

SEVENTY YEARS OF SOCIAL WORK EDUCATION

at

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

Merriss Cornell

"To students entering the College for the purpose of taking some special study. . . . full freedom in the selection of the branches which they will pursue, is granted, subject only to the necessary limitation that they are prepared to take up with advantage the studies which they will select."

Circular and Catalogue of the
Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical
College for 1874-75, p. 27

FOREWORD

This history of the School of Social Work, the Ohio State University must be considered only as a brief history. Much more could be added from the lengthy discussions about the programs and policies of the School recorded in Faculty meeting minutes and other official records. A wealth of information is available from the personal papers of the Directors of the School. Professor Everett C. Shimp, (Director, 1954-66) is now working on a special history of Charles C. Stillman (Director, 1932-47).

The beginning source for this history is the excellent work of Professor Guy Harold Smith, The First Fifty Years of the College of Commerce and Administration. This history was of invaluable help.

I want to especially thank Emeritus Professor Mary Louise Mark (1914-1943), who at 91 years is the senior retiree from not only the School of Social Work but the Departments of Sociology and Economics. She lived the early history of the School and provided many significant and interesting details. Professor Shimp, also helped a great deal in locating sources and supplementing information. I should also thank other faculty and Miss Jo Ann Mininni who worked diligently keeping up with copy at various stages. This has been a most interesting experience.

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1969

Some Early Beginnings, 1875 - 1900

The "Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College" was authorized by the Legislature in 1870 but did not accept its first students until the fall of 1873. The time shortly after the Civil War saw a concern over the widows and dependents of veterans, displaced veterans seeking to rebuild their lives, and a growing demand for social reform. The words "social work" were not known but such words as charity worker, overseer of the poor, and social philanthropy had long been used. Almost coincidental with the founding of the University, came the first National Conference of Charities and Corrections in New York in 1874.

In 1875, a Department of Political Economy and Civil Polity was established under the direction of Professor William Colvin from the University of Cincinnati. He developed a sequence of courses which included in its first year, topics related to the beginnings of economics. But the second year of the sequence was more closely related to sociology, political science and social work. The content of these courses was as follows:

- First Term - The Laws of the Growth and Movement of Population;
Immigration and Emigration
- Second Term - The Influences of the Distribution of the Ownership
of Land on the Characters of Civilization, and on the Wealth,
Liberty and Government of Nations
- Third Term - The Physical, Intellectual and Moral Conditions of
Social Progress and Social Amelioration; the Unfortunate Classes
and Persons in Society

This sequence only appeared in the Catalogue for 1874-75 and 1875-76 because the Department was abolished by the Board of Trustees and replaced by a more "practical" Department of Mines, Mine Engineering and Metallurgy. In reality, Professor Colvin had "his chair pulled from under him." Some went as far as to say that his personality was at fault.

Ten years later, the Catalogue of 1887-1888 showed that a Department of History and Political Science was established. The first chairman of the department was Professor George Wells Knight, who had received his Ph.D. from Michigan in 1884. His third-term offering included "Pauperism," "State interference in charities," and "Charity organization societies" among nine topics. Several years later, an advanced group of lectures covered "Industrial and Social Reforms...labor problems, socialism, the unemployed, charities, etc."

In 1895, Professor Knight brought another Michigan graduate, Dr. Frederick Converse Clark, as a Professor of Economics and Sociology. He was responsible for a number of new courses. One was titled, "Sociology and Statistics" for the first term followed by "Industrial and Social Reforms" including the topic "charities and corrections."

The 1890's saw two important events occurring in the Columbus community. In January, 1892, the first Ohio State Conference of Charities and Corrections was held in Columbus. It had been scheduled for late 1891 but its first Secretary, Dr. John G. Doren, died suddenly and the Conference was postponed. One of the speakers at the Conference was the nationally known, Reverend Washington Gladden, pastor of the First Congregational Church. In 1899, Gladden, together with other community leaders, established the Associated Charities of Columbus. "To unite and harmonize all charitable organizations of Columbus..."

Embryonic Social Work, 1901 - 1915

In 1901, Professor Clark brought Dr. James E. Hagerty to assist him in the new Department of Economics and Sociology. Dr. Hagerty and Dr. Edward T. Devine (at Columbia University) had both been students of Professor Simon Patton at the

University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Hagerty's first course in sociology began by sounding more like a course in social work practice. In the 1901-02 Catalogue, it was described as follows:

Sociology. Textbooks, Lectures and Original Investigations. Through the kindness of various officers of the Godman Guild - House opportunity will be provided in this course in doing practical work at the Guild. The course, as to time and subject matter, will be arranged to suit those in the city who may wish scientific training along the lines of charity and philanthropic work, and the State Board of Charities as well as the Officers of the Associated Charities of the City are enlisted in the work of this course. First and second terms. Three times a week. By permission, it may be begun in the second year or elected as special work. First term: Gidding's Elements of Sociology. Second term: Henderson's Dependent, Defectives and Delinquents...

