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Editorial Board: E. C. Branson, L. R. Wilson, E. W. Knight, D. D. Carroll, J. B. Bullitt.

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THE SCHOOL OF PUBLIC WELFARE

COURSES OF STUDY

The Public Welfare Courses of the University of North Carolina are planned in such a way as to give the necessary background and philosophy of social work as well as the requisite technique. The component courses necessarily range themselves into certain general groups dealing with large aspects of social life, as follows: (1) The State and Public Institutions, (2) The Family, (3) Community Life, (4) Methods of Organization and Administration, (5) Field Work.

Public Institutions

Social workers are of necessity thrown into constant contact with government and public institutions. Many public servants are themselves, in fact, social workers. It is therefore necessary that any course of professional training for social work should include a study of the functions of government in the field of constructive social legislation, the growing assumption by the state of responsibility for the weaker and less fortunate members of society, and an administrative technique to make democratic government an efficient servant of social progress.

The courses dealing with this subject will include a study of the increase of the functions of the state in relation to agriculture and industry. Public education and public health will be treated as showing the growth of a public conscience, and with it, of the state's responsibility for the welfare of all its citizens. Crime and punishment together with penal legislation, the poor law, and the history of poor relief will be discussed. The students should become acquainted with the various departments of state and county government, with distribution of powers and functions between the township, county, state, and nation, and especially with the problems of municipal and county administration. Institutions maintained by the state, county, or city for all purposes will be studied, and consideration given to modern standards of institutional care.

The following are the courses outlined under this section:

Introduction to the Study of Social Institutions and Public Welfare. One term. Five hours a week.

This course deals with the historical and philosophic background of modern social movements and shows the bearing which anthropology, psychology, economics, and ethics have upon present day social problems.

Rural Social Problems and Rural Economics. One term. Five hours a week.

This course will cover: (1) The rural social problem—what it is and is not. (2) Socialization—what it means; ideals, ends, and aims. (3) Rural social institutions. (4) Country-life agencies. (5) Developments in other states. Progressive communities in North Carolina. (6) The sources of our primary wealth. (7) Our accumulated wealth and its forms. (8) Factors involved in the retention of farm wealth. (9) The civic and social uses of wealth. (10) After-the-war problems in farm areas.

Social Reform and Legislation. One term. Five hours a week.

Given to second-year students. A study of reform movements and social legislation with special reference to agriculture and industry, and including both governmental activity and spontaneous movements arising out of educated public opinion. Comparative studies of reform organizations and social legislation in the different Continental countries. Special studies of local county and municipal legislation and improved administrative methods.

Poor Relief and Correction. One term. Five hours a week.

A history of the poor laws and administration and their relation to economic and social changes in Great Britain and America. Study of eleemosynary institutions—their activities and standards. The outstanding features in the history of criminal law and forms of punishment—their relation to changes in social philosophy and to newer criminology. A discussion and examination of types of penal and reformatory insti-

tutions, courts, and probation systems.

Municipal Utilities. One term. Three hours a week.

A course dealing with the physical problems of community life, such as lighting, sewerage, water supply, street cleaning, garbage disposal, etc.

The Family

The family has been and is the fundamental unit of society. A thorough appreciation of its structure and nature is necessary both for an understanding of social forces and for the constructive treatment of maladjusted individuals.

The subjects in this group will include a brief outline of anthropology, and the historical development of the family from earliest times to the present day. Differences in the town and country, the agricultural and industrial families will be studied, with special emphasis on the changing position of women and children. Child welfare in all its ramifications will form an important part of this section, and will include a discussion of the child of today and tomorrow, the exploitation of childhood, child health, the exceptional, the delinquent, and the disadvantaged child.

An important part of every social worker's task is the discovery and treatment of the maladjusted family and individual, and this section will therefore attempt to cover those subjects which are especially related to that undertaking. The contributions of mental hygiene and psychology, of the movements for public and personal health, of home economics in the widest sense of the word will be carefully considered. Types of dependency, and living standards will also be covered, and the whole will lead into a full study of the technique of present day case work with the unadjusted family, especially in its relation to the peculiar problems of the rural family in the South.

The courses offered under this heading are:

Family Welfare. Two terms. Two hours and three hours a week respectively.

The social treatment of maladjusted families and individuals. The study of breakdowns in individual and in family social life. The causes of maladjustment and the technique of social treatment. The care of such cases during the field work term is an integral part of this course which thus corresponds, in social work training, to the doctor's study of clinical medicine.

Special Problems. Seminar. Two terms. One hour a week.

