

## STATE COLLEGE PROPERTIES

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The table which appears elsewhere shows how the states of the Union rank in the value of state-supported university and college properties, on a per inhabitant basis. The accompanying column shows the total value of all college-grade state-supported college properties in each state for the year 1923. For North Carolina the statistics relate to the University, the State College of Agriculture and Engineering, and the North Carolina College for Women, and for other states to similar institutions of college grade.

#### The West Leads

Nevada, with state-supported college properties valued at \$11.58 per inhabitant, continues to rank first in the United States in this respect. The states which have a clear lead in state-supported college properties are found mainly in the central west and far west. Of the twenty-three states that rank ahead of North Carolina, one is in the South, three are in the North East and nineteen are in the central and far West.

The states which rank below North Carolina fall almost exclusively into two classes: northern states with scores of excellent privately-supported colleges and universities, and southern states which rank low not only in state-supported colleges, but low also in privately-supported institutions of college grade.

For instance, Pennsylvania, which ranks last in state-supported college properties, and Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Ohio, Illinois, etc., all of which rank below North Carolina in state-supported college properties, rank far ahead of her in total college facilities, for it is in these states that a large number of the leading privately-supported colleges and universities of the country are located. Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, University of Pennsylvania, Chicago, Brown, and literally scores of other large colleges in the North, receive no state support. Several of these privately endowed and supported colleges individually represent an investment greater than that of the combined college properties of North Carolina, state and church. The states which have such privately endowed and supported colleges are extremely fortunate. States with such institutions rank low in state-supported college properties, but they rank high in total college facilities.

In the South and West college culture is mainly state-supported. Where in all the South is there to be found a privately supported college that begins to compare with a number of such colleges in the North? One or two are found in the West, but state-support is the rule there. Which means that the western states, which lead in state-supported colleges, have fairly adequate college facilities, while the southern states, which rank low in state-supported colleges, and equally as low in church and privately-supported colleges, make a very poor showing in total college facilities in comparison with the other states of the Union.

#### North Carolina

The increase in the value of our state-supported college properties has been very rapid during the last few years. At the present time only South Carolina in the South ranks ahead of North Carolina in this respect. During the year 1922 we passed Mississippi which formerly ranked ahead of us. South Carolina, which ranked thirteenth in 1922, ranked eighteenth in 1923.

The value of our state college properties increased a little more than two million dollars from 1922 to 1923, but our rank among the states remained the same—twenty-fourth, which means that, although we spent more liberally on new buildings than ever before in our history, many other states were doing the same thing. We must not assume, as some have, that North Carolina is the only state that is engaged in a building program. She is not. For instance, North Dakota, which ranked sixteenth in state college properties in 1922, ranked ninth in 1923. Montana, which ranked twenty-first in 1922, ranked fourth in 1923. New Mexico, which ranked

thirty-third in 1922, ranked twentieth in 1923, having passed ahead of North Carolina while we were supplanting Mississippi. And soon for other states. North Carolina is building, it is true, but so are a great many other states in the Union, and our rank of twenty-fourth in the per inhabitant value of state-supported college properties will not be materially increased, if increased at all, at our present rate of expenditure.

#### Getting Under Way

As a matter of fact North Carolina is just getting to the point where she can with some degree of comfort care for her college students. When the building program began in 1921 our colleges, state and private, were in a miserable situation. Classrooms were overcrowded, student beds were stacked three deep in the dormitories, and hundreds of high-school graduates were unable to find a college that could take them. Practically all that has been spent during the last few years has been necessary to make up for generations of neglect. For a brief story of how the state had neglected her colleges up to 1921 see News Letter, Vol. X, No. 46. For instance, the buildings erected by the state at the University during the 124 years preceding 1917 were erected at a total cost to the state of only \$285,000, or less than what one building now being erected will cost! The recent expenditures have not put North Carolina where she can point with pride to her colleges. They have gone largely to take care of past neglect, to remodel old plants and to erect some new buildings which were urgently needed. Colleges in North Carolina, state and private, are still crowded, tho not congested as in 1921. To let up, even for a short time, would place us where we were four years ago.