One of about a dozen students in Dr. Hagerty's first course was Mary Louise Mark (later Professor of Social Administration). Miss Mark was then an undergraduate majoring in classical languages. She recalled that Professor Clark had told her that this new professor (Hagerty) was highly recommended but needed students for his first class. She was assigned to do field work at Godman Guild as a part of her work in the summer of 1902. Wallace Miller was then Head Resident at the Guild.

In 1904, Hagerty was promoted to Professor and Head of Economics and Sociology after the unfortunate suicide of Professor Clark. In the Catalogue of 1905-06 for the College of Arts, Philosophy and Science, some of the courses in sociology had these titles:

Dependents and Defectives
Criminology
Organized Philanthropy
Sociology - Theoretical or Practical (for graduates)
Social Statistics (for graduates)

All of these courses were taught by Dr. Hagerty. This Catalogue also showed a

major in the "Sociology Group" of courses for both graduates and undergraduates. A special Bulletin on Business Administration and Social Service was issued in December, 1906.

In the same year (1906), Dr. Hagerty gave the first report of the Committee on Universities and Settlements to the 16th Annual Ohio Welfare Conference. In part, he reported that "the great work of social reform is not to deal with the wayward and dependent...but to reorganize the social forces so that fewer and fewer of them will need to be dealt with in an institution." Three years later (1909), Professor Hagerty was President of the Ohio Welfare Conference.

The first formal course in field work was announced in the Bulletin of 1910-11. It was "Course 115-116. Field Work in Sociology. For graduates and Seniors. Two credit hours. First or second semesters." Along with this were other new courses - "109 - Modern Charity, 111 - Poverty, 112 - Preventative Philanthropy." A year later, another interesting title appeared - "The Household." This course was taught by Beatrice Sheets who had received her B.A. and M.A. in sociology at Ohio State and did post-graduate work at the New York School of Philanthropy.

Another one of the early students in social service was Elizabeth Long. She received her B.A. in 1914 and M.A. in 1916, both in sociology. She spent her life in social work practice, some teaching in the 1920's at O.S.U., and finally Chief, Division of Standards and Procedures, Bureau of Public Assistance in the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

In 1914-15, the Faculty of Economics and Sociology listed these names - "(Professors) Hagerty, Hammond, Lockhart, Huntington, Ruggles, (Assistant

Professors) Walradt, Parry, (Instructors) Drury, Bruder, (Assistants) Harris, Weidler, Wilkinson and Mark." Many of these names were later prominent in the College. Two, Clyde O. Ruggles and Walter C. Weidler were later to become Deans of the College of Commerce and Administration. Another, Mary Louise Mark, had completed her M.A. at Columbia with Dr. Devine and had served as field agent and researcher with the U.S. Immigration Commission, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Bureau of Census. She was appointed to develop a sequence in social survey research and social statistics. Professor Mark was an active member of faculty of economics, sociology and social administration for nearly 30 years.

The First Formal Education, 1916 - 1929

On February 8, 1916, the Board of Trustees approved a new College called the College of Commerce and Journalism. The two Departments of Economics and Sociology and of Journalism were assigned to this College. The Catalogue for 1916-17 stated:

The curricula in this college offer professional training to young men and women who plan to enter the fields of Business Administration, Journalism and Public or Social Service...based upon two years of college training...(p.71)

Curricula in the new College began with the Junior year. The Catalogue showed two new areas of specialization - "charity organization" and "social service." Professor Mark recalls that "charity organization" was concerned with relief giving and with what was later called casework. "Social service" was broader or more generic and might, for example, be preparation for settlement work. These curricula lead to the degree - Bachelor of Science in Social Service.

In 1918, the first two graduates awarded the degree of B.S. in Social Service were Ada May Remington (Mrs. William V. Winslow) and Helen Mae Risen (Mrs. Frank J. Welsh).

In the first four years of the new program (1916-20) the following course titles were listed in the Catalogue:

- Evaluation of Modern Charity
- Preventive Philanthropy
- The Handicapped, Defectives and Dependents
- Poverty
- Needy Families and Children
- Recent Socialism and Social Reform

One of these early lecturers was Charles C. Stillman who came to give special lectures on community organization and the operation of central planning and financing of voluntary health and welfare agencies. Incidentally, in 1921, the Columbus Council of Social Agencies was organized for united planning and in 1923 the Columbus Community Fund for a united campaign. Another special lecturer of the period was James Walter (Jimmie) Wheeler, the Head Resident of Godman Guild. He gave lectures on the social settlement.

Other important administrative changes in the University and College took place at this time. In 1922, Sociology became a separate department with a regular faculty of eight: J. E. Hagerty, C. C. North, F. E. Lumley (later Chairman), M. L. Mark, Edwin L. Clarke, F. Van Kueren, W. C. Mills, and W. M. West. Assistants included: W. J. Blackburn, Jr., who was also on the Godman Guild staff, and Perry P. Denune. Dr. Blackburn was to be associated with social work at O.S.U. over a span of nearly 40 years. Dr. Denune later became Chairman of Sociology and in 1935 was Acting Director of the School of Social Administration.

