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THE SCHOOL OF PUBLIC WELFARE

SCOPE OF THE WORK

During the last quarter century or thereabouts the pressing problems of city life have absorbed the attention of public-minded men and women. Social conditions in the city, standards of living in congested districts, moral problems arising out of crowded housing, sanitary conditions decimating the population, especially among infants, industrial disturbances, degeneration of community life, exploitation of the instinct of play and recreation by commercialized amusement and even by vice, the problems of government as related to human welfare,—these and many similar problems have forced the thinking leaders of town life to seek remedies and readjustments. As a result, there has grown up a body of movements and techniques seeking to grapple with the riddles and difficulties of urban America. The manifold and various means adopted, whether by individuals or organizations, have come to be included under the general term of social work.

On the whole, it is city conditions, city evils, city movements, city organizations, that have given most concern and received most attention. More recently, however, especially since the country was brought to sense the entire problem of rural life by the epoch-making report of the Roosevelt Country Life Commission, the less conspicuous, but equally important problems of country life, have been forcing themselves upon the attention of public-spirited citizens. The problems have gradually become defined, remedies are sought and proposed, movements and techniques have arisen, to deal with rural life problems. The country school, the country church, the farmer's organizations, agricultural extension departments, farm and home demonstration agents, have done immeasurable service. But there is still need for the social worker who will guide families and communities in the country, as he is guiding them in the city.

To supply social workers in the cities where have arisen numerous schools of social work under one name or another in the North, East, and Middle West, and where the largest urban centers are situated. These schools have been sending out workers trained to grapple with social problems in the cities. Now we are facing the need for similar workers in rural America and in the small towns and villages. But the city training is not what the country workers need, and we have neither workers nor training schools for such rural workers.

Breaking New Ground

The University of North Carolina, cognizant of the need, and heeding the call, has established a School of Public Welfare, whose purpose it is to supply trained leaders of country life, social workers trained and adapted for the tasks in rural communities. It has called to its aid the experience and resources of the American Red Cross, upon which had devolved the duty and privilege of rising to the War emergency, and which, through its service for the soldiers and sailors and their families, in city and in country, has been able to make some slight contribution to the technique of rural social work.

With the cooperation of the Southern Division of the American Red Cross and the North Carolina Department of Charities and Public Welfare, the University of North Carolina is therefore opening the first training school of social work designed especially for the rural social worker.

Courses Offered

The School of Public Welfare thus organized is therefore offering, beginning with the academic year 1920-1921, training courses in social work as follows:

1. A one-year course of professional training consisting of two quarter terms in residence and one quarter term in field work under supervision. This course is open to graduates of colleges of good standing, or those presenting equivalent educational qualifications. In addition to the specialized field work required during the one quarter term, students taking this course will carry on field work in counties adjacent to the University during the two terms in residence. A certificate will be issued upon completion of this course.

2. A two-year course of professional training. The first year of this course is identical with the one-year course. It will be followed by another year both in residence and in the field. Courses during the second year are designed for more intensive specialization and research, and for more responsible administrative and executive work in the field. A diploma will be issued upon completion of this course.

3. Special courses of one quarter term or more will be arranged for students desiring to do postgraduate or special research work, and for Red Cross Secretaries, by special arrangement with the Educational Department of the American Red Cross.

4. Summer Institutes will be arranged for special groups such as County Superintendents of Public Welfare, community teachers, community welfare secretaries, etc.

Credits

Students of the University of North Carolina will receive credits for approved courses in the Training School of Social Work if registered for the one or two-year courses. Graduates of the University or of other accredited colleges may receive graduate credits leading to the degree of M. A. in the graduate school of the University of North Carolina for approved courses taken in the training school.

Students in the two-year course should be able to obtain their M. A. degrees in the graduate school, while at the same time qualifying for their diplomas.

Summer school students will be credited for work in the training school on the same basis as students taking other work in the summer school.

Scholarships

1. The North Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs at their last annual meeting generously endorsed the work of the School of Public Welfare and offered two Scholarships of \$200 each to be awarded to young women of North Carolina. One of these has been awarded while the other is being considered at the present time. Applicants should write to Mrs. Clarence A. Johnson, Director of Child Welfare, State Department of Public Welfare, Raleigh, N. C.

2. Red Cross Scholarships. The American Red Cross has established a fund to provide a limited number of scholarships for especially qualified persons who wish to enter Red Cross Service. While the amount of each scholarship may vary to meet different situations, it will usually take the form of a grant of seventy-five dollars a month for a period of three to eight months depending upon the time required for the course of training. The scholarships have been provided because of the great need of the Red Cross for trained workers, and are assigned only to those who will remain in the employ of the Red Cross for a year following the completion of their training course. Candidates for these scholarships should be persons of good personality and capacity for leadership, whose previous studies and practical experience form a good foundation for technical preparation for Red Cross Service. Detailed information about these scholarships and application blanks can be secured by addressing the Educational Director, Southern Division, American Red Cross, Atlanta, Ga.

