

The news in this publication is released for the press on receipt.

# THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA NEWS LETTER

OCTOBER 26, 1921

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

Published Weekly by the University of North Carolina for its University Extension Division.

Editorial Board: E. C. Branson, S. H. Hobbs, Jr., L. R. Wilson, E. W. Knight, D. D. Carroll, J. B. Bullitt, H. W. Odum. Entered as second-class matter November 14, 1914, at the Post Office at Chapel Hill, N. C., under the act of August 24, 1912.

VOL. VII, NO. 49

## WALTER PAGE'S FORGOTTEN MAN

### JOHN SMITH, TENANT

The North Carolina Club at the University of North Carolina is devoting the present college year to studies of the Forgotten Man whom Walter H. Page took to heart a quarter century ago. Not even as Ambassador to the Court of St. James did Walter Page lose sight of John Smith, Tenant—illiterate, poverty-stricken, and forgotten in the scheme of things entire.

The sixteen club researches, reports, and discussions will sweep the field of the Social-Economics of Land Tenure—a subject that concerns, (1) Home and Farm Ownership, (2) The Landless, Homeless Multitudes in North Carolina and the country-at-large, (3) Their Economic, Social, and Civic Status, in the light of causes and consequences, (4) The Remedies—Personal, Economic, Social, and Civic; The Story of Helping Men to Own Farms in Denmark, New Zealand, Australia, Ireland, England, Scotland, Canada, California, and North Carolina, (5) The Remedies Proposed in the Public Prints of the state, with debates thereon, and (6) A Proposed Land Settlement Law for North Carolina.

### The N. C. Club Schedule

Oct. 31—The Landless Farmer in the United States: (1) The facts in 1920, (2) increases and decreases during the last forty years, (3) what the facts signify, (a) in New England and the North Atlantic states, (b) in the cotton and tobacco states, (c) in the corn belt of the Middle West, (d) in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific coast states.

Nov. 14—The Landless Farmer in North Carolina: (1) The facts in 1920, (2) the origin of farm tenancy, and its steady increase in cotton and tobacco areas, (3) economic, social, and civic consequences.

Nov. 28—The Homeless Multitude in Urban areas in the United States: (1) The facts in 1910 and 1920, (2) the contrast between town and country tenancy: the law of home ownership.

Dec. 12—Home Ownership in Industrial Communities: (1) The common attitude toward it by industrial corporations, (2) another view, (3) the village of Le Claire, The Himler Coal Mine Company, etc.

Jan. 16—Causes of Tenancy, Town and Country: (1) personal causes—lack of the home-owning virtues, (2) social-economic causes, (3) civic causes.

Jan. 30—The Status of the Farm Tenant: (1) in the United States, (2) in European countries, (3) standards of living on tenant farms in North Carolina.

Feb. 13—The Effects of Home and Farm Ownership: (1) on personality, (2) on family life, (3) on community enterprise, (4) on stable, responsible citizenship, (5) on the church.

Feb. 27—Helping Men to Own Homes and Farms: (1) The Church and the Landless, (2) Cooperative Credit Unions, (3) Bank Account Savings, (4) Cooperative Marketing.

Mar. 13—Building and Loan Associations: (1) in North Carolina, (2) their extended operation in farm areas, as in Ohio.

Mar. 27—(3) The Federal Land Bank and the Tenant Farmer. (4) Congressman Clyde Kelly's proposed reform of the Postal Savings Bank.

Apr. 10—State-Aid to Home and Farm Ownership: (1) Denmark's way, (2) New Zealand's way, (3) the progressive land tax.

Apr. 24—Promoting Home and Farm Ownership in Ireland, Scotland, and England.

May 8—(1) Promoting Farm Ownership in Canada, (2) in various states of the Union, (3) the McRae farm colonies in North Carolina.

May 22—Promoting Farm Ownership in Victoria, Australia.

