

# THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA RECORD

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## State Reconstruction Studies of the North Carolina Club at the University of North Carolina

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**State Reconstruction Studies**

**OF THE**

**NORTH CAROLINA CLUB**

**AT THE**

**UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA**

**1919-20**

## THE NEW STATE

Every man is the State at every moment, whether in daily toil or social intercourse, and thus the state itself with its myriad-membered life is expressing itself as truly in its humblest citizen as in its supreme assembly. Every man sharing in the creative process is democracy.

The State is not the servant of the people. The State must be the people before it can reach a high degree of accomplishment. A great forward policy which shall follow the collective will—a collective will embodied in our State and in our life—is the basis of a progress yet undreamed of. When we can give up the notion of our individual rights we shall have taken the longest step forward in our history. We shall have democracy only when we learn to develop the collective will through group organization—when young men are no longer lectured to on democracy, but when they are made into the stuff of democracy.

Democracy means that we must live the group life—not the herd life nor the crowd life nor the mob life nor the class life, but the integrated group life. To learn how to develop the social will day by day with his neighbors and fellow workers is what the world is demanding of every individual today. Herein lies the solution of our problems—state, national and international.

Until we learn this lesson war cannot stop, no constructive work can be done. The very essence and substance of democracy is the creating of the collective will. Without this activity the forms of democracy are useless, and the aims of political and industrial democracy must be a chaotic, stagnating, self-stultifying assemblage. Many of the solutions democracy are always unfulfilled. Without this activity both offered today for our social problems are vitiated by their mechanical nature, by assuming that if society were given a new form, the socialistic for instance, what we desire would follow. But this assumption is not true. The deeper truth, perhaps the deepest, is that the will to will the common will is the core, the germinating centre of that large, still larger, ever larger life which we are coming to call the true democracy.—M. P. Follett, in *The New State*.

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## THE COMMON PROBLEM

*Robert Browning.*

The common problem, yours, mine, everyone's,  
Is not to fancy what were fair in life,  
Provided it could be—but finding first  
What may be, find how to make it fair  
Up to our means.

## FOREWORD

The North Carolina Club at the University of North Carolina has been busy during the last five years studying the economic, social and civic problems of the home state. Its published Year Books to date are (1) North Carolina: Resources, Advantages and Opportunities, 93 pp., (2) Wealth and Welfare in North Carolina, 140 pp., and (3) County Government and County Affairs in North Carolina, 188 pp.

The Club is a volunteer organization of students and faculty members—at present, 13 faculty members and 105 students, representing 46 counties.

### State Reconstruction Studies

This year the North Carolina Club is working a-team with the State Reconstruction Commission of twenty-five members appointed by Governor T. W. Bickett in early October. The fields of investigation by the Commission and the Club are identical. The layout of work by special committees is the same in both organizations. The committee work of the commission will be done by men of affairs in the State-at-large; in the Club it is being done by university students alone, aided by the faculty members specially chosen by the various committees. The chairman of the steering committee of the club was appointed by the Governor as a member of the commission, and the president of the club was unanimously elected an unofficial member at the first meeting of the commission on October 28. On the same date the chairmen of the club committees were invited to sit in with the commission committees as they meet from time to time after the Christmas holidays. This high honor was accorded the club in a motion made by Hon. W. N. Everett, of Rockingham, as follows:

“Because the North Carolina Club at the University has for five years been giving concentrated, detailed attention to the economic, social, and civic concerns of the home state, and is unique therefore in this and every other State of the Union, it is

“Moved: That the club be declared eligible to elect from its membership of students one unofficial delegate to the State Reconstruction Commission and one delegate to each of the commission committees, to sit with this commission and its committees, and to learn further about the problems of the state at first hand.”

### A Rare Distinction

Here is a unique situation. Never before in the history of colleges and universities, so far as we know, have young men busy mastering

great subjects within campus walls been given the opportunity to come face to face with great situations in a commonwealth at a critical era in its life, to sit at the feet of their elders in the world of men and affairs, to learn at first hand of the work-a-day problems of a state, and thus to relate culture to citizenship and learning to life. It is an epoch-making experience for these young men. What they will now contribute to a state reconstruction program may be negligible; but what they will derive from this unique working relationship may not impossibly be an asset of large proportions for the state when they come into public life and leadership in the years ahead.

### The Working Program

The body of this bulletin will consist of the program of the State Commission as it has been organized by the club for its work during the present college year. The details show (1) the fields of investigation and the special committees, and (2) the bibliographies of material ready at hand in the seminar room of the department of rural social science at the University. These committees render tentative reports as per the schedule dates of the club, but they are continuing committees and their final matured reports will be surrendered to the collaboration committee of the club on May 31. Meanwhile they hold sessions of their own and as many as they choose, in order to turn in at last such reports as represent wisdom, justice, and moderation on the highest levels possible to youth and immaturity.

