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# THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA NEWS LETTER

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## SCHOOL EXPENDITURES IN N. C.

### SOCIAL SERVICE PROGRAM

The prison reform measures advocated by the North Carolina conference for social service, as suggested by the citizens' committee of one hundred and adopted during the recent meeting in Charlotte, are:

1. That it shall be made legal for two or more counties to unite in building district jails, and that the substitution of district jails for county jails shall be encouraged to take place as rapidly as possible.

2. A state farm colony for women offenders.

3. The abolition of the county convict camps as such, and state control of all prisoners.

4. That the state board of charities and public welfare shall be given power to enforce the rules and regulations already upon the statute books in regard to the care and treatment of county prisoners, and to maintain prescribed standards for county jails and convict camps.

5. That flogging and confinement in dark cells and dungeons as a method of discipline for prisoners shall be prohibited in all prisons, chain gangs, prison camps, or workhouses in the state.

6. Abolition of the convict lease system for both state and county prisoners.

7. That a wider use and extension of the honor system in county and state prison camps shall be definitely encouraged.

8. That at the expiration of the term of the present board of directors of the state prison, there shall be elected by the general assembly upon the recommendation of the governor, five persons who shall constitute the board of directors of the state prison. At the 1925 session of the general assembly all five of these members shall be elected; two for a term of two years, two for a term of four years, and one for a term of six years, and, thereafter, the term shall be six years for all; provided that the minority party and both sexes shall always be represented among the appointive members; elections to be by concurrent vote of the general assembly.

9. That provision be made for the establishment of a more adequate system of prison industries in the state prison, which would provide vocational training for such prisoners as are capable of receiving it.

10. That the board of directors of the state prison shall be authorized to employ one or more psychiatrists or psychologists for the examination and classification of all state prisoners.

11. Compulsory education for the prisoners in the state prison, and the employment of teachers and instructors for same; said instruction to be during the regular work hours.

12. That the present law relating to the membership of the advisory board of parole shall be changed so that it shall be composed of the following members: the superintendent of the state prison, a representative from the state department of public welfare, a representative from the state bureau of labor, and the chief of parole of the state board of charities and public welfare, the last named members to act as secretary of the board, provided, however, that the secretary of the board shall have the power to vote. It shall be the duty of the board of parole to assist discharged prisoners to find employment.

13. That the same standards of health and sanitation be maintained in city prisons as are required in county jails.

The six other resolutions added to the legislative program of the conference by the resolutions committee were:

1. That the conference go on record as favoring an amendment to the present statute covering the treatment and transfer of county prisoners suffering with tuberculosis from the county convict camps to the state colony of tubercular prisoners located at the state sanatorium, said amendment to make such transfer of tubercular county prisoners mandatory upon the county authorities rather than leaving it as at

present to the written consent of the tubercular patient himself.

2. That the conference recommends that no county or state prisoner shall be discharged at the expiration of his sentence without being provided by the county or state authorities, as the case may be, with adequate clothing, suitable to the season of the year at which such discharge is made.

3. That the conference go on record as favoring the establishment at the North Carolina Orthopedic hospital for crippled children of a ward for the treatment of adult indigent cripples and that provision for building and equipping such a ward be included in the next budget presented the general assembly by the state orthopedic hospital.

4. That the conference hereby express its opposition to capital punishment and wishes to go on record as favoring the introduction and prosecution of a bill before the 1925 session of the general assembly abolishing capital punishment in North Carolina.

5. That in view of the wide-felt need on the part of probation officers and social workers for more adequate provision for handling family problems in connection with cases of delinquent and neglected children, the conference favors the establishment of domestic relations courts in conjunction with the juvenile court system of the state.

6. That the conference go on record as favoring a statute to make it mandatory that no state penal or reform institution caring for either juvenile or adult offenders shall discharge any offender without having notified the county superintendent of public welfare of the county to which the discharged prisoner returns, at least three days before such discharge takes place, said county superintendent of welfare being in each case the legally instituted parole officer.—Charlotte Observer.

### NORTH CAROLINA CLUB

The North Carolina Club at the University of North Carolina was established in November 1914. The Club is composed of students and faculty members who are interested in studying their home state. Once every two weeks for one hour the Club meets to hear a paper on some subject which concerns the economic, social or civic life of North Carolina. The particular field of interest and activity of the Club is indicated by the titles of the Club Year-Books which have been published:

North Carolina: Resources, Advantages, and Opportunities. 1915-16.  
Wealth and Welfare in North Carolina. 1916-17.

County Government and County Affairs in North Carolina. 1917-18.  
State Reconstruction Studies. 1919-1920.

