

The Birth and Development of Nurse Education in Guangxi in Modern Times

Huini Qiao^{1,a}

¹School of History, Culture and Tourism, Guangxi Normal University, Guilin 541500, China.

^aqiaohn95@163.com

Abstract

The birth of nurse education in modern times is closely related to missionary activities in China. From the perspective of local social of Guangxi, the beginning of nurse education in Guangxi is closely related to the training of Chinese people in nursing industry by church hospitals and their affiliated nurse schools. With the development of nurse education in China, nurse education in Guangxi is no longer limited to church hospitals and their affiliated nurse schools. The appearance and development of nursing education in Modern Guangxi promoted the institutionalization, systematization and specialization of modern nursing industry.

Keywords

Nurse education, Guangxi, In modern times, church hospital.

1. Introduction

The beginning of western medicine in Guangxi in modern times is closely related to medical missionary activities. With the establishment of church hospitals in China, due to the lack of medical talents, church hospitals have gradually attracted Chinese people to participate in the hospital's medical activities and daily affairs management. And cultivated a group of nurses for modern Guangxi society, and then opened the precedent of nurse education in Guangxi. Therefore, the birth and development of Guangxi nurse groups and modern nurse system are closely related to mission hospitals' activities in China. From the existing point of view in academia, such as the scholar Zhen Cheng "American Missionaries and Early Western Medical Nursing in China (1880-1930)" and scholars Articles from Liu Yanping's "Christianity and Nursing", it is not difficult to find that the birth and development of modern nursing is closely related to the development of Christianity in China. From the perspective of the local society in Guangxi, the birth and development of nurses in modern times are closely related to the establishment of church hospitals. However, with the development of the nursing industry in Guangxi, the birth of nurses education is not limited to church hospitals. The source of nurse talents show a trend of diversification, at the same time the number of nurses is also increasing, which promotes the modern development of nurse education in Guangxi.

2. The Emergence of Nurse Education in Modern Guangxi

In the first half of the 19th century, a large number of missionaries entered China. With missionary activities carried out successively, they gradually discovered that a single missionary works could not satisfy their missionary activities, so they used medical missionary works to satisfy the missionary activities to carry out. The medical missionary activities in Guangxi went through a process. Initially, they gained the people's trust in Western medicine by setting up clinics or walking around to practise medicine. For example, in 1886, the missionary Fulton established a medical center in Guiping. Following the establishment of

church hospitals in Beihai, Guilin, Nanning, and Wuzhou in Guangxi, medical missionary activities of missionary doctors' were gradually carried out in church hospitals.

With the development of medical activities of the church hospitals in modern times of Guangxi, the hospitals faced a shortage of medical personnel and the actual needs of medical missionary activities. Recruiting Chinese to study Western medicine in church hospitals has become one of the solutions to the shortage of medical personnel. At the same time, the source of nurse students is mostly from church school graduates or Christians who enter the hospital to learn Western medicine nursing knowledge and techniques. With the QuShangQing for example, graduated from Lingling Peide Girls' Primary School, then went to The Way of Life Hospital, "The church sent her to The Way of Life Hospital (sponsored by the church) to study nurse and midwifery for 4 years"[1].

Church hospitals also began to set up nurse schools to cultivate specialized nursing talents, the training and education of nurse talents also became systematic. There were three nurse schools attached to church hospitals in modern Guangxi, including Nanning Xiaoleyuan Hospital, The Way of Life Hospital, and Stout Memoria Hospital. According to the "Internal Affairs Yearbook", in 1936, Guangxi The Way of Life Hospital Nursing School already had a complete nurse graduation system. In addition, some church hospitals do not have a nursing school, but they are also training Chinese nurses. And the nurse school attached to the church hospital is clear about the goal of training nurses, Nanning Xiaoleyuan Nursery School Graduation Ceremony, Mr. Han Ci'an mentioned in his speech "The purpose of nurses: one to treat the physical body of the patient, and the other spiritually to treat the patient, both are important and cannot be ignored" [2]. Therefore, it is not difficult to find that the cultivation of nurses in church hospitals, on the one hand, values the professional skills of nurses in patient treatment, and on the other hand, inevitably has its own religious characteristics of medical missionary activities.

After the early church hospitals were admitted to China, the development of church hospitals in Guangxi was frequently hindered due to the public's little contact with western medicine and insufficient awareness of the efficacy of church hospitals in treating and saving patients, and the development of nurse education was also affected by the development of church hospitals in local society.