June 5—(1) The California Way, (2) The state-aid remedies proposed in North Carolina, A Land Settlement Law for North Carolina.

The steering committee of the Club will shortly print for state-wide as well as campus uses a detailed bibliography on the subjects above scheduled.

Practically everything in print on these subjects is already assembled in the seminar library of the department of Rural Social Economics at the Uni-

versity of North Carolina.

The schedule and bibliography can be had free of charge by writing to E. C. Branson, Chairman of the Club Steering Committee, Chapel Hill, N. C.

### A STANDARD RURAL CHURCH

The Home Mission Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church South is sending out epoch-making leaflets on the country church. One of these leaflets outlines A Standard Rural Church. It definitely presents an ideal that this great religious body is now endeavoring to realize. And it is a great ideal.

How many such standard rural churches of any denomination are already in existence in North Carolina? We should be glad to know and to spread the name and fame of such country churches to the ends of the earth.

A Standard Rural Church is a leaflet that every country minister can afford to read. And by the same token, Beard's Life of John Frederick Oberlin ought to be in the library of every church school and church seminary in the land.

### A Country Church Ideal

The Pastor: The church has a resident pastor living within the bounds of the church community, and devoting at least three-fourths of his time to the work of the community.

The Parish: The church works systematically to extend its parish to the limits of the community. It works systematically to serve all occupational classes in the community and all races that do not have their own protestant churches.

Physical Equipment: A church building with an auditorium large enough to seat the maximum attendance at a regular service, and equipped with a piano or organ; with provision for social and recreational purposes, with movable chairs and a stage, and sufficient to accommodate the largest crowds that are in the habit of assembling; with separate rooms or curtained spaces for Sunday School classes or departments;

with a stereopticon or motion-picture machine; with a well-equipped kitchen; with an up-to-date parsonage, adequate sanitary toilets on church property, hitching places for horses, and parking spaces for automobiles; and all property kept in good repair and in slightly condition.

Religious Education: A Sunday School maintained throughout the year; with an enrollment at least equal to church membership; with definite and regular attempt made to bring pupils into the church, and specific instruction in preparation therefor; with provision for Teacher Training Classes and a Workers' Council, and definite training of leaders for church and community work.

Finance: A church budget, including both local expenses and benevolences, adopted annually; an every-member canvass made annually on the basis of the budget adopted; the envelope system to be used; the budget for benevolences at least a fourth as large as the regular current expense budget; the pastor to receive a total salary of at least \$1,200 a year and a parsonage, with an annual increase up to at least \$1,800 and a parsonage with in five years.

Program: A definite program of work adopted annually, including in addition to points mentioned above, (1) a definite assumption of responsibility with respect to some part of the program by at least a fourth of the active members, (2) public worship every Sunday,

(3) systematic evangelism aimed to reach the entire community and every class in the community, (4) thorough cooperation with all denominational boards and agencies, (5) community service, including a continuous and cumulative study of the social, moral, and economic forces of the community and a definite program of community cooperation, led by or participated in by the church, (6) cooperation with the other churches of the community, (7) definite organized activities for the various age and sex groups in the congregation and community, (8) a systematic and cumulative survey of the parish with a view to determining the church

### THE HOME COMMUNITY

The greatest problem in Chapel Hill during the next few years is the development of community consciousness, community pride, and community effort in behalf of the community. We must think in terms of Chapel Hill, but also in terms of the surrounding countryside, and in terms of the University. Whatever is good for Chapel Hill is good for the University. Whatever is good for the University is good for Chapel Hill. Each is dependent upon the other. Loyalty to the community as a whole is the duty of each. He is a poor citizen who thinks in terms of the University alone or in terms of the town alone. We

must stop thinking in terms of small groups and think in terms of the entire community, whether it concerns industry, trade, health, education, recreation, or religion. Anything that is good will benefit the entire community. Any harmful thing in life is harmful to all. Community cooperation in all lines will make Chapel Hill the Queen of the Mid-State.—Paraphrase of the Community Service Survey of Stillwater, Minn.