Each student will be required to specialize in some one of the recognized departments of social work, i. e., child welfare, mental hygiene, industrial problems, housing, public health, home economics, delinquency, etc. During the year he will do research in this subject and his field work will also be directed as far as possible to this end. Special conferences will be arranged under appropriate leadership to assist the student in this phase of his work.

Standards of Living. One term. Three hours a week.

This course will comprise several groups of lectures dealing with various subjects related to standards of home life, such as home sanitation and hygiene, home economics, standards of housing and home-making, with special reference to conditions and problems in rural communities.

History of the Family. One term. Three hours a week.

This course is mainly a seminar for research in the history of the family group with special reference to the influence of economic and social changes upon the fortunes of families as a whole and upon the structure and cohesion of the individuals constituting families.

The Individual. One term. Three hours a week.

The study of the individual in the newer psychology as a matter of paramount importance not only for competent case work but also for an understanding of the larger cultural movements and disturbances in industry and political life. No constructive plan of social organization, of industrial readjustment, or of constructive develop-

MEN TO MAKE A STATE

George Washington Doane

The men, to make a state, are themselves made by obedience.

Obedience is the health of human hearts; obedience to God; obedience to fathers and to mothers, who are, to children, in the place of God; obedience to teachers and to masters, who are in the place of fathers and of mothers; obedience to spiritual pastors, who are God's ministers; and to the powers that be, which are ordained of God.

Obedience is but self-government in action; and he can never govern men who does not govern first himself. Only obedient men can make a state.—Masseling's Ideals of Heroism and Patriotism.

ment in democratic technique can be undertaken without a full appreciation of the meaning of instincts and emotions. Social psychiatry and mental hygiene, the psychology of morale, the relation of efficiency to happiness, special forms of mental deficiency and disorder, etc., will be dealt with.

Community Life

While the isolation of the family constitutes one of the big problems of rural life, especially in America, it is nevertheless true that even the most isolated of rural families has a number of community interests or ties: the school, the church, the farmers' union, the common trading center, all play an important part in the life of every individual in such a family, and it is the business of every social worker to enrich this community life, and to bring it within the reach of every individual with whom he deals.

There will be considered, therefore, the voluntary groupings of society and their comparative importance, especially in the case of the vocational as contrasted with the geographic groupings. The modern development of community organization as a means of both enabling individuals to meet their own needs cooperatively and of revivifying their relation to government, local, state, or national, will be studied as necessary parts of the social worker's training.

Under this heading will be the following courses:

Recreation and Dramatics. One term. Three hours a week.

Recreation as a means of developing potential personality, together with the study of definite recreational activities such as community drama, folk plays, and motion pictures, both as media of expression and as factors in the financial support of community programs.

Technique of Community Organization. Two terms. Two and three hours a week respectively.

Largely a seminar course for the discussion of the development of the group as a social phenomenon, of forces which discourage group life and of prevailing methods of community organization, as, for example, the school center, the community council, the farm bureau, etc.

National and State Voluntary Agencies. Two terms. One hour a week.

This course aims to acquaint the student with the resources which are offered by the various social and philanthropic agencies of the state and nation. As far as practicable, these lectures will be given by the executives or field agents of these organizations in person.

Public Health

This course will be given largely in connection with other courses, fitting in with a study of state, community, and family at points where the functions of those units make, or ought to make, for public health. A supplementary series of lectures will cover the newer knowledge of nutrition, the relation of diet to health and disease, the deficiency diseases, the preventable diseases, food spoilage and intoxication, hygiene and sanitation, exercise and recreation, and health prophylaxis.

History of the Community. One term. Three hours a week.

A study of organized group life on

COUNTRY HOME CONVENIENCES

LETTER SERIES No. 26

THE BUSINESS OF HOME MAKING

Progressive business firms are continually on the look out for new methods and devices that will perfect and increase the output of their concerns as well as develop smoothly working organizations. The typewriter, up-to-date filing systems, mimeographing and addressing machines have done much to promote office efficiency while numerous inventions for doing the work formerly done by hand have revolutionized modern industry. Wide awake business men realize that improvements and conveniences in their firms not only are of tremendous value in dollars and cents but the indirect benefits are equally as great or even greater. Healthy, well trained and contented workmen are secured and retained in such establishments. People like to work in the healthful atmosphere of a modern concern and well trained workers stay with the firm which has trained them.

The home is just as much a place of business as the office, factory, or store. This is particularly true of the farm home. The business and home life of the farmer and his family are so closely associated that it is impossible to tell where one leaves off and the other com-

mences. The farm is the big work shop of nature and it is up to every farmer to put aside a certain percentage of his income each year to improve the living and working conditions of his business.

