1-1-1953

President's Report to Board of Trustees, 1953

Clemson University

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The Honorable Board of Trustees
of
The Clemson Agricultural College

Gentlemen:

After consultation with the Chairman of the Board and with the Chairman of the Executive Committee it was decided to postpone the regular March meeting until legislation vital to the college has been concluded. It is our hope that the meeting may be called early in April.

Death of Student

It is with deep regret that I report to you the death of Marion John Forlidas a member of the Sophomore Class from Spartanburg, South Carolina. Cadet Forlidas was a fine young man and was making an excellent record in his class work.

The young man was participating in the initiation exercises required for membership in the student chapter of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and along with other initiates, had been left in a wooded area near the campus and told to walk back. It is reported that at the time of the accident, about 11 p.m. on March 10, Cadet Forlidas was standing on the center-of-highway side of a parked automobile talking with the wife of one of the initiates who had been told by her husband to drive up the highway and pick up the boys and bring them back to the campus. Forlidas was struck by an automobile driven by Mr. Louis Forrester of Seneca and died in the Oconee Hospital a half hour later. Colonel Cookson and Colonel Jones were notified immediately and went to the scene of the accident and to the hospital. Clemson representatives have visited the family in Spartanburg and quite a group of officials and students attended the funeral on last Friday afternoon.

At the inquest held on Monday, March 16, the Coroner's verdict was that Marion John Forlidas came to his death as the result of an unavoidable accident.

Enrollment

For the first time in three years the enrollment of Clemson has increased. The enrollment for the second semester amounts to a total of 2626 students compared with 2525 for the second semester last year, and the total enrollment for the session is 2956 compared with 2926 for 1951-1952.

Following the peak of 3360 students for the first semester of 1949-1950, there has been a steady decrease in the enrollment until the current semester; but there are indications that the low point has been passed and that the trend is now upward. Only small increases may be expected for the next few years, but much larger increases are anticipated near the end of the decade.
### Changes in the Enrollment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Semester</th>
<th>Total Semester Enrollment</th>
<th>Increase or Decrease from Previous Year</th>
<th>Percent Increase or Decrease</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1949-1950</td>
<td>First</td>
<td>3360</td>
<td>+ 83</td>
<td>+ 2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Second</td>
<td>2986</td>
<td>- 68</td>
<td>- 2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950-1951</td>
<td>First</td>
<td>2921</td>
<td>-379</td>
<td>-11.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Second</td>
<td>2654</td>
<td>-332</td>
<td>-11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951-1952</td>
<td>First</td>
<td>2788</td>
<td>-133</td>
<td>- 4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Second</td>
<td>2525</td>
<td>-129</td>
<td>- 4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952-1953</td>
<td>First</td>
<td>2764</td>
<td>- 24</td>
<td>+ 4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Second</td>
<td>2626</td>
<td>+101</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Considerable information concerning the enrollment was given in the October Report, but there is one aspect of the enrollment at Clemson to which attention has not been called in recent years. The enrollments of many colleges include a sizeable number of part-time students, but the enrollment at Clemson is almost entirely on a full-time basis.

### Percentage of Full-Time Students

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Semester</th>
<th>Total Semester Enrollment</th>
<th>Number Full-Time Students</th>
<th>Percent Full-Time Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>2921</td>
<td>2855</td>
<td>97.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1951-1952</td>
<td>First</td>
<td>2788</td>
<td>2725</td>
<td>97.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Second</td>
<td>2525</td>
<td>2461</td>
<td>97.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952-1953</td>
<td>First</td>
<td>2764</td>
<td>2697</td>
<td>96.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Second</td>
<td>2626</td>
<td>2544</td>
<td>96.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Continued Enrollment in Air Force and Army ROTC

From time to time students are dropped from enrollment in the Air Force and Army ROTC because they fail to meet the academic qualifications for continuation in the work. Parents do not understand why their sons have been dropped and seem to feel that the college can step in and ask for reinstatement. I am quoting herewith information concerning the minimum requirements for continued formal enrollment in the ROTC program.

"Cadets who are formally enrolled in Air Force and Army ROTC are normally entitled to continue such enrollment. However, there are certain requirements which must be met at all times. In view of these requirements, formal enrollment in Air Force and Army ROTC will be cancelled and reinstatement refused when any of the following conditions occur:

a. When a student indicates inaptitude, indifference, incompatibility, any undesirable traits of character, or fails to demonstrate the qualities and attributes essential in a commissioned officer.

b. When a student fails to make passing grade in an Air or Military Science Course.

c. When the student fails to meet the following academic requirements each successive year:

- 2d Year Basic - Attained sufficient credits to return to school.
- 1st Year Advanced - Attained Junior Class standing.
- 2d Year Advanced - Must be within one (1) year (2) semesters and 1 summer school of graduation."
With the approval of the PASAT or PMSAT, a one time, one semester period of non-attendance (non-enrollment in ROTC) will be authorized a student to meet these requirements following the second year or during the third or fourth year in college.

d. When a student fails to continue enrollment in ROTC in any semester without authority of the PASAT or PMSAT.

e. When there is a gross violation of Cadet Regulations.

f. Accumulation of excessive demerits. After cadet has exceeded the maximum demerits allowed, he will be placed on probation by the PASAT or PMSAT and if maximum demerits are exceeded again during the school year, the cadet will be subject to elimination from the ROTC program.

Records will be reviewed and qualifications determined at the beginning of each student's academic year (normally in September, but in February for students that entered college at mid-year).

Student Health

The College Surgeon reports that the hospital staff has been unusually busy both semesters with the injury list higher than at any time in many years.

For the past few sessions we have been fortunate in missing general epidemics but soon after the students returned from the Christmas holidays we found ourselves in the midst of a flu epidemic which was prevalent throughout the student body. At one time there were 160 in bed which meant we had more than could be cared for in the hospital.

After consultation with the Commandant, students were moved out of Barracks 10 and the building was turned into a hospital annex. Members of the military staff and students volunteered to assist with the nursing under the direction of the hospital nursing staff.

Dr. Milford reports that Barracks 10 was not suitable for use in caring for the sick because there was no way to control the heat in the building and he feels it is dangerous to use top bunks for patients who are running high temperatures.

Achievement in Remedial Mathematics

I believe you will be interested in an achievement study which our Mathematics Department has conducted on two separate occasions.

As you know, entrance tests are given to all freshmen who enter to find out if they are qualified to do college work in English and mathematics and those who do not qualify on the tests are required to complete remedial courses during their first semester at Clemson. On two separate occasions we have made a special study by giving the same mathematics tests at the end of the remedial course as was given at the beginning. This enabled us to make definite comparisons and analyze the amount of fundamental mathematics we were able to teach the deficient students. The results in both studies were extremely gratifying and we are convinced that so long as our entering freshmen have these weaknesses the only practice for us to follow is to give them the remedial work since the results have been good.

The results obtained alleviate the misgivings, among students and faculty alike, as to whether a remedial course in mathematics results in concrete achievement. They should also serve to dispel the argument that the average student will respond to instruction only when he is given credit for his work. Above all else, the results indicate that the student in remedial mathematics is being given an opportunity to make up his deficiencies in mathematics and that he is making good use of this opportunity.

The David Jennings Fund

I am happy to report that since the last meeting of the Board, Mr. David Jennings of the Class of 1902 has made a generous contribution to the college for the purpose of establishing a Student Loan (and Scholarship) Fund. I am quoting below from Mr. Jennings' letter in regard to his gift.
"I desire to establish a fund to be known as:

"THE DAVID JENNINGS FUND"
(Class of 1902)

In grateful recognition of my obligation to the college and in memory of my father, Henry Burritt Jennings (1856-1906) and of my mother, Martha Glen (Reeves) Jennings (1858-1920) and of my brother, Henry B. Jennings, Jr. (02) (1893-1927).

The income from any securities now in the fund or that may be later added to the fund are, in the sole discretion of the trustees, to be loaned or given to worthy and deserving students who are in need of financial assistance and preferably to students pursuing Textile courses.

The fund shall be administered by three trustees who shall be:

The President -- of Clemson Agricultural College.
The Treasurer -- of Clemson Agricultural College.
The Dean of Textiles -- of Clemson Agricultural College.

The Trustees shall have absolute control of the securities in the fund and the disposal of the income thereof. They shall have the power to sell any of the securities in the fund and to reinvest the proceeds in other securities, if in their judgement it is wise to do so. Their decision in this or any other matter shall be final. Except during my life time no securities I give to the fund shall be sold without consultation with me.

It is understood that no publicity is to be given this matter during my life time, unless permission has been granted by me."

Television

It is apparent that to have satisfactory television of news from Clemson to all parts of the state there must be strategic location of stations. Columbia, Florence, Charleston, Augusta, Georgia or Aiken and Charlotte, N. C. or Rock Hill would probably be ideal locations. Many of the Clemson broadcasts could be placed on film, but it would be most advantageous to have live telecasts.

Meetings with regional and national groups have been held in Atlanta, Georgia and more recently in South Carolina. Mr. L. W. Riley and Mr. J. R. Mattison of our staff have attended these meetings and are being kept informed of developments. Our concern now, while the television development in South Carolina is not extensive, is to hold to the band number assigned to Clemson College.

Athletics

Coach Howard feels that while our athletic teams are not winning as consistently as they did a year or so ago, they are doing well. The following schedule has been arranged for the 1953 football schedule:

September 19  Presbyterian College at Clemson
September 25  Boston College at Boston
October 3  Maryland at Clemson
October 9  Miami at Miami
October 22  South Carolina at Columbia
October 31  Wake Forest at Clemson
November 7  Georgia Tech at Atlanta
November 14  The Citadel at Charleston
November 21  Auburn at Clemson

Coach Howard would like for consideration to be given to the question of radio rights to football games. He feels that the Athletic Department should handle all these radio rights and secure a good announcer and let him handle the complete schedule. We could then let any radio station that so desires carry the football games and these stations would be charged a nominal fee for the rights. I believe it would be well for the Board to give due consideration to this question.
Public Relations and Alumni Affairs

The operations, activities and accomplishments of this office have been carried on progressively and satisfactorily.

Mr. Walter Cox reports that during the year the News Bureaus, both general and athletic, have reported more fully information and news from Clemson than at any previous time. The reporters are to be commended for their writing and reporting of this news.

The greatest problem effecting the efficiency of this office is photography. A student employed to make and process the needed pictures is also working for the yearbook, Taps and the student paper, The Tiger. This is too great a job for a part time man. Consequently, every publication is suffering. Taps is a month behind schedule for lack of pictures. Every effort is being made to improve this situation and possibly the hiring of another student photographer will solve this problem. Only two days ago was a qualified man available. At the present time, commercial photographers are being hired to assist with Taps, which must come from the printer before the students leave school. To distribute this book after school is out would cost an extra $1500.00.

The Clemson Alumni Board of Directors met at Clemson December 5-6, 1952. Eleven of sixteen directors were present. A general report was given to the Board by the secretary and authorization was granted to rework the Alumni Corporation Constitution and By-Laws subject to approval of the Corporation at the general meeting in June. These changes involve redistricting of alumni according to alumni population and the election of directors. At this meeting Mr. Charles E. Daniel addressed the group outlining the proposed Building Program for Clemson and the role Clemson alumni should take in securing these needed structures. These directors have taken this information home and this office has worked with them in presenting it to their districts. We feel that Clemson alumni have been persuasive with the House of Representatives acting favorably on the Surplus and Permanent Improvement Bill. Continued effort is being put forth with the hope that the Senate will likewise act with favor on this measure.

On January 19, 1953 a request was made of the alumni for their 1953 dues, as well as contributions to the Clemson Foundation. Better than $5000 has been received in the thirty days since this appeal was made. A follow-up mailing piece to this first request has been sent out. Last year $14,500 was received by direct mail. This year it is believed that we will get $20,000.

During the past year good addresses have increased from 10,000 to over 11,000. Every effort is being made to contact all former Clemson students.

Plans are being made for the graduating classes whose class years end with 3 and 8, also the class of 1952, to return to the college for reunions on June 5-6. The office is working with each class to prepare accommodations and programs that will be worth while for our alumni returning to the college for this occasion.

Work with Clemson students is being continued. Much time has been spent with a student committee in an effort to improve student morale following the law on paddling freshmen. Some accomplishment has been made and our efforts shall be carried on. Plans are being made for an organized Senior Day, modeled after the splendid performance last year.

Reports of the Teaching Deans

I am giving herewith extracts from the reports of the teaching deans so that you may have first hand information as to the progress of their work. I have quoted the entire reports submitted by Dean Kinard and Dean Sams since both of them wrote in detail concerning the building needs of their respective schools.
School of Agriculture - Dean H. P. Cooper

One new course has been added to the agronomy curriculum at the request of the Crop Improvement Association and seedsmen. A three-hour laboratory period has been added to the three hours of theory in Forage Crops. Particular attention is being given to weed identification. A new laboratory room has been secured and is now in the process of being equipped.

It is gratifying to know that in spite of the large number of students graduating in Animal Husbandry, the graduates have been placed in satisfactory positions. This is, of course, due to the increase in demand for graduates who have training in Animal Husbandry.

Two members of the Animal Husbandry teaching staff are doing graduate work. Professor W. C. Godley will complete his graduate work by September, 1953. Professor R. F. Wheeler is at the University of Illinois and will complete his work in January, 1954. Both of these men are on leave and expect to return to Clemson. They should strengthen the staff and enable the department to offer graduate courses.

Dr. J. B. Whitney has returned after a leave of absence for one year on a fellowship at the Oak Ridge Institute. Unfortunately for us, he has already been approached by a commercial concern with the offer of a position as Plant Physiologist at a better salary than he receives here. Dr. Whitney presented a paper before the Southern Agricultural Workers at their recent meeting.

Dr. Kolman Lehotsky has taken the lead in developing the Arboretum. Nineteen new species of plants were added during the fall and winter. He has also established a grove of Pinus contorta on the Land Use Area which will be used in part as a teaching aid.

There are now 54 undergraduate students and one graduate student majoring in Dairying. This is about the average number of undergraduates the Dairy Department had had for 25 years, not counting the World War II period. There is no opportunity to encourage enrollment until more adequate laboratories and equipment become available.

Short courses have been greatly increased. During the six-year period from March 31, 1947, through February 7, 1953, 14 six-day short courses have been given for artificial insemination technicians. A total of 204 men have been trained, making an average of 14 trainees per short course. This training qualifies the county technician and assistant technician for operating the 15 county cooperative breeding associations now operating in the 15 counties using semen from the Clemson Bull Stud.

Two five-day Butterfat Testers' Short Courses have been held, one in 1951 and one in 1952 for a total of 39 people. Another short course for butterfat testers is scheduled from March 30 through April 2, 1953.

A total of six men were enrolled for graduate work in Entomology and Zoology beginning second semester 1953. To provide adequate working facilities for graduate students in the School of Agriculture, space has been assigned for their use in the Old Education Building. About ten students can be accommodated without undue crowding. This space for housing graduate students will make graduate work more attractive at Clemson.

Classes in Food Preservation continue to remain larger than those in other phases of Horticulture. It is hoped that the building program will provide more adequate facilities for this work.

A new course entitled Research Methods was given last year for the first time and has proved to be very popular. Five students elected this course last year, and this semester 12 students are enrolled. More students would like to schedule this course.

The Horticultural Club continues to be quite active and, since this club was organized as a Junior Club of the American Society for Horticultural Science, three other similar clubs have been organized in southern colleges as a direct result of the experience our club has had. The Horticultural Club members are very enthusiastic about doing something to make money for the club so that they can increase their activities and types of programs.
The Horticultural Department has many requests from county and state organizations to make landscape plans for public buildings, playgrounds, etc. Since Professor F. W. Thod's entire time is devoted to teaching, he has employed and directed several of our junior and senior students in making these plans. This arrangement not only gives the students a chance to make some extra money during their spare time, but gives them invaluable experience in landscape planning and design.

School of Arts and Sciences -- Dean F. M. Kinard

Building Needs

With the interest of Governor Byrnes in providing for college buildings, with legislation in line with his wishes pending, and with the interest of our Board of Trustees and Administration in a building program, it appears to be a crucial time in building planning for Clemson.

At this crucial point the School of Arts and Sciences finds itself very inadequately housed. As decisions are made concerning building plans, I hope the Board and Administration will give careful consideration to the needs of this school and to provision for these needs in keeping with institutional planning.

The following points should be noted:

1. We are overcrowded.
2. We are sorely lacking in office space.
3. We are having to use a great deal of undesirable space that is markedly inferior to the average quality of space in the institution as a whole.
4. We are the only major part of the institution that has never had physical facilities constructed for its use.
5. For three consecutive years the Board of Visitors have recognized our needs as primary needs and recommended that they be met.

Some further explanation of each of these points should be made.

1. Overcrowding

Our congestion in space is illustrated by the fact that during the first semester this year we were forced to conduct physics laboratories from seven to ten at night. We face the problem of having to convert a classroom to a laboratory to avoid night classes again next fall even though we cannot afford to give up a classroom for such conversion. All our classrooms are now in use in the mornings as nearly one hundred per cent as it is practicable to use them. For a number of years we have used our classrooms for more than what was regarded in rigid wartime army contracts as full-time usage.

This overcrowding of space prevails when our enrollment is probably at the lowest ebb expected in some years. If, as is indicated nationally, there is a marked increase in a few years, with present facilities we would face an impossible situation.

Because we occupied part of the space made available when the Old Chemistry Building was renovated last year, some thought we got relief from crowding but our increase in the number of classrooms and laboratories used was from forty-five to forty-seven. Percentagewise this was negligible.

2. Lack of offices

One of our greatest needs is for offices. Except for the men of one department and a few from another department who share offices in the Old Chemistry Building, we are virtually without offices. In Tillman Hall and in the Physics Building members of the faculty have to leave the classrooms when they are not teaching to make way for others. Where can they work or counsel with students? The physics staff has one common office with about eleven desks; the English and Mathematics men, except for the few with offices in the
Old Chemistry Building, have a common office with eight desks or tables in Tillman Hall. We have forty-odd members of the teaching staff with no suitable office space. While this is inconvenient to staff members, it is worse for their students because it deprives them of individual counseling instructors want to give them.

Faculty members are not the only ones without offices. We have four department heads and a dean who need but do not have private offices.

3. Unsuitable Space

Every day about twenty to twenty-five classes of students meet their instructors in five attic rooms in Tillman Hall. This space is inaccessible, extremely hazardous in case of fire, poorly ventilated, and certainly not conducive to good study. Frankly it is a disgrace to the college. As crowded as we are, we have no alternative but to use this space.

Much of the space being used in the Physics Building is glaringly inferior to the average of the institution. The top floor was previously prepared for emergency hospital quarters. Wards became classrooms by installation of some blackboards and provision for seats for students. Accessible by one steep stairway and two fire escapes (students mainly use the fire escapes), it is poorly lighted, forbidding in appearance, inconvenient -- anything but modern and comfortable. In hot weather tar dripping through from the roof further detracts from comfort and attractiveness.

More illustrations could be cited, but these will suffice. Much of our space does not do the college credit.

One comment should be added. Keeping old run-down buildings in a good state of repair is difficult, expensive, and not always practicable. We constantly have to face this with most of our space.

4. Lack of Provision in the Past

The School of Arts and Sciences is the only major part of the college that since the beginning of the college has never had physical facilities constructed for its use. From time to time it has inherited quarters regarded as inappropriate for other use, some of which has been remodeled as conditions permitted.

This very fact imposes on the work of this school a handicap which though intangible is very real. Uncconsciously in the minds of students, of staff of other departments, and of patrons the comparatively inferior quality of our quarters creates an impression that our work is relatively unimportant. When a student comes from a class in a modern classroom or laboratory and climbs to one of the attic rooms on the fourth floor of Tillman Hall, his instructor in English or mathematics has a psychological obstacle to overcome.

Such intangible reasons should be considered along with material needs in judging the general need of providing additional and improved quarters for the School of Arts and Sciences.

5. Recommendations of Boards of Visitors

The Boards of Visitors who inspect the college annually are able, interested, and earnest groups of some of the state's better citizens. I think it is significant that every one of the boards which has seen something of our physical quarters has made forthright recommendations concerning our building needs.

It will be recalled that the 1950 Board of Visitors as its number one recommendation recommended provision of physical accommodations for the School of Arts and Sciences as follows:

"We submit the following observations and recommendations:

1. It is the unanimous opinion of the Board that the outstanding additional need for physical expansion at the present time, after current construction is completed, is improved facilities to house the School of Arts and
In a technical agricultural and engineering institution, such as Clemson College is, there is a natural tendency to submerge, or, perhaps, without proper understanding, to fail to emphasize the fundamental importance of the School of Arts and Sciences. This school is the torchbearer of all the components of any broad college education. It is the interpreter of all the true values that lie in broad culture.

"Our observation impresses us with the glaring lack of space and unified teaching facilities of Clemson's School of Arts and Sciences. We recommend that early attention be given to meeting this need."

Similarly the 1951 Board of Visitors made a definite and straightforward recommendation for a building for the use of the School of Arts and Sciences:

"The Board again desires to point out the need for a more adequate housing of the School of Arts and Sciences. It is recognized today that one of the weaknesses of graduates of technical and engineering colleges is the lack of training in the arts of communication. Clemson is fortunate in having a strong faculty in this department but it is greatly handicapped by a lack of space for its classrooms and more particularly a lack of offices for the counseling and guidance of students. A new Arts and Sciences Building should be erected as soon as funds are available."

Again in 1952 the Board of Visitors placed first the need of a building for the School of Arts and Sciences.

"... Some of the facilities have become inadequate through lack of space and others through age. Accordingly, we recommend in the order of their importance, the following:

"Those studies such as English, mathematics, physics, etc., which are basic to all specialized courses and which form the necessary foundation to any degree, are under the head of one department. The classrooms where these various subjects are taught are located in several buildings on the campus, all of which were built for other purposes. We believe that it is highly important that the work of this department be located in one building. We recognize that this would mean the erection of a new building but as this department is so important and necessary to the advancement of every student at the college, we recommend the erection of a new building for this department."

In the School of Arts and Sciences we realize that for the most part we are dealing with foundation training that like the foundation of a fine building goes unnoticed by the public which is attracted by the utility or appearance of the finished product. We work on, however, confident that our part in training boys is furnishing the basic foundations without which no student is qualified to specialize and the broadening education that is necessary to the well rounded man. We have an essential part in the training of all Clemson students.

Year in and year out ninety per cent of the classes we teach are in subjects required for students majoring in other schools of the college. Most of the remaining ten per cent are in elective courses that serve students from all schools.

We handle a large proportion of all the teaching done in the college. We average carrying about one third of the total student teaching hours carried by the six schools and the military departments. We turn in an average of more than six thousand grades per semester. This means that we average teaching every boy in college a little over two subjects each semester.
To handle this large and integral part of the college program we have a strong staff that is continually strengthening itself. To permit it to accomplish the most in its work we seek additional and improved physical facilities in which to work.

As plans are made for building expansion we hope every consideration will be given to the importance and to the needs of the School of Arts and Sciences and that we might look forward to provision of adequate building space in keeping with the quality of the college.

School of Chemistry and Geology - Dean H. L. Hunter

It is with much regret that I report that we are once more without a geologist. Professor Berry, who was doing a splendid job, left unexpectedly at the end of the first semester due to personal family reasons. Every graduate geology school in the country was canvassed for a replacement either for the second semester or for the fall. No one was available for the second semester and only three possibilities were revealed for fall. One of these was not considered eligible due to lack of advanced degrees. The second has since accepted a position in industry at a starting salary of $6700 and the third man, who had excellent qualifications and references, was offered the position a month ago and we are still awaiting his decision. I assume he is checking other possibilities.

After many delays, the radioisotope laboratory has been completed and all of the ordered equipment has now arrived and is ready for use. The College Service Department did an excellent job in constructing a special California type hood for radioactive work. It is certainly the equal if not superior to any that could have been obtained commercially.

All of the faculty members of the School of Chemistry are very much concerned over the descending spiral of scholarship among the students. Several departmental meetings have been held to discuss methods of improvement. One suggestion regarding examinations has been recommended to the faculty of the college as a whole for consideration. Starting February 23, rooms for supervised study in the Chemistry Building were made available to all students. The attendance so far has been quite gratifying.

Starting February 23, the various members of the Chemistry School have started giving short talks each week over the Clemson Radio Station in order to publicize the work to the people of the state and try to attract more boys to the field of Chemistry, in which there exists a serious and increasing shortage at the present time.

School of Engineering - Dean J. H. Sams

With the bill in the Legislature for a bond issue to erect buildings at the State Colleges, it is requested that the following needs of the School of Engineering be brought to the attention of the Board at this time. I believe that I appreciate the needs of the college as a whole as well as anyone who has served on the Building committees of the college, and it is realized that the Schools of Engineering, Agriculture, and Arts & Sciences all need additional space. When I discussed this matter with you last year the matter of diversion of funds for the Fertilizer Tax was being considered for the erection of an Agricultural Group. I expressed my concern that any appropriation of this nature for one school would be detrimental to the chance of other schools obtaining any funds for an appreciable time in the future. I believe that all three schools need additional facilities and since the Fertilizer Tax as a source of revenue for this purpose has been discarded and tuition fees of the colleges will be used to finance the bond, it seems only fair and just that some division of the funds be made according to the needs of various schools that are teaching the students. I am sure that the Board is well informed on the needs of the Agricultural Group on account of the emphasis that has been placed on this program recently. I am afraid that it has overshadowed the needs of the other two schools who are desperately in need of additional space at this time.

The School of Engineering is in immediate need of three instructional buildings which it is felt should have high preference in the use of funds from the bond issue which is to be paid for by student tuition fees.
The first building contains about 75,000 sq. ft. and will house the departments of Drawing and Design, Civil Engineering, and Mechanics and Hydraulics. These departments are normally inter-related and in several cases need the same type of laboratory and design equipment. It would be very economical to have them in one building. We estimate the cost of this building at approximately $1,050,000 and the equipment for these three departments will cost approximately $275,000. The Civil Engineering Department has been badly crowded in its quarters in Riggs Hall and is now using space that is needed by the Electrical Engineering Department. The Drawing & Design Department is now housed in one large design room in Riggs Hall and in two of the second-hand barracks buildings which were brought in from Tullahoma and re-erected just above the print shop. These buildings are of poor construction and should be removed as soon as possible. The Mechanics and Hydraulics Department is split up between one room in Riggs Hall, one of the temporary buildings and class rooms in the Textile Building. Space used for this department is now needed by the Mechanical Engineering Department.

The original plan was to expand Chemical Engineering into a building between the engineering shops and Riggs Hall, but this would crowd this space and it is possible to put the Chemical Engineering Building across from the Engineering Shop Building, in a building of about 35,000 sq. ft. It is estimated that this building will cost approximately $475,000 and the equipment for these two departments will be approximately $150,000.

The present partially completed annex used for the Chemical Engineering laboratory can be extended to provide space for metallurgy and for an auditorium in the engineering group.

The third building on our list of immediate needs is a building for the Department of Architecture which will require between 30,000 and 35,000 sq. ft. Since the design rooms do not require as heavy construction as required in other departments, we estimate that this building will cost approximately $125,000 and the equipment for this building will cost approximately $75,000.

sometime in the near future, the present internal combustion laboratory should be converted into a permanent building. It houses nearly $200,000 worth of laboratory equipment and handles combustible fuels such as gasoline, Diesel oil and butane gas. It should be made fire-proof for the protection of this equipment as soon as possible. However, I put this building fourth on our list as the other buildings are needed immediately for instructional purposes.

The Board of Trustees in their report to the General Assembly stated that "The School of Engineering needs, perhaps more than the other schools of the college, more buildings for room for expansion and effective work as enrollements increase." Over half of the freshmen are registered for the engineering courses and the School of Engineering must provide for the instruction of this increased group in the immediate future. The emphasis being placed on the need for engineers by industry will probably mean that the percentage of the freshmen class for sometime to come will continue to be predominately in the engineering courses. In addition to the students majoring in engineering, this school also teaches a large number of service courses for students taking curricula in other schools on the campus. We offer required courses for students in 18 of the 29 curricula offered by Clemson, not including the courses offered by the Agricultural Engineering Department. This is reflected in the teaching load of the staff of the School of Engineering which is the second largest in the college, being second only to the School of Arts and Science.

