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PUBLIC WELFARE INSTITUTES

PUBLIC WELFARE COURSES

There is now going into the mails a 4-page leaflet announcing in brief preliminary way the Summer Institutes for Public Welfare at the University of North Carolina, June 22 to September 13, under the State Department of Public Welfare, the American Red Cross, and the Summer School faculty of the University.

Scope of the Work

One of the special features of the 1920 University Summer Session, and one of the most important and far-reaching efforts ever undertaken in North Carolina will be the summer institutes for public welfare conducted jointly by the University of North Carolina through its new School of Public Welfare and the Southern Division of the American Red Cross. The Institutes will be divided into two sections. Both will begin with the opening of the Summer School, Tuesday, June 22. The first section will extend six weeks and will terminate at the end of the regular Summer School on August 3. This is primarily for County Superintendents of Public Welfare. The second section will continue through twelve weeks to September 13. In addition to the special purposes described below, the Summer Institutes represent the beginning of the joint permanent program of the University School of Public Welfare and the American Red Cross for the preparation and training of County Superintendents of Public Welfare and prospective Superintendents, and other welfare or social workers; for rendering expert service to County Superintendents and Secretaries in office; and for aiding counties and local communities in the solution of any problems of social welfare with which they may be confronted. The courses of instruction, therefore, and the field work offered, will be of standard excellence and of high professional quality.

For Whom Planned

The 1920 Summer Institute courses are planned to meet immediate and specific needs of three sorts:

First, to aid county superintendents of public welfare, and prospective superintendents, in cooperation with the Department of Public Welfare, to prepare themselves in an adequate manner for the important community tasks and leadership that have been generously imposed upon them.

Second, to aid Red Cross Secretaries and prospective secretaries to prepare themselves adequately for the urgent and important tasks of social work and community leadership that await them on many sides.

Third, to aid all other welfare workers and prospective workers who may need professional training for social work; research agents for state and federal Departments investigating social and economic problems; civic secretaries in chambers of Commerce or city clubs; directors of community centers and playgrounds; directors of charity organization societies; settlement workers; workers in mill villages; rural community and farm and home demonstration agents; agents and superintendents in children's institutions; in institutions for the old or defective; probation officers; industrial welfare workers; Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. secretaries; boy scout and camp fire leaders; medical social workers; school and home extension teachers; ministers and other church workers.

A limited number of superintendents of schools, principals, and teachers may be permitted to enroll in some of the courses especially adapted to their community work.

Courses Offered

The courses offered during the 1920 Summer Institutes will be adequate for the purposes mentioned and have been prepared with practical needs in view. The details of all courses may be had from the special Institute Bulletin. The following, to which one or two others may be added, will be given: Family Case Work; American Social Problems; Rural Social Problems; Juvenile Delinquency and Probation; Child Welfare; Child Psychology; The Small Town; Social Psychiatry; Rural Economics; Play and Recreation; Public Health; Survey Methods; Social Research; Social Psy-

chology; Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick; Dietetics and Home Economics in the South; Rural School Problems; General Economics; Government; Pageantry and Drama; Community Music; Physical Education; Special Lectures.

There will be adequate opportunity for standard Field Work, Laboratory Work in Social Research, Personal Conferences, and Round Table Meetings. All these are explained in the special bulletins.

Institute Staff

Lectures before the Summer Institutes will include Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsay, Professor of Social Legislation, Columbia University; Dr. Bernard Glueck, Professor of Social Psychiatry, the New York School of Social Work; Dr. Frank Watson, Director of the Pennsylvania School of Social Work; Dr. E. L. Morgan, Director of Rural Organization Work, A. R. C.; Dr. J. C. Steiner, Director of Education, A. R. C.; Hon. E. C. Brooks, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; Hon. Roland F. Beasley, State Commissioner of Public Welfare; President H. W. Chase of the University; Hon. Jos. C. Loan, Assistant Manager Southern Division, American Red Cross; Professor N. W. Walker, Director of the Summer Session; and many others.

Courses will be given by: Dr. Howard W. Odum, Kenan Professor of Sociology, and Director of the School of Public Welfare; Dr. E. C. Branson, Kenan Professor of Rural Social Science, and Director of Special Conference Week; Dr. Philip Klein, Director of Education, Southern Division, A. R. C.; Dr. Bernard Glueck, Professor of Social Psychiatry, New York School of Social Work; Mr. Harry L. Newman, North Carolina State Board of Welfare; Miss Kathryn Farra, Supervisor of Field Work, A. R. C.; Dr. E. C. Lindeman, Professor of Sociology, North Carolina College for Women; Dr. E. A. Auernethy, Professor of Public Health; Dr. J. B. Dashiell, Professor of Psychology; Dr. J. D. Steiner, Director National Education, A. R. C.; and others.

General Information

The general expenses for the Institutes will be at the same rate as for regular students in the Summer Sessions, except that county superintendents of public welfare will not be required to pay the additional tuition fee. The field work will require a small expenditure. For the first six weeks, \$75.00 will probably cover the total expenses. For the second six weeks the same general rate will apply.

