

The news in this publication is released for the press on receipt.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA NEWS LETTER

Published Weekly by the University of North Carolina for the University Extension Division.

JUNE 17, 1925

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.
THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA PRESS

VOL. XI, NO. 31

Editorial Board: E. C. Branson, S. H. Hobbs, Jr., L. R. Wilson, E. W. Knight, D. D. Carroll, J. B. Bullitt, H. W. Odum.

Entered as second-class matter November 14, 1914, at the Postoffice at Chapel Hill, N. C., under the act of August 24, 1912

COLLEGE LIBRARIES IN THE U. S.

COLLEGE LIBRARIES IN U. S.

The table which appears elsewhere shows the rank of the states in the number of inhabitants per volume in all college libraries.

The term college libraries includes libraries in universities, colleges, and professional schools—state, denominational, and other. The statistics upon which the table is based are taken from the World Almanac for 1925 and cover the college year ending in 1922.

The table tells its own story. Relative to population, Connecticut leads the nation in the number of volumes per inhabitant in college libraries. She is the only state in the Union in which there are more volumes in college libraries than there are inhabitants in the state. Yale University library, in which there are over a million volumes, largely accounts for this fact. Following Connecticut come Massachusetts and other New England states. Among the states Oklahoma ranks last with one volume for every 19.07 inhabitants, and North Carolina occupies the thirty-seventh position with 8.39 inhabitants for each volume.

New England Leads

In glancing over the table one notices a few interesting revelations. Among the first eight states that have, in ratio to total population, the most volumes in college libraries, are found the New England states. The twelve states that have fewest volumes relative to population are all Southern. Minnesota outdistances any other Middle Western state, ranking eight places ahead of Illinois, her nearest competitor. Virginia surpasses her neighboring Southern states, having, in respect to population, more than twice as many volumes as the South as a whole.

Although the library of the University of North Carolina exceeds that of the University of Virginia in the number of volumes, yet the state of Virginia, relative to her population, has almost twice as many volumes in college libraries as the state of North Carolina. But notwithstanding this fact North Carolina, in comparison with the other Southern states, ranks much higher in number of volumes in college libraries than she does in number of volumes in public libraries. In the latter particular she ranks last of all the states. (See last week's News Letter.)

Geographic Areas

Concerning the number of volumes in college libraries in the different geographical groups of the country, two things are noticeable: first, the wide variation between the number of volumes per inhabitant in the New England states and the Southern states, the former having more than eight times as many as the latter; and second, the fact that the Middle Atlantic, the Middle Western, and the Mountain states vary only slightly in this respect.

The following table shows the number of inhabitants per volume in all college libraries by main geographic divisions.

Divisions	Volumes	Inhabs. per Vol.
New England.....	6,257,100	1.18
Far West.....	1,923,120	2.86
Middle Atlantic.....	7,642,402	3.18
Middle West.....	9,709,354	3.19
Mountain.....	862,201	3.86
Southern.....	3,476,424	9.78

Doubtless it can be said that a college library is used mostly by the students attending the college, and, as this attendance is to a certain extent inter-state, the books in the college libraries of a state do not necessarily belong to the state. But nevertheless the state that has large collections of books in college libraries has, to a greater degree, the potential power to attract scholars, develop leadership, invite research, and give broad opportunities to its people.—O. Stone.

THE ERIE CANAL

From its inception until tolls were abolished in 1882, the Grand Canal, as the Erie Canal was called, showed

a profit of \$42,599,718! Later its traffic began to decrease, which was attributed to its being too small and too poorly equipped. Accordingly, the state in 1903 set about enlarging it, and the result is the present great Barge Canal, which cost \$155,000,000. Some shippers have been quick to realize the advantages of this mighty waterway. The Standard Oil Company, for example, beginning with tug-towed barges, then built self-propelled vessels which became larger and larger at every experiment. Their latest model is a tanker 260 feet in length, 40 feet in the beam and 14 feet in depth of hold. It carries 705,000 gallons of oil and has propelling engines of 700 horsepower. The company finds the canal so economical that practically the entire distribution of Standard Oil products for the state of New York is now carried on by water.

