

# THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

# NEWS LETTER

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## THE CAROLINA CLUB PROGRAM

### RECONSTRUCTION STUDIES

The work of the North Carolina Club at the State University will this year follow the lead of the State Reconstruction Commission and its committees. To this end, the Club hopes to establish a working relationship with the Commission.

On Monday night October 27 the club will elect an unofficial member of the State Reconstruction Commission and, at a subsequent meeting, a member of each Commission committee. These are the men who, if opportunity is offered, will bring back to the Club from time to time the wisdom of the Commission and the Commission committees.

The Club members thus honored ought to be the pick of the club membership, and doubtless they will be.

Each Club committee chairman will choose his cabinet of conferees, lay out the committee work, hold committee meetings at will, and pass on to the Club on stated schedule dates such committee findings as the committee thinks are fundamentally necessary to progress under the new order of things in North Carolina.

Each committee is set to the task of puzzling out and stating What is, What ought to be, and What possibly might be in North Carolina.

It goes without saying that no proposal, policy, or plan will be effective unless it appeals to the common sense and the common aspirations of the common man in the commonwealth.

### Suggested Club Program

The work of the North Carolina Club as a whole in 1919-20 will be spent upon hammering out a State Reconstruction Program that will evidence a decent respect for the opinions of mankind. This document will be finally fashioned for Club approval, by the Collaboration committee, after the reports and findings of the various club committees are rendered as per the adopted schedule. It will be the subject of the final Club session in early June, 1920.

The next few issues of the University News Letter will carry a bibliography of books, bulletins, reports, clippings, and the like, arranged according to the schedule adopted for committee investigations and findings.

The suggested Club Program for the year—the committees, the fields of committee investigation, and the dates of committee hearings by the Club—is as follows:

1. October 27.—The State Reconstruction Commission and the North Carolina Club. The election of a Club member as an unofficial member of the State Commission.

2. November 10.—Education.

(1) Public school support and policies, covering elementary schools, high schools, technical schools, and schools of liberal arts.

(2) Illiteracy and near-illiteracy, (a) the facts and their significance, (b) policies and methods of attack.

(3) Vocational education, for farm, factory, and urban populations: (a) Survey of our needs, (b) vocational educational agencies, activities, and results in North Carolina, (c) the special importance of farm vocational education and the necessity for country teacherages, (d) conclusions.

(4) Teacher training: (a) The necessity for increased agencies and facilities, (b) policies and plans.

3. November 24.—Public Health.

(1) County health departments, whole-time health officers, and public health nurses.

(2) County or county-group hospitals (public) and why.

(3) Health and sanitation as required subjects in all schools receiving state aid.

(4) Wholesome recreation, town and country, and why.

4. December 8.—Transportation and Communication.

(1) State highway policies.

(2) Motor truck freight lines, country parcel post routes, and inter-urban electric railways.

(3) Our railroad situation and its disadvantages; freight rate problems and solutions.

(4) Country telephone systems; number and locations in North Carolina; University aid in country telephone development.

5. January 12.—Home and Farm Ownership.

(1) The facts and their fundamental

significance, as related to robust personality, family integrity, responsible citizenship, industrial stability, and democracy under law and order.

(2) Country home conveniences and comforts; University aid.

(3) A progressive land tax (a) with low rates on improvements, higher rates on land, and still higher rates on land held out of productive use for speculative rises in value, (b) with exemptions or low rates on small properties while occupied and operated or used by the owners, as in New Zealand and elsewhere.

6. January 26.—Race Relationships.

(1) The program of the Southern Sociological Conference and the Congress of Governors.

(2) The program of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

(3) The program of the National Association for Negro Advancement.

7. February 9.—Public Welfare.

(1) Child welfare in North Carolina:

(a) Legislation, agencies, and activities at present, (b) Conditions of success, (c) Further needs—in legislation, in reform school facilities for wayward boys and girls of both races, in child-placing agencies adequately supported, properly officered and functioned, (d) Mothers' pensions wisely conditioned.

(2) Child delinquency, town and country; the juvenile court, probation problems, detention homes, etc.

(3) Volunteer social allies, the necessity for these in multiplied number.

8. February 23.—Public Welfare.

(1) Jail conditions, abuses, and remedies; abolition of county chain gangs, etc.

(2) The state-farm plan of dealing with convicted misdemeanants, as in Indiana.

(3) Penitentiary policies: (a) road building, farming, and other productive work by penitentiary convicts, under state supervision and for state purposes only, (b) reasonable compensation for the same in behalf of the convict's indeterminate sentence and the parole, (d) vocational schooling, etc.

9. March 8.—Public Welfare.

(1) Mill village problems: (a) the labor turnover, the facts, causes, and remedies, (b) thrift and home ownership, (c) health conditions in homes and factories, (d) safety devices, working men's compensation, insurance, etc., (e) playground outfits, public-health nurses, hospital facilities, kindergartens, creches, etc.

(2) Child labor: (a) the facts in North Carolina; the laws, state and federal; conclusions, (b) compulsory education, effective vocational mill village schools—a type of education never yet worked out in southern mill villages.

