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STATE COLLEGE SUPPORT

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The state expenditure on state-supported college culture in 1922-23 was 57 cents per white inhabitant. This is what the State University, the State College of Agriculture, and the North Carolina College for Women, the three state-supported institutions of college grade, cost the state for current or operating expenses for the year 1922-23, including the summer schools and all extension work.

The table which appears elsewhere shows how the states rank in the state-support of college culture on a per white inhabitant basis. It is not quite fair to include negroes in such a study, nor is it entirely fair to exclude them, since they are producers of wealth. Excluding negroes raises the rank of North Carolina and other southern states beyond their true position, but it eliminates any possible criticism of the method of comparison.

Twenty-four states in the United States rank ahead of North Carolina in the per white inhabitant support of state colleges, while one state, Mississippi, ties her for twenty-fifth rank. Three southern states rank ahead of North Carolina. They are South Carolina, which state pays \$1.10 per white inhabitant to support her institutions of college grade, Texas, which contributes 63 cents, and Oklahoma, which contributes 61 cents. Mississippi, which ranked ahead of us in 1921-22 now ties us with 57 cents, or so in 1922-23.

States That Lead

The states that rank ahead of North Carolina are almost without exception located west of the Mississippi river, where colleges are mainly state institutions and not privately supported. The states that rank below North Carolina are most of the southern states whose college facilities are generally poor and inadequate, and the northern and eastern states where nearly all of the great and richly endowed and liberally supported private colleges and universities are found. In these states the privately supported colleges got well established ahead of the state-supported schools and it has never been necessary for states with such colleges as Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, Chicago, University of Pennsylvania, and scores of other great colleges, to spend much on state colleges. North Carolina ranks twenty-fifth in the state support of college culture, but she does not have anywhere near that rank in total college support, state and private, per white inhabitant.

Moving Up

North Carolina has been moving up in rank among the states within recent years. In 1920-21 we ranked 36th with an average expenditure of 32 cents per white inhabitant for the maintenance of our colleges. A sudden rise took place in 1921-22 because of the enlarged program of the famous 1921 legislature. In that year the amount rose to 55 cents, and our rank became twenty-seventh. For 1922-23 the amount was 57 cents and our rank twenty-fifth. The 1923 Legislature continued the expansion program and the state last year spent 73 cents per white inhabitant to operate the state-supported colleges. Our rise has been fairly rapid and our state colleges are now getting to the point where they can with some degree of comfort care for the students who are now registered. But it is well to remember that in North Carolina, as in the rest of the South and in the West, colleges are largely state-supported, more largely so than in the North and East. Our present rank is not a matter of pride.

But most important of all is the rapid increase year by year in the number of college students. The remarkable increase in high-school enrollment and graduates in North Carolina is probably unmatched by any other state. Our high-school system is just getting under way and it is possible for enrollment in the state colleges to double again within the next five or six years, just as it has doubled within the last five or six years. The University can easily have five thousand students by 1930, and the enrollment in other schools can increase

equally as much, if facilities and maintenance funds are adequate to care for those who will be seeking a college training. The high schools will be graduating students in more than sufficient numbers for this. It is merely a matter of whether the state's colleges can take them in and care for them.

Abundantly Able

North Carolina spent more than one hundred million dollars on automobiles in 1923 or one hundred times as much as she spent on her state-supported colleges. There are nearly three million people in North Carolina, and they are now spending only one million dollars a year to operate the state colleges. If we supported our state colleges as Nevada supports hers we would be spending not one million, but nearly eight million dollars a year. If we supported our state colleges as Nebraska, a fair state to rank North Carolina against, supports hers, we would be spending more than three million dollars annually. Industrially and agriculturally North Carolina ranks ahead of Nebraska and of a great many other states which rank ahead of us in college properties and college support.

EXTENSION WORK GROWS

The Extension Division of the University of North Carolina, the purpose of which is to carry the campus to those of the State who are unable to come to it for instruction, thereby rendering the maximum of service to North Carolina folk, has nearly doubled the scope of its work during the last twelve months.

