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*Girling
Academic
Material related to other
departments 1934-1949*

1934 Activities Carried on
Sept-Jan at Community Center

Hour	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.
8:00							
9:00							
10:00							
11:00							1. Boys club (hand work) 2. Wicker club
1:30							
2:30							
3:30	1. Mothers' club 2. Well baby Clinic (For eight boarding Home)						
4:30		Peanut Butter	Girls' club Knitting And Sewing				
5:30	1. Mothers' club 2. Well baby Clinic (For eight boarding Home)	Peanut Butter		Wicker club Peanut Butter			
6:30		1. Wicker club 2. Boys' club (English)	Boys' club				
7:30					Boys' club English	Wicker Class Girls' Club (Cooking)	Church Service (For all neighborhood)

If you are interested in participating any of the activity
PLEASE HAND YOUR NAME TO LYN YUWEN

Every body is cordially invited
to visit us.

RECEIVED

APR 8 1935

MISS M. E. HODGE

PROGRAM FOR TRAINING IN SOCIAL WORK IN GINLING

Background of Experience on which Present Plan Based:

During the past five years the Sociology Department of Ginling College has been experimenting in the field of social research and treatment with two objects in mind:

1. To discover what fields of social work in China should be opened up with college trained women.
2. To develop the types of training best suited to meet this need.

In order to do this, we have experimented in studies and fields of work, thus obtaining data on the fields which we feel are those in which work could best be opened, and at the same time determining the best type of training for such work. Experimental work has been carried on in the following lines:

1. Community Investigations:

classes in the Department of Sociology have studied the neighborhood in which the College is located. (This has included studies in social change, in family life, economic studies, child labour.). Partly as a result of these investigations, and partly as the result of a traditional social interest which has been found through the years at Ginling, the students in the class in Community Organization in the spring of 1933 became interested in starting a Neighborhood House where social experimentation and investigation could be carried on. One of the members of the class gave \$1,000 toward this, and the students raised the other \$1,500 necessary in the student group. One of the members of the same class offered her services for half time work to start the work in the new Neighborhood House, which was completed in the spring of 1934. (The Neighborhood House was built beside the Neighborhood Day School, which the Ginling students built near the campus in 1923, and in which the students have continued their support.)

2. Case Work Training:

Case Work was started four years ago when a person (a Ginling Graduate) was secured to do half time work in the University of Nanking Hospital. Her salary was paid by the Nanking Women's Club, who were interested in supporting small experiments in social work. After one year the hospital felt that the service was a real one to them, and they hired in addition a second worker (also a Ginling graduate) who was paid by them. In the fall of 1933 Central Hospital took a Ginling graduate

of that year to start case work there, and the Canton Hospital in Canton took a Ginling graduate to start their social case work. Other government agencies here in Nanking would be willing to take case workers if the proper type of person were trained for the work.

3. Rural Social Work:

The field of rural social work is one in which we have sent several of our graduates. From Ginling in the past two years two graduates have gone into work in Kiangsi in the Christian Rural Service Union, one into government work in Mass Education in Kwangsi, one into a rural women's center under the Y.W.C.A. near Nanking, and one into women's work in a center near Shanghai. The demands for women trained in the rural field have suddenly become great in line with the popular trend in rural work at the present time.

4. Child Welfare Training:

This is a field in which we wish to train women for work. The beginning of interest which one finds being taken by government agencies in the problem of child welfare, plus their inability to find properly trained people for this work, makes this seem a particularly fine field of experimentation and training. This year Ginling has cooperated with one of the government Foundling Homes in taking children from them and experimenting in boarding home care. The money for this experiment has been given by the Nanking Women's Club.

5. Other Fields:

There are other fields in which Ginling graduates are doing social work. One is a probation officer in the Juvenile Court in Hongkong. One is a worker in the Shanghai Municipal Council, working on the subject of factory inspection. One is in industrial work in Shanghai, working with the Y.W.C.A. Another graduate is taking graduate training in America in rural work at the present time after several years of rural experience near Canton.

The women who have majored in the social fields in Ginling have been very definitely interested in going into practical work, and have been willing to enter fields of work as pioneers. Our course should be materially strengthened in order to give them the best possible training for this.

Resources for the Social Work Training which are already available:

1. Ginling College:

The courses in the Department of Sociology have been planned for training in the field of social work. The first two years of college is in general arts with introductory courses. The junior year takes the student into more specialized fields of case work, community organization, child welfare, public welfare administration, and foundation in methods of social research. The senior year is one of concentration in work related to the special field in which the student has chosen her thesis work. Other courses are planned to fit around this interest.