Field Work

The distinguishing feature of social work training is the emphasis placed upon so-called field work. It is essential that the theory studied in the classroom should be made concrete in actual practical experience and that this experience in turn should be interpreted and related through class and conference discussion.

With this end in view it has been planned to devote not less than one third of the entire time of the course to practical work under supervision in selected communities throughout the state. The academic year being divided into three quarters, the first and second will be spent in residence at the University, in order to give the student an opportunity to prepare for the practical work which will occupy his entire time during

MEN TO MAKE A STATE

George Washington Doane

The men, to make a state, are made by self-denial.

The willow dallies with the water, draws its waves up in continual pulses of refreshment and delight; and is a willow, after all. An acorn has been loosened, some autumn morning, by a squirrel's foot. It finds a nest in some rude cleft of an old granite rock where there is scarcely earth to cover it. It knows no shelter and it feels no shade. It asks no favor and gives none. It grapples with the rock. It crowds up toward the sun. It is an oak. It will be an oak for seven times seventy years; unless you need a man-of-war to thunder at the foe that shows a flag upon the shore, where freemen dwell; and then you take no willow in its daintiness and gracefulness; but that old, hardy, storm-stayed and storm-strengthened oak.

So are the men made who will make a state.—Masseling's Ideals of Heroism and Patriotism.

the third quarter. Students will be assigned for the second quarter in groups to communities desiring the benefit of such services as they may be able to render, and their work will be supervised by members of the school staff. Opportunities for service will be sufficiently varied in character to afford experience in almost every field of social work. A particular effort will therefore be made to assign each student to that task and locality which will be most closely related to his special interest, and to the probable character of his future work.

During the fall and winter terms, in addition to the academic work in residence, from ten to fifteen hours of work in field work will be required, so that, upon entering the third quarter to be devoted entirely to field work, the students will have acquired some of the necessary technique.

THE ONLY HOPE

The one hope for civilization, says Gilbert Murray, of Oxford University, is a change of heart, and lacking this, the world order is doomed. "Unless it abstains utterly from war and the causes of war, the next war will destroy it. Unless it can seek earnestly the spirit of brotherhood and sobriety at home, Bolshevism will destroy it."

"Almost every element necessary to success has been put into the hands of those now governing the world except, as an old Stoic would say, the things that we must provide ourselves. We have been given everything except a certain necessary greatness of character. Just at present that seems lacking, at any rate among the rulers of Europe. It may be recovered. We have had it in the past in abundance, and we probably have the material for it even now. If for any reason the great democracies permanently prefer to follow low motives and to be governed by inferior men, it looks as if not the British Empire only but the whole world order established by the end of the war and summarized roughly by the League of Nations may pass from history under the same fatal sentence as the great empires of the past, that the world which it ruled hated it and risked all to destroy it."—Current Opinion.

THE ONLY WAY OUT

Jesus tried to make his generation understand that the only way the world can ever stop being a world of universal cross purposes and thwartings and bafflements and defeats and woes will be to breed out of the world the type of people who think always first and last of themselves, and to substitute a breed of men and women who will actually take God seriously and will be disposed toward one another sympathetically.

Jesus tried to persuade his neighbors that life will be an impossible mix so long as everybody pitches in to make it

COUNTRY HOME CONVENIENCES

LETTER SERIES No. 25

Electric Farm Power from Central Stations—IV

COUNTRY POWER LINES

Following up our last three letters we give below a list of the material required to build a mile of transmission line suitable for supplying electric service to country communities. Costs of the various items are given, based on August 1st quotations.

The material specified would be considered standard by most central stations. In some cases the costs could be trimmed down slightly by lighter construction but the Division would not recommend such practice as it is believed that it would not pay in the end.

These specifications are based on the assumption of a single phase, 13,000 volt line. As a rule this kind of line will meet the needs of the average North Carolina farming community if the largest motor to be used is not over 10 horsepower.