Although church hospitals promote the birth of nurse education in Guangxi, there are still some problems in nurse training education. First of all, the religious characteristics of church hospitals make them prefer people with Christian faith as nurse candidates in the process of nurse selection and training. This kind of differentiated nurse selection method is not conducive to the overall development of nursing industry in Guangxi. Secondly, the number of nurses trained by early church hospitals is still limited, the establishment time of different church hospitals is different, the development level of nurse education in hospital is quite different, and there is no unified and strict nurse education standard and education system among church hospitals, which leads to the uneven quality of nurse graduates, which is also against the development of nurse education in Guangxi. Although the nurse education in church hospitals has some defects, it opens the precedent of nurse education in Guangxi and lays a foundation for the later development of nurse education in Guangxi.

3. The Development of Nurse Education in Guangxi in Modern Times

The birth of nurse education in Modern Guangxi is closely related to the development of church hospitals in China. However, with the development of nurse education in China, nurse education in Guangxi is no longer limited to church hospitals and their affiliated nurse schools. After the establishment of the Republic of China, the local society in Guangxi realized that medical and health care to the local society become more and more important. The nurse as an important component of western medicine in the medical system training nursing talents to

promote the development of modernization of health care in Guangxi has important significance.

From the perspective of the development of nurse education in Guangxi in modern times, some other medical institutions were also training professional nursing talents in the Republic of China. Such as public hospitals, military hospitals and nursing training classes. The source of nurses is not just from the graduates of church schools. In the 1930s, as the Guangxi local government gradually established a number of nursing schools or training courses for nurse education, the number of nurses continued to increase. The nurse education school was founded by the Guangxi government, such as "Guangxi Medical College was founded in July of the 23rd year of the Republic of China (1934), with Dr. Ge Shaolong as the dean. The school is located in Lingtie Village, Nanning City. In October, it enrolled 30 undergraduate students with a six-year schooling period. There are two classes, midwifery and nurse, with 47 students." [3] This is an earlier government-led school in Guangxi province capable of nurse education. With the continuous development of nurse education, a number of provincial hospitals also gradually set up nurse and midwifery schools, such as the midwifery School attached to Baise Provincial Hospital in 1941 and the Guilin Provincial Senior nurse midwifery Vocational School in 1944.

By the time of the War of Resistance Against Japan, the training and education of nurses in Guangxi became more and more urgent due to the need for medical personnel in the war. Affected by the war, the casualties of soldiers and civilians on the battlefield brought challenges to the medical assistance activities of medical personnel in Guangxi. In response to the need for nurses in the war, new views on nurse education have emerged. For example, in his article Wartime Medical and Nursing Education, Li Zhaoshi pointed out that when he talked about wartime nurse education "Immediately trained into fast and proper techniques, suitable for war applications. Therefore, the graduation period of nursing school education can be shortened, and the teaching time can be increased as much as possible when the current environment is possible." [4] Shorten nursing graduation years and increase teaching time, this view coincides with the social situation in Guangxi at that time. Also because of the need for nursing talents during the Anti-Japanese War, in addition to shortening the training time of nursing, "It is now during the Anti-Japanese War. In order to cultivate more cadres and nursing talents in order to enhance the anti-Japanese ability" [5], the province implemented nursing education for junior and senior high school students and organized examinations. As for college students, the Guangxi Provincial Government has also promulgated the Nursing Education Measures for College Students to train nursing talents. In the 1930s, the Guangxi government formulated measures such as "Determining the Implementation Measures for Girls' Military Nursing Education in Secondary Schools and Above" and "Concentrating Male and Female Students in Junior High Schools to Implement Military Training and Military Nursing Education.", Under this influence, Since the promulgation of the military training regulations for secondary schools in Guangxi "An additional 12 hours of military care will be granted each week." [6] In addition, in order to train nurses in wartime, women's adult class was also opened to learn nursing knowledge.

With the development and improvement of nurse education in Guangxi in modern times, the nursing industry has gradually shown a trend of institutionalization, systematization and professionalization. The Provisional Rules for Nurses published by the Department of Health in January 1936 required the following for nurses: "Anyone who is over 20 years old and has one of the following qualifications may apply for a nurse certificate from the Department of Health; 1. Graduated from a public or private senior nurse vocational school registered by the Ministry of Education; 2. Graduate from a domestic well-equipped hospital who has studied as a nurse for more than two years; 3. Graduated from a nursing school registered by a foreign government or obtained a nurse license abroad." [7]. With the promulgation of the The Provisional Rules for Nurses, the requirements for nurse practitioners are also implemented under the national

unified standards, and the requirements for nurse education are becoming more and more institutionalized and systematized.