Summarizing the above request, the immediate needs are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Building</th>
<th>Equipment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civil Engineering, etc.</td>
<td>$1,050,000</td>
<td>$275,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical Engineering</td>
<td>775,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architecture</td>
<td>725,000</td>
<td>75,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditorium and Metallurgy</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical Engineering Lab.</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>125,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>$2,700,000</td>
<td>$650,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total for Buildings and Equipment . . . . . . . $2,950,000
It is realized that the needs of the Schools of Agriculture, Engineering and Arts and Sciences will exceed the money available to Clemson from the bond issue at the present time and that some division of the funds must be made. If six million dollars is available, it seems only reasonable and fair that all three schools should share in the division of funds, and it is recommended that about two and a half million each be allocated to Agriculture and Engineering, and one million to Arts and Sciences for present buildings and as additional funds become available the further needs of these three schools could then be re-examined and funds made available where the need is greatest. A division of the money in this way would take care of the more pressing needs of each school and would also give the maximum benefit to the students at Clemson and to the people of the State who will expect assistance from Clemson.

I would like very much to have an opportunity to discuss our program with the Board of Trustees if time is available at their meeting. I hope that they will have an opportunity to see more of the workings of the college. If they could spend a few days visiting the various schools of the campus, as the Board of Visitors does each year, I believe that they would appreciate much more what we are trying to do and they could act on your request with a much better background of information.

It was suggested in the fall that geology might be transferred to the Ceramic Engineering Department when it moves into Olin Hall.

We feel that this would be an excellent change as geology is closely related to ceramic work and they would be of mutual benefit to all concerned. Four of the courses offered are for engineering students, and the others are for agricultural students and for general electives. Since the School of Engineering offers a large number of service courses for students in other curricula, the assignment of this work to the Ceramic Engineering Department would be in line with established practice. It will also make it much easier to provide for classes which might be missed due to sickness or absence from the campus as the instructor will be in the same department with other men who are qualified to teach these subjects.

School of Textiles - Dean H. M. Brown

The enrollment of 608 students last semester was the highest ever in relation to that of the other nine textile schools. The nearest competitor had 592 students enrolled. The demand for graduates many times exceeds our number of graduates, 27 in February and approximately 65 in June.

We now have all our permanent staff returned and are especially glad to have Mr. R. G. Carson back to take up the Time and Motion study work. This phase of textiles is gaining more emphasis in the industry today. Some of the newer equipment for time study methods should be added at Clemson.

During the year the school has had five research contracts under the RMA Program.

1. Use of Selected Cottons for Several Fabrics for Military Use.
2. Use of Electrostatic Electricity for Opening and Cleaning Cotton.
3. Correlation of Flat Bundle Gage Length with Yarn Strength.

These projects make it possible to employ all our staff the full year.

Our excellent equipment has enabled us to have several projects with textile companies and we expect a growing interest in this field.

A year ago we employed a full time machinist and have built up several new devices, and a number have been shown at several textile mills and to a large number of plant personnel.

The interest in this work has brought an increasing stream of visitors to the school to study the devices. Four of the developments have been taken by companies for manufacture for the industry.
The machinery development work seems so important that we believe a machinist for this work should be on the regular budget. This year we have employed him from various funds connected with the contract research.

Salary increases will be requested only in line with whatever is possible for the whole college.

Some new equipment will be requested for 1953-1954. As indicated above more equipment should be added for Time and Motion study which will cost approximately $1,000 for the first year and about $1,500 for the second year.

The Knitting Department has found that the tricot machine donated by the Kayser Company is obsolete and unworkable, so we should have a modern tricot frame that will cost approximately $6,000 after the college discounts. It is contemplated that the sale of sewing machines will pay for all but about $1,000 of this cost.

There is real need for a larger library room in the textile building. Part of the space used for the military would make an ideal place for the library.

There is need for more office space and a conference room, both of which can be served by the present library space when the new library is provided.

The other textile clubs have requested space for a club room similar to that given the Phi Psi fraternity, and if this should be granted there is sufficient space in the area now used by the Military Department.

It would be helpful to have another lavatory provided in that part of the basement used by the Military. The area originally intended for this purpose is available.

Graduate School - Dean H. J. Webb

For the past few years the number of qualified graduate students available has been very small due to the big demand by industry for B. S. graduates and by the armed forces for commissioned graduates. At the present time the armed forces are beginning to release men who have served their tour of duty and it appears that an increasing number of students will be interested in graduate work.

With the possibility of the increasing number of graduate students it becomes imperative that the faculty research program be adequately strengthened to provide programs in which the graduate students will work. The Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools has established standards for graduate instruction, and there are three points of their standards on which we are weak. They do not set a specific instructor load, but they imply that it should be low. The Conference of Deans of Southern Graduate Schools has set the figure of ten hours as the maximum for instructors who are working with the graduate program, and this point might be embarrassing when we are checked next fall.

The second point on which Clemson is weak is the faculty training and qualifications. It is realized that advanced degrees are not the only criteria of competence, but it is no doubt one of the items which will be considered. The Southern Association requirement is that there be three "qualified" faculty members in each graduate department. If the number of doctorates is a measure of these qualifications, Clemson is exceedingly weak. This can be remedied, in some departments, by proper participation of Experiment Station personnel in the graduate program.

The third point of weakness is library resources. Recent figures released by Miss Graham indicate that Clemson's expenditure for library resources in 1951-52 was the lowest of 21 Southeastern Colleges and Universities of equal standing. Clemson's expenditure was approximately one half of that of the University of South Carolina and was approximately 5/6 of that of the University of Mississippi which ranked just ahead of Clemson.
The Library

Miss Cornelia Graham, College Librarian, reports that conditions in the library have become critical because of lack of space and shelving to care for the increasing collection of books, periodicals, bulletins and newspapers. Another great need is additional seating capacity for faculty and students for often in the evenings the library does not have enough places for the students to study. If funds could be set up to renovate and furnish the five extra rooms in the library which were formerly used by the Social Science Department and the Extension Radio Room the crowded conditions would be alleviated to some extent.

The lighting system in the library has never been adequate. In the main reading room the lights are too high for comfortable reading for any length of time and the lights in the stacks are so poor it is difficult to find books or periodicals.

YMCA

The YMCA continues to serve students, faculty, and members of the community in various ways and may truly be called the religious and social center of the campus.

Approximately $12,000 was spent on repairs on the building during July and August 1952. Part of this amount was paid from Y funds and part is being carried by the Treasurer of the College with the understanding that it will be paid before the end of the fiscal year. To make this payment it may be necessary to sell bonds from the Y Building Fund Account.

Mr. Holtzendorff feels that we ought to spend from eight to ten thousand dollars on internal repairs and improvements. While the work is not as imperative as the work which was done on the outside of the building and on the roof we ought to be looking forward to internal repairs at an early date. About $300 has been raised from private individuals and contributions for repairs on the Y Cabin and students have offered to assist in the work of some of the repairs.

The intramural sports program sponsored by the Y and the Athletic Association seems to be appreciated and more than two thousand students actively participate in the undertaking.

The program carried on through the Y has meant a great deal to hundreds or even thousands of students. Studies made of former Clemson students show that many of them are actively engaged in their home communities in church and community affairs. Quite a few of these men are former cabinet and council members and took an active part in the Y program while at Clemson.

The Y sponsors the Boy Scout program and encourages many of the young people of the campus to use the Y Club Rooms, the Y Cabin, and recreation equipment. Hundreds of visitors, including boys from 4-H groups and Future Farmer groups are accorded visiting privileges during the course of the year.
### Appropriation Requests 1953-1954

#### College

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Collegiate Activities</td>
<td>$1,568,950.00</td>
<td>$2,088,818.00</td>
<td>$1,870,847.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>a. Teaching and Research in Water and Sewage</td>
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#### Public Service (Clemson College)

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<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Agricultural Research</td>
<td>$161,093.00</td>
<td>$213,340.00</td>
<td>$186,670.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special, Land and/or Bldgs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$211,093.00</td>
<td>$263,340.00</td>
<td>$186,670.00</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. Crop Pests &amp; Seed Cert.</td>
<td>$54,022.00</td>
<td>67,303.00</td>
<td>$58,220.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Soil Testing Service</td>
<td>15,900.00</td>
<td>18,183.00</td>
<td>17,760.00</td>
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<td>5. Peach Research</td>
<td>13,150.00</td>
<td>15,121.00</td>
<td>12,760.00</td>
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<td>6. Water Management</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
<td>13,069.00</td>
<td>10,988.00</td>
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<td>7. Edisto Exp. Station</td>
<td>132,890.00</td>
<td>180,000.00</td>
<td>129,750.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Pee Dee Exp. Station</td>
<td>56,360.00</td>
<td>69,169.00</td>
<td>58,675.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Tobacco Pests Research</td>
<td>22,650.00</td>
<td>21,880.00</td>
<td>23,575.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Truck Experiment Station</td>
<td>38,610.00</td>
<td>70,863.00</td>
<td>61,866.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>11. Sandhill Experiment Station</td>
<td>12,380.00</td>
<td>19,328.00</td>
<td>13,394.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>12. Coast Exp. Station</td>
<td>11,995.00</td>
<td>16,001.00</td>
<td>13,394.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>13. Fert. Inspect. &amp; Analysis</td>
<td>73,021.00</td>
<td>81,831.00</td>
<td>76,699.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>14. Agric. Extension Service</td>
<td>822,150.00</td>
<td>1,008,870.00</td>
<td>935,000.00</td>
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<td>15. Livestock San. Mk. (Pt. 1)</td>
<td>155,834.50</td>
<td>192,871.00</td>
<td>164,929.00</td>
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<td>Total Public Service</td>
<td>$1,630,355.00</td>
<td>$2,435,702.00</td>
<td>$1,743,022.00</td>
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</table>

(1) The $110,000.00 requested by Extension Service for repairs to Camp Long and Camp Bob Cooper is now in the Surplus Fund bill.

#### Miscellaneous Appropriations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16. Camp Bob Cooper</td>
<td>$2,100.00</td>
<td>$2,100.00</td>
<td>$2,100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Camp Long</td>
<td>$2,100.00</td>
<td>$2,100.00</td>
<td>$2,100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Under this heading is listed the $4,800.00 for Camp Harry Daniels.

### Collegiate Activities

#### Comments about Recommendations of Budget and Control Board

Appropriations to the college are made in a lump sum and details in the preparation of operating budgets are left with the Board of Trustees. However, all salaries must be approved by the Budget and Control Board before they become effective.

A survey of the recommendations made by the Budget and Control Board indicates that the proposed appropriation for 1953-1954 should provide for:

1. The salary increases as requested.
2. Some very small increases in supplies, materials, equipment, repairs and services such as telephone, etc.
3. The discontinuation of the $36 Class and Laboratory Fee added for 1952-1953 to meet increased cost of personal service.
No provision is made in the recommendations proposed by the Budget Commission for the requested additional funds for 1953-1954 for:

(d) Teaching equipment (approximately $160,000.)
(e) Repairs to buildings (approximately $85,000.)
(f) Graduate School and Research ($366,000.)

The recent State Appropriations and the next recommendations are:

- 1951-1952 State Appropriation: ......... $1,530,000.

The cost of Fertilizer Inspection and Analysis was transferred to Public Service Activities and additional funds provided therefor. This made available $73,021, in addition to the increase of $38,950, for Collegiate Activities.

- 1953-1954 State Appropriation Recommended: .... $1,870,847.

Included in the Annual State Appropriations are Student Tuition and Matriculation Fees collected by the College and deposited in the South Carolina Treasury. For 1952-1953 these fees will approximate $329,000. This is being proposed for payment of institutional building bonds.

Details of Governor's Plans for Permanent Improvements

Details of the proposed permanent improvements legislation suggested to the General Assembly by Governor Byrnes:

1. A bill to allocate $11,681,880 from surplus funds for improvements at the state university and colleges, mental hospital, prison, industrial schools and to buy replacement school busses.

2. A bill to set up a continuous 10 million dollar bond issue for improvements at the university and colleges, each college borrowing up to what its tuition fees would finance.

The bond bill would require Budget and Control Board approval of any projected permanent improvements. Present tuition fees at all the state colleges and university would support the 10 million dollars, amortized over 20 years. We insisted on a $20,000,000 total to be amortized over a period of 25 years.

When an institution has repaid some or all of any bonds it issues, it can issue new or additional bonds for further improvements.

Surplus funds for urgent needed permanent improvements at Clemson College are included in the bill as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Item 1</td>
<td>For Filter Plant Enlargement</td>
<td>$95,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item 2</td>
<td>To Purchase and Install Boiler</td>
<td>154,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item 3</td>
<td>To Remove, Enlarge and Build Steam Mains</td>
<td>208,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item 4</td>
<td>To Rebuild and Enlarge Electric System</td>
<td>60,815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item 5</td>
<td>To Revamp Water and Sewer Mains</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item 6</td>
<td>To Remove and Equip Student Laundry</td>
<td>275,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>$832,815</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Proposed Agricultural Building Program

The June 1952 meeting of the Board of Trustees authorized the Clemson Administration to prepare the necessary legislation to be introduced in the 1953 South Carolina General Assembly for the issuance of bonds in the amount of $4,000,000 or more for the construction of an Agricultural Group of Buildings for South Carolina, to be covered by the Fertilizer Tax. Later action of the Board of Trustees increased this amount to $6,000,000. The Administration of Clemson was directed to prepare preliminary plans and justifications for the work. These plans and justifications were going forward up to December 1952.
In December of 1952 plans which were going forward on the preparation of the brochure justifying the use of the State Fertilizer Tax to cover the cost of bonds for the construction of an agricultural group of buildings were discontinued. This action was due to the alternate method of securing funds through student tuition fees, which was proposed in Governor Byrnes' annual message to the 1953 session of the General Assembly. Legislation is now in the present South Carolina General Assembly in the Surplus Bill covering this program.

The architectural firm employed to make a Master Plan for Clemson submitted on their original Phase I map a location for the agricultural group of buildings at the horticultural grounds site. Dr. Cooper and his staff did not agree to this location. Then, at the request of Dr. H. P. Cooper and members of the agricultural research and teaching staff, the firm of Perry, Shaw and Hepburn, Kohoe and Dean submitted alternate proposal for the location of the agricultural group from the old horticultural grounds to the area south and east of the present agricultural building, Long Hall.

At present, the architectural firm of William G. Lyles, Bissett, Carlisle and Wolff of Columbia have suspended the preparation of plans and specifications for the agricultural group of buildings.

All further progress on the agricultural building program must await the action of the S. C. General Assembly and the Board of Trustees of Clemson College.

Proposed barracks building program

The Federal Congress provided in the 1950 Housing Act for loans to colleges for the construction of student and faculty housing. The S. C. General Assembly of 1950 provided legislation authorizing Clemson to borrow up to 2½ million dollars under the terms of the Federal Act. The Korean conflict postponed action on this legislation until 1952. After an exhaustive study of student housing needs at Clemson and due to the rising construction costs, it was proven that the 2½ million dollars was not adequate to meet our student housing needs.

It was the original plan of the administration and Board of Trustees of Clemson to initiate this legislation in the 1953 General Assembly to raise the limit on the barracks bond issue from 2½ million dollars, which had been authorized by previous legislative action, to a total of four million dollars. This action was necessary in order to construct barracks of sufficient capacity to meet the present needs.

The plan was to initiate this legislation at the earliest possible time in the 1953 General Assembly, before the General Appropriation Bill and the agricultural building program legislation was requested. Due to Governor Byrnes' message and recommendations, the Clemson College administration, on the advice of Senator Brown and Speaker of the House Blatt, withheld the barracks program until after the General Appropriation Bill and the agricultural building program and surplus bills are passed by both Houses of the General Assembly. At this time the legislation for the barracks program is being initiated in the S. C. General Assembly.

Further action on the barracks program will await the outcome of the proposed legislation and the directives of the Board of Trustees.

Proposed new laundry building

The sum of $275,000 has been requested from the General Assembly of South Carolina to construct a new laundry building. This is one of the items in the $832,000 request that Clemson has made to the General Assembly for funds from the state surplus fund for various utilities needed at Clemson.

Just as soon as, and if, this legislation passes the S. C. General Assembly and the bill is signed by the Governor, the money will be available immediately for the work under this program.

Since the plans for the new barracks call for the occupation of the grounds occupied at present by the old laundry building, the new laundry building will have to be constructed before the old one is removed.
The J. E. Sirrine Company of Greenville, S. C., agreed to make the preliminary estimate on the laundry without cost to the college, with the understanding that if funds became available they would bill the college for their work. Members of the Engineering Staff of the college are now making a topography survey of the site to be occupied by the new laundry, and the plans for the building can go forward rapidly, when and if funds become available.

The Firm of Perry, Shaw and Hepburn, Kehoe and Dean, have indicated the new location of the laundry building on their Master Plan. This location has not, as yet, been approved by the administration and the Board of Trustees.

Master Plan

The firm of Perry, Shaw and Hepburn, Kehoe and Dean of Boston, Mass., who were employed by Clemson to make a Master Plan of the college submitted on November 19, 1952, Scheme No. 1 of a proposed Master Plan. Details of the plan were gone over with the administration and members of the personnel of Clemson College, at which time suggestions were made for revisions and deletions.

Since the barracks program and the Agricultural building program were being considered at that time, the location of the barracks and the agricultural group of buildings was first on the agenda for location on the Master Plan. Several revisions of the barracks layout and the agricultural building layout have been suggested and gone over with the architects who are to design these buildings.

At the present time, no decision has been made relative to the location and shape of either the barracks buildings or the agricultural group of buildings. The administration and Board of Trustees are to make the final decision on both of these projects.

Since there is a great deal of work to be done, both in the preparation of the Master Plan and in the planning and designing of the barracks buildings and agricultural group of buildings by the architects selected for this work, the location should be decided upon at the earliest possible date.

Olin Hall

The contract for Olin Hall, the new ceramics building in the engineering group was awarded to the Daniel Construction Company, of Greenville, S. C. Actual work on the construction of the building was begun on January 22, 1953.

Mr. James O. Newgaard, the representative of the Olin Foundation, has been on the job at Clemson since January 11.

Construction work on the building is now progressing nicely. Due to weather conditions the construction schedule is slightly behind, but it is progressing very fast at the present time. The framework up to the first floor level is about 75 percent completed at present. Mr. Newgaard states that he is satisfied with the progress being made, and that the work being done is very satisfactory. Since the work has progressed above the ground level, weather conditions will not be as great a hazard to the construction as was experienced before.

Barracks

The need for additional rooms become greater each day. There have been many complaints received from the students and also from their parents regarding the crowded conditions in barracks.

The "normal dormitory capacity" is based on the fact that old barracks rooms are large and in conformity with army standards contain sufficient cubic feet for three persons. It does not take into consideration the fact that not more than two students should be housed in a single room. Last fall the average occupancy in the three old barracks was 3.25 students per room.
On the basis of two students in a dormitory room, Clemson's rated capacity would be 1618 instead of the 2100.

When the next budget is being prepared, there should be some explanation about the rated dormitory capacity at Clemson. These buildings may be grouped as follows:

(a) Old Barracks 1, 2 and 3 contain 411 rooms. Normally these buildings should house 822 students. Lack of quarters have made it necessary to house an average of 3.25 students in these buildings.

(b) Barracks, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 contain 350 rooms. Occupancy is limited to only two in a room except in special cases.

(c) The Temporary Barracks contain 48 rooms. It will house 96 students.

Housing Report

Faculty Apartments: Our percentage of occupancy for this year, (September - March), has averaged 99.45 percent. Approximately thirty applications are on file and it appears that all apartments will be occupied throughout the year. A total of $192,913.96 has been collected in rentals since the project began its operation. Rental collections have been good; to date we have not had any collection losses. Exterior painting of the units is now underway and picture molding has been erected in most of the units.

New Brick Apartments: We have averaged 99.4 percent occupancy of these apartments, a long waiting list is on record and the apartments will be fully occupied throughout the year. A total of $417,793.00 has been collected in rentals, throughout the project's life and collection loss has been less than .001 percent.

College Residences: In October, the two Opportunity houses were sold at auction to the highest bidders. These units have been removed from the campus. The Stackhouse Apartments are now vacated and present plans are to dismantle this building so as to make space available for the laundry.

Prefabs: Twenty-two duplex units were sold at auction in October. The average sale price of a unit was $350. We now have 24 vacant apartments in this type unit and it is recommended that we dispose of those buildings that are surplus to our needs. Of the 24 U.K. units, 22 are occupied by students, 19 by faculty or staff members, and four are vacant. From all indications, the single units will more than satisfy the future requirements of our married students.

Renovation and repainting of the houses will be necessary this summer.

Mess Hall

The $1 per month increase in the cost of board at the beginning of the current fiscal year made it possible to grant necessary increases in salary and wages of the Mess Hall employees; to set aside a small reserve sufficient to take care of the administrative and overhead operation during the summer months, and to make necessary repairs to Mess Hall equipment.

Mr. Fields and his associates are to be commended for the splendid job they are doing in the serving of food to approximately 2100 students. Many favorable comments have been received from the students regarding the excellent meals being served.

Sixty-nine cents out of every dollar spent goes into the purchase of raw food. Since the lifting of price controls, the cost of some food items has increased.

In view of the proposed new barracks program and the changes this program will necessitate in the dining halls and kitchen facilities, no
repairs or improvements of any consequence are now being contemplated or made in the existing dining halls and kitchen.

Laundry

The 50¢ per month increase in laundry fee at the beginning of the current fiscal year made it possible to grant necessary increases in wages of laundry employees, and to meet other normal operating costs.

During the first eight months of the current year, the work done by the laundry was just about equal to the full twelve months of last year. However, we have been able to keep up with the work by employing an extra shift at night. Work at the laundry is increasing and working conditions become more crowded. This situation can be relieved only by expanded facilities and better working conditions now being planned for the new laundry building.

Hartwell Dam

Col. Ellis E. Wilhoyt, Jr., District Engineer, Corps of Engineers, Savannah, Georgia District, with members of his staff, met with a group representing Clemson College on December 16, 1952. Col. Wilhoyt presented to the Clemson College Group a map titled "Hartwell Reservoir, Clemson College Area, Plate #23, dated December 15, 1952", on which was shown the buildings and facilities at Clemson which would be affected by the impounding reservoir of the Hartwell Dam Project. This map, with the accompanying report by Col. Wilhoyt, was accepted by the Clemson Administration as information.

No word has been received concerning other developments in the Hartwell Dam Program since the meeting of December 16.

Fertilizer Analysis Work

The chemical work in the fertilizer laboratories is in excellent condition and the analytical results on most of the samples are being reported within one week after the samples are received in the laboratory. As of March 9 we have completed 2,097 samples and have only 170 on hand in the laboratory, and all of the 170 unfinished samples have been received since last Tuesday, March 3.

The work has moved along well this year partly because we have a full number of staff members and partly because we have adopted two new techniques in the laboratory. Last summer we purchased a Beckman Du Spectrophotometer with a flame attachment which has increased the number of potash determinations from approximately 28 per day to approximately 62. The other technique which we are attempting involves a direct colorimetric method for available phosphorus. We have just started this technique and are unable to predict at the present time how much it will speed up this phase of the work. It appears that this work can be speeded up by 25 percent, and if we are able to maintain this pace I believe that the spring work can be completed in June.

The procedure usually adopted by various states in their legal chemical control of fertilizers and feeds is to spot check the various products by random sampling. An attempt is normally made to make one or more analysis of each brand sold. The measure of effectiveness of such a program is the percent of the samples which vary from the specifications. The program which shows the least number of penalties is the most effective. An increase in numbers of samples is justified only to the extent that it makes the producers more careful and efficient in producing their goods. Judging from the percent of samples deficient it appears that the manufacturers have reached a point of efficiency whereby increasing the number of samples analyzed has no effect on the percentage of their samples deficient. In 1948 with 5,127 samples the percentage of samples below specifications was 3.1%; in 1952 with 5,538 samples the percentage was 5.3%. Thus with an increase of samples the percent of the samples deficient increased instead of decreasing. The 5,538 lots sampled and analyzed last year represented 8.8 percent of all the materials sold. It appears, therefore, that our program has reached a point where increasing the number of samples collected will have no effect on
the quality of fertilizer sold in the state, and that such an increase would be an unnecessary and unjustified expense. Last year the refund to the farmer averaged approximately $48 per deficiency. In view of the fact that only 5.38 percent of the samples handled by the college were deficient the cost incurred by the state per deficiency amounted to approximately $223. In other words the state spends $223 to recover $48 for the farmer.

If the number of samples is maintained at a level where it will be possible for the laboratory to handle the samples in a reasonably short time after they are taken, it will be possible to concentrate on companies which are found to be producing inferior products. For example last year 244 lots of fertilizer were sampled and analyzed from one plant. Only 2 of these were not up to specifications. On the other hand from another company only 90 lots were examined and 23 were irregular, and still another company had 36 out of 196 samples irregular. If it had been possible to detect these conditions early in the season it would have been possible to concentrate on those companies which were not taking adequate precautions, and the unsatisfactory conditions could have been corrected. The laboratory is now in a position to make this possible provided the program of collecting samples is not greatly increased.

If the routine rush period is finished in June, the staff and equipment available in the Fertilizer Department can be used advantageously for a part of the remainder of the year on other programs which might be of value to the research efforts of the college and experiment station. At the present time the equipment in these laboratories would cost $20,000 or more, and it is constantly being duplicated in other departments and divisions. The equipment will be idle a considerable part of the year, if our present program continues. It seems that it would promote better efficiency to put it to use for the full time. At the same time if the other projects could be undertaken by the staff throughout the year, they would be better satisfied and we could attract and hold a more highly trained and better qualified staff of chemists.

If it is possible to attract an adequately trained and experienced staff, it will then be possible to assign graduate assistants to the laboratory to perform much of the routine work now performed by women and other technicians who are not adequately trained for the job. During the past few years we have lost at least six good men because of the fact that the work was purely routine.

Livestock Sanitary Department

State vs. Taylor: Dr. Mays reports every effort has been made through the Attorney General's Office and the Solicitor in Anderson to get this case before the Supreme Court. On February 26 he conferred with Solicitor Fant and on February 27 he conferred with the Attorney General. Each stated that the matter would be placed before the Supreme Court as soon as the attorney for Mr. Taylor was ready for the hearing. The control of livestock diseases through the State has been greatly handicapped as a result of this market not being under supervision in accordance with the law.

The Livestock Sanitary Department has devoted much of its time to problems as a result of the spread of Vesicular Exanthema from California to over half of the states. This disease is produced by a virus very similar to the one causing foot-and-mouth disease. Also, we were faced with preventing infected and exposed pork products from entering the state.

On January 28, 1953, 20 hogs were offered for sale at the Spartanburg Livestock Yards. The veterinarian at the market noticed the hogs were showing symptoms of Vesicular Exanthema. When this was called to the attention of the purchasers, all hogs except five were turned back to the owner. The other five hogs were accepted by the Brown slaughtering establishment at Greer, South Carolina, and moved to their place. On the evening of the sale notice was given by Dr. T. E. Brown of Spartanburg regarding the health status of the hogs. The owners of each group of hogs were notified not to dispose of them until they could be examined by special diagnosticians from the Bureau of Animal Industry. The examination was made and 19 of the 20 hogs showed visible lesions of the disease. However, it was decided by the
Brown slaughtering establishment to destroy the animals and put the carcasses in the rendering tank, thereby killing the virus of Vesicular Exanthema. The pens in which these five hogs were located were thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

The 15 hogs were returned to the farm of Mr. Lee Dobbins of Anderson County. It was decided to keep the hogs in quarantine and place two susceptible shots with them in order to determine if they would contact the disease. The check pigs remained well after a period of ten days' time had elapsed. They were examined again on the 13th and 21st days. At this time much thought and study had been given to the conditions found in the hogs and also the condition found in hogs similarly affected in the states of Georgia and North Carolina. It was the unanimous decision that we were dealing with Vesicular Exanthema and the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington office, recommended slaughter of the hogs and tanking of the carcasses. The animals were appraised on February 26 and slaughtered along with the two check-test hogs, which had been exposed to them, and the carcasses subjected to heat in a rendering tank located in Spartanburg County. No suitable facilities were available any nearer than Spartanburg where the carcasses could be disposed of.

