan I) be adopted and undertaken in cooperation with Presbyterian Girls' School which has already signified its willingness to cooperate.

That in order to lessen the difficulties the following changes be made:-

a. That the period of absence from the college be shortened from four weeks to two.

b. In addition those students electing the Supervised teaching course (Educ. 41) be asked to come to Nanking a week or ten days before the opening of college in the autumn in order to get experience in the administrative problems of the cooperating high school.

c. That the additional time necessary to earn the four college credits in the course be given either to teaching in the Ginling Day School or to class work.

2. That the Board of Control take up with the University of Nanking the matter of cooperatively establishing and maintaining an experimental and practice school which would serve the education department of the two institutions.

The suggestion was made that the future development of the education departments in the University of Nanking and Ginling College be undertaken cooperatively and in harmony with the recommendations of the Educational Commission.

Respectfully submitted,

M. Vautrin, Sec.

The Education Department would recommend that Miss Hannaholt be granted a second year for study in America providing the Educational Psychologist being secured to assist with the work in education.

[27]

Proposed Practice Teaching Plans for 1927-28

Plan I

Concentrated Practice Teaching Plan.

That arrangements be made with one of the existing high schools whereby our students who have elected supervised teaching (Educ. 41) be permitted to do 4 weeks of residence teaching at the high school. This plan implies the following :-

1. That the participating high school arrange for dormitory space for a group of approx six student-teachers at one time and the supervisor who would be either Miss Hanawalt or myself.

2. That at least one or preferably two of the high school faculty would be chosen upon recommendation or with consent of the college - this to insure that their training would be such as would permit student observation and participation in their classes. The college would either bear part of the salaries of these teachers or make some other appropriate remuneration.

3. That the participating high school share the actual problems of the school, i.e. management of dormitories, planning of chapel, supervision of study hall etc, with the student-teachers and permit them to attend teacher's meetings.

4. That the student-teacher be absent from the college for (a) either a consecutive four week period, or (b) two weeks in the first half of the semester and two weeks in the second half.

5. That during this period of absence she give her whole time to Educ. 41 which would include (a) observation of high school teaching, (b) supervised teaching, preferably teaching two classes a day, one in her major subject and one in her minor, (c) That in addition she also participate in conferences on high school problems such as high school management, etc.

6. That the entire work of the semester course in education be concentrated into the four weeks and that upon return to the college the student-teacher give her entire time to her other work.

7. That this period of supervised teaching would come during the first semester of the senior year rather than the second.

Note: This plan, often called extra-mural teaching is used in a number of colleges and normal schools in America, which either cannot finance a practice school or find insufficient pupils in the community where the college is located. Miami University at Oxford, Ohio and Teachers College at Cedar Falls Iowa are examples of institutions using it.

The advantage of the plan is that it places the prospective teacher in a typical high school situation where she will meet all the problems of a high school.

The outstanding disadvantage is the absence from all college classes for a period of either 4 consecutive weeks or two two-week periods. This disadvantage would be both for the student teacher who would have to make the work up, and for the instructor from whose classes she was absent.

For the year 1927-28 there will be about 24 students eligible for the supervised teaching course. Probably not more than 18 will desire to take the practice teaching under the above conditions. They could be divided into 3 groups of six each or into 4 groups of four or five each.

Ming Deh High School has offered to cooperate with us with this plan for next year. Their new dormitory will be completed so that they can provide dormitory space for the group of student teachers and a conference and study room for them. They can also accommodate the faculty member. Miss Null will probably be the principal, and a new teacher, with normal school training, in addition to college training will be on the staff as well as Miss Meffett.

Plan II.

Distributed Practice Plan.

This plan provides that the student-teachers live at the college, carry their regular college work, and teach one class a day for a 9 or 12 weeks period in one of the three existing high schools for girls in Nanking. It implies the following:-

(1) That our schedule provide for a two hour period for Education 31 for four days a week, these being either the first two or last two periods of the morning, or the first two periods of the afternoon. This two hour period would be necessary in order to provide time for travel to and from the high school.

(2) That we ask the cooperating schools to select one or two of their best prepared teachers to cooperate with us, and schedule their classes at the time. Educ 31 is scheduled at the college.

(3) That these selected teachers be trained through conferences to act as our critic teachers and to share the work of supervision with the college supervisors. In some cases a bonus is given to the school or to the teacher for such service.

(4) That during the 9 or 12 week period the student teacher go to the high school to teach one class four times a week. This might be divided so that during the first 6 weeks the student was teaching her major subject and during the second her minor.

(5) That the college teachers of education supervise the teaching as often as could be scheduled, it probably not being possible more than twice each week.

(6) That the cost of transportation be assumed by the college.

