

(History, Philosophy and Organization of the YMCA) - half course

COURSE OUTLINE

Note: This is a basic course being one of the requirements for certification as a YMCA secretary and, therefore, a required course for the Diploma in Association Science of the University. There are no specific prerequisites, but the course should not be taken by first year students except under special circumstances.

The fundamental outline of the course is broadly as covered in "Basic Areas of Professional Competence in the YMCA Secretaryship." Basic Area 1, pages 6 to 8.

The outline should be considered with the bibliography. It will be noticed that Hopkins' "History of the YMCA in North America" is followed in broad outline. However, certain topics such as the more recent development of Associations in Canada and the World Service program are considered beyond the range of Hopkins' book. Also, the final section of the course deals with philosophy and organization of the YMCA without reference to Hopkins except as a background.

I. THE HISTORIC BACKGROUNDS

- (a) The industrial revolution and the social and religious situation in Europe in the early nineteenth century.
- (b) "YMCA's before the YMCA" (see Shedd, Chapter One).
- (c) The founding of the London Association in 1844:
 - 1. Features of the Association which made it outstanding (see Eddy, Chapter One).
 - 2. George Williams and his colleagues.
- (d) The spread of the movement.

II. ESTABLISHMENT IN NORTH AMERICA

- (a) The founding of the first Associations on the London pattern - 1851.
- (b) The confederation - 1854 to 1860.
- (c) The principle of independent and cooperating societies.
- (d) The early development of variety and hence controversy (note W. C. Langdon - Hopkins, page 68).

III. THE SPREAD TO EUROPE

- (a) The Paris Conference - 1855.
- (b) The influence of Williams, Dunant and Langdon in the establishment of a world movement.
- (c) The Paris Basis and its importance.
- (d) Local developments in Europe.

IV. THE CIVIL WAR

- (a) The split of the Confederation on the slavery issue.
- (b) The effect of the war on the movement.
- (c) The USCC
- (d) The southern Associations.

V. THE POST WAR PERIOD

- (a) The Convention 1863 to 1881.
- (b) The re-establishment of the Union.
- (c) The "Turning Point" conference at Albany in 1866.
- (d) The growth and leadership of the New York Association.

VI. THE NEW STRUCTURE OF THE MOVEMENT

- (a) R. R. McBurney, D. L. Moody and their significance.
- (b) The development of the secretaryship.
- (c) The fourfold program.
- (d) The Detroit pronouncement (1868) and the Portland test (1869) (see Hopkins, pages 364 to 366, and Ross, Chapter Four).
- (e) The position of the movement in the mid nineties with reference to:
 - 1. Religious work.
 - 2. Welfare and relief.
 - 3. Employment.
 - 4. Sociological study (see Hopkins page 194).
 - 5. Educational work.
 - 6. Libraries.
 - 7. Games and amusements.
 - 8. Physical work.
 - 9. Boys' work.
 - 10. Camping.
 - 11. Military work.
 - 12. American Indians.
 - 13. Negroes (note W. H. Hunton of Ottawa).
 - 14. Rural work.
 - 15. Railroad YMCA's.
 - 16. College YMCA's.

VII. PHYSICAL WORK

- (a) Early history of physical work in the United States (New York, Washington and San Francisco).
- (b) Robert Roberts and body building.
- (c) Physical department equipment (gym and swim).
- (d) Springfield College.
- (e) Gulick and the triangle.
- (f) Naismith and basketball.
- (g) Leaders' corps.
- (h) World War I and its effects on the physical program.
- (i) Later developments.

VIII. STUDENT WORK AND THE COLLEGE ASSOCIATIONS (see Hopkins, Chapters Seven and Sixteen, and Eddy, pages 79 to 90)

- (a) First student associations - Michigan, Virginia, etc.
- (b) Weidensall and his influence.

- (c) Wisheart, the great builder.
- (d) The early conferences.
- (e) The sixfold program.
- (f) Canadian student associations and the SCM (see Ross, Chapter Twelve).

IX. WORLD SERVICE

- (a) The World's Alliance.
- (b) The International Committee and its influence.
- (c) Foreign work 1886-87, and student volunteers.
- (d) 1889 - fifty-five Associations in nine foreign countries.
- (e) The great development (Mott, Brockman, Eddy, etc.).
- (f) The Kansas-Sudan affair (see Hopkins, page 350, etc.).
- (g) Twentieth century development and World War I.
- (h) Post war developments.
- (i) World War II and after.

X. EDUCATIONAL WORK (see Hopkins, pages 55 to 558)

- (a) Early programs to meet specific needs.
- (b) G. B. Hodge of International Committee.
- (c) Pioneering programs:
 - 1. Evening courses, especially technical.
 - 2. Correspondence courses.
 - 3. Vocational guidance.
- (d) "Association Educational Work" by Hodge, 1912.
- (e) Northeastern College, 1916.
- (f) Inflationary period (United YMCA Schools).
- (g) Growth of YMCA colleges.
- (h) The separation of colleges and recent development (see Hopkins, pages 723-4).

XI. MILITARY SERVICE

- (a) The Civil War (USCG, etc.).
- (b) Military camp service by local Associations (Britain, Canada and United States).
- (c) The Boer War (see Ross, page 270, etc.) and the Spanish American War.
- (d) World War I:
 - 1. U.S. Army Service (see Hopkins, page 499).
 - 2. Canadian Army Service (see Bishop).
 - 3. Post war criticism.
 - 4. Prisoner of war work.
- (e) World War II:
 - 1. The cooperative approach.
 - 2. The USO, etc.
- (f) The end of an era.

