

First University of The Sea Is Planned For North Carolina

(By Bill Sharpe)

The nation's first "University of the Sea," serving both marine scientists and wind-burned commercial fishermen, may materialize at Morehead City, N. C., if plans now being laid come to fruition. The Sea University would involve the Department of Conservation and Development, the University of North Carolina, State College, and the General Education Board, and would be, according to academic authorities, "unique" in America.

It would establish facilities and staff for research of the marine resources of the North Carolina seaboard, a marine museum, and vocational training for commercial fishermen. Property at the former Navy Section base at Morehead City, including 27 buildings termed "ideal" for such an enterprise, already has been acquired by the Department of Conservation and Development. Actual operation of the laboratories and school is anticipated in 1947.

Last week at Chapel Hill, eminent leaders in the field of marine biology and botany and oceanography, opined that the area selected for operation of the "university" could not be surpassed in natural advantage.

They were assembled there to discuss progress on a survey which is now being made of marine resources of North Carolina, eventually to be published as an 800-page report with a complete hydrographic map, perhaps the most exhaustive study ever made of an American state's commercial fisheries resources.

Included in the conference were Dr. R. E. Coker, head of zoology, University of North Carolina; Dr. Harden F. Taylor, New York, former president of Atlantic Coast Fisheries and now with the General Education Board; Dr. Rex S. Winslow, director, bureau of business service and research, University of North Carolina.

Doing the actual surveying are Dr. Nelson Marshall, University of North Carolina, oceanography; Dr. Martin Burkenroad, of Yale; Dr. Harold Humm, Duke; Dr. John Pearson, United States Fisheries Laboratory; Miss Francesca La Monte, New York, associate curator, American Museum of Natural History, all biological; Dr. C. A. Kirkpatrick, Josiah Bailey, Jr., and Joseph P. Sawyer, all of University of North Carolina, contributing economic and legal advice.

Present also were E. Bruce Etheridge, director, North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development; Josh L. Horne, chairman, Conservation and Development Board; and Joy Hampton, Plymouth, chairman of the board's committee on Commercial Fisheries.

While the recent meeting ostensibly was concerned with the survey now under way, discussion largely was of the proposed research center at Morehead City. Fisheries experts long have contended that the North Carolina Coast, with its open seas, inlets, bays, river mouths, and both fresh and salty sounds, provided the most complex fishing grounds on the Atlantic Seaboard, and consequently, the most varied and fruitful locations for marine research. The school and laboratories will be within 30 miles of the Gulf Stream, and the temperature is about halfway between that of the arctic and the tropics. It is contended that the fish-

eries industry now existing on this coast is perhaps merely scratching the surface, and that proper research and training can greatly expand its economic importance. The value of marine fisheries products was \$14,287,080 in the biennium 1944-46.

For many years, Roy Hampton of Plymouth, whose family has been in the commercial fishing industry for many years, has advocated a scientific examination and development of marine resources, and his recommendations led to the acquisition by the State of the abandoned Naval Base at Morehead City. The University of North Carolina has tentatively agreed to man the research end of the proposed center, offering post-graduate work in marine biology and botany. North Carolina State College will establish a marine vocational school at the center, teaching fishermen everything from navigation and net making to repair of diesel engines and the building of boats, as well as freezing, packaging and marketing of marine products.

It was pointed out at the Chapel Hill meeting that the marine center will be favorably located, not only geographically, but also academically. The United States Fisheries Laboratory is only a few miles away at Piver's Island, with valuable facilities for study, and Duke University has a summer school at the same place, where botany and biology studies are carried on. It was at this station that Dr. Harold Humm of Duke and his associates carried on successful studies of algae (seaweed) which led to establishment of commercial use of this marine resource. Dr. Herbert Prytherch at the United States Fisheries is recognized as one of the world's foremost authorities on shellfish.

Women's College, University of North Carolina, also maintains a marine summer school near Beaufort, and it is anticipated that this group, as well as the others mentioned, will use the facilities of the new Center.