The premises are still under quarantine and will be cleaned and disinfected March 3, 1953.

During the interim between the time when the hogs were first located and the date of slaughter, thirty-five farms in South Carolina were inspected and no evidence of the disease found in the animals remaining on the premises. It was thought possible that these hogs had originated from one or more of these farms. At this time the definite origin of the hogs, in the opinion of the State and Bureau officials, has not been determined.

Auction markets under suspicion at Anderson, Spartanburg, Holly Hill, Ehrhardt and Walterboro were cleaned and disinfected in accordance with instructions issued by the state and Bureau of Animal Industry. This was done as a precaution in order to prevent the spread of the disease as some of the hogs had possibly been in these markets.

The owner will be indemnified for the value of the 14 animals killed in accordance with the local market sales of this class of hogs during the week they were slaughtered, provided the State of South Carolina amends the foot-and-mouth law to include Vesicular Exanthema, and funds are made available to match the payments of the Federal Government. In the event that we have a number of additional outbreaks of the disease, and the legislature fails to enact the proposed amendments to the foot-and-mouth disease and fails to provide for the payment of indemnity, and other states pass such legislation, it is possible that South Carolina may be placed under federal quarantine. If this should be done, livestock would not be permitted to be shipped out of the state except under strict federal regulations pertaining thereto.

Authorities consider that it is necessary to boil or heat all garbage to a temperature of 212 degrees Fahrenheit for 30 minutes in order to control the disease. A bill requiring the sterilization of garbage was placed in the hands of the Agricultural Committee of the Senate for their consideration on February 25.

Personnel Problems at the Edisto Station

The Edisto Station has become a very large unit. It has increased its functions in recent years and is now supported by workers in agronomy, agricultural engineering, plant pathology, entomology and horticulture. Most of these workers are young men from various parts of the nation. Recently five of the young men called on Mr. Douthit and entered a protest of the policies used at the station which they purported result in minor consideration for research and major interest in crop production. Mr. Douthit asked me to sit in on the conference at his home.
For the current year the Edisto Station received $132,890. Much of this amount is allocated to salaries and wages. The 1952 audit shows that cotton, sweet potatoes, and several minor crops added $100,666.96 to the budget of the station. The station is permitted to use this money on approved vouchers. A substantial sum of money is required to maintain the station and it seems that it is necessary to have cash crops to support the budget. The uncertainty of crop production indicates that it may be hazardous to make a specific budget for each worker. Also, the labor situation has been disturbed by the hydrogen plant. Problems at all the stations are complex, but favorable results may be obtained if the personnel will maintain an understanding and cooperating spirit.

I have had considerable experience with men located at the substations. These stations serve the best purpose when manned by men interested in result demonstrations and practical tests and eager to demonstrate better practices for the improvement of agriculture. A certain type employee, especially the purely research type, will suffer from the long winter months of at least semi-idleness, the lack of library facilities, and lack of association with other workers of his calibre. This isolation promotes dullness and causes the worker to blame others and everything else on his inability to achieve. This may be back of some of the trouble at Edisto and I expect to find out whether or not this is the case.

I have instructed Director Cooper to send heads of the subject matter departments to the station immediately for the purpose of working out plans of research with those working in their fields. In so far as it is possible experimental areas will be selected and arrangements made for labor. Each worker will be required to submit quarterly reports to the head of the department and to the superintendent of the station.

The stations offer ideal opportunities for cooperative research. The land at the station should be charted for rotational objectives.

**Experiment Station**

The research program of the Experiment Station experienced some unusual weather conditions during the past year. The rainfall was not uniformly distributed and very high temperature during the summer growing season seriously affected the yield and quality of certain crops. The relatively high cost of production, low yields, and declining price level of farm commodities have created a rather difficult financial problem for the more extensive production enterprises.

The constant demand for more research work has resulted in the staff attempting more work than can be handled well under unfavorable conditions. It is necessary to decide between the possibility of attempting more than can be done during an unfavorable season and not having enough to keep the staff occupied at all times.

The probability of burdensome surplus of a large number of farm commodities, such as cotton, corn, wheat, and dairy products, is presenting some major agricultural adjustment problems which will have to be made in the major farm enterprises in the near future.

**Agricultural Economics:**

During the year the members of the Experiment Station staff in the Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology have carried on research covering a wide range of problems with emphasis on processing enterprises, marketing, and farm organization and management. Several projects were completed during the year and a few new ones begun.

Bulletins or circulars have been printed or are in process giving results of several studies concluded during the year. One of these deals with the physical costs of producing tobacco in the Coastal Plain area. A similar report dealing with cotton production has received wide acclaim. Another bulletin gives the results of a study of the poultry processing industry in South Carolina and indicates some of the strong and weak points as well as some opportunities for development of the industry. There is also
in process of being printed a very interesting report under the title Farm Marketing of Saw Timber and Pulpwood. A close study of this report should prove extremely valuable to farmers having woodland products for sale. Still another bulletin reveals heavy economic losses in marketing early Irish potatoes and calls attention to ways of reducing them. One South Carolina grower has said this one study was worth $150 a day to him during the harvesting season.

Agricultural Engineering:

Recent practices including chemical weed control, the treatment of soil with granulized insecticides, and the introduction of new crops such as aromatic tobacco present mechanical problems which must be solved by research.

The Southeastern Aromatic Tobacco Company and Duke University have provided funds to finance a project on the mechanization of this crop. The man-hour requirement for producing aromatic tobacco varied from 867 to 2,000 hours per acre last year. There should be considerable opportunity for developing equipment and production techniques to reduce this labor requirement. Satisfactory progress is being made with the projects under way, including the Production and Harvesting of Forage Crop Seed, Water Management studies, the Design of Farm Machinery Storage Structures, and Cotton Mechanization.

Agronomy:

The activities involved in the agronomic research are conducted under various phases of 10 federal and 13 state projects. All projects are well organized and are being conducted in an efficient manner. These projects include variety tests with cotton, corn, small grains, legume and grass forages, and other miscellaneous crops. In addition there are tests with fertilizer, lime and minor elements, survey of minor element content of soils of the various soils regions of the state and of the herbage grown thereon, effect of the new soil aggregate stabilizers on the physical properties of the soil and on crop response, soil drainage studies and others. Some comments are given relative to the progress of activities of certain projects.

An excellent small grain nursery including tests with oats, wheat, barley, and rye shows striking variations between varieties. In the wheat test, the new Anderson and Taylor (recently named) varieties show much promise over older varieties. Pure line selection work is being conducted with these two varieties and also with the Purcam variety. One-acre blocks of each of these varieties are planted from mass head selections and also from 1200 to 1500 individual head selections for each of the varieties. This work is intended as a source of foundation seed. Sixteen bushels of a new variety of soybean (to be named and released this year) were harvested from a small lot of seed obtained through the regional cooperative soybean program and are to be planted and grown for release as foundation seed. This variety which has high-yielding ability and high oil content is well adapted for the state. Selection and breeding work has recently been initiated with legume and grass forages.

Greenhouse experiments employing the use of radioactive phosphorus have shown that the ability of a crop to utilize native and residual supplies of phosphorus should be taken into account if more efficient use of phosphorus fertilizers is to be achieved. Field studies have been established on three permanent pastures to determine the efficiency of split versus whole applications of radioactive superphosphate.

During the past year the public has been greatly interested in the publicity given to the soil aggregate stabilizer (Krillium, etc.). Tests using a total of 60 metal cylinders, each 3 feet in diameter, have been set up to compare the effects of 10 of these materials on the physical properties of the soil and crop response. No measurements have been made due to an insufficient lapse of time.

A forage crop test using 2h forage crops was combined with a rate and source of fertilizer material test in Saluda County last fall in an effort to assist with the problems in that area. This was due to a request by an organized group of individuals. A field day observation of the test will be conducted in late spring.
The soil testing program which has been conducted by the department for over 20 years continues to show an increased interest by the farmers of the state. Since July 1, 1952, there have been 10,874 samples tested and 1,263 letters and reports sent out to individuals giving lime and fertilizer recommendations and, in addition, answers to many questions. The newly developed soil testing laboratory provides greater facilities for this service. Research on certain phases of the program are yet necessary before completely changing the system of testing which is designed to use electrodialysis or the extraction method.

Animal Husbandry:

Tests have been continued in an effort to find ways of reducing costs in swine production. Protamone and thiouracil added to the ration of fattening swine caused some reduction in feed costs. Antibiotics and B₁₂ have made a decided improvement in rations that used vegetable protein supplements. Penicillin has given better results than aureomycin and streptomycin when fed with the rations used in these tests.

Degossypolized cottonseed meal has given satisfactory results when fed to hogs in quantities sufficient to balance the ration. Pigs have been successes in cotton and other crops. Some of these pigs were kept on concrete floors until market weight was reached. When these animals were slaughtered, there was no evidence of parasite damage to livers or kidneys. All these tests are being continued and an effort will be made to combine hormones, antibiotics and B₁₂ in one ration.

Pastures for beef cattle have been compared. Bermuda produced the most beef per acre and kudzu the least.

Crossbreeding has produced calves that were approximately 50 pounds heavier than purebreds at weaning time. The calves produced by crossing British breeds were as heavy as those from the Brahman-British-breed crosses. It is planned to continue the work with beef cattle by making comparisons of some winter pastures and to compare Coastal Bermuda and Arlington sericea with our common varieties.

Botany:

Cotton Seedling Diseases. Discovery of a satisfactory technique in our laboratory for evaluating fungicides as seed and seedling protectants should greatly facilitate the development of adequate controls for damping-off losses in cotton and other crops. The application of several of the effective fungicides by the in-the-furrow method at the time of planting has shown much promise. The possibilities of the method will be explored intensively this season. Significant progress has been made in the development of water-soluble and water emulsifiable fungicides for the treatment of seed by the slurry method to replace the troublesome wettable powders.

Wilt Diseases. During the year, 23 vegetable crops, 13 field crops, 13 floricultural crops, and 3 wild plants were grown in the greenhouse and inoculated in 1,100 pots with various Fusaria which cause wilt diseases. Much of the work was concerned with the host relationships of the fungi causing wilts of watermelon and cantaloupe; cabbage, radish, stock, and other members of the mustard family; beets, spinach, and related plants; and carnations, sweet Williams, and other plants of this family. One paper on wilts of the cruciferae, or mustard family, was published during the summer and another of sesame wilt appeared on February 15, 1953.

Peach Diseases. Eleven fungicides were tested under orchard conditions for the control of brown rot and scab of peach. The growers want to know if there are organic fungicides which may be comparable to the new organic insecticides which have largely replaced arsenate of lead. One organic fungicide, Captain (Orthocide 40S), did give good control of diseases and the color or "finish" of Elberta peaches was superior to those sprayed with the standard wettable sulfur, but the cost of the organic material is greater than for sulfur.

Dairy:

The research program in the Dairy Department includes the feeding, breeding, and management of dairy cattle. Pasture research is one of the
major phases of work. Approximately 270 acres were used to determine the yields of pasture plants and pasture management. An additional 70 acres of land was cleared, prepared, fertilised, and seeded last fall. A subsoiler was used effectively to eliminate terraces. The studies on the yield of fescue grazed by dairy cattle have been completed and are being prepared for publication. Two years of work on irrigation of Bermuda grass have been completed and a preliminary report published. The results show that under the conditions of the experiment irrigation did not pay. Sulfur dioxide gas was used as an effective preservative for grass silage this winter.

Experiments are in progress on the feeding of blackstrap molasses to dairy cattle. A total of 205 heifers and 16 milking cows are being used in this study. A circular on the feeding of blackstrap has been issued this year.

The research program in the physiology of reproduction has developed a frozen semen diluter. This diluter is cheaper and permits more accurate quality evaluation of the semen. Studies in semen placement have resulted in improved conception rates with heifers. Reports on these results are being published in the Journal of Dairy Science in February and June, 1953.

The results on the regional dairy cattle breeding project are accumulating to where our system of mating indicate that crossbreeding of families within the breeds of purebred dairy cattle and crossbreeding between breeds for grade herds provide outstanding increases in milk production the first generation, and this result is increased further the second generation. When Holstein bulls are used on Guernsey cows, the milk yield is increased 47 percent from 6,906 to 10,165 pounds. When these two-breed cows are bred to Brown Swiss bulls, their three-breed daughters produce 12,261 pounds of milk. This is 78 percent increase in two generations over the first generation Guernsey cows. These data have been presented before the annual meeting of the American Dairy Science Association and will soon be incorporated in our recommendations for using the artificial insemination program provided by the Clemson Bull Stud.

Entomology:

Proposed Economic Poisons Law. A new law patterned after the uniform law proposed for state governments was prepared and recommended for adoption by the General Assembly during their 1953 session. This proposed law was given committee approval by the House Agricultural Committee, March 10, 1953. The Senate Agricultural Committee had previously approved an earlier draft of the proposed law.

Farms:

The Farms Department has planted considerable acreage in some of the recently introduced varieties of field crops. Around 60 acres of Anderson wheat, which is one of the outstanding new varieties, is making very satisfactory growth, and there should be a large quantity of seed of this variety available for distribution next year. Around 20 acres of the new Climax variety of lespedeza is being grown for seed production. The seed of this variety will be available for distribution next year.

The demonstration in soil conservation with strip cropping is well under way. All upland crops on the Maxwell Farm are either solidly planted with close growing crops or every other terrace is planted.

Our demonstration is being continued for the control of insects injurious to cotton in its early stage of growth. This is of particular interest in a strip-cropping program.

Horticulture:

Testing peach varieties for canning and freezing has been continued. Further testing of a new type cooker-cooler for peaches and other fruits has decreased the cooking time of peaches from 25 minutes to 4 minutes and 15 seconds. Development work on a high-speed mechanised peach pitter is being continued, and it is hoped that more time will be available for testing it this summer. If the peach pitter proves commercially practical, it may revolutionise peach processing in the Southeast.
The aromatic tobacco research has been conducted on various production and curing methods to determine the best practices, to improve and develop more efficient methods of stringing leaves, and to ascertain the optimum temperature, humidity, and amount of air circulation for wilting and curing the leaves. The results and observations of using the various methods of supporting the leaves during wilting and curing show that the wire stick method is the more efficient for stringing the leaves. The future of this crop is now dependent on devising ways and means of applying the present wire stick method to field conditions. Studies are now being initiated to completely mechanize the transplanting and harvesting operations. The possibilities of improving the quality of the tobacco by the use of ozone is now being investigated.

The sweet potato improvement program has been retarded since its initiation by the difficulty that has been encountered in getting seeds to set following pollination. In recent months striking results have been obtained where the pollination has been supplemented by the application of a hormone, such as a one-percent alpha naphthylacetamide in lanolin to the side of the ovule. By employing this technique the percentage of flowers producing seeds following crossing and selfing has been increased, and in some instances seeds were obtained in both crosses and selfings where seeds were not obtainable previously. These findings will increase the number of crosses that can be made annually and favor more rapid progress in the breeding program.

The commercial growers of fall tomatoes in the Piedmont are experiencing considerable difficulty in growing healthy stock plants for field setting. Encouraging results have been obtained by treating the soil in tomato plant beds with methyl bromide prior to seeding. Superior plants have been grown in field plant beds following this type of treatment. Further investigations are in progress to determine the factors responsible for the favorable growth rate of the tomato seedling.

In 1952 some fine selections and varieties of bunch grapes fruited. These were outstanding from the standpoint of quality and resistance to anthracnose and fruit cracking. Three South Carolina selections from crosses made in 1946 were propagated for release to other experiment stations for more extensive tests.

Poultry:

In the research program, the Poultry Department is engaged in the following projects: the breeding and selection of the White Plymouth Rock and New Hampshire breeds for more efficient meat and egg production; the study of various types of cottonseed meal for poultry rations; the effects of antibiotics on chick growth and egg production; the effect of various drugs on the pullorum reaction in chickens; the development of a fowl pox vaccine for permanent immunity in turkeys; the study of the components of broiler and turkey rations; management practices with turkeys; and the breeding and selection of turkeys. Considerable progress has been made particularly on the breeding project for an improved broiler-type chicken and the immunization of turkeys for fowl pox. Work on other projects is being conducted to the fullest extent possible under the limitations of staff and operating revenues.

The department is lacking in office space and laboratory facilities. There is also need for an increase in staff and additional financial support to give more attention to the problems of poultry producers of the state and aid in their solution. In the past ten years, broiler production in the state has increased more than five-fold, and turkey production has increased nearly ten-fold. The yearly cash farm income from poultry and poultry products at the present time is approximately $35,000,000, exceeded only by cotton and tobacco among farm enterprises of the state. There is also a need for more laying flocks both for commercial and hatching eggs that would further increase the above income if local requirements were produced within the state.

South Carolina Crop Improvement and Foundation Seed Associations:

Two new wheat varieties, Anderson and Taylor, have been released by the Agronomy Department of the South Carolina Experiment Station, and are being increased and made available to the farmers of the state by the South Carolina Foundation Seed Association. At present some 100 acres of Anderson wheat and approximately 70 acres of Taylor wheat are being grown, and the
increase will be distributed as registered seed. Such a program as this enables the growers to be able to get the very latest variety at the earliest possible moment at a reasonable cost.

The sixth annual seed short course sponsored by the South Carolina Crop Improvement Association and the South Carolina Seedsmen's Association was held during Farmers' Week and proved to be the most outstanding one.

Extension Division

The activities and responsibilities of the people employed in the Extension Service continue to grow from year to year. We have been especially pleased to see the continued interest and enthusiasm for grassland types of farming notwithstanding the drop in the price of beef cattle. The traditional situation characterized by a large supply of cheap farm labor is apparently now a matter of past history. The rapid substitution of tractor equipment for such labor is revolutionizing farm work and changing the type of farming from row crops to broadcast crops. The movement of farm people into urban employment continues to deplete the farm population, often without moving people themselves off the land. In these circumstances there is a more urgent need than ever for leadership in agricultural engineering related to farm machinery and equipment, farm buildings, electric wiring, and the economic use of electric power. Supplemental irrigation is past the introductory or promotion stage. Preliminary research results have been published, and the need now is for sound engineering and agronomic guidance in relation to water supplies, equipment and crops to be produced under irrigation.

The decrease in the horse and mule population continues with many farms now being operated without work stock. Less and less acreage is thus used for the production of feed for work stock. The growing of feed and grazing now is aimed more and more to supply the need for the cattle population, which is at a peak, and for the hog population which is still largely in the coastal plain. Milk production is still short of supplying our own requirements and is the source of some problems involved in importing milk from other states where producers are not subject to the public health standards that are enforced in South Carolina. A state dairy association, organized some years ago, includes producers and distributors with W. L. Abernathy as Secretary. A more recently developed milk producers association is especially interested in legislation aimed to equalize production requirements as between out-of-state and in-state producers. This affects extension work in dairying and calls for sound and unbiased leadership. This together with the DHIA work and the maintenance of the field organization in the artificial insemination program keeps the dairy specialists busy. The last named line of work which consists largely of applying cooperative principles of management has been assigned to Mr. R. D. Steer, and it fits in well with his other duties and his past experience in dairy extension work.

In the Agronomy work a very large program is underway with a potential of service that is almost unlimited. The State-wide 5-Acre Cotton Contest is underway again in 1953. Last year the first state prize was won by a Negro farmer, Bosie Williams of Greenwood County. He had already won a district prize in an earlier year. This was the first time a Negro farmer has won the first state prize since the contest was initiated in 1926. The S. C. Textile Manufacturers' Association and the S. C. Cotton Seed Crushers' Association sponsor this contest with $2,000 and $3,000 respectively in prizes. The S. C. Plant Food Educational Society is an outgrowth mainly of agronomy work in the Corn Contest and in the Pasture demonstration work. In this connection many useful and practical demonstrations with corn and pastures are underway each year. Some years ago there was organized a movement to bring to South Carolina a portion of the high grade low-priced ammonium nitrate manufactured by the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). We felt that this state was being inadvertently discriminated against. We were advised that all the TVA ammonium nitrate is distributed through bona fide farm cooperatives and was available only for educational purposes. We advised our leaders to set up such a cooperative with the sole responsibility of distributing the material for demonstration purposes. The Farmers Cooperative Educational Association (FCEA) was set up and has since distributed through its organization all the ammonium nitrate available. The Extension Service through its specialists and agents has thus been aided in a mass demonstration program on the production of grazing to which use all the TVA ammonium nitrate is limited by agreement.
Due to the constructive nature of this work and the voluntary limitations of it to the above stated uses, the commercial fertiliser industry appears to be well satisfied. We believe it has been a strong influence in initiating the use of commercial fertilizers on grazing crops and has been helpful in advancing the thinking of our livestock growers on the fundamental matter of cheap grazing by 10 years at least. One of them recently answered a question as to how much fertilizer he advised using on pastures with the statement: "First tell me how much grass you need." Out of the costs of distribution of TVA Ammonium Nitrate a few cents per ton are often left over and from such balances the FCRA has been donating as prizes certain amounts to the winners of district and statewide places in the pasture contests conducted by the Extension Service. This helps to make statewide uniform approach to the important task of helping farm people find the right place for grazing in the growing livestock program.

In the tobacco extension program one of the interesting developments involving extension cooperation is the Darlington County Tobacco Contest, sponsored by the Darlington County Farm Bureau. The Extension works on this contest and uses its valuable results in a way similar to that followed with the Cotton Contest.

Soil Conservation is involved in nearly all of the activities of Agronomy workers, county agents and others working with the land as a means of showing successful management. Such activities help influence both adults and 4-H Club members.

The Cotton program ahead in 1953 is a difficult one. Our duty is to give cotton growers the facts as far as possible to aid them in making decisions of their own as to acreages, etc. The problems can be understood from the following listed and numbered statements of fact.

1. A larger cotton acreage and production goal for 1953 was announced by the outgoing administration than the goals more recently recommended. The suggested application is also different. The earlier goal figure took into account an average acreage figure for a 5-year period in each state and suggested reductions on that basis. This involved less reduction in states where the acreage has been fairly constant than in states where the acreage has been going up rapidly. The latest suggestion is that cotton growers plant 5 acres this year for each 6 planted last year, thus basing the change entirely on the acreage in 1952.

2. The season is already well advanced and it could be too late for the effective presentation of facts to growers.

3. The Extension Service has been requested to conduct a campaign on this problem among growers with the hope that a smaller acreage planted to cotton in 1953 would result.

4. Each grower is subject to no artificial control and is limited only by his resources and his judgment as to acreage.

5. While the figures as to supplies of cotton on hand, the demand for domestic use and export all seem at this date to suggest the production of too large a crop in 1953, growers have been told that they will receive 90% of the parity price in accordance with the present law. This would be not far from 33¢ a pound for the kind of cotton grown in South Carolina. That is not as good a price as was in effect a year ago, but unless alternative crops promise better income from either the short or long-time viewpoint, some farmers may find it hard to comply with the expressed national recommendations of planting 5 acres where there were 6 last year.

6. If many farmers fail to comply voluntarily with the acreage reduction suggestions and a normal or above normal yield is harvested, it now appears that an acreage allotment program would become necessary in 1954 if the present law continues in effect. If the present law is effective and quotas are declared and allotments of acreage made, growers are automatically divided into two groups: (a) those with 5 acres or less and (b) those with over 5 acres. Acreage allotments would be made to states and counties from the total national acreage allotment on the basis of the average acreage in the 5 years 1947, 1948 (skipping 1949), 1950, 1951 and 1952. The acreage allotted to individuals from their respective county allotments would be based on their
own individual acreages in the 3-year period 1951-1953 inclusive. The 5-acre and less grower would get his full acreage. The rest would be subject to a county factor which would be a percentage of the total cultivated acreage of each farm. The situation at the beginning of 1950 would apparently be repeated. Then the cotton farmers and those who grew some cotton but mainly other crops fared alike as to the percentage of their total cultivated acreage that could be planted in cotton. There was such a storm of protest that Congress changed the law for 1950 only, so as to give the real cotton farmers a chance to grow more cotton. No doubt if the same circumstances should arise as seems possible under existing law, Congress would be asked by growers again for relief from measures which would unquestionably be unjust as between different farmers within the same county.

This discussion of the cotton problem ahead represents a subject about which county agents and extension workers will be asked many questions in the months ahead -- not to mention the various technical questions that come up in cotton production and insect and disease control.

Generally speaking Extension work has proven its value all along the line. In 4-H Club work interest and participation is expanding. The 4-H Camps need and must have, if continued, many repairs and replacements. The prospects of an appropriation of $110,000 for this purpose from the State Legislature to match on a 2 for 1 basis funds being raised privately by 4-H members and friends now appear to be fairly good. The Negro 4-H Camp is in excellent condition having been constructed recently and with cement blocks.

Our Poultry industry involves the production for market of broilers, eggs, and turkeys. The many production and marketing problems that arise are being met by extension workers as well as possible. This industry is growing in importance and is well distributed over the state.

Horticultural work has to do mainly with peaches and apples among the fruits, and with a wide variety of fresh vegetable crops and melons. The job of keeping growers up-to-date and able to compete successfully for the existing markets requires alertness and a high order of leadership. Unfortunately Mr. Schilletter has been seriously ill for over two months and Messrs. Ferree and Bowers have more than they can do for the present.

We have had a sick county agent in Mr. J. A. Kinard, who seems to have a serious heart condition and has been ill for a large part of the time for over a year.

The other lines of work have generally given a good account of themselves. County agents, Negro agricultural agents and women agents have worked under salary conditions that should be corrected as fast as possible, and certain recommendations are being submitted in that connection.

Respectfully submitted,

R. F. Poole, President
1. At the December 1, 1952 meeting of the Executive Committee of this Board of Trustees it was resolved and unanimously adopted that "The Memorandum of Agreement of the Olin Foundation, Inc., be accepted on behalf of the Clemson Agricultural College of South Carolina and the college administration be directed to proceed at once to carry out the terms and conditions of the agreement donating $45,000.00 to the college for the purpose of the construction, at the approved site, on the Clemson College Campus of a Ceramic Engineering Building to be known as F. W. Olin Ceramic Engineering Building." I ask the Board's approval of this action.

2. At the December 31, 1952 meeting of the Executive Committee of this Board of Trustees it was resolved and unanimously adopted that "The Executive Committee comply with the request of the Olin Foundation and award the contract for the construction of the Ceramic Engineering Building at $416,600.00 to the Daniel Construction Company, Greenville, South Carolina, whose bid guaranteed the completion of the building within 180 days. I ask the Board's approval of this action.

3. It is estimated that the cost of work outside the actual construction cost of the Ceramic Engineering Building and not provided in the Olin Foundation agreement, for parking areas, retaining walls, curbs, plot planting and other services to the building to be furnished by the college will require an expenditure of approximately $4,000.00. I request your authority to provide these services and facilities and to pay for same from funds available.

4. Under the terms of our contract with Messrs. Perry, Shaw and Hepburn, Kehoe and Dean, Architects, of Boston, Massachusetts, for the preparation of a Master Plan for Clemson College, we agreed to pay to the architects the sum of $15,000.00 as fee for the plan. The agreement stipulates that $5,000.00 of this amount is to be paid upon acceptance by the college of the preliminary design, the balance to be paid upon completion of the Master Plan. This firm has presented various preliminary designs from time to time subject to such changes and corrections as this Board may desire to make before completion of the Master Plan and are requesting that they receive according to the agreement the initial payment of $5,000.00. I recommend that authority be granted to make such payment from funds available.

5. We have entered into an agreement to sell to Spotswood Park and Company, Atlanta, Georgia, the five (5) old boilers in the old Steam Plant for $5,600.00 of which $560.00 commission is to be paid to Mr. B. L. Green, Agent, who handled the transaction for us. The next best price we have been able to obtain for these boilers was $3,500.00. We consider this an excellent sale of this old equipment and I request your confirmation of my action in this matter, and, also, authority to dispose of the additional equipment which we do not need located in the old Steam Plant at the best obtainable price.

6. We have sold the old unused water standpipe located to the rear of the President's home as is, where is, to Mr. R. E. McLean of Gastonia, N. C., for $1,000.00 and the funds deposited with the College Treasurer. I request your confirmation of my action in making this sale.

