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## COLLEGE CULTURE IN CAROLINA

### STATE COLLEGE SUPPORT

Thirty-two cents per white inhabitant is what North Carolina gave out of the state treasury in 1920-21 to support college culture in the State College for Women, the State College of Agriculture and Engineering, and the State University. Three state institutions of college grade.

And thirty-two cents is just about the cost of a single gallon of gasoline these days.

Thirty-five states made a better showing. See the table elsewhere. In the South eleven states spend more per white inhabitant for college culture, as follows:

1. Arizona.....	\$1.66
2. South Carolina.....	1.25
3. Oklahoma.....	.82
3. New Mexico.....	.82
5. Mississippi.....	.76
6. Texas.....	.66
7. Virginia.....	.52
8. Louisiana.....	.47
9. Florida.....	.41
10. Alabama.....	.38
11. Georgia.....	.35
12. North Carolina.....	.32
13. Arkansas.....	.29
14. Kentucky.....	.20
15. Tennessee.....	.16

Twelfth in the South and thirty-sixth in the United States is North Carolina's rank in the column of state support of college culture. The averages are reckoned on the basis of white population alone; so (1) because negro property is relatively small and negro students of college grade are relatively few in all the states, and (2) because there seems to be no other basis for a fair comparison of the states.

### The State is Moving Up

There is great comfort in the fact that the legislature of North Carolina in 1921 moved its support of college culture from 32 cents to 56 cents per white inhabitant. The chances are that we have suddenly moved above five of the southern states that made a better showing in state-supported college culture in 1920-21.

When other southern states were crying bankruptcy, North Carolina had the wisdom and the courage to double the support of her common schools and of all her institutions of benevolence, liberal learning, and technical training. At the same time the legislature voted a loan fund of five millions to establish country high schools, another four millions for expansion in buildings and equipments for teacher training schools, colleges, and the university, and another fifty millions for improved public highways.

These are great investments, but they are not greater than the ready interest of the people of the state in these indispensable foundations of commonwealth progress. In proof of this fact witness the additional twenty millions voted by 110 local communities for better school facilities in 1921.

The will of an awakened people outstrips the daring of timid statesmen here and there. The folks in North Carolina have come to believe that taxes for schools, roads, and health are not burdens but investments that lighten the burdens of life; that wealth and health, not bankruptcy, are at the turn of the road ahead, that no community can be wrecked by better highways, better schools and better health, that such a catastrophe has never yet happened to any community on earth since the world began to be. They ask the prophets of disaster to point out such a community or county or city or country anywhere on the map, and they ask in vain.

### The South Carolina Way

South Carolina gave more maintenance money in 1920-21 to state institutions of college grade than any other state in the South except Texas and Oklahoma. Her college support fund was \$1,022,000 against \$672,500 in North Carolina. But this total was divided among five institutions, in amounts ranging from \$70,000 to \$353,000. The cost per white inhabitant was \$1.25, the highest in the South except Arizona. The policy of diffusion rules in Virginia and that is steadily developing in Georgia. The result is that no college of liberal learning or technical training has a

working income large enough to make it fully worthy of the great commonwealth it serves; and not infrequently some one or another of these institutions is hopelessly crippled and hobbled.

The policy of the Western states is concentration not diffusion in state college support. California, for instance, has four times the white population of South Carolina but it gives only three times as much for college support and this fund reaches more than three times as many students of college grade.

### Fortunate States

Five of the states that rank below North Carolina in state college support per white inhabitant—Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey—are fortunate in having immensely wealthy private foundations like Harvard, Yale, Brown University, the University of Pennsylvania, and Princeton, and thus are freed from the necessity of devoting state treasury funds to the support of state universities.

### The North Carolina Way

And North Carolina is unique in the South. Nobody in this state pays a cent of tax on general property to support the state government, its departments, institutions, and enterprises. This load rests on the shoulders of well-to-do people who have taxable incomes of more than \$2,000, upon the rich who die with taxable estates, upon the franchisees, capital stock and incomes of corporations, upon licensees, permit taxes and the like.