XII. BOYS' WORK

- (a) A field of service.
- (b) A movement within a movement.
- (c) Early boys' departments.
- (d) Early leaders: Whipple, Ellen Brown, Dudley.
- (e) International Committee leadership (E. M. Robinson).
- (f) Specific programs:
 - 1. Camping - Gibson, etc.

- 2. "Fool proof" programs.
- 3. Find yourself program (C. G. Robinson).
- 4. Fathers and sons.
- 5. High school clubs.
- 6. Boys' conferences.
- (g) The fourfold program: CSET, progressive education.
- (h) The boy's secretaryship.
- (i) Later trends - youth work, etc.

XIII. THE SECRETARYSHIP

- (a) Origin and background (see Hopkins, Chapters Four and Fifteen).
- (b) The secretarialization of the movement.
- (c) Professionalization of the secretaryship.
- (d) The secretaryship in 1908 (see Hopkins, pages 605-6).
- (e) Training and certification:
 - 1. The training colleges.
 - 2. The summer schools.
 - 3. The two fellowship plans (Ober's and Canadian).
 - 4. The 30 hours' requirement.
- (f) Organizations of secretaries (AOS, etc.).
- (g) The process of certification.
- (h) Ethics, security provisions, etc.

NOTE: The next three sections attempt to deal with the philosophy of the YMCA. This is arbitrarily divided for the sake of discussion into three parts, (a) religious, (b) social, (c) educational. It is recognized, however, that such a division is artificial and one area overlaps the others.

XIV. PHILOSOPHY OF THE YMCA (A. Religious)

- (a) The evangelical tradition.
- (b) The basis of membership listed by statements of purpose:
 - 1. The Paris basis.
 - 2. The Portland test.
 - 3. The student basis.
 - 4. Preston (1924).
 - 5. Cleveland (1931).
- (c) Fundamentalism and modernism; the social gospel.
- (d) Religious programs and problems (see Hopkins, pages 513-514).
- (e) Positive attitude of the leaders, e.g. Mott, Speer, Eddy, etc. (see Hopkins, pages 524 to 527, and "What is the YMCA?")

XV. PHILOSOPHY OF THE YMCA (B. Social)

- (a) Puritanism and public morality.
- (b) Relations with the R.C. church.
- (c) The social gospel in race relations, pacifism, labour, international relations, etc. (see Hopkins, page 540).
- (d) Effect on the leaders such as Rauschenbusch, Eddy, etc.

- (e) Effect on program:
1. Women and girls' work.
 2. Discussion of social issues.
 3. Amusement programs (dances, etc.).

XVI. PHILOSOPHY OF THE YMCA (C. Educational)

- (a) Activity theory of development in which the YMCA is a pioneer.
(b) The early controversy between knowing and doing.
(c) Practical programs up to 1920.
(d) The problem of formal education (does it belong in the YMCA?).
(e) The progressive revolution and its effect on the Association.
(f) Newer specific areas, e.g., sex education, so-ed, industrial management clubs, etc.

XVII. ORGANIZATION OF THE YMCA

- (a) The principle of local autonomy.
(b) The development of lay-secretarial relationship.
(c) The associations of associations:
 1. National Councils (particularly Canada and United States).
 2. International Committee and its changed role.
 3. World's Alliance.
(d) The metropolitan type of Association.
(e) Secretarial organization.
(f) The general agencies.
(g) Symbolism of the YMCA.

SIR GEORGE WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY

APPLIED SOCIAL SCIENCE 211
(History, Philosophy and Organization of the YMCA)

B I B L I O G R A P H Y

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- Gross, H. C. "One Hundred Years of Service with Youth - the Story of the Montreal YMCA" 1951
- Dedman, E. "Great Enterprises" (History of the Chicago YMCA) 1957.
- Doggett, L. L. "History of the YMCA" 1922.
- Doggett, L. L. "The Life of Robert McBurney" 1925.
- Donoghue, Terry "An Event on Mercer Street" (a brief history of the YMCA of the City of New York) 1951.
- Eddy, Sherwood "A Century with Youth" (a brief history of the YMCA from 1844 to 1944).
- Edwards, C. A. M. "Taylor Statten" 1960.
- Hopkins, G. H. "History of the YMCA in North America" 1951.
- Hurst, Alan M. "The Canadian YMCA in World War II."
- Krubel, A. G. "Four Decades with Men and Boys" 1936.
- Latourette, K. S. "World Service" 1957.
- Massey, J. T. "The YMCA in Australia."
- Morse, R. C. "My Life with Young Men - fifty years in the YMCA" 1918.
- Norris, K. E. & Ross, M. G. "The Years Ahead" (National Council of YMCA's of Canada, 1945).
- Robinson, E. M. "The Early Years" the beginning of work with boys in the YMCA, (Association Press 1950).
- Rice, Anna V. "A History of the World's YWCA."
- Ross, M. G. "The YMCA in Canada; the Chronicle of a Century" 1951.
- Shedd, G. P. "History of the World's Alliance of YMCA's" 1955.
- Williams, J. E. H. "Life of Sir George Williams - founder of the YMCA" 1919.

N.B. There is no single "text" for this course. The book by Hopkins, however, is followed in broad outline. Canadians are especially referred to Ross or Gross or both.