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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 Postoffice at Chapel Hill, N. C., under the act of August 24, 1912

**SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH**

**CAROLINA RESEARCH**

The increasing emphasis placed upon the social sciences within recent years and the evident need for scientific research in this field have given rise to a number of movements and organizations for promoting research in the social sciences. Among these are such organizations as The Social Science Research Council and several of the national foundations which have set aside major portions of their funds for this purpose. In history, government, economics, sociology, jurisprudence, anthropology, statistics, social psychology, and other related fields there is urgent need, not only for new standards of research, but also for coordinating and correlating the several disciplines into a larger program of research and study.

With a view to furthering this larger movement, the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial sought a number of university centers with which to cooperate. In general, the conditions desired in such centers were strong social science departments, research programs already under way, and concrete problems centering around definite areas or fields. Among others the Memorial has selected the University of Chicago, Yale, Columbia, Harvard, London School of Economics, The Robert Brookings Graduate School of Economics and Government, and the University of North Carolina.

Since research and teaching are coordinated functions of a university, the members of a university faculty are always engaged in active research, either directly, or indirectly through the work of students. The chief difficulty is through lack of time because of heavy teaching schedules and committee work, or lack of assistance due to limited appropriations for research purposes. At the University of North Carolina there was special need for assistance if the many investigations in the social sciences, already under way or those which professors were eager to begin, were to be carried out. In addition, the University had established a policy of studying problems of state-wide significance and offered a number of special advantages in organization and personnel.

**The Research Board**

The Memorial, therefore, made a first grant of \$97,500 to the University of North Carolina, to be used over a period of three years, for the study of problems in the social sciences arising out of state and regional conditions. Some subsequent special grants for the study of concrete southern problems have been added. For the administration and expenditure of these funds, President Chase set up an Institute for Research in Social Science, the main purpose of which was to assist faculty members in the prosecution of their research by means of research assistants, field expenses and clerical help. In order that the Institute might function most effectively, a governing body was appointed, consisting of members of the faculty in the various schools and departments of the social sciences with special emphasis upon research and problems rather than departmental interests.

The personnel of the Board is as follows:  
H. W. Chase, President, Chairman of the Board.  
E. C. Branson, Kenan Professor of Rural Social-Economics.  
D. D. Carroll, Professor of Economics and Dean of the School of Commerce.  
R. D. W. Connor, Kenan Professor of History and Government.  
M. L. Ferson, Professor of Law and Dean of the School of Law.  
J. G. deR. Hamilton, Kenan Professor of History and Government.  
Gerald W. Johnson, Professor of Journalism.  
A. M. Jordan, Professor of Educational Psychology.  
J. F. Royster, Kenan Professor of English Philology and Acting Dean of the Graduate School.  
M. R. Trabue, Professor of Educational Administration.  
L. R. Wilson, Kenan Professor of Library Administration and Librarian.  
Howard W. Odum, Kenan Professor of Sociology and Director of the School of Public Welfare, Secretary of the Board.

**Assistants and Problems**

Research assistants are the chief agents for carrying on the work of the Institute. Each appointment is made with the definite purpose in mind of assisting with a specific piece of research. Only those applicants whose interest and training are in one of the specific fields as outlined in the Institute's research program are appointed. A graduate degree or a year's graduate work with research experience is a prerequisite for appointment to an assistantship. While assistants may become candidates for the doctor's degree under certain conditions, research is the primary emphasis always. Practically every member of the Board and members of his departments are directing or cooperating in the direction of one or more pieces of research. Among the problems already studied are:

North Carolina Crime Studies, including special studies of white and negro offenders, the nature and scope of crime committed, the cost of crime, and the mental status of prisoners in North Carolina.  
County Government, covering a detailed examination of county government and county affairs in twenty North Carolina counties.  
Municipal Problems in North Carolina, with particular reference to the legal and social aspects of city and town government.  
Studies in Social Attitudes, including a social history of North Carolina, folkways in central North Carolina, reading habits of North Carolina and the South, political theories of the slaveholding South, and constitutional development in the South prior to 1860.

Transportation Problems with special emphasis on needs and policies in North Carolina and state aid in railroad building in North Carolina.  
Social-Industrial Relationships in North Carolina, with a study of mill village population, the story of industrial social work, and workmen's compensation.  
Negro Studies, including two volumes on The Negro and His Songs and Negro Workaday Songs, investigations of negro population in the larger cities of the United States and in exclusively negro towns, compilation of source materials for the study of the negro in America, studies in negro business problems, and photophonic studies.