7. The location on the west side of the intersection of Klugh Avenue and Water Street has been decided upon as the proper location for the new Laundry Building. This location is included in the Master Plan of Perry, Shaw and Hepburn, Kehoe and Dean, and I recommend your approval of the site for the new building.
The critical need for new barracks calls for the removal of our old laundry and the construction of a new one. With the approval of Perry, Shaw and Hepburn, Kehoe and Dean, it will be necessary to change the east end of Water Street to conform to the new proposed plans and allow room for the construction of the new laundry. In order to effect this change it will be necessary to tear down the old Stackhouse apartment which is located on the site of the proposed change for Water Street. This is one of the old frame residences on the campus and has been vacant for approximately one year. Before it could be used, extensive repairs would be necessary. I recommend that the Service Division tear down this residence.

The roof constructed by C. M. Guest and Sons on the engineering shop building in 1947 has almost completely failed. A part of this roof was reroofed by J. Roy Martin Company and is insured by a 20 year bond of the Koppers Company. The remainder of the roof carried no such bond. The total repairs necessary to completely restore the roof will involve several thousand dollars of which amount the college will have to furnish $1,728.00. I request your approval to proceed with this work and to set aside the sum of $1,728.00 from funds available to pay for same.

In order to provide additional working space for students in architecture, a portion of the auditorium in the Engineering Building has been partitioned into a classroom. This was at a cost of $945.35 and I request your authority to make the expenditure from funds available.

In 1929 the college entered into an agreement permitting Mr. W. W. Long to own a residence located on the college lands during the period of the life of Mr. and Mrs. Long or which ever was the last survivor at which time the college would take possession of the property and pay the cost of same to the Estate less adjusted depreciation.

Mrs. Long who now resides in the residence has been ill for some time. Close friends advise us confidentially that her resources are exhausted. It has been requested that this Board consider the possibility of taking possession of the property and paying to Mrs. Long the agreed adjusted price and allowing her to remain in the building until her death charging her a nominal rent of $5.00 to $10.00 per annum in order to make binding a subsequent agreement changing the conditions of the original agreement. It appears that Mrs. Long has no relatives who are in position to offer her any financial assistance. I am asking that authority be given the college administration to act in the matter and enter into such agreement as may be approved by the college attorney and I further request that funds available may now be set aside in the amount of $6,888.69 or so much of that amount as may be necessary be expended to conclude the transaction.

In order to promote interest of high school and other prospective students in Clemson College, we have had printed for distribution 10,000 copies of a pictorial bulletin of Clemson College and it's activities. This bulletin was printed for us by the R. L. Bryan Company of Columbia at a cost of $2,008.50 and I request your authority to make payment for same from funds available.

The Agricultural Engineering Department and other departments of the college are securing patents on different types of machines and equipment resulting from their research efforts. It is natural to assume that income may result to the college from these patents. The Agricultural Engineering Department has already received $108.00 royalty payments from the sweet potato digger perfected by members of the Agricultural Engineering staff. It is expected that additional funds will be received from this invention from time to time.

I request your authority to establish a special account with the College Treasurer into which all such income is to be paid and I further request your authority to expend moneys from said account for further research or other justifiable expenditures.

The hotel has been operating now for two and a half years during which time funds have had to be advanced for the purchase of beginning food supplies and also for various other supplies to get the hotel operating in full. The overdraft on the Treasurer's Office books on February 28 amounted to $70,693.22. To offset this, there are accounts of the hotel as follows:
Petty Cash: $3,500.00
Deposit in transit: $2,386.99
Accounts Receivable: $10,721.86
Surplus in the hands of the Trustees: $44,721.74

making cash in the amount of $61,350.59 together with expendable supply inventory of $26,059.19 and regular supply items of $56,018.20. We are desirous of reducing the overdraft on the books of the Treasurer's Office to within the amount of our actual cash offsets and I am recommending that in accordance with the terms and conditions of the resolutions authorizing the issuance of the Faculty Housing Revenue Bonds that we transfer $15,000.00 from the Veterans Housing Project to reduce this overdraft. The Veterans Housing Project has a surplus of approximately $20,000.00 on hand.

15. There is now pending in the South Carolina General Assembly a bill appropriating certain monies from the surplus account for permanent improvements to various state institutions. Among the appropriations from this surplus now being considered is the following:

**Clemson College**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Item 1</td>
<td>For Filter Plant Enlargement</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item 2</td>
<td>To Purchase and Install Boiler</td>
<td>$154,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Item 3</td>
<td>To Remove, Enlarge and Build Steam Mains</td>
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<tr>
<td>Item 4</td>
<td>To Rebuilt and Enlarge Electric System</td>
<td>$60,815.00</td>
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<td>Item 5</td>
<td>To Revamp Water and Sewer Mains</td>
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<td>Item 6</td>
<td>To Remove and Equip Student Laundry</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$832,815.00</strong></td>
</tr>
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</table>

If and when the bill receives final approval we will need to begin at once the work of enlarging the filter plant, installing the boiler in the steam plant, the constructing and equipping of the laundry building as well as the electric system, water and sewer main changes.

I recommend that authority be granted to begin the work as soon as the monies become available.

16. BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF SOUTH CAROLINA:

That the proper officers of the college take immediate steps to effect the issuance of FOUR MILLION ($4,000,000) DOLLARS DORMITORY REVENUE BONDS, to be authorized by legislation entitled, "AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA TO ACQUIRE HOUSING FACILITIES, TO EMPOWER THE RESPECTIVE BOARDS OF TRUSTEES OF SAID INSTITUTIONS TO OBTAIN LOANS FOR SUCH PURPOSES WITHIN THE AUTHORIZATIONS MADE BY THIS ACT, TO DEFINE THE PROCEDURE BY WHICH SUCH LOANS MAY BE MADE AND THE COVENANTS AND UNDERTAKINGS TO SECURE THE SAME, TO MAKE PROVISION FOR THE PAYMENT OF SAID LOANS, AND TO REPEAL THE AUTHORIZATIONS GRANTED TO EACH OF SAID BOARDS OF TRUSTEES BY ACT NO. 1059 OF 1950 AND ACT NO. 907 OF 1952," being enacted during the present session of the General Assembly. To that end, said officers shall consult this Board's attorneys and advisers and to the extent that such attorneys and advisers recommend shall negotiate or bring about the sale of bonds pursuant to said enabling legislation. PROVIDED, ALWAYS that before the final consummation of any sale of bonds shall take place, an appropriate resolution of this Board, required by the enabling Act, shall be presented to this Board for its consideration and adoption.

17. BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF SOUTH CAROLINA:

That the proper officers of the College survey the needs of the College for improvements of the sort contemplated by an Act entitled,"AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE ISSUANCE BY THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA OF ITS STATE INSTITUTION BONDS, TO PRESCRIBE THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH SAID BONDS MAY BE ISSUED, TO PRESCRIBE THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH THEIR PROCEEDS SHALL BE EXPENDED AT THE SEVERAL
STATE SUPPORTED INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING, TO MAKE PROVISION FOR THE PAYMENT OF SAID BONDS, AND TO MAKE APPROPRIATIONS TO CERTAIN STATE INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES FOR PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS", being enacted during the present session of the General Assembly; that they investigate the extent to which the College can secure funds pursuant to said Act, and that they do, thereupon, present to the State Budget and Control Board such request and information, as may be required by said Act, and secure, if possible, an indication from said State Budget and Control Board of the extent to which the needs of the College can be fulfilled.
Clemson, South Carolina
June 19, 1953

The Honorable Board of Trustees
of
The Clemson Agricultural College

Gentlemen:

As is required in the By-Laws, I have the honor of submitting here-with my annual report covering the work of the past fiscal year.

I have just recently returned from the trip to California which was requested by the Board. Mrs. Poole accompanied me and it was a most enjoyable trip and, I believe, of high educational significance.

I have read much about the West but all I had read had not given me a clear picture of the vast desert region the size of which one cannot adequately comprehend or describe.

Without the high mountains, many bare of trees and many others with sage and desert plants, to catch snow and later give it up to the streams which furnish the water for irrigating the land, there would not be any important agriculture in the vast area west of the Rocky Mountains.

It is trite to mention that South Carolinians, as well as other people of the nation, are paying a share of the cost of the tremendous water project of the western area. Rivers are being diverted that their water may be channeled for hundreds of miles to cotton, alfalfa, potatoes, and fruit-producing areas.

W. B. Camp is talking sense when he preaches supplemental irrigation for the Eastern Seaboard States. From the work which has been done in California he knows how important irrigation can be. We must undertake research in order to understand how best to use water on South Carolina soils but there is no need for us to wait for a solution of every problem in the use of water for irrigation purposes. For demonstration purposes we must have every conceivable type of irrigation here at Clemson.

In California there is much plant food fertility in the soils. The rainfall is so small water erosion is not important in much of the area and while there is some wind erosion this seems to be of no serious concern. In future years when the rocks of the mountains crumble away and the winds and snows gradually reduce the elevation of the mountains much of the fertile land will return to a desert state. In the meantime where water can be had the land is in a superior condition for tremendous production of crops.

The Colorado River, in addition to the magnificent grandeur of its canyons, is a river of vast importance to western agriculture and while it is by no means the only river it deserve respect. If there were as many bold rivers in the West and if they were as well spaced as our South Carolina streams the Eastern Seaboard would be vastly outclassed in production and actual farming in South Carolina would be stymied.

I was impressed with the tremendous saline areas. The demonstration of capillary movements of the salty ground water to the surface of the soil where the distillation separates the salt and water and the former remains behind as a white or black deposit is a conspicuous phenomenon. The flash rainfalls and snow water moving into the false river beds sometimes leave vast white deposits.
The University of California has requested sixty seven million dollars from the state legislature. I have come back to South Carolina with a feeling of pride in Clemson and South Carolina. Unfortunately much of the plant food in the soils of our state is lost by water erosion. Perhaps we can save much of this plant food by a combination of irrigation and cultivation by preventing or reducing capillary movements. We must seek to help our people to catch the water and stop the loss by erosion of the precious plant foods from the soils of the state. We must irrigate if we are to compete favorably with western agriculture.

Death of Staff Members

It is with regret that I report to you the death of two of our retired staff members—Professor A. G. Holmes and Professor W. G. Blair. The two men died within two hours of each other on Tuesday, March 17, 1953. Both men had served long and faithfully and had left an indelible mark on the institution and on the hundreds of young men who came under their influence.

Professor Holmes retired on June 30, 1948 after having served the college 22 years in various capacities in the Department of History and the Department of Social Sciences. Mr. Holmes was a successful teacher and was always a steady and stabilizing influence for sound policy among his co-workers. He rendered the college a special service when he as co-author with Dr. Sherrill published the best information yet recorded about the background, founding, and history of Clemson College in the book THE LIFE OF THOMAS GREEN CLEMSON.

Professor Blair was serving as Associate Professor of Carding and Spinning when he was retired on August 31, 1952. In all he served the college 23 years and was a great favorite with the students who called him "Pop." When he first came to Clemson the Textile School was small with only three members of the teaching staff and he lived to see it one of the largest schools in the college.

Public Relations and Alumni Affairs

The office after one year of operation is becoming established as an integral part of the college, the faculty, students and alumni. Mr. Cox seems to have organized his work well and is proving of much help to the Administration and as an ambassador of good will for the institution. He served as one of the coordinators with Professor Lane and Professor Schirmer for Senior Day which went off in splendid shape. In addition to being an enjoyable day of festivities and constructive effort for the seniors, it served as an introduction to the spirit of unity and joint accomplishment which should carry the alumni through the years wanting to do something for their Alma Mater.

The work of the office has increased and many news stories, pictures, radio releases, radio and television appearances have been conducted by members of the staff in their effort to sell Clemson to the public. Pictorial bulletins and brochures about Clemson have been colorful and informative. The monthly alumni magazine has been received most favorably and it is hoped the magazine can be enlarged during the year.

During the past year the office has secured about 1500 missing addresses and has made over 1000 changes. At the present time there are 12,000 good addresses on file cards and the work is only about one-third done. Ultimately the office will have about 45,000 plates plus each graduating class.

In the last eleven months the alumni have paid $7,324.31 in Alumni Corporation dues. For the same period there have been 501 contributions and dividend payments to the Clemson Foundation totalling $15,403.16 or a grand total of $22,727.47.

Mr. Cox feels that there is need for a full-time photographer. A student photographer has been employed only part time due to lack of funds but it is hoped the position can be increased to that of a full-time worker in the near future.
Registrar's Office

Mr. Metz reports that during the past session many of the improved procedures and additional functions added to his office the past few years have become stabilized. Other procedures and functions have been further developed or expanded in the interest of rendering greater service to the institution.

In many respects the Registrar and his assistants carry on work handled in liberal arts schools by the Dean of the Faculty and Dean of Students. The office serves as a liaison agency in coordinating the work of the various administrative offices of the college. Since there is no central Placement Agency many industrial concerns deal directly and satisfactorily with the office rather than with the various schools where the work is handled.

During the past year there has been an enormous increase in the number of security and educational checks on Clemson graduates and former students in connection with their employment in government service, appointment for promotion in the Armed Forces, and selection for certain key positions. This work heads up through the Registrar's Office.

For several years the Registrar has distributed to counselors the appropriate information concerning students assigned to them under the counseling plan adopted several years ago. During the past session thirty-seven college representatives have traveled a total of 10,000 miles in representing Clemson at College Day exercises held in seventy-seven high schools. The program has been planned and arranged by the Director of Admissions and has grown greatly during the past two years.

During the year the requirements for continuing in the ROTC, for admission to the advanced course, and for deferment under the ROTC have become more selective. All this has resulted in more work for the Registrar in furnishing the military departments with scholastic information concerning students and more pressure on the office in connection with Selective Service Certifications.

For veterans enrolled under Public Law 550 the college is required to check on each veteran at the end of each month and prepare individual monthly certifications to the Veterans Administration.

We feel we are most fortunate in having switched to the machine posting of the scholastic records. Now over ninety-five percent of the posting work is done on the IBM Machines.

A total of 2956 students enrolled at Clemson during the current session of the college. Of this number, 276 enrolled in September and 192 at the beginning of the second semester. From the beginning of this session through April, 1953, a total of 366 discharges have been issued.

Of the 2956 students who registered this session, 990 enrolled to pursue courses of study in Engineering, 708 in Agriculture, 638 in Textiles, 256 in Education, 228 in Arts and Sciences, and 28 in Chemistry.

Athletic Department

Coach Howard thinks we did not have a very successful year in athletics due to several reasons -- chiefly injured players and inexperienced players. Gaskins suffered a broken leg before the season started and practically every boy on the squad received some injury before the first game was finished. On the baseball team there were five freshmen playing as regulars all the time.

All you know, the Southern Conference split at the meeting held in Greensboro, North Carolina on May 8 and 9. The new athletic conference which is now being formed will consist of the University of Maryland, Duke University, the University of North Carolina, Wake Forest College, North Carolina State College, the University of South Carolina and Clemson College. One or two more schools may be added.
Those with whom I have talked feel this is a very fine conference and we are happy for Clemson to be a member of it. By belonging to this conference a good schedule can be made easier and teams of the conference will have to play all other member teams each year. In this manner a true champion in each sport can be decided.

Some definite policy in regard to radio broadcasts at the football games should be decided and once the decision is made it should be announced so that everybody concerned will know just what to expect.

In the past IPTAY and Canteen funds have been the main source of income for scholarships. Coach Howard feels we are going to have to supplement these sources with profits derived through gate receipts. That, of course, will call for Administrative action in setting up a matter of policy.

Hospital

I am passing on to you parts of Dr. Milford's report that you may be cognizant of the recommendations he has made in regard to the enlargement of the present hospital building. I quote herewith from his report.

The past school year has taxed the staff to its utmost ability. Our football injuries alone last session were heavier than at any time since I came to Clemson. The influenza epidemic following the Christmas holidays was general throughout the country. Naturally there were complications from this epidemic but we were fortunate in that there was no loss of life.

Following the influenza epidemic we had German measles, chicken pox and mumps along with the usual run of pneumonia, streptococcus throats, and many other types of infection.

The handling of the influenza was difficult. One hundred and sixty patients at one time require much medical attention, nursing, antibiotics, and food.

I have mentioned before the fact that Barracks Ten should be condemned not only for use as an emergency hospital but for living quarters as well because of the heating system which results in patients being cold and shivering one hour and burning up the next. I therefore condemn Barracks Ten as unfit for living purposes because of lack of heat control. The second problem is that of treating patients with high temperatures on the "top bunk". Patients with high fever getting down from the "top bunk" are subject to dangerous injuries which if fatal would cause criticism not only of the hospital but of the college as a whole.

I am forced to make the following recommendation: That we utilize the funds we have tried to save over a period of twenty-five years, including the $30,000 belonging to the hospital and used by the college, and other such means as we may be able to produce, to add to the present hospital building a one story wooden structure to meet our needs and provide additional room for epidemic purposes. I had hoped never to have to make this recommendation but it appears we will not have a new hospital any time soon and if the enlarged facilities prevent the death of one patient then I am sure our effort will be well spent. I earnestly request a thorough consideration of the recommendation which would increase bedroom space at the hospital.

Military Department

Colonel F. E. Cookson has completed a four-year tour of duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics, and while here he served as Commandant.

Colonel Cookson reports that the general efficiency of the Military Department is at the highest point during his tour of duty. During the past year he had a high percentage of experienced officers and this contributed materially to the efficiency of the staff.

The post-war growth of the Corps of Cadets has apparently leveled off and it is believed the enrollment in ROTC will remain fairly constant. On March 1, 1953, the following classification of students was obtained:
The following tabulated enrollment from the session 1946-47 through 1952-53 is interesting:

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<td>2001</td>
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<tr>
<td>1951-52</td>
<td>2201</td>
<td>575</td>
<td>2776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952-53</td>
<td>2174</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>2581</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The period 1946 through 1952 was marked by a continuous increase in the strength of the Army ROTC unit at Clemson. However, beginning in 1951 a series of joint Army-Air Force agreements operated to reduce the size of the Army unit and increase the size of the Air Force unit. Under the current agreement, the freshman enrollment is divided on a 50-50 basis between the Army and the Air Force.

In connection with the new Air Force curriculum, procurement objectives and qualifications for enrollment in the advanced course have been revised. First priority for advanced course spaces will go to those students electing flying training after graduation. Advanced course space for ground officers will be more restricted in the future.

Library

During the past year books, periodicals, pamphlets, etc. have been added by purchase or donations. As in previous years, the library has again received from individuals and corporations a large number of gifts of books, periodicals, pamphlets, and small booklets. The Clemson Community Council allocated $200 for the purpose of purchasing children's books and the AAUW is continuing their contribution of books to the children's collection.

Total circulation statistics for 1952-53 show about a three per cent increase over those of 1951-52. The greatest increase has been in the number of reserved books used in the library with the numbers circulated in other groups remaining about the same.

Some 7,000 books have been taken from the stacks and stored so that they can easily be found if there is a call for them. This was necessary in order to alleviate to some extent the congestion in the stacks. This is being done until such time as funds are available for renovating and furnishing the rooms vacated by the Social Science Department. To date the Clemson College Library holds 134,165 cataloged volumes not counting those volumes and materials on hand in the cataloging room.

During March six of the museum cases and their contents were moved by Dr. Farrar and his staff to the Natural History Room in the Old Education Building. The cases contained stuffed birds, animals, snakes, insects and the arrow collection of the late Franklin Sherman and they will be added to the bird egg collection secured from the Harllee estate.

YMCA

Students continue to manifest as interest in the various activities of the YMCA. During the past session visiting delegations from almost every college in the state came to Clemson and groups of Clemson students presented programs in these schools and in schools in neighboring states.
Approximately two thousand students took part in the intramural sports program. This is on a voluntary basis but arranged with competitive teams. Approximately two hundred campus children of grammar school and high school age took part in the canteen programs held in the club rooms of the Y and in the football, basketball, baseball and day camp programs.

Five members of the YMCA Cabinet decided during the year to study for the ministry. Many of these men have attended YMCA conferences, church conferences, and other group meetings which probably helped them arrive at their present decision. The President of the YMCA, John S. Stanley, was awarded the Algenon Sydney Sullivan Medal. This medal is awarded to a member of the graduating class and one other person in recognition of their influence for good, their excellence in maintaining high ideals of living, their spiritual qualities and their generous and disinterested service to others. Professor M. E. Bradley was awarded the other medal this year.

The recent repairs and improvements to the building have added greatly to the appearance of the building. Mr. Holtzendorff reports the need for repairs on the interior of the building.

School of Agriculture

The School of Agriculture has been very fortunate in having the outstanding services of Visiting Professor F. M. Simpson who retired last year as Director of Agricultural Research for Swift and Company in Chicago. The course Professor Simpson taught in Marketing Livestock and Meats has been popular and he has been instrumental in placing a number of graduates in excellent positions. Mr. Simpson is a member of the Agricultural Committee of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, and his associations with men in industry and business have resulted in valuable contacts for the college.

The short course in Agricultural Credit, under the administration of the Mutual Security Agency, held at Clemson last summer was considered successful. The short course provided instruction and field visits for 26 high ranking officials in agricultural credit programs in seven foreign countries. As an outgrowth of the services in the Agricultural Credit Course, three regular students were sent to Clemson for instruction in agricultural credit. One of these students is from Thailand and two are from Formosa. These young men are university graduates and hold responsible positions with their respective governments.

Clemson College has conducted a six-weeks course on the use of fertilizer and lime under the Mutual Security Agency program with a total of 10 men in attendance. Seven men are from Yugoslavia, two from Denmark, and one from the Philippines. These men are well trained specialist and hold responsible positions in their countries. The course, "Fertilizer and Limeing Materials" was very successful and the men were much interested in the informational material presented during the course. The group made a number of trips to the various sections of South Carolina including the Sub-Stations and had an opportunity to observe many of the major farming operations.

A committee of the Engineer's Council for Professional Development (ECPD) inspected the department of Agricultural Engineering on April 27 and 28 for accreditation. The joint administration of the Agricultural Engineering curriculum makes the Department of Agricultural Engineering eligible for accreditation by the ECPD.

The local chapter of Alpha Zeta has sponsored the Clemson Agricultural Fair and the publication of "The Agrarian". On a recent visit, the High Chancellor of the Fraternity, Dr. Herbert R. Albrecht, considered the local chapter as one of the most active in the nation.

All departments have been working over extensive and detailed plans for future expansion and development in the new buildings. It does not seem desirable to make additional plans for further development until the new buildings and facilities are available. Most of the departments are interested in expanding the graduate facilities and it is desirable to have a sufficient number of graduate students to organize larger classes in the graduate courses.
School of Arts and Sciences

For the School of Arts and Sciences the past session has not differed greatly from recent sessions and from all indications it has been a successful year. The major difficulty of the year resulted from the shortage of staff in physics, a perennial problem resulting from inability to compete with industry, government, and other educational institutions for the services of trained physicists in the face of a national shortage. The physics staff has shown a commendable spirit of cooperation while carrying overloads resulting from understaffing. We hope we have sufficient staff employed for next year.

There is a general feeling in the staff that scholarship has been better this year and opinions as to the explanation vary. Some reasons attributed are better class attendance, a lessening of distraction from athletic activities, and increased efforts of staff members.

The staff during the past year has continued to be increasingly active in extra-curricular professional work.

One of the most gratifying developments has been the "harvest" of a new "crop" of Ph.D.'s among members of the staff who have been working for several years toward this end. Recently two men have completed all requirements for their degrees and several others are just on the verge of completing work for their degrees. In 1943-44 the average member of the staff of the School of Arts and Sciences had a Master's degree. In 1952-53 the average member has somewhat more than a year beyond the Master's degree. It is obvious that the faculty today averages somewhat more than twice as much graduate study as the faculty of 1943-44. Perhaps the most significant figures are those showing that whereas in 1943-44 31.7% of our faculty had the Ph.D., or at least a year beyond the Master's, now 72.6% of the staff, nearly three-fourths, fall in that category.

Fifty-eight of the sixty-one full-time men on our active list for 1952-53 hold membership in one or more learned societies in their respective fields. Thirty-three of these have attended at least one meeting of these societies during 1952-53 and about one third of these have attended more than one meeting. The numbers would have been higher had not the South Atlantic Modern Language Association met in Miami, which was out of reach of our finances for the men in the English and Modern Languages Department.

Dr. Huff had the distinction of being one of about twenty-five men from over the nation called to the Amherst Conference sponsored by the National Science Foundation for the discussion of the promotion of physics research in those institutions other than the few large research centers.

During 1951-52 the School of Arts and Sciences prepared for publication HELP! HELP! HELP!, a small booklet designed to help create in high school students interest in better preparation for college. The circulation of this booklet was made during the current year.

A study was undertaken to determine the relative progress of engineering students (43%) who had taken remedial mathematics with that of engineering students (57%) who had not been required to take the remedial course. The freshman engineers who entered college in the fall of 1948 were traced throughout their college careers until the time for their graduation in 1952. It was found that a slightly greater percentage (43.1%) of those students who had taken remedial mathematics were graduated in 1952, in four years, than was the case (41.5%) for those students who had not been required to take the remedial course. Clearly, this indicates that students having the desire and the ability to do so, may graduate within the four year period allotted to their course even though they may be required to take remedial mathematics. Remedial mathematics, therefore, does not act as a deterrent to the engineering students' progress. Significantly, 37% of the engineering graduates, completing their course in 1952 after four years of study, were students who had taken remedial mathematics as freshman.

In Dean Kinard's report he points out that while we have been successful in building a teaching staff of the caliber to be a credit to the college and the state we have not been successful in providing them with adequate space in which to work. He feels he would be remiss if he did not point out his need for adequate physical facilities for his school. He writes as follows:
"Members of our Board of Trustees are busy men; any men of the caliber to serve in that capacity would be busy; but it would be beneficial to the board and to the institution if some time when they are on the campus the members could find the time to see more of the institution at first hand. I do not recall that we ever had a visit from any members of the board to this school, though once I appeared before the board for a short interview. We would welcome a visit from the board to see something of our personnel, our work, and our physical facilities."

School of Chemistry and Geology

Dean Hunter reports a good year. He is greatly pleased with the new building and during the past year the area over the auditorium was finished and three of the new rooms are now completely equipped and in use.

The Chemistry Department has functioned smoothly and two professors have returned from leave of absence -- one with his Ph.D. and the other expects to receive his degree in June of this year. With the return of these two old members of the staff several changes to improve the efficiency of the department were put into effect.

The Professor and Acting Head of the Geology Department resigned in February due to personal family reasons. A diligent search has been in progress to locate a successor and all of the Geology Graduate Schools have been canvassed. As yet a replacement has not been found.

The Head of the Chemistry Department at the University of Tennessee inspected the Chemistry Department in April as a representative of the American Chemical Society's Accreditation Committee. He spent two days at Clemson and seemed to find everything in order. His report will be passed on to the committee which normally will not take any action until their meeting in September.

The number of candidates for graduate work has reached a low ebb. The output of bachelor candidates majoring in Chemistry is the lowest it has been for years and the armed forces are taking many of the few available. The same situation seems to exist in most of the universities throughout the country. Since graduate assistants will not be available for work as laboratory instructors it may be necessary to employ permanent instructors with Master's degrees to take over this work.

The faculty of the School of Chemistry is of the opinion that scholarship has been dropping steadily in the past few years. The faculty has made a study of the situation and has made several recommendations which they believe would help remedy the situation.

The recommendation that students who have semester averages of A or B at the time of the final examination be allowed to take that grade as their course grade and be excused from the final unless they wish to stand the examination was presented to you at your last meeting and you approved the same.

A study has been made of the high percentage of failures in Freshman Chemistry and the faculty believe this percentage could be lowered if no student is allowed to start his Chemistry until he has passed his remedial mathematics since a knowledge of the latter is practically a prerequisite to the study of Chemistry. The Deans and Directors have approved postponing Chemistry for new students until they have completed their remedial mathematics and the plan will be put into use in the fall semester.

Another plan recommended by the Chemistry faculty and approved for the fall semester is to have all new students take the same course in Chemistry for one semester and then at the end of the semester divide them into two groups depending on whether the students will go on in curricula which require a more thorough basic knowledge of Chemistry.