North Carolina is building up a splendid elementary school system. Our yearly rate of increase in high school graduates is probably not equaled by any other state. To care for the increasing thousands who will be graduating from our rapidly developing high-school system will require a permanent college expansion program of no small dimensions. Such a program must take into consideration the absence of great privately endowed colleges and universities, such as are to be found in practically all the northern states. We now rank 24th in state-supported college properties, but we rank far from 24th in total college facilities, for at least one-half of the states that rank below North Carolina in the accompanying table rank above her, many of them far above, in all college facilities, state and private.

#### One Cent a Month

The value of all state-supported college properties in North Carolina averages \$3.68 per inhabitant. This does not mean that the state has invested that much, for fewer than half of the buildings now standing at the University have been built by the state. But assuming that the state has invested \$3.68 per inhabitant in her state colleges (which is far from true), the carrying charge at five percent is less than 19 cents per year for each inhabitant in the state, or a cent and a half per month. As a matter of fact the cost of carrying the part of the present state debt which represents an investment in state-supported colleges is less than one cent per inhabitant per month. The state-supported college properties of North Carolina are too meager to lay much of a burden on the taxpayers.

#### TWO IMPORTANT BOOKS

Farm Life Abroad, by Professor E. C. Branson, and Roads to Social Peace, by Professor E. A. Ross of the Department of Sociology of the University of Wisconsin, are the titles of two books of great significance for North Carolina which have just been issued by The University of North Carolina Press at Chapel Hill.

#### Farm Life Abroad

Farm Life Abroad, by Professor Branson, is a book of 303 pages which sells for \$2.00, in which are collected,

### KNOW NORTH CAROLINA

There are all sorts of publicity—good, bad, free, and costly. Some states secure their publicity by paying for it. Other states get very harmful publicity free, whether they want it or not. Virginia has gotten rather nation-wide publicity of a very damaging sort in recent years through bad roads. But North Carolina gets lots of good publicity and gets it free. Magazines of national reputation have found out something about what has been happening in recent years in North Carolina and have been telling their readers about it. The World-News has quoted time and again from such articles. The latest article on North Carolina to secure nation-wide circulation is by French Strother, entitled "North Carolina's Dreams Come True," and is published in the November World's Work. It is an article which every Virginian ought to read. It shows what vision can bring to a state. The answer to North Carolina's forward march is "Roads and Schools."

The road program in North Carolina is but a part of the huge plan for pushing the state forward. The plan has worked. North Carolina is one of the most prosperous states in the Union, as a result of the vision of her leaders. When this newspaper or any other Virginia newspaper points to North Carolina's progress, some critic cries out: "Why don't you move to North Carolina?" But that doesn't meet the issue. Virginia has refused to assume leadership in the South in schools and roads. But it is not too late to follow an excellent example. North Carolina's leadership is well worth following. The sooner we Virginians wake up and realize it, the better off we shall be.—Roanoke World-News.

in book form, the thirty-six letters which Professor Branson wrote during his year abroad concerning the country-end of things in Germany, Denmark, and France—not the great cities and industrial areas, but the (1) farm people, farm homes and villages, farm systems and farm practices; (2) the country communities, institutions, and agencies; and (3) the standard of living in the rural regions of these three countries.

Professor Branson's aim in making these studies, which have appeared in letter form in this and other North Carolina papers, was to reach the readers, thinkers, and leaders of America and to center their attention upon the things noted in Europe which have proven essential to the development of a satisfying farm civilization.

The book, which delightfully portrays aspects of European civilization that tourists usually neglect, is for general readers, libraries, teachers of rural sociology and political science, ministers interested in country life, and for students of cooperative enterprises and the problems of commonwealth concern.

