

J. E. COLLIER,  
L. CURRIE,

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## A GRAHAM MEMORIAL BUILDING

### THE GRAHAM MEMORIAL

In accord with a sentiment widely prevalent among University students, alumni, faculty members, and trustees, and the citizens of the state generally, a permanent memorial is to be erected on the university campus to the late President Edward Kidder Graham.

Such is the decision of the joint committee that recently met in Raleigh in the Governor's office. The memorial will be a Student Activities Building and the estimated cost is \$150,000.

This building will house all the volunteer activities of the student body; the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A., the Di and Phi Literary Societies, the North Carolina Club and the County Clubs, the Carolina Playmakers, the University publications, the Menorah Society, the music clubs, and all other accredited organizations of like sort. It will also contain a badly needed auditorium for the public purposes of these organizations, and a reception room for the alumni and the friends and relatives visiting the students of the institution.

### A Fitting Tribute

The joint committee had a two-fold purpose in deciding upon this structure: (1) the erection of a building which President Graham recognized as one of the most urgent needs of the University and for which he was thinking and planning at the time of his death, and (2) the provision of a student center where faculty members and students and all college organizations and activities will be brought together in comfortable comradeship, thereby making possible the fuller and richer development of Carolina campus life. Such a building the committee thought would be the sort of memorial that would best express his wish and be most appropriate.

### Outgrown Facilities

Anyone familiar with present conditions realizes as keenly as President Graham ever did the urgent necessity for such a building, as well as the great opportunity for constructive development of student life which it affords. The old-time facilities of the University have been outgrown. The present Y. M. C. A. building was erected in 1904. It was an attempt by the generous donors to house student activities when the student body numbered only 400. With a student body numbering over 1200, and prospects of a rapid, steady increase in the years ahead, together with the multiplicity of activities and organizations attendant upon this development, college life at the University today is cramped and dwarfed. Without an adequate home for these activities the institution will fail to afford the stimulus that is necessary to growth and enrichment.

### The Building Will Contain

The Graham Memorial Building will shelter in fitting fashion a great variety of student activities that now are homeless. It will draw together and fittingly coordinate activities already existent, and provide for the expression of needs keenly felt but hitherto suppressed. It will contain the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. with greatly increased facilities for service. There is no need to suggest here the value of these organizations to a college community. The Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies which have been instrumental in training so many of our public leaders, will probably occupy the right and left wings of the structure. It will be headquarters for all college publications, such as the Tar Heel, the University News Letter, the University Magazine, The Alumni Review, etc., on whose staffs some of our ablest newspaper men received the early training for their later careers.

It will furnish a home for the North Carolina Club, which through its News Letter, its County Club Studies, and its Year Book sent free to all who ask for it, is rendering such conspicuous service to North Carolina, and which has focussed upon it the attention of the State and the country at large. Here with the officers of the various County Clubs grouped about it, it could still further stimulate public interest in social problems and

community affairs among the men from the various counties.

Another most important detail will be the headquarters or club room for alumni returning to the Hill, and a reception room for the relatives and friends of the students visiting them at the University. These facilities are conspicuously lacking at present, and for a long time the need for them has been felt.

Offices and meeting rooms for the other campus organizations, such as dramatic and musical clubs, the Menorah society, the Athletic Council, the Students Council, etc., and an auditorium adequate for the public needs of these and other organizations are part of the plan.

### A State-Wide Proposition

To limit the contributions to the Graham Memorial Fund to the students, the former students, and the alumni of the University alone would exclude a still larger number of people in North Carolina who realize that President Graham's service was peculiarly a state-wide service and that the memorial, like the man in whose memory it is to be erected, is to be dedicated to the daily service of all the people of the state.