College culture costs 32 cents per white inhabitant in North Carolina. That's the average, but there are more than two million people in this state who do not pay a cent of taxes to support the state colleges, the state university, or the state institutions of benevolence. Our taxes on property go entirely to the support of local governments.

It is a fact about taxation that everybody knows, but like Lovey Mary he forgets it all the time, or at least every time he starts to raise Cain about state taxes.

### A SOUTH CAROLINA VERDICT

North Carolina is one of the greatest states in the Union and the richest state in the South. She has a diversity of manufacture and agriculture not matched by any other southern commonwealth. She pays double the amount of any other state in Dixie in federal income taxes. She has a progressive government, a statewide system of good roads and a superb outlay of public schools. No feature of progressive improvement has been omitted in her rise to the fore. It is due much to the general state movement that her cities have grown so rapidly, for the advancement of a state is bound to be most evident in her cities.

It is well, therefore, that much of the time of our excursionists should be spent in the Tarheel state. She is only next door to us but North Carolina has many secrets of success that we have not yet mastered. It has been well said that North Carolina is rich in many things—but richest in modesty. The Greenville men will doubtless find that to be true. They may inspire the Tarheelians to greater appreciation of their bounties.

The people of Greenville—those who are not going on this trip—are interested in it and hope for its success because they are confident it will bring generous dividends to the city. One can not visit any other city of like size without being inspired to adopt some of its good features. Out of the tour should grow a recognition of the fact that Greenville has merely laid the foundation for a great city and that there is much more work to be done in the future than has been done in the past.

The News is confident that the men who go on the tour will not only have a good time but a profitable time—profitable for the Greenville of tomorrow.—Greenville (S. C.) News.

### STILL IN THE LEAD

The State of North Carolina will, in all probability, show a smaller reduction in the amount of taxes collected

Released week beginning July 10.

### KNOW NORTH CAROLINA Carolina's Foreign Trade

It may sound mechanical to repeat that North Carolina business men should take more interest in the development of foreign trade.

But our principal money-crops, cotton and tobacco, are exported in large quantities; while there are a number of concerns in allied industries that enjoy a large foreign patronage. Of our raw cotton over sixty percent is shipped abroad. North Carolina tobacco is used in many foreign blends of the finished product, and the quality is so much appreciated that the fact that Carolina tobacco is used is almost invariably advertised on the outer wrapper. Yet this demand has grown naturally without very much concerted effort on the part of our business interests. Our place in foreign markets has now become so secure, however, that we can look beyond New York and the larger financial centers and begin vigorously to establish direct marketing arrangements between grower and foreign merchant.

To this end, North Carolina banks in time should be able to take care of the local grower or dealer who wants to export his product at a cost commensurate with sound business practices. In the same way too, local growers should organize for the protection and furtherance of their interests. Foreign trade—its possibilities, dangers and eccentricities—should be studied as thoroughly as our home markets. Expert advice, rigid organization, and development of a growing sentiment conducive to export activities, are all factors that contribute to foreign exploitation. And in doing all this we should try to look not always to Federal aid, but to local individual initiative for our needs. In this way, we are not only promoting a sturdier foreign business but we are also contributing to our own domestic well-being. More than that we are helping to restore what is now so greatly needed—economic equilibrium throughout the world.—A. W. McLean.

during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, over the preceding year than any district in the United States, declared Gilliam Grissom, United States Collector of Internal Revenue, yesterday.

With a full week for the receipt of belated returns, which always pile up during the last days of the year, the state is now only \$5,800,000 or four and one-half percent behind the total of \$124,000,000 collected during the past fiscal year.

