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PORT TERMINALS FOR N. C.

OTHER STATES LEADING

Port Terminals and Water Transportation is a new question in North Carolina and because it is new some people are honestly in doubt about it. The only state with an ocean or lake front and without port terminals is North Carolina. Every other state with a chance at water rate competition has one or more public port terminals open on an equal footing to the commerce of all the world—had to have such terminals to control railroad freight rates. And nobody in these states is in doubt about the wisdom of such enterprises.

There are sixty-eight public port terminals in thirty-one states, all of them established on the basis of public bond issues. All are self-financing and self-supporting, some are also paying interest and sinking-fund charges, and others are earning enough in harbor fees to pay for expansion as port traffic increases. The older the public port is the better chance it has to pay its own way and to pay off the bonds that built it.

Our state highway is already on a self-financing basis and nobody is bothering about our highway bonds. A state water transportation system can be put on the same self-supporting basis. If not, then we are stupider than the people of thirty-one other states. North Carolina has shown the rest of the states the way in public highway finance. She now has a chance to show them her ability in public water-transportation finance.

Once upon a time many timid people wanted no bonds in millions for public roads in North Carolina. Now nobody is in doubt about the matter. Everybody is on the band wagon to day. It may be that the same story will be told a few years hence about a state system of water transportation in North Carolina.

Thirteen hundred miles of navigable river ways and 1,500 miles of navigable sounds but no public port terminals and no water rate competition to regulate railway freights. That is the situation in North Carolina at present.

Does the most progressive state in the Union hesitate because the question is new, hesitate while thirty-one other states get the jump on us?

A referendum vote for public port terminals in Maine in 1919 carried by a majority of four to one. A referendum vote in Alabama in 1923 authorized ten million dollars in bonds for public port terminals.

These are the last two of the thirty-one states to establish public port terminals.

North Carolina has waked up about everything else and nobody in America doubts it. Is she a Rip Van Winkle state in public port terminals and water transportation?

The vote on the Port Terminals Bill will answer this question on November 4.—Port Terminals and Water Transportation Leaflet No. 1.

SELF SUPPORTING PORTS

Realizing its great importance to our commercial and industrial interests the General Assembly in Special Session has passed an act known as the Port Terminals and Water Transportation Act, authorizing the development of our ocean, coastwise, and inland water trade. This Act is to be approved by the vote of the people at the general election on November 4 next. After its approval the Port Terminals Commission will, in fact, make a survey to determine what terminals and facilities are necessary to attract shipping and to develop our ports and inland waters to a point of efficiency in keeping with the commercial and industrial importance of the state.

Undeveloped Resources

North Carolina's inland water system consists of 1,300 hundred miles of navigable waters, or a combined mileage more than all our railroads. These resources are not being used.

The Federal government has spent \$16,000,000 in improving these waters and stands ready to spend much more if the state will provide public ports

and terminal facilities. A well developed seaport at one end is absolutely essential to the successful commercial use of a river.

A Seaport is an Asset

A well developed seaport is a most valuable asset to the entire state in which it is located. It brings business and capital that would not otherwise come. It gives employment to thousands of men in the immediate vicinity and to other thousands scattered throughout the state who are engaged in making, producing, or transporting export commodities. It employs capital and utilizes, in the repair of ships, vast quantities of materials produced in the state. It enhances property values and swells tax receipts. The larger these receipts the more money there will be for distribution to schools and other public institutions and purposes.

Self-Supporting

Wharves, quays, piers, warehouses, grain elevators and other essential terminal facilities are investments in the strictest sense of the word. If privately owned, as they now are in North Carolina, they are expected to yield a reasonable profit after meeting all expenses. If publicly owned they are expected to meet expenses, including interest and sinking fund charges to retire the bonds and provide a profit for additional improvements. It is expressly provided in the Bill that the schedule of harbor fees must be so fixed as to make safe the state's investment.

This has been accomplished by every state that has constructed public port terminals. Two striking examples in support of this fact will be found in New Orleans where, in spite of a reduction of about fifty percent in port charges, a surplus of \$2,000,000 has been accumulated. In nine or ten years Louisiana has acquired absolute title to port properties valued at more than \$50,000,000 above all liabilities.

California about twelve years ago issued \$13,000,000 in bonds to construct public port terminals in San Francisco. These are owned and operated by the state through a commission under the same conditions as are prescribed by the Bill to be voted on in this state. The revenue from these terminals has paid the interest, provided a sinking fund to retire the bonds, and increased the terminal facilities to a valuation of more than \$50,000,000. San Francisco claims to have the lowest port charges of any city in the Union. These terminals have cost the taxpayers nothing.