Several other changes followed closely - in 1922 the University changed

from the semester to the four-quarter plan; in 1923, the College of Commerce and Journalism became a four-year college; and in 1923, the Bureau of Business Research began operation. Earlier, in 1919, the Board of Trustees had also authorized a Bureau of Social Research but it never came into being.

Just before the formation of a School, in the years 1924-26, some new content areas were added to the program in social work:

- Social Treatment of Dependents
- Social Treatment of the Child
- The Child and the Community
- Boy's Work Organization
- Girl's Work Organization
- Administration of Social Settlements, Community Houses,
School Centers
- Welfare Problems in Rural Communities
- Social Welfare Organization
- Administration of Social Welfare Federations
- Community Health Organization
- Modern Social Welfare Movements (graduates only)
- Research in the History and Organization of Social Welfare
Activities (graduates only)
- Field Work (2 Semesters)
- Methods of Social Investigation (2 Semesters)
- Social Causes and Consequences of War
- Leisure and Recreation
- Social Organization and Administration of Recreational
Facilities
- Community Organization (2 Semesters)
- The Criminal
Penology
- Social Statistics (2 Semesters)
- Community Surveys (2 Semesters)

The Catalogue for 1919-20 now announced six curricula in "THE FIELD OF SOCIAL WORK: Family and Child Welfare, Penology, Community Work, Americanization, Industry and Recreation Work."

During the period of World War I, Dr. Cecil C. North (1916) joined the faculty and taught courses related to community organization and the administration of social agencies. He served briefly in a War Camp Community Service in

Kentucky, Texas, and Michigan. Dean Hagerty was Head of the Division of Marketing of the Federal Food Administration in Ohio. During the War, Hagerty had also been active with the Columbus Community War Service Chest and the Central Philanthropic Council.

Another important event at the close of the War period was the formation in 1919 of a new Association of Training Schools for Professional Social Work. Later the name was changed to the American Association of Schools of Social Work. The Ohio State University was one of 15 charter members of the Association. Two years later (1921) the professional organization, the American Association of Social Workers was created.

The early 1920's saw many new developments. The 1920-21 Catalogue announced a formal one-year program leading to the degree Master of Science in Social Administration. The program was as follows:

First Semester

Social Statistics
The Assimilation of the Immigrant
Office Organization and Management
Social Case Work
Graduate Seminary
Administration of Social Agencies

Second Semester

Social Statistics
Community Organization
Community Surveys
Social Case Work
Graduate Seminary
Administration of Social Agencies

"Field Work" and special lecturers were scheduled during the Summer Session.

Several new faculty were added in 1925. Professor Robert G. Paterson, Ph.D. returned to teach primarily in the area of community health organization and administration. He had been on the faculty in public health from 1915-20. Professor Elsie Vorhees Jones came to teach casework, field work and related areas. Dr. Herbert A. Miller joined the faculty primarily in sociology. Professor Miller was known for his paper on the "Paradox of Americanization" at the 1919 Ohio Welfare Conference. He chided social workers and others for antagonizing

immigrants and depreciating the value of the language and culture of their countries of origin.

In the period 1918 until the formation of a School (1927) a total of 109 Bachelor's degrees were awarded. Some of these included:

Mary B. Laughead - Faculty, Fordham School of Social Work
Mrs. Margaret Hawley Hahn, Assistant Director, American National Red Cross
William J. Blackburn, Jr., Faculty, O.S.U. School of Social Work
Rose Leah Greenstein, Supervisor, Jewish Family Service, Cincinnati
Charles A. Ford, Editor-in-Chief, Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia
Lloyd Wilcox, Chairman, Division of Social Service, Westminster College, Salt Lake City
Martha N. Lathouse, Social Worker, O.S.U. Hospital
Mrs. Lyman V. Cady, Psychiatric Social Worker, Guidance Center, Wooster, Ohio
Madeline Berry, Statistician, Community Research Associates

The first and only Master of Science degree in Social Administration was awarded to Prather James Hauser. Many others received graduate education in social administration but did not receive formal degrees. Interestingly, Mr. Hauser wrote his thesis on "Treatment by Columbus Daily Newspapers of News Regarding the Negro." His professional career included Industrial Relations Secretary at the New Orleans and Columbus Urban Leagues and executive positions with Y.M.C.A.'s in St. Louis, Columbus, Evanston and Detroit.

A School Emerges, 1927 - 1939

In 1927, the School of Social Administration was created and administered within the Department of Sociology. Dr. Hagerty, who had resigned a year before as Dean of the College, became the first Director of the School. Two degrees were offered - Bachelor of Science in Social Administration and the graduate professional degree of Master of Arts in Social Administration. The name of

the College was changed to the College of Commerce and Administration.

Clyde O. Ruggles was named Dean but resigned after one year and was succeeded by Walter C. Weidler.

The Baccalaureate program was soon organized into five curricula:

- General Social Work (1929)
- Social Case Work (1929)
- Group Work (1929)
- Community Health Administration (1929)
- Rural Social Work (1930)

All were four-year programs with field work required.