The enrollment of students in the extension classes and correspondence courses has jumped from 1,277 to 2,099, an increase of 822 in one year. In extension class work alone there was an increase from 901 to 1,257 students who registered for 1,406 courses as compared with 901 courses the year before. In correspondence courses the enrollment increased from 376 to 835, while the number of courses taken jumped from 609 to 1,232.

There are 70 extension classes conducted by 21 instructors in 38 communities scattered throughout the state. There were 72 courses offered by correspondence; 46 members of the faculty gave instruction, and 12,613 lesson assignments were corrected.

The rapid growth of the University Extension work during the last five years is shown by the following figures: the enrollment in correspondence courses was 24 in 1920, 111 in 1921, 202 in 1922, 376 in 1923, and 835 in 1924. The enrollment in extension classes was 46 in 1921, when the work began, 199 in 1922, 901 in 1923, and 1,257 in 1924.

Fourteen Bureaus

The Extension Division now has 14 bureaus, grouped under three departments for the purpose of administration and supervision. The activities of the bureaus of extension teaching and correspondence courses have just been outlined. The bureau of high-school debating and athletics, which has been organized since 1912, reports that during the year 254 high schools representing 90 counties took part in the twelfth annual debating contest held last spring. There were 205 high schools representing 67 counties enrolled in the various high-school athletic contests during the year.

The bureau of Commercial and Industrial Relations reports the following activities: 29 lectures to chambers of commerce, banking institutions, and special groups of business men; book reviews for the Tar Heel Banker; continuation of consulting service; 5 extension courses; the continuance of the publication of North Carolina Commerce and Industry, in conjunction with the North Carolina Commercial Secretaries' Association. The bureau of Municipal Information and Research has made a study of small towns in North Carolina, and an attempt will be made to have on record a comprehensive body of information about these towns. The organization of the bureau of Community Drama has grown steadily and the bureau has entered some new fields. Two state represen-

KNOW NORTH CAROLINA Wealth and Tax Burden

North Carolina's rapid rise as an industrial state largely explains the phenomenal increase in the wealth of the state during the last decade or so. North Carolina led all the states of the Union in the increase in wealth per inhabitant during the ten-year period from 1912 to 1922, and in the increase in total wealth only two states made larger percent gains. The estimated value of the principal forms of wealth in North Carolina in 1912 was \$1,647,781,000 and at the end of 1922 it was \$4,543,110,000, a gain in ten years of \$2,895,329,000, or 175.5 percent, the greatest gain made by any state in the Union.

In North Carolina property is taxed for local purposes only. The state government levies no taxes on property. The aggregate tax levy for all purposes whatsoever averages \$1.47 per one hundred dollars of property listed for taxation in 1922, and the rate averaged the lowest for any state in the Union. The total tax burden per inhabitant is less in only five states. The North Carolina taxpayer gets more for his money than does the taxpayer of any other state. The cost of government has increased but it is still cheap in this state. In no other state are the people getting as much in return for what they spend in taxes as in North Carolina. From Know Your Own State—North Carolina, A Program for Women's Clubs issued by the University Extension Division.

tatives have been employed to render service to communities out in the state. The activities of the bureau of Economic and Social Surveys included 42 studies of nation-wide range, 15 of which were given to the public through the University News Letter, and 81 state studies, 18 of which were summarized in the News Letter. Forty-seven special county studies were made, several of which appeared in bulletin form. Special lectures have been given out in the state by members of this bureau. The bureau of Design and Improvement of School Grounds has sent its representatives to 22 counties during the year, and has made blue-print plans for beautifying and improving school grounds. The bureau of Community Music has delivered 15 lectures out in the state, conducted 16 conferences, directed 14 concerts and 8 community sings, judged 5 music contests, aided 15 towns in securing music teachers and supervisors, and has written more than 1,000 letters concerning different phases of music extension service. The School of Education maintained a bureau of educational service and research. This bureau rendered invaluable service to the State through its educational testing program which this year was carried on in 65 high schools with a total enrollment of 9,145 pupils. Other extension activities included 22 correspondence courses with 291 students enrolled, 35 extension classes in 28 communities with 841 students enrolled. Three publications were edited: The High School Journal, The Orange County School News, and The North Carolina Teacher. Sixty lectures were delivered before educational groups throughout the state.