There are at least two other companies owning ships which pass through the Hudson, the canal and the Great Lakes, carrying freight all the way between New York City, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit and Duluth. It has been proved that immense quantities of goods can be handled simultaneously and speedily, and often carried through the canal in quicker time than by the railroad. And yet so neglectful has the public been that the canal is used to not more than a tenth of its capacity, and there are not lacking citizens who advocate its abandonment. The imagination is led captive still by the lure of speed.

Water Carriage Cheap

Water transportation has always been and still is cheaper than any other method of carriage. Europe, always forced by necessity to economize, gives her heavy merchandise a little more time for its passage and sends it by water. Although disorganized by the war, her transportation tools are still highly efficient and the cheapest in the world. Belgium, with an area less than that of Massachusetts and Connecticut, has more than 1,200 miles of active waterways. At the present moment preparations are being made to deepen a canal between the Rhine and the Danube—built forty years ago—so that vessels of at least 1,500 tons will have a new 2,000-mile waterway clear across Europe, from Rotterdam on the Atlantic to the Black Sea. So conservative a nation as England believes so strongly in this canal that her shipowners are preparing to operate vessels on it.

With the recklessness engendered by our wealth, we would rather pay higher freight charges and move the goods faster. We would rather wait until the last minute and then send merchandise by what we believe to be the swiftest carrier; it tickles our craving for speed and our belief in our own superior efficiency. Perhaps not until our land shall have become much more densely populated than now, our natural resources much more attenuated and our wealth begins to flow toward newer Midases, shall we think of economy in such little matters as transportation.

America, says Seymour Dunbar in his History of Travel, has not developed beyond the era of canals, but is on the contrary apparently still to enter upon it.—Saturday Evening Post.

THE REAL UNIVERSITY

The statement of Glenn Frank of the reasons that impelled him to accept the presidency of the University of Wisconsin recalls the illuminating conception of what a University should be uttered by Dr. Alderman when he was president of our university. Here is Glenn Frank's idea of the atmosphere that should exist in a University.

I have accepted this appointment because the University of Wisconsin represents a great tradition of sound scholarship and inspired teaching, of productive research and practical service, of freedom to investigate and courage to follow the truth wherever it may lead. The day has gone by when the policies of a free university should be determined by the secret processes of the mind of the president.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Local self-government is the great political university where the average person is trained for the civic obligations which all sooner or later must assume if we are to continue a republic. Initiative, a sense of responsibility, political character, a feeling that he is a part of the government, and patriotism are all born of that daily contact with government which local self-government alone can furnish. Here and here alone in this atmosphere men and women grow to the full stature of citizenship. You cannot have a great Federal Union without great commonwealths upon which that union may rest. You cannot have great commonwealths without strong, self-reliant, capable men and women. You cannot have strong, self-reliant, capable men and women, men and women equal to the arduous duties of citizenship without that touch with public affairs, that sense of obligation, that pride in government which springs almost wholly from the activities of the citizen in local and state affairs. —Senator Borah, in World's Work.

These policies must come out of a sincere sustained collaboration between the president, the members of the board of regents, the members of the faculty, the students, and in a very real sense the whole people of the state.

A really great State university must both express and serve the deepest needs of the last man and woman and child in the state. Such universities come out of a vast cooperative enterprise in which the whole state shares. —News and Observer.