A Business Investment

In building public port terminals and facilities the state spends no appropriations and no tax money. It borrows at a lower rate than any of its municipalities or citizens can do and invests the money in revenue-producing properties, which themselves are an ample security for the loan. The state thus owns a monopoly of a commercial necessity and it has the power to fix port charges for the services rendered. This makes a safe investment. It is therefore a business enterprise to be operated on a strictly business basis for and in the interest of the people and for the upbuilding of the state.—Port Terminals and Water Transportation Leaflet No. 2.

A PROPER ENVIRONMENT

A proper environment for youth in college obviously includes many things. It must be a physically healthful environment that it may encourage the development of sound and well-used bodies. It must have about it good taste, and beauty, and liberty and opportunity for friendship and the joy of living. It must be an environment that strengthens character and makes for spiritual enrichment. But I want to say to you in all seriousness that a college environment may possess all these things and yet fail in its prime responsibility to the public and to its students, just because it fails to stress the very thing that it ought to stand for as an educational institution. And that one thing is an intellectual life of high quality and sound standards, with freedom to teach.—Pres. H. W. Chase, in an address to the student body.

HOME-BRED LEADERSHIP

The South is without question entering a great period of development. There can be no doubt about that. The question that it must answer, and answer very shortly and very definitely, is whether that development is going forward by the hands and minds of Southern men and women, or whether it shall pass to other leadership. Make no mistake about the reality of this question. The South today, with its developing resources, its growing industries, its increasing opportunities everywhere, must have trained and informed leadership. That is an absolute essential for its life. Is that leadership coming out of itself, or from elsewhere? That is a question that is going to be answered in terms of the education the South provides for its youth, and in no other terms. Just as surely as it does not fit its young men to stand on an equality intellectually with men from other sections, and to compete on even terms with the best brains from all over the country, it will surrender its destiny to other hands.—Pres. H. W. Chase, in an address to the student body.

NEED FOR MORE BEDS

The North Carolina State Sanatorium has beds for only 185 patients. There are 182 tuberculous persons now on the Sanatorium waiting list. In order to accommodate the persons waiting to be admitted to the Sanatorium practically every patient now at the Sanatorium will have to leave before all the persons on the waiting list can be admitted.

Most persons afflicted with active tuberculosis need at least six months and never less than three to four months of sanatorium treatment. When this fact is taken into consideration it can be easily seen that it will be some months yet before the patients now waiting can be admitted to the Sanatorium with the present accommodations.

More space in order that the Sanatorium may receive at as early a date as possible all applicants for treatment, and keep the patients after admission until such time as the [doctors] think safe for their release, is badly needed at the Sanatorium.

A children's pavilion to take care of at least fifty children patients is much needed and will help to relieve the conditions at Sanatorium. At the present time there are no special provisions for the care of children infected with tuberculosis at the institution.

If patients have to wait so long to be admitted, most of them will be getting worse while they wait and by the time they get in they will be so sick they cannot be cured even by sanatorium treatment.

It is also hoped that all the larger counties will establish sanatoria of their own so as to help relieve the congestion at the State Sanatorium and so their people can take the cure near their homes.

A CHALLENGE

"The University of North Carolina," says an editorial in the current issue of the Manufacturers Record, "is one of the most progressive educational institutions in this country for stimulating the people of a State into improved farming methods and to awaken them to full utilization of their limitless resources. It is indeed an educational institution for the people of the entire State and for every class, rich and poor alike. Would that every other institution of learning in the South were doing the same work with the same energy!"

That is a perfect tribute to the spirit of the University of North Carolina and to the men now in control of its destinies. It is a perfect tribute because it shows the writer's thorough grasp of what those men are trying to do. They have set for themselves the ideal of making the State's university 100 percent efficient in serving the needs and ideals of our

people. And they are coming nearer and nearer to the realization of it month by month.

But in every such tribute as that there rings out a challenge to even greater performance. The men in charge of the University of North Carolina realize—none better—that there are many more ways in which their institution can yet serve the State. They are continually on the lookout for suggestions of such methods.

They will find one in the recent report made public by the employment bureau of New York University. It reveals that last year, either during the sessions or in vacation time, this bureau put 1,539 students into such remunerative employment that they were paid \$1,000,000 or an average of \$650 each. The University of North Carolina, of course, has done excellent work in enabling students to earn money or to support themselves entirely while pursuing their studies, but the thing suggested by the report just quoted is the immensely valuable work it could do by putting its graduate students in touch with North Carolina individuals and corporations in search of able young men. That would keep our young men and women in North Carolina and would insure the big work of the State being carried on by those best fitted to do it, North Carolinians.—Asheville Citizen.