Child Welfare, with special reference to the mental and physical growth of school children, with comparison of certain varying groups in rural, village, and industrial communities.  
A general idea of the advanced study and research experience of research assistants who have cooperated to date may be gained from the following list: Lee M. Brooks, Boston University. Cecil K. Brown, Davidson and North Carolina.  
Roy E. Brown, North Carolina.  
Cordelia Cox, William and Mary, White Williams Foundation, and North Carolina.  
Roland B. Eutsler, North Carolina.  
W. D. Glenn, Jr., North Carolina.  
Elizabeth Lay Green, North Carolina.  
Fletcher M. Green, Emory, and North Carolina.  
Harriet L. Herring, Meredith, Radcliffe, and Bryn Mawr.  
Thomas W. Holland, Michigan and Harvard.  
William S. Jenkins, North Carolina.  
Guion Griffis Johnson, Baylor College, Missouri, and North Carolina.  
Guy B. Johnson, Baylor University, Chicago, and North Carolina.  
Robert A. McPheeters, Westminster and Missouri.  
Artus M. Moser, North Carolina.  
Arthur F. Raper, North Carolina and Vanderbilt.  
Jennings J. Rhyne, North Carolina.  
Orlando Stone, Virginia and North Carolina.  
Brandon Trussell, Texas and North Carolina.  
Paul W. Wager, Hobart, Haverford, and North Carolina.  
Edward J. Woodhouse, Randolph-Macon, Virginia, and Yale.

In addition to the direction of research problems by faculty members and the carrying on of research by assistants, the work of the Institute is facilitated through the central office with executive secretary and stenographers, and central work room with desks and equipment, statistical helps and library assistance, Institute seminars for the joint consideration of problems and projects, and conferences and discussions by visiting experts in the several fields in the social sciences.

**TRANSPORTING CHILDREN**

The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce reports that there are 1,909 motor buses in North Carolina transporting children to 796 schools. In motor bus transportation of school children North Carolina makes a splendid showing among the states. Only two states operate a larger number of school buses than North Carolina. They are Ohio with 2,395 and Mississippi with 1,959. In miles of route covered by school buses North Carolina stands first, which means that our school buses cover more territory than buses of the states that rank ahead of us in number of buses. In only one state, Wyoming, which has only 195 buses, does the average school bus cover more territory than in North Carolina. The inference is that in the consolidation process North Carolina consolidates in a more extensive way than do other states. The 1,909 school buses in North Carolina cover a daily route of 40,089 miles, or approximately 21 miles per bus. Good highways make possible larger and better schools.

through the central office with executive secretary and stenographers, and central work room with desks and equipment, statistical helps and library assistance, Institute seminars for the joint consideration of problems and projects, and conferences and discussions by visiting experts in the several fields in the social sciences.

**LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS**

Elsewhere in this issue is a table ranking the counties of North Carolina according to the ratios of liquor law cases to the total of criminal cases in the superior courts in 1924, as per the reports of the clerks of court to the Attorney General. By liquor cases is meant violations of the Turlington Act and public drunkenness, the Turlington Act being the North Carolina law for the enforcement of the 18th amendment to the Federal Constitution. In interpreting these figures the warnings given in previous issues still hold good. Briefly, they are (1) differences or indifferences in law enforcement, (2) differences in the proportion of liquor law cases tried in the lower courts and the federal courts, and (3) differences in the reports to the Attorney General. For instance, the figures on some report sheets refer to convictions only.

Taking the figures as they stand, we find that the mountain counties have the largest proportion of liquor law violations. Especially is this true of rural counties that have easy means of communication with large urban centers that serve as markets. Carteret smuggles a great deal in by boat. On the whole, rural counties make a worse showing than urban counties, possibly because it is easier to apprehend liquor law offenders in the country. On the other hand the temptation to the cropper with spare time on his hands to turn a bushel of meal into \$15 worth of bootleg liquor is much greater than it is to the steadily employed and more prosperous city dweller.

While the table does not show the racial differences in liquor law violations, yet it is worth mentioning here that the whites have more liquor law violations per thousand than do the negroes. The only exception to this is in the Tidewater counties, where the writer has reason to believe that the law is enforced more strictly against negroes than against whites.

**TWILIGHT FARMERS**

"Twilight farmers" help to explain the surprising showing made by some of the Eastern states in the recent agricultural census. These states showed a gain in the number of farm owners, a decrease in tenants and a marked rise in the value of farm buildings within the past five years—all this contrary to the general tendency, besides occurring in a section that was supposedly decadent agriculturally. The joker in the figures was the fact that the 1925 census used a \$250 income or three acres of land as a basis for classifying a property as a farm. And outside the limits of various Eastern cities are many families who have purchased small acreages, once included in farms, and cleared enough land for a

house, a garden, a few chickens, and perhaps a berry patch.

They are not primarily farmers, but city workers. The automobile enables them to get to and from their employment and still have time enough of evenings for work on their places. Hence the name "twilight farmers."

Something beyond the common desire to own a bit of ground has led these families to quit the city. They have learned that the clean air, the quiet and the chance to work with growing things provide a more wholesome and satisfying life than the congestion, the noise, and the artificiality of the crowded urban places. And, perhaps more important, they realize that living in the country enables them to find a worthwhile use for what, in the city, would be a liability—the spare time of their children.

The concentration of people in the cities has been very rapid in the last generation. A movement in the other direction may now have set in.—Country Gentleman.

**VALUE OF TRAINING**

"Every time you make a boy a trained worker," a prominent banker remarked, "take him out of the unskilled class and put him into the skilled class, you more than double his earning and producing power. For that reason," he said, "the money we put into education is the best investment on earth."