I may say in conclusion that the bibliographies are not intended to cover these great subjects in complete schematic sort; they merely bring to our club members the material that is already at hand and best worth the while of busy students whose spare time is small in the rush of a college year.

E. C. BRANSON, Chairman,  
Steering Committee of the North Carolina Club.

Chapel Hill, N. C., December 24, 1919.



## CHAPTER I

## The State Reconstruction Commission

The personnel of the State Reconstruction Commission appointed by Governor T. W. Bickett in early October is as follows:

C. F. Tomlinson, manufacturer, High Point; Julius Cone, manufacturer, Greensboro; Charles C. Page, labor representative, Raleigh; W. H. Newell, railroad official, Rocky Mount; W. L. Poteat, college president, Wake Forest; C. F. Harvey, merchant and banker, Kinston; C. B. Armstrong, manufacturer, Gastonia; E. C. Branson, teacher, Chapel Hill; Archibald Johnson, editor, Thomasville; J. Bryan Grimes, farmer and state officer, Raleigh; J. O. Carr, lawyer, Wilmington; H. R. Starbuck, judge and lawyer, Winston-Salem; Clarence Clark, farmer and merchant, Clarkton; Cyrus Thompson, physician, Jacksonville; J. F. Diggs, farmer, Rockingham; R. W. Christian, farmer, Fayetteville; James H. Pou, lawyer, Raleigh; A. L. Brooks, lawyer, Greensboro; Gilbert T. Stephenson, lawyer and banker, Winston-Salem; Fred L. Seeley, business man, Asheville; B. F. Eagles, farmer, Macclesfield; E. C. Duncan, banker, Raleigh; W. C. Ruffin, manufacturer, Mayodan; E. S. Parker, lawyer, Graham; W. N. Everett, manufacturer and merchant, Rockingham.

Chairman, Governor T. W. Bickett; Secretary, and Chairman of the Steering Committee, E. C. Branson.

## Commission Organization

Governor Bickett requested the State Reconstruction Commission to hold its first meeting in the Senate Chamber in Raleigh on October 28. He asked each of the twenty-five members, who represent every class of our citizenship, to prepare and bring with them to the initial meeting written suggestions relative to the work the commission should undertake to do.

In the meantime, on the Governor's request, Dr. E. C. Branson, a member of the faculty of the University of North Carolina, prepared a tentative working program for the commission's consideration, as follows:

In the first place, Dr. Branson, who is himself a member of the commission, would have that body consider the reasons for its own existence. These are, he says: (1) the quickening effects of the world war, which fundamentally are (a) the accelerated cityward drift of country populations, decreasing labor in our farm regions, and labor

unrest in our industrial centers, (b) the enormous increase in prices received by producers of primary and secondary wealth, and the tragic high cost of living, in city centers in particular, (c) inflated currency, inflated credit, real and pseudo prosperity, the widespread mania of extravagance, the necessity for increased production, increased thrift, and a noble use of our wealth, (d) the sudden expansion of the mental horizon of the masses, and their manifest willingness to consider the large concerns of democracy—taxation, education, health, highways, and civic reforms, along with the final values of life, (e) the rising tide of race antagonism; and (2) the economic, social, and civic adjustments necessary in the days at hand and ahead, due to these foundational disturbances.

In the second place, the commission, in his opinion, should arrange to take stock of our resources, agencies and institutions—their values and deficiencies, opportunities and possibilities, in order to determine definite base lines of progress for the future; to prepare a compact body of wisely determined principles, policies and plans for safe commonwealth development—all in view of the fact that the development of a state is an organic process and not a mechanical program; to present to the state what is ideally desirable but also what is reasonably possible, the characteristic genius of our people considered. In short, to supplant aimless drift with reasoned progress, to the end that North Carolina can speedily be a cleaner place for children to be born in, a safer place for boys and girls to grow up in, a happier place for men and women to live in, and a more joyous place for departing souls to look back upon.

### Program of Work

Touching on the machinery of the commission, and going more into detail with reference to the work ahead of it, Dr. Branson would have the chairman appoint and instruct appropriate committees, (a) to consider particular phases of life and business in North Carolina, (b) to hold separate committee sessions, (c) to call into consultation at such meeting the thinkers and leaders of the state, and (d) to report definite committee findings to the commission when called upon, the full and final report of the commission as a whole to be given to the state at the earliest possible date.

These committees, if they follow Dr. Branson's suggestions, in all their deliberations will wisely keep in mind the fact that North Carolina is dominantly a rural state, that ten years ago it was being urbanized more rapidly than thirty-six other states in the Union, and even more rapidly during the war period, and that, therefore, every problem each committee considers has a threefold aspect—agricultural, industrial and urban.

The following committees seem to Dr. Branson to box the compass of fundamental state concerns: (1) Public Education, (2) Public Health, (3) Transportation and Communication, (4) Home and Farm Ownership, (5) Economic, Social and Civic Organization, (6) Race Relations, (7) Public Welfare, (8) Civic Reforms, State and local, and (9) a Collaboration Committee whose duty it is to receive the reports of other committees and to organize them into compact form for the final consideration of the commission as a whole.—*The Winston-Salem Journal*.

