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THE SCHOOL OF PUBLIC WELFARE

TRAINING FOR SOCIAL WORK

Following the unusually successful first year of the Institutes for Public Welfare in which more than fifty public welfare workers were enrolled, the University of North Carolina will offer its second year of training for social work beginning September 23rd. This will be under the Division of Training for Social Work in the School of Public Welfare, and will constitute the opening of the regular full-year instruction continued from this time on.

The University through its School of Public Welfare and its allied Department will be able to offer unusual advantages and, in some respects, opportunities not found in any other school for social work. The University, with its libraries, laboratories, public lectures and faculties will be available, in addition to the special courses, lectures, and faculties provided in the School of Public Welfare. In the University faculty, for instance, the available courses in economics, commerce, psychology, philosophy, rural social science, sociology, education, civics, government, community music, community drama, health, sanitation, hygiene, and other sciences needed in the work of social agencies will be given by men distinguished in their respective fields, such as Professors Hamilton, Carroll, Branson, Koch, Wilson, Bullitt, Branson, Knight, Saville, Hobbs, Williams, Odum, and others.

Furthermore there will be available for public lectures, conferences, and dinners, the heads of State Departments, especially Hon. Roland F. Beasley, Commissioner of Public Welfare, and members of his staff, including Mrs. Clara A. Johnson, director of Child Welfare, and Mr. Newman, director of Public Welfare organization; Hon. E. C. Branson, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and members of his staff, including Mr. W. C. Crosby, secretary of the Community Service Bureau and Elizabeth Kelly, in charge of adult education work in the State; Dr. W. S. Odum, secretary of the State Board of Health; and especially executives of the Southern Division and National Red Cross, as well as specialists in the national field of social work.

Special interest, however, will be given to the faculty of the University which is specializing for these students of social work. These include:

Howard W. Odum, Ph. D., Kenan Professor of Sociology in the University and Director of the School of Public Welfare, who comes to the University with training and experience called to give effectiveness to courses in Social Theory and practical social sciences. Holding the doctorate in Sociology from Clark University and doctorate in Sociology from Columbia with several years of practical experience in public education, health and hygiene, followed by several years of teaching sociology at the University of Georgia and later by administrative work as Dean of Emory University, he will well consider this an ideal field for his work.

Gene Cunningham Branson, Litt. D., Kenan Professor of Rural Social Science in the University, who has prepared and directed one of the best, if not the best, rural life laboratories in the country. His work in this field has attracted national attention and his publications are used widely throughout the country. He is a member of the National Country Life Conference executive committee, chairman of important committees, and in wide contact with present movements for the study and promotion of country life. At home, the State of North Carolina, his Club has become a standard of excellence through which rural sociology is taught and practiced.

Professor H. Burnett comes to the School of Public Welfare, as Professor of Community Organization, from the position of Secretary of the Public Health Federation of Cincinnati, an organization which has, through its eleven district councils, made distinctive con-

tribution to community work and policy. Professor Burnett has had peculiar advantages for this work: training in the New York School for Social Work; residence in Greenwich House, New York; lecturer at the University of Toronto in the Social Service Department; did pioneer work in rural districts and log camps in Canada; member executive committee National Conference of Social Work and was Director of the Social Service Department of Public Health at Toronto. He has made social surveys and done promotion work in the earlier days with the Methodist Church. He is especially adapted in spirit and enthusiasm for this work.

Jesse F. Steiner, Ph. D., Professor of Social Technology, comes directly to the University from National Headquarters of the American Red Cross, where he has been, since the creation of the post, Director of Educational Service, in which position he has supervised the training of social workers in all the Divisions of the National Red Cross. Prior to this work he was Professor in the University of Pittsburgh, teaching Social Theory and Practical Social Problems; was prominent in the work of directing a number of social agencies, including social agencies in Cincinnati and Chicago; he has devoted a number of years to similar study and work in the Orient and comes to this new work with perhaps the best preparation that could be found in this country. He is preparing some special articles and a text on Education for Social Work.

Mary Clarke Burnett, M. A., from Columbia University, was also a resident at Greenwich House and head worker for the Central Neighborhood House for three years. She comes directly to the University from the position of Executive of Social Workers' Council of the Social Unit Organization of Cincinnati. This included organization work among all the social workers of the District and the giving of lectures to Block Workers and to the general public in Cincinnati, as well as lectures on social diagnosis to the nurses of the Social Unit. Mrs. Burnett will supervise the Field Work in the School of Public Welfare and give lectures on Family case work.

