

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 its University Extension Division.

JULY 6, 1921

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

VOL. VII, NO. 33

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.

A MESSAGE TO THE STATE

DR. CHASE'S ADDRESS

At a spirited meeting of the Alumni in Gerrard Hall on Tuesday of commencement week, Dr. Chase spoke of the new day which is dawning for the University, in an inspiring address instinct with gratitude and appreciation for what has already been accomplished by her loyal sons. We are printing his message in part below, for the benefit of those alumni and other friends of the University who had not the privilege of hearing him but who are none the less interested in the progress that is being made towards carrying out the program of expansion that is ahead of us.

Address to the Alumni

I have yielded to this opportunity to speak to you for a little while this morning, said Dr. Chase, just because there is in the heart of the University such a welcome for you, such gratitude to you, that we cannot be silent. More than half a century has passed since some of you were students here; some of you are in the infant class of alumni; and yet, whatever of time or space separates you, it is our proud knowledge that there burns within you all the same quenchless flame of devotion and of love to Alma Mater.

This love and loyalty of yours, since last we met here, has given such proof of its strength and of its steadiness of purpose as no words of mine can possibly express. Our thanks to you and gratitude for what you have made possible here, must find their real expression not in speech, but in our steadfast determination to rise, to the utmost limit of our vision and our power, to the opportunity that you have placed within our hands.

The University's Crisis

Twelve months ago the future of the University was literally hanging in the balance; today, so far as the human eye can see, her future is assured. A brief year has wrought this change, so full of promise not only for the University, but, I fully believe, for the state. Our maintenance funds have been doubled; they have reached a total of \$920,000 for the two-year period. Practically a million and a half dollars are at our disposal for buildings and permanent improvements during the next two years. The University has been set free to do her work. Salaries can be kept at the level at which they were temporarily placed by the generous gift of the General Education Board; the faculty can be enlarged and strengthened; departments better equipped for their work; library facilities increased; extension work broadened. Dormitories and classroom buildings can be erected to meet the demands from the rapidly growing high schools—demands, I may say, that, in spite of harder times, seem even more insistent this summer than last. And underlying it all, is this inescapable fact—the State of North Carolina has made up its mind that it wants at Chapel Hill a great University, adequate to the needs of the great and growing state it serves. What you, as alumni, have done to make all this possible ranks among the greatest, the most clean-cut achievements ever accomplished by any alumni body anywhere. Your devotion, your self-sacrificing love, Carolina cherishes with all a mother's pride and love.

A New Era

It is a high privilege for any man to have lived through these twelve months, these months that have marked the beginning of a new era not merely in the history of the state, but in the history of the South. North Carolina, in its passion for education and for good roads, has, in the minds of thinking men the country over, set herself squarely in the forefront of progress, as a state that isn't afraid to do big things in a big way.

The movement for increased support for higher education has been—and this is a wonderfully gratifying thing—a state movement. I need not remind you what valiant service was done by men who had never sat within college classrooms. I should like to name some of these men—but it is not necessary. You know them well. It was, in very truth, a citizens' movement. The Citizens' Committee, which rendered

such valiant service, was well named. I cannot refrain from this public expression of our debt to the courage and wisdom of the man who sits in the Governor's chair at Raleigh—a man whom the University counts in spirit as one of her loyal sons.

A State Movement

It was a state movement, too, in the steady and constructive support of the state press, that ceaselessly, all over North Carolina, gave not only its cordial support but its earnest effort to the cause. It was a state movement in the hearty recognition everywhere on the part of privately endowed institutions that all institutions of higher education, however supported, are one great brotherhood, and that the cause which they serve in common requires the welfare of all. I know that you will cordially support and cooperate with these institutions in the big task that lies ahead of them.

Altogether gratifying, too, was this fact, that among those in whose hands authority lay—the Budget Commission and the legislature—there was manifest everywhere a hearty spirit of friendship toward the University which was proven again and again. Honest differences of opinion there were, such as inevitably arise in any group of thoughtful men on a question of such magnitude, but they were differences as to the method, not as to the righteousness of the cause.

A Roll of Honor

I cannot undertake to name here those at Raleigh who rendered service; the catalogue would be too long. But they have made for themselves a warm spot in the hearts of all University men, past, present, and to come. For what they did, no thanks are adequate. And the University owes a deep debt of gratitude in particular to the chairmen of the finance and appropriations committees in House and Senate, for the maintenance fund which the University received. Without this fund our plight would have indeed been desperate. In such a cause there is glory enough for all—glory enough for every man who enlisted—from that first group who met here last October, all through the months to that last splendid gathering of men and women from all over the state, in one of the most inspiring demonstrations of unselfish devotion to a cause that any one of us will ever witness.