### SOCIAL LEGISLATION

The following is a summary of the most important legislation of the General Assembly of North Carolina in 1921.

#### Public Roads

The Good Roads act providing for the construction and maintenance of a statewide system of hard-surfaced highways, and dependable roads connecting principal towns and county seats, the employment of state prisoners for construction; the operation of state quarries; maintenance funds to be secured by a tax on gasoline and a graduated tax on automobiles; construction funds to be secured by a serial bond issue of \$50,000,000. All funds to be expended by a State Highway Commission of nine members representing the nine different highway districts into which the state is divided.

#### Public Education

Various educational acts providing as follows: \$1,400,000 to be held as a separate fund in the state treasury and to be known as the State Public School Fund, to be apportioned as necessary to maintain six-months school term, including teachers' and superintendents' salaries, in counties that do not raise enough money for that purpose by the maximum specified tax; a \$5,000,000 bond issue bearing interest at not over five percent, the proceeds to be held

separate from other funds and known as A Special Building Fund for the purpose of making loans to counties, upon the application of County Commissioners, for building, equipping and repairing public school buildings of not less than five rooms, dormitories, teacherages and for the purchase of building sites, all to be approved by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

These loans to bear interest at the rate of the original bonds and to be re-payable in twenty equal annual installments; \$3,215,000 covering a period of two years for the State University,

the A. and E. College, North Carolina College for Women, East Carolina Teacher Training School, the State College for the Blind, the Morganton School for the Deaf, and others.

Besides the foregoing, local acts authorized various counties to issue bonds for a total approximating \$25,000,000 to be used for schools and local roads.

#### Public Health

An act appropriating \$275,000 for the State Department of Health, this being

an increase of approximately \$100,000 over former appropriations; also acts providing important amendments to state quarantine law, hotel inspection law, and state privy act.

An act requiring those seeking marriage license to present to the register of deeds a certificate from a regularly licensed physician showing freedom from venereal disease in men and freedom from tuberculosis and serious mental impairment in both men and women.

#### Public Welfare

An act amending the original law but sustaining the principles of County Welfare Work, and the State Board of Public Welfare.

Acts appropriating \$2,422,000 for a period of two years for state hospitals and charitable institutions, and \$1,000,000 for Confederate pensions annually.

#### Agriculture

An act providing a stock law for all counties interested, and east of the Wilmington and Weldon Railway, including Brunswick.

An act providing \$234,000 for agricultural extension work covering a period of two years.

Other legislation of minor and local importance totaling the greatest amount of constructive legislation ever passed at one session by any Southern General Assembly.—North Carolina Landowners Association, Wilmington, N. C.

#### UNIVERSITY SUPPORT

Louisiana is now spending a legislative appropriation of \$5,000,000 in the construction of new buildings on the campus of the state university. The working income of the university is this year one million dollars. After 1925 the university will be supported by a half mill tax on the general property of the state.

Mississippi is spending the proceeds of a \$5,000,000 bond issue for institutional improvements, of which the university gets \$750,000.

Tennessee is now completing a \$1,000,000 university improvement program. The annual working income of the university is derived from a half mill tax on the general property of the state. This year it is around a million dollars.

Alabama has just completed university improvements amounting to \$600,000. One of the buildings is a commodious dormitory for women.

North Carolina has recently authorized the sale of \$6,500,000 in improvement bonds, of which the university will get \$1,490,000.

Georgia has spent only \$10,000 in buildings at her university in ten years, despite the fact that this year she will have 1,500 applications for admission. She has dormitory facilities, three to a room, for only 250 students.—Based on an article by James A. Holloman, in the Atlanta Constitution.

#### LECTURE SERVICE

The University Extension Division conducts a lecture bureau which is the connecting link between schools and other organizations wishing to obtain speakers for various occasions and the faculty of the University who are always ready to make lectures out in the state.