The Master's program began to expand rapidly. In 1927, there were about 16 professional courses or sequences for advanced undergraduates or graduates and at least six for graduate credit only. With the arrival of Charles C. Stillman, as a full-time faculty member in 1929, a number of new courses in community organization, administration and advanced professional courses were added.

The 1927-28 Catalogue described "the graduate course of study in Social Administration" as follows:

"Its object is to prepare men for administrative positions in social work such as the administration of Financial Federations and Community Councils of Cities, and the executive positions of the Red Cross, State Boards of Administrations, Charity Organization Societies, Community Welfare Organizations, Playground Associations, etc."

The curriculum included 32 quarter-hours of required courses: modern social welfare movements, the community, social case work, methods of social investigation and community surveys. The balance consisted of thesis, field work and electives. The program was four-quarters with field work in the Summer Quarter.

In 1932, the School was separated from the Department of Sociology and Professor Stillman became Director and Dr. Hagerty gave up administrative duties.

C. C. Stillman began his career as a minister but quickly moved into social work. For the ten years, 1919-29, he was General Secretary of the Grand Rapids Welfare Union. He had lectured earlier, 1916-18, at the University of Minnesota and later at the Ohio State University in the 1920's. For a number of years he was associated with Community Chests and Councils of America on survey teams of community welfare programs.

The great depression had its influence on the School. In 1935, Stillman was called by Harry L. Hopkins to head the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) in Ohio. Later this became the Work Projects Administration (WPA). A number of students found it possible to remain in school through help from the National Youth Administration (NYA). Two special courses in social case work were developed for workers at the Franklin County Relief Administration - one was for persons with a minimum of Junior standing and one for graduates only. Enrollment grew rapidly and by 1939 the number of degrees awarded annually was averaging about 90 - 30 graduate and 60 undergraduate.

In the later 1930's, groups of courses directed toward social work methods and sequences were apparent. With Professor Stillman's leadership, community organization was at the forefront with:

The Community Chest Movement	The Social Worker and Community Groups
Contemporary Social Work	National Social Work Agencies and Local Programs
Interpretation of Social Work	Budgeting Community Social Work

These were the core courses in the first community organization curriculum in the United States.

In case work (two words then), one would find:

Social Case Work	Advanced Case Work
The Case Method in Group Work	Case Work Treatment
Interviewing in Social Case Work	Social Case Work in Penology

In group work and recreation, there were:

Group Work and Recreational Agencies	Contemporary Group Work Methods
Leadership and Direction of Group Activities	Administrative Relationship in Group Work
Organization and Direction of Specialized Group Activities	Public Recreation: Its Organization and Administration

Other courses in administration or health related content were available for selection:

Administration of Social Agencies	Medical Aspects of Social Work
Public Welfare Administration	Psychiatric Aspects of Social Work
Community Health Organization	

There was little new in the course offerings developed over many years by Professor Hagerty in criminology and corrections and by Professor Mark in survey research and statistics. Both led advanced seminars for master's and doctoral students.

The first degree of Master of Arts in Social Administration was awarded to Kenneth W. Miller in 1931. He has been Executive of the Denver Mile High United Fund for many years. Four others of many in the Community Organization program were: C. F. McNeil, Executive Director of the National Assembly for Social Policy and Development and former Director of the School; Russell W. Leedy, Professor, Community Organization, Catholic University of America and former Professor at the O.S.U. School; Richard S. Bachman, Executive Director, Community Services of Pennsylvania; and Lyman S. Ford, Executive Director, United Community Funds and Councils of America, (also Honorary, Doctor of Humane Letters, O.S.U., 1968).

The doctoral program began in the early 1930's and was built around a core of courses in social administration and sociology with other selected social science courses. Two Ph.D.'s were awarded in the 1930's - the first to William J. Blackburn, Jr., in 1934, and Joseph S. Himes (now professor at the University

of North Carolina). There were two others in sociology but closely related to social work - Edwin S. Burdell (President of Cooper Union in New York City for many years) and Clara A. Kaiser, (now retired from the faculty of Columbia University School of Social Work). Since the 1930's, 21 other doctorates have been awarded, two of them are: Joe R. Hoffer, (Executive Secretary of the National Conference of Social Welfare) and John Alston, (Chairman of the Social Welfare Program at Central State University).

During the 1930's, several faculty were added who remained at least 25 years. These were - Professor William J. Blackburn, Jr., Ph.D., who returned to the School in 1931; Professor Merriss Cornell, who started as an NYA student and assistant in 1934 and has taught in the research sequence since that time; and Dr. W. C. Batchelor, Ed.D., (1935) who developed the group work program and left hundreds of students who majored with him at the bachelor's, master's, and doctoral level. Others for shorter periods were Professor Stockton Raymond and John Reimers who developed the graduate sequence in social case work.