Philip Klein, Ph. D., is Director of Educational Service in the Southern Division of the American Red Cross and holds his doctorate from Columbia University and the New York School of Social Work. His special work has been done in the study of prison conditions and work among prisoners, and he was assistant secretary of the New York Prison Commission for six years. He will cooperate with the School of Public Welfare to the fullest extent, and will interpret both the Southern Division and the National Red Cross cooperative measures, and give results of similar work elsewhere.

Advisory Committee on Cooperation: Harry Woodburn Chase, President of the University; Roland F. Beasley, Commissioner of Public Welfare of North Carolina; Howard W. Odum, Director of the School of Public Welfare; and Philip Klein, Director, Education and Research, Southern Division, American Red Cross.

MAKING HISTORY

No magician's eye is needed to see that an educational revolution is impending in North Carolina, the like of which has never been seen in the South. With every institution of higher learning in the state chock-a-block with students so that, as President Chase said, if they doubled their capacity overnight they could not meet the requirements of the next few years; with every summer school so full that hundreds of students have to be turned away and the state Department of Education has to open two new summer schools; with 3,000 graduates from public high schools in 1920 where five years ago there were only 800; with 25,000 students in high schools now and many more trying to

MEN TO MAKE A STATE

George Washington Doane

The men, to make a state, are made by faith.

A man that has no faith is so much flesh. His heart is a muscle; nothing more. He has no past, for reverence; no future, for reliance. Such men can never make a state.

There must be faith to look through clouds and storms up to the sun that shines as cheerily, on high, as on creation's morn. There must be faith that can afford to sink the present in the future; and let time go, in its strong grasp upon eternity. This is the way that men are made to make a state.—Masseling's Ideals of Heroism and Patriotism.

get their places; with a new era of school building that is displacing small, wooden school houses with modern, commodious permanent structures; with a deep and intelligent interest in rural education; with a quickening of the educational impulses all over the state—there can be no question that North Carolina is thinking more and demanding more of education than ever before in her history.

Add the fact that for the first time North Carolina is beginning to realize her material wealth, that she knows she ranks fourth in the value of her agricultural products, topped only by Texas, Illinois, and Iowa, that the amount she pays in federal taxes is exceeded by only six states, that she is buying automobiles at a faster rate than any state in the union, that she is rich, rich, rich, and able to do anything and get anything she wants—add this fact to the educational passion that is sweeping the state and he is blind who cannot see that the future of North Carolina rests in the hands of her teachers.—University Summer School News.

BLAZING A TRAIL

History is being made in Chapel Hill this summer. The trail that Dr. Howard Odum and his associates are blazing in the work of the Public Welfare Institute is a trail that will inevitably widen into a broad, paved highway along which all the intelligent social forces of the country will march. Through keenness of perception, desire of service, the ability and the passion to prepare the way, both the University and the Red Cross have heard and are answering the clear call from all those forces which, in the words of Commissioner Beasley, are trying to supplement the home, the school, the church, and the community for the needs of vigorous, healthy, wholesome, and more abundant life.

It is the beginning of what may be a complete turnover of educational ideas and it is being done right here on this campus. Not only social workers but educators and broad-minded, thinking citizens the country over are watching and will watch more closely in the future the work of the Public Welfare Institute and of its successor, the School of Public Welfare of the University. More power to both of them!—University Summer School News.

LIGHTING A BONFIRE

There is a city in Michigan whose citizens once raised a fund of \$50,000 to be spent in what someone has described as the business of factory grabbing. The money was so spent, in three years. It did not bring a single new industry to the town. When the fund was about exhausted the organization met to wind up its affairs. The motion had been moved and seconded when a leading citizen arose.

We have spent our money, he said, and we haven't a thing to show for it. This has set me to wondering if we are not on the wrong track. While we have been trying to bring factories

COUNTRY HOME CONVENIENCES

LETTER SERIES No. 24

Electric Farm Power from Central Stations—III

FARM LIGHTING CONTRACT

We give below a typical simple contract which has been used successfully in supplying farm lighting from central stations.

Whereas, the hereinafter referred to as the party of the first part, proposes to construct a transmission line for the transmission of electricity for light, heat and power, from along the road, and purposes to furnish connections with said line to the various residences, farm and business places along said line, for the sum of three hundred dollars, the payment of which shall give to the residence, farm or business owner along said line the right to connect his residence, farm or business place with said transmission line and receive electricity for light, heat or power as long as said line is in existence, whether maintained by the or its successors or assigns, for the rates hereinafter set out or as shall be otherwise mutually agreed upon by the parties hereto.

