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ENLIST AND GO TO COLLEGE

A NEW GOVERNMENT POLICY President E. K. Graham

One of the most important and enlightened policies ever adopted by a nation at war is embodied in the plan recently announced by our war department in reference to young men between the ages of 18 and 21.

Because its great advantages appear not to be understood, publicity is needed to give to the plan a real public value.

In brief, this plan provides that the government shall furnish military instruction to every institution of collegiate grade that enrolls 100 or more students in its training corps; that the government shall provide uniforms and military equipment; that voluntary enlistment in this training corps will constitute a student a member of the United States army and liable to active duty, but that he shall not be called before he is 21 unless he is urgently needed.

Young men who become 21 and subject to draft after enlistment in these collegiate training corps will probably be given furloughs until the end of the college year, and allowed to complete their year of military and collegiate training.

This new policy aims to accomplish a twofold object: (1) to develop as a great military asset the large body of young men in the colleges; (2) to prevent unnecessary and wasteful depletion of educational resources through needless volunteering.

Enlist and Go to College

It also makes clear to young men between 18 and 21 what service the government asks of them as the selective draft does to young men between 21 and 31 what service the government asks of them. It puts in practical form the government's emphatically and repeatedly expressed desire to men under the draft age to stay in school, and so render themselves fit for the exacting requirements of modern warfare; and attempts to intensify and hasten effective mobilization by providing resourceful lines of defense behind the emergency training camps. It assures every young man the military training that reason and patriotism urge him to acquire before he reaches the draft age, and in addition it gives him college training that is equally essential and serviceable in the performance of both his war duties and the privileges of citizenship.

Leaving out of consideration everything but the immediate practical advantages to be derived, the plan means that for the \$250 or \$300 that a year in college will cost, a young man can get a year of military instruction, (with equipment) a year of collegiate instruction, and be in a position to win a commission that will quadruple his investment in one year, and multiply his future earning capacity in any sort of work he chooses.

Thus, while for the government this plan has the obvious advantage of providing men trained for leadership, for the individual it provides the military training that he needs for immediate use, together with the general or special education that he should have as a permanent asset.

A NEW FEDERAL BULLETIN

The Bureau of Extension of the University of North Carolina is the subject of an exhaustive article prepared by Dr. L. R. Wilson and Dr. L. A. Williams, of the University faculty, at the request of Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education. The article is published as one of the bulletins of the United States Bureau of Education, and that means that its circulation is made nationwide.

In his letter of transmittal to the Secretary of the Interior, Commissioner Claxton pays a tribute to the extension work of the University which every one acquainted with the facts knows to be fully justified. He says:

"For five years this office has watched with increasing interest the development of the extension work of the University of North Carolina, some of which, though as yet peculiar to this State, is, with necessary adaptations to the varying conditions in other States, capable of general adoption. Because of the importance of

some of the phases of this work I have induced the president of the University to have prepared the account which is herewith transmitted for publication as a bulletin of the Bureau of Education."

The extension work of the University, as its name signifies, is the department of the University activities aimed to take the advantages of the University directly to the people. The beneficent influences of the institution are carried indirectly to the people through the graduates and other students, but six years ago the idea was conceived and promptly put into execution of reaching the people directly as well as indirectly.

Broadcasting Benefits

It is unnecessary to go into the details of how that undertaking was accomplished. It is enough to say that through speakers and through printed matter the good and helpful things that the University has for the receptive minds of the State have been put before them in a way and to a degree which necessarily has had a most beneficial effect. In some instances the beneficiaries of this effort of the central educational institution to throw its advantages broadcast over the State have gone to the University for conferences of various sorts and in a greater number of instances members of the faculty have gone out among the people. Much of the informative work, too, has been done by correspondence.

A few of the activities which have been developed by the tireless workers behind the extension movement are the social and economic surveys by county clubs, annual debates of teams from high schools, publication of a weekly journal of uplift and information, the Weekly News Letter, holding of conferences and institutes on country life, good roads and other subjects of general interest and importance and so on.

It is a work of great importance that the Extension Bureau of the University is doing and the recognition given it by the national educational department was well deserved.—News and Observer.

FARMS FOR OUR SOLDIERS

Every American soldier who returns from France would be given his choice of a return to the life he led prior to entering the army or a farm, planned out of the fifteen million acres of land owned and untouched by the United States government, if plans of the Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane are adopted.

The Secretary, in an address before the Pittsburgh, Pa., chamber of commerce, outlined his plan and said it would be possible if the government would appropriate \$2,000 per farm to carry out the project.

The soldier-farmers would have 40 years in which to pay whatever financing might be necessary, the Secretary said.—Exchange.

WHEN THE BOYS COME HOME

Secretary of State Grimes has done the State a good service by his letter to Senator Simmons asking him to try to interest the Department of the Interior in giving careful investigation of Southern lands, and particularly North Carolina lands, for returning soldiers.