#### Roads to Social Peace

The object of Professor Ross in this volume is to promote social peace. "The most cynical militarists," he declares, "agree that antagonistic social groups within the nation must never be allowed to go to breaking heads." Accordingly, Professor Ross analyzes the situations which at present are disturbing the social peace of the nation, and suggests ways by which it may be safeguarded and made permanently secure.

Written with the delightful directness characteristic of all of Professor Ross's books, the volume possesses peculiar interest and timeliness incident to the passage of drastic immigration legislation, the resentment of large groups against the existing order as evidenced

by the setting up of new political parties and the growth of legislative blocs, the heightened controversy between Fundamentalists and Modernists, and the bitter conflict waged over the Ku Klux Klan.

The book is written in five main divisions with an Introduction and Conclusion, the major topics being: I. The Avoidance of Sectionalism; II. The Quenching of Sectarian Strife; III. The Promotion of Peace Among Nationalities; IV. The Mitigation of Class Struggle; V. The Allaying of Town-Country Conflict. It is sold at \$1.50 post paid.

#### Other Books

Other books published by the Press during the year, which have been widely commended, are as follows and are on sale at book stores or may be ordered direct from the University:

Robert E. Lee: An Interpretation, By Woodrow Wilson, \$1.00; Religious Certitude in an Age of Science, By C. A. Dinsmore, \$1.50; Law and Morals, By Roscoe Pound, \$1.50; Scientific Study of Human Society, By F. H. Giddings, \$2.00.—L. R. Wilson.

#### COOPERATIVE CREDITS

At a recent meeting of "Bankers and Educators" held in the office of Dr. B. W. Kilgore at State College, the following resolution was adopted: "Encourage bank credit as a substitute for other forms of credit."

Up to the present time the banks have not been able to take care of the farmers' production credits. In a "farm credit survey" made in North Carolina in 1923 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the State Department, it was discovered that the farmers of North Carolina are annually using a production credit of \$240,000,000 of which \$120,000,000 is merchant credit and \$120,000,000 cash credit. Less than one-sixth of the cash credit was obtained from banks. The average interest charged for short-term advances from banks was 6.3 percent as compared with 26.6 percent for merchant credit; but one hears numerous stories of high interest rates charged the farmers even by the banks. So far the banks have apparently not been able to take care of the production credits of our farmers and thus relieve a situation which grows more serious each year. The credit union, or cooperative bank, by encouraging the farmers to save, to get together in neighborhood groups for the discussion of mutual problems, to assemble their own resources, however small, to meet com-

munity credit needs, will eventually solve this problem. Until the farmers realize that they must organize along financial and other business lines, they are not going to throw off the shackles of an outworn system of credits which is undermining their profits and assets year by year.—Market News.

#### TRUE COOPERATION

No cooperative association is what it should be if the local and county units are simply regarded as organizations to which information is to be passed down from above. On the contrary, the management at the top of the organization must get its strength and sustenance from the intelligence and affection of the membership in the local and county organizations. The great working, aspiring membership of a cooperative association constitute the real vine, and the directors and officials and management are the branches. Unless the organization at the top has the same vital and direct connection with the membership that the branches have with the vine, they cannot survive. "The branch cannot bear fruit of itself except it abide in the vine."—Progressive Farmer.

#### SAVING LIVES

In 1913 a total of 4,800 deaths from tuberculosis occurred in North Carolina. If the same death rate had prevailed in 1923 as in 1913 a total of 5,529 deaths would have occurred in 1923, but actually there were in 1923 only 2,345 deaths from this dreaded disease according to the Health Bulletin. There has been a steady decrease in the number of deaths from tuberculosis during the last eleven years; fewer deaths each year, notwithstanding the fact that the state has rapidly increased in population. Applying the 1913 rate to each year a total of 56,799 deaths would have occurred during the eleven-year period. The actual deaths totaled 36,302. Thus 20,497 lives have been saved largely because of the splendid work that has been done by the state and county health departments, aided by other agencies. Saving enough lives during a decade to populate a county is immensely worth while.