The commission was organized on October 28, as follows: Chairman, Governor T. W. Bickett; Secretary, E. C. Branson; Steering Committee, C. F. Harvey, Charles C. Page, E. S. Parker, James H. Pou, and E. C. Branson, Chairman.

The working committees are to be appointed by the Governor at his convenience.

## CHAPTER II

### The Layout of Commission Work

The report of the steering committee was unanimously adopted by the commission at its first session. It called for (1) an immediate statement by the Governor on the pressing necessities of the present hour, and (2) a more elaborate report by the commission at a later date on the needs of North Carolina in the near future.

#### The Governor on the Needs of the Hour

The State Reconstruction Commission created by the General Assembly of 1919, is impressed that the work before the commission falls naturally into two divisions:

1. The pressing necessities of the present hour.
2. The needs of the near future.

The comprehensive work the commission proposes to do will be taken up by committees and reports will be made to the full commission. The commission will then make specific findings in regard to the several subjects under consideration and these will be given to the public.

The commission is deeply impressed that there can be no real improvement in the present situation until our people shall hark back to the homely virtues of industry, economy, and faith in our fellow men. We call attention to one of the most recent utterances of President Wilson:

Only by keeping the cost of production on its present level, by increasing production and by rigid economy and saving on the part of the people can we hope for large decreases in the burdensome cost of living which now weighs us down.

#### To Curtail Living Costs

1. WORK. This is essential to increased production of the necessities of life, and increased production is the only way to curtail the present excessive high cost of living.

We call your attention further to the most recent utterance of Mr. Herbert Hoover, who has studied the subject more profoundly than any other living man, and he says:

It must be founded, too, upon the fundamental fact that every section of this nation, the farmer, the industrial worker, the professional man, the employer, are all absolutely interdependent upon each other

in this task of maximum production and the better distribution of its results. It must be founded upon the maximum exertion of every individual within his physical ability, and upon the reduction of waste, nationally and individually.

2. **ECONOMY.** In the excitement incident to the war, and the intoxication induced by much new money, economy has become a lost art and frugality a forgotten virtue. In the face of the crisis that now confronts us, waste is a crime and improvidence savors of insanity. The commission urges the people to practice the most rigid economy in personal expenditures and the greatest caution in making investments. If one is not absolutely sure that an investment is sound let him buy a Liberty Bond and our judgment is that the dollar thus invested will, in the not distant future, greatly increase in purchasing power.

### **Invest in Livestock**

We urge the farmers to invest in pure bred livestock, in farming implements that will multiply man power and horse power, in water and light systems that will decrease the burdens and increase the joys of home life.

We submit that it is not an ideal time to buy an automobile. It will be entirely safe to "bide a wee." Our conviction is that in a few years you can buy the same machine for about half the money it now costs, and in the meantime one will not be burdened with the cost of up-keep.

### **Inflated Land Values**

In some sections land values are inflated. If one can pay cash for land it is nearly always a good investment, as he will have the land and be delivered from the temptation of squandering surplus money. If one can pay one-half cash it will be fairly safe to invest in land, but if one is able to pay only a small sum down and agrees to pay a fancy price for land at present values he may be hanging a mill stone around his neck. Again we say, if in doubt buy a Liberty Bond. In this there can be no mistake. Liberty Bonds to the amount of two hundred and fifty dollars per horse ought to be a part of the permanent equipment of every farm.

### **Class Feeling Must Go**

3. **FAITH IN OUR FELLOWS.** The times call for faith in our fellows as never before. We must get rid of suspicion and envy and distrust, and all classes and conditions of people must work together in a spirit of mutual helpfulness. We need the elbow touch that our boys had in the

trenches and that made them invincible when they faced the foe. Class feeling is the mortal enemy of civilization. Government by groups would surely and early destroy this Republic.

A living, working faith in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man will carry us far in the happy solution of the industrial problems that now disturb and distress the nation.

4. During the era of readjustment and reconstruction we ought not to be harassed by hordes of ignorant foreigners who have no knowledge of and little sympathy with American ideals and institutions. We need to be free from these troublesome strangers while we are putting our house in order. Therefore we urge our representatives in Congress to secure the passage of a law prohibiting immigration for at least a period of five years.

#### **Government Fertilizer Aid**

5. The farmers will need next year fertilizers to increase production. The proper kind and amount cannot be obtained without aid from the Government in transportation facilities, and we urge our officials, state and federal, to take instant action to secure such governmental aid.

6. We are facing a coal famine, and we cannot too strongly urge upon individuals and communities the supreme necessity for laying in wood supplies. To fail to do so will be criminal negligence. Begin at once and don't stop until the wood house is full.