Of course no one can say when the war will end. But it will not do to wait for the war to terminate before beginning preparation for after-the-war undertakings. Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane has written a very comprehensive and suggestive letter to the President on the matter of land for returning soldiers and it is conceded that his plans for the future of the soldier are evidences of his sound statesmanship.

Secretary Lane and Secretary Grimes both are agreed on the proposition that many of the soldiers who are spared to return to the United States will want a farm. In fact many of them were farmers before they became fighters. Many, who were not farmers before they went forth on the modern crusade, will, as Secretary Grimes says, in all probability become so enamored of outdoor life that they will choose farming for an occupation on their return.

And for farming there is no better land

WHEN THEY COME BACK

They will come back, America's brave sons,

From war torn fields, when victory and peace

Have stilled the angry thunder of the guns,

And brought to suffering hearts a quick release.

They will come back from anguish deep, and strife,

From sights and sounds that only they could know,

Back to the fullness of a richer life.—
The great reward because they chose to go.

They will have felt the flames of cleansing fires,

Have passed the tests that try the hearts of men,

Have learned in sacrifice of dear desires,

That souls can rise to splendid heights again.

They will have proved that wrong can not hold sway,

Have seen the darkness change to radiant light,

Have felt the presence, "Lo,—with you always,"

And heard His voice in silences at night.

And we who wait and pray for them at home,

May one great prayer in soul and spirit burn;

That we may keep the faith until they come,

Be not unworthy of a bright return,—

A prayer expressed in every deed and thought,

In every task of willing heart and hand,

A purpose out of pure desire wrought,—

To learn of them and some day understand.

—Allison Brown, of the Vigilantes.

than in the South, while in the South there are better agricultural advantages nowhere than here in North Carolina.

Mr. Grimes says North Carolina could furnish farms to more than 200,000 soldiers and could assimilate this increased number of farmers easily and advantageously. Hardly any one is more familiar with conditions in the State than Colonel Grimes and his estimate as to the number of additional farmers the State could use to advantage is none too high.

Production of foodstuffs had not approached consumption needs when army demands began to interfere with the farm labor supply or even when the war strain on European nations first began to affect the world's food supply. The additional farmers will be needed in North Carolina and the returning soldiers who want to farm will find no more inviting opportunities than in this State.—News and Observer.

SOCIAL HEALTH BULLETINS

The North Carolina Health Board now has in process of printing fourteen special bulletins on various phases of social hygiene for distribution in the State as a part of the educational campaign against the prevalence of venereal diseases.

These bulletins will be ready for distribution within the next two weeks, and copies of any or all may be had free upon application to the State Board of Health. The numbers and titles are as follows:

Public Health Measures in Relation to Venereal Diseases.

A Reasonable Sex Life for Men.

Venereal Diseases—A Sociologic Study.

Smash the line. (The case against the Restricted District.)

The Need of Sex Education.

A Statewide Programme for Sex Education.

Sexual Hygiene for Young Men.

Vigorous Manhood. (Especially for boys twelve years of age and over.)

When and How to Tell the Children.

Your Country Needs You. (A Talk With Girls.)

A Nation's Call to Young Women.

The School Teacher and Sex Education.

Sex Education in the Home and High School.

List of Reliable Pamphlets.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF EDUCATION LETTER SERIES NO. 154

KEEP THE SCHOOLS OPEN

Every public officer intrusted with the support of public schools should know that Europe's lesson to the United States as a result of the war is to keep the schools going, to make education during and after the war better and more effective than it has ever been. There are before us now just two matters of supreme importance: To win the war for freedom, democracy, and peace, and to fit our schools and our children for life and citizenship in the new era which the war is bringing in.—P. P. Claxton, U. S. Commissioner of Education.

The Message of France

Do not let the needs of the hour, however demanding, or its burdens, however heavy, or its perils, however threatening, or its sorrows, however heartbreaking, make you unmindful of the defense of tomorrow, of those disciplines through which the individual may have freedom, through which an efficient democracy is possible, through which the institutions of civilization can be perpetuated and strengthened. Conserve, endure taxation and privation, suffer and sacrifice, to assure to those whom you have brought into the world that it shall be not only a safe but a happy place for them.—France's message, reported by John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education of New York State, in his Report on French Schools in War Time.

The Message of England

At the beginning of the war, when the first shortage of labor became apparent, a raid was made upon the schools, a great raid, a successful raid, a raid started by a

large body of unreflecting opinion. The result of that raid upon the schools has been that hundreds of thousands of children in this country have been permanently withdrawn from school, and have suffered an irreparable damage, a damage which it will be quite impossible for us hereafter adequately to repair. That is a very grave and distressing symptom.—H. A. L. Fisher, President of the English Board of Education.