(3) Care of defectives—insane, feeble-minded, blind, deaf and dumb.

10. March 29.—Organized Business and Life.

Corporate Organization. Problems confronting capital: (1) labor unrest—causes, extent, and intensity, (2) labor unions, labor demands, strike settlements in Charlotte, High Point, Albemarle, and elsewhere, (3) the National Industrial Conference in Washington, (4) the way out, state and national, (5) government ownership of public utilities, (6) private ownership, development, and operation of small water powers for community and domestic uses.

11. April 19.—Organized Business and Life.

Co-operative Organization—a new form of business organization sanctioned by law: (1) distinctive characteristics; origin, forms, extent at present; conditions opposed to rapid development in America; significance and outlook; (2) co-operative credit unions in North Carolina, which leads the Union, and why; co-operative production and distribution under state law and supervision, as, for instance, the state cotton warehouse system; (3) declaration of principles, policies, and plans.

12. May 3.—Social Organization and Life.

(1) Social organization—collective volunteer effort for community self-expression, self-direction, self-protection, culture, recreation, and the like—clubs of all sorts, community houses, law and order leagues, etc.; or to confer common benefits, as associated charities, public welfare allies, school betterment associations, etc.: (a) relatively numerous and active in our towns and cities; almost non-existent in our rural regions among

### WHAT ABOUT IT?

Our 250,000 disabled soldiers?  
Our 800,000 drafted men who were pronounced unfit for service?  
The 200,000 people who die annually in America of tuberculosis?  
The 25,000 cases of pronounced tuberculosis in North Carolina?  
The 300,000 children under five years of age in America who die year by year of preventable diseases? And the 10,600 in North Carolina?  
The 12 million American school children who suffer from various physical ailments, most of them curable?  
The accidents that kill 100,000 and disable 500,000 people every year in this country?  
The one adult in every seven who is known to be in need of medical attention?  
The 500,000 who are doomed to death in the next wave of Spanish influenza? And the 10,000 in North Carolina?  
The need for wholesale home training in bed-side nursing and sick room dietetics?  
The need for free municipal and county hospitals in every county? County health departments? And county public health nurses?  
What about it?  
What is the answer in North Carolina?—E. C. B.

some 18 hundred thousand people, and why; (b) the ills of social insulation and the cure; (c) the social significance of community fairs, county school commencements and the like; (d) the social unit plan of democratic development, as in Cincinnati; (e) other remedial agencies and measures.

(2) Civic organization: (a) the city, a stupendous modern phenomenon; creative causes and consequent ills; (b) the rapid urbanization of North Carolina, the facts, the causes, the relation to, developing industrial life, social stability, law and order, (c) commission government, the city-manager plan, the short ballot, etc.; (d) the problems of family integrity, community health and wholesome recreation, and so on.

13. May 17.—Civic Reforms, State and Local.

(1) A budget bureau and an executive budget, as in South Carolina, Virginia, and other states.

(2) A state purchasing agent, as in Michigan and other states.

(3) Uniform departmental and institutional accounting, as in Michigan and other states.

(4) The consolidation of state boards, bureaus, and commissions, as in Illinois and Massachusetts.

(5) Our State Primary laws.

(6) A state constabulary, as in Texas, Pennsylvania, New York.

14. May 31.—Civic Reforms, State and Local.

(1) Unified county government under responsible headship; county budgets.

(2) Uniform county accounting and reporting, as in Ohio, Michigan, and other states.

(3) The state-wide auditing of county accounts, as a bureau of the state auditor's office, as in Ohio, Michigan, and other states.

(4) A definitive extension of local self-rule, under state conditions, regulations, and supervision—something new in any state.

(5) Our township incorporation law, and our community organization bureau; policies and plans, etc.

15. June 4.—The State Reconstruction Program of the Club, reported by the Collaboration Committee, for club discussion and adoption.

### READING REFERENCES

The bibliography of selected books, bulletins, and reports on Reconstruction, assembled in the seminar room of the department of rural social science at the University of North Carolina, for the use of the North Carolina Club in its 1919-20 work upon a State Reconstruction Program.

### Reconstruction Reports

Alabama, The Social Problems of,

Hastings H. Hart, at the request of Gov. Charles Henderson. 87 pp.—The Sage Foundation, 130 E. 22 St., N. Y.

Legislative Message of Gov. Thos. E. Kilby, July 8, 1919. 24 pp.—Legislative Document No. 7.

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Kentucky, The Social Problems of. 120 pp.—Kentucky State Council of Defense, Inter-Southern Building, Louisville, Ky.

Mississippi, The Social Progress of, by Hastings H. Hart [in preparation].—The Russell Sage Foundation, N. Y.

South Carolina, A Social Program for, by Hastings H. Hart, at the request of Gov. Richard I. Manning. 61 pp.—The Russell Sage Foundation, N. Y.

Illinois, Report of the Efficiency and Economy Committee, John A. Fairlie, Director, Urbana, Ill. 1051 pp.

The Civil Administrative Code, compiled by Louis L. Emerson, Secretary of State, Springfield, Ill. 37 pp.

Indiana, Report of the Reconstruction and Readjustment Conference.—The Executive Chamber, Indianapolis.