The Atomic Energy Contract Research program is progressing quite satisfactorily.
School of Education

The Department of Agricultural Education enrolled 172 students during the past year and conducted in-service courses for all new teachers of vocational agriculture. A member of the staff visited the new teachers twice during the year and made a careful follow-up of their activities in the fall and in the spring.

Seniors in Agricultural Education did practice teaching at Central, Keowee, Seneca and Anderson. The practice teaching is carried on in regular high school classrooms under the supervision of the local agricultural teacher and a teacher trainer from the college. Plans have been made to have directed teaching in some of the better high schools over the state. The selection of the teaching centers will be based on the qualifications of the local agricultural teacher, teaching facilities available, the teachers' program in the community and the attitude of the local school officials and trustees of the school.

During the past session there were 127 undergraduate students enrolled in the Department of Industrial Education and 11 full or part time students enrolled for graduate work. Demands for graduates from Clemson continue to increase from year to year as more high schools expand their work in industrial arts and in the basic sciences. All qualified graduates from the department have found employment.

The Music Department participated in three main events during the school session. For Homecoming the department assisted the Alumni Director in planning a full program - band concerts by three school bands which played from 11 o'clock in the morning until game time. The bands also participated in pre-game features and in a half-time demonstration.

The Christmas Show was presented for two nights this year with a large crowd present for each occasion. The chapel and Bowman field were decorated and chimes, amplification systems and a Hammond organ installed by the Rice Music House of Anderson.

The Student Prince which was presented in April represented the culmination of hard work in testing the local talent and ability of the community and college people. Broadway stars were imported for lead roles and scenery and costumes were made by local people. Over two hundred people from the community and college were involved in the production.

School of Engineering

Dean J. H. Sams reports that the School of Engineering has made considerable progress during the school year and the morale of the staff has been excellent. It is the general feeling of the departments that the quality of the school this year in scholarship has been improved with an increase in the scholastic rating of the students.

Members of the staff have participated in both industrial and in government-sponsored research projects under the supervision of the Engineering Experiment station. It is encouraging to note the increased interest of the staff members in doing research work and this is being encouraged at all times. The South Carolina General Assembly included in its 1952-53 budget an item of $10,000 for the Engineering Experiment Station to conduct correspondence courses of instruction and research for the water and sewage plant operators of the state. This same amount has been allocated by the General Assembly for the fiscal year 1953-54.

During the past year courses of instruction at the Class "D" level were prepared in both water and sewage. Over 325 operators of the state have enrolled in these courses and some 50 or 75 operators have currently completed the courses of instruction.

For the fiscal year 1953-54 courses of instruction will be initiated at the Class "C" level for both water and sewage operators. During this time courses of instruction for both Class "D" and Class "C" will be carried on.
Dean Sams feels the lack of sufficient space is a great obstacle in carrying out the work of the School of Engineering. I quote from his report as follows: "During the past year it has been necessary to improvise and use the teaching facilities in all available space in the buildings assigned to the School of Engineering, including the five temporary wooden buildings, the filter plant class room, rooms in the Textile Building and the new Chemistry Building. The laboratories have been crowded with three or four sections of students in the laboratories simultaneously being the rule rather than the exception. This creates confusion and makes it much more difficult for the instructors to obtain the best work from their students. If the teaching of students is still to be the primary objective of the college some relief is necessary in the immediate future. The emphasis being placed by the industry of our country on the shortage of engineering personnel, has created an increased interest in this scientific field."

School of Textiles

Dean Brown reports the efficiency of the school continues to increase with the greater experience and training of the staff. The new equipment is all in use with most of the new fibers in addition to cotton and wool.

For the fourth year Clemson has had the largest enrollment of any textile school, having an average of 592 students for the two semesters. We now have approximately one-fourth of the enrollment of all ten schools while last year it was 22 percent of the total.

There were 96 graduates in February and June which with the August class will make a total of approximately 110 for the year. The demand for these men is great as evidenced by the fact that nearly 400 private interviews have been conducted by representatives from 42 different companies and 25 other companies have listed openings with the school by letter.

More than half of our graduates have to enter the military service upon graduation but men having completed this period of service are beginning to return to the industry.

Considerable research has been conducted by the school during the last year. From the U. S. Department of Agriculture we now have four research projects on cotton totaling $61,000 and another $15,000 project has been completed on the "Spinning and Weaving Studies on Special Cottons."

We are conducting several projects for the following commercial companies -- Sonoco Products Company, Dow Chemical Company, Kelco Starch Company and with Deering Milliken Company.

Several of the staff not teaching in summer school will be employed on research using funds available under the Sirrine "extra professor" program.

The school has continued the development on testing and processing machines. Dr. Hayn has published two articles on his fiber research and will have out a much-needed book of Microscopy this fall. He has also done the research in x-ray studies for a chapter in the sixth edition of Mathews Textile Fibers. Professor Lindsay, with undergraduate students, has carried out a project on the dyeing of blends of wool with Orlon and Dacron, and with a graduate student has completed a project on treatments of fabrics with antistatic agents.

In addition to the Owens-Corning Fiberglas scholarships reported last year for Engineering and Textile juniors and seniors, we now have the following:

1. A Dow-Corning Company fellowship for graduate work in Textile Chemistry with a stipend of $1500 plus tuition.
2. The Celanese Corporation $2400 fellowship for graduate work in Textile Chemistry.
Since the reorganization of its graduate program in 1945 Clemson College has awarded earned advanced degrees to 65 students. Sixteen of these students received their degrees at convocations held during the past year. The enrollment of graduate students increased from 58 for the first semester to 68 for the second semester this year.

At the present time all Land-Grant Colleges are offering programs of study beyond the Bachelor's degree. Clemson was one of the last to announce such a program and consequently has one of the smallest groups enrolled in graduate work.

The graduate program as a whole has progressed satisfactorily. Outstanding progress has been made in some departments while the work in some of the others has not progressed as well as had been hoped. Lack of space and equipment have been serious problems in some departments and it is anticipated these handicaps will be partly eliminated when the new building program materializes.

A program of graduate students has been developed in Ceramic Engineering and as soon as the new facilities are available students desiring to pursue advanced work in this field will be accepted.

The number of advanced degrees held by staff members in some fields is a serious handicap. The number of staff members with the doctorate in the Schools of Education and Engineering is small and a Ph.D. program in these schools will be impossible for some time because of this condition.

Dean Webb recommends that 20 graduate assistantships be established to relieve some of the pressure on the staff and permit them to offer graduate courses to be regularly scheduled. These assistantships would pay $1,125 each and would be in addition to those already established.

In the School of Agriculture many of the staff members best qualified to direct graduate students are members of the Experiment Station staff and are prohibited from participating in the academic program. This might be solved by giving them academic titles and paying part of their salary from academic sources. The part of their experiment station salary which is replaced could be used for employing graduate research assistants to help them carry on their research work.

The graduate program in Agriculture should be considered from the standpoint of three general areas; Animal Science, Plant Science and Agricultural Chemistry.

Cost to the Student

In the studies leading up to our recommendations for the new barracks program, we accumulated much interesting information about student enrollments and costs to the student. Enrollments this session in the United States approached 2,200,000 students. Nation-wide studies of a Commission on Higher Education indicate that by 1960 there should be about 5,000,000 boys and girls in our colleges. During the last ten years the cost of attending college has just about doubled and so has the cost of commodities and of living.

In comparing the cost to the student as published in the college catalogue with that shown in recent publications of insurance companies, the Beta Club Journal and others, there are wide differences. This is due partly to the wording of the questionnaires and the publication dates.

What does it cost to attend Clemson?
(Regular Session 1953-54)

In answer to the question we present the following condensed summary.
Items 1953-54

1. Tuition, college fees, room, board, and other student living expenses and services paid to Treasurer $752.60

2. Uniforms 134.93

The college collects in four installments. $887.53

3. Technical books and supplies, and other "must" expenses not paid to College Treasurer (Approximate) $150.00 to 175.00

The total cost of all expenses will vary from $1,037.53 to $1,062.53

At a cost of about $4 per day for each day during the regular session the student at Clemson pays for all living expenses, uniform, necessary services, tuition and fees required for a technical education.

Proposed Collegiate Activities Budget for 1953-54

In the preparation of the new budget, we cannot overlook the thinking of the Governor and the leaders in the 1953 Legislature as to the proposed expenditures for the next fiscal year. When Governor Byrnes returned the General Appropriation Bill to the General Assembly, he stated "If the income does not exceed the present estimates, then this General Assembly in January, 1954, will be forced either to reduce some of the annual obligations herein incurred or levy additional taxes."

In arriving at figures to be presented to the several deans and others for the preparation of the collegiate budget a lump sum was set aside for each of the schools and divisions. This lump sum represents 8 1/3% of the current salary roll and is based on the fact that the General Assembly authorized payments to state employees on a bi-weekly instead of monthly basis. It is our understanding that this proposed increase does not apply "across the board" for each individual but is to be made within the discretion of the deans and department heads. However, the total must be kept within the amount allocated.

Merit raises are necessary at this time. An additional total has been set aside in the budget so as to provide merit raises in the schools and departments a total of which will not exceed 1 2/3% for the entire salary roll. It is not contemplated that merit raises will be given each individual. On the teaching staff there are those who have recently received their graduate degrees and also those for other good and sufficient reasons which should be included.

Practically no increases have been made in the other budgeted items for 1953-54. There will be approximately $110,000.00 which for the present can be held in the budget but no allocations from this fund will be made until the October 1953 Board meeting or the 1954 Legislature meets and something more definite is known as to the income for 1953-54. Included in this $110,000.00 is the $50,000.00 added late during the session of the Legislature in the Senate and the Free Conference Bills. Should this $50,000.00 be cut from our proposed income that would leave around $60,000.00 for such necessary increases in the collegiate operating expenses.

There are now unfilled positions totaling approximately $40,000.00. At least half this amount should be used and this would provide another $20,000.00 for badly needed equipment for teaching laboratories.
Summary of State Appropriations 1953-54

For the year 1953-54 the State of South Carolina has appropriated for:

(1) Research, Extension and Livestock Sanitary Work -- officially classified as Public Service Activities:

(a) Operating expenses ...................................... $1,806,128.00
(b) Permanent Improvements .................................. 242,000.00
(c) Camps Cooper and Long .................................. 800.00
Total (1) ................................................. $2,053,428.00

(2) Collegiate Activities:

(a) Operating expenses ...................................... $1,920,847.00
(b) Permanent Improvements (Barracks Program Utilities) 832,815.00
(c) Teaching and Research in Water and Sewage ........... 10,000.00
Total (2) ................................................. $2,753,662.00

A total of (1) and (2) as listed in the S. C. Appropriation Act for 1953-54 ........... $4,817,090.00

Federal Appropriations

Congress has not yet passed all the bills carrying the annual appropriations and grants and as information we are listing Federal Funds in our current 1952-53 budget. At one time it appeared as if the Bankhead-Jones 1935 Amendment allocating funds for teaching in Land Grant Colleges would be amended in the "economy drive".

The Federal Appropriations and certain grants for 1952-53 are listed as follows:

(1) Agricultural Research ...................................... $ 268,655.36
This total does not include USDA Grants toward Special Programs and Special Salaries.
In the current budget this is estimated to be $17,060

(2) Agricultural Extension ...................................... 861,107.34

(3) Collegiate Activities (Land Grant Funds for Teaching)
By Act of the S. C. Legislature the Land Grant funds for teaching are divided equally between Clemson and the Negro College.

(a) Morrill-Welton Fund ...................................... 25,000.00
(b) Bankhead-Jones Amendment: Clemson's Share ........... 15,348.31
Clemson's Share ........................................... $ 15,348.31

Total U. S. Funds (1), (2) and (3) ....................... $1,175,111.01

From the foregoing it is noted Clemson is to receive during the next fiscal year, 1953-1954, the sum of $5,992,201.01 from our State and Federal Governments.

S. C. Surplus Fund Act of 1953:

I am listing below the items specified under Clemson College in the South Carolina Surplus Fund Act of 1953.

Clemson College

Item 1. For Filter Plant Enlargement ............................................. $ 95,000.00
Item 2. To Purchase and Install Boiler ........................................... 154,000.00
Item 3. To Remove, Enlarge and Build Steam Mains ....................... 20,000.00
Item 4. To Rebuild and Enlarge Electric System ......................... 60,815.00
Item 5. To Revamp Water and Sewer Mains ...................................... 40,000.00
Item 6. Remove and Equip Student Laundry ....................................... 215,000.00

Total (Clemson College) ........................................... $832,815.00
The House Appropriations Committee voted to discontinue the annual appropriation to the several states as provided in the 1935 Bankhead-Jones Amendment to Land-Grant colleges for teaching. Evidently the colleges all over the country got busy because the House of Representatives voted to restore the item for the year 1953-54.

From the discussions on the floor of the House of Representatives, it appears that the Land-Grant colleges are being put on notice that this item is to be discontinued another year and ample notice is being given in advance. The members of the House called attention to the discussion in 1935 when the amendment was passed and in which it was indicated that this was an emergency measure designed to assist the Land-Grant colleges during the depression period.

In the preparation of our request to the General Assembly for 1954-55 the action of the House Appropriations Committee and the discussions of Republican leaders should be called to the attention of the Budget Commission and to the 1954 General Assembly.

Status of Acts of the General Assembly Permitting Construction at Clemson College

1. An act to authorize the Board of Trustees of Clemson College and other state institutions to acquire housing facilities, to empower the respective Board of Trustees of certain institutions to obtain loans for such purposes with the authorities made by said act, to define the procedure by which such loans may be made, and the covenant and undertaking to secure the same, to make provisions for the payment of said loans and to repeal the authorities granted to each of said Board of Trustees by Act No. 1059 of 1950 and Act No. 907 of 1952.

This bill permits Clemson Agricultural College of South Carolina to issue revenue bonds up to but not exceeding $4,000,000 for the purpose of acquiring student housing facilities and the reconstruction and equipping of dormitories or barracks on the Clemson College campus. This bill is House Bill 1564 and amends previous bills affecting student housing at Clemson College to the extent above stated. It was amended so as to include under its terms the Colored Normal Industrial, Agricultural and Mechanical College at Orangeburg.

Any loans obtained by Clemson College under the provisions of this bill by private negotiations before consummated must have approval of the State Budget and Control Board and such bonds shall bear interest at rates not exceeding 3 3/4%.

The bill passed the General Assembly on April 29 and was approved by the Governor on May 18, 1953.

2. An act to provide for the issuance by the State of South Carolina of its state institution bonds, to prescribe the conditions under which said bonds may be issued, to prescribe the purpose for which their proceeds shall be expended at the several state supported institutions of higher learning, to make provisions for the payment of said bonds and to make appropriations to certain state institutions and agencies for permanent improvements.

This bill permits Clemson College and other state institutions of higher learning to apply to the Budget and Control Board for sums of money to be used for the construction of such permanent improvements at Clemson College as the said Board approves. It also provides that any sums advanced to Clemson College for these purposes be approved only upon justification by the college of the improvements and facilities requested. It provided that the State of South Carolina issue bonds to secure funds for the permanent improvements and to repay the amount of bonds issued for any one institution by a pledge by that institution through the State Treasurer of its tuition and matriculation fees. The amount of bonds that can be issued under the provision of the act are based upon the estimated amount of tuition and matriculation fees that the institutions can be reasonably expected to remit to the State Treasurer for the purpose of repayment. It provides that the
state shall issue said bonds and that the full faith and credit of the state shall be pledged to the payment of said bonds. It provides that said bonds shall be issued for a period not exceeding 20 years and that all such bonds shall have matured prior to 1978 regardless of the date issued. It provides that in the aggregate the bonds of all the state institutions issued under the terms of the act shall not exceed $14,000,000.00.

This is House Bill No. 1129 passed by the General Assembly on the 2nd day of April and signed by the Governor on the 2nd day of April 1953.

Agricultural Experiment Station

The Inspector from the Office of the Experiment Station in Washington, D. C. was apparently favorably impressed with the research program and the progress shown at the station. Our Agricultural Economics, Agricultural Engineering, Agronomy and Dairy Departments are generally recognized as having research programs among the best in the southern regions. The research programs in these departments are concentrated primarily on the most significant problems in southern agricultural production. As a whole the station has the most extensive and significant research program in the history of the station.

The Agricultural Economics Department has been cooperating with the State Marketing Commission and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in the compilation and publication of state agricultural statistics over a long period. This information should be of value in plans for the future development of our agriculture. It will be necessary to have a sound factual basis for our future programs if we are to avoid some of our past mistakes.

The Agricultural Engineering Department is giving special consideration to water management and irrigation projects. Significant information is being secured on the benefit to be derived from supplemental irrigation.

The new soil testing laboratory has made it possible to develop a more adequate soil testing program for determining the fertilizer and lime needs of South Carolina soils. The electrodialysis method is being developed to extract plant nutrients from the soil. This method should prove more satisfactory than the acid salt extraction solution now in common use.

The new soil physics laboratory has been equipped for physical measurements of soils with special reference to drainage and the effects of soil conditioners on aggregation properties of the soil.

A forage species fertilizer test has been conducted in Saluda County to assist farmers of this area with their soil problems. This test was established in response to a request for a branch experiment station in this area.

A pasture and forage crop specialist has been added to the staff. The chief objectives of the program at present will be to collect a large number of strains of grasses and clover disease-resistant plants adapted to the region. A new wheat variety, named "Taylor", is being released to farmers. The recently released Anderson variety of wheat and the Taylor variety will provide two improved varieties of wheat for the state. A new and improved variety of soybean "Jackson" will be released next year.

The Clemson bull stud now includes 31 bulls, approved for use in the artificial insemination program now under agreement with 15 cooperative breeding associations. The Dairy Department entered an agreement with Pet Dairy Products Company and the dairy farmers selling milk on the Greenville market that all Clemson milk sold on this market be sold at surplus prices when there was any surplus milk in Greenville. This agreement has satisfied the public relations problem involved.

The Entomology Department is conducting experiments with numerous new organic insecticides to be used on vegetable, fruit, and nut crops. Special emphasis is being given to the control of insects affecting pasture and forage crops. Flies and other insects affecting dairy and beef cattle have been controlled by treatments of contact sprays and residual material. A formulation of insecticides for control of insecticide-resistant flies in dairy barns was developed and recommended for farm use.
The South Carolina Crop Improvement Association, organized in 1947, is composed of farmers who are making the production of Foundation Registered or Certified seed a definite part of their farm program. The demand for certified seed has increased each year. In 1952 a total of 29,179 acres of cotton was certified for improved seed. There has been a marked increase in the use of recommended hybrid corn varieties in the state.

A conference for fertilizer inspectors was held in Columbia last January 15 and on January 15 around 550 fertilizer dealers, salesman and fertilizer manufacturers attended a one-day fertilizer meeting at the same place. Subjects pertaining to agricultural outlook, fertilizer usage, availability of fertilizers, insecticides, available planting seeds, and credit to farmers through various agencies were considered. The annual summer meeting of those persons interested in fertilizers will be held at the Pee Dee Station on Thursday, July 16, 1953. The bulk distribution of fertilizer is increasing as the fertilizer can be distributed on the soil for about the same price as the delivery of the fertilizer to the farm in bags.

Good work has been accomplished at all of the branch stations. The Edisto Station has been especially interested in the use of anhydrous ammonia as a fertilizer, use of soil conditioners, and the use of chemicals in the control of weeds.

The Pee Dee Station is testing the new insecticides available in the cotton insect control program. Work has been done in developing new tobacco and cotton seed especially suited to this section.

Extension Division

During the decade ending with 1952, many all-time farm records were established in South Carolina. Rapid adjustment of farmers to changed conditions is reflected in the new records made. The most important changes relate to prices of labor, equipment, fertilizers, other supplies, and farm products. An important function of extension work is to help farmers adjust to an endless series of price shifts.

Extension work functions through practical demonstrations, publications and the organization of farm leadership in communities, counties, and the state. Much is made of farm visits and office consultations with individuals, of farm tours, radio, television and other methods. Extension work adopts definite worthwhile objectives and plans that continue from one year to another, and the progress made becomes the stepping stone to the next forward move. Effective extension work means capable full time agents and specialists who make it their business to keep in touch with scientific information and new developments on one hand and with individual farm families and their changing problems on the other.

4-H Camps: Several years ago the Extension Service personnel realized it would not be possible to maintain the current level of service with the small appropriations made for Camp Long and Camp Bob Cooper. The Board approved inaugurating a program of fund raising and the amount decided upon was $50,000. Some progress was made by the fall of 1952 and at the suggestion of several members of the legislature the State Legislature was asked to make an appropriation to match the 4-H funds being raised -- $2 in state funds for each $1 of 4-H funds. The state has made its full appropriation of $110,000, we have $5,000 in the Tobacco Cooperative Fund and as of May 1 a total of $31,335.10 has been contributed by 4-H Club members and their friends. Work is now under way at both camps in replacing the older and decayed building and making new improvements.

The 4-H Camp for Negroes (Camp Harry Daniels) was built of concrete blocks with cement flooring and is of the permanent type construction now being installed at Camp Bob Cooper.

Grassland Farming and Livestock: The grassland farming program in South Carolina has been known for the past seven years as the South Carolina "Blanket of Green" Program. Favorable comments on the progress of the program have been received from many other sections of the country.

Probably the best feature of grassland farming is that it provides the most practical means of rebuilding soils while producing profitable income at the same time. While it is particularly concerned with pastures, grazing, crops, hay and silage, there are other sources of farm income connected with this type farming, namely, production of grass and legume seed for sale.
In addition to members of the Experiment Station Staff, all agricultural agencies have cooperated with the Extension Service in promoting and demonstrating the value to South Carolina farmers of a sound grassland farming program. Although much progress has been made there is still much to be done. We need more research on adaptable grasses and legumes, more research on possible returns of beef or milk per acre, more research on pasture fertilization and possible returns from efficient use of fertilizers, more research on the possibilities of irrigation in an intensive grassland system of farming.

The downward trend in the price of beef cattle during the last year has been of much concern to producers. Farmers have had about a decade themselves in grassland farming and on that basis it is believed the livestock enterprises will be sustained to a much greater extent than ever before.

Cotton: During the past four years only one has been a "good" cotton year. The use of recently developed materials and equipment are fighting cotton insects and the determination of growers combined to keep the yields even as high as they were.

During this period demonstrations in cotton production organized and supervised by the extension service have shown that was possible with good practices. The work of the State Cotton Committee and the County Cotton Committees has mobilized the best leadership we have to guide growers through the recent years.

An active and vigorous program for 1953 is underway. The extension aspects of the program are planned and supervised by an extension cotton committee composed of two entomologists, an agronomist, an engineer, the cotton gin specialist, the editor and the Director, who also serves as chairman of the State Cotton Committee.

The Balanced Farming Program has been developed during the past four years as a means of organizing the assistance of extension workers to farm families in the efficient planning and operation of the whole farm as a unit, and the improvement of farm home and the standard of living of the farm family. A committee representing all lines of extension work has been responsible for the development of this program. While the Balanced Farming program is still in the development stage, it is beginning to focus the attention of many farm families upon the importance of the efficient use of all resources on the farm and the improvement of the standard of living of the farm family.

Additional Training: For some years plans have been under consideration for aiding and encouraging workers to secure additional training for better service.

Recently Mr. J. R. Surtman of Charlotte, one of the Board of Directors of the Frank R. Pierce Foundation, has become interested in the better training of county agents. He has established the John R. Surtman Foundation, under which he proposes to award $100 each to 25 South Carolina county agents (or Negro agricultural agents) for the purpose of attending the three-weeks sponsored short courses this summer.

Since we have lagged considerably in regard to professional training we are sending as many of our agents as can be provided for through the Surtman Foundation and otherwise within our budget. We have approved allowing 24 county agents, 14 home agents, 4 Negro agricultural agents and 3 Negro home agents $100 each to take 3-weeks short courses. The 1953 Extension 3-weeks short courses will be offered at the University of Wisconsin, University of Arkansas, Cornell University, Colorado A. & M. College, University of Maryland for white workers and Prairie View College for Negro workers. In order that they may take advantage of the opportunities the agents were authorized to attend these short courses and take 2 weeks of their regular annual leave, plus one week of special leave with pay for this purpose. In addition to the list above three women and 3 men have been awarded scholarships amounting to $100 each to attend Extension Short Courses.
Livestock Sanitary Department

The 1952 Code of Laws of South Carolina was amended at the current session of the legislature authorizing the State of South Carolina to cooperate with the hog owners in paying one-half the appraisal value of hogs slaughtered as a result of being infected with or exposed to Vesicular Exanthema.

The Federal Government is now preparing effective rules and regulations controlling the sale of raw garbage by federal establishments such as hospitals, air bases, forts, camps, etc., and also the movement of hogs fed on raw garbage, and it appears that these regulations may be sufficient to assist greatly in the control and prevention of Vesicular Exanthema among hogs as a result of feeding garbage. The garbage sterilization bill of the South Carolina Legislature is still in the hands of the Governor.

Vaccination Program Against Brucellosis: During the current year an increased interest has developed in the calfhood vaccination program. In some instances it has been necessary to vaccinate adult cattle. Reports indicate to date that 6,786 calves and 1,457 adult cattle have been injected with Strain 19 Brucella vaccine.

The U. S. Livestock Sanitary Association, during recent years, has gradually increased the requirements for Brucellosis Modified Accredited Area work to such an extent that very few states are in a position to test a sufficient number of cattle in a county to maintain the requirements for accreditation. During the past 10 to 15 years the number of Brucellosis Modified Accredited-Free counties has gradually decreased from 600 to 300. The tendency in Brucellosis work appears to be toward laying more stress upon individual herd testing and the Brucellosis vaccination program with Strain 19 vaccine. At this time we have nine counties classified as Brucellosis Modified Accredited-Free Areas and 473 herds classified as Brucellosis-Free Accredited.

Satisfactory progress is being made in controlling the incidence of Tuberculosis in our herds of cattle. A few outbreaks have been located in herds mainly where additions had been made. The entire state is classified as Tuberculosis Modified Accredited-Free Area and we have 211 herds classified as Tuberculosis-Free Accredited at this time.

Law Enforcement in Auction Markets: The Technical Livestock Committee continues to meet periodically to discuss the law enforcement activities in the auction markets. We now have 32 markets under supervision and two additional ones under construction. We have issued ten permits to dealers in livestock. It was found necessary to suspend the permit of E. Gutman & Company, Baltimore, Maryland, who was shipping cattle into Orangeburg County, due to lack of proper identity of cattle brought into the state as compared to ear tag numbers on the health certificates; and many failed to show negative results for Bang's when tested upon arrival.

We are faced with a problem which is very difficult to handle in connection with the use of Deputy State Veterinarians in Auction Market Work. Also, a similar problem may be developing in our general deputy work where veterinarians are treating hogs against cholera. The state law reads as follows:

"The State Veterinarian shall provide the service of competent veterinarians to attend all auction sales at the various livestock markets on the day of the sale. The costs, exclusive of the pay of the veterinarian, of all tests, serums, vaccine, treatments and labor furnished by the livestock auction market necessary for the enforcement of this Act, and the protection of livestock against contagious and infectious diseases, shall be paid for by the buyer of said livestock and said costs, exclusive of the pay of the veterinarian, shall constitute a lien against all said animals."

This matter has been brought to the attention of the Board previously and it was decided that the college had no authority to fix the sales price of products used in treating hogs by practicing veterinarians at the auction markets. There has been a tendency among the Deputy State Veterinarians to gradually increase the margin of profit on these products to such an extent that the industry and auction markets have brought the matter to the attention of the General Assembly, and a committee has been appointed to investigate all activities pertaining to auction market operation.
The department held conferences during the past year with the veterinarians working in the auction markets in an effort to get them as a group to reduce the margin of profit they were making on their products. However, as a whole very little was accomplished. The margin of profit of the different veterinarians appear to vary from 20 to 45 per cent. The attorney general has advised verbally that anyone is entitled to a reasonable margin of profit on money invested in products used in connection with his services. I am of the opinion that the trouble is caused by a minority of veterinarians working in the larger auction markets.

Hog Cholera: We are daily faced with a gradual decrease in the amount of anti-hog cholera serum available for immunization work, which is directly the result of the spread of Vesicular Exanthema into various biological houses and firms producing the product. Unless the output is increased it may develop into a serious situation.