Courses are planned with laboratories, field work, and units of experimental work. This is necessary for two reasons: (1) the materials are not available for class-room lecture method, (2) the students need actual field experience in order to really comprehend the problem and policies of analysis and treatment. In this way it is possible to avoid some of the discouragement which students feel when doing any kind of practical work in China.

The Neighborhood House gives a center for all experiments. During the present year we have had the following work carried on in this center by sociology majors: boys' club work, girls' club work, home improvement by a mothers' club, a health program, two experiments in small industry (the making of peanut butter, a wicker work training class), a well-baby clinic for the babies placed in boarding homes. From this center part of the case work is done for the course in General Case Work. A member of the Department of Sociology gives about half time work there.

Other departments in Ginling offer work which definitely fits the needs of sociology majors. This is particularly true of the Departments of Hygiene, of Biology, of Education, and of Psychology.

2. University of Nanking Agricultural College:

The agricultural college offers courses which help in the training of the workers who expect to go into rural work. For the past two years Ginling students have taken courses there in rural organization, in rural education and in rural sociology, and in cooperatives. This field can be extended in courses such as gardening which would give materials needed by a worker going into rural social work. The extension work done by the University offers an opportunity for

assistance in the work done by the Ginling students. During the past two years the members of the Extension Department have given valuable help in the work carried on in the Neighborhood House at Ginling.

3. Government Agencies:

In Nanking there are many government agencies with whom a relationship could be established. The Central Hospital, the Public Health Stations, the City Institutions for the Dependent and Neglected, the City Bureau of Social Affairs, all offer fields in which our students might do experimental work in connection with their study.

The year 1931-1932 was one in which we carried on field work for the class in Case Work through the Public Health Station of Nanking. In 1932-1934 some students did field work through the Department of Social Case Work of the Central Hospital. This year the project in Boarding Homes is being done through a government orphanage. These are indications of the willingness of these government agencies to have us do experimental work in cooperation with them. At the same time the work at Ginling has given these agencies some knowledge of the type of service which a Department of Social Work might offer to them.

This present year one senior student has done a thesis and field work study in the Nanking Women's Organization, which is under the National Party. They have been willing to have her go into the records, to have her investigate cases for them, and to allow her to go into the court for observation. This is a new field in which it seems that legal work might be developed along somewhat similar lines as the Legal Aid Work in America.

4. Other Agencies:

(a) University of Nanking Hospital:

The closest cooperation has been maintained with the University of Nanking Hospital in the Social Case Work Department. The supervision for this work has come through the Department of Sociology of Ginling College.

One Ginling student made a study on Birth Control there which was the forerunner of a birth control clinic started this year at the hospital.

Students from Ginling in medical case work have also done their field work there.

(b) China Child Welfare Association:

The China Child Welfare Association offers a definite group with which considerable work could be done if there were more time for it. This Association has accepted some of the materials prepared by Ginling students for publication in their monthly magazine. If Ginling could train workers for their institutional and organization work, help could be given in the formation of the policies of that group.

(c) National Young Women's Christian Association:

The Y.W.C.A. has a rural experimental center in which Ginling is supposed to be cooperating but in which very little has been done by the College except the providing of the worker and sitting in on occasional program planning meetings. Any further definite cooperation has been impossible in view of our inadequate department staffing. During vacations some Ginling students have gone to this center and have made slight studies.

The Plan of Training:

There are special specific fields in which it would seem desirable to train social workers in China.

1. Medical Social Work:

The health problem and its relation to the community is one in which the medical social worker can make a real contribution. The social worker has a vital and organized understanding of the community. She has a clear, analytical training in the understanding of people. She is given a minimum of health training in order to make it possible to help in the carrying out of a program in connection with public health or hospital work into community living.

2. Child Welfare Work:

The developing interest in Child Welfare as shown at the recent national conference on Child Welfare is evidence of the new interest in Children. Trained workers are needed in the field of institutional management, of child health work, of factory inspection work. These may not necessarily be college graduates but people who have had training in our department, which will give them an understanding of the needs and the way to fill them. If we can train workers in this field during the next five years we shall have a group ready in the field where it is necessary to do pioneer work.

3. Community Work:

A group of trained people should be developed in the field of Community Work. This would involve a combination of training in work similar to that of the social settlement (in England and America) and the folk school (in Denmark). It would include training for teaching through living with the people, but would aim to give a wide concept of how to direct legislative action, public opinion, and general interest.

The experiment which is being carried on near the Ginling campus gives evidence of the value of this type of work. It also gives evidence of the need for training in powerful leadership for this creative work, for without such leadership there can be nothing but failure.

4. Rural Work:

Rural work is one in which there is a tremendous popular interest at present, and one in which it is easy to be carried away because of the popular aspects of it. However, there are Ginling students who have shown a real, deep interest in rural life (some of them from their own experiences) which make them wish to return to the coun-

try for rural reform.

