

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

NEWS LETTER

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CAROLINA IN THE WORLD WAR

UNIVERSITY STUDENT BODY

The president's report, recently from the press, contains some interesting statistics regarding the student body for the past year. The total number of religious bodies represented by the students is 14; the Methodist church with 534 has the largest representation. The other sects arranged in order of size are: Baptists 403, Presbyterian 281, Episcopal 193, Christian 46, Lutheran 46, Jewish 21, Roman Catholic 19, Reformed 12, Moravian 7, Christian Science 6, Friends 6, Congregational 4, Universalist 4, and without preference 28.

Regarding the student body in respect to the business or profession of the fathers, we find all manner of occupations represented, from day laborers to bank presidents. The 409 sons of farmers are far most numerous, comprising about 25 percent of the student body. Merchants' sons follow with a representation of 275. Other fathers' professions are: manufacturers 118, lawyers 89, physicians 89, railroad employees 68, men in public service 58, salesmen 46, ministers 44, teachers 40, dealers in real estate 39, bankers 30, insurance dealers 24, lumber dealers 22, contractors 21, druggists 21, mechanics 20, tobacco dealers 19, carpenters 13, hotel managers 12, automobile salesmen 11, jewelers 11, and with numbers less than 10 a whole army of occupations such as barbers, blacksmiths, butchers, undertakers, publishers, miners, policemen, chemists, florists, fishermen, musicians, plumbers, etc.

Dr. Lawson's report revealed that the average Freshman this year in respect to size is no hammer thrower or New York policeman. The average weight of the freshmen is listed as 130 pounds, average height 68 inches, chest circumference 33 inches plus, chest expansion 35 inches plus, circumference of arm 11 1-2 inches, wrist 9 inches, thigh 17 inches, calf 13 inches, average lung capacity 260 c. c. It is reported that 14 percent have defective eyes, 8 percent defective ears, 26 percent heart lesions, 61 have had their appendix removed, and 11 have had operations for ruptures.—C. B. Colton, in The Tar Heel.

THE NEW BAPTIST CHURCH

The new Baptist church at Chapel Hill will be built at a cost of \$120,000, including pipe organ. It is announced by the Baptist leaders who are carrying through the plans for its erection that it will be one of the most complete and up-to-date church and Sunday school plants in the South. It is to be of pure Greek type of architecture and conforms to the general type of University buildings. The State Mission Board of the North Carolina Baptist State Convention is paying two-thirds and the Chapel Hill church is paying one-third of the total cost of the building. The contract calls for completion by September 15, 1922.

The first floor is devoted wholly to student activities and contains an assembly room and social hall, seating 300, and 14 large Sunday-school rooms, B. Y. P. U., and Bible Chair class rooms, large kitchen, two cloak rooms, toilets, shower baths, etc.

The second floor contains the church auditorium, seating 800, beginners' and cradle class rooms, mothers' room, primary assembly room and six individual primary class rooms, pastor's study and office, church business office, supply room, and large double ladies' parlor that can be used for large class rooms and for social purposes.

The third floor contains the balconies, seating 300, large junior and intermediate assembly rooms, together with four junior and four intermediate class rooms and two large senior or adult class rooms.

The fourth floor of the Sunday-school wing contains a mezzanine floor with four junior and four intermediate class rooms.—University Press Item.

A NEW METHODIST CHURCH

At a meeting just completed here, of the joint commission of the North Carolina conferences and the Chapel Hill Methodist church, the program for erecting the new Methodist church for the students of the University and the

local church was definitely decided upon, and committees were appointed to carry the program to completion.

It is the purpose of the commission to spend from \$150,000 to \$200,000 on the new church. A two-unit type of building will probably be built. One of the buildings will be an auditorium sufficiently large to take care of the regular congregational gatherings. The second will be used especially for social purposes, and for the conduct of Sunday school and Bible classes and the holding of group meetings of students or other organizations. The buildings will be connected and are intended to meet the religious and social needs of the student body having Methodist affiliations. The students from Methodist families number at present 537, or one-third of the students at the University.

The buildings will be placed on the present church lot which has recently been enlarged by an exchange of properties with the university and the purchase of the old A. S. Barbee office. The style of architecture will be Gothic, and it is the purpose of the Commission to secure buildings which will have a distinctly church atmosphere.

Later in the year a campaign for a part of the funds will be launched, and Methodist alumni of the University and Methodists in general will be asked to contribute. The program has been heartily and substantially backed financially by both the Methodist Conferences. It is expected that the actual building operations will be begun early in 1923.

The committee on plans for the buildings is composed of Rev. M. T. Plyler, of Durham, Rev. Euclid McWhorter, of Aberdeen, and Rev. Walter Patten, E. W. Knight, and L. R. Wilson, of Chapel Hill. Officers of the Commission and other members present at the meeting were Rev. M. T. Plyler, chairman; Dr. J. H. Barnhardt, Greensboro, vice-chairman; Rev. R. M. Courtney, Thomasville, secretary; E. W. Knight, Chapel Hill, treasurer; Dr. E. K. McLarty, Asheville; Rev. Euclid McWhorter; J. F. Shimm, Norwood; Rev. C. T. Rodgers, Snow Hill; and Rev. Walter Patten, Clyde Eubanks, N. W. Walker, and L. R. Wilson, Chapel Hill.—Louis Graves, Press Item.