#### **No Room for Despair**

A last word:

While the general situation calls for serious thought, for prudent foresight, for the exercise of the cardinal virtues upon which we have builded this nation, we find no room for despair. The whole world has been hard hit. For four years all the thought and the energies of the world have been devoted to processes of destruction. We may not hope to react from such a calamity in a day, but the forces of growth that yesterday were prostrate under the heels of war are today on their feet. They grope, they stumble, but the general course is forward and upward. Let us all thank God for a truly great deliverance, and face the future unafraid.—Governor T. W. Bickett.

## CHAPTER III

### Fields of Committee Work

The fields of investigation to be covered by commission committees for a later more elaborate report upon the needs of North Carolina in the near future are as follows:

#### 1. Public Education

1. Public school support and policies, covering elementary schools, high schools, technical schools, and schools of liberal arts.

2. Illiteracy and near-illiteracy, (a) the facts and their significance, (b) policies and methods of attack.

3. Vocational education for farm, factory, and urban populations: (a) Survey of our needs, (b) vocational educational agencies, activities, and results in North Carolina, (c) the special importance of farm vocational education and the necessity for country teacher-ages.

4. Teacher training: (a) The necessity for increased agencies and facilities, (b) policies and plans.

#### 2. Public Health

1. County health departments, whole-time health officers, and public health nurses.

2. County or county-group hospitals (public) and why.

3. Health and sanitation as required subjects in all schools receiving state aid.

4. Wholesome recreation, town and country.

#### 3. Transportation and Communication

1. State highway policies.

2. Motor truck freight lines, country parcel post routes, and inter-urban electric railways.

3. Our railroad situation and its disadvantages; freight rate problems and solutions; waterways and port facilities.

4. Country telephone systems; number and locations in North Carolina; university aid in country telephone development.

#### 4. Home and Farm Ownership

1. The facts and their fundamental significance, as related to robust personality, family integrity, responsible citizenship, industrial stability, and democracy under law and order.

2. Country home conveniences and comforts; university aid.

3. A progressive land tax (a) with low rates on improvements, higher rates on land, and still higher rates on land held out of productive use for speculative rises in value, (b) with exemptions or low rates on small properties while occupied and operated or used by the owners, as in New Zealand and elsewhere.

### 5. Race Relationships

1. The program of the Southern Sociological Conference and the Congress of Governors—the Southern view.

2. The program of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America—the detached view.

3. The program of the National Association for Negro Advancement—the negro view.

### 6. Public Welfare

1. Child welfare in North Carolina: (a) Legislation, agencies, and activities at present, (b) Conditions of success, (c) Further needs—in legislation, in reform school facilities for wayward boys and girls of both races, in child-placing agencies adequately supported, properly officered and functioned, (d) Mothers' pensions wisely conditioned.

2. Child delinquency, town and country; the juvenile court, probation problems, detention homes, etc.

3. The defectives and dependents of the state.

4. Volunteer social allies, the necessity for these in multiplied number.

5. Jail conditions, abuses, and remedies; prison camps and chain gangs, etc.

6. The state-farm plan of dealing with convicted misdemeanants, as in Indiana.

7. Penitentiary policies: (a) road building, farming, and other productive work by penitentiary convicts, under state supervision and for state purposes only, (b) reasonable compensation for the same in behalf of the convict's dependent family, (c) emphasis on the indeterminate sentence and the parole, (d) vocational schooling, etc.

8. Mill village problems: (a) the labor turnover, the facts, causes, and remedies, (b) thrift and home ownership, (c) health conditions in homes and factories, (d) safety devices, working men's compensation, insurance, etc., (e) playground outfits, public-health nurses, hospital facilities, kindergartens, nurseries, etc.

9. Child labor: (a) the facts in North Carolina; the laws, state and federal; conclusions, (b) compulsory education, and effective vocational mill village schools—a type of education never yet worked out in southern mill villages.



## 7. Organized Business and Life

1. Corporate Organization. Problems confronting capital: (1) labor unrest—causes, extent, and intensity, (2) labor unions, labor demands, strike settlements in Charlotte, High Point, Albemarle, and elsewhere, (3) the National Industrial Conferences in Washington, (4) the way out, state and national, (5) Government ownership of public utilities, (6) private ownership, development, and operation of small water powers for community and domestic uses.

2. Co-operative Organization—a new form of business organization sanctioned by law: (1) distinctive characteristics; origin, forms, extent at present; conditions opposed to rapid development in America; significance and outlook; (2) co-operative credit unions in North Carolina, which leads the Union, and why; co-operative production and distribution under state law and supervision, as, for instance, the state cotton warehouse system; (3) declaration of principles, policies, and plans.

3. Social organization—meaning collective volunteer effort for community self-expression, self-direction, self-protection, culture, recreation, and the like—clubs of all sorts, community houses, law and order leagues, etc.; or to confer common benefits, as associated charities, public welfare allies, school betterment associations, etc.: (a) relatively numerous and active in our towns and cities; almost non-existent in our rural regions among some 18 hundred thousand people, and why; (b) the ills of social insulation and the cure; (c) the social significance of community fairs, county school commencements and the like; (d) the social unit plan of democratic development, as in Cincinnati; (e) other remedial agencies and measures.