Modern machinery and electric service guarantee efficient work and are paying investments. Labor-saving, profit-producing devices should be regarded as so much currency with which to buy efficiency. Electricity in the home makes housekeeping light housekeeping while electric help in the dairy and barns is invaluable. Hired help of the best sort is also attracted and retained on the up-to-date farm.

This is an age of efficiency and rivalry and a farmer who is not prepared to compete with his neighbor who has every modern appliance to assist in growing and harvesting large crops, in raising better cattle and in having better dairy products will soon find out that he has not only failed as a business man, but, handicapped with incompetent or insufficient hired help, inadequate machinery and no modern conveniences, he may even be forced to struggle for his very existence.—A. N.

geographic, race, and vocational bases, covering types of organizations from the beginning of the history of civilization with comparative study of present day communities.

Cooperative Movement. One term. Three hours a week.

A descriptive and critical study of the cooperative movement with a special emphasis on the Irish, Danish, and Russian experiments, and the beginnings of American cooperative organization.

Administration

In order to equip students for positions of an executive character the curriculum will include a section dealing in some detail with the administrative side of social work. Under this head will be considered committee-organization, parliamentary practice as applied to the conduct of group activities, and the duties of officers, with special reference to the functions of a secretary.

Statistical methods, the collection and interpretation of quantitative social data, the use and meaning of records, cost accounting systems, and the general management of a business office will be included. The conduct of financial campaigns, and other methods of money raising will also be considered, with special emphasis on community self-support in social effort.

Another important topic will be the analysis of the various forms of publicity as a means of informing the public of the needs and achievements of social work.

The following courses are offered:

Statistical Methods.

The use of quantitative data in social work. How to recognize facts and how to interpret them. Record-keeping and the use of recorded information. Cost accounting, budget making, etc. A demonstration of a social agency.

Administration and Management.

Business methods as applied to social service administration. Office management, filing, etc. Publicity financial campaigns and federated finance. The organization of communities and the elements of parliamentary practice.

Social Research.

The entire second year work of each student will be grouped around some special interest requiring intensive field work and research. The research will be laboratory and statistical as well as field study. There will be utilized such experts at the University or outside as may be necessary for each special study.

The new bulletin of the School of Public Welfare will soon be ready for distribution. Address Dr. Howard W. Odum, director, Chapel Hill, N. C.

MATERIAL FOR PROGRESS

Demonstration that the state is worth two billion dollars more in taxable resources than was shown a year ago will not cause North Carolinians to ask what they shall do with so much money, but it may well put them to thinking how

best can material wealth be converted into human welfare.

North Carolina now stands fourth in the value of agricultural products, having produced last year the enormous total farm wealth of \$683,000,000. Her taxable resources now stand at over three billion dollars. The federal taxes, mostly from tobacco products, amount to approximately \$170,000,000 a year.

These figures ought not to mean extravagance in the use of state revenues, but they ought to mean an end of parsimony made necessary by poverty.

In the past North Carolina people of forward vision have had to be content with dreams of what the state might do if ever the burden of poverty could be lifted. The devastation of four years' war was for two decades a heavy handicap to progress; the people grew accustomed to small thinking in education, business, community advancement. It has taken time to live down that heritage. But the natural resources were here, undeveloped; the native capacity for leadership was present. This generation has therefore a great opportunity to advance the state in the utilization of those community resources that are not found alone in rich lands and valuable forests and mines. The people themselves are the proper study of statesmen and lawgivers.

Several fundamental developments may be expected to follow the reform of the tax system, provided that reform is completed by the voters in the November election. There must be a state system of hard surface roads; the school teachers must have adequate salaries; there must be more reformatories and sanatoriums for the unfortunate.

There is now in session at Chapel Hill a school that will send out leaders for a new era in community organization and development. The central high school in the rural township will become a center of social life as well as the seat of learning. Community entertainments, games, contests; home comforts and conveniences; farm machinery—all these things will be the subjects which school, farm and home agent and county welfare supervisor will bring out of the cloisters of theory and put to the test of daily life's needs.

It would seem that we can in the coming ten years make any sort of state history that we desire. And the University Community Service school is training the leaders of the next great North Carolina renaissance.—The Asheville Citizen.

A LIVE BANK

The Farm Service Department of the Farmers Bank & Trust Company of Forest City has begun to issue a monthly bulletin entitled, Farm Service Department News. Mr. C. C. Proffitt is editor-in-chief. The bulletin is sent free to all patrons of the bank and others who ask for it. It is a neat little sheet, full of good information for farmers and should be in every farm home in the county. The bank is to be highly commended for its progressiveness.—The Rutherford Sun.