The New University

And now, you will want to know what we have been doing and what we plan to do. Your interest at the moment is, I am sure, particularly in our plans for physical expansion. The Building Committee appointed by the Trustees, consisting of Colonel Grimes, Chairman, John Sprunt Hill, Haywood Parker, George Stephens, James A. Gray, W. N. Everett, Mr. Woollen and myself, has been hard at work. Realizing its responsibility and the necessity of a directing hand continually guiding operations, a construction engineer of wide experience, Mr. T. C. Atwood, has been engaged to act as the executive agent of the Committee. His staff includes an architect who is here on the ground giving all of his time to the work, draughtsmen, engineers, and inspectors. We have attempted so far as possible, in the interests of economy and efficiency, to centralize responsibility in such a way that the work can be given constant and efficient direction.

Orderly Development

In order to insure the development of the campus in an orderly way, both so far as proper location of buildings and their appearance is concerned, the consulting arrangement entered into some time ago with McKim, Meade and White has been continued. Plans for faculty houses are completed, and plans for a number of other buildings are being steadily developed. The survey for the spur track to run from Carrboro to the rear of the campus is completed, and construction is about ready to begin. In short, the Committee feels that it has completed its preliminary work, and if its recommendations to the Trustees

A CIVIC CREED

William Allen White

I am a progressive because I believe in the continuous orderly growth of human institutions; because I believe that the world is not bundled up for immediate delivery into the millennium; and that only as we give of our lives in the effort to replace human wrongs by human rights do our institutions grow.

I am a progressive because I believe that institutions grow only as they develop greater depths of fellowship among men in our laws and in our customs; that fellowship deepens only as those who enjoy life more abundantly than their brethren surrender their special privileges in the joy of service.

There is no danger of life coming to a common level of mediocrity; the qualities of men will make differences in men forever. I am a progressive because I have seen men of high qualities give and give, and grow in giving, while the world waxed better for the gifts it got.—The Saturday Evening Post.

tees this afternoon are approved, it is ready to go ahead at once with the actual work of construction.

The Graham Memorial

The Committee on the Graham Memorial Building will hold a meeting soon, and the necessity for the building as the center of student life is so great that it is our earnest hope that construction on the building may start in the very near future.

A Chapel Needed

The funds appropriated for building purposes for this two-year period must naturally go to the most fundamental and pressing needs of the University. I should like to call your attention specifically to one very great need which cannot be met from our present funds. I refer to an auditorium or chapel capable of seating the student body. Only the freshman class can now be housed in Gerrard Hall for daily chapel. There a situation is created which I cannot but think dangerous, both because the difficulties of doing constructive work of a spiritual sort with the student body are greatly magnified, and because the unit of thought and purpose of the student body is far more difficult to secure. The need is so great, so pressing, that I am wholly clear that such a structure should be erected at the earliest possible moment.

A Glad Service

I wish that there were time to discuss with you other phases of the University's life, but I must content myself with saying this: That we realize, I believe, fully, the great responsibility which the State has laid upon us. The ground has been cleared; we have been set free to do our work; the responsibility of doing that work well, and with increasing effectiveness year by year, is one that we assume gladly, with the full realization that our debt to the State and to you is one which can only be discharged by the consecration of all of our powers and all our strength to the service of North Carolina.

REUNION ENTHUSIASM

Alumni of the University of North Carolina, returning to Chapel Hill for the keenest-spirited and most enthusiastic reunion this university has known in years, stood up on their hind legs at their June 14 meeting and one after another called down the blessings of God on North Carolina, handed palms upon palms to Governor Morrison and the recent general assembly, and saw in the forward-looking legislation of last winter the dawn of a new era.

From Governor Morrison, the chief speaker at the alumni luncheon, through virtually every other man who stood on his feet in one of the largest alumni gatherings in university history, the keynote was "hurrah for progress and down with the reactionaries; the uni-

versity and the state are going forward."

The keynote was struck by R. D. W. Connor, alumni president, and by President Chase, in their addresses to the alumni; it ran through the talks of the representatives of the reunion classes; it fairly bristled in Governor Morrison's address to the alumni; and it shone out clear and strong in the words of Walter Murphy, of Salisbury, Alfred M. Scales, of Greensboro, and Charles Jonas, of Lincolnton, alumni speakers at the luncheon.

It was caught up, too, by former secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, who told Governor Morrison that the only objection he could find to the good roads program was the fact that in a few years we would all be flying, and maybe we wouldn't need the roads; and in every group gathering on the campus the note was optimism and cheer. Beyond all question, if the opinion of these alumni, many of them leaders in the state, is worth anything, North Carolina has shaken free from reaction and rejoiceth as a young giant to run a race.

The last general assembly wrote a record that has never been equaled in North Carolina or in any other state of the south, said Governor Morrison at the alumni luncheon. "Meeting at a time when bad business, hard times, and financial depression were on the lips of everyone and when many would counsel conservatism and holding back, it nevertheless had the courage to see the great heart of the people of the state and to read their desire and their determination that North Carolina should burst through the shackles of reaction."