CAROLINA COLLEGES LEAD

North Carolina is fast gaining national recognition in the field of community organization. The Community Center, a national periodical, in its last issue took note of North Carolina's program. It reproduced in graphic form the organization for service of the Extension Division of the University, adding that through this program effective community organization is being promoted. The frequency with which North Carolina leaders in the field of sociology, recreation, and community organization are called on to present papers at national meetings and conferences is noticeable and it is another evidence of the above mentioned fact.

As a state we are so fortunate as to possess a lion's share of outstanding leaders in this important phase of social endeavor. At the State College for Women, Professor E. C. Lindeman, who heads the Department of Sociology, edits a journal called North Carolina Community Progress. This publication deals with the special problems of community organization and recreation, the school, the community, and public welfare. Professor Lindeman also represents the American Country Life Association in the capacity of Executive Secretary.

At the State College of Agriculture and Engineering, Dr. Carl C. Taylor, who fills the chair of Agricultural Economics, is editor of North Carolina Rural Life, which aims to make life in the open country more efficient and attractive.

The University News Letter edited by Dr. E. C. Branson, head of the Department of Rural Social Science, is liberally reproduced week by week by the state press. This weekly news sheet is devoted to the task of discovering, presenting, and interpreting the economic, social, and civic problems and progress of North Carolina.

Dr. Howard W. Odum, director of

KNOW NORTH CAROLINA What the Draft Act Showed About North Carolina

J. W. Bailey

Under the Draft Act all the young men from eighteen to thirty years of age in the United States were subjected to military service in the World War. Of those called, two million, or about four-fifths of the total, were physically examined at the mobilization camps. The results of these examinations have been published by the War Department in a volume entitled Defects Found in Drafted Men. The classification was by states; but unfortunately the data do not disclose the relation of defects to color, nativity, or occupation in the different states.

With respect to rejections for alcoholism, North Carolina made a most gratifying showing, her number per thousand being nine, while the national average was more than three times as high, or thirty-one. We made equally as good a record with respect to drug addiction.

With respect to tuberculosis, we made a bad showing, our number of rejections per thousand being 30.47 against the national average of 24.6—an excess of nearly six young men per thousand. We made a much worse record than some other states having large negro populations, as for example, Georgia, 24.46, Mississippi 24.12, Louisiana 27.61. As a matter of fact only three Southern states made as bad a showing as did North Carolina. So our excess is not due to the negroes.

For defective physical development we had 33.41 rejections as compared with a national average of 32.93. In total mental disorders we rank near the bottom with 24.48 per thousand against a national average of 15.08. In respect of mental deficiency our record is bad, the state having had 21.06. Who can account for this, and how?

There are a great many defects in respect of which North Carolina made comparatively a pleasing showing, as for example, the condition of teeth and eyes. We do not show up so well in respect of noses and ears. And as a rule the ratio of defects in North Carolina is upon an average with that of the United States, our rejections being 213 per thousand, as compared with a national average of 212. Less than four out of each five young men were found fit for war duty.

What should concern us is this: To find and eradicate the causes of our excess of tuberculosis, low physical development, excess of mental disorders, and excess of mental deficiency. For these aspects of the matter are of the greatest importance.

I quite agree that there is nothing the matter with North Carolina—that is, that there is no reason why within our bounds there should not dwell the happiest people on the globe. But Heaven helps those who help themselves. Our Commonwealth must be what we make of it. And it becomes each of us to stand in his lot and do his best to serve his day and generation. This is citizenship; this is patriotism; this is true service of humanity.

the University School of Public Welfare, is at work building a staff of experts in the technic of community organization and public welfare, who not only teach the theory and practice of community organization, but are avail-

able for extension service in these fields. Dr. J. F. Steiner, former national director of the educational service of the American Red Cross, was the first to be selected for this work. The most recent addition is Professor Harold D. Meyer of the State Normal School of Georgia. Lack of space prevents the mention of many others who are prominent in this phase of North Carolina life and progress.—C. D. Snell.

HOW MUCH LAND?

But since we live in an epoch of change, and, too, probably of revolution, and thoughts not to be put aside are in the minds of all men capable of thought, I am obliged to affirm the one principle which can and in the end will close all epochs of revolution—that each man shall possess the ground that he can use and no more.—John Ruskin.

THE EFFECTS OF TENANCY

Continuing its study of home and farm tenancy, the North Carolina Club at the University heard a report by F. A. Grissette of Caldwell county, at its last meeting, on the effects of home and farm ownership.