There has just been issued by the Extension Division a bulletin which lists the names of such members of the University faculty as are available for lectures and the subjects they offer this year. A very wide range of interesting and instructive subjects is given. Many of the lectures are illustrated with stereopticon slides. Write to the Extension Division for this lecture bulletin if you have not already received one.

Schools, debate clubs, community organizations, teachers' institutes, chambers of commerce, boards of trade, factories, women's clubs, Y. M. C. A. centers, farmers' conventions and meetings, study clubs, and other organizations may secure lectures by applying for them.

No charge is made for this lecture service, but it is understood that all traveling and incidental expenses are to be defrayed by the organizations requesting it. Application for lectures should be addressed to the Bureau of Lectures, University Extension Division, Chapel Hill, N. C.

#### A NEW VENTURE

The First National Conference on Town and County Administration was held at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, September 19 to 21. The League cooperated with the University of North Carolina in arranging the meetings.

President Harding, Secretary Hoover, Mr. Newton D. Baker and others sent greetings showing that they appreciate the important problems of rural and town life. Municipal finance, the city-manager plan, zoning, town planning, the county as a governmental unit, and a social agent were the principal subjects of the session. Dr. Howard W. Odum had charge of the program and arrangements with the office of the League assisting. Dr. Odum deserves much credit for the success of a new kind of national conference.—National Municipal Review.

#### THE CLASSICS IN EDUCATION

Latin and Greek are splendid instruments of education, and we are delighted to find that their prospects in this country were never better.

We believe that their study will only derive fresh strength from losing a position of remarkable privilege and having to justify itself to the world on its merits.

It was while Greek and Latin were both buttressed with all sorts of compulsions and with almost a monopoly of endowments that teachers could send men out into the world unable to show you the Pole star on a fine night, unable to do without a Cook's interpreter in any foreign country, and possessed with the idea that the labor vote governed Athens and Rome.

Even the most sticky of us are at last getting clear of the idea that there is something distinguished in possessing vast tracts of ignorance about the earth and the sky and contemporary mankind. And for the proper study of the classics that is an immense gain.—Manchester Guardian.

#### RURAL WEST VIRGINIA

The G—family has five children of school age. The parents own 200 acres of good land, a comfortable home and stock. Not one of the children enrolled in school this year and they have gone very little before that, though they lived only three-quarters of a mile from the school house. The mother was absolutely indifferent, saying: "My husband don't believe in school and the teacher don't learn 'em nothin' nohow. No, not a soul cum near. Guess nobody cared."

In one county several schools have not been in session for seven years and in others for two years, because of lack of funds. One of these counties voted \$70,000 for a soldiers' memorial.

The teachers of one school said that they had been able to do nothing about school attendance because the attendance officers didn't believe in compulsory education.

Many schools are a decided menace to children's health. In all the schools visited in 17 counties, only two had toilets which could be classed as sanitary. Indifference to the first rules of cleanliness is general.

The school equipment would make a city teacher's heart ache. In 52 schools there were no maps, globes, charts; no special equipment for hand work or primary work, no good pictures.

Considerably less than one-third of all the teachers had enjoyed the equivalent of a high school course. The trained teachers "do not get off the hard roads." One teacher said he "attended two terms, or eight months, of free school in Ole Virginia over 20 years ago." He had never taught before and was getting \$125 a month.

Only a half dozen schools had even a semblance of playground equipment. Provision for wholesome recreation is seldom considered a function of the rural school.

Even now I have told you nothing about child labor in West Virginia. The rural child labor problem cannot be approached directly. It must be solved through better schools, better attendance laws, and an awakened consciousness of the needs of children among farmers themselves.—A letter from the office of The American Child.

Here are some of the things that show up in a rural school survey in West Virginia.

Have we any thing of like sort in North Carolina?