President Graham made the University of North Carolina a state university in fact as well as in name—a synonym of service to all the people. As President of the North Carolina Conference for Social Service, The North Carolina Teachers' Assembly, and originator of the Civic Service Week in North Carolina, he was at the source of the vital currents of life in the state. His work here was wrought with such ability and such vision that the attention of public leaders throughout the country was focussed on North Carolina and its university. His judgment was sought on every great national educational venture that was proposed. As president of the University of North Carolina, as Director of the Student Army Training Corps for the South Atlantic States, as Director of the American University Union in Paris, and as a member of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., he was a constructive leader in broad and varied fields of American life.

This building in his name is to be symbolic of the service he rendered in its completeness, and it should represent the contributions of all whom he served. The appeal is universal. Every county in the state is represented in the University student body during the regular and summer school terms, and the proposed memorial will be in daily use by students and teachers who come from every community in North Carolina. Community contributions will be community investments in the sons and daughters of every community in this state.

### Method of Contribution

On Monday, February 10th, an intensive campaign to raise funds for the erection of the Graham Memorial will be launched in every community in North Carolina. There will be a director of the fund in every town. Contributions may be in cash or in pledges maturing on or at any time previous to June 1, 1920. They should be made through the local director of the campaign so that report may be made on the amount contributed by each community. For pledge cards or further information concerning the Graham Memorial see the Director of the Graham Memorial Fund in your community or write to Albert M. Coates, Executive Secretary, Chapel Hill, N. C.

### CAROLINA CLUB SCHEDULE

Last year the fortnightly meetings of the North Carolina Club at the University were devoted to "County Government and County Affairs in Carolina." The Club Year-Book of 200 pages and 26 chapters is now going free of charge to the people of the state who want it, and to the people of other states for 75 cents a copy.

This year the studies of the Club will be concentrated upon "Carolina, Urban and Industrial." The reports and discussions are scheduled as follows:

1. The Cityward Drift of Country Populations in North Carolina: (1) the facts, (2) the causes, (3) the economic and so-

### THE GENTLEMAN

If a man be gracious and courteous to strangers, it shows he is a citizen of the world, and that his heart is no island cut off from other lands, but a continent that joins to them.

If he easily pardons and remits offenses, it shows that his mind is planted above injuries, so that he cannot be shot. If he be thankful for small benefits, it shows that he weighs men's minds, and not their trash.—Bacon.

cial significance.—Albert M. Coates, Johnston county.

A Larger Urban Population will be Conducive to the Best Interests of North Carolina.—a discussion led by S. H. Willis, Guilford county, and E. S. Merritt, Craven county. Jan. 27.

2. Town and Country Interdependencies.—E. C. Branson, of the University faculty.

Local Markets for Home-Raised Foodstuffs, the Most Important Business Problem of our Cities.—a discussion led by E. S. Merritt, Craven county and R. C. Maxwell, Wake county. Feb. 10.

3. Our rapidly Expanding Industrial Life: (1) the facts, (2) the problems created, (3) a look ahead.—J. V. Baggett, Sampson county.

Home-ownership the most important Social Problem of our Town and Factory Centers.—a discussion led by W. H. Anderson, Jr., Edgecombe county, and J. V. Price, Rockingham county. Feb. 24.

4. Forms of City Government: (1) Council, (2) Commission, (3) City-Manager.—W. M. York, Guilford county.

Towns of 5,000 Inhabitants should Adopt the City-Manager Plan of Government.—a discussion led by W. H. Williamson, Jr., Chatham county, and F. G. Miles, Warren county. March 10.

5. City Finance: Analysis of Needs and Consideration of Income.—D. D. Carroll, of the University faculty.

The Separation of State and Local Sources of Revenue.—a discussion led by D. L. Grant, Onslow county, and W. M. York, Guilford county. March 17.

6. Municipal Ownership of Public Utilities: (1) the facts in North Carolina, (2) elsewhere, (3) conclusions.—C. L. Raper, of the University faculty.

Is Municipal Ownership a Failure?—a discussion led by R. B. Gwynn, Rockingham county, and M. M. Jernigan, Harnett county. April 7.

7. Our Chambers of Commerce: (1) the facts, (2) the old order of activities, (3) the new order; instances.—Albert M. Coates, Johnston county.