Poles: 40 Juniper poles 30 feet long with 6 inch tops.....	\$260.00
Cross-Arms: 48 Standard	
two-pin arms.....	\$39.84
Pole Hardware: 96 Galvanized iron insulator pins.....	\$24.48
99 Galvanized braces—24 inch.....	\$30.40
32 Galvanized bolts 5-8 inch by 12 inches.....	\$7.87
8 Galvanized bolts 5-8 inch by 16 inches.....	\$2.20

96 Galvanized carriage bolts 3-8 inch by 4 inches.....	\$4.81
48 Galvanized lag screws 1-2 inch by 3 inches.....	\$3.71
16 Galvanized double arming bolts 5-8 inch by 16 inches.....	\$7.20
Insulators: 96—13,000-volt porcelain insulators.....	\$27.00
Pole-Guys: Poles should be guyed wherever the line changes direction more than 10 degrees. At all right angle turns the line should be guyed both ways and double arms used. An allowance of 8 extra arms is included above.	
Estimate for guying including anchors.....	\$55.00
Wire: 10,700 feet no. 6 hard drawn copper wire.....	\$300.00
470 feet no. 6 soft copper tie wire.....	\$13.20

The total cost of such a line as this would run from \$900 to \$1100 per mile depending upon how much of the work can be done by the farmers themselves. This does not include the cost of transformers and switching arrangements which should be estimated on an individual basis. A 13,000-volt transformer for small farm needs costs today about \$175. Switching equipment will run from \$50 to \$200 or over depending on what standard of construction is insisted on by the central station.—P. H. D.

a conspiracy of everybody to get ahead of everybody else.

Jesus tried to convince his time that the only way out of this mess must be acceptance of the world as the domain of a beneficent Father, and adoption of the belief that the only economy which can fit this world permanently is the economy of brotherly love.

So far as the meager records of Jesus' teachings inform us, his entire career as a teacher was devoted to applying this big idea to petty cases. That is, they were petty in themselves, but he made them the means of clarifying the tremendous principle.

He tried to show all sorts and conditions of men what his spirit of life would mean if it were in control in their own situations. He tried to show what that spirit would be in action in the precise situation of the different kinds of common people with whom he mingled. It has been only by the most strained interpretation of the record that Jesus has been made to lend sanction to detached and unearthly types of religion.

By violence to the evidence, many counterfeit Christianities have provided themselves with pretexts for ignoring the actual moral problems of real people, and for turning religion into some sort of orgy on the one hand, or into vain contemplation of the sins of other centuries and the joys of other worlds.—Albion W. Small, University of Chicago, in The American Journal of Sociology.

PUBLIC SAFETY

Modern society is cooperative. It is not conceivable that the salaried classes, the farmers or the merchants will be satisfied with the prospect of an endless cycle of demands, strikes, settlements, recriminations. They will support the resistance to organized labor unless and until the program of labor has at least the promise of stability and peaceful adjustment within it. The plain fact is that sooner or later the strike will have to disappear from all those services on which the immediate life of the community depends. No people living in a complex, industrial system will tolerate forever the possibility of great suffering because of a deadlock dispute between managers and employees in an industry producing immediate necessities. The demand that this threat be ended will become irresistible. The real question is, when will it be ended and how?

Walter Lippman, in The New Republic, suggests that labor should propose the essentials of a legal process for safeguarding its interests and forego the right of striking for a term of years. Such a proposal, he says, coming from labor would create a totally new atmosphere in the industrial world. People not affiliated with union labor would feel

radically different if they saw some prospect of real industrial peace ahead of them.

After all, what would organized labor be doing by such a proposal? It would be entering into a vast collective bargain with the community—a bargain which safeguards its essential purposes under a legal sanction. Labor in the vital industries would make a contract enforceable at law. The difference between it and any other collective contract would be that it ran for a greater period; that it gave labor infinitely greater security against the hazards of industry, and at the same time offered to the community at large security against the thing it most fears.

If these contracts are just in the sense that they provide for justice under changing conditions; if in other words they do not freeze labor in statu quo; if they give that sense of security without which the human reason cannot operate, then it is to the advantage of all that for an experimental period the agreement shall have behind it the full authority of law.—The Y. W. C. A. Industrial Bureau.

RURAL CONTENTMENT

Many people ignorant of rural problems talk and write as if farming were not a business and as if food production did not involve the expenditure of capital and labor. The demand of the city is for cheap food and that more abundantly. There are those who talk as if there could be an unlimited number of farmers. This may have been true when the farm was self-sufficient and produced little or no surplus. But, obviously, today there should be, and, in the long run, there will tend to be, enough farmers to produce their proportion of what the world will buy at prices which make production profitable. Certainly farming must pay.

There will be farmers enough if the business of farming is made profitable and if rural life is made attractive and healthful. The farmer, as well as the industrial worker, is entitled to a living wage and to a reasonable profit on his investment. He is entitled also to satisfactory educational opportunities for his children and to the benefits of modern medical science and sanitation. When these requirements are met there will be no difficulty in retaining in the rural districts a sufficient number of contented and efficient people.

What we need is not back-to-the-land propaganda, but an acceleration of the work for the improvement of the countryside which will render the abandonment of farms unnecessary and the expansion of farming inevitable. I am sure that the farmers of the nations are perfectly willing to do their part in producing and saving if all other producers in the nation will set about doing their part.—David F. Houston, formerly Secretary of Agriculture.