HUMAN INTELLIGENCE

From North Carolina forests there are being sawn about a billion board feet of lumber per year. The state has an estimated 20 million acres of land capable of growing timber, over and above the acreage that is tilled, or tillable. Those who know about such things estimate that the average of these acres, whether now supporting forest growth or not, is capable of growing 300 board feet of lumber per year, with a by-product of firewood—all the growth can never be utilized as lumber and there must be a discount of actual annual wood production. Six percent interest on an investment in land worth \$25 dollars an acre would probably be taken care of by the by-product, not utilizable as building lumber. Rough lumber is worth about \$20 per thousand board feet, and will be worth a lot more a few years hence.

But to consider the proposition in the large, the 20 million acres of forest land—actual and potential—in the state would produce a growth of 12 billion board feet per year, or twelve times the present addition to the wealth of the state annually taken from the soil in this form.

It is the only crop that is practically unvarying. It requires no tillage and is not destroyed by excessive cold or excessive heat, excessive drought or excessive rain. Some forest growths are subject to blight; but, in general, a tree once started and protected from fire may be expected to keep right on growing to maturity. Yet as the University News Letter article quoted yesterday points out, the state continues to expend a meager pittance on a pretense of development and conservation of forest resources, whereas millions annually, if spent wisely, would yield certain profits.

"Human intelligence" is a term that is used to denote a high degree of intelligence. But that is because humans employ the term, exclusively, so far as we know.—Geensboro Daily News.

BETTER LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The speech recently delivered by President Coolidge at the Memorial ex-

ercises, Arlington National Cemetery, should make an especial appeal to North Carolinians. The main problems of government are problems of local government, county government in particular. There is no headship to county government. It is irresponsible, and too often it is inefficient and ineffective. The bonded debt of our counties, the enormous cost of local government, antiquated methods of account keeping with consequent waste of public revenues, unrebuked lawlessness, and so on and on, all make the President's recent message immensely significant in North Carolina.

The homicide rate in North Carolina is appalling. Few states make a poorer showing than North Carolina. For the facts about convictions for homicide see the recent report of the State's Attorney-General.

Moonshining, or illicit manufacture of whiskey, is one of North Carolina's major industries. In stills destroyed annually North Carolina usually ranks right at or near the top. The reader of daily newspapers is impressed with the vast number of stills destroyed. For facts concerning moonshining, and North Carolina's rank in stills destroyed, see any annual report of the Federal Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Fourteen percent of all illicit distilleries seized by Federal officers in 1923 were seized in North Carolina, and only Tennessee ranked ahead of us. The responsibility for these conditions is local. The remedy lies in better local government.

As President Coolidge says: "What we need is not more Federal government, but better local government.... When the local government unit evades its responsibility in one direction, it is started in the vicious way of disregard of law and laxity of living.... The failure of local government has a demoralizing effect in every direction."

Hold Own Course

"What America needs is to hold to its ancient and well-charted course."

"Our country was conceived in the theory of local self-government. It has been dedicated by long practice to that wise and beneficent policy. It is the foundation principle of our system of liberty. It makes the largest promise to the freedom and development of the individual. Its preservation is worth all the effort and all the sacrifice that it may cost."

"It cannot be denied that the present tendency is not in harmony with this spirit. The individual, instead of working out his own salvation and securing his own freedom by establish-

ing his own economic and moral independence by his own industry and his own self-mastery, tends to throw himself on some vague influence which he denominates society and to hold that in some way responsible for the sufficiency of his support and the morality of his action. The local political units likewise look to the states, the states look to the Nation, and nations are beginning to look to some vague organization, some nebulous concourse of humanity, to pay their bills and tell them what to do. This is not local self-government. It is not American. It is not the method which has made this country what it is. We can not maintain the western standard of civilization on that theory. If it is supported at all, it will have to be supported on the principle of individual responsibility. If that principle be maintained, the result which I believe America wishes to see produced inevitably will follow.

"There is no other foundation on which freedom has ever found a permanent abiding place. We shall have to make our decision whether we wish to maintain our present institutions, or whether we wish to exchange them for something else. If we permit some one to come to support us, we can not prevent some one coming to govern us. If we are too weak to take charge of our own morality, we shall not be strong enough to take charge of our own liberty. If we cannot govern ourselves, if we can not observe the law, nothing remains but to have some one else govern us, and to step down from the honorable abiding place of freedom to the ignominious abode of servitude."