The Issues of Fate

Any inquiry into education at the present juncture is big with issues of National fate. In the great work of reconstruction which lies ahead there are aims to be set before us which will try, no less searchingly than war itself, the temper and enduring qualities of our race; and in the realization of each and all of these, education with its stimulus and discipline, must be our stand-by. We have to perfect the civilization for which our men have shed their blood and our women their tears; to establish new standards of value in our judgment of what makes life worth living, more wholesome and more restrained ideals of behavior and recreation, finer traditions of cooperation and kindly fellowship between class and class and between man and man.

These are tasks for a nation of trained character and robust physique, a nation alert to the things of the spirit, reverential of knowledge, reverential of its teachers, and generous in its estimate of what the production and maintenance of good teachers inevitably cost.—Report of the English committee on juvenile education in relation to employment after the war.

WAR STAMP RECORDS

The War-Saving map kept at State Headquarters to show the progress the State has made thus far in the War-Saving Campaign, shows that ten counties have pledged their quotas in full, seventeen have gone three-fourths over, eleven two-thirds, seventeen are half, and ten only a fourth over, while thirty-seven have not been heard from at all. From the counties which have made reports, \$28,000,000 is known to have been sold and pledged together.

The counties which pledged their full quotas are: Wilson, Martin, Forsyth, Pitt, Perquimans, Greene, Jones, Cabarrus, Lenoir and Edgecombe.

The counties that have raised three-fourths of their pledges are: Chowan, Northampton, Wayne, Onslow, New Hanover, Franklin, Granville, Durham, Wake, Rockingham, Guilford, Stokes, Iredell, Mecklenburg, Union, Burke, and Henderson.

Counties that have raised two thirds of their pledges are: Pasquotank, Washington, Bertie, Pamlico, Johnston, Vance, Orange, Alamance, Davidson, Gaston, and Haywood.

The counties that have reported half of their pledges raised are: Craven, Warren, Harnett, Moore, Scotland, Anson, Montgomery, Randolph, Rowan, Davie, Yadkin, Surry, Cleveland, Buncombe, Jackson, and Cherokee.

Those which have raised only one-fourth their quotas are: Tyrrell, Halifax, Hoke, Richmond, Avery, Mitchell, Polk, Transylvania, Clay and Swain.—War Stamp News.

WAR BOOKS ON RELIGION

One of the stimulating war books is a breezy little volume for church folk, called As Tommy Sees Us, by Rev. A. Herbert Gray, a Scottish chaplain.

Confessing that he never heard of a battalion where a numerical majority of the men were willing to profess faith, Chaplain Gray bears glowing testimony to the Christian soldiers who have the kind of religion that expresses itself in efficiency, in courage, in helpfulness, in abstinence from boasting, and in good comradeship. They seldom spoke about their religion but it spoke through their lives daily.

These men have such splendid virtues—all the more splendid because when they do arouse they go on to do their duty. They are brave with that high courage that means self-forgetfulness. They swear

at each other like troopers, and yet treat each other with the gentleness of women when suffering comes. They share their comforts after the pattern of early Christians.

Good Samaritan Religion

They stick to their pals, and play the game with a fine sense of honor. Because their country asked it of them, they have offered their all, and they give it without fuss or bombast. They hate their life, because in plain speech it is hateful, and yet they stick to it because it is their duty. Drab and weary, soaked in mud, and aching in every muscle, they go on week after week enduring the fate which has come upon them through muddles and intrigues in which they played no part.

It is hard to say about them in the mass that they are just sinners defying God. It is indeed flatly impossible. In many ways they are near to Christ although they do not know it. They bear each other's burdens. They rejoice evermore—or nearly so. They endure hardness, they practice charity, and love mercy. They are without hypocrisy, or any false pretense, and even when they sin, they sin like children of nature—going astray like sheep. They are innocent of the subtle artificial and deceitful forms of sin that are so common among church members. It is strange indeed that they have not understood Christ.

The Fiery Furnace of War

That sort of language prepares one for the statement by a chaplain in another book, The Church in the Furnace.

I have heard men praying in the line when I wished they would swear instead, because their prayers were purely selfish, expressed nothing but a broken will and the horror of death. It is a dreadful sight to see a man whimpering out prayers for personal protection in a time of stress. The hard-bitten man beside him, still unbroken and unbeaten, swearing through his set teeth puts such a man to shame.

Christianity is not the gospel of the bowed head, but the gospel of the set teeth, says the same writer.

It is a priest of the Anglican church who makes the reader gasp, by declaring boldly: Traditional Christianity is on its trial. The next few years, I believe, will give the decision whether it will or will not be the world's religion. More and more men are turning away unsatisfied from what we have been accustomed to set before them. More and more they are coming to see the meaning of what we have forgotten or obscured. The new religion they think they are discovering is really bound up in the Christian gospel.—William T. Ellis.