A new building for Social Administration was dedicated in 1937. Professor Stillman was Director of the WPA in Ohio in 1935. By judiciously saving left over funds from projects all over Ohio, he was able to cover most of the cost of materials and have the building built with WPA labor. Harry L. Hopkins, who was the Federal Administrator of the WPA and a personal friend of Professor Stillman, dedicated the building (later named Stillman Hall). The eight faculty members and two secretaries housed in the building and a student body of 150 found offices and classrooms very adequate for all purposes.

Expanding Curricula, 1940 - 1959

In the Bulletin for 1940-41, the School announced new requirements for the Master of Arts in Social Administration - "To receive this degree students must be registered in the Graduate School of Ohio State University for six quarters of which not less than one or more than two may be devoted to field work." This change meant, for most students, an increase of one quarter of academic work and one quarter of field work. No formal curriculum was published at this time, except for the research methods and thesis requirements. Programs of study were to be arranged with the assistance and approval of the faculty adviser and the Director of the School.

Course changes and additions came rapidly in the Master's program. One set of guidelines for curriculum construction followed at that time was the so-called "basic eight" requirements. These were: casework, group work, community organization, administration, research, psychiatric and medical information and public welfare. The first additions were advanced courses for the second-year program. By the early 1950's, there were sequences and prescribed curricula for casework, group work and community organization. In addition to the basic social work methods, there were also curricula in corrections, public welfare, administration, rehabilitation of the handicapped and social work research. Advanced seminars for doctoral work and practice in special settings were developed. In 1954, the name of the master's degree was changed to Master of Social Work. At this same time, the one-year Master of Arts with a social administration major was dropped.

The first changes in the Bachelor's program were to separate the undergraduate from the graduate courses. Fewer and fewer courses were available for

either advanced undergraduates and graduates. Even the words casework, group work and community organization disappeared from course titles and were changed to "The Public Assistance Worker," "Supervisory Problems in Youth Leadership and Recreation," and "Community Welfare Resources." After this surgery, the following four curricula were available: public assistance, penology and corrections, youth leadership, and social investigation and statistics. Later in the 1950's, a "general major" was added. Field work (later known as "agency observation and experience") was not ordinarily required.

Some faculty at this School and in schools all over the country did not like this de-emphasis of bachelor's programs. A number of undergraduate departments joined to form a rival organization called the National Association of Schools of Social Administration. The Ohio State University maintained membership in this organization and the American Association of Schools of Social Work. Later when the importance of education for social welfare at all levels was recognized, the two organizations joined to form the Council on Social Work Education (1952). One of the leaders of schools with undergraduate departments was Professor Harold E. Wetzel (O.S.U., B.S.S.A., 1934, and M.A., 1937) Chairman of Social Work, University of Kentucky.

World War II had its impact on the School. Males were a rarity in classes that even before the War had a majority of females. Among many students who volunteered for the armed forces was 1st Lt. Leonard S. Rosenblum who gave his life in combat. Some faculty were asked to teach courses outside the School where vacancies occurred unexpectedly. For a short time at the end of the War, Mary Louise Mark returned to teaching research in Business Organization. Charles C. Stillman was advisor to the National Committee of the National War

Fund. He also began admitting female students to his graduate program in community organization. W. C. Batchelor was on the Victory Bond Committee and speakers' bureau for War Chests. W. J. Blackburn taught a special course on services to the families of men in the armed forces (later veterans). Merriss Cornell was on military leave, 1943-46, as statistical officer in the Army Air Forces. E. C. Shimp, among various appointments, was Assistant Secretary for Emergency Welfare Services in Ohio.

Many personnel changes and additions occurred during the 1940's and 1950's. Seven long time members of the faculty retired during this period, they were: James E. Hagerty (1901-40), Mary Louise Mark (1914-43), Elsie Vorhees Jones (1925-45), Charles C. Stillman (1925-47), Robert G. Paterson (1915-48), William J. Blackburn, Jr. (1919-57), and Wilbur C. Batchelor (1935-60). Professor Stillman's retirement brought Clarid F. (Mac) McNeil as the third Director of the School. Professor McNeil was an early student in Professor Stillman's community organization program and moved into leadership positions in planning and financing of community welfare programs. McNeil was to remain only seven years (1947-54) when he chose to return to practice as the Executive Director of the Health and Welfare Council of Philadelphia and Vicinity.

The fourth Director of the School, Professor Everett C. Shimp, was elevated from the faculty of the School. Professor Shimp had been employed in public welfare in Ohio for 14 years as caseworker, a county welfare director, a district welfare representative and a director of civilian war assistance. He had also done doctoral work with Professor Stillman. In 1944, he joined the faculty and in 1954 was appointed Acting Director and later Director of the School. He

found it necessary to synthesize and compromise many conflicting concepts of social work education during a period of great change and growth in the faculty and student enrollment.

Other additions to the faculty in the 40's and 50's and who were to remain are:

Kenneth W. Hamilton (1944)

H. Farrand (Doc) Livingston (1947)

Mrs. Christine Nichols (1954)

Mrs. Wilametta Sisson (1955)

Mrs. Jeannette Zupancic (1957)

Mrs. Dorothy Mueller (1959)

Professor Hamilton is also the Associate Director of the O.S.U. Rehabilitation Center; Professor Nichols is Assistant Director of the School; Professor Zupancic is Coordinator of Undergraduate Counselling; and Professor Mueller is Coordinator of the School of Social Work - Cincinnati.