Mr. Grissette discussed the consequences of tenancy from every angle, showing its effects on (1) personality, (2) on family life, (3) on community enterprise, (4) on illiteracy, (5) on industries, and (6) on the church. In each case he pictured the instable, irresponsible citizenship, the lack of pride and self-respect, the lack of constructive interest and effort in community affairs, and the hopelessness that typifies homelessness in excessive tenant areas, town and country.

As to personality, tenancy tends to produce a careless, restless, irresponsible population with a minimum of personal property and a minimum interest in community affairs in city areas, and in country areas the same effects appear in the nomadic, thriftless habits of croppers and their families.

Why should landless, homeless city dwellers be conservative, asked Mr. Grissette, when they have little or nothing to conserve? With little or no property at risk why should they not listen to any kind of fantastic radicalism? Why should they be concerned in preserving the established order when they have no proprietary interest in it? But for the saving salt of a dependent middle class, whose existence depends on subservience, American cities would today be hot beds of socialism, as in England and Belgium.

On family life the effect is far from uplifting, on the contrary it tends to be demoralizing and degrading. Neither presidents nor preachers are born in farm tenant homes, he said.

As to the effect of excessive tenancy on community enterprise, it is only natural that a person who has no proprietary interest in a community and little or no property at stake will hardly be actively concerned about community welfare and well-being, progress and prosperity.

The effect of homelessness on industries was illustrated by Mr. Grissette by reference to the labor problems that

every large industry has to deal with. Home ownership has a vital relationship to the labor turnover. People who have no attachment to a community soon develop a roving and hobo spirit, while on the other hand the steady, satisfied home-owner has been found to be the best type of worker, as the Goodyear Rubber and Tire Company has demonstrated.

Illiteracy and tenancy go hand in hand. "Illiteracy breeds tenancy, and tenancy breeds illiteracy; we cannot cure one without curing the other. As long as we have excessive farm tenancy we shall have excessive country illiteracy," as Dr. E. C. Branson has well expressed it. Educational conditions in the tenant areas of North Carolina offer a striking contrast to those in the home-owning farm civilization of Denmark, where only two people in the thousand of population are illiterates, against eighty-two per thousand in North Carolina. Denmark has an area smaller than the cotton-tobacco belt of North Carolina, and a population just about equal to that of North Carolina. And Denmark has 28 agricultural colleges!

The relation of farm tenancy to the country church is often overlooked, but increasing attention to this particular makes it clear that farm tenancy is a church problem. Most farm tenants, both in city centers and in farm areas, move about too often to remain in one place long enough to become interested in a church or to affiliate with it. Then, too, most tenants have but little money with which to support churches, and they seem to have the attitude of "Where we can't pay we don't go", as one tenant puts it. It begins to look as though the church along with other social agencies must destroy tenancy, or tenancy will destroy the church. Tenancy and illiteracy are twin-born social ills, and they are a primary concern of the church as well as the state.

Mr. Grissette's report will appear in full in Helping Men to Own Homes and Farms, the 1921-22 Year-Book of the North Carolina Club.—J. G. Gullick.

A STUDENT SONG RECITAL

The first student song recital in the history of the university occurred on Sunday, February 5, 1922. It was given in the series of Sunday afternoon recitals given the first Sunday of each month during the college year. Those taking part were Misses Dorothy Russell, Aline Hughes, Margaret Eubanks, Mrs. Thomas Hamilton, and Messrs George Hunt, LeGrand Everett, and Albert Hewitt, most of whom are students under Thomas Hoffman Hamilton, the instructor in singing. The work of these young singers was very much appreciated by a large and representative audience.

Assisting them on the program was the University String Quartet, which made its first public appearance at this time, and which is an important addition to the artistic life of the school. It is under the leadership of Carl Wiegand, director of the university orchestra, who plays first violin. Henry Wheeler, second violin; George Murphy, viola; and Edwin Lindsey, cello, are the other members. It is hoped that they will be heard often in the future.

NORTH CAROLINA IN THE WORLD WAR

Based (1) on Defects Found in Drafted Men, reported by Surgeon-General M. W. Ireland, to the 66th Congress, 1st session—Senate Committee Print, 1919; and (2) on the Associated Press item, The Victory Memorial Building, Feb. 19, 1922.

North Carolinians serving, 92,510 or 19 in the 1,000 of all who served in the army and navy; North Carolinians who lost their lives in service, 2,645 or 20 in the 1,000 of the national war death roll.

Department Rural Social Economics, University of North Carolina.

Rank	Unfit to Serve	Rate per 1,000
19th	Defective in body or mind or both	546
30th	Rejected as unfit	213
37th	Tuberculosis victims	30
37th	Venereal diseases	70
39th	Apoplexy, paralysis, etc.	3
42nd	Epilepsy	7
46th	Instable nerves, neurasthenia, neuroses, hysteria, etc.	1
45th	Mental deficiency	22
45th	Mentally diseased	24
24th	Heart diseases, organic	27
35th	Joint diseases	11
29th	Defective physical development	33
15th	Mechanical physical defects	194
47th	Malnutrition—under-nourished or badly nourished, disordered digestion, assimilation, etc.	1