The Director of the Summer School will give exact information concerning reservation of rooms, board and other particulars.

Requirement for admission to the Institutes will be based on a high standard of preparation and experience. The county superintendents of public welfare, and prospective superintendents will be accepted on the certification and recommendation of the Commissioner of Public Welfare. Other candidates will offer a college degree from an acceptable institution or its full equivalent in training and experience. All applications should be made on the special application blanks provided for the purpose. Send for the special bulletin if interested.

A special feature will be the State Conference of Leaders to be held at the end of the first six weeks.

For the special Bulletin of the Institutes, for application blanks, or for further detailed information, write to Professor N. W. Walker, Director of the Summer School at Chapel Hill, N. C., or Dr. Philip Klein, American Red Cross, 249 Ivy St., Atlanta, Georgia.

A CAMPUS PROGRAM

A constructive campus program that finely reflects the ideals and the will of the University student body appeared the other day in the Tar Heel, the weekly student organ of the University of North Carolina.

These Carolina men speak as 'loyal citizens of the finest community in the world'.

This is what the university campus is to them; and aside from student sentiment this is what it is in very fact. All in all, there is no safer, wholesomier college community on earth, and we say

THE SOUTH IN THE SADDLE

The dictator of the world's peace terms at Versailles was once a Georgia lawyer. The first woman elected to the British House of Commons was a Virginian. The master mind of the American navy during the great war was a North Carolinian. Every dollar appropriated by Congress for war use was authorized by bills prepared by a senator from Virginia. The law curbing the greed of the profiteer during and after hostilities was written by a South Carolinian who, in preparing that statute, gave the other nations of the world a model for their legislation on similar lines. The greatest Congressional authority today on federal aid for education is a Georgian. Louisiana has given the nation its most eminent worker for better waterways. From the South have come two of the country's leaders in the movement for an immense merchant marine. And the American ambassadors to Italy and England, the two men whose superb diplomacy hastened the triumph of the allies, were Southerners.—James Hay, in The Southern Review.

this after a fairly wide acquaintance with campus life at home and abroad.

We quote this student program in full:

1. Dormitory accommodations adequate for the comfortable housing of University students now and for the increase of several years to come.
2. Increased research and class-room facilities to be obtained only by a liberal building program of departmental buildings.
3. Remodeling and modernizing of our antique structures.
4. Co-operation with the University by the student body in keeping the campus and dormitories clean.
5. Co-operation with the University in keeping the campus unlined by unnecessary paths.
6. Co-operation with the University in bringing to the attention of responsible and earnest citizens of this State the present needs of the University; to do this by letter or by personal contact.
7. A better acquaintance with the great body of tradition on which our University life is founded.
8. A whole-hearted and sincere support of our honor system and all that it stands for.
9. An increased observance of the fundamental rules of hygiene and the general caretaking of our bodies.
10. Recognizing the continual sense of responsibility that should rest with every University man; the knowledge that the University is represented solely through us and likewise judged through our actions.
11. An observance of the more fastidious rules of conduct in our daily relations with each other; a complete resignation of former slight breaches of etiquette in the mess hall or at public gatherings. For by these things is a University man judged by the lay observer.
12. To remember always to be loyal citizens of the finest community in the world; to cherish our relations with the University because of her fineness and truth, for what she has done and will do for us; to be University men and not boys or village fellows.—The Tar Heel.

INAUGURAL GUESTS

The acceptance of President A. Lawrence Lowell, of Harvard University, to be one of the chief speakers at the inauguration of Harry Woodburn Chase as President of the University of North Carolina, April 28, makes the 32nd college President who will be in Chapel Hill at what promises to be one of the most important events in the University's century and a quarter of history.

President Lowell, together with President Hibben, of Princeton, and Dr. Chas. R. Mann, chairman advisory board, war plans division, war department, will discuss "The Higher Education and Its Present Task", President Lowell speaking from the view-point of the graduate school.

COUNTRY HOME CONVENIENCES

LETTER SERIES No. 7

WATER-WHEEL VS. TURBINE

There are two devices used for converting water power into mechanical power, the water-wheel and the turbine. Of the former, modern practice has simmered down to the use of two types, the overshot wheel and the impulse or Pelton wheel. The Pelton wheel is especially adapted to very high falls or heads of several hundred feet and therefore it can develop considerable power with only a small quantity of water. Its use is naturally confined to the more mountainous districts. There are undoubtedly any number of small water-power sites from Ashe to Cherokee which might be developed with this type of wheel.

The characteristic thing about an overshot wheel is its low speed. And this is a decided disadvantage when it comes to harnessing it to an electrical generator. The latter is distinctly a high-speed machine. To get the required speed it is usually necessary to use jack shafts, which are apt to be wasteful of power,

and even then the speed commonly obtained is so low that the cost of the generator is high.

Overshot wheels, if properly designed, may run at a high efficiency even when the amount of water supplied is much less than normal. They are adapted to heads of from 4 to about 50 ft. and can develop as much as 50 horsepower or even more. For the larger and higher heads, however, they are bulky, unwieldy pieces of machinery.