4. Civic organization; (a) the city, a stupendous modern phenomenon; creative causes and consequent ills; (b) the rapid urbanization of North Carolina, the facts, the causes, the relation to developing industrial life, social stability, law and order, (c) commission government, the city-manager plan, the short ballot, etc.; (d) the problems of family integrity, community health and wholesome recreation, and so on.

## 8. Civic Reforms, State and Local

### 1. State Problems:

(1) A budget bureau and an executive budget, as in South Carolina, Virginia, and thirty-seven other states.

(2) A state purchasing agent, as in Michigan and other states.

(3) Uniform departmental and institutional accounting, as in Michigan and other states.

(4) The consolidation of state boards, bureaus, and commissions, as in Illinois and Massachusetts.

(5) The Australian ballot as in forty-six states; our state primary laws.

(6) A state constabulary as in Texas, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, New York.

2. Local Problems:

(1) Unified county government under responsible headship; county budgets.

(2) Uniform county accounting and reporting, as in Ohio, Indiana, and other states.

(3) The state-wide auditing of county accounts, as a bureau of the state auditor's office, as in Florida, Ohio, Minnesota, Massachusetts, Wyoming, and other states.

(4) A definitive extension of local self-rule, under state conditions, regulation, and supervision.

(5) Our township incorporation law, and our community organization bureau; policies and plans, etc.

## CHAPTER IV

### The North Carolina Club

The work of the North Carolina Club at the State University is this year following the lead of the State Reconstruction Commission and its committees. A working relationship with the commission was voted to the club on October 28, and Mr. J. V. Baggett, the club president, was elected as an unofficial member of the State Reconstruction Commission. The chairmen of the club committees were invited to sit with the commission committees. These are the students who will bring back to the club from time to time the wisdom of the commission and the commission committees.

The club members thus honored are the pick of the club membership.

Each club committee chairman has chosen his cabinet of conferees, laid out committee work, and is holding committee meetings at will, and passing on to the club on stated schedule dates such committee findings as the committee thinks are fundamentally necessary to progress under the new order of things in North Carolina.

Each committee is set to the task of puzzling out and stating What is, What ought to be, and What possibly may be in North Carolina. It goes without saying that no proposal, policy, or plan will avail unless it grips the common sense of the common man of the commonwealth.

#### The Club Program

The work of the North Carolina Club as a whole will be spent upon hammering out a State Reconstruction Program that will evidence a decent respect for the opinions of mankind. This document will be finally fashioned for club approval by the collaboration committee, after the reports and findings of the various club committees are rendered as per the adopted schedule. It will be the subject of the final club session June 4, 1920.

Its 1919-20 year-book will bear the title of a Program of State Reconstruction by the North Carolina Club. It will doubtless evidence the imperfections of youth, but it will at least express the judgments of a thoughtful group of young students about what is and what safely can be in North Carolina.

The working relationship with the leaders of the State will undoubtedly be an epoch-making experience for the members of the North Carolina Club. What richer chapter of quickening culture is ever likely to fall to these young men?

### The Club Organization

This North Carolina Club is organized for work in 1919-20, with officers as follows:

President, J. V. Baggett; Secretary, Miss Ernestine Noa.

Steering Committee: E. C. Branson, Chairman; D. D. Carroll, C. L. Raper, S. H. Hobbs, Jr., A. M. Coates, and W. E. Price.

Publicity Committee: Lenoir Chambers, Chairman; C. A. Hibbard, Miss Ernestine Noa, W. H. Andrews, Jr., and G. D. Crawford.

Membership Committee: G. D. Crawford, Chairman; S. H. Hobbs, Jr., W. H. Andrews, Jr., J. V. Baggett, F. P. Graham, Mrs. M. H. Stacy, and Miss Ernestine Noa.

Student life on an American college campus is so intense, the working schedule so crowded, the interest in marks so overwhelming, and the leisure time of students so pre-occupied with athletics and social events that college men do not easily or often climb up and peep over the rim of the campus bowl into the affairs of the big wide world where in a year or two they will rise or fall according to their competent acquaintance with life in the large, and their power of mastery over themselves and the situations that confront them.

Nevertheless, at the University of North Carolina a little group of some fifty students and faculty members has for five years met on fortnightly Monday nights to study intensively the economic, social, and civic problems of the home state. Their club year-books bear the following titles: (1) The Resources, Advantages and Opportunities of North Carolina, (2) Wealth and Welfare in North Carolina, and (3) County Government and County Affairs in North Carolina. It is a unique body of state literature. There is nothing else like it in any state of the Union.

The chapters that follow exhibit the bibliographies of selected books, bulletins, reports, clippings, and the like, arranged according to the schedule adopted for committee investigations and findings; also the Club Program for the year—the committees, the fields of committee investigation, and the dates of committee hearings by the club.