Owing to the increase in exemptions under the present law, which raised the exemption for a married man from \$2,000 to \$2,500 and for each child from \$200 to \$400, the income taxes have fallen off sharply, there having been collected to date only \$23,124,120.72 from this source as against \$38,533,871.14 for the previous year, or a decrease of practically 10 per cent. However, other Southern States have been reported as having decreases as high as 60 per cent, according to information reaching Collector Grissom.

What North Carolina has lost in income taxes has been almost entirely made up in increases from taxes on tobacco and on estates, of which scores have shown a marked increase during the past year. By the time the final collections are made for the fiscal year Collector Grissom estimates that the amount collected will not be more than \$3,000,000 less than the phenomenal total of \$124,000,000 collected last year, when North Carolina led the South and ranked close to the top among all the states in the amount contributed to the support of the federal government.—News and Observer.

### WALLACE'S PLAN

The War Finance Corporation in a report to President Harding has recommended six remedies for existing conditions, as follows:

Legislative enactment specifically authorizing the organization of institutions to rediscount the paper of live stock loan companies, and the establishment of a system for the more adequate supervision and inspection of the live stock which furnishes security for the paper.

Frank recognition of the need for the orderly marketing of our agricultural products in a more gradual way and over a longer period, and the adjustment of existing banking laws and regulations, with this end in view.

Establishment of a rediscount facility to make it possible at all times for co-operative marketing organizations to obtain adequate funds for their operations.

Extension of the powers of the Federal reserve banks to include the purchase in the open market of eligible paper secured by non-perishable agricultural commodities, properly warehoused.

Encouragement of state non-member banks to enter the Federal reserve system and reduction of the minimum capital required for admission to the system—admission in such cases to be conditioned upon an undertaking to increase the capital to the present minimum of \$25,000 within a definite time.

Amendment of the national banking act to permit a limited amount of branch banking within a limited radius of the parent institution.

Pending the provision of these improvements to the national credit machinery, Director Meyer suggested extension until January 1, 1923, of the period during which the War Finance Corporation may make loans.—U. S. Press Digest.

### WHAT'S DOING IN BUNCOMBE

The full and detailed story of what's doing in Buncombe County will be published this summer. It will be done by the Rural Social Science Department of the University of North Carolina and will take the form of a paper-bound volume of 150 pages. The business men of the county will be asked to give their support by buying advertising space in its pages. That they will meet the request generously is certain, for two reasons: the information that will thus be published about Buncombe will be invaluable, and as the book will be sent to between three and four thousand Buncombe farmers, it will be an unusually effective and lasting advertising medium.

The chief consideration, however, is that this publication will be the best piece of press-agenting that Buncombe and the people of Buncombe have ever had. There is no better boosting possible for the county than the straightforward dramatic story of what's doing within its borders. To tell the news of Buncombe's activities today is to bring new people and new money here and to put under the eye of every young man in the county a chart of the greater opportunities that await the grasp of his enterprise and industry.

The following list of chapter headings for the bulletin shows how thoroughly today's news of our people will be given: Historical Backgrounds; Natural Resources; Industries and Opportunities; Facts About the Folks; Wealth and Taxation; Rural Schools in Buncombe since 1910; Farm Conditions and Practices; Home Raised Food and Local Market Problem; Co-operative Marketing; Farm Industries and Livestock; Things to be Proud of in Buncombe; Our Problems and their Solutions.

Reading those twelve chapters, the citizen of Buncombe and the outsider looking for a new home will learn the whole story of the county, its traditions and achievements, its resources and activities, its possibilities and opportunities. Advertise in the Buncombe County Bulletin. Read it when it is published in July. Then pass it on to another reader. The facts set forth in it will enrich you, and, through your better informed enthusiasm, benefit the county. Ten other counties in the State have had such histories and profited largely by them. Buncombe will do likewise.—Asheville Citizen.

### HOME OWNERSHIP

A man who has spent most of his life in social service work recently said that he had practically reached the conclusion that the most effective way of attacking modern problems would be to inaugurate a permanent, nationwide campaign for home ownership.