The turbine is really the name given to a type of water wheel in which the reaction of the water, as it flows from the wheel, supplies a "kick" which runs it. In fact, turbines are commonly, though loosely, spoken of as wheels. They are suitable for a wide range of heads and can be designed to run efficiently at a number of different speeds for the same head. They are compact and their natural speed is such that they may be easily harnessed to an electrical generator usually without any jack shaft being necessary.—P. H. D.

Included in the list of college presidents who have accepted invitations to come are Edwin A. Alderman, of the University of Virginia; Henry Louis Smith, of Washington and Lee; George H. Denny, of Alabama; W. S. Currell, of South Carolina; W. L. Poteat, of Wake Forest; John H. McTracken, of Lafayette; K. G. Mattheson, of Georgia Institute of Technology; Chancellor McCormick, of Pittsburg; Arthur A. Hammerschlag, of Carnegie Tech; R. B. von Kleinsmid, of Arizona; Charles William Dalney, of Cincinnati; R. E. Blackwell, of Randolph-Macon; Stuart McGuire, of the Medical College of Virginia; Edgar O. Lovett, of Rice Institute; J. S. Moffatt, of Erskine; John W. Cavanaugh, of Notre Dame; Henry N. Snyder, of Wofford; J. T. T. Main, of Grinnell; J. C. Peery of Lenoir; Robert P. Pell, of Converse; Emilie W. McVea, of Sweet Briar; Matty L. Cocke, of Hollins; E. W. Sikes, of Coker; J. I. Foust, of North Carolina College for Women; Warren Way, of St. Mary's; H. E. Rondthaler, of Salem; and others.

The total number of colleges who are sending delegates, chiefly members of their faculties, now runs above eighty, including nearly all the well known institutions in the United States. In addition to these 20 learned and professional societies have named delegates who will represent them. Among these are the National Geographical Society, American Oriental Society, American Society of Naturalists, American Chemical Society, The American Sociological Society, The American Country Life Association, and many others.

Greetings from these representatives of the colleges, universities, and scholarly organizations will form the most interesting feature of the dinner which the University is giving to the delegates after the inaugural exercises have been completed in the afternoon.

The dinner will begin at 7 o'clock and will last until about 9:30. At that hour a reception will be given in Bynum Gymnasium to all the guests of the University, at which there will be music and probably dancing. Special Pullmans are being arranged for now to take away on the night of the 28th such guests as have to leave, particularly those from outside the State.

PLAY SERVICE

In recent years dramatics have been given a more and more important place in the school and in community life. There is today a widespread interest in the presentation of plays and pageants in our schools and colleges, in the towns and villages, and even in the remote country districts. This revival of the home-talent performance is indicated by the formation of community players and neighborhood players on every side. There is an insistent demand on the part of these amateur groups for plays that will be better than the artificial sensations and the brainless amusement commonly offered by the local moving-picture house and the commercial stage. There is evident on the part of the people a desire for plays that will afford wholesome enjoyment. There seems to be an increasing demand on the

part of the community for genuinely constructive recreation in worthy communal expression. These are heartening signs in this post-war period of new social strivings.

To meet this need the University of North Carolina, through its Bureau of Extension, has established a division of Community Dramas to assist those interested in promoting community expression by means of plays, pageants and festivals. This division contemplates the publication of various bulletins designed to be of practical assistance to workers in this important field.

Plays Loaned

The first of these, Plays for Amateurs, is a descriptive list of nearly four hundred plays chosen primarily to meet the needs of the schools and of groups of amateurs in search of worthy plays possible for home-talent production. The Bureau of University Extension will be glad to send to anyone interested a copy of this bulletin and to loan copies of any of the plays listed, without charge, to any citizen of the state. The Division of Community Drama will be glad to give personal advice concerning the selection and staging of such plays. Such requests should state whether the play is intended for outdoor or indoor performance and should suggest something of the size and limitations of the stage. The kind of production desired should also be indicated, and whether the payment of a moderate royalty would be impracticable. Also it is well to suggest whether the preference is for a costume piece or for a modern play, and to give the number of speaking parts desired and the skill of the players available. To any one who may be in need of such assistance this Play Service is now available.—F. H. Koch.

JAIL CONDITIONS

Many people in the county do not know that all prisoners are placed in one large cell in our jail. Tender youths and hardened criminals are thrown together. Recently we saw two young white boys of tender years thrown with negro and white criminals. They sleep side by side and live together day after day. How long are we going to tolerate such inhuman treatment? What are jails for? When a tender youth is placed in jail, sometimes for a minor offense, he usually comes out a hardened criminal. The jail defeats the very purpose for which it stands, namely correction. The same is true of women. There are only two cells in the jail here. As high as fourteen men and boys have been placed in one cell. This is unsanitary and detrimental. Only two bath tubs are available in the entire jail and they are rarely used.

The county only allows the jail keeper 60c per day per prisoner for feed and work. This is not enough. Will 60c a day board anybody in these times of high prices?

The public is asked to carry good magazines and literature that can be spared to jail, or leave them with the Superintendent of Welfare at the Sun office and he will deliver them to the prisoners and inmates of the county home.—Rutherford Sun.