New York, Reports of the State Reconstruction Commission: 1, Governor Smith's Message of Appointment, 2, Report on Americanization, 3, on Military Training for Boys, 4, on The Rural Motor Express, 5, on State Employment Bureaus, 6, on Public Health [in preparation].—The Executive Chamber, Albany, N. Y.

Massachusetts, two volumes of reports on Reconstruction and Readjustment, for the recent Constitutional Convention.—Executive Office, Boston, Mass.

Michigan, Report of the State Reconstruction Commission, Stuart H. Perry, Adrian, Mich., Chairman. 26 pp.

West Virginia, A Suggested Social Program, by Hastings H. Hart and Clarence A. Stonaker. 24 pp.—The Sage Foundation, N. Y.

Wisconsin, Report on Reconstruction by a special Legislative Committee, Roy P. Wilcox, Chairman. 30 pp. Executive Office, Madison, Wis.

### EDUCATION STUDIES

November 10, 1919

Sources of Information, numbered and lettered to correspond with the Study Outlines of the Club—a plan that will be followed throughout the bibliography sections for special committee studies.

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(a) Public School Expenditures per pupil in the U. S.—University News Letter, Vol. V, No. 25.

Six Millions for Schools in North Carolina.—Dr. E. C. Brooks. File No. 371. 21, University Rural Social Science Library.

Apportionment of School Funds in the United States, Digest of Laws.—Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library.

Manual of Educational Legislation.—Federal Education Bureau Bulletin No. 4, 1919.

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Beginning and Developing a Rural School.—University of Texas, Bulletin No. 1729, May 1917.

The Reconstructed School, by Francis B. Pearson.—McClurg Publishing Co., Chicago.

Outline of Social Studies for Elementary Schools, by John M. Gillette.—Reprint from American Journal of Sociology, Jan. 1914.

Lessons in Community and National Life, series C for Upper Elementary classes, by Judd and Marshall.—Federal Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

(b) Secondary Schools.

Principles of Secondary Education, by Alexander Inglis, pp. 741.—Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston.

Needed Changes in Secondary Education, by Eliot and Nelson.—Federal Education Bureau, Bulletin No. 10, 1916.

Cardinal Principles of Secondary Education, Preliminary report of the Committee of the National Educational Association.—Federal Education Bureau Bulletin No. 35, 1918.

Sociology Teaching in High Schools,

by Theron Freese.—Sociological Society, University of Southern California, Los Angeles.

High School Sociology Teaching, Discussion Outlines, by Ross L. Finney, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

Social Studies in Secondary Education, by Arthur W. Dunn.—Federal Education Bureau Bulletin No. 28, 1916, Washington, D. C.

Lessons in Community and National Life, series B and A for High School grades by Judd and Marshall.—Federal Education Bureau Bulletin, Washington, D. C.

(c) Technical Schools—Agricultural.

American Agricultural Colleges, by Chester D. Jarvis.—Federal Education Bureau Bulletin No. 29, 1918, Washington, D. C.

Agricultural Education, 1916-18, by C. H. Lane.—Federal Education Bureau Bulletin, 1918, No. 4.

Gillette's Constructive Rural Sociology, pp. 256-60.—Sturgis and Walton Co., New York.

Agricultural Education, Fourth Annual Report of the Carnegie Foundation, pp. 97-107.

(d) Schools of Liberal Arts.

State University Plants and Support.—University News Letter, Vol. V, Nos. 9, 10, 11, and 12.

State Universities and State Colleges, statistics for 1917-18.—Federal Education Bureau Bulletin, 1918, No. 51.

Colleges of Arts and Sciences, Resources and Standards, by Samuel Paul Capen.—Federal Education Bureau Bulletin No. 30, 1918.

Colleges in War Time and After, by Paul Rexford Kolbe. 313 pp.—D. Appleton and Co., New York.

A Social Science School, Public Welfare courses in the University of North Carolina.—University News Letter, Vol. V, Nos. 6, 28, 44, and 47.

2. Illiteracy and Near-Illiteracy.

a. The facts and their significance.

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Draft Illiteracy in North Carolina.—University Rural Social Science files, No. 375.93.

Adult Illiteracy, by Winthrop Talbot.—Federal Bureau Bulletin, 1916, No. 35.

Adult Illiteracy in North Carolina and Plans for Elimination (1915).—State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Illiteracy, Distribution in Georgia, by Roland M. Harper.—Georgia High School Quarterly, Vol. VII, pp. 254-262.

Increasing Illiteracy Among Adult Whites in South Carolina, a Laboratory study by Harold D. Burgess.—University Rural Social Science Files.

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Community Schools, a Plan of Attack upon Illiteracy in North Carolina, by Miss Elizabeth Kelly, State Education Department, Raleigh, N. C.

(3) Vocational Education.

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County Teacherages.

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Newspaper clippings.—File No. 371.61, University Rural Social Science Department.

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(4) Teacher Training.

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More Normal Schools in North Carolina, by R. H. Wright. Newspaper clipping, University Rural Social Science, File No. 371.6.

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(The Bibliography of Reconstruction to be completed in the next few issues.)