#### TOO MANY ABSENCES

Of each one hundred children in this State who entered school, 71 upon an average attended daily. In Dare, 90 percent of the enrolled children went to school daily. The lowest average attendance is recorded in Scotland County, where but 60 percent of the enrolled attended daily. Seventy-three counties had less than 75 percent of the enrolled children attending the elementary schools daily, and this notwithstanding the legal requirement that all children between the ages of 7 and 14 years attend school. It is a patent fact that poor attendance makes for high per capita costs.—State School Facts.

### STATE-SUPPORTED COLLEGE PROPERTIES

#### Value Per Inhabitant in 1923

Based (1) on Statistics of State Universities and State Colleges, Bulletin No. 26, 1924, of the Federal Education Bureau, and (2) on the census estimate of population in 1923.

The figures for each state cover (1) the total value of State University and State College plants, buildings, grounds, farms, libraries, scientific apparatus, machinery, and furniture, for the year 1923, (2) divided by the population so as to put the states on a comparable basis.

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 institutions of liberal learning and technical training of college grade.

The total value of such state-supported college properties in North Carolina in 1923 was \$9,902,057, a per-inhabitant value of \$3.68. Our rank is twenty-fourth in the United States. In the South only South Carolina ranks ahead of North Carolina, while Virginia, Mississippi, and Florida follow close behind.

S. H. Hobbs, Jr.

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Rank	States	Total Value	Value Per Inhab.	Rank	States	Total Value	Value Per Inhab.
1	Nevada.....	\$ 892,281	\$11.58	25	Virginia.....	\$ 8,053,523	\$3.36
2	Wyoming.....	1,839,330	8.68	26	Mississippi....	5,797,292	3.24
3	Delaware.....	1,845,850	8.20	27	Florida.....	3,224,000	3.08
4	Montana.....	4,395,929	7.32	28	Texas.....	12,394,892	2.51
5	Oregon.....	5,638,391	6.85	29	Oklahoma.....	4,769,514	2.20
6	Minnesota.....	15,972,592	6.40	30	Ohio.....	12,114,742	1.98
7	Colorado.....	5,974,002	6.18	31	Indiana.....	5,631,248	1.87
8	Vermont.....	2,129,200	6.05	32	Missouri.....	6,024,764	1.75
9	North Dakota...	4,016,088	5.98	33	Illinois.....	11,519,366	1.70
10	Utah.....	2,712,174	5.61	34	Rhode Island..	1,039,618	1.66
11	Iowa.....	13,327,928	5.40	35	Georgia.....	4,971,078	1.63
12	New Hampshire	2,381,290	5.32	36	Connecticut...	2,289,896	1.55
13	Washington....	7,526,188	5.21	37	Maryland.....	2,213,807	1.47
14	Nebraska.....	6,894,054	5.17	38	Maine.....	1,126,013	1.45
15	Michigan.....	20,369,380	5.12	39	Alabama.....	3,432,087	1.41
16	Arizona.....	1,909,925	5.01	40	Tennessee....	3,363,389	1.40
17	California.....	18,434,138	4.85	41	New York....	12,837,303	1.18
18	South Carolina..	8,404,486	4.82	42	West Virginia	1,517,460	.97
19	Wisconsin.....	12,188,315	4.45	43	Louisiana.....	1,642,564	.88
20	New Mexico....	1,559,771	4.20	44	Kentucky.....	2,088,960	.85
21	Idaho.....	1,962,044	4.17	45	Massachusetts	3,028,367	.75
22	Kansas.....	7,339,648	4.08	46	New Jersey....	2,283,433	.68
23	South Dakota...	2,441,800	3.73	47	Arkansas.....	1,038,611	.57
24	North Carolina...	9,902,057	3.68	48	Pennsylvania..	3,472,421	.38