## CHAPTER V

## State Reconstruction Studies

A chapter exhibiting (1) the suggested outlines for club committee investigations, to be expanded or contracted as may be deemed wise by the various committees, (2) bibliographies of selected books, bulletins, press clippings, and the like, accumulated in the seminar room of the department of rural social science at the University of North Carolina, and ready at hand for club and commission committees, and (3) the club committees, with the dates of their tentative reports to the club. The final reports of the club committees will be surrendered to the club on May 31, 1920; and on June 4, the collaboration committee of the club will render a final Program of State Reconstruction for club discussion and adoption.

## The Subject in General

Problems of Reconstruction—Isaac Lippincott. Macmillan Company, New York. 340 pp.

Reconstructing America: Our Next Big Job—Edward Wildman. The Page Company, Boston. 422 pp.

The New State—M. P. Follett. Longmans, Green and Company, New York. 373 pp.

American Problems of Reconstruction—Edited by Elisha M. Friedman. E. P. Dutton Company, New York. 492 pp.

Democracy in Reconstruction—Edited by Frederick A. Cleveland and Joseph Schafer. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. 506 pp.

Some Phases of What is Called Reconstruction—Wm. C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce. Press Service, June 11, 1919.

Evolution of Industrial Society—R. T. Ely. Macmillan Company, New York. 489 pp.

The British Revolution and American Democracy—Norman Angell. B. W. Huebsch, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. 319 pp.

Modern and Contemporaneous European History—J. Salwyn Schapiro. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. 766 pp.

Report of the British Ministry on Reconstruction—University Rural Social Science Files, No. 338.02.

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#### Collaboration Committee

S. H. Hobbs, Jr., Chairman, Sampson County, Clinton; A. M. Coates, Johnston County, Smithfield; W. E. Price, Rockingham County, Madison.

Report on June 4, 1920.

## CHAPTER VI

## Public Education Studies

## Outline

1. Public school support and policies, covering (a) elementary schools, (b) high schools, (c) technical schools, and (d) schools of liberal arts.
2. Illiteracy and near-illiteracy, (a) the facts and their significance, (b) policies and methods of attack.
3. Vocational education, for farm, factory, and urban populations: (a) Survey of our needs, (b) vocational educational agencies, activities, and results in North Carolina, (c) the special importance of farm vocational education and the necessity for country teacherages, (d) conclusions.
4. Teacher training: (a) The necessity for increased agencies and facilities, (b) policies and plans.

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### Education Committee

The County Unit System of Public Schools: H. F. Latshaw, Chairman, Macon County, Franklin.

Units of Organization: R. B. Spencer, Orange County, Chapel Hill.

School Administration: H. B. Simpson, Union County, Matthews.

Form of Organization: W. J. Nichols, Durham County, Gorman.

Illiteracy and School Support: O. A. Tuttle, Mecklenburg County, Pineville.

Building Program: B. W. Sipe, Gaston County, Cherryville.

Teachers and Teacher Training: Mrs. H. F. Latshaw.

Committee report (tentative) November 10, 1919.

## CHAPTER VII

### Public Health Studies

#### Outline

1. County health departments, whole-time health officers, and public health nurses.
2. County or county-group hospitals (public) and why.
3. Health and sanitation as required subjects in all schools receiving state aid.
4. Wholesome recreation, town and country, and why.

#### Bibliography

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**Public Health Committee**

1. County Hospitals: J. S. Terry, Chairman, Richmond County, Rockingham.

2. County Health Departments, Whole-Time Health Officers, and Public Health Nurses: Blackwell Markham, Durham County, Durham.

3. Health and Sanitation, as required studies in State-aided Schools: A. R. Anderson, Iredell County, Statesville.

4. Recreation, Town and Country: C. L. Harrington, Pitt County, Greenville.

## CHAPTER VIII

## Transportation and Communication Studies

## Outline

1. State highway policies.
2. Motor truck freight lines, country parcel post routes, and inter-urban electric railways.
3. Our railroad situation and its disadvantages; freight rate problems and solutions; inland waterways, and port facilities.
4. Country telephone systems; number and locations in North Carolina; University aid in country telephone development.

## Bibliography

Reading references for the Reconstruction Committee on Transportation and Communication, numbered to correspond with following suggested field of committee investigations; tentative findings to be reported at the North Carolina Club session December 8, 1919, and the final matured report on May 31, 1920. This material is all on hand in the seminar room of rural social science at the University.

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**Transportation Committee**

1. Railway Transportation, Inland Waterways, and Port Facilities: P. Hettleman, Chairman, Wayne County, Goldsboro.

2. State Highway Policies: S. O. Worthington, Pitt County, Winterville.

3. Country Telephone Systems: B. E. Weathers, Cleveland County, Shelby.

4. Motor Truck Freight and the Country Parcels Post: I. M. Abelkop, Durham County, Durham.

## CHAPTER IX

## Home and Farm Ownership Studies

## Outline

1. The facts and their fundamental significance, as related to robust personality, family integrity, responsible citizenship, industrial stability, and democracy under law and order.