The advantages of this plan are (a) That the student-teacher could live at the college and carry on her other college classes, (u) more convenient administratively than concentrated Prac. Plan.

The disadvantages are:-

(a) It would consume about one hour each day for travel and would be tiring to students and supervisors.

(b) Student-teacher contact with the high school would be practically limited to the one class which she was teaching. She would not have time or opportunity to enter into the high school problems, attend teacher's meetings, etc.

(c) Arrangement of college and high school schedules would be difficult, especially since the high schools have so many outside teachers.

(d) Because of the time consumed for travel and actual teachings either the preparation for the supervised-teaching or preparation for other college classes would be neglected.

(e) The teaching for one period each day of a single isolated unit of classroom work is not adequate training for the responsibilities which they undertake after graduation.

(f) Adequate supervision would be difficult since student teaching would be carried on simultaneously in three separate high schools.

GINLING COLLEGE
NANKING, CHINA

An Experiment in the Field of Secondary Education
The Experimental Course
The Ginling Campus
1938-39

(Written on the Campus, December 3, 1938).

In an attempt to meet the need of the local girls of middle school age who had been forced to spend most of the academic year of 1937-38 in refugee camps or in hiding in isolated villages or towns off the main avenues of communication, it was decided to plan a project especially for them. Just how many such girls there were we did not know. Between fifty and sixty had lived for many months in the large Ginling Refugee Camp, and from conversations with them we knew there was a keen desire to study and avoid wasting another year. How many more had been in other refugee camps or in private houses in the former Safety Zone, or would be able to find their way back into the city from their hiding places, we did not know. There was also the question of finances for such a project, for certainly there were few families left in the city who would be able to pay regular school fees for their daughters. A self-supporting project as in former years was not to be thought of. Last but not least, were the equally difficult problems of curriculum and staff. The ordinary middle school curriculum with its emphasis so largely on the learning of subject matter from textbooks, and its college preparatory aim, seemed unreal in the world of reality in which we were living. Certainly such a curriculum was not fitted for an impoverished community like Nanking which was poorer by two hundred and forty six millions of dollars than it had been a year previous, a community in which few would have the opportunity to go on to college. With many unanswered questions in our minds, we bravely started out to plan, knowing at least that the need was a reality and that there was space on our unused campus to carry on such a project.

Choosing a Name: In order to be free to experiment it was decided not to open a regular middle school, but rather an experimental course for girls of junior-senior middle school ability. The hope was that in this way we could put much more emphasis on "Productive education" and in teaching those skills that are of value in this locality at the present time. We wanted also to be free to put much more emphasis on character training. Those girls who preferred to follow a regular middle school curriculum were urged to go to Shanghai or, if possible to the West.

Selecting the Students: By the middle of September, very simple placement tests had been prepared in Chinese, English, and mathematics, supplemented by a brief test in mental ability. To our astonishment, 157 finally took these tests - they were repeated a number of times as small groups in the country hearing about them would find their way into the city. By September 26th a partial staff had been assembled and class work was started. About the same time, the Christian Hospital was able to secure a superintendent of nurses who very much desired to start a class in nurse's training. Twelve of the more advanced girls who had qualified for our course were transferred to the nurses' training course, leaving a total of 145. One College dormitory and the former Practice School dormitory are being used to house these students.

Fees: The matter of fees proved to be as difficult as was anticipated. Knowing that it would be impossible to charge pre-war fees, before applications were received the fees were reduced by fifty per cent. During the time of receiving applications and again during registration each student was interviewed privately and urged to pay as much as her family could afford. She was told plainly that a method

of work-relief was being planned by means of which students would be asked to work for all unpaid fees, and at the same time would be required to take less academic work. The final results as shown below were better than was expected:

Those able to pay full fees	55 students	38%
Those unable to pay any fees	10 "	7%
Those able to pay part fees	80 "	55%

The schools from which students had come are given below:

Government Schools	72 students	50%
Christian Schools	55 students	38%
Private Schools	18 students	12%

The range in educational ability is from Junior I through Junior III and from Senior I to Senior II, making five educational groups in all. Several who qualified for Senior III were not accepted but urged either to go to Shanghai to the cooperative Christian Middle School or to enter the Nurses' Training Course.

Work-Relief Plan: Students who cannot pay any of their fees, which amount to \$46 for a semester, are expected to work 23 hours each week and to lighten their academic load accordingly. As a matter of fact we have not yet been able to plan more than 15 periods per week of work-relief, but students know that they may be given opportunity during the coming summer to make up for the hours they lack now. Those who pay part of their fees do less work. The two lower classes wash dishes, clean dining and guest rooms, and classrooms. On Saturday afternoons from 1-3 p.m. is "big cleaning" when ceilings and walls are cleaned, windows washed and floors mopped. After the "big cleaning" teachers grade the results. These grades will appear in their final semester reports along with the grades of other courses. Standards for the daily and weekly cleaning have been worked out carefully for them. Much improvement has been made during the past two months not only in ability to do the work well but also in the attitude toward it. The problem of providing and caring for dish and dust cloths has been no simple one for such a large group of workers. There is great need of a capable college graduate to supervise this work relief and make it of the maximum value in character training.