"We knew that if North Carolina was to go ahead as every Christian and patriot wanted it to go ahead we had to take those great steps that created the good roads legislation and that gave the proper aid to the state institutions. The conservatives said stop but the heroic spirit of our people said go ahead, and we went ahead in our effort to fulfill the will of God for North Carolina. And we are determined to keep on going ahead until every boy and girl in the state has the chance he is entitled to, and every defective has the great arm of the state around him. In that way only can we accomplish the progressive purposes of Christianity and patriotism."

"We plan to build the best system of hard surface roads of any state in the Union, and I appeal to you all to fight back the forces that would hinder and block, and to help push the work through to victory."

"There are those who ask, Will the good roads pay? I say to you that they will pay; they will pay North Carolina abundantly in good hard cash; but even if they did not pay in material wealth, they would be worth while. We ought to provide good roads to uplift our people by enabling them to know the wonders and beauties of our state. As your governor I appeal to you to forget factions and dissension, to gather together in the right spirit against the forces of reaction; and so shall we make North Carolina the great state dreamed of by Aycock, McIver, and others."

MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTING

Monday night May 30, the North Carolina Club held its last meeting of the present college year. It was an exceptionally good meeting, featured by Phillip Hettleman's excellent speech on Municipal Accounting in North Carolina.

The most needed reform in North Carolina, according to Mr. Hettleman, is that of municipal accounting. The health problem, child welfare problem, and other similar concerns are important, but when one realizes how much these civic functions depend on adequate financial methods, it is then and only then that one can properly appreciate this issue," said Mr. Hettleman.

In order to ascertain how North Carolina stood in financial methods a questionnaire was sent to all municipalities having a population of 1,500 and over, a total of 83 such places in the state. Fifty percent of these municipalities responded and quite a few lack perfection in this matter. The first question asked was whether the city used a double or single entry system of books. Six out of the number still adhered to the

single entry system. The cities which reported single entry systems were Roanoke Rapids, Oxford, Rockingham, Mount Airy, Southport, and Enfield. Over 25 percent of these cities do not have their different departments in separate account units, Mr. Hettleman said.

The speaker informed the Club that 75 percent of the cities investigated do not distribute maintenance charges on a time basis. More cities fell down on this question than any other. Small cities such as Reidsville, Monroe, and Louisburg distribute their charges on such a basis and there is no reason why this system should not be more widespread.

Mr. Hettleman said that only seven of the cities do not create sinking fund reserves. Practically all corporations protect the interests of their bondholders by setting aside annual contributions which will retire bonds at maturity. I think the case between the bondholders and a corporation is analogous to that existing between a municipality and the taxpayers, and I think the taxpayers have a right to the same protection, he said.

Mr. Hettleman closed his report by adding that a uniform system of accounting will not only redound to the efficiency and merit of the municipal finances of the state, but will also be a mighty factor in the economic and social endeavors of the people in this state.—The Tar Heel.

LEGISLATURE COST

Lawmaking in North Carolina is expensive. The 1921 laws written upon the statute books cost in round numbers one hundred thousand dollars.

To be exact the total cost of the 1921 session of the general assembly was \$99,459. These are the figures which stand in the auditor's office today, although there may be several minor changes which would alter the grand total a little.

Itemizing the expenditure is a big undertaking and would cost the state more money. Approximate figures are interesting and well nigh accurate. The first \$28,000 went to the 120 members of the house of representatives in four one dollar bills per day for salaries. Twelve thousand dollars represents the pay of the 50 senators, making a total of \$40,000.

The sixty thousand unaccounted for was necessary as a means of keeping the legislative machinery oiled and moving smoothly during the 60 days of the session. Stenographers, clerks, typists, pages, printing, and divers and sundry house and senate incidentals all had their call upon the state's treasury. Scores of minor attaches, including janitors, etc., are also on the list as having rendered service to the state.—Sanford Express.

THE CAROLINA PLAYMAKERS

The Carolina Playmakers who appeared in original North Carolina folklore plays at the Grand Theatre Thursday night, brought to Kinston an evening of wholesome amusement.

Director Koch, in his curtain talk, emphasized, and rightly so, The Free Press believes, the value of the stage in the development of culture, enlightenment and literature, for it is unquestionably a potent influence in the life of any people. It is indeed gratifying that the University of North Carolina has revived folk plays and that it is giving the people of the state an opportunity to witness such performances as were given in Kinston.

It's often said that the people can have the sort of stage attractions that they want. Unfortunately there has been a tendency on part of the commercial interests back of theatrical enterprises to cash in where the resistance is least. The patronage accorded the Playmakers here, both in numbers and quality, attests full well that amusements of the right sort do appeal and if more of them were given to the public the apparent taste and desire for the sensational and depraved would not be so manifest. Let's have more of them!—Kinston Free Press.

I never see a university from the outside that I do not feel like taking off my hat in reverence.—Don C. Seitz, Publisher N. Y. World.