North Carolina: Industrial and Urban. 1920-21.  
Home and Farm Ownership in North Carolina. 1921-22.

What next in North Carolina? 1922-1923.

Professor Branson who founded the Club says, Manifestly the North Carolina Club considers North Carolina to be a proper study for North Carolinians. Not to know the glory that was Greece and the grandeur that was Rome is to be sadly crippled in culture, but not to know the Home State is to be even more sadly crippled in competent citizenship. Or such is the creed of the Club.

The young men of the Club are students of history in the world-at-large, but they cherish dreams of being makers of history in their little world at home. Competent citizenship and effective public service is the ideal of the Club. The Club motto is: "North Carolina the best spot on earth to live in! If it isn't so we'll make it so."

Following is the Club program for the year 1923-24. At the end of the college year the papers will be published in the Club Year-Book under the heading of What Next in North Carolina. The Year-Book goes free, as long as the limited edition lasts, to North Carolinians who write for it.

Oct. 22—County and County Group

### KNOW NORTH CAROLINA

We have been astonished many times to see the dense ignorance of this section of many men who teach southern youth. The writer has occasionally delivered addresses at southern college commencements, and though nothing in these addresses should have been unknown to every teacher in every college in the South, he found that the facts which he gave about the old South, as well as about the South of today, were almost wholly unknown to every professor in attendance.

For many years we have wondered why there is not in all southern institutions of learning an enthusiastic love of and appreciation of the achievements of the old South and the resources on which to build for the future.

"We believe the University of North Carolina is doing more to arouse its own state to these facts than any other institution of learning in the South. Certainly it is putting forth constantly a more intelligent presentation of what North Carolina has and what it is doing, than the information which comes to us from any other college or university in the South. It has been an inspiration to stimulate the people in North Carolina in material upbuilding, as well as in educational work.

Would that every other institution of learning in the South was carrying on a campaign equally as aggressive and equally as intelligently managed!—Manufacturers Record.

Hospitals. W. L. Smith, Guilford County.

Nov. 5—Forest Conservation in North Carolina. W. E. White, Cleveland County.

Nov. 19—County Prisons in North Carolina. W. B. Sanders, Orange County.

Dec. 3—State Prison Reform in North Carolina. N. B. Brunson, Pitt County.

Dec. 17—County Government in North Carolina. T. G. Henderson, Guilford County.

Jan. 21—County Boards of Public Welfare. Miss Katherine Wilson, Moore County.

Feb. 4—Home and Farm Ownership. W. E. White, Cleveland County.

Feb. 18—State Program of Physical Education. J. F. White, Granville County.

Mar. 3—County and County Group Homes for the Poor. Miss Lucy Lay, Carteret County.

Mar. 17—Attractive Rural Homes for North Carolina. R. S. Pickens, Stanly County.

Mar. 31—County Wide Library Service. E. D. Apple, Rockingham County.

April 14—State Program for Delinquent Girls. Miss Norma Connell, Warren County.

Apr. 28—County Community Life and Cooperative Farm Enterprise. F. S. Griffin, Rockingham County.

May 12—The Equalizing of Taxes. W. C. Perdue, Vance County.

May 26—A State-Wide System of Public Schools. M. A. James, Madison County.

June 23—County and County Group

cost for the states of the Union.

The federal Department of Commerce has just released statistics on school expenditures in the cities of the United States for 1922. City schools in North Carolina are expensive in comparison with our country schools, but very inexpensive in comparison with city schools in other states.

### Winston-Salem

Winston-Salem was one of the 79 cities in the United States having a population of between 50,000 and 100,000. In 1922 Winston-Salem spent for the operation and maintenance of her schools an average of \$6.22 per inhabitant. In only six of these 79 cities was the expenditure for the operation and maintenance of schools less than Winston-Salem, and all six of these were southern cities. Yet Winston-Salem has one of the very best school plants in the state.

### Charlotte and Wilmington

There were 107 cities in the United States with populations ranging from 30,000 to 50,000. North Carolina was represented by Charlotte and Wilmington. Charlotte spent an average of \$7.28 per inhabitant for the operation and maintenance of schools and Wilmington spent \$7.18. Of the 107 cities only nine spent less than Charlotte and eight spent less than Wilmington. All of these were southern cities except two. In other words, outside of the South there are only two cities in the United States having between 30,000 and 100,000 people that spent less per inhabitant for the operation of their public schools than the North Carolina cities of similar size. Urban

and rural, our schools are comparatively inexpensive. They will be much more expensive than they are before they will compare favorably with urban and rural schools in other states, outside the South.