The three upper classes instead of doing manual work, teach the women in the Homocraft Course and the children in the Nursery School. The teaching is under the supervision of Miss Lin Mi-li (1936) the dean of the Homocraft Course. A group of 26 girls are doing this teaching. They have regular teacher's meetings and are paid for their careful preparation as well as the time spent in teaching.

Experiments: Through teachers' meetings and a special staff retreat, a desire has been stimulated to teach more than books, and to prepare these young people, as fully as possible, to live creatively and thoughtfully in their changed environment. There is a desire to make them conscious of some of the many problems that confront them and to prepare them for the solution of these problems. Only a beginning has been made, but some results are already evident. In all courses there is an attempt being made to put the emphasis on the practical, and in developing an ability to use what is being learned. A few examples will make this clear.

Biology Courses: Gardening, both vegetable and flower, is a regular part of these courses. Students are now learning to salt their vegetables for winter use, vegetables which they themselves have raised. They have learned to cure persimmons, salt eggs, make vinegar, get rid of insect pests and a little later they will study the raising of poultry and sericulture. They are about to begin experiments in the use of ovens in baking.

Chemistry Course: In chemistry they are already experimenting with the making of lye from wood ashes, the making of dyes, soap, hand lotion, ink, etc. We were very fortunate in securing a man trained as a chemical engineer for this work.

A course in social problems has been substituted for college algebra and a course in flower arrangement takes the place of drawing. Washing of vegetables and salting them for winter use have been substituted a number of times for the period in physical education.

Every Saturday morning there is a general assembly when one class explains and demonstrates what it has learned that is of general value to all. A schedule has been made for the semester so that each subject will have an opportunity. The following demonstrations have already been given in this Saturday morning "Mutual Help Association:"

A Comparison of Three Methods of Curing Persimmons.
Household Pests and How to Get Rid of Them.
How to Arrange Flowers Attractively.
How to Make Oil Colors

To stimulate creative ability, a prize has been offered to each class for the best original essay on the chrysanthemums. Also for the best poem and the best drawing. These prizes are to be offered the end of this week. Students were encouraged to study the chrysanthemums in the moonlight, when the dew was on them, and at other times.

In order to help students to realize that habits, attitudes, interests and ideals are as of great value as knowledge of books, a grading system has been adopted for the academic courses that is somewhat of a departure from the one usually used. It consists of three divisions, namely, Excellent, Satisfactory, and Repeat, or rather the Chinese equivalents for these terms. At the same time a list of good habits and attitudes is being formulated on which students are to receive points. Among other traits the list contains the following -

Willingness to bear responsibility
Ability to cooperate with others in worthy enterprises.
Sincerity and truthfulness.
Helpfulness, thoughtfulness, and kindness
Interest in Health improvement.

These two systems of grading are being used this semester as an experiment with the thought in mind that they are to be improved next semester. Since the whole project is an experiment, the staff seems eager to experiment in both methods and organization.

The Staff: Well-trained men, who because of heavy family responsibility were not able to evacuate westward last autumn a year ago with their institutions, but did evacuate into nearby villages and towns, having gradually returned to the city. From such men it has been possible to assemble a well-trained staff. The fact that these men have been wanderers in hiding with their families for many long weary months makes them keen to get into constructive work again. The great lack is for experienced college women who can take such courses as physical education, hygiene, and music and also help in the supervision of work-relief and dormitory life. The United Christian Missionary Society has loaned us Miss Katherine Schultze for the year, which is a great help. For singing we have two friends of Ginling who are volunteering their services, namely, Mrs. Wang (Hwa Ying-doh) and Mrs. James McCallum. Of the former college staff there are five on the campus, all of whom are helping in the project. Miss Blanche Wu (1923) is giving an intensely

interesting and practical course in biology, Miss Whitmer is teaching two courses in flower arrangement and is supervisor of the cleaning of classrooms, Mrs. Tsen not only is in charge of the food for the project but also gives her time to granting permissions for absences from the campus - no easy task in these days in our city. Mr. Francis Chen is treasurer and business manager, while Mr. Li Hung-nien who is Mr. Chen's assistant, has generously volunteered to teach the recreational periods, since it has not yet been possible for us to secure a well-trained person for the physical education. This is now base-ball season.