2. Country home conveniences and comforts; University aid.

3. A progressive land tax (a) with low rates on improvements, higher rates on land, and still higher rates on land held out of productive use for speculative rises in value, (b) with exemptions or low rates on small properties while occupied and operated or used by the owners, as in New Zealand and elsewhere.

## Bibliography

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1. The Facts and their Significance.

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## 2. Home Comforts and Conveniences.

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#### **Home and Farm Ownership Committee**

1. Constructive Policies: Myron Green, Chairman, Union County, Matthews.

2. The Facts about Our Landless, Homeless Multitudes: W. R. Kirkman, Guilford County, Greensboro.

3. Country Home Comforts and Conveniences: R. R. Hawfield, Union County, Matthews.

## CHAPTER X

## Race Relationships Studies

## Outline

1. The program of the Southern Sociological Conference and the Congress of Governors—the Southern view.
2. The program of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America—the detached view.
3. The program of the National Association for Negro Advancement—the negro view.

## Bibliography

A brief bibliography of selected books, bulletins, and clippings on Race Antagonisms, for the Carolina Club committee on Race Relationships; for a tentative report to the club January 26, and a final program report on May 31. This material is all ready at hand in the seminar room of the department of rural social science at the University of North Carolina.

1. Race Program of the Southern Sociological Conference and the Governors' Congress at Salt Lake City—University News Letter, Vol. V, No. 46.

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### Race Relationships Committee

1. Committee Collaborator: G. D. Crawford, Chairman, Cornelia, Georgia.
2. Negro View: A. W. Staley, Guilford County, Greensboro.
3. Southern View: W. B. Womble, Wake County, Carey.
4. Detached View: L. J. Phipps, Orange County, Chapel Hill.



## CHAPTER XI

## Public Welfare Studies

## Outline

1. Child welfare in North Carolina: (a) Legislation, agencies, and activities at present, (b) Conditions of success, (c) Further needs—in legislation, in reform school facilities for wayward boys and girls of both races, in child-placing agencies adequately supported, properly officered and functioned, (d) Mothers' pensions wisely conditioned.

2. Child delinquency, town and country; the juvenile court, probation problems, detention homes, etc.

3. Volunteer social allies, the necessity for these in multiplied number.

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Problems of Child Welfare—George B. Mangold. Macmillan Company, New York. 522 pp.

A Bibliography of Child Welfare—Eva L. Bascomb and Dorothy R. Mendenhall. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago.

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### Jails and Penitentiaries. February 23

1. Jail conditions, abuses, and remedies; abolition of county chain gangs, etc.

2. The state-farm plan of dealing with convicted misdemeanants, as in Indiana.

3. Penitentiary policies: (a) road building, farming, and other productive work by penitentiary convicts, under state supervision and for state purposes only, (b) reasonable compensation for the same in behalf of the convict's dependent family, (c) emphasis on the indeterminate sentence and the parole, (d) vocational schooling, etc.

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### **Mill Village Problems. March 8**

1. Mill village problems: (a) the labor turnover, the facts, causes and remedies, (b) thrift and home ownership, (c) health conditions in homes and factories, (d) safety devices, working men's compensation, insurance, etc., (e) playground outfits, public-health nurses, hospital facilities, kindergartens, creches, etc.

2. Child labor: (a) the facts in North Carolina; the laws, state and federal; conclusions, (b) compulsory education, effective vocational mill village schools—a type of education never yet worked out in southern mill villages.

3. Care of defectives—insane, feeble-minded, blind, deaf and dumb.

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### Public Welfare Committee

1. Child Labor: T. J. Brawley, Chairman, Gaston County, Gastonia.
2. Child Welfare: C. T. Boyd, Gaston County, Gastonia.
3. Mill Village Problems: H. G. Kincaid, Gaston County, Gastonia.
4. Jail, State Farm, and Penitentiary Problems: R. E. Boyd, Gaston County, Gastonia.
5. Child Delinquency, and Volunteer Social Allies: W. H. Bobbitt, Iredell County, Statesville.

## CHAPTER XII

## Organized Business and Life

## Outline

Corporate Organization. Problems confronting capital: (1) labor unrest—causes, extent, and intensity, (2) labor unions, labor demands, strike settlements in Charlotte, High Point, Albemarle, and elsewhere, (3) the National Industrial Conferences in Washington, (4) the way out, State and national, (5) Government ownership of public utilities, (6) private ownership, development, and operation of small water powers for community and domestic uses.

## Bibliography

A brief bibliography of selected books, bulletins, and clippings on Organized Business and Life, for the Carolina Club committee appointed to make tentative reports to the Club on March 29, April 19, May 3, and a final program report on May 31. This material is all ready at hand in the seminar room of the Department of Rural Social Science at the University of North Carolina.

## Corporate Organization. March 29

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road League, Boston.