The special field of rural work in which it seems that women might be best trained is in the field of Women's Work. Very little has been done in this particular branch of work. This women's college where there is this real interest seems particularly suited to carrying on such training.

There are at least three centers near Nanking with which Gilling could cooperate in such a plan--the Nanking Theological Seminary, the University of Nanking Agricultural Extension Work and the Young Women's Christian Association.

What Ginling Needs for such a Program:

For the trained social worker two things are particularly important. The first of these is the spirit of service and the second is academic training. Since the time of its founding the Christian spirit of service has been and unusually vital one in forming the life patterns of the students and graduates of Ginling College. This spirit developed because the institution had its beginning in a small family group in which life was centered in personality and the growth and welfare of its members in relation to the larger community. This spirit is evident wherever Ginling women work and is highly commended upon by their associates in schools and other organization. With the emphasis on social reconstruction in recent years, the demand for highly trained workers is increasing rapidly. In order that Ginling may contribute to this enterprise through the training of women, adequate academic facilities should be provided. It seems quite urgent that financial resources be found for such training. Only in this way will Ginling graduates be enabled to express their spirit of service in an increasingly creative way in meeting the varied needs under all sorts of conditions. The combination of the spirit of service which has characterized Ginling women and a highly specialized academic training will make possible a great contribution to the social reconstruction of China.

For the past five years we have been slowly experimenting in the work of training social workers. This has been done with one staff member and one assistant. Now it seems that the time has come when the policy of Ginling should be developed into a more carefully worked out plan in terms of the need which exists and of the experience found regarding the type of training desirable for such workers. There has been an increasing interest on the part of students, there has been an increasing interest on the part of government agencies, and there are many sources of cooperation.

The needs for a five-year plan in training would be as follows:

- | | <u>Annually</u> |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. One faculty member in charge of the whole unit of training work | \$3,600. |
| 2. One rural worker to supervise students, to direct the work in the rural center for women, to help in working out materials | 1,200. |
| 3. Rural center--rental, upkeep, transportation, and materials | 1,000. |
| 3. Salary for a social cases supervisor for the Ginling students who would also take charge of the Neighborhood Center work | 1,500. |

4. Budget for carrying on Neighborhood Center work--running expenses, upkeep, and one worker in training	1,000.
5. Budget for clerk for assisting in organizing and tabulating studies made; also costs of publishing	2,000.
6. Books and equipment	<u>5,000.</u>
TOTAL ESTIMATED ANNUAL BUDGET	\$13,500.
7. Initial amount to provide books and equipment	<u>Gold</u>
	\$5,000.
8. Two fellowships for training workers abroad--\$100. gold per month plus expenses of expenses of travelling	-----

* In two years two more scholarships should be added. Annual budget should be revised to include salary of worker after training has been received abroad.

sent 9/17/45: Founders + Dr. Wu
former faculty
Alumni
family + friends list

Mabel Nowlin
Lewis Smythe
Grace Hunt
Univ. of Women (3)
office

July 5, 1945

[17]

+ Mrs. Nersey
Mrs. Friedrich
Mrs. Brooks

A PLAN OF POST-WAR RURAL FAMILY REHABILITATION
GINLING COLLEGE RURAL SERVICE STATION

Tsü Yu-chih and Hsiung Ya-na

I. AIMS:

In 1937, the aggressor, Japan, invaded our country and took away a great part of our good earth. In the occupied area, many buildings and houses were destroyed; homes and shops were looted; families were broken up; people were left to poverty, suffering and privation. China is a nation whose civilization has been built on agriculture. Eighty per cent of her population are farmers. Hence, of all the work that confronts China after the war, none is so imperative as that of her rural rehabilitation. The family is the basic unit of rural communities; therefore, in the vast program of rural rehabilitation, the rehabilitation of the family is a matter of the greatest importance.

Ginling College has always been interested in rural service work. To meet the needs of rural reconstruction in the rear, during war time, the College started a Rural Service Station in Jenshow (about 80 miles from Chengtu) and in Chung Ho Chang at a later time. For six years the following work has been carried on, on a small scale: Educational, medical, home economics, and industrial work. The local people appreciated the service, and the college students enjoyed the opportunity of getting acquainted with the life of country people. Several effective methods of rural work, as well as materials, were worked out successfully. Therefore, on the eve of our final victory, as the College makes her post-war plans, she looks forward to continuing work for rural people, using the experience gained in the work of the past six years. A plan of rural family rehabilitation is here submitted to accomplish the following things:

1. To render service to the rural people in the liberated areas.
2. To train proper personnel for post-war rural reconstruction.
3. To furnish a living laboratory for college students.
4. To work out effective methods and materials for rural work, and to study rural life.