The Chief Function of a Chamber of Commerce is to Promote Prosperity in the Surrounding Trade Territory.—a discussion led by W. H. Bobbitt, Mecklenburg county, and Donald Van Noppen, Guilford county. April 21.

8. Health Departments, Public Hospitals, and Public Health Nursing in Carolina Cities: (1) the facts, (2) the necessities.—Miss Ernestine Noa, of the University Department of Rural Economics.

Public Health Nurses are Indispensable to City Welfare.—a discussion led by Miss Caroline Goforth, Caldwell county, and Miss Minnie S. Sparrow, Gaston county. May 5.

9. Juvenile Delinquents in Carolina: (1) Reformatory Schools, (2) Juvenile Courts and Probation Officers—the facts; suggestions.—Mrs. T. W. Lingle, of the State Welfare Board.

Towns of 5,000 Inhabitants or more should Maintain a Juvenile Court.—a discussion led by T. J. Brawley, Gaston county, and Nathan Mobley, Mecklenburg county. May 19.

10. Vocational Education in Town and Factory Centers in North Carolina: (1) the facts, (2) the necessities, (3) the opportunities under the Smith-Hughes Bill.—L. A. Williams, of the University faculty.

Carolina Towns should maintain a department of Vocational Education.—a discussion led by F. O. Ray, Johnston county, and W. P. Andrews, Mecklenburg county. June 2.

### N. C. Club Officers

The Club officers for 1918-19 are as follows:

- President, Albert M. Coates, Johnston county.  
Vice-President and Secretary, J. V. Baggett, Sampson county.  
Steering Committee: D. D. Carroll, C. L. Raper, and E. C. Branson, all of the University faculty.  
Executive Committee: W. M. York, W. H. Bobbitt, R. C. Maxwell, J. V. Baggett, and A. M. Coates.  
Publicity Committee: E. W. Madry, F. G. Miles, and H. V. Koons.

## UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF EDUCATION LETTER SERIES NO. 157

### WHAT THINK YE?

Do you think that the democracy for which we fought to make the world safe is only a political democracy? Do you think we fought only to give equality of political rights to those who had them not? Was the war recently won, a war only for political freedom?

If you think any of these thoughts you have grasped a part of the cause for which we fought—and only a part. We did not go into this war to make political freedom, justice, equality possible for all nations of the world. But we hoped to do much more than merely to open political doors. To make the world safe for political democracy was a very small part of our job.

### Not Political Only

Ignorance, bigotry, superstition, are no less enemies to the progress and safety of mankind than is political oppression and slavery. You can give a nation freedom from political tyranny and yet not make the conditions of living one whit more pleasant or agreeable. Look at Russia—she set herself free from political despotism and in her ignorance (some 70 per cent of her people are illiterate), she has laid out a course for herself infinitely more dangerous and immeasurably less helpful than the course she was travelling under the old order.

There must be developed in the minds

and thoughts of citizens a spirit of democracy, a willingness for freedom and equality, and that equality, that freedom must be for all in all their activities.

### A Great Assurance

If you accept such a point of view you must see how it means freedom and equality in the search for truth wherever found. The beginning of that search comes in our elementary and secondary schools. Freedom to think, opportunity to study, equality of privilege to search for the hidden meanings of the world are the democratic right of our boys and girls.

If we cannot guarantee to them these rights, if we cannot assure them of democracy in education as well as in politics then we have made our great sacrifices of materials, of money and men, as a mere sop to the greed and avarice of political self-seeking.

### Is Democracy Safe?

There can be no world safe for democracy that is not an intelligent and well-informed world. There can be no satisfactory freedom if the free men are given less than an equal opportunity to lift themselves from superstition and half knowledge toward the light of truth and full knowledge.

Democracy is not safe with an ignorant people. We have still to make the world safe for democracy over here.