Two Conclusions

"The individual and the local, state and national political units ought to be permitted to assume their own responsibilities. Any other course in the end will be subversive both of character and liberty. But it is equally clear that they in their turn must meet their obligations. If there is to be a continuation of individual and local self-government and of State sovereignty, the individual and locality must govern themselves and the State must assert its sovereignty. Otherwise these rights and privileges will be confiscated under the all-compelling pressure of public necessity for a better maintenance of order and morality. The whole world has reached a stage in which, if we do not set ourselves right, we may be perfectly sure that an authority will be asserted by others for the purpose of setting us right."

COLLEGE LIBRARIES IN THE UNITED STATES Total Volumes and Inhabitants per Volume 1922

The following table, based on the World Almanac for 1925 showing books in college libraries by states for 1922, and the 1920 census of population, ranks the states according to inhabitants per volume in all college libraries—state-supported, denominational, and other. The accompanying column shows the number of volumes in all college libraries in each state.

Connecticut, with Yale University, ranks first with .78 inhabitant per volume in college libraries. Oklahoma comes last with 19.07 inhabitants per volume. North Carolina ranks 37th with 8.39 inhabitants per volume and only Virginia and Tennessee in the South rank ahead of her.

The United States has a total of 29,870,601 volumes, or an average of 3.54 inhabitants per volume, in all college libraries.

Orlando Stone, Research Assistant

Institute for Research in Social Science, University of North Carolina

Rank	States	Volumes	Inhabs. per Volume	Rank	States	Volumes	Inhabs. per Volume
1	Connecticut.....	1,765,000	.78	25	Pennsylvania.....	2,069,225	4.21
2	Massachusetts....	3,416,316	1.12	26	Michigan.....	814,192	4.50
3	Rhode Island.....	332,100	1.81	27	Nebraska.....	266,163	4.87
4	Vermont.....	193,409	1.82	27	Virginia.....	473,968	4.87
5	New Hampshire....	224,587	1.97	29	North Dakota....	129,700	4.98
6	Minnesota.....	1,182,834	2.01	30	South Dakota....	124,583	5.10
7	Nevada.....	37,125	2.08	31	Montana.....	94,596	5.80
8	Maine.....	325,688	2.35	32	Idaho.....	68,744	6.28
9	Colorado.....	367,200	2.55	33	New Mexico.....	50,562	7.12
10	Oregon.....	286,328	2.73	34	Tennessee.....	318,465	7.34
11	California.....	1,235,606	2.77	35	Arizona.....	43,870	7.61
12	New York.....	3,696,525	2.88	36	Delaware.....	27,700	8.05
13	Utah.....	147,135	3.05	37	North Carolina...	304,748	8.39
14	Illinois.....	2,118,899	3.06	38	Kentucky.....	275,349	8.77
15	Maryland.....	449,923	3.22	39	Louisiana.....	204,298	8.80
16	Wisconsin.....	812,138	3.24	40	Texas.....	519,566	8.97
17	New Jersey.....	953,129	3.31	41	Alabama.....	247,200	9.49
18	Iowa.....	711,869	3.37	42	Georgia.....	297,120	9.74
19	Washington.....	401,186	3.38	43	Florida.....	96,100	10.07
20	Kansas.....	489,816	3.61	44	South Carolina...	303,121	13.51
21	Wyoming.....	52,969	3.67	45	Mississippi.....	129,548	13.82
22	Ohio.....	1,484,939	3.87	46	West Virginia....	103,534	14.13
23	Indiana.....	735,667	3.98	47	Arkansas.....	97,027	18.04
24	Missouri.....	838,554	4.05	48	Oklahoma.....	106,330	19.07