Other Extension Activities

The director of the bureau of Recreation and Community Organization has assisted a large number of communities in connection with recreation and community problems. A special study of social agencies has been made in communities at the request of community authorities. Thirty-six addresses were made out in the state. The bureau of Lectures and Short Courses reports 83 lectures, 23 commencement addresses, and 7 recitals, with a total audience of approximately 40,000. Thirty-three members of the faculty delivered one or more of these lectures. The services of the Bureau of Public Discussion have been divided into two sections—the women's clubs section and all other individuals not included in the women's groups and school groups. The women's clubs section assisted 278 state clubs with

programs and library service, and 167 clubs out of the state with programs. It sent to clubs 8,338 books and pamphlets—double the number of last year, sent 2,037 packages, and wrote 4,780 letters. The library extension service sent out 3,306 packages, 750 package libraries—10 or more pieces to the package, 4,170 books, 1,461 pamphlets, and 4,466 letters. The bureau of Publications reports the publication of 14 extension bulletins, having a total of 51,700 copies, and 11 circulars with 11,200 copies issued. The University News Letter appeared 50 times, 737,500 copies being mailed out. There were 12 issues of the North Carolina Commerce and Industry with 84,000 copies distributed. In addition 6,000 miscellaneous leaflets were sent out. A total of 890,400 pieces of second-class mail were issued during the year.

TENANCY AND ATTENDANCE

The leading farm tenant county in North Carolina made the poorest school attendance record for the year 1923-24, according to the records of the State Department of Public Instruction. In Scotland county nearly eighty percent of the farms are operated by tenants, and only 60 percent of the children enrolled in school were in average daily attendance. Dare, the county with the lowest farm tenant rate, led the state in school attendance with 90 percent of the children enrolled in daily attendance.

There seems to be a fairly close correlation between farm tenancy and poor school attendance. Of more than two score rural teachers who have recently been questioned every one reports that farm tenants' children are more irregular in attendance than are the children of farm owners, and furthermore, very few tenant children ever graduate from high school. In 1923-24 there were thirty-three counties in which less than 70 percent of the enrolled children were in average daily attendance. Almost without exception they were counties with either high ratios of farm tenancy, or else mountain counties where climate and poor roads reduce school attendance.

How Tenant Counties Rank

The following table shows the percent of farms operated by tenants in the counties in which the farm tenant rate is above the state average of 43.5 percent, and the percent of children enrolled in school in average daily attendance. The counties with large tenant rates and fair attendance records are those with large urban ratios, or they are northeastern tidewater counties that grow very little cotton or tobacco. Note the correlation in cash-crop tenant counties—Scotland, Edgecombe, Greene, Wilson, Pitt, Lenoir, Halifax, Wayne, Hoke, Franklin, Richmond, and so on, great cash-crop farm tenant counties with good school facilities as a rule, but all with miserable attendance records.

Counties	Tenant Rates	Percent Attendance On Enroll.
Stokes	44.6	69
Chowan	45.4	76
Hyde	45.8	78
Cumberland	46.0	66
Duplin	46.7	72
Cleveland	48.5	70
Person	48.5	68
Martin	48.6	67
Craven	49.0	75
Johnston	51.2	66
Union	51.5	73
Pasquotank	51.6	74
Paquimans	52.1	68
Cabarrus	52.2	75
Vance	52.0	76
Bertie	54.2	70
Warren	54.8	75
Rockingham	54.9	86
Caswell	55.0	72
Granville	55.1	70
Durham	55.4	71
Nash	55.9	71
Camden	57.2	83
Wake	59.0	69
Northampton	59.7	77
Robeson	59.7	71
Hertford	61.2	86
Mecklenburg	61.9	74
Richmond	62.0	69
Franklin	63.0	66
Jones	63.8	77
Hoke	64.5	69
Wayne	65.6	69
Halifax	65.7	73
Anson	67.5	76
Lenoir	71.1	82
Pitt	71.8	72
Wilson	75.2	70
Greene	78.2	87
Edgecombe	79.4	70
Scotland	79.6	60