The use of the new types of vaccine for immunizing hogs against cholera has gradually increased during the present year. However, we continue to have too many unfavorable reports following the use of these products.

During the first ten months of the year 96,358 hogs were treated against cholera in the auction markets. As the number of hogs treated at the markets increases, fewer requests are received for hogs to be treated on the individual farms. Therefore, it is more economical for the state to treat hogs at the auction markets. This decrease in the number of requests for hog cholera work on individual farms permits our full-time state employed veterinarians to devote more time to other phases of the disease prevention, including the testing of cattle for Tuberculosis and Brucellosis.

1953 Board of Visitors

I am sending you along with this report a copy of the report submitted by the 1953 Board of Visitors. Members of the staff are warm in their praise of the interest shown by the Visitors this year and I am sure you will read their report with keen interest.

Agricultural Organization

I am proud of past achievements of the Clemson Agricultural staff and am cognizant of the fact that over the years a great deal has been done to help the farming industry of this state. It is true that the problems in agriculture are complex but I feel that much has been, and is being, accomplished in the development of a diversified program in achieving a balance between agriculture and industry.

Changes brought about by improved transportation and communication and by mechanization and irrigation and intensified production have added state and community responsibilities of utmost importance. Barriers to successful agriculture in this era must be controlled for the sake of assuring the farmer, as far as possible, a normal livelihood. Shifting labor, the advent of farm machinery, and higher costs of production have made it imperative that the latest and best agricultural information will be available at all times.

It is not important just to save the soil. It is important that an effort be made to arrest capillary movement of plant nutrients to the top of the soil where they are lost by erosion. The state is not using too much fertilizer but what is being applied and what originates from the rocks is being washed away from the land. County agents and vocational agricultural teachers must be well trained in the movement and behavior of the minor or rarer elements. Insects and causative agents of disease must be controlled as measures of insuring good yields. How and when to plow lands to increase the water-holding capacity is important. The selection and breeding of plants of high-quality production, resistant to cold, heat, drought, insects and causative agents of disease, is of major importance. The finding and explanation of new approaches to marketing is important. Canning, freezing, preserving, and processing raw food and fish for year-round sale is highly desirable.
To accomplish these necessary agricultural needs scientific training, vision, and the will to accomplish must be brought into the program. Furthermore, there must be strong team work to bring together all parts of the agricultural program and eliminate unnecessary duplication.

We should study the projects underway at the various experimental farms and apply sound principles in answering the inquiries of farmers and others. We should use the farms to demonstrate recommended practices and use private farms to solve localized problems. We should give adequate publicity to what the various staffs of the college are doing and interpret the results from experiment stations in other states which may be useful to the farmers of South Carolina. There are many who are not now using approved agricultural practices and the job of selling these people on the best methods offers great opportunity.

I am convinced that supplemental irrigation will become widely and advantageously used in this state. There is much to be learned about applying water to the lands of the state but we need not wait for all the answers because enough demonstrations have already been carried out to prove the soundness of the principle.

The proposed agricultural organization essential for undertaking an enlarged and comprehensive approach will consist of a Dean whose responsibility will be to select the staff, synchronize projects, develop team work and with his staff explore and work toward a sound agricultural program.

There will be a Director of Instruction who will assist the Dean in obtaining the teaching staff, regulate teaching loads, and personally assist students with their course and curricula problems.

There will be a Director of Research who will be the leader of all agricultural research, will coordinate research projects and evaluate the needs of the staff, will determine and guide the staff in cooperative search for the solution of the problems of agriculture, and then give full and comprehensive publicity to the results obtained.

There will be a Director of Extension who will be responsible for a staff of extension workers, will function to have scientific facts carried to the people of the state, will see that his staff interprets and analyses results obtained in all the land-grant colleges, offer to the people of the state important scientific facts, and encourage his staff to work toward self-improvement. The Director will strive to maintain sound public relations, will have placed on result demonstration any and all applications of sound agricultural practices, and bring together and advise individuals and organizations as to the best means of promoting a progressive agriculture.

You can appreciate the importance of the entire agricultural staff cooperating to make the new plan work. Theoretically the Dean has complete control over the personnel of the fields of teaching, research, and extension but actually it is the responsibility of the Directors to maintain the administration of the personnel in their respective fields. I am sure that after the new organization is formed it will be possible to work out sound administrative procedures. The Dean could arbitrarily determine the methods to be followed but it will work to the best interest of all concerned if the Directors and the Departmental Heads with the assistance and advice of the Deans can agree upon the functions of the various departments.

Efficiency and Loyalty of Staff

I must not close this report without a personal word of appreciation of the efficiency and loyalty of the Clemson staff.

Many people have commented on the splendid morale of the student body during the past year and I believe it was a reflection of the sincere efforts of the faculty to improve student scholarship. We are proud of our faculty and as I travel about the country I hear much praise of Clemson because of the devotion of its staff members to the sound and basic principles of American democracy.

While we have had our problems, the past year has been a pleasant one for the Administration. Messrs. Metz, Brown, Hill, Cookson, Cox and their
associates have done their part well and in a cooperative manner and through them the Administration has been kept aware of the functions and needs of the college.

I appreciate the cooperation of the Board of Trustees. Good morale of the faculty and the staff is dependent upon the feeling that cooperation and understanding exist between the Administration and the Board of Trustees. The high standing of Clemson College both in the state and in the nation depends upon the efficient functioning of both organizations. It is my desire to be of service to the Board and my hope that we may work together so that Clemson may attain the highest possible degree of efficiency.

Sincerely yours,

R. F. Poole, President
FOR THE 1953 BOARD OF VISITORS

In making rounds of the institution I am certain you will receive many suggestions and recommendations from the faculty. I believe our staff to be faithful, loyal and willing to work to carry out the aims and objectives of the institution. We have never had any subversive group in our staff. Faculty and student relations seem to be satisfactory.

Within our student body there is sincerity of purpose and a splendid and cooperative attitude. More and more our graduates are receiving employment in the southern states. This is reflected through the great diversity of industry and agriculture to which we are giving encouragement.

We have limited our curricula in order that good work may be accomplished with the curricula already established at Clemson. We seek quality rather than quantity and to enlarge the number of curricula without sufficient funds would endanger the quality of the presently established curricula. The demand for the solution of agricultural and industrial problems indicates that more attention should be given to research. The state has benefited through money allocated for research in agriculture and the sciences and I believe appropriations for this work are meritorious.

The cost to the student must be increased unless the state will appropriate larger sums of money for meeting the needs of the institution.
At the present time it is necessary for the college to give a large percentage of the freshmen additional instruction in high school work in English and mathematics to adequately prepare them for college work. We feel this is important work which must be continued. This is not necessarily a reflection on high school instruction but it may be a reflection on high school curricula.

The college curricula require 150 faculty prescribed credits for graduation and approximately 30 hours a week in classroom and laboratory. This means that other time is not available in the curricula for cultural and religious subjects which are definitely valuable in a college education and which must be taught as extra curricula activities. We need an auditorium where these subjects may be developed for the benefit of our students and the faculty and people of this and surrounding communities. I hope we may soon be able to obtain state money for this purpose.

It is important that the institution should have sufficient funds to keep all buildings in good repair. Today the cost of repairs and maintenance at Clemson is of much concern because of the ever-increasing cost of materials and supplies.

Here at Clemson we have three large staffs -- teaching, research and extension. Also, fertilizer analysis and inspection work is located at the college. All this work makes Clemson different from other state institutions which have only instructional and collegiate functions. It has long been our hope that adequate
The Board of Trustees  
The Clemson Agricultural College  
Clemson, South Carolina  

Gentlemen:  

We, the members of the Board of Visitors for the year 1953, return to our homes with a feeling of deep gratitude to you and to all those in charge of the activities of Clemson College for the opportunity which has been granted us to survey the activities and affairs of the college. They were three busy days but the pleasure of our task far out-weighed any sense of burden in the undertaking. From the moment of our arrival at the Trustee House, the courtesy and friendliness of the administration, members of the faculty, and the student body made us feel thoroughly at home. Every need was immediately supplied and in fact, few needs required mention because they had already been anticipated. We needed no return for undertaking this task but had we done so then more than adequate reward has been given to every member of the Board in the new friendships formed and the justifiable pride which each of us feels in an institution representing the highest, not only in the agricultural and industrial interests of our state but in the finest character of her citizens. As long as men so obviously believe in their tasks as opportunities under God for service to their fellowmen and the betterment of mankind and fulfill those tasks without prime regard for financial re-muneration, America contains within her own sons that spirit which can maintain her great institutions and lead her forward into ever enlarging life and responsibility. Again and again your Board of Visitors was impressed with the self-dedication of those who teach and administer the business of Clemson College.

Nevertheless, the willingness of administration and faculty to serve in their respective callings without first regard to their own remuneration does not release the State of South Carolina from maintaining adequate standards of return for their efforts. Every member of the faculty, whom it was our privilege to know, could increase his income by working elsewhere either in industry or educational institutions in neighboring states. We feel that this condition should be rectified as speedily as possible; it is an obligation from which no citizen nor the General Assembly of our state can escape. Their willingness to be of service under the conditions in which they now work is our challenging opportunity to give them more just return. It would appear that the cost of living has now leveled off and we can therefore plan to bring professional salaries for teachers and administrators of educational institutions into line with present-day expenditures. We urgently recommend that this be done.

During the three days we resided on the campus a busy schedule of visits to the various schools was undertaken. One or two schools had to be omitted due to lack of time but the recommendations which we respectively submit below are based upon what we saw and were told during our stay at Clemson.

The work of the Engineering School is too important to need emphasis on our part. Fifty years ago our state needed to be taught the value of balanced agriculture; now an equally important lesson must be learned in balanced industry. With a thousand students working in the school and with a critical shortage of engineers not only in our own state but throughout America, attention is urgently needed for the construction of adequate facilities in which engineering can be taught. We noticed with concern, much valuable equipment still crated because there was no room for its erection in the present buildings. We felt that the use of five temporary buildings and class rooms in other buildings was not a suitable way for this division to go forward. With particular regret, we learned that the School of Architecture has lost its accredited standing due to lack of space and facilities. As there is legislative authorization for rebuilding, the Trustees are requested to consider those schools which have lost standing because of lack of space and we urgently recommend that the Department of Engineering be granted enlarged facilities for its most important work.
The influence of the Extension Division and that of Agricultural Teaching and Research is to be seen not only at the college itself but throughout the whole state. A veritable revolution has occurred in the agricultural life of South Carolinas since the twentieth century dawned and in so small measure do these divisions of the college deserve credit for bringing this revolution into being. Certainly no other group of men in the state have done so much to re-create the agricultural technique of our people and to make it self-supporting of a comfortable way of life as those employed on the staffs of these two divisions. We heartily commend the program and the spirit of their undertaking.

Boards of Visitors in past years have already reported the need of a new hospital which would be adequate for the demands made upon it, fire-proofed and in every sense useful to the college. We support their recommendation and trust that before long this important part of the college life will be attended to.

A most instructive hour and a half was spent in the office of the President. There we heard, not only from Dr. Poole himself but from the Commandant of the military program and several officers of the administration, the over-all plan by which Clemson College is governed and conducted. Your Board of Visitors was impressed with the sensibleness of the program. It seemed to us that no part of a college administration was left undone, but at the same time, there was no duplication or confusion in the work which was there undertaken. Especially would we like to commend the cleanliness and cared-for appearance of the buildings and the campus. A passing tourist on the highway must be impressed with the feeling that Clemson is beloved by those who look after her physical properties.

The Department of Arts and Sciences needs a new building; failing this, it desperately needs adequate modernization of existing facilities. While industry may and does help the divisions of technical education and their equipment, the citizenry should not fail those departments which equip the spirit of her future sons. America cannot go forward in the development of her traditional way of life by technical education alone; she must educate the spirit by and with which men use their knowledge. The Department of Arts and Sciences is a cultural department and lacks something of the glamour which attaches to those buildings and departments where complicated machinery and research are housed. Nevertheless it is of paramount importance that this largest department in the whole college receive adequate attention. Some of the classrooms which we observed were better suited for store rooms than for teaching the arts by which free men live. We therefore recommend adequate and centralized facilities for this department, including sufficient private offices where students can receive personal counsel from their faculty advisors.

Our acquaintance with the faculty strengthens us in the belief that students at Clemson are losing invaluable help not only in subject instruction but in the priceless aid in character building which these men would willingly give if such consultation offices were available. The department is more than handicapped by its lack of and poorness of existing facilities. Forty members of this faculty have no private office space at their disposal. Your Board of Visitors believes that this department should be particularly considered by the General Assembly in its appropriation of public funds.

We heartily concur with the proposed plan for enlargement of the water plant. It is clearly apparent that Clemson College will grow larger as the years go by. Estimates that by 1965 Clemson will have as many as five thousand students do not seem to be exaggerated. The water plant is already working at maximum and a serious condition could occur if its enlargement were not attended to in the near future.

While walking over the campus sounds of construction were in the air. It is a pleasure to commend your erection of the new Ceramics building which will encourage new industry to settle in our state. More than two hundred years ago no less significant a potter than Josiah Wedgewood came to Aiken to find clay for his magnificent china. Diversification of industries is not only necessary for the economic health of the state; it is also an excellent plan for our over-all industrial way of life. Educational facilities which can encourage such a program will pay dividends to the state in generations to come.
The program of the YMCA with its consecrated staff is too valuable to be ignored. While Clemson College is not officially a religious institution, it does seek to build the type of character which has always been significant to the people of our state. The work supervised by the 'Y' both in its own building and the adjacent camp and also in the "quiet groups" which meet in the barracks each evening and the consultation encouraged between staff and students permeates the life of the whole college.

Perhaps the outstanding building on the campus at the moment is the textile building where we spent a busy and fascinating hour. It was a surprising fact to many of us that Clemson College is now the largest textile school in the country. Surely that fact alone indicates the amazing change which has transformed the life of South Carolina during the past fifty years. This textile department is a notable example of what a college can do when it has the combined support of its people through its General Assembly and interested industries. We enthusiastically commend the various textile concerns who have given equipment and funds to this department and hope to see other departments supported in similar fashion by industries which will profit from the graduation of skilled technicians who can take employment with them.

The tour through the Farm, Barns, Dairy, Poultry, Food Preservation, Planting and Artificial Insemination Departments was so hurried that we could wish for more time in which to review what is being done by these various sections of the college. However, though our tour was a snap-shot view, we did feel that a great deal was being achieved to help people all over the state in these several channels of employment. Especially would we like to commend the artificial insemination program which is now serving thirteen thousand outlets throughout the counties of South Carolina. In view of the fact that more and more cattle are being raised in South Carolina it is our belief that the livestock division at Clemson should be expanded materially. In the limited time available, what we saw in the poultry division might allow for some improvement.

A well prepared and well served meal was given to us in the main mess hall where we had the privilege of dining with the students. We would like to commend Mr. Fields for his excellent supervision of this most important department of the college life. Several of the Board of Visitors asked the students what they felt was the most important single improvement to be made at Clemson in the immediate future. The unanimous answer was "Barracks". We are more than happy to commend your program for the re-housing of the student body. The time is long over-due for this most fundamental change and we look forward to hearing of the successful completion of your plans for the erection of modern fire-proof housing for the students without over crowding. It seems to us that this is only one indication of the forward looking spirit of President Poole and his administration and of the Board of Trustees.

At the conclusion of the second afternoon of our visit the Cadet Corps gave us a dress parade in our honor. We were impressed with the sensible spirit of discipline, not only in the parade itself but in the whole tone of life upon the campus. The Military program of the college is complimentary to rather than competitive with the academic life of the institution.

Our final morning began with a visit to the new chemistry building which is a magnificent institution and of which we felt very proud. You are to be congratulated in having brought this building into being and established it so completely. As research develops here the department of chemistry and chemical research will probably become an encouragement to new industries which are already entering the life of South Carolina. Working with the great new chemical plant in the northern part of the state and with the huge hydrogen bomb plant near the Savannah River, it will serve to produce trained men to enter these new industrial ventures in our midst.

The Graduate School had no building or even faculty to present to us; nevertheless its introduction and developing function is a most important part of the future plan for Clemson College. We concur with Dean Webb's suggestion that in order to develop graduate courses there is need for more doctors on the faculty. This can only be realized by considering the salary scale of professorships and by the establishment of fellowships to encourage advanced study. Many colleges now have paying fellowships of $1000 - $1500 a year in return for which they receive as much as half the time of the student during his residence. This is, in reality, an inexpensive form of semi-skilled labor for the institution. Clemson needs such fellowships and we were told, may have some limited funds for this purpose next year. We recommend
that this matter be given thoughtful consideration. It would appear that Clemson College could advance into the enviable position of being one of the great technical agricultural graduate institutions of our country. There is no need to emphasize the tremendous value of such a step nor of the honored position which the institution would occupy if it could be achieved.

The Department of Fertilizer Inspection and Analysis is doing an invaluable service for the population of the state. Its careful check on those products which enter its laboratories and its reports to the authorities have undoubtedly assisted largely in seeing that our people receive full value for their money. We commend their work, the spirit of the staff, and observe that the work is being undertaken in rather cramped quarters. Enlarged facilities would undoubtedly allow for even more efficient operation of the division.

The School of Education was so concerned with its vision it had no request to make. All of us were deeply impressed with the enthusiasm and deep sense of purpose which motivate Dean Washington and his faculty. Again and again during our three days at Clemson we heard with concern of the failure of many high schools to bring boys up to collegiate level. The remedial courses in English and mathematics which Clemson offers to new students not able to meet the requirements, are to be commended. But a deeper problem than remedy must be met. It is not the purpose of the Board of Visitors to review the whole educational program of our state. We dare to mention in this report the need for salary adjustment in high schools and grammar schools but emphatically agree with the School of Education that higher salaries alone will not solve the problem. There must be a sense of vision and of the spiritual purpose underlying the teaching profession. The dignity of the task must be recaptured by those who undertake the teaching of boys and girls. In several districts of our state this has occurred and in fact there are many examples of teachers who have never served without it. But we rejoice that the School of Education at Clemson will assist in seeing that this spirit is not lost but is revived among the teachers of tomorrow. Any help which can be given to them to adequately fulfill their tasks will pay rich dividends to future generations. We can build million dollar schools but unless we have consecrated teachers, the schools are of little value.

Miss Graham was exceedingly kind when we visited the Library. We noted that it is too crowded and in our short walk through the stacks were impressed that sufficient room was not available to house the various books, magazines and publications. Some of these were bunched up because they were crowded in the stacks. Either increased space is needed or a transfers of material to micro-card (or micro-film). In the last six years the material housed in the library has been doubled yet there has been no extension of space. Eventually the lack of space will cost more through wear and damage to the material than enlarged space for its preservation. We therefore recommend that those rooms recently vacated by the Political Science Department is fitted with shelves and furniture and decorated for use. Books, now packed away in boxes can then be displayed and used by faculty and students. We also recommend increased seating space, and learn with concern that students often have to leave the library because they cannot find desks and chairs at which to perform their work. An elevator for the moving of books and the use of the staff, and improved lighting, especially in the main reading room would also be of value.

As we concluded our visitation, every member of the Board felt inspired that South Carolina has such an excellent college. The "looking to the future" spirit which motivates the administration, the faculty, and the trustees speaks well for those in authority over this educational institution. Diversification of agriculture has already gone a long way and in no small degree this is due to the influence of Clemson. In the next generation diversification of industry will encourage a balanced economy for our people. The new ceramics building now being erected, the chemistry building recently completed, and the work of the Graduate School, are important means to this end.

We were equally moved by the spirit of the school. There is a happy blending of military discipline and individual initiative which is possible unique among the higher educational institutions of the United States. We endorse this spirit and trust that through future generations Clemson will continue to be characterized by it.
It is impossible to escape the symbolism of Mr. Calhoun's house in the heart of the campus. John C. Calhoun was the intellectual giant in the Senate of his generation. He combined a razor-sharp intellect with profound study and buttressed his great ability with courage, devotion to his cause, and unfailing courtesy even to his opponents. It seemed to us that he would have felt completely at ease in the intellectual and ethical atmosphere of this college which has spread around his home.

In conclusion, we again desire to express our deep appreciation to you the Trustees for granting to each one of us the privilege of serving as your Board of Visitors, to Dr. Poole, to Mr. Walter Cox, and to all the staff who treated us, not as visitors but as friends. We left for home feeling that in some indefinable manner Clemson belonged to us and we belong to Clemson. We heartily commend the work which you are doing with such sensible vision. With enlarging support from the General Assembly and the people of South Carolina and the industrial agricultural activities which will benefit from the teaching and research here undertaken, and from other public spirited people, we believe that you will go forward to even more notable accomplishments. It is our profound conviction that Clemson College is an unique institution in the state and that it needs not only its legitimate share but unusually generous support from the General Assembly. For it is here that future wealth and prosperity of the state is being determined. We have many resources in our soil, in our rivers, and water supply. God has granted these to us; it is our task to educate those men who have skill and knowledge sufficient to exploit those resources and make them part of our over all economy. In producing such men, Clemson is enabling the whole state to increase in wealth, to provide a happier life for its people and increased educational facilities of many varieties for generations to come.

Respectfully submitted,

William H. Grier
Hold-over member
E. Berrien Sanders
The Reverend Ralph S. Meadowcroft
Dr. Walter Bristow
Senator Marshall B. Williams
Senator J. J. Wheeler
George W. Gage
W. L. Irwin
H. T. Edwards
V. D. Ramseur
C. H. Albright
Dr. O. T. Finklea
A. J. Rogers
1. Having successfully completed one of the regularly prescribed courses of study and upon the approval of the faculty and by authority of the President and the Board of Trustees, the Bachelor's degree was conferred upon 133 men and the Master's degree upon 3 men on February 1, 1953. The list of individuals awarded degrees is given below.
1. Having successfully completed one of the regularly prescribed courses of study and upon the approval of the faculty and by authority of the President and the Board of Trustees, the Bachelor's degree was conferred upon 133 men and the Master's degree upon 3 men on February 1, 1953. The list of individuals awarded degrees is given below.
Graduating Exercises
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1953
3:00 p.m. — The Clemson College Auditorium

ORDER OF EXERCISES
(Audience will please stand as seniors march in)

Prelude

Invocation
The Reverend E. D. Stockman
Pastor of the Clemson Lutheran Church

Address to the Graduating Class
Dr. James C. Kinard
President of Newberry College, Newberry, South Carolina

Conferring of Degrees and Delivery of Diplomas
President R. F. Poole

Awarding of Commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps
Colonel F. E. Cookson
Professor of Military Science and Tactics
Colonel L. H. Tull
Professor of Air Science and Tactics

Song by Audience
"Alma Mater"

Benediction

Postlude
(Mrs. Sybil McHugh at the Organ)

(Audience will please be seated as graduates march out)
CANDIDATES FOR BACHELORS’ DEGREES

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE

Agriculture—Agricultural Economics Major

James Blake Caudill __________ Ronda, N. C.  James Kenneth Wilson __________ Cades

Agriculture—Agronomy Major

*Philip Duskin Dukes __________ Reevesville
James Everette Hiers ____________ Ehrhardt
John Prothro Livingston __________ Springfield

Thomas Stanislaw Rogan, Jr. ____________ Greeleyville
Claude Boyd Smith, Jr. ____________ Florence

Agriculture—Animal Husbandry Major

Thomas Arthur Bailey __________ Dorchester
Allen Carol Bennett __________ Duncan
Carlton Davis Buckles __________ Kingstree
Everett Joseph Butler __________ Lexington
Joe Robert Calder ____________ Mullins
Carl Durst Cromer ____________ Kinards
Charles Linder Fleming __________ Abbeville
Sam Simmons Harrell __________ Ferndale, Mich.
Robert McSwain Hart __________ Darlington

Capers Walter Knight __________ Honea Path
Joseph Calhoun Olson __________ Atlanta, Ga.
Richard Bailey Preacher __________ Ridgeland
William Ray Prince __________ Iva
Charles Thomas Rogers __________ Hemingway
James William Stephenson __________ Winsboro
Earl Duane Strother __________ Plum Branch
William Edward White __________ Fort Mill
Chester Allen Wilson __________ Columbia

Agriculture—Dairy Major

Joel Barksdale Garrison, Jr. __________ Greenville
Henry Robert Hog, Jr. __________ Hillside, N. J.
Frank Janney Holcombe, III __________ Summit, N. J.

Sion McPherson McNair __________ Hartsdale
Glen Dewitt O’Dell __________ Easley
Wayne Tiamon Williamson __________ Naval Base

Agriculture—Entomology Major

*Jack Dent Early __________ Florence

Thomas Eugene Skelton __________ Clemson

Agriculture—Horticulture Major

Joseph Hamilton Bolick __________ Marietta
*John Patrick Fulmer __________ Augusta, Ga.

Edward Barstow Hare __________ Lake Wales, Fla.
Matthew Singleton Moore __________ Charleston
SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE

Arts and Sciences

Jack Carey Clemens -------------- Clemson
*Everette Winston Noel ------------ Saluda
George Thomas Rodgers _______ Pittsburgh, Pa.

Guinn Rogers Timmerman ______ Charleston
William Joseph Tommie ______ Mountville

Pre-Medicine

*Marion Ray Gillespie ____________ Norris

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE

Education

Joseph Edward Bryant ______ Savannah, Ga.
Henry Grady Hollingsworth, Jr. ___ Great Falls
Joe Edward Land _________________ Clinton

John Pete Manos _____________ Brooklyn, N. Y.
William Carl Still _____________ Greenwood
Wylie Young Watkins ___________ Ware Shoals

Industrial Education

Cecil Lewis Dempsey ___________ Orangeburg
Hall Ferguson Nunnery __________ Chester

George Owen Smith, Jr. __________ Greer

Vocational Agricultural Education

Ray Clayton Brown _____________ Townville
Thomas Newton Crenshaw __________ Seneca
Edward Garrett Currie __________ Lake View
Warren Crawford Davis ___________ Furman
Edward Duane Howey _____________ Fort Mill

Charles Bennett Huggin __________ Hogansville, Ga.
Raymond Leroy Kelly _______ Forest City, N. C.
Clyde Cornelius Lucas __________ Gaston
Cyrus Archer Smith ___________ Mooresville, N. C.
George Fletcher Stanley __________ Loris
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE

Agricultural Engineering

(Agricultural Engineering is jointly administered by the School of Agriculture and the School of Engineering.)

James Ralph Ballentine, Jr. ____ Anderson
Robert Lee Beach _______________ Walterboro
John Richard Cauthen _______ Heath Springs
Paul Cochran ____________________ Clemson

Louis Francis Denaro, III ____ Moncks Corner
Harry Saylor Murdock ______________ Belton
Ronald Philip Parker _______ Woodcliff, Ga.
William Shaw Shuler ______________ Sunter

Architectural Engineering

Lawrence Craig Childs ___________ Columbia

Theodore Willingham Malphrus __ Ridgeland

Architecture

Walter Hood Simmons...Long Island City, N. Y.

BACHELOR OF CERAMIC ENGINEERING DEGREE

**Karl E. Nelson __________ Montoursville, Pa.  *Richard George Rion ____________ Hartsville

BACHELOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING DEGREE

Aaron Boggs Anthony _______ Phoenix, Ariz.
*Henry Blakely Burton ______________ Clinton
Jackie Benard Cooper _______________ Gray Court
Otto Lewis Freudenberg...St. Petersburg, Fla.
Samuel Jasper Grant, Jr. ___________ Darlington

William Earl Hair _______________ Westminster
Robert Neill Johnson, Jr. ___________ Marion
Phillip Lamar Kesler __________ Lavonia, Ga.
Lawrence Marion Ragsdale __________ Anderson
Boykin Curry Smith _______________ Greenwood

BACHELOR OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING DEGREE

James Hollis Beall _____________ Chicago, Ill.
Billie Leo Bolick _______________ Brookford, N. C.
Floyd Bolt _______________ Gray Court
Carl Harris Ellison, Jr. ___________ Spartanburg
Gerald Hardman __________ Warner Robins, Ga.