The institutionalization, systematization and professionalization of nurse education in Guangxi can be seen from three aspects. The first is the standard of nurse training. As early as 1935, the Guangxi government had detailed regulations for the training of nurses, "Nursing Vocational Schools are aimed at training medical, sanitary, and nurse talents" [8], the age of admission for nurses was set between 18 and 30. In addition, there were detailed regulations for nurses' training subjects and internships. The second is the requirement for nurses to graduate. The 1938 Guangxi Provincial Government Bulletin promulgated regulations to implement uniform standards for the internship of midwifery nurses in Guangxi. And then the standard of nurse salary. The salaries of nurses have also been standardized in the regulations of Guangxi Health Department. Regarding the salary of nurses on duty, "Guangxi Health Department stipulates that special nurses in Guilin hospitals are paid once on duty, 40 yuan for day shift and 50 yuan for night shift" [9]. This institutionalized salary scale helps to unify the management of nurses. The development trend of the institutionalization, systematization and professionalization of nurse education is also closely related to the graduation examination of nurses. The "Regulations of the Senior Midwifery and Nursing School Graduation Examination" [10] has brought the development of nurse education in Guangxi to a new stage. The unified examination for nurse school graduates makes the modern Nursing education in Guangxi have a unified standard, and also ensures the quality of nurse school graduates.

At the same time, in order to promote the development of modern Guangxi nursing education, the Guangxi Provincial Government provided financial support to nurse teachers and students. In 1936, the Ministry of Education issued special scholarships for the promotion of nurse education teachers. These scholarships are divided into two types, public or registered or recognized by the Ministry of Education as the dean or principal of a nursing school. "A, 40 yuan per month" [11], teachers or talents interested in nurse education were listed as "B, 30 yuan per month", which encouraged young people to engage in Nurse education industry, and then cultivate more nursing talents. For example, "From August of this year, all midwives and classes of public-sponsored students will receive 120 yuan per year for meals and allowances, and each of the provinces, counties (cities) will bear half of it" [12] and other student support, which eased the pressure of nurse students to study, and also cultivated more nursing talents for modern Guangxi.

Although nurse schools established by the government appear in large Numbers, nurse education presents institutionalized, systematic and vocational. But church hospitals still exist and they maintain their operations in their own way by trained their own medical staff. For example, a hospital in Wuzhou, Guangxi stated that "a hospital intends to hire a head nurse, who needs to be a Christian." [13], because the magazine mostly published information for church hospitals, and Stout Memoria Hospital and Wuchow West Hospital are more famous in Wuzhou, it is presumed to be church hospitals. However, according to the "2nd Public Health Training Class Alumni Record of Guangxi Public Health Personnel Training Institute" [14] in Guangxi Health Bulletin in 1942, most of the trainees were government-run nursing schools. It is not difficult to find that at this time, compared with nursing schools run by church hospitals, government-led public nursing schools have been developed to a certain extent in Guangxi, and they are more institutionalized, systematic and professional, and more suitable for local social development.

The nurse talents in the church hospital and the public nurse school had a positive influence on the development of local medical and health care in the Republic of China. During the Anti-Japanese War, the church hospital and public hospital nurses are to a certain extent, ease social medical care needs in the war, and played an important role in the treatment of injuries and illnesses in wartime, popularization of medical and health knowledge. The appearance of nurse

education was accompanied by the development of church hospitals in Guangxi, and the nurse schools attached to church hospitals laid a foundation for the development of nurse education in modern Guangxi. At the same time, under the government leading, training and education of nurses made up for the lack of medical talents in modern Guangxi, and promoted the institutionalization, systematization and professional development of nurse education in modern Guangxi.

4. Conclusion

Nurse education in Modern Guangxi has experienced a long period of development. From the beginning of the nurse school attached to the church hospital, the training of nurses has been constantly working towards institutionalization, systematization and professionalization. Since 1930s, the continuous development of nurse education governed by Guangxi government, nurse education got a certain degree of development in Guangxi, this is closely related to the social demand for nurses professional growth in wartime, and nurse education has also been developed and improved to a certain extent. This is closely related to the social demand for nurses professional growth in wartime, and nurse education has also been developed and improved to a certain extent. The development of nurse education in Guangxi in modern times still has some problems to be solved and considered, such as the problem of male and female nurse education, the birth of Chinese medicine nurse education, etc., which provide directions for further thinking about the development of nurse education in Guangxi in modern times.

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