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### Coöperative Organization. April 19

Co-operative Organization—a new form of business organization sanctioned by law: (1) distinctive characteristics; origin, forms, extent at present; conditions opposed to rapid development in America; significance and outlook; (2) co-operative credit unions in North Carolina, which leads the Union, and why; co-operative production and distribution under state law and supervision, as, for instance, the state cotton warehouse system; (3) declaration of principles, policies, and plans.

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**2. Co-operation in North Carolina.**

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Interest Rates in North Carolina—E. C. Branson. University News Letter, Vol. II, Nos. 12 and 13, and Vol. III, No. 43.

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**Social and Civic Organization. May 3**

1. Social organization—collective volunteer effort for community self-expression, self-direction, self-protection, culture, recreation, and the like—clubs of all sorts, community houses, law and order leagues, etc.; or to confer common benefits, as associated charities, public welfare allies, school betterment associations, etc.: (a) relatively numerous and active in our towns and cities; almost non-existent in our rural regions among some 18 hundred thousand people, and why; (b) the ills of social insulation and the cure; (c) the social significance of community fairs, county school commencements and the like; (d) the social unit plan of democratic development, as in Cincinnati; (e) other remedial agencies and measures.

2. Civic organization: (a) the city, a stupendous modern phenomenon; creative causes and consequent ills; (b) the rapid urbanization of North Carolina, the facts, the causes, the relation to developing industrial life, social stability, law and order; (c) commission government, the city-manager plan, the short ballot, etc.; (d) the problems of family integrity, community health and wholesome recreation, and so on.

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The Rapid Urbanization of North Carolina—E. C. Branson. University Rural Social Science Files, No. 360.14.

Commission Form of City Government: The Wisconsin Law—James A. Frear, Secretary of State, Madison, Wis. 16 pp.

What is the City-Manager Plan?—Herman G. James. Municipal Research Series, No. 6, University of Texas. 26 pp.

- Commission-Manager Cities—The Short Ballot Bulletin, April, 1919.
- The Little Boss and the Big Manager—Metropolitan Magazine, November, 1916.
- The Short Ballot—National Short Ballot Organization, 383 Fourth Avenue, New York. 31 pp.
- The First Short Ballot County—National Short Ballot Organization. 15 pp.
- Town and City Utilities—Thorndike Saville. University Rural Social Science Files, No. 352.4.
- The Family—Thwing. Lothrop, Lee and Shepard Company, Boston. 258 pp.
- Reasons for Municipal Ownership—University Rural Social Science Files, No. 352.2.
- Play and Recreation—Curtis. Ginn and Company, New York. 265 pp.
- Play and Playgrounds—Bulletin Federal Bureau of Education, Library Leaflet No. 3, April, 1919.

#### **Organized Business and Life Committee**

- Corporate Organization: Albert M. Coates, Chairman, Johnston County, Smithfield.
- Water Power in North Carolina: J. L. Stuckey, Johnston County, Smithfield.
- Coöperative Organization: C. F. Taylor, Wayne County, Pikeville.
- Social Organization: J. V. Baggett, Sampson Co., Salemburg, and J. B. Hicks, Vance County, Henderson.
- Civic Organization: W. E. Price, Rockingham County, Madison.

## CHAPTER XIII

## Civic Reform Studies: State and Local

## Outline

## 1. State Problems.

(1) A budget bureau and an executive budget, as in South Carolina, Virginia, and thirty-seven other states.

(2) A state purchasing agent, as in Michigan and other states.

(3) Uniform departmental and institutional accounting, as in Michigan and other states.

(4) The consolidation of state boards, bureaus, and commissions, as in Illinois and Massachusetts.

(5) The Australian ballot as in forty-six states; our state primary laws.

(6) A state constabulary, as in Texas, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, New York.

## Bibliography

Reading references on Civic Reforms, State and Local, for the North Carolina Club committee appointed to report to the club a State Reconstruction Program in this field on May 17 and 31. All the books, bulletins, clippings, etc., are ready at hand in the seminar room of the University Rural Social Science Department.

1. State Studies. (a) Consolidation of administrative departments; (b) Uniform departmental accounting and reporting; (c) A state purchasing agent; (d) A state budget; (e) The Australian ballot; our state primary law; (f) State constabularies; (g) A children's code commission, etc.

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(b) Uniform Departmental Accounting in Michigan—Act No. 71, Public Acts of Michigan, 1919.

(c) A State Purchasing Agent in Michigan—Act No. 61, Public Acts of Michigan, 1919.

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### Outline

#### 2. County Problems.

(1) Unified county government under responsible headship; county budgets.

(2) Uniform county accounting and reporting, as in Ohio, Indiana, and other states.

(3) The state-wide auditing of county accounts, as a bureau of the state auditor's office, as in Ohio, Florida, Minnesota, Massachusetts, Wyoming, and other states.

(4) A definitive extension of local self-rule, under state conditions, regulation, and supervision.

(5) Our township incorporation law, and our community organization bureau; policies and plans, etc.

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