Francis Stanley Kendra, Jr. ____ Ford City, Pa.
James Thomas Moore ________________ Union
*Boulware Pitts Moseley ______________ Union
Arthur Allen Walsh, Jr....West Englewood, N. J.
Jack Delane Wolfe ________________ Rock Hill

BACHELOR OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING DEGREE

William Henry Camp ____________ Estill
Thomas Wendell Cole ___________ Heath Springs
Grady Oberry Floyd, III ___________ McBea
Joseph Milton Hammett ___________ Gaffney
Henry Edward Hester ___________ Calhoun Falls
James Fulton Hinson __________ Lynchburg

Spart James McKinney, Jr. ____ Greenville
Zelotes Holmes Owings ______________ Greenwood
Oliver Reagan Rowe, Jr. __________ Charlotte, N. C.
Pat Parks Tompkins ________________ Summerville
Joe Charles Tribble ______________ Greenwood
SCHOOL OF TEXTILES
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE

Textile Chemistry
Peter August Cook Sparta nburg

Textile Engineering
Patterson Neely Harvey Clover

Textile Manufacturing

*William Davis Asnip Clemson
Harold August Blancke, Jr. Amityville, N. Y.
Charles Ray Boggs Greenville
Cantzon Foster Boone Orangeburg
***Leonard George Boyd Manson, Iowa
Walter Jerry Connell Greenville
Rodolfo Alfredo David Guatemala City, Guatemala
Clau de Dunn Rock Hill
James Landrum Evans West Orange, N. J.
Arthur Teague Graham Scranton
William Aiken Gregg Clearwater
Billy Gerald Harmon Newberry

Charles Robert Hatcher Graniteville
Robert Inman Howard Greenwood
John Haskell Ingram Greenwood
Charles Earle Jones Gaffney
Frederick William Knoebel West Orange, N. J.
Lloyd John Lusk Greenville
Paul Spicer Monty Charlotte, N. C.
Charles Eugene Mundy Ware Shoals
Robert Luther Small Concord, N. C.
Eugene Belton Sprouse Travelers Rest
Edwin Eric Sundberg Reading, Pa.
Ernest Jones Washington Jr. Pelzer
Vernon Mace Williams Enoree

* With honor
** With high honor
*** With highest honor

CANDIDATES FOR MASTERS' DEGREES

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
MASTER OF SCIENCE DEGREE

Education
Jennings Bryan Christopher Union

Vocational Agricultural Education
J. T. Black Leesville

SCHOOL OF TEXTILES
MASTER OF SCIENCE DEGREE

Textile Chemistry
Samuel Williams Boddie Charleston
Graduates Receiving Commissions As Second Lieutenants
In The Officers’ Reserve Corps

AIR FORCE

*Jackie Benard Cooper
Otto Lewis Freudenberg

Spart James McKinney, Jr.
Theodore Willingham Malphrus
*Lawrence Marion Ragsdale

Oliver Reagan Rowe, Jr.
William Shaw Shuler

ARMY

Harold August Blancke, Jr.
Joseph Hamilton Bolick
Cantzon Foster Boone
Lawrence Craig Childs

ARMOR

**Robert Lee Beach
Henry Blakely Burton
Peter August Cook

Jack Dent Early
Samuel Simmons Harrell
John Pete Manos

Richard Bailey Preacher
Thomas Stanislaw Ragan, Jr.
**Thomas Eugene Skelton
Eugene Belton Sprouse

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

**Samuel Jasper Grant, Jr.
William Earl Hair

Robert Neill Johnson, Jr.
Phillip Lamar Kesler
Walter Hood Simmons

INFANTRY

Thomas Arthur Bailey
Edward Garrett Currie
Warren Crawford Davis
Charles Linder Fleming
**Edward Barstow Hare

James Everette Hiers
John Haskell Ingram
Matthew Singleton Moore
Charles Eugene Mundy
Ronald Philip Parker
Everette Winston Noel

George Thomas Rodgers
Cyrus Archer Smith
**George Fletcher Stanley
William Joseph Tommie
Wayne Tiamon Williamson

ORDNANCE CORPS

William Davis Asnip
James Ralph Ballentine, Jr.
John Richard Cauthen

Billy Gerald Harmon
Frank Janney Holcombe, III

**Joe Edward Land
Sion McPherson McNair
Ernest Jones Washington, Jr.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Allen Carol Bennett
Joseph Edward Bryant
Walter Jerry Connell
Marion Ray Gillespie

William Aiken Gregg
Patterson Neely Harvey
**Frederick William Knoebel
Joseph Calhoun Olson

William Ray Prince
Robert Luther Small
James William Stephenson
William Carl Still

SIGNAL CORPS

James Hollis Beall
James Landrum Evans

Arthur Teague Graham

**Arthur Allen Walsh, Jr.
Jack Delane Wolfe

* Distinguished Air Force ROTC Graduate.
** Distinguished Military Graduate accepting commission in Regular Army.
ALMA MATER

Where the Blue Ridge yawns its greatness
Where the Tigers play;
Here the sons of dear old Cle1
Reign supreme alway.

CHORUS

Dear Old Clemson, we will triumph,
And with all our might,
That the Tiger's roar may echo
O'er the mountain height.

We are brothers strong in manhood,
For we work and strive;
And our Alma Mater reigneth
Ever in our lives.

—A. C. CORCORAN, '19
Having successfully completed one of the regularly prescribed courses of study and upon the approval of the faculty and by authority of the President and the Board of Trustees, the Bachelor's degree was conferred upon 266 men and the Master's degree upon 5 men on June 7, 1953. The list of individuals awarded degrees is given below.
The
Clemson Agricultural College
of
South Carolina

GRADUATING EXERCISES
Fifty-seventh Commencement
June 7, 1953

CLEMSON, SOUTH CAROLINA
ALMA MATER

Where the Blue Ridge yawns its greatness
Where the Tigers play;
Here the sons of dear Old Clemson
Reign supreme alway.

CHORUS

Dear Old Clemson, we will triumph,
And with all our might,
That the Tiger's roar may echo
O'er the mountain height.

— A. C. CORCORAN, '19
Graduating Exercises
SUNDAY, JUNE 7, 1953
5:00 p.m. — Outdoor Theater
(In case of rain or extreme heat
the exercises will be held in the College Field House)

ORDER OF EXERCISES
(Audience will please stand as seniors march in)

Invocation
The Reverend S. J. L. Crouch
Clemson Presbyterian Church

Music
Clemson Presbyterian Choir
Mrs. Dorothy Anderson, Director

Conferring of Degrees and Delivery of Diplomas
President R. F. Poole

Awarding of Commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps
Colonel F. E. Cookson, Professor of Military Science and Tactics
Colonel L. H. Tull, Professor of Air Science and Tactics

"Alma Mater"

Benediction
The Reverend M. C. Allen
Clemson Baptist Church

"Taps"

(Audience will please remain seated while graduates march out)
CANDIDATES FOR BACHELORS' DEGREES

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE

Agriculture—Agricultural Economics Major
James Gladney McGee, Jr. Hartsville

Agriculture—Agronomy Major

Robert Luther Ashley, Jr. Honea Path
Alan Dean Boggess Seneca
Jennings Bryan Elliott Nichols
Jackson Lee Flake, Jr. Swansea
**James Philip Flavin De Land, Fla.

Agriculture—Animal Husbandry Major

Carl Willis Ackerman Cottageville
Roy Lee Bivins Atlanta, Ga.
Gary Evans Byrd, Jr. Hartsville
James Barclay Crawford Kelsey, Tenn.
Joe Privette Dickson Columbia
James Oliver Donkle Pauline
**Robert William Duke, Jr. Kingstree
Thomas Brockman Earle, Jr. Savannah, Ga.
Butler Reese Erod Piedmont
James Taggart Hester Calhoun Falls
Robert Barney Harris Hicks Hartsville
Robert Thomas Hollingsworth Cross Hill
Marion Luther Jones Lugoff

Agriculture—Dairy Major

William Rheuben Bellamy Loris
Rufus Thornwell Dunlap, Jr. Clinton
Thomas Ramsay Hawkins Greenwood
Aaron Whitney Leland Wadmalaw Island

Agriculture—Entomology Major

Vance Albert Loy Florence

Agriculture—Horticulture Major

William Elliott DeLoache, III Columbia
Robert Soutar Froelich Allendale, N. J.
Wilton Jason Gibson, Jr. Greer

Agriculture—Poultry Major

Howard Neal Rawl Gilbert
## SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

### BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE

#### Arts and Sciences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>City</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Miles Elliott Bruce</td>
<td>Greer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Gilbert Campbell</td>
<td>Greenville</td>
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<tr>
<td>Forrest Eugene Cookson, Jr.</td>
<td>Clemson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Glenn Coxart, Jr.</td>
<td>Columbus, Ga.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roby Eugene Crouch, Jr.</td>
<td>St. Petersburg, Fla.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Franklin Eskew</td>
<td>Anderson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carroll Allen Gibson</td>
<td>Greenville</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Judson Gibson</td>
<td>Greenville</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Maxcy Gregg</td>
<td>Hemingway</td>
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<tr>
<td>Louis Lee Henry</td>
<td>Clemson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charles Ray Massey</td>
<td>Walhalla</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Edward Matthews</td>
<td>Charlotte, N. C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charles Owen Meiburg</td>
<td>Clemson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Claude Jackson Parker, Jr.</td>
<td>Lancaster</td>
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<tr>
<td>Donald Duncan Sedgeberry</td>
<td>Hartsville</td>
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<tr>
<td>Claude Sherard Simpson, Jr.</td>
<td>Forest Park, Ga.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Richard John Sobocinski</td>
<td>Pittsburgh, Pa.</td>
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<tr>
<td>John David Wertz</td>
<td>Saluda</td>
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#### General Science

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jonathan Hoke Murphree</td>
<td>Salem</td>
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</table>

#### Industrial Physics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>City</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Rawls, Jr.</td>
<td>Rock Hill</td>
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</table>

#### Pre-Medicine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eugene Middleton Baker, Jr.</td>
<td>Columbia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Mitchell Carter</td>
<td>Rock Hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Davis Connor</td>
<td>Walterboro</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charles Calhoun Corley, Jr.</td>
<td>Clemson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ralph Strong Howard, III</td>
<td>Albany, Ga.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthur Cleveland Hutson, Jr.</td>
<td>Seabrook</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Edward Major</td>
<td>Greenwood</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Douglas Quarles</td>
<td>Abbeville</td>
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<tr>
<td>Michael Cunningham Watson</td>
<td>Ridge Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter Kimsey Wood</td>
<td>Florence</td>
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</table>

## SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY

### BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE

#### Chemistry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Wingard Bookhart, Jr.</td>
<td>Kingstree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Clark Derrick</td>
<td>Walhalla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Wayne Howle, Jr.</td>
<td>Florence</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ronald Francis Krissak</td>
<td>Carteret, N. J.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elbert Guy Owens, II</td>
<td>Greenwood</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Allen Porter</td>
<td>Williston</td>
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<tr>
<td>Earl Maxwell Smith</td>
<td>Greenville</td>
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<tr>
<td>George Thomas Youngblood...Savannah, Ga.</td>
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</table>

## SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

### BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE

#### Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Everett Barton, Jr.</td>
<td>Lancaster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mack Carson Branham, Jr.</td>
<td>Columbia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George William Dargan</td>
<td>Darlington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank Taylor Gentry, Jr.</td>
<td>Erwin, Tenn.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clark Stephen Gregory, Jr.</td>
<td>Teheran, Iran</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Industrial Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Robert Ray Bell</td>
<td>Pelzer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edgar Miles Berry</td>
<td>North Charleston</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Howard Boyd</td>
<td>York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joe Thomas McConnell</td>
<td>Abbeville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jean Nelson Plyler</td>
<td>Lancaster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Carl White</td>
<td>Inman</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Vocational Agricultural Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>City</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>James Douglas Beam</td>
<td>Cherryville, N. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carroll Heape</td>
<td>Luray</td>
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<tr>
<td>David Wister Howe</td>
<td>Hickory Grove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clifton Tyre Odom</td>
<td>Taylors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Harold Patton</td>
<td>Gray Court</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE

Agricultural Engineering

(Agricultural Engineering is jointly administered by the School of Agriculture and the School of Engineering)

Robert Clinton Carroll, Jr. ______________ Florence
Alvin Edison DeWitt ___________________ Darlington
William Cowan Ervin __________________ Florence
George Powell Kinard _________________ Denver, Colo.
William Hester Mitchell ______________ Mt. Pleasant

William Gamble Moore ________________ Giana
Sidney Alexander Nunnery _____________ Edgmoor
*James Horton Robinson ______________ Oswego
Richard James Vause _________________ Salters
Robert Glenn Vite ____________________ Towanda, Pa.

Architectural Engineering

Wilson Whitaker Blackmon __ Columbus, Ga.

James Earl Sheppard _____________ Anderson

Architecture

Charles Thomas Asbelle ___________ Graniteville
Charles Lyman Bates ___________ Charlotte, N. C.
Robert Clifford Beattie, Jr. __________ Augusta, Ga.
*Robert Ellwood Burkins __________ Baltimore, Md.
Ward Vernon Buzzell __________ Augusta, Maine
Robert Bryan Cannon, Jr. __________ Spartanburg
Edwin Rivers Carroll, Jr. __________ Aiken

Thomas Ernest Gioiosa __________ Bethesda, Md.
Harry William Hughes, Jr. __________ Augusta, Ga.
**James Roberts Lawrence __________ Greenville
John David Leach _________________ Blacksburg
Milton Eugene Pate _________________ Winnsboro

BACHELOR OF CERAMIC ENGINEERING DEGREE

Sidney Milton Heatley ___________ Moncks Corner

Donald Eugene Taylor _____________ Lexington

BACHELOR OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERING DEGREE

Dewey Hobson Bouchillon, Jr. __________ Greenville
William Washington Coogler, Jr. __________ Chester
Maurice Ray Corbitt _________________ St. Matthews
William Ogier Hanahan, Jr. __________ Charleston

James Claude Kilpatrick ____________ Charleston
Herbert Leroy Varn _________________ Columbia
Harry Perry Varn _________________ Columbia

BACHELOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING DEGREE

Robert Christopher Banta __________ Hawthorne, N. J.
Harold Jack Brennecke _______________ Wahiawa
John Ball Burroughs _________________ Augusta, Ga.
Donald Gene Capelle _______________ Clemson
Clifton Pope Coleman, Jr. __________ Greenwood
Franklin La Fonne Fletcher __________ Rock Hill
Walter Christian Gonsell ____________ Brooklyn, N. Y.
Fred Ansel Greene _________________ Greer
*William Jones Hodges _____________ Ware Shoals

John Dallas Jameson ________________ Greenville
Alvin McKinney Knight _____________ Simpsonville
*David Charles Ollivet _____________ Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
*William Herbert Revell ____________ Hartsville
Louis Augustus Seaborn, Jr. __________ Greenville
Elton Counts Sease, Jr. ____________ Columbia
William Puett Sprott _________________ Pamplico
*Marshall Staton _________________ Wadesboro, N. C.
Otis Gilmore Workman, Jr. __________ Rock Hill
BACHELOR OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING DEGREE

Joseph Jenkins Anderson .......... Lowrys
Richard Coles Dwight, Jr. .......... Sumter
Bobby Keith Faulkenberry .......... Greenville
James Cecil Few .................... Union
Herbert William Fletcher .......... McColl
*Harvey Dawson Gambrell .......... Pendleton
August Henry Gorse, III .......... Charleston
John Francis Halifax ............... Savannah, Ga.
Cecil Edward Hall .................. Anderson
Milton Winford Holcombe .......... Central

BACHELOR OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING DEGREE

William Connar Arthur .......... Bristol, Tenn.
John Willard Barton, Jr. .......... Atlanta, Ga.
Paul Everett Baxley .......... Washington, D. C.
*Richard Mendenhall Berry .......... Charleston
Audley Lee Blessing .............. Kingsport, Tenn.
Martin Harrington Geiger .......... Fairfax
Robert Dexter Guyton ............. Williamston
James Myron Hanna ............... Mooresville, N. C.
John Alexander Hoover, Jr....North Charleston
Joel Pinkney Hudson .............. Decatur, Ga.
*William Tilden Hughes .......... Aiken
Edward Theodore Johnson .......... Florence
John Julius LaRoche .............. Charleston
David Louis Milling .............. Haddonfield, N. J.

James William Maddox .......... Beaufort
Lee Mize .......................... Walhalla
Wesley Glenn Morrison .......... Iva
Alvin Theodore Nolte .......... Charleston
***William O'Byrne ............... Easley
John Bradford Randall .......... Ballston Lake, N. Y.
Heyward Hazle Strong, Jr. .......... Sumter
Herbert Marshall Thelen .......... Greenwood
Billy Allen Turpin ............... Piedmont

James Edward Morrah .......... Greensboro, N. C.
Cren Johnson Neighbour .......... Spartanburg
Claus Busch Othersen .......... Charleston
Harold Lee Owen ................. Greenville
Lewis Belton Roof ............... Columbia
*Rembert Ryan Stokes, Jr. .......... Greenville
Richard King Tait ............... Brunswick, Ga.
William Barnwell Tarrant .......... Columbia
Calvin Elms Taylor .............. Kershaw
Francis Marion Welsh, Jr. .......... Abbeville
Charles Arthur Whitaker .......... Union
*Patrick Nelson Wise, Jr. .......... Vaucluse
John Charles Wood .......... Pendleton
Graduates Receiving Commissions As Second Lieutenants
In The Officers' Reserve Corps

AIR FORCE

Joseph Jenkins Anderson
William Connor Arthur
Paul Everett Baxley
Dewey Hobson Bouchillon, Jr.
Harold Jack Brennecke
James Frederick Claffy
William Washington Coogler, Jr.
Maurice Ray Corbitt
George William Dargan
Alvin Edison DeWitt
James Oliver Donkle
William Cowan Ervin
Bobby Keith Faulkenberry
David Edward Featherstone

James Cecil Few
August Henry Gorse, III
Fred Ansel Greene
Robert Dexter Guyton
John Francis Halifax
William Ogier Hanahan, Jr.
James Myron Hanna
Ernest Leon Hatchell, Jr.
William Tilden Hughes
Ronald Francis Krissak
Thomas Edward Matthews
James Edward Morrah
William Boyce Mullinax
Sidney Alexander Nunnery
Harold Lee Owen

ARMY

Eugene Middleton Baker, Jr.
James Douglas Beam
Robert Ray Bell
Harold Estes Blackwell
James Howard Boyd
James Gilbert Campbell
Edwin Rivers Carroll, Jr.
Robert Clinton Carroll, Jr.
Rufus Thornwell Dunlap, Jr.
Wilson Lamar Fabian
Heyward Furman Galloway, Jr.

Toy Charles Gossett
John Aycock Graham
William Holl Grey, Jr.
Arthur Byron Haire, III
Ralph Strong Howard, III
Charles Wayne Howie, Jr.
Claude Bartow Iler, Jr.
Marion Luther Jones
Walker Bennett Kirkpatrick
Alexander Campbell McLeod

CheMICAL CORPS

Samuel Wingard Bookhart, Jr.
William Pierce Creighton

Lonnie Taylor Howard

George Anderson Hutto, Jr.
James Claude Kilpatrick

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Robert Clifford Beattie, Jr.
Harold Thomas Campbell
Donald Gene Capelle
Clifton Pope Coleman, Jr.
Thomas Ernest Gioiosa
Walter Christian Gonseth

Emory Harris Hawkins, Jr.
John Alexander Hoover, Jr.
Harry William Hughes, Jr.
David Louis Milling
William Gamble Moore

Milton Eugene Pate
William Herbert Revell
James Earl Sherppard
Herbert Leroy Varn
Harry Perry Varn
Otis Gilmore Workman, Jr.
Carl Willis Ackerman
William Rheuben Bellamy
Roy Lee Bivins
Mack Carroll Brannham, Jr.
**Miles Elliott Bruce
Charles Cooper Calhoun
Robert Merrel Cook
Forrest Eugene Cookson, Jr.
James Barclay Cranford
***Robby Eugene Crouch, Jr.
Lee Privette Dickson
Robert William Duke, Jr.
**Thomas Brockman Earle, Jr.

**Thomas Franklin Eskew
Robert Soutar Froelich
Robert Lewis Garrison
Frank Taylor Gentry, Jr.
**Carroll Allen Gibson
**John Maxcy Gregg
**Clark Stephen Gregory, Jr.
Thomas Ramsey Hawkins
Carroll Heape
James Targart Hester
David Wister Howe
Joel Pinkney Hudson
**Arthur Cleveland Hutson, Jr.

Aaron Whitney Leland
Peter LeRoy McCull, Jr.
John Edward Major
Robert Walter Mason
Bryant Irving Miller
George Ansel Mullinnix, Jr.
Robert Benton Nickles
James Marvin Parnell
William Joe Rhodermer
Laverne Royals
Ralph William Schuettler
Earle Richard Taylor, Jr.
John David Wertz

Carlton Clator Butler
William Vernon Buzzell
William Elliott DeLoache, III
Jennings Bryan Elliott
Reevonne Clifton Hunt
James Wilmont Jackson
Laurie Coke Lawson

Wilson Whitaker Blackmon
Bil1y Dew Moody
Oren Johnson Neighbour
Claus Busch Ohtersen
***Elbert Guy Owens, II
John Allen Porter

Beverly Robinson
Augustus Lee Shepard, Jr.
Earl Maxwell Smith
Charlie Bart Taylor
**James Robert Tolbert
Henry Little Wall, Jr.
Charles Arthur Whitaker

Leonard Clator Butler
Ralph Clayton, Jr.
Rutler Reece Elrod
**Jackson Lee Flake, Jr.
Thomas Judson Gibson

Wilton Jason Gibson, Jr.
Louis Lee Henry
Robert Thomas Hollingsworth

James Gladney McGee, Jr.
Charles Ray Mabry
Claude Jackson Parker, Jr.
James Douglas Quarles
Milledge Davis Shull, Jr.

***Richard Mendenhall Berry
Herbert William Fletcher
Harvey Dawson Gambrell
William Vernon Haas, Jr.

**Richard Mendenhall Berry
Herbert William Fletcher
Harvey Dawson Gambrell
William Vernon Haas, Jr.

Milton Winford Holcombe
William Hester Mitchell
Wesley Glenn Morrison
Alvin Theodore Nolte

**James John Pappalos
**Claude Sherard Simpson, Jr.
Billy Allen Turpin
Richard James Vause

Distinguished Air Force ROTC Graduate
Distinguished Military Graduate accepting commission in Regular Army
Will receive commission on completion of 1953 ROTC Summer Training Camp
Distinguished Military Graduate accepting commission in Regular Army on completion of 1953 ROTC Summer Training Camp
3. Upon authority of the By-Laws I have accepted the following resignations and ask your approval of my actions:

**School of Agriculture and Division of Agricultural Research**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Effective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G. M. Barnett, Jr.</td>
<td>Associate Dairyman</td>
<td>Feb. 28, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. E. Bland</td>
<td>Assistant Agricultural Engineer</td>
<td>Feb. 10, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. H. Horton</td>
<td>Associate Agronomist</td>
<td>March 1, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. H. Horton, Jr.</td>
<td>Associate Agronomist, Edisto Experiment Station</td>
<td>May 31, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. T. Jackson</td>
<td>Associate Professor of Botany</td>
<td>Jan. 31, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. M. Manning, Jr.</td>
<td>Asst. Horticulturist, Sandhill Station</td>
<td>Feb. 28, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. L. Peery</td>
<td>Assistant Agricultural Economist</td>
<td>June 30, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. R. Powers</td>
<td>Associate Agricultural Engineer</td>
<td>Jan. 5, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. J. Reep</td>
<td>Associate Agronomist</td>
<td>Dec. 31, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. T. Scudder</td>
<td>Associate Horticulturist, Truck Experiment Station</td>
<td>June 30, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. R. Smith</td>
<td>Associate Professor and Associate Agricultural Economist</td>
<td>Nov. 15, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. H. Strickland</td>
<td>Assistant in Dairling and Instructor in Dairling</td>
<td>Jan. 15, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. O. Vaigneur</td>
<td>Assistant Agricultural Engineer</td>
<td>Jan. 12, 1953</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**School of Arts and Sciences**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Effective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J. T. Cox</td>
<td>Assistant Professor of English</td>
<td>Jan. 7, 1953</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**School of Chemistry and Geology**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Effective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E. C. Berry</td>
<td>Assistant Professor of Chemistry</td>
<td>Jan. 31, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. T. Estes</td>
<td>Instructor in Chemistry</td>
<td>Jan. 31, 1953</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**School of Engineering**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Effective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paul Cochran</td>
<td>Instructor in Industrial Engineering</td>
<td>June 30, 1953</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**School of Textiles**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Effective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S. W. Boddie</td>
<td>Graduate Assistant</td>
<td>Jan. 31, 1953</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Military Department**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Effective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capt. E. T. Brown</td>
<td>Assistant Commandant</td>
<td>Dec. 31, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M/Sgt. B. C. Reid</td>
<td>Clerk</td>
<td>March 31, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maj. R. M. Southall</td>
<td>Assistant Commandant</td>
<td>March 31, 1953</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Extension Division**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Effective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J. L. Brown</td>
<td>Assistant Co. Agent, Clarendon Co.</td>
<td>Dec. 31, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. E. Epps</td>
<td>Assistant Co. Agent, Marlboro Co.</td>
<td>Jan. 31, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. W. Glenn, Jr.</td>
<td>Assistant Co. Agent, Chesterfield Co.</td>
<td>Apr. 30, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. J. Livingston</td>
<td>Assistant Co. Agent, Dorchester Co.</td>
<td>Feb. 15, 1953</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Miscellaneous**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Effective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Walter Aspey</td>
<td>Assistant Foreman</td>
<td>Oct. 30, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lorraine A. Burke</td>
<td>Library Aid</td>
<td>Nov. 15, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. C. Evans</td>
<td>Chaplain</td>
<td>Oct. 31, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. W. Hammond</td>
<td>Plant Engineer</td>
<td>March 31, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. McNeil Howard, Jr.</td>
<td>Athletic Publicity Director</td>
<td>Nov. 15, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. H. M. Lawrence</td>
<td>Campus Policeman</td>
<td>Feb. 28, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. B. Scott</td>
<td>Assistant to Registrar</td>
<td>Feb. 3, 1953</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. **TERMINATION OF SERVICES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Reason</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H. G. Boylston</td>
<td>Extension Cotton Improvement Specialist</td>
<td>Mar. 31, 1953</td>
<td>Retired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. H. Edwards</td>
<td>Associate Professor of Math.</td>
<td>Mar. 31, 1952</td>
<td>Retired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. A. Kinard</td>
<td>County Agent, Jasper County</td>
<td>May 31, 1953</td>
<td>Deceased</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ada M. Moser</td>
<td>Home Economist, Experiment Sta.</td>
<td>July 1, 1953</td>
<td>Retired</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. I have granted the following LEAVES OF ABSENCE without pay and ask your approval of my actions.

- Don A. Benton, Assistant County Agent; from June 1, 1953 to August 31, 1953; to attend Armored School, Fort Knox, Kentucky.
- C. O. Caskey, Assistant Professor of English; from September 1, 1953 to August 31, 1954; for graduate study at the University of North Carolina. (Renewal).
- Marjorie Dew, Bibliographer and Special Aid to Students; from July 1, 1953 to August 31, 1953; for teaching in the Library Science Department of Texas State College for Women.
- A. M. Hardee, Assistant Professor of French and Spanish; from September 1, 1953 to August 31, 1954; for graduate study at the University of California. (Renewal).
- W. L. Mauldin, Assistant Professor of Chemistry; from March 16, 1953 to August 31, 1953; for graduate study.
- R. E. Tyner, Assistant Professor of English; from September 1, 1953 to August 31, 1954; for graduate study at the University of North Carolina. (Renewal).
- J. G. Watts, Entomologist; from February 6, 1953 to March 15, 1953; for graduate study.
- R. F. Wheeler, Associate Professor of Animal Husbandry; from September 1, 1952 to August 31, 1953. Leave to be extended to January 31, 1954; for graduate study at University of Illinois.