Religious Education: Twice each week there are two chapel services which all students attend, although up to the present no mention has been made of compulsory attendance. Two very fine pastors of the city take turns in leading these chapels. They also teach the one period each week of required Bible Study for each class. All three of these periods are carefully planned, and for this semester center on the Life of Christ. On Sunday evenings the students are in full charge of the service, the classes leading by turns. Some evenings the program has consisted of singing and of a number of short talks in which students tell of some of the valuable lessons that have come to them during refugee days. There is much more opportunity for religious nurture than we have been able to give and our regret is that we do not have a well-trained consecrated full-time person for this work at this time when youth is thinking so seriously of real values, and there are so few outside activities to detract and scatter interests.

In order to help our students to think of those even less fortunate than themselves, every Friday the noon meal consists of rice and beans. On Friday, too, each class has its weekly meeting with its two advisers and at that time an offering is taken for others. Sixty dollars have already been raised. A small amount of bedding has been purchased and sent to the Home for Cripples and Orphans in the southern part of the city, and just as soon as they can be procured, straw mattresses will be purchased for all the children in this Home. An attractive poster indicates the weekly offering.

The Future: If the necessary person can be secured for supervision next semester, we would like to have all students share in the housekeeping activities - the cleaning of classrooms, of dining-rooms and halls, and the washing of dishes, since it is already apparent that those girls doing that work this semester have learned much about cleanliness, cooperation, and faithfulness in doing an assigned task. We hope that by that time the industrial work can be well enough started so that those needing to earn their fees can do so by learning to weave towels, stockings and cloth. We would like to do something creative in industrial arts, such as designing and weaving of a book bag or a scarf - but that takes initiative that we do not have now.

We are already dreaming dreams for the year 1939-40. If other organizations or Missions decide that it is advisable to open regular middle schools for girls of this region, would it be possible for Ginling to continue an experiment in creative education for a selected group of girls of middle school age, preparing them in all available ways to become constructive members of society and leaders in an impoverished community?

[11]

The Ginling College Practice School

Nov. 1948

At this annual meeting, the Practice School would like to present a concise report, covering its work for the year 1947-1948, the conditions at the beginning of the present school year, and some important plans for its future.

The school work for the year 1947-1948 was carried out under the wise guidance of our college president according to the plans reported in the last annual meeting:-

1. Staff

Last year there were 28 members. All, except 2 were full-time members. 24 were university or college graduates, 4 high school graduates, and 16 were Christians.

This term, there are 34 members. All except 1 are full-time members, 30 are university or college graduates, 4 high school graduates, and 20 Christians.

2. Students

The enrollment last year was 358. Of these 198 were boarding students, 160 were day students and 139 were Christians.

This term the enrollment is 482. Of these, 252 are boarding students, 230 are day students and 163 are Christians.

Last year there were 9 classes: Junior I (A and B), Junior II, Senior I (A and B), Senior II (A and B), and Senior III (A and B).

This term there are 11 classes: Junior I (A and B), Junior II (A and B), Junior III, and Senior I, II, III with (A and B) in each.

3. Servants

Last year there were 11 servants; this term 15.

4. Furniture and Equipment

Last year the main additions were 50 double-decker beds, 100 class room desks and chairs, and a set of simple apparatus for the physics laboratory and a set for the chemistry.

This term the main additions are 120 classroom desks and chairs, 9 classroom blackboards, 7 iron beds and 5 desks and chairs for teachers' bedrooms, 2 tables and 108 stools for the dining room, 6 kerosene-gas lamps for teachers and students, 50 kinds of English outside reading books, and a piano.

5. Buildings

Since we were asked to evacuate the 3 class rooms and the 3 administration offices in the College Recitation Building and 2 classrooms and the Library in the second wooden house near the athletic field and return them to the college at the beginning of this term, the Practice School Committee of the board of Directors held a meeting at the end of the last fall term and proved the plan to add a new building to the Practice School. At the beginning of this term this new building was ready to use. Now it is used for 7 classroom, 3 offices, teachers' preparation room, prayer room, library, chemistry and physics laboratory and some bed rooms for both teachers and students.

This building account is as the follows:- (Oct. 1, 1948)

total cost of the building CN\$11,774,003,000.00

Funds to meet the payments: 6,191,000,000.00

Deficit to be secured: 5,583,003,000.00

11,774,003,000.00

6. Curriculum and Subject Matter

Last year we tried to make some change in our curriculum and subject matters in order to meet both the requirements of the government and the special interests and needs of the individual students. We offered two kinds of courses - General and Science - in both Senior II and Senior III classes, and students could select either one. We had a college preparatory committee to help the senior III students to meet the college or university entrance examinations. The number of students in this Senior III class, who passed the entrance examinations of the different colleges and universities in the summer were as follows:

Ginling College	23	Peking University	2
Central University	11	Yenching University	2
Nanking University	6	Soo-chow University	2
Tsin Hwa "	4	Other Universities	9
Shanghai Medical College	2	Went to college in U.S.A. in the summer	5

This year we are going to continue to try to improve our curriculum and subject matter as we did last year.