We are spending more money on our penal institutions than we are spending on education. We are faced, too, with the appalling fact that nearly three-

fourths of those confined in the penal institutions of our country are under twenty-one years of age, young people who should just be starting out on their life careers; and we must not forget that "the finest prison conceivable is only a monument to neglected youth."  
—Selected.

**COWS MEAN PROFITS**

An added income of \$54,800 a year is enjoyed by Lincoln county farmers indirectly as a result of keeping cows, according to the Larowe Institute of Animal Economics. This income is in the form of a more fertile soil due to the manure of the dairy cows in this county. On the basis of practically a \$20.00 fertilizer valuation per animal per year, this means a total of \$54,800 added to the richness of the soil in this county every twelve months.

Manure is a source of the most valuable plant food obtainable, says the Institute, but, to preserve it at its highest value or efficiency, it should either be put directly to the fields each day or conserved until such a time as the opportunity offers itself to spread it. Feeding trials have proven that an ordinary cow, while putting from 15 to 18 percent of the total energy of the feed she consumes into milk, actually returns to the soil 80 percent of the elements of soil fertility in her feed in the form of manure. This had led many dairymen to discover that the purchase of good concentrate feeds for their cows not only more than pays for itself in increased milk production but that it also supplies necessary foods to farm crops that are expensive when bought in the form of commercial fertilizer.—Lincoln County News.

**LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA For the Year Ending June 30, 1924**

In the following table, based on reports made to the Attorney General by clerks of the Superior Court, the counties are ranked according to the percent the cases involving liquor law violations were of all cases tried in the superior courts for the year ending June 30, 1924. The second column gives the total of all cases on the superior court docket for the year.

Camden, Currituck, and Hyde reported no state cases involving liquor law violations. Rutherford county reported 100 cases on the superior court docket, 75 of which were for the violation of state statutes governing prohibition enforcement. Ethel Crew, Northampton county; and F. S. Wilder, New Hampshire Institute for Research in Social Science, University of North Carolina

Liquor cases, Total		Liquor cases, Total	
Rank	County	Rank	County
percent of cases on docket		percent of cases on docket	
1	Camden*	0	13
1	Currituck *	0	5
1	Hyde	0	25
4	Chowan	4	26
5	Stanly	5	44
6	Bertie	6	125
6	Union	6	102
6	Warren	6	47
9	Greene	7	61
10	Dare	8	27
10	Gates	8	40
12	Hertford	10	163
13	Duplin	11	296
13	Wilkes	11	235
15	Cumberland	12	154
15	Nash	12	112
17	Jones	13	39
17	Northampton	13	82
17	Rowan	13	121
20	Cabarrus	15	138
20	Lenoir	15	205
20	Vance	15	136
23	Iredell	16	68
24	Columbus	18	165
24	Davie	18	40
24	New Hanover	18	192
24	Perquimans	18	153
28	Ashe	19	70
28	Beaufort	19	67
28	Bladen*	19	37
28	Edgecombe	19	154
28	Robeson	19	222
33	Pitt	20	171
33	Wayne	20	106
35	Brunswick	21	24
35	Durham	21	361
35	Onslow*	21	57
38	Davidson	22	173
38	Franklin	22	93
38	Guilford	22	379
38	Pamlico	22	59
38	Richmond	22	302
43	Harnett	23	81
43	Montgomery	23	112
43	Pasquotank	23	69
43	Sampson	23	170
47	Alexander	24	83
47	Craven	24	79
47	Hoke	24	37
50	Forsyth	25	606
			*Convictions only.
50	Scotland	25	44
52	Buncombe	26	658
52	Macon	26	96
52	Mecklenburg	26	769
52	Pender	26	85
52	Randolph	26	260
57	Martin*	27	29
58	Cleveland	28	83
58	Graham	28	18
60	Halifax*	29	194
61	Alleghany	30	30
61	Burke	30	173
61	Caswell	30	81
61	Granville	30	109
61	Jackson	30	30
61	Johnston	30	92
61	Orange	30	189
61	Wake	30	697
69	Wilson	31	389
70	Alamance	32	260
70	Anson	32	203
70	Caldwell*	32	80
70	Gaston	32	648
70	Rockingham*	32	124
75	Avery	33	51
75	Polk	33	52
75	Surry	33	165
78	Cherokee	34	88
78	Lee	34	165
80	Henderson	35	145
80	Clay	35	20
82	Catawba	36	150
82	Watauga	36	106
82	Yadkin	36	47
85	Lincoln	37	202
85	Madison*	37	81
85	Person	37	111
85	Washington	37	19
89	Swain	38	72
90	McDowell	39	134
91	Mitchell	40	174
92	Transylvania	41	70
93	Moore	42	145
93	Stokes	42	106
95	Tyrrell	49	35
96	Chatham	52	166
97	Carteret*	53	70
98	Yancey	55	62
99	Haywood	57	338
100	Rutherford	75	100

**CORRECTION**

The table on Superior Court Indictments appearing in the March 24 issue of the News Letter related to the year ending July 1924, instead of 1925.