Seven Millions Thrown Away

The compulsory school attendance law of North Carolina does not seem to be very effective. Out of every 100 children enrolled in school during the last school year, an average of only 71 were in daily attendance. In 73 counties more than one-fourth of the enrolled children were absent daily. A school is organized to care for the total enrollment. When three out of every ten children enrolled in the state are absent daily it means that 30 percent of the taxpayers' money is being wasted. Which means that about seven million dollars of school tax money was wasted last year because of poor attendance. This is enough money to carry the entire State bonded debt, and equals the total income from automobile license and the gasoline tax.

Four out of every ten dollars the taxpayers of Scotland county pay for school purposes are wasted. It's the taxpayers' fault, for poor attendance is largely the fault of the parents. It is up to the parents to keep their children in school and get the benefit of the money paid for school support.

The appeal is especially directed at tenant farmers, whose children in turn will be tenant farmers if they are not allowed to get an education that will enable them to compete with others on equal terms.

STATE SUPPORT OF COLLEGE CULTURE

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

The figures for each state cover (1) the total of state funds used for current or operating expenses by the state university, the land grant college, and other state-supported schools of college grade, and (2) the white population alone, in order to put the states on a fair basis of comparison. Eliminating the negro, who produces much wealth, raises the rank of all southern states, but it also eliminates any possible criticism of the method of comparison.

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 state-supported institutions of liberal learning and technical training of college grade.

North Carolina spent 57 cents per white inhabitant for college culture in 1922-23, against 65 cents in 1921-22. Nevada ranks first with \$2.58. Southern states ranking ahead of North Carolina are South Carolina \$1.10, Texas \$0.63, Oklahoma \$0.61, while Mississippi ties us for twenty-fifth place. In 1923-24 in North Carolina the average rose to 73 cents per white inhabitant.

United States average 55 cents per white inhabitant.
S. H. Hobbs, Jr.
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Rank	States	Totals	Per White Inhab.	Rank	States	Totals	Per White Inhab.
1	Nevada	\$ 190,424	\$ 2.68	25	Mississippi	\$ 481,538	\$.57
2	Oregon	1,763,768	2.17	26	North Carolina	1,085,000	.57
3	Nebraska	1,885,600	1.44	27	Virginia	872,961	.51
4	Iowa	3,185,972	1.30	28	Illinois	3,273,515	.50
5	Colorado	1,212,266	1.23	29	New Mexico	161,500	.47
6	Arizona	403,662	1.20	30	Florida	325,473	.46
7	Washington	1,633,390	1.17	31	Ohio	2,576,294	.44
8	Utah	520,006	1.11	31	West Virginia	645,000	.44
9	Minnesota	2,719,499	1.10	33	Tennessee	662,294	.34
9	South Carolina	955,592	1.10	34	Louisiana	362,377	.32
11	Kansas	1,885,902	1.09	35	Maine	229,648	.30
12	South Dakota	693,477	1.08	36	Missouri	916,433	.28
13	Idaho	477,936	1.03	37	Vermont	91,015	.26
14	Montana	608,821	1.02	38	Arkansas	310,589	.24
15	California	3,629,781	1.00	38	Georgia	422,419	.24
15	Michigan	3,881,775	1.00	40	Alabama	327,687	.22
15	North Dakota	662,081	1.00	41	Massachusetts	834,072	.21
18	Wisconsin	2,491,375	.92	42	Maryland	243,834	.20
19	Wyoming	182,972	.88	43	Kentucky	432,406	.19
20	Indiana	2,287,084	.78	44	Connecticut	188,834	.13
21	Delaware	144,500	.74	44	Rhode Island	80,507	.18
22	Texas	2,632,183	.63	46	Pennsylvania	825,262	.09
23	New Hampshire	278,539	.62	47	New York	866,924	.08
24	Oklahoma	1,195,739	.61	48	New Jersey	239,341	.07