Several social work student organizations came to the forefront during this period. The oldest, Sigma Alpha Sigma, was actually founded as an undergraduate honorary in 1924. The Greek letters stood for the words sophia agape sponde, freely translated as "pour out wisdom and charity." In the 1940's, a strictly social organization known as "Sociad" was developed. All undergraduates were eligible for membership. Both undergraduate organizations existed side by side until 1955 when, by vote of the membership, Sigma Alpha Sigma became a professional society open to all undergraduate students in the School. With this change, "Sociad" disbanded. Education, volunteer service and social affairs continued as the principle activities of Sigma Alpha Sigma for some time. In

1968, the Greek letters took on new meaning - "Social Action Society," and the organization became action oriented.

The first organization of graduate students was the Chest-Council Society organized circa 1935. By purpose, its initial letters were the same as that of Charles C. Stillman's name. Originally, this group was for community organization students. In 1937, the alumni of this group formed the "School of Social Administration Associates, Inc." - a fund raising organization for the School. It lasted until the Ohio State University Development Fund was established.

The James E. Hagerty Society for all graduate students was organized about 1948. The purpose of this group was "to encourage closer social and academic relationship among the students, and between the students and the faculty." In 1950, a "Student-Faculty Relationship Committee" was established to "provide a forum for free and open exchange or examination of views on problems of concern to the School..."

Both the undergraduate and graduate student organizations became charter members of the new "National Federation of Student Social Workers" in 1968. This group is open to all social work students and "will concern itself with the affecting of local, regional and national policy on issues of social welfare and related governmental actions.

Developing New Models, 1960 - 1970

In the autumn of 1959, a new branch program in social work education started in Cincinnati. The Ohio State University, School of Social Work

provided the direction and the staff, the University of Cincinnati, the physical facilities, and supplementary financial support came from the United Fund of the Cincinnati Area and various foundations. This financial support was for operating expenses and student scholarships.

Professor Wilametta Sisson served as the Coordinator for the first year and when she returned to the Columbus campus, Professor Dorothy Mueller became Coordinator and has served in the position since that time (1960). Two full-time faculty have been added - Professors Helen Hayward in 1960 and James Decker in 1965. Other part-time faculty have been drawn from the Cincinnati area and a few of the Columbus faculty have commuted to Cincinnati. The most regular commuter has been Professor Cornell who taught the research sequence and advised with student research.

The Cincinnati program was the same as at Columbus. The academic work was taught by the Cincinnati faculty for the first five quarters. With the sixth quarter, all students commuted to Columbus. All field instruction was provided in the Cincinnati-Dayton area. The casework sequence was the only concentration offered at Cincinnati. A few students interested in the group work, community work or research concentrations have either commuted to Columbus or transferred to Columbus for their second year.

The first class of six from Cincinnati completed their work for the M.S.W. degree in 1961. Through 1969, a total of 117 Cincinnati students have received their degrees from the Ohio State University in this branch program.

In 1960, another milestone in names was reached. The name of the School was changed from the School of Social Administration to the School of Social Work. This name corresponded to the name used by most of the schools in the United States.

and Canada. At the same time, the bachelor's degree was changed from the Bachelor of Science in Social Administration to Bachelor of Science in Social Welfare (B.S.S.W.).

A major University reorganization in 1968 changed the name of our College to the College of Administrative Science with James R. McCoy as its Dean. The School joined with the Departments of Accounting and Business Organization as the three original departments. Since that time, Business Organization has divided into Faculties of Finance, Management Sciences, and Marketing. A new School of Public Administration has been authorized and a School of Library Science is being considered.

In the early 1960's, the faculty began a thorough study of the master's program in preparation for a visit by the Commission on Accreditation of the Council on Social Work Education. This was part of the regular review of all schools by the Council. No such formal review was conducted by its predecessor, The American Association of Schools of Social Work. After study by the Commission, it reaffirmed the accredited status of the School of Social Work, Ohio State University - (June, 1966).

The curriculum policy statement of the Council on Social Work Education adopted in 1962 has formed one basis for curriculum development in the School since that time. In outline, this statement called for the following components of social work education in the classroom and the field:

Social Welfare Policy and Services
Human Behavior and Social Environment
Social Work Practice, with concentration in casework, group work,
community work, administration and research

These curriculum policy guidelines were soon reflected in the course sequences of the School. The first changes appeared in the 1964-65 Bulletin

describing the master's program. This condensing, restructuring, and synthesizing of course offerings has gone on throughout the 1960's. Nearly all courses now reflect the above guidelines. The changes have moved from the master's program first, to doctoral program and finally the bachelor's program. We now anticipate sequences at all levels with increasing depth and knowledge in course content.