His idea is that the source of most of our present-day trouble is the lack of family stability.

The home owner does not desert his wife and children.

He does not suffer from wanderlust. He takes a strong interest in his community.

The purchase of his own home arouses his ambition, his thrift, and his industry. Being permanently located, he is a better husband, a better father, a better citizen, and a better worker.

The more you think about this matter, the more you will be convinced that it is fundamental.

The strength of the small towns of this country is rooted in home ownership, and, without stretching the truth, it may be said that the unrest in the large cities is due to lack of home ownership.—Oxford Ledger.

### STATE SUPPORT OF COLLEGE CULTURE

Per White Inhabitant in 1920-1921

Based (1) on Statistics of State Universities and State Colleges, Bulletin 1921, No. 53, of the Federal Education Bureau, and (2) on the 1920 Census of Population.

The figures for each state cover (1) the total of state funds used for current expenses by the state university, the land grant college, and other state supported schools of college grade, and (2) the white population alone—this in order to put the states on a fair basis of comparison.

In North Carolina the figures refer to the State College for Women, the State College of Agriculture and Engineering, and the State University; and in other states to similar state institutions of liberal learning and technical training of college grade.

North Carolina spent 32 cents for college culture per white inhabitant in 1920-21, against \$1.25 in South Carolina and \$4.10 in Oregon. In 1921-23 in North Carolina the average rose to 56 cents.

Department Rural Social Economics, University of North Carolina

Rank	States	Totals	Per White Inhab.	Rank	States	Totals	Per White Inhab.
1	Oregon.....	\$3,155,566....	\$.410	23	Indiana.....	\$1,614,064.....	\$.57
2	Nevada.....	166,037.....	2.35	24	Virginia.....	848,376.....	.52
3	Arizona.....	484,073.....	1.66	25	New Hampshire.....	207,008.....	.47
4	Wyoming.....	277,702.....	1.46	25	Louisiana.....	516,698.....	.47
5	Idaho.....	610,903.....	1.44	27	Ohio.....	2,402,503.....	.43
6	Washington... ..	1,805,958.....	1.37	27	Vermont.....	149,775.....	.43
7	S. Dakota.....	823,789.....	1.33	29	Delaware.....	79,511.....	.41
8	S. Carolina.....	1,021,890.....	1.25	29	Florida.....	264,016.....	.41
9	Minnesota.....	2,936,703.....	1.24	31	Illinois.....	2,526,753.....	.40
10	Colorado.....	1,110,842.....	1.20	32	Maine.....	294,809.....	.39
11	Montana.....	632,372.....	1.18	33	Alabama.....	556,348.....	.38
12	Nebraska.....	1,456,926.....	1.14	34	Georgia.....	582,478.....	.35
13	Iowa.....	2,701,032.....	1.13	35	Maryland.....	395,343.....	.33
14	N. Dakota.....	698,819.....	1.09	36	N. Carolina.....	572,500.....	.32
15	Kansas.....	1,724,703.....	1.01	37	Arkansas.....	376,723.....	.29
16	Michigan.....	3,369,689.....	.94	38	Massachusetts.....	990,955.....	.26
17	California.....	3,049,264.....	.93	39	Connecticut.....	345,541.....	.25
18	Wisconsin.....	2,214,171.....	.85	40	Kentucky.....	445,987.....	.20
19	Oklahoma.....	1,489,759.....	.82	41	Rhode Island.....	115,294.....	.19
19	New Mexico.....	274,018.....	.82	42	Tennessee.....	292,742.....	.16
21	Mississippi.....	650,120.....	.76	43	Pennsylvania.....	790,044.....	.09
22	Texas.....	2,587,937.....	.66	44	New Jersey.....	171,567.....	.06

Note: The states omitted for lack of detailed data are: Missouri, New York, Utah, and West Virginia.