Cropping up in the meeting of experts were interesting insinuations that the Capes of North Carolina might be near a great marine life producing area. Near here, within the 100-fathom curve, may lie the answer to many marine questions, and the new University of the Sea is expected to attract scores of eminent scientists seeking these answers.

State College Hints To Farm Homemakers

By Verna Stanton
N. C. State College

As nylon fabrics become more numerous, questions as to proper laundering are also increasing in numbers. Clothing specialists give you these hints to help get your nylons clean safely and with little work.

Use lukewarm water and a mild soap, the same as you use for any washable, fine fabric. Rinse well without wringing or twisting and your fabric will last longer.

Do not force-dry or hang colored fabrics directly on or above a radiator. They may fade if you do. Direct sunlight may also fade such material.

Properly finished nylon fabric is highly resistant to wrinkling and only requires touching up with a



An aerial view of the Naval Base at Morehead City, recently acquired by the North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development, and site of the proposed Marine Laboratory and vocational school.

warm iron. Do not use a hot iron. Ironing the wrong side when your garment is slightly damp helps to take out wrinkles.

You can use most cleaning agents on nylon. Because of the nature of some dyes, it is a good idea to try a bit on an inconspicuous part of the garment first. If there is any doubt, send your garment to a reliable dry cleaner.

The careless use of non-perspirants or deodorants may do as much or more damage to garments than perspiration, according to textile and clothing specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. When a good dress goes to pieces under the arm or changes color, even skillful patching may not make it wearable again. In using these chemicals women should be careful to follow

directions on the label. Any chemical strong enough to stop perspiration may rot fabric or cause the dye to fade or change in color. Cotton and rayon fabrics especially are likely to be rotted by preparations that have an acid reaction.

With the record grapefruit crop coming along—a little squirt will be a big thing.



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Drawn by George Brubin for the Hundred Neediest Cases and loaned to the Good Health Association by the New York Times.

Our North Carolina Farm People must have more hospitals and doctors

THREE-FOURTHS of our people in North Carolina live in rural areas; and yet 34 of our rural counties do not have one hospital bed...

Many of our farm people die needlessly every year because they cannot get into a hospital...

Of the 8,000 odd hospital beds in North Carolina 42% are in 6 large urban counties.

A sick person in 40 other states has a better chance of getting into a hospital quickly than he has in North Carolina.

Health centers, scientifically equipped and expertly manned would prolong the lives of hundreds of our farm people.

THE GOOD HEALTH PLAN

As Approved by the State's Medical Care Commission

1. A Hospital or Health Center in every county!
Total cost: \$48,000,000 over 5 years. One-third paid by Federal Government, two-thirds by State and Local Governments. Poorer counties may pay as little as 17%.
Approximately \$45,000,000 is to provide 5,000 beds in new or existing Hospitals and Health Centers, 1,500 beds for Mental Hospitals, and 700 beds for T. B. Hospitals... 7,500 new beds in all.
Approximately \$5,000,000 is for the State's Teaching Hospital with 400 beds available to all citizens of the State.
2. \$300,000 a year to provide \$1 a day for indigent patients in hospitals.
3. Medical-education loans to encourage young North Carolinians to become doctors and to practice in rural communities.
4. More doctors, more nurses, and more medical technicians by expanding the State's 2-year Medical School to a standard 4-year school. (Cost included in the Teaching Hospital item listed in Section 1.)
5. Adequate provision for educating more Negro doctors.
6. State-wide campaign for more "Blue Cross" nonprofit hospital insurance.

We need "Rural Doctors" too! Back in 1914—in the horse-and-buggy days—1,125 doctors practiced in the rural sections of our State.

Today, with almost twice as many people in North Carolina, we have only 719 "Country Doctors."

In the rural areas one doctor is called upon to take care of 3,600 people... And most of our rural general practitioners should be decorated for meritorious service to their fellow-man. But they are *ago few and too far between.*

Our farm people must have more doctors who live near to them. Many of them die needlessly because the doctor is miles—and hours away!

OUR No. 1 NEED

GOOD HEALTH



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