II. METHODS

A. To select a rural area near Nanking as a service center to carry out the following types of work:

1. Home Work:

a) Housing:

- 1) To build a model house as a demonstration and to give guidance to those who want to build new houses or rebuild their old ones.
- 2) To supply supervisors to visit homes, discuss the ways of beautifying their own houses and yards.

b) Nutrition:

- 1) To make a survey on the nutritional condition of the rural area.
- 2) To teach housewives to serve a balanced diet.
- 3) To promote the planting of tomatoes, soya beans, etc., for nutrition.

- 4) To promote the raising of goats and chickens as an aid to diet.
- 5) To organize cooking classes.

c) Clothing:

- 1) To teach women and girls to make their own garments with small sewing machines.
- 2) To introduce children's garments designed for hygiene and comfort.

d) Budgets: To enable rural homes to make family budgets and to keep accounts.

e) Family relationships:

- 1) To enable retired soldiers to have a happy family life.
- 2) To organize family meetings to establish a democratic spirit and put democracy in practice in homes.
- 3) To give family guidance to develop proper relationships between husband and wife, between parents and children, between relatives or neighbors.

2. Livelihood:

- a) To promote home industries on a small scale to increase the family income and such industries that wounded soldiers can participate in too.
- b) To give some agricultural supervision.
- c) To promote cooperatives.
- d) To introduce small machines, such as for spinning and weaving.

3. Children's Work:

- a) Nurseries and kindergartens for pre-school age children.
- b) Supplementary classes for children of school age but who have had no chance to go to school.
- c) Playgrounds for children of all ages.
- d) Libraries for children.
- e) Child guidance clinic.

4. Health Work:

- a) Health education.
- b) Midwifery.
- c) Clinic.
- d) Social training of students to promote better health.

5. Citizens' Hall:

- a) Playgrounds and games for adults.
- b) Reading room.
- c) Hall for meetings and social gatherings and exhibits.
- d) Hall for weddings and funerals.

B. Set up three or four branch centers of a similar type of work.

C. Cooperate with organizations, such as local government, agricultural institutions, local clinic, church, and similar organizations, as closely as possible.

D. Develop local leaders to serve their own community.

E. Train college students through their practice or research work in this rural community.

Home Economics Activities and Plans

Ginling 17

New Things Undertaken During 1948-49

1. New Home Economics curriculum major planned with two minors for Home Economics students: Minor in Child Development; Minor in Nutrition.
Home Economics minor planned for students in departments other than Home Economics.
2. Curriculum planned for Ginling College Nursery School Teachers Two-Year Short Course. 12 students enrolled fall 1949.
for Middle School
3. Eight Weeks' Training Course in Home Economics/Teachers undertaken jointly with the Homes Committee of the National Christian Council, April and May 1949. 10 Certificates granted--seven to women, and three to men. Comment made by one of the men at the close of the course, "The only thing wrong with this course was that not enough men were enrolled." He (husband and father of 4 children) felt that men should play an important and understanding role in the home.
4. A new nutrition teacher, Miss Mary Katharine Russell, formerly with Cheeloo University, has joined the Ginling home economics staff, arriving in October. She hopes to work not only with students, but in getting nutrition materials revised to publish.

Projects Now in Progress:

1. Making of a film strip on educational toys for the preschool child which can be made of native and inexpensive materials. Toys designed and made by students in "Educational Toy Construction".
2. Making of a film strip in cooperation with (Ginling) University of Nanking on the subject of boy-girl friendships.
3. Revision of nutritional materials with a view to publication.

Curriculum for Ginling College Nursery School
Teachers Two Year Training Course

Year I

<u>Credit</u>	<u>subject</u>	<u>Credit</u>	<u>subject</u>
3	Psychology	3	Child Psychology
3	Biology-Bacteriology	3	Hygiene & Sanitation
3	Chinese	3	Chinese
3	English	3	English
3	Survey of Sociology	3	Survey of Economics
2	Observation in the Nursery school	3	Food & Nutrition
1	Physical Education	1	Physical Education
part II.			
3	Child Development	3	Child Development
3	Literature, Games, Songs for Young Children	3	Family Relationships
3	Educational Toys and Equipment	3	Parent Education
3	Children's Clothing	3	Nursery School Education
3	Introduction to Social Work	3	Management of Children's Institution
3	Observation & Participation in the Nursery school	2	Participation in the Nursery school
1	Physical Education	1	Physical Education

Additional participation required during 2 winter vacations and at least 6 weeks during summer vacation. To be done at the Ginling Center in Nanking and at Swen Hwa Djen Rural Center. At least 6 hours credit for field work to be done in blocks of one week at a time. Regular requirement of political science will now probably take the place of Sociology and Economic surveys.

The above is the suggested curriculum, but is subject to suggestion and revision.