WE STILL PROGRESS

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction decrees that every boy and girl in North Carolina must have access to a high school for six months in every year. That is indeed a long jump from two decades ago when the average North Carolina child was fortunate if he had access of six weeks to a school of any sort.

Back in the good old days of the Blue Back speller and Pike's arithmetic, as many Tar Heels still like to call them, schools were considered accessible if they were within three or four miles of the students, and no means of transportation over muddy roads were provided. As for high schools, they were an unknown quantity so far as the State was concerned, and rural children had to journey to towns and pay tuition to avail themselves of high-school instruction.

Happily for North Carolina, those days are gone, and now every boy and girl is required to attend school for six months each year. It is written in our fundamental law and was put there by the voters of the State. Much has been said about progress, but that is the biggest achievement in the long line of

progressive things that this State has done.

Without the intelligence that our schools have fostered, it would not be possible to have splendid systems of good roads that give concrete evidence every day that the Old North State is heading to greater things still. Tackling the task of providing grammar schools for every child was truly herculean, but North Carolinians are made of heroic stuff and they did not hesitate to undertake it. That job was truly gigantic compared to the task of providing adequate high schools now. So far have we progressed in two decades that we shall think little about this latest job in education.—News and Observer.

CHILDREN OF CAROLINA

Harnett County is making an interesting experiment this fall in staging a historical pageant as its main feature for the Four-County Fair to be held at Dunn the week of the sixth of October.

This pageant is entitled "Children of Old Carolina" and has been written by Miss Ethel Theodora Rockwell, the State Representative of the Bureau of Community Drama of the University Extension Division.

The pageant shows children in various periods of Carolina history playing the games, dancing the folk dances, and engaged in the activities belonging to their times while they discuss the various historic events in which their elders are playing their part.

Miss Rockwell is giving a demonstration performance of this pageant at the Fair on Tuesday afternoon, October 7, at 2:30, at Dunn, North Carolina, using in the main about 500 children of the seventh grades of all the schools of Harnett County.

City and county superintendents and supervisors are urged to witness this demonstration performance so that they can determine whether they will desire to stage it later on.

NEED CHURCHES TOO

It is conceded that the rural sections must have better schools. According to Dr. C. J. Galpin, in charge of the rural economics of the United States department of agriculture, the rural sections are as badly in need of better preaching facilities as they are in need of better teaching facilities. Dr. Galpin has gathered statistics showing that only one-fifth of the rural population goes to church; that seven out of ten rural churches have only a fraction of a pastor apiece, and that one-third of all rural pastors receive so low a salary that they can live only by working at some other occupation.

POSTAL SAVINGS IN THE UNITED STATES

Per Inhabitant, June 30, 1923

The following table, based on the recent report of the Comptroller of the Currency, shows the rank of the states in Postal Savings, and the amount of such savings, on a per inhabitant basis.

New York leads with total postal savings averaging \$5.40 per inhabitant. North Carolina comes last with postal savings averaging two cents per inhabitant. Average for the United States \$1.18.

While postal savings may not be an ideal means of getting ahead, nevertheless they are an indication of thrift, and the rank of North Carolina in bank account savings, in bank capital and bank resources, and in other forms of operating capital, is always near the bottom of the states. In fairness to ourselves we need to retain more of the enormous wealth totals we produce from year to year.

F. J. Wolfe, New Mexico

Department of Rural Social Economics, University of North Carolina

Rank	State	Postal Savings Per Inhabitant	Rank	State	Postal Savings Per Inhabitant
1	New York	\$5.40	25	Wisconsin	\$.42
2	Washington	4.76	26	Maine	.32
3	Nevada	3.70	27	Kansas	.31
4	Massachusetts	2.28	28	Vermont	.28
5	Oregon	2.28	29	Indiana	.23
6	Montana	2.13	30	Nebraska	.20
7	Idaho	1.56	31	Oklahoma	.20
8	Rhode Island	1.53	32	West Virginia	.18
9	Connecticut	1.48	33	Louisiana	.16
10	Pennsylvania	1.29	33	Alabama	.16
11	New Jersey	1.27	35	Texas	.15
12	Colorado	1.26	36	Iowa	.13
13	Illinois	1.19	36	Kentucky	.13
14	Utah	1.16	38	Maryland	.12
15	New Hampshire	1.06	39	Virginia	.10
16	Wyoming	1.01	40	Arkansas	.09
17	Delaware	.90	41	New Mexico	.08
18	Missouri	.78	41	Tennessee	.08
19	Florida	.75	41	Georgia	.08
20	Arizona	.74	44	South Carolina	.07
21	Michigan	.73	45	Mississippi	.04
22	California	.71	46	North Dakota	.03
23	Ohio	.58	46	South Dakota	.03
24	Minnesota	.49	48	North Carolina	.02