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   A. Changes in Admission Policies.
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      2. Investigation by Trained Worker.
         (Medical, Psychological, and Psychiatric).
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   A. Recreation.
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A. Religion.
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B. Moral Training.
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B. Records.
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   3. Value.
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VII. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS:

Appendix

Bibliography

There are forty-five institutions in Virginia which care for dependent children. They include orphanages, day-care centers, child-placing agencies, and maternity homes. The total number of children under care in these institutions last year was 6,165.

1. PURPOSE AND PLAN OF THE STUDY:

The purpose of this study is to show the methods of administration and care, in the orphanages and homes for children in Virginia, and to learn how and what they have changed.

Before examining the trends in these institutions a set of standards for the purpose of measuring the institutions was set up. These standards also served as a basis for the outline of the investigation. The points used will be covered in detail.

The following materials were selected as the most authoritative and suitable for those purposes, and have been
CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The Children's Bureau of the State Department of Public Welfare is interested in ascertaining the changes and developments that have taken place in the methods of child care in the institutions in the State, especially those of the orphanage and home type. This study was made at the suggestion of the Director of the Bureau.

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The following materials were selected as the most authoritative and suitable for these purposes, and have been
used as sources for these standards:

A. Report on "Aims For The Children of Virginia", proposed by the Sub-Committee on the Underprivileged Child, of the Virginia State Conference on Childhood and Youth, which followed the White House Conference and was largely based on the conclusions of that conference, with special reference to the situation in Virginia. This conference, called by the governor, met in November, 1931. The report emphasizes for orphanages the following needs:

1. Mother’s aid appropriation and adequate mother’s aid service by the State, the counties and cities, and private child-caring institutions and agencies, such as those of fraternal orders, church denominations and others.

2. Employment of well qualified social workers, with use of joint social work service by two or more institutions for those which do not have funds to employ independently a full time social case worker.

3. Securing complete social case histories of the children and thorough medical and mental examinations.

4. Requirements of fine personality and fitness for the work of housemothers, also sufficiently small number of children under care of one housemother, and adequate provision for rest and relief of housemothers.