Admissions to the doctoral program were suspended from 1962 to 1967 during the restudy of master's program and because of shortage of faculty in a period of great growth in enrollment. Dr. Ronald C. Bounous, a new faculty member in 1965, chaired a committee to restudy the doctoral program. In essence, the program includes seminars in:

Social Welfare Policy
Dynamics of Social Functioning
Social Work Practice, and
Social Work Research

The doctoral student also elects some area of special study outside of social work in which he has interest for scholarly study or research.

Two other new faculty, Professors Marjorie McMillin (1966) and James Billups (1968) have chaired committees developing a basic social work practice sequence in the first year of the master's program. This sequence draws together knowledge from casework, group work and community work. Similar study has been made by Dr. Leonard Schneiderman (1963) for the social welfare policy sequence; Dr. Ronald Bounous for human behavior; and Dr. Joseph Crymes (1961) for social work research. Professors Wilametta Sisson and Nolan Rindfleisch (1964) have chaired groups for review of field instruction. Professor Christine Nichols, Assistant Director, has had responsibility for reviewing and integrating all of the dilemmas in curriculum construction in the 1960's.

The bachelor's social welfare program has also undergone a thorough review in the sixties. The increasing quality and quantity of undergraduate students and their demand for upgrading the education and status of bachelor's social workers, has given impetus to the review. The guidelines of the Council on Social Work Education used in the graduate programs provided a basis for the sequences in the bachelor's program. At the same time, the quality of the field instruction has been strengthened. The tentative goal of the program was to make the upper division of the undergraduate program equivalent to the first year of the master's program. Ultimately, this can mean that the master's degree might be earned in less than two years. Professors Jeannette Zupancic, Ann Foster (1963) and Harold Schneiderman (1964) have provided leadership in this study.

In the midst of a rapidly changing program, there was a change in the leadership of the School. Professor Everett C. Shimp resigned in 1966 and chose to return to full-time teaching. At that time, Dr. Richard R. Medhurst was appointed the fifth Director of the School of Social Work. Dr. Medhurst received his social work education at the University of Southern California, including the Doctor of Social Work degree in 1959. For fifteen years, he had been involved in social work teaching and administration and when appointed, was Assistant Director of the University of Toronto, School of Social Work. Recently he has served on the Board of Directors of the Council on Social Work Education. Dr. Medhurst has provided able leadership in developing and implementing new concepts in social work education.

One important change coming under Dr. Medhurst's leadership has been this reformulated curriculum in professional social work education. The curriculum

has been viewed as a two-year program -- a basic foundation year and an advanced year. The basic year could be taken either as a sequence in the undergraduate Junior and Senior years or as the first year of the Master's program. There has been a de-emphasis on individual social work methods in this basic year. The advanced year was reformulated to open the curricula to a variety of concentrations making fuller use of the University. One special program under consideration at this time is a joint master's program between city planning and social work.

Continuing education has become the fourth basic program offered by the School. The goal of this program has been to provide continuing learning experience in the form of courses, institutes and seminars for persons in the social welfare field. In 1966, it was first possible for one faculty member to devote a major portion of his time to continuing education. Dr. Samuel Stellman (O.S.U., M.S.W. 1958, Ph.D. 1963), was this person. Unfortunately, he resigned in 1968 to accept a similar position at the University of Wisconsin. Since that time, Professor Shimp has carried the responsibility for continuing education. This program may sound like a recent effort but it has gone on throughout the history of the School. As early as the 1920's, Charles C. Stillman was brought to the Campus for the first time to offer institutes in community organization. In the 1930's, Dr. Edwin S. Burdell, recalls that he directed a special training program for the unemployed in college and technical subjects. Also beginning in the thirties were special courses for relief workers and later public assistance workers of various welfare departments. Many faculty have also lead study courses at the Ohio Welfare Conference. Beginning with Dr. Hagerty in 1909, the following faculty

have been presidents of the Conference: Perry P. Denune (1935), Charles C. Stillman (1941), C. F. McNeil (1954), Everett C. Shimp (1959), and H. Farrand Livingston, (1966).

Two faculty members have served as United Nations Technical Assistance Experts in recent years. The first was Professor H. Farrand Livingston, who was assigned as social welfare training expert with the Ministry of Social Affairs, Republic of Indonesia. He was at Bandung, Indonesia in the year 1959-60. Dr. Leonard Schneiderman was advisor in social work education to the Government of the Philippines. He was assigned to the University of the Philippines at Quezon City in 1966-67. Many other faculty have served as consultants or committee members of national social welfare organizations, state and local planning bodies and boards of local agencies - both governmental and voluntary.

A special "New Careers" program was begun in 1969 for 125 inner-city students who would not otherwise qualify for college education. This was a cooperative venture of the School and the Columbus Metropolitan Area Community Action Organization (CMCAO) designed to prepare students for careers in mental health, welfare and corrections work. Most of the students had academic deficiencies and were older than the average college freshman. In their second year (1970), the students will be placed in social agencies for internships, two days a week. At the end of the second year, students hopefully will step into full-time positions in health or welfare agencies or may enroll in regular University bachelor's degree programs. Coordinators of this special program are: Dr. Jerome Miller of the School and Tom Jeffers of CMCAO. Professor Miller joined the Faculty in 1968.