In consideration of the construction and maintenance of said transmission line in accordance with the terms of this contract, and of the completion thereof on or before, the undersigned, hereinafter referred to as the party of the second part, agrees to pay for the right to connect his residence, farm or business place, hereinafter described, with said transmission line and receive electricity therefrom for light, heat or power, the sum of three hundred dollars, but if said line shall not be completed by, then this contract to be void and not binding upon either party.

Upon completion of the transmission line as hereinbefore described said party of the first part agrees to furnish a transformer on said line, at a point in the public highway on said transmission line nearest the residence, farm or business place of the party of the second part, for the purpose of furnishing elec-

tricity, and agrees to furnish electricity to and through said transformer to party of the second part, single-phase, at 110 or 220 volts, for light, heat and power at the same rates and charges as those paid to party of the first part by users and consumers in the town of, for the same services except that the minimum rates charged for electricity shall be \$4 per month, where a 3-kw. transformer is used, which will allow the use of sufficient lighting for the ordinary farm together with the electric iron and power up to 0.5 hp. at the same time, or a 3-hp. motor when used alone, or \$6 per month where a transformer is furnished by party of the first part sufficiently large to carry a 5-hp. motor, but with said exception the rates for light, heat and power shall be the same as those charged by party of the first part to its patrons in the town of

It is agreed and understood that the party of the second part shall build and maintain his own line from the transformer on the transmission line of the party of the first part, as above described, to his residence or farm or business place, and wire his own residence, farm or business place at his expense: it being understood that this agreement does not require the party of the first part to construct or build any lines or to do any work beyond the transformer on its own line.

The above is a modification of the assignment method, the central station not only furnishing engineering advice but assuming all responsibility for building the line, charging the farmer for it by collecting a connection fee, in this case \$300.

The minimum monthly charge of \$4 is probably lower than such service could profitably be rendered at the present time. The general opinion seems to be that a minimum of \$5 a month must be collected if farm line service is to return any profit to the central station.—P. H. D.

here, we have overlooked our own city. The streets are out of repair. We have no parks. Our schools, fire and police departments are a joke. The city hasn't enough civic spirit to light a bonfire. Now, instead of going out of business, suppose we all chip in to another fund and spend that money trying to improve our home city. Let's try it for a year anyway.

His enthusiasm prevailed. At the end of the year the results were such that the organization financed itself for another year, and then a third.

When the third year had run its course the same leading citizen made another little speech.

We spent \$50,000 to get new factories, he said, and we didn't get one. We have spent about the same amount trying to see how good a town we could make of this, and now look at the inventory: More than a dozen new industries have quietly come in and made their homes here. We have gained 40 per cent in population. We have good streets, good schools, several parks, efficient fire and police protection, and we are all loudly and proudly telling the rest of the country that this is the best city on this continent. We not only believe it, but we know it, and if called on, we can prove it.—Municipal Reference Library Notes, New York.

WHAT FARMERS WANT

Farmers want a paper, says the Independence, Mo., Examiner, to carry the news in which he is most interested—the news of the country court, the rural schools, the country churches and the farm organizations. Here are some suggestions made by the editor of this thriving weekly:

It is important not only to give to the farmer the kind of paper he wants, but also to let him know that you are staking every effort to do it.

News is not all the farmer appreciates

in the newspaper. It is not the only pulling force in building circulation. He likes good advertising.

The farmer wants a clean, well-printed newsy sheet.

The farmer likes to have his news headed up and featured for easy reading as much as the city man.

We have always featured strongly the work of the County Agent in our newspaper, believing it to be a splendid work as well as good news stuff.

The farmer appreciates special sales days. You do yourself a favor, as well as your merchants and the farmers, when you promote special sales days.

The farmer appreciates special attention of any kind.

He sums up his appeal by saying:

There are certain p's and q's to the problem of reaching the farmer. The p's, I would say, are psychology, patience and persistence. The q's are quality, 'quaintance and quest. Give the farmer the kind of news and advertising he needs, cultivate his acquaintance, seek his subscription, his farm advertising and his job work with the same zeal and salesmanship that you do the business of your town merchants, and I verily believe you will find him as loyal and as profitable a patron of your office as your average merchant.—Wisconsin University Clip Sheet.

A TOOTHBRUSH

Dr. Hartzell, of Minnesota, recently declared that clean teeth would mean the vacating of 20 percent of the hospital beds now in use. Clean teeth go far toward preventing indigestion, heart disease, kidney trouble, brain trouble, and rheumatism.

Sir William Osler is credited with saying: "If I were asked to say whether more physical deterioration was produced by alcohol than by defective teeth, I should say, unhesitatingly, defective teeth."—Virginia Rural School Messager.