7. Personal Guidance work

Last year Mrs. New brought the National Forum Guidance Series for High School from U.S.A. for us to experiment with. Mr. Wong Shwan-shan of the college did the translation work and the Practice School teachers did some changes in the details according to the special needs of our students. The students reaction toward this experiment was quite good. Only because of the lack of money and a full-time responsible person, we were unable to do as much as we had planned. This year we have already had a person on our staff specially responsible for this work. Besides this personal guidance experiment, we also emphasize both group activities and health activities of the students.

8. Religious Activities

The morning chapel services of the whole student-body, the Christian Student Fellowship meetings, the evening prayer meetings and the teachers' English Bible classes are going on this term as last year. But this term we have a full-time religious worker on the staff, who does personal religious work among the individual teachers, students and servants.

9. Some future plans

- a. The Practice School will not increase its number of students in the near future, but will try to raise the standard of the students from all aspects.
- b. The school will try to hold the well-trained, experienced persons on the staff and to add others of that caliber.
- c. In order to carry out the plans "A" and "B", the school must have all the facilities to meet the needs. This new building has been planned for dormitory and is too near to the street. To use it for administration, classrooms, library and laboratory is inconvenient. At the same time an auditorium, special classrooms, social room, guest room and teachers living places are all lacking. So the building of the Vautrin memorial Hall is urgent. But the contributions for the memorial Hall at the present time are coming in rather slowly, and the cost of the building is quite high. What shall we do ?

Financial Report for 1947-1948

a. Income

Balance from 1946-47.....	CN\$11,246,080.46
Gifts - government and students, etc.....	257,634,620.00
Fees.....	2,061,656,800.00
" music.....	20,420,000.00
Balance from board*.....	200,392,700.00
Mis. Income - interests, entrance fees, etc. (loan from Postal Bank Inc.)..	351,521,100.00
Students deposits.....	80,000,000.00

Total income for the year CN\$2,982,871,306.46

Expenditures:

Administration.....	85,629,100.00
Instruction salaries.....	1,537,777,000.00
" " expense.....	15,020,000.00
Maintenance and operation.....	63,746,061.50
Wage.....	182,935,000.00
Dormitory expense.....	81,019,000.00
Library.....	28,944,770.00
Equipment.....	127,515,700.00
Medicals P.E.....	10,816,700.00
Student activities.....	3,363,500.00
Refunds - fees and deposits.....	91,131,000.00
Building.....	755,000,000.00

Total CN\$2,982,797,831.50

Balance brought forward 73,474.96

b. Income, Fall semester, 1948..... GY\$51,972.00

* Bal. kept to meet dinning room equipment next year.

GIANKING * PRACTICE SCHOOL

<u>SEE:</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Where Filed</u>
Jan. 31, 1948	Minutes of Board Com. on Practice School	Board of Directors Minutes
Feb. 24, 1948	Letter from Dr. Wu to Dr. Higdon	Dr. Wu Yi-fang
Feb. 9, 1948	Letter from Dr. Higdon to Mrs. New	U.C.M.S.
Feb. 28, 1948	Letter from Dr. Wu to Mrs. Mills	Dr. Wu Yi-fang



THE MEMORIAL DORMITORY TO M^{AD} DAME SOONG

The above is a picture of the model dormitory of the Ginling College Practice School. It is located in the southeast corner of the college campus. It is the first of a series of three buildings planned for the Model Junior-Senior Middle School.

MODEL JUNIOR-SENIOR MIDDLE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Under the Supervision of the Department of Education
Ginling College, Nanking

EXPLANATION:

For thirteen years Ginling College has been committed to the policy of providing a school of middle school grade in which college seniors preparing to enter the profession of teaching can secure practice in teaching under the supervision and guidance of members of the Education Department. From the beginning this school has been housed in the college buildings. Upon the recommendation of the Ministry of Education that the college and the middle school be entirely separate, and furthermore because the college is in need of additional classrooms, it is urgent that separate buildings be provided for the middle school. It is to provide for this need and to make it possible to develop the present middle school into a model experimental junior-senior middle school that the following requests are made:

I. FOR PHYSICAL PLANT

A. Dormitory

Now available

This dormitory which accomodates boarding students and several teachers was the generous gift of the three daughters of Madame Soong, given by them in her memory. The total cost of the building and furnishings was \$41,807.53. The building was completed in 1933.