### EXTENSION SERVICE

Rapid and substantial progress has been made recently in the work of extending the extension service of the University to all the people of the state, according to an announcement from the central office of the University Extension Division, which has just issued a brief statement covering certain features of the program.

In the year 1920 just 24 students were registered in the Extension Division. Today 786 students sprinkled over the state "from Murphy to Manteno" are studying in extension classes or in correspondence instruction courses provided by the University. Mr. George B. Zehmer, director of extension teaching, has charge of all this work and under his leadership it is expanding rapidly. It is the aim of the University through the Extension Division to make it possible for any citizen in North Carolina to get some educational training right at home, if it is impossible to get it by going to college. Three hundred and eighty physicians took the 1923 summer postgraduate medical courses in 24 cities of the state.

Other facts covered by the statement include: 400 women's clubs are studying printed programs issued by the Extension Division; 16,000 homes receive weekly the University News Letter; 7,000 business and professional men receive regularly North Carolina Commerce and Industry; 250 high school debaters visited the University during "High School Week"; 75 delegates attended the first Dramatic Institute to be held under the auspices of the Bureau of Community Drama; over 500 communities in North Carolina utilized one or more forms of the University Extension service during the last twelve months.

### SCHOOL EXPENDITURES PER YEAR IN N. C.

#### Per Child in Average Daily Attendance 1921-22

The following table shows the current school expenditures in North Carolina per year per child in average daily attendance for the year 1921-22. Current expenses include expenditures for teaching and supervision, administration, and operation and maintenance of the school plant.

Durham county leads with an average school expenditure for current purposes of \$51.58 per year per child in average daily attendance. State average daily attendance 546,250.

Based on data issued from the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Rank	County	Exp. per pupil in average daily attendance	Rank	County	Exp. per pupil in average daily attendance
1	Durham	\$51.58	51	Stanly	\$25.99
2	New Hanover	44.58	52	Greene	25.92
3	Buncombe	40.22	53	Johnston	25.53
4	Guildford	37.90	54	Washington	25.40
5	Craven	36.63	55	Montgomery	25.37
6	Wake	35.92	56	Columbus	25.28
7	Wayne	35.83	57	Lincoln	25.18
8	Davidson	34.77	58	Pender	25.00
9	Wilson	34.72	59	Alexander	24.85
10	Forsyth	33.90	60	Onslow	24.60
11	Camden	33.29	61	Davie	24.51
12	Halifax	33.21	62	Randolph	24.36
13	Moore	32.90	63	Anson	24.14
14	Currituck	32.86	64	Franklin	23.95
15	Alamance	32.84	65	Cleveland	23.85
16	Pasquotank	32.26	66	Haywood	23.44
17	Orange	32.26	67	Person	23.34
18	Mecklenburg	31.91	68	Bertie	23.34
19	Gaston	31.76	69	Harnett	23.26
20	Avery	31.34	70	Jones	23.13
21	Transylvania	31.16	71	Duplin	23.07
22	Granville	30.60	72	Cabarrus	22.96
23	Edgecombe	30.23	73	Union	22.94
24	Lenoir	30.17	74	Hertford	22.91
25	Rowan	29.85	75	Robeson	22.69
26	Iredell	29.83	76	Martin	22.68
27	McDowell	29.70	77	Scotland	22.65
28	Nash	29.64	78	Stokes	22.63
29	Pamlico	29.17	79	Mitchell	22.58
30	Cumberland	29.16	80	Macon	22.44
31	Jackson	28.87	81	Gates	22.43
32	Swain	28.81	82	Perquimans	22.23
33	Pitt	28.76	83	Northampton	22.19
34	Clay	28.71	84	Hoke	21.90
35	Tyrrell	28.65	85	Cherokee	21.57
36	Graham	28.50	86	Rutherford	21.50
37	Rockingham	28.33	87	Chatham	21.42
38	Carteret	28.01	88	Surry	21.07
39	Warren	27.85	89	Bladen	20.72
40	Dare	27.74	90	Sampson	20.63
41	Richmond	27.66	91	Yadkin	20.28
42	Chowan	27.53	92	Madison	20.17
43	Henderson	27.48	93	Wilkes	19.35
44	Polk	27.43	94	Yancey	19.22
45	Lee	27.39	95	Burke	19.14
46	Hyde	27.25	96	Caswell	18.95
47	Catawba	27.20	97	Ashe	18.05
48	Caldwell	26.82	98	Watauga	17.05
49	Vance	26.80	99	Alleghany	16.26
50	Beaufort	26.18	100	Brunswick	16.65