### STATE UNIVERSITY SUPPORT

In 1917 forty four state-supported universities and colleges in the United States received from the state treasury for running expenses amounts ranging from \$4,534 in New Jersey to \$3,106,673 in California.

In North Carolina the University received from this source \$186,531, and our rank was 25th. Which is to say, twenty-four states stood ahead of us. Five of these were southern states—namely, Georgia \$208,651, Kentucky \$248,447, Arizona \$255,490, Oklahoma, \$383,681, and Texas \$711,682.

Nebraska, with a white population 300,000 smaller than North Carolina, gave more than a million dollars for university support in 1917, Wisconsin nearly two million dollars, and California more than three million dollars. See the table prepared by Mr. H. M. Hopkins, and presented elsewhere in this issue.

### Fixed Annual Support

In twenty-nine states the maintenance fund that supports the university depends upon the will of the legislature from session to session.

In thirteen states the annual support fund of the university is assured by a fixed mill rate ranging from one-twentieth of one mill in Kentucky and Ohio

to a full mill in Nebraska and Illinois. These universities are Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, Ohio State, Oregon, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Tennessee gives to her university two and a third per cent of the gross revenues of the state, and Utah nearly two-thirds of 28 per cent of the state levy of two mills.

### Gray's Budget Bill

Senator Gray's Budget Bill which our legislature is now considering offers North Carolina a similar basis for the support of her university and other state institutions. The permanent Budget Commission he proposes to create ought to be able, as in 15 other states, to pass wisely upon the values and necessities of the various state institutions and present to the legislature from session to session an appropriation bill that safeguards the state on the one hand and guarantees the steady development of her welfare agencies on the other.

This Budget Commission could put each of our institutions of benevolence, technical training, and liberal arts on the basis of a fixed mill rate, as in 15 states already mentioned.

Virginia is now re-ordering her finances on the budget plan under a permanent Budget Commission. Why not North Carolina?

### STATE UNIVERSITY APPROPRIATIONS

Based on the Federal Education Bureau Bulletin No. 55 covering the year 1916-17. H. M. HOPKINS, University of North Carolina, 1918-19.

Rank	Universities	State App'n	Rank	Universities	State App'n
1.	California	\$3,106,673	23.	Utah *	\$212,065
2.	Illinois *	2,575,129	24.	Georgia	208,651
3.	Wisconsin*	1,813,033	25.	North Carolina	186,531
4.	Ohio State*	1,580,981	26.	Montana	175,000
5.	Minnesota*	1,518,010	27.	Maine	171,572
6.	Michigan*	1,434,385	28.	Louisiana	169,694
7.	Nebraska *	1,089,096	29.	North Dakota	160,143
8.	Iowa	855,500	30.	Tennessee *	154,718
9.	New York—Cornell	806,340	31.	Wyoming*	146,935
10.	Texas	711,682	32.	Arkansas	133,853
11.	Missouri	638,447	33.	South Dakota	129,000
12.	Washington *	635,829	34.	Idaho	127,236
13.	Kansas	635,000	35.	R. I. State College	125,500
14.	Indiana *	570,000	36.	South Carolina	96,654
15.	Penn. State College	497,754	37.	Virginia	90,000
16.	Oregon*	468,249	38.	New Mexico	74,313
17.	West Virginia	410,263	39.	Florida	65,809
18.	Oklahoma	383,681	40.	Vermont	58,800
19.	Colorado *	300,000	41.	Alabama	45,000
20.	Nevada *	258,061	42.	Mississippi	43,650
21.	Arizona	255,490	43.	Delaware State College	38,804
22.	Kentucky *	248,447	44.	New Jersey, Rutgers	4,534

Massachusetts, Maryland, Connecticut, and New Hampshire maintain no state universities and colleges.

The state universities starred (\*) receive support from a definite mill tax rate ranging from a twentieth of one mill in Ohio and Kentucky to a full mill in Nebraska and Illinois. Tennessee gives to her university 2 1-3 per cent of the gross revenues of the state, and Utah nearly two-thirds of 28 per cent of the state levy of two mills.