B. Classroom Building "A" and equipment

\$60,000.00 *Yuan*

1. Building "A"

\$50,000.00 *Yuan*

3 classrooms for junior middle school
3 classrooms for senior middle school
1 small classroom for elective courses
Biology-Physics combination laboratory
Chemistry laboratory
Library and adjoining study halls (Third floor)
Assembly room for student body of 180
Conference room for practice teachers
Dean's office; Teachers' offices

2. Equipment and furnishings

\$10,000.00 *Yuan*

Laboratories, library, assembly room
and classrooms

C. Classroom Building "B" and equipment

\$4,000.00 *year*

- Room for home economics and sewing
- Rooms for physical education and recreation
- Dining room
- Piano practice rooms

A simple building is now available for this purpose which at a small expense can be remodelled and equipped to meet the above needs temporarily.

II. FOR RESEARCH IN MIDDLE SCHOOL EDUCATION

\$1,200.00 *year*

A necessary part of a model experimental middle school is a limited program of research and experimentation. In order to prepare middle school students, as well as teachers in training, to meet the needs of society those needs must first be determined and studied. An initial project to obtain concrete facts for the improvement of middle school education has been carefully planned. A member of the Department of Education, who has recently returned from abroad where he specialized in the field of secondary education is well prepared to direct this research providing funds are available to cover the expenses involved. It is hoped that within the year valuable data can be secured for the strengthening of middle school education and the training of middle school teachers.

EXPLANATION

MODEL JUNIOR-SENIOR MIDDLE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Under the Supervision of the Department of Education
Ginling College, Nanking

For thirteen years Ginling College has maintained part or all of a senior middle school for girls in order to make available supervised practice teaching for college seniors who are expecting to enter the profession of middle school teaching. The school at present consists of 78 students in the three senior middle school grades. It was registered with the Bureau of Education in 1937. The conviction exists in the college that theoretical courses in education are no more adequate for the training of good teachers than theoretical courses alone are sufficient for the training of doctors and nurses. Furthermore a school which can be used as an experimental laboratory is as necessary to the successful teaching of college courses in education as science laboratories are in the teaching of the college sciences.

The time has arrived in the development of the college, and of the residential district in the vicinity of the college, when provision should be made for the expansion and development of this practice school. During these thirteen years the school has had no classroom buildings of its own, but has been using temporarily the classrooms and laboratories, the music and physical education equipment of the college. This has not been desirable from the standpoint of the college or of the practice school, and furthermore the growing needs of the college make it necessary that the college rooms be vacated. It seems desirable to develop the school into a model junior-senior middle school with a maximum enrollment of 180, that is, six classes with an average of 30 students in each class. It is the hope that in this model school college students preparing for the profession of teaching will not only be able to observe good teaching, but also to secure practice under the supervision of well-trained and experienced teachers. As a laboratory school, a certain amount of experimentation and research can be carried on which will result in the improvement of middle school education.

Explanation to "Proposed Program" I. PHYSICAL PLANT

In 1933, through the cooperation and generosity of Madames H. H. Kung, Sun Yat Sen, and Chiang Kai-shek, a dormitory was erected which will provide for the boarding students. There is an urgent need for two more buildings which are entirely separate from the college buildings. This is in accordance with the recommendation of the Ministry of Education that there be complete separation of the two schools. One of these buildings, "A", would be for regular classroom purposes and would be located south of the dormitory. The other building, "B", would provide rooms for the teaching of home economics, sewing, physical education and music, as well as dining and social rooms. This latter building would be located north of the dormitory. A simple building is now on this site and if remodelled and equipped would meet the latter needs for a period of years.

Explanation to "Proposed Program" II. RESEARCH

A plan has already been prepared to obtain objective facts for the improvement of middle school education. The technique to be used is that of educational surveys in typical schools and personal interviews with national leaders in various fields. The surveys to be used are as follows:

- First Survey - To find out the home and social background of middle school students in different parts of China. The questionnaire method will be used. A group of typical middle schools in all parts of China will be selected for the study.
- Second Survey - To determine the demands of society upon middle school students of today. In addition to a questionnaire, interviews will be planned with a selected group of experienced leaders in government, education, social work, industries, the home and other professions.
- Third Survey - To analyze the occupational and vocational needs of individuals preparing for particular vocations and trades that are open to middle school graduates.

<u>Proposed Budget</u>	-	Printing of questionnaires	\$300.00
		Printing of findings	300.00
		Postage and miscellaneous	200.00
		Clerical help	<u>400.00</u>
		<u>TOTAL</u>	\$1,200.00

Conclusion:

Since its founding, Ginling College has been deeply interested in the training of women for educational work. Approximately 60% of all its graduates are now in the field of educational administration or college and middle school teaching. Of the 34 young women who graduated in June 1936, 64.7% are now engaged in teaching. Of this number 40% while in college took a special series of courses as training for the profession of teaching. From the beginning the policy of the college has been not to offer a major in the field of education, but rather to encourage students to major in a subject-matter field and in addition to take a specified number of courses in education, including methods of teaching in middle school and supervised teaching in the practice school. It is to do this work more worthily and efficiently that funds are being sought.

APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR 1937-1938
GINLING COLLEGE, NANKING

As the only College for Women in the whole Yangtse Valley, Ginling realizes its responsibility for training women for service. With the rapid development of the reconstruction program in China, the demand for well-trained workers is increasing. In order to meet such needs the College should strengthen and extend its work, and additional funds outside of the annual budget are necessary. The Board of Trustees of the British Indemnity Fund has as its aim the promotion of educational and cultural enterprises and makes annual grants to colleges and universities. Ginling College wishes hereby to apply for the kind consideration of the Board for grants to aid the Department of Education and the Department of Geography. Their specific needs are given in the following pages and a summary of the items is as follows:

I. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

A. Building and equipment		
1. Classroom building for a model senior-junior middle school for girls	\$50,000.00	year
2. Equipment and furnishings for the above	10,000.00	year
3. Remodelling of old building	4,000.00	year
B. Expenses for research in middle school education	1,200.00	year
		<hr/>
	\$65,200.00	year

II. DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

A. A professorship * for 3 years	\$10,000.00	year
B. Books and maps \$2,000 each for 1938-1939 and 1939-1940	3,000.00	year
C. Preparation of laboratory manual and games projects \$1,000 each for 1938-1939 and 1939-1940	2,000.00	year
		<hr/>
	\$15,000.00	year
		<hr/> <hr/>
	\$80,200.00	year

* According to the professorships granted for 1936-1937, the amount is \$10,000 a year.

Page 2 - Summary

In addition to strengthening the Departments of Education and Geography, the College has realized a need along another line, that is, Home Economics. According to the revised curriculum for middle schools by the Ministry of Education, the girl students in middle schools, Type B, are required to take home economics. There is therefore a great demand for well-trained home economics teachers. As a college for women, Ginling should provide the facilities for training such teachers and is considering the establishment of a Department of Home Economics. However, time must be given for careful planning of equipment and well-qualified specialists in the field must be secured. Yet at present the latter is a difficult task, as there are few such people available. The College is therefore not presenting a definite project now, but wishes to request the privilege of making application for a grant for this Department in the near future.

Original program. Later revised and presented to
British Boxer Indemnity Fund.

Proposed Program

MODEL JUNIOR*SENIOR MIDDLE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Under the Supervision of the Department of Education
Ginling College, Nanking

I. PHYSICAL PLANT

1. Dormitory

Now available

This building which will accommodate 80 students and three teachers was the generous gift of the three daughters of Madame Soong given by them in her memory. The total cost of the building and equipment was \$41,807.53. The building was completed in the summer of 1933.

2. Classroom Building and Equipment

\$66,000.00

Classroom Building \$60,000.00

3 classrooms for junior middle school
3 classrooms for senior middle school
1 small classroom for electives
Biology-Physics combination laboratory
Chemistry laboratory
Library with adjoining study halls - third floor
Assembly room for student body of 180
Dean's office; Teachers' offices

Equipment for above 5,000.00

Classrooms
Laboratories
Library

Piano and Radio 1,000.00

For educational purposes

3. Service, Athletic and Social Building
Remodelling and Equipping

\$4,000.00

Dining room
Room for home economics and sewing
Social room for students
Social room for staff
Room for classes in physical education
Piano practice rooms

A simple building is now available for this purpose which at a small expense can be remodelled and equipped to meet the above needs temporarily.

II. IMPROVEMENT OF THE STAFF

1. Annual subsidy to the school \$3,000.00 to 5,000.00

Since the school is to be kept small, that is not to exceed 180 students, it cannot be fully self-supporting if well trained teachers of experience and special training are on the staff. An annual grant of from \$3,000.00 to \$5,000.00 is needed for this purpose. It is very desirable that the person who teaches English be a foreigner who is trained to teach English as a foreign language. The above grant would enable us to secure a person for English and also to invite one or more teachers with special training.

2. Annual grant for graduate study \$3,000.00 per year

It is very desirable that funds be available so that graduates of colleges in China who have shown particular ability in teaching in middle schools can be selected and sent abroad for further training in the field of teaching. Such persons could then be invited to join the staff of the Practice School. They would be well prepared not only to supervise practice teaching done by college students, but also be able to teach for demonstration and observation for college students who are training for middle school teaching.

III. RESEARCH IN MIDDLE SCHOOL EDUCATION

A necessary part of a model middle school is a limited program of research and experimentation in the field of middle school education. In order to prepare middle school students and college teachers in training to meet the needs of society, those needs must first be determined and studied. An initial plan for research is given on a separate sheet.