Other faculty joining the School in the 1960's who will serve in the Centennial Year are (date joining in parenthesis):

- Frank Longo (1960) social practice (group work)
- Dr. Samuel P. Daykin (1961) juvenile delinquency, legal aspects of social work
- Dorothy M. Cunningham (1962) social work practice, (changing to the Cincinnati Campus for 1969-70)
- James G. Pantalos (1962) social work practice (teaching center - Mental Retardation Facility)
- Elmer L. Good (1963) social work practice (on leave for doctoral study, University of Chicago)
- John P. Bendekovic (1964) human behavior, social work practice (group work)
- Dr. John H. Behling (1964) social work research (advisor of Social Action Society)
- Rocco D. D'Angelo (1966) social work research and admissions, recruitment and financial aids
- Jay R. Shilling (1967) social work practice (teaching center - Urban League)
- Mrs. Caroletta Curtis (1968) social work practice (teaching center - Children's Mental Health Center)
- Mrs. Gwendolyn Gilbert (1968) social welfare sequence, student counselling

A tentative list of new faculty for the Centennial Year are:

- Milton Ain, social work practice (teaching center - Methodist Children's Home)
- Ernest C. Andrews, social work practice (casework)
- Larry D. Danduran, social work practice (field instruction)
- Mrs. Ruth M. Denton, social work practice (teaching center - Mental Retardation Facility)
- Dr. Joseph Parnicky, social work practice (Social Work Program Coordinator, Mental Retardation Facility)
- Milton S. Rosner, social work practice (community work)
- William C. Sze, human behavior

A Prognosis

The changes in the 1960's indicate that there will be no lessening of changes in the 1970's. Students are continually demanding more relevant social welfare programs. The faculty is hopefully restructuring the various degree

programs to more adequately prepare students for social work practice and to provide them with the foundation for a creative and productive professional career. Students at all educational levels and faculty in the classroom and field are joining to make these goals a reality.

APPENDIX I

SOCIAL WORK DEGREES GRANTED BY THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, 1918 - 1969
 (Includes Social Administration, Social Welfare, and
 Social Service Degree Titles)

Calendar Year	All Degrees	Bachelors	Masters	Doctors of Philosophy
Total 1918-69	3663	2555	1085	23
1918	2	2	-	-
1919	2	2	-	-
1920	13	13	-	-
1921	11	11	-	-
1922	16	16	-	-
1923	20	20	-	-
1924	14	14	-	-
1925	15	14	1	-
1926	7	7	-	-
1927	10	10	-	-
1928	20	20	-	-
1929	19	19	-	-
1930	24	24	-	-
1931	30	27	3	-
1932	28	26	2	-
1933	29	22	7	-
1934	44	37	6	1
1935	43	30	13	-
1936	84	57	27	-
1937	74	48	26	-
1938	91	65	25	1
1939	83	57	26	-
1940	70	49	21	-
1941	64	42	21	1
1942	67	52	13	2
1943	53	44	9	-
1944	53	41	12	-
1945	57	43	14	-
1946	75	68	7	-
1947	124	99	23	2
1948	132	99	32	1
1949	150	123	25	2

APPENDIX I (Continued)

SOCIAL WORK DEGREES GRANTED BY THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, 1918 - 1969
 (Includes Social Administration, Social Welfare, and
 Social Service Degree Titles)

Calendar Year	All Degrees	Bachelors	Masters	Doctors of Philosophy
1950	145	93	51	1
1951	107	61	45	1
1952	110	74	35	1
1953	88	63	24	1
1954	82	55	27	-
1955	60	38	22	-
1956	79	56	23	-
1957	82	51	30	1
1958	72	51	21	-
1959	83	52	30	1
1960	67	34	33	-
1961	70	32	38	-
1962	83	41	40	2
1963	74	40	33	1
1964	94	61	33	-
1965	108	61	44	3
1966	139	87	52	-
1967	167	109	58	-
1968	200	139	61	-
1969*	229*	156*	72	1

* Estimated

APPENDIX II

Doctors' of Philosophy - Social Work Major

1934	Blackburn, William J.	1
1938	Himes, Joseph S.	2
1941	Welch, Henry H.	3
1942	Hoffer, Joe R.	4
1942	Kinzie, Norman F.	5
1947	Jones, Thomas	6
1947	Alston, John	7
1948	Galway, Edward J.	8
1949	Justiss, Valarie	9
1949	Thomas, Cecil	10
1950	Nouera, Fouad *	11
1951	Sabnis, M. S.	12
1952	Conover, Edward *	13
1953	Moran, Mark	14
1957	Cook, Ernest	15
1959	Sridharan, K. V.	16
1962	Sindwani, K. L.	17
1962	Yadava, A. K. S.	18
1963	Allen, William	19
1965	Wilder, Almaron M.	20
1965	Chess, Wayne A.	21
1965	Kim, Stanley S. S.	22
1969	McDaniel, Helen	23

* Deceased

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