PRACTICE School
Am. Embassy 11/19/47

The Ginling College Practice School

In order to meeting the changing needs of our society, and of our teachers and students, the Practice School is trying to make some progressive changes this term in both quantity and quality.

1. Organization and Administration. The Practice School is closely related to the college. Its work is carried out under the wise guidance of the college president. It has two departments: the instruction and guidance department, and the business department. The former includes seven divisions, six of which were started last year. The seventh--the research division--was added this term. In this division, we are trying to do some experimental guidance work under Mrs. New's direction. In addition to the regular work of the business department, there is the additional work of taking care of the money contributed for the Vautrin Memorial Hall.

2. Staff. Last term, there were 14 full-time and 7 part-time members on the staff. This term, there are 28 members; all except 2 are full-time members. 24 are university or college graduates, 4 are high school graduates. 16 are Christians.

3. Students. The enrollment last term was 236; this term it is 358. Of these, 198 are boarding students and 160 are day students. 132 are Christians.

Last term we had 6 classes: Junior III, Senior I (A and B), Senior II (A and B) and Senior III. This term there are 9 classes: Junior I (A and B), Junior II, Senior I (A and B), Senior II (A and B), and Senior III (A and B).

4. Servants. Last term we had 9 servants; this term, 11.

5. Buildings. This term we have two additional buildings: (1) a wooden house (left by the Japanese) which was repaired and is being used for classrooms, library, and teachers' dining room; (2) a new house, recently built, is a faculty dormitory with 8 single rooms.

6. Furniture and Equipment. The main additions in furniture this term are the 50 double-decker beds for the students and the furniture for the teachers' bedrooms.

Last term, in our library, we had 2540 volumes of reference books and magazines in Chinese or English, 3 maps, and 5 kinds of newspapers. Now we have 2846 volumes of references books, 22 kinds of magazines, 34 maps, and 6 kinds of newspapers.

Last year, most of our science laboratory apparatus was borrowed from the college. The Practice School has bought some apparatus, but there is still barely enough to give simple demonstrations.

7. Curriculum and Subject Matter. Besides the regular textbooks, outside references are given as much as possible to enrich the students' knowledge.

To meet the special needs of individual students, we are offering this year in both Senior II and Senior III two kinds of courses--Literature and Science. Students can select either of these general courses with the guidance of their teachers.

In order to meet the interest of students and the needs of society, some elective courses, such as accounting and writing for practical use, have been added to the curriculum. We have added Girl Scout training for the junior high students to help them to learn to enjoy social and group life and to serve others.

8. Group Activities of Students. There are 20 kinds of small group activities in the school this term. There is also a student self-government organization which is closely co-operating with the school in all kinds of things.

9. Religious Activities. For boarding students, there is a chapel service every morning except Monday; and prayer meeting, hymn singing, and Bible reading every night. There is a Christian Student Fellowship for both day and boarding students. Attendance at chapel services is required; at other meetings, it is optional. At the beginning of the term, about 20 students attended the small group meetings; now the attendance is about 60.

10. Financial Report.

For fiscal year--1946-47

Total Receipts (from student fees): \$141,251,051.14

Total Expenditures:

Administrative expense	\$ 6,527,985.00*	
Instruction salary	69,507,392.00	
Instruction expense	4,235,900.00	
Main. and Operation	6,931,283.00	
Wages	9,838,737.28	
Dormitory Expense	4,035,930.00	
Library	1,344,850.00	
Equipment	12,119,430.00	
Student Activities	1,512,015.00	
General a/c	975,442.40	\$117,028,964.68
Reserved a/cs		12,976,000.00

Balance

\$ 11,246,086.46

*This item does not include the salary of the Principal which is paid by the College. The revised budget for the fall term, 1947, calls for a total of \$408,010,000.00

11. Some of the Problems of the Practice School.

A. Finance. The only source of income of the Practice School is the tuition and fees of the students. By increasing the number of students, the income has been increased some, but it still does not meet our needs. Last month, the salaries of teachers in Government schools was raised quite high, but we are not able to change our salaries much. The average salary for our experienced senior high teachers for November is only about \$1,400,000; it will be the same amount for December. In the face of this situation, it is possible that good teachers with many years of experience may leave the school next term. What shall we do?

B. Ground. The field for out-door activities and physical education is not large enough. Is it possible for the Practice School to get the piece of land which the college started to try to buy for the use of the Practice School last term?

C. Building. Because of the present difficult economic situation in China, the contributions for the Vautrin Memorial Hall are coming in rather slowly. But we need the Hall badly, because the wooden house which we are now using as classrooms was loaned to the Practice School by the College only for this current year. Is there some way out?

Chen Yu-djen
Principal, Practice School
Ginling College