5. I have made the following TRANSFERS and ask your approval of the same.

- H. G. Allbritten, from Associate Agronomist to Project Leader, Special Short Course in "Fertilizer and Liming Materials", MSA, Foreign Agricultural Service; Salary $7000 government funds; Effective from April 8, 1953 to June 30, 1953.
- B. Brent Breedin from Assistant to Athletic Director to Associate Director of Public Relations - Sports; Salary $4000; Effective January 1, 1953.
- Jean S. Hoover, from Clerk-Stenographer, Business Manager's Office to Personnel Clerk, Business Manager's Office; Salary $2280; Effective January 11, 1953.
- W. N. McAdams, from Associate Professor of Agricultural Engineering to Associate Agricultural Engineer; Effective February 1, 1953.
- P. M. Smith, from Extension Truck Crops Specialist to Assistant County Agent, Spartanburg County; Salary $3900; Effective January 1, 1953.
6. Under authority given me in the By-laws, I have made the following APPOINTMENTS and ask your approval of my actions.

### School of Agriculture and Division of Agricultural Research

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Salary</th>
<th>Effective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J. H. Anderson</td>
<td>Assistant Agricultural Engineer</td>
<td>$4500</td>
<td>Feb. 23, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. T. Craig</td>
<td>Assistant Professor of Agricultural</td>
<td>3564</td>
<td>Feb. 1, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Engineering</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. P. Kinard</td>
<td>Assistant Agricultural Engineer</td>
<td>3800</td>
<td>June 8, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. C. Price</td>
<td>Instructor in Dairying and Assistant in</td>
<td>3808</td>
<td>Jan. 16, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dairying</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### School of Chemistry and Geology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Salary</th>
<th>Effective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M. R. Gillespie</td>
<td>Instructor in Chemistry</td>
<td>$200</td>
<td>mo. Feb. 2, 1953</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### School of Engineering

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Salary</th>
<th>Effective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paul Coehran</td>
<td>Instructor in Industrial Engineering</td>
<td>$275</td>
<td>mo. Feb. 1, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. W. Gates</td>
<td>Assistant Professor of Ceramic Engineering and Research Asst.</td>
<td>4800</td>
<td>May 1, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard G. Rion</td>
<td>Instructor in Ceramic Engineering</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>Feb. 1, 1953</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### School of Textiles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Salary</th>
<th>Effective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B. L. Lovinggood</td>
<td>Mechanic</td>
<td>$3024</td>
<td>Jan. 1, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. L. Mathias</td>
<td>Graduate Assistant</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>mo. Feb. 2, 1953</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Military Department

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Salary</th>
<th>Effective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SFC Steve Arrowood, Jr.</td>
<td>Clerk</td>
<td>$276</td>
<td>Apr. 1, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt. P. L. Clements</td>
<td>Assistant Commandant</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>Jan. 1, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maj. E. L. Moore, Jr.</td>
<td>Assistant Commandant</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>Apr. 1, 1953</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Extension Division

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Salary</th>
<th>Effective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. D. Boggs</td>
<td>Asst. Co. Agent, Fairfield Co.</td>
<td>$3360</td>
<td>June 8, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. T. Clayton</td>
<td>Asst. Co. Agent, Cherokee Co.</td>
<td>3420</td>
<td>Feb. 9, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. H. Craven, Jr.</td>
<td>Asst. Co. Agent, Edgefield Co.</td>
<td>3600</td>
<td>May 4, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. G. Daniel, Jr.</td>
<td>Asst. in Visual Instruction</td>
<td>2400</td>
<td>Jan. 16, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. W. Hoover</td>
<td>Extension Marketing Specialist</td>
<td>3600</td>
<td>Jan. 16, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. M. Johnson</td>
<td>Asst. Co. Agent, Clarendon Co.</td>
<td>3300</td>
<td>Jan. 1, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. H. Liebenrood</td>
<td>Asst. Co. Agent, Dorchester Co.</td>
<td>3300</td>
<td>Apr. 16, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. J. Livingston</td>
<td>Acting Co. Agent, Charleston Co. (Temporary)</td>
<td>3960</td>
<td>May 16, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. T. Rogers</td>
<td>Asst. Co. Agent, Marlboro Co.</td>
<td>3300</td>
<td>Apr. 1, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. W. Siedschlag</td>
<td>Extension Marketing Specialist</td>
<td>1440</td>
<td>Nov. 21, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. C. Wallace</td>
<td>Asst. Co. Agent, Chesterfield Co.</td>
<td>3300</td>
<td>June 16, 1953</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Miscellaneous

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Salary</th>
<th>Effective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G. R. Cannon</td>
<td>Chaplain</td>
<td>$1000</td>
<td>Nov. 1, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. W. Link</td>
<td>Campus Policeman</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>mo. Apr. 1, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrie O. Moore</td>
<td>Bibliographer and Special Aid</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>mo. Aug. 31, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. J. Murphy</td>
<td>Chaplain</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>Nov. 1, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. H. Swain</td>
<td>Chief Plant Engineer</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>Jan. 5, 1953</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I recommend that the following named individuals be reelected for an ADDITIONAL PROBATIONARY period.

School of Agriculture and Division of Agricultural Research

J. H. Anderson, Assistant Agricultural Engineer; appointed February 23, 1953.

J. T. Craig, Assistant Professor of Agricultural Engineering; appointed February 1, 1953.

A. R. Hopkins, Assistant Entomologist; appointed June 1, 1952.

R. J. Metzger, Associate Agronomist; appointed January 5, 1953.

D. C. Price, Instructor in Dairying and Assistant in Dairying; appointed January 16, 1953.

R. B. Scott, Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry; appointed September 1, 1952. (Temporary appointment - substituting for Wheeler on leave of absence.)

F. M. Simpson, Visiting Professor of Agricultural Economics; appointed August 1, 1952; recommended additional temporary period; Effective September 1, 1953.

School of Arts and Sciences

G. E. Bair, Assistant Professor of English; reappoint to August 31, 1954.

J. Z. Bennett, Assistant Professor of English; reappoint to August 31, 1954.

J. C. Guilds, Assistant Professor of English; reappoint to August 31, 1954.

W. W. Powell, Assistant Professor of English; reappoint to August 31, 1954.

M. F. Steuer, Graduate Assistant in Physics; reappoint to June 31, 1954.

School of Chemistry and Geology

L. P. Fernandez, Graduate Assistant; appointed September 1, 1952.

W. D. Jacobs, Instructor in Chemistry; appointed September 1, 1952.

J. E. Smith, Graduate Assistant; appointed July 1, 1952.

E. L. Steele, Instructor in Chemistry; appointed September 1, 1952.

School of Education

R. E. Lovett, Associate Professor of Music; appointed September 1, 1951.

School of Engineering

D. W. Gates, Assistant Professor of Ceramic Engineering and Research Assistant; reappoint to June 30, 1954.

School of Textiles

B. L. Lovinggood, Mechanic; appointed January 1, 1953.

W. L. Mathias, Graduate Assistant; appointed February 2, 1953.
ADDITIONAL PROBATIONARY PERIOD (Continued)

Extension Division

W. T. Clayton, Assistant County Agent, Cherokee County; appointed February 9, 1953.

E. G. Comer, Assistant Agricultural Engineer; appointed September 1, 1952.

W. H. Craven, Jr., Assistant County Agent, Edgefield County; appointed May 4, 1953.

G. G. Daniel, Jr., Assistant in Visual Instruction; appointed January 16, 1953.

J. L. Hayden, Assistant County Agent, Jasper County; appointed August 16, 1952.

Joseph Hill, Assistant Negro Agricultural Agent; appointed August 16, 1952.

J. W. Hoover, Extension Marketing Specialist; appointed January 16, 1953.

F. M. Johnson, Assistant County Agent, Clarendon County; appointed January 1, 1953.

G. H. Liebenrood, Assistant County Agent, Dorchester County; appointed April 16, 1953.

C. T. Rogers, Assistant County Agent, Marlboro County; appointed April 1, 1953.

E. W. Siedschlag, Extension Marketing Specialist; appointed November 21, 1952.

L. M. Trowell, Assistant County Agent, Orangeburg County; appointed September 16, 1952.

J. W. Young, Negro Agricultural Agent; appointed September 1, 1952.

Miscellaneous

E. H. Swain, Chief Plant Engineer; appointed January 5, 1953.

SECOND APPOINTMENTS: The following teachers and officers have served satisfactorily in their various positions for a probationary period and I recommend that they be elected for a period of time expiring at the pleasure of the Board of Trustees.

School of Agriculture and Division of Agricultural Research

H. G. Allbritten, Associate Agronomist; appointed July 27, 1951.

W. A. Balk, Associate Agricultural Engineer; appointed July 1, 1952.

J. H. Bond, Associate Professor of Bacteriology; appointed February 1, 1952.

J. D. Boykin, Instructional Assistant; appointed September 13, 1950.

C. A. Fennell, Assistant Agronomist; appointed July 9, 1952.

J. W. Kelly, Assistant in Dairying; appointed July 1, 1952.

S. G. Woods, Assistant Animal Husbandman; appointed February 1, 1952.

W. D. Yeardin, Assistant in Agronomy; appointed February 1, 1952.

S. P. Young, Assistant Professor of Agricultural Engineering; appointed September 1, 1951.
SECOND APPOINTMENTS (Continued)

School of Arts and Sciences

J. E. Miller, Assistant Professor of Physics; appointed September 1, 1952.

School of Engineering

A. G. Cherry, Instructor in Architecture; appointed September 1, 1952.

R. H. Doyle, Instructor in Drawing and Designing; appointed September 1, 1952.

Anthony Ellner, Jr., Assistant Professor of Architecture; appointed September 1, 1952.

J. H. Hunter, Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering; appointed September 1, 1952.

K. W. Rausch, Visiting Professor of Mechanical Engineering; appointed September 1, 1952.

R. G. Rion, Instructor in Ceramic Engineering; appointed February 1, 1953.

R. F. Nowack, Instructor in Mechanics and Hydraulics; appointed September 1, 1951.

School of Textiles

R. J. Breazeale, Instructor in Chemistry and Dyeing; appointed September 1, 1952.

F. J. Leard, Machinist; appointed July 1, 1952.

Miscellaneous

B. Brent Breedin, Associate Director of Public Relations - Sports; appointed August 1, 1952.

Sidelle B. Ellis, Assistant Circulation Librarian; appointed June 2, 1952.

John D. Marshall, Reference Librarian; appointed October 6, 1952.

9. I recommend the following CHANGES IN TITLE effective July 1, 1953 unless otherwise specified.

School of Agriculture and Division of Agricultural Research

M. D. Farrar from Professor of Entomology and Zoology to Dean of Agriculture.

J. W. Jones from Professor of Agronomy to Director of Agricultural Teaching.

H. P. Cooper from Dean and Director to Professor of Agronomy and Agronomist.

J. D. Boykin from Instructional Assistant to Instructor in Zoology.

G. H. Dunkelberg from Associate Agricultural Engineer to Associate Agricultural Engineer and Associate Professor of Agricultural Engineering.

R. J. Higdon from Assistant Horticulturist to Associate Horticulturist.
CHANGES IN TITLE (Continued)

School of Agriculture and Division of Agricultural Research

J. B. Richardson from Associate Professor of Agricultural Engineering to Associate Professor of Agricultural Engineering and Associate Agricultural Engineer.

E. B. Rogers, Jr., from Assistant Professor of Agricultural Engineering to Associate Professor of Agricultural Engineering; Effective February 1, 1953.

F. M. Simpson from Visiting Professor of Agricultural Economics to Visiting Professor of Agricultural Economics and Agricultural Economist.

A. W. Snell from Assistant Professor of Agricultural Engineering to Associate Professor of Agricultural Engineering.

B. J. Todd from Associate Agricultural Economist to Associate Agricultural Economist and Associate Professor of Agricultural Economics; Effective February 1, 1953.

Elizabeth Watson from Associate Home Economist to Home Economist and Head of the Department of Home Economics Research.

School of Arts and Sciences

C. B. Green from Associate Professor of English to Professor of English.

M. B. Wilson, Jr. from Assistant Professor of English to Associate Professor of English.

G. W. Biggs from Assistant Professor of Economics to Associate Professor of Economics.

School of Chemistry and Geology

F. I. Brownley, Jr. from Associate Professor of Chemistry to Professor of Chemistry.

W. L. Mauldin from Assistant Professor of Agricultural Chemistry to Associate Professor of Agricultural Chemistry (contingent upon completing work for Ph.D. degree.)

Julia Dickerson from Stenographer to Secretary.

School of Engineering

Anthony Ellner, Jr. from Assistant Professor of Architecture to Associate Professor of Architecture.

G. C. Means from Assistant Professor of Architecture to Associate Professor of Architecture.

F. F. Bainbridge from Instructor in Architecture to Assistant Professor of Architecture.

J. L. Young from Instructor in Architecture to Assistant Professor of Architecture.

A. A. Moss from Instructor in Civil Engineering to Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering.

A. F. Hammond from Instructor in Drawing & Design to Assistant Professor of Drawing & Design.
CHANGES IN TITLE (Continued)

School of Engineering

L. C. Adams from Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering to Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering.

W. L. Ball from Instructor of Electrical Engineering to Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering.

E. F. Stenstrom from Assistant Professor of Industrial Engineering to Associate Professor of Industrial Engineering.

C. D. Meeks from Instructor in Industrial Engineering to Assistant Professor of Industrial Engineering.

J. C. Cook from Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering to Associate Professor of Mechanical Engineering.

J. L. Edwards from Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering to Associate Professor of Mechanical Engineering.

W. G. Hudson from Instructor in Mechanical Engineering to Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering.

R. L. Perry from Instructor in Mechanical Engineering to Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering.

J. L. Marshall from Associate Professor and Head of the Department of Industrial Arts to Professor and Head of the Department of Industrial Arts.

D. C. Brock from Assistant Professor of Industrial Arts to Associate Professor of Industrial Arts.

R. F. Nowack from Instructor in Mechanics and Hydraulics to Assistant Professor of Mechanics and Hydraulics.

G. C. Robinson from Associate Professor of Ceramic Engineering to Professor and Head of the Department of Ceramic Engineering.

School of Textiles

D. P. Thomson from Assistant Professor of Carding and Spinning to Associate Professor of Yarn Manufacturing.

Miscellaneous

Frances H. Blair from Stenographer, Alumni Office to Record Clerk, Alumni Office.

10. Sixty-eight teachers and officers have performed special work on certain projects such as work for the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Sonoco Products, Bamboo Research, and the preparation of plans in connection with the building expansion program. This work has been in addition to their regularly assigned duties and in each case has been approved by the Dean or Director concerned and the Business Manager. I have authorized extra pay from special funds for this work and ask your approval of the same.

11. Since the last meeting of the Board it has been necessary to make certain CHANGES IN SALARIES. Under the current Appropriation Act all such changes must be approved by the Budget Commission before they become effective.

L. P. Anderson, Assistant County Agent, Horry County; from $3420 to $3600; Effective January 1, 1953.

A. A. Atkinson, Assistant to Mess Officer; from $3192 to $3396; Effective November 1, 1952.

D. A. Benton, Assistant County Agent, Horry County; from $3750 to $3900; Effective January 1, 1953.
J. O. Bethea, Assistant County Agent, Abbeville County; from $3540 to $3720; Effective January 1, 1953.

Betty O. Biggs, County Home Demonstration Agent, Jasper County; from $3358 to $3718; Effective February 1, 1953.

J. S. Boozer, Assistant County Agent, Laurens County; from $3510 to $3600; Effective January 1, 1953.

A. F. Busby, Assistant County Agent, Lancaster County; from $3420 to $3600; Effective January 1, 1953.

Ruby M. Craven, Extension Home Management Specialist, Winthrop College, Rock Hill; from $4260 to $4380; Effective January 1, 1953.

Janet May Crawford, Stenographer, Extension Service; from $1980 to $2100; Effective January 1, 1953.

C. A. Fennell, Assistant Agronomist; from $3630 to $3900; Effective January 1, 1953.

J. W. Gilliam, Jr., Assistant County Agent, Greenville County; from $3360 to $3600; Effective January 1, 1953.

J. W. Ginn, Jr., Assistant County Agent, Chesterfield County; from $3420 to $3600; Effective January 1, 1953.

Norma J. Grubbs, Stenographer, County Agent's Office, Barnwell County; from $1680 to $1800; Effective January 1, 1953.

R. R. Montgomery, Assistant County Agent, Kershaw County; from $3420 to $3600; Effective January 1, 1953.

Marett Outz, Assistant County Agent, Anderson County; from $3420 to $3600; Effective January 1, 1953.

C. M. Shuman, Assistant County Agent, Richland County; from $3600 to $3720; Effective January 1, 1953.

Ethel Perry Whitmire, Assistant Internal Auditor, Business Manager's Office; from $2500 to $2700; Effective December 1, 1952.

C. W. Wilson, Assistant County Agent, Oconee County; from $3480 to $3600; Effective January 1, 1953.

J. F. Wise, Assistant County Agent, Laurens County; from $3420 to $3600; Effective January 1, 1953.

R. J. Higdon, Assistant Horticulturist; Sandhill Experiment Station; from $4158 to $5000; Effective May 1, 1953.

Grace V. Gunnell, Clerk-Stenographer, Registrar's Office; from $1980 to $2100; Effective May 1, 1953.

12. In compliance with the terms of the South Carolina Retirement Act, I recommend that the following individuals who will be 70 years of age, or over but will not have reached their 72nd birthday on July 1, 1953, be continued for the fiscal year 1953-54:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Service With CAC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Richard C. Campbell</td>
<td>Assistant Agronomist</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>8 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvey B. Hood</td>
<td>Asst. State Veterinarian</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>32 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jack H. Mitchell</td>
<td>Professor of Chemistry</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>47 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sam R. Rhodes</td>
<td>Prof. of Elec. Engineering</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>40 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. O. A. Talley</td>
<td>Wage Worker, Subsistence</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>7 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sydney Vance</td>
<td>Waiter, Subsistence Dept.</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>5 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
13. In compliance with the South Carolina Retirement Act, I recommend that the following individuals who will have reached the age of 65 but who will not have attained the age of 70 on July 1, 1953, be continued in the service of the college for the fiscal year 1953-1954:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Service with CAC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frank O. Black</td>
<td>Agricultural Statistician, Experiment Station</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>4 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mabel Lee Bradwell</td>
<td>Steno., Co. Agt. Ofc., Ext. Service</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>22 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James R. C. Carey</td>
<td>Foreman, Grounds &amp; Roads</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>39 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter Berry Cochran</td>
<td>Night Supt., Housing Project</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>6 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flossie J. Colvin</td>
<td>Steno., Co. Agt. Ofc., Ext. Service</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>15 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward W. Cook</td>
<td>Animal Husbandry Foreman</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>27 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. P. Cooper</td>
<td>Dean &amp; Director, School of Agri. and Exp. Station</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>23 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ernest Dillard</td>
<td>Asst. in Forge and Foundry, Sch. of Engineering</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>7 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel E. Evans</td>
<td>Co. Agent, Extension Service</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>11 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. O. Feeley</td>
<td>Prof. of Veterinary Science</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>45 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. E. Fornow</td>
<td>Prof. of Mech. Engineering</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>26 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth A. Gallard</td>
<td>Steno., Co. Agt. Ofc., Ext.</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>20 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taylor N. Henderson</td>
<td>Feeder, S. C. Exp. Station</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>11 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. F. D. Hedge</td>
<td>Assoc. Prof. of Architecture</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>26 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ernest C. Holden</td>
<td>Watchman, Clemson House</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>1 year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emily Kate Honour</td>
<td>Steno., Home Dem. Ofc., Ext.</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>12 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Hunter</td>
<td>Carpenters Helper, Serv. Div.</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>36 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawrence Jamison</td>
<td>Cleaner, Clemson House</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>1 year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarence F. Jenkins</td>
<td>Laborer, Exp Station</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>11 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clifton Jenkins</td>
<td>Laborer, Service Division</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>4 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James W. McLendon</td>
<td>County Agent, Ext. Service</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>37 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John L. Marshall</td>
<td>Assoc. Prof. Wood Shop, Sch. of Engineering</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>36 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. W. Napier</td>
<td>Co. Agt. at Large, Ext. Serv.</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>29 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. S. Patrick</td>
<td>Head, Farms Dept., Exp. Sta.</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>39 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willie Reid</td>
<td>Wage Worker, Subsistence Dpt.</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>28 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orestes Pearl Rhyne</td>
<td>Prof. of Modern Languages</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>27 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. B. Rosenkrans</td>
<td>Prof. of Botany, Sch. of Ag.</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>40 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. LaM. St. Hubert</td>
<td>Visiting Prof. of Arch.</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>7 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawrence V. Starkey</td>
<td>Prof. of Animal Husbandry</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>34 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rupert Taylor</td>
<td>Prof. of English</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>26 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gordon Williams</td>
<td>Barracks Janitor</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>13 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sloan Williams</td>
<td>Wage Worker, Dairy Dept.</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>2 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gertrude A. Worley</td>
<td>Sec.-Clerk, Fertilizer Dept.</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>15 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Executive Committee

14. During the current session much interest was manifested throughout the student body and by the people in the community in staging a production of The Student Prince. It was realized that this would be a costly undertaking, but those interested and involved in the production seemed quite certain that the return would more than offset the expense involved. The estimates of income which this play would produce were entirely too optimistic and the response anticipated from surrounding areas and cities did not materialize. The loss in staging this production was approximately $5,000 for which the college is responsible and must pay. I ask your approval of my action in meeting these obligations from funds available.

15. It will be noted from the summary of the proposed budget for 1953-54 that the sum of $26,430 is reserved to be appropriated by this Board at the close of 1953, or some subsequent meeting of the Board. I think it wise to reserve this amount until it can be determined from our enrollment whether or not our estimated revenues are in line with the income. I recommend your approval of this matter.
16. The Treasurer's Office assumes the expense of keeping records and paying postage in handling the many trust and agency funds of the Extension Service, South Carolina Experiment Station and the college. These funds, if not otherwise authorized, are by law deposited with the State Treasurer, held in a single Clemson College Trust Fund Account, and withdrawn as needed. The closing monthly balances since July 1, 1952 have ranged from $292,794.30 to $372,609.63.

To help compensate the Treasurer's Office for expenses entailed in handling these accounts authority is requested to invest up to 50% of such cash balances in short term U.S. Government securities and use the interest earned for maintenance of that office as the needs beyond its normal budget may warrant.

17. At a meeting of the Executive Committee of this Board held at the Wade Hampton Hotel, Columbia, South Carolina, on Thursday, April 7, 1953, the following resolution was approved:

"Moved by Mr. T. W. Thornhill and seconded by Mr. R. M. Cooper, that the college authorities proceed at once with the ventilation of the Clemson House Hotel hallways in accordance with plans and specifications prepared by the firm of Lyles, Bissett, Carlisle and Wolff, and that payment for same be made from available funds."

This work is now practically completed and the cost of same will be approximately $10,000 for which funds are available and I recommend your confirmation of this action.

18. Under the provisions of the Acts of the 1953 General Assembly the sum of $275,000 was appropriated to the college for the construction of a new laundry building and the removal and reinstallaion of equipment from the old laundry building. By authority of this Board, proposals for construction were advertised and two bids were received; one, from Fiske-Carter Construction Company was for $295,112 base bid, and one from Daniel Construction Company for $208,500 base bid. Among the provisions of the plans and specifications the time allowed for construction is seventy-five (75) days from the approval of the contract award. I recommend that the award of this contract be made to the Daniel Construction Company.

19. As compensation for their additional services in the planning of new building program, I recommend that Hamilton Hill and H. E. Glenn each be paid the sum of $1000 on expense basis.

20. Much public interest is being manifested in the Clemson expansion program and the various other phases of Clemson's growth. In order to keep our people informed and the news properly disseminated to the best interest of Clemson College, I am instructing the Planning and Construction Committee of the college to make available to the Public Relations Office from time to time appropriate information concerning the progress of the program. This will enable the Public Relations Office to issue orderly releases to the newspapers of the state and area. It is my feeling that in addition to keeping the public fully informed, such a policy would hold to a minimum any criticisms and conjectures which are caused by a lack of information. This is an important public relations matter and I ask your approval of this policy.

21. The cost to the student for the 1953-54 regular school session has been established as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Board</td>
<td>$351.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Room</td>
<td>172.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laundry</td>
<td>40.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Activity</td>
<td>18.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class Maintenance Fee</td>
<td>17.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class &amp; Laboratory Fee</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matriculation</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuition</td>
<td>82.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$752.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out-of-state students pay</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional Tuition</td>
<td>170.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$922.60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
These costs have been included in the current college catalog which has been sent to high schools throughout the State and to prospective students and their parents, and I recommend your approval of same.

Contracts for furnishing uniforms to the Clemson Corps of Cadets for 1953-54 have been awarded to the following firms:

4. For Raincoats: Rainfair, Inc. Racine, Wisconsin

The cost for required Freshman uniforms for 1953-54 will be $1.55 less than 1952-53, or as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Service Coat</td>
<td>$31.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Mackinaw</td>
<td>26.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Trousers</td>
<td>34.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Shirts</td>
<td>13.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Raincoat</td>
<td>8.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Cap</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Coat Belt</td>
<td>1.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Trousers Belt</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Summer Trousers</td>
<td>10.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plus S. C. Sales Tax</td>
<td>3.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$134.93</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I recommend your approval of the contract awards.

I present for your consideration a letter from the heirs of the late D. K. Norris. The fund is earning in excess of the amount needed for the Norris Medal and in order that we may have the privilege of using the fund to otherwise further education, I recommend that favorable consideration be given to the letter.

"We note with much satisfaction the report on the Norris Medal Fund recently sent us. From the wording in our Father's will in connection with the bequest to Clemson College we feel that he would wish us to approve using the income, in excess of that needed to provide for the Norris Medal, for some good cause that would further education.

"In view of the above we, the living members of the immediate family of the late D. K. Norris, recommend to the Board of Trustees and approve of using the income from the fund for the following purposes:

"1. The winner of the Norris Medal may be given, at the discretion of the President of the College, a cash award in lieu of or in addition to the Norris Medal.

"2. Students may be named by the President of Clemson College to receive scholarship awards. The amount of the scholarship awards shall be at the discretion of the President of the College depending upon the income of the fund.

Sincerely yours,
Bessie Norris Tilman, Virginia Norris and Bug Norris"

I submit for your consideration and approval the following letter submitted by the Athletic Council:

"After a thorough consideration of various aspects of the broadcasting of Clemson Athletic Events, the Athletic Council decided at the meeting on March 20 to submit for consideration the following recommendation:"
That the broadcasting of athletic events be placed on a competitive and contractual basis rather than continued on the basis or system followed during the past few years, with the details of awarding of contracts under this competitive arrangement to be handled by the Business Manager of the College along the general lines of the following plan:

1. The three booths available for games played in the Clemson stadium shall be allotted to the three stations that guarantee the largest number of feed stations carrying each broadcast. For this right, the originating stations shall pay Clemson College fifteen dollars ($15.00) per game and fifteen dollars ($15.00) per feed station per game. Clemson shall make no restrictions regarding the manner in which the visiting team grants broadcasting rights to its booth. If the visiting team should signify that it does not desire a booth, Clemson shall allot this booth in the same manner as all other booths are allotted.

2. The broadcaster who guarantees the most feed stations for games played in opponent's stadium shall be designated the official station for originating Clemson's away-from-home broadcasts. For this right the originating station shall pay Clemson College fifteen dollars ($15.00) per game and fifteen dollars ($15.00) per feed station per game. This applies to all away-from-home games during the season. It shall be the responsibility of the station designated as the originator of away-from-home games to make all arrangements for the transportation of its equipment and personnel.

3. Originating stations for home and away-from-home games may, in some cases to be decided by the Clemson College Athletic Association, be asked to grant feeds to any station that wishes to carry the Clemson broadcasts on a sustaining or non-commercial basis at no charge by the originating station or by the Clemson College Athletic Association other than the actual costs of such a feed.

4. The Clemson College Athletic Association shall leave to the discretion of the originating stations the fees to be charged feed stations over and above the fifteen dollars ($15.00) per game per station to be paid Clemson College.

5. If any station desires to transcribe a feed broadcast for later rebroadcast the originating stations shall pay to Clemson College the same fee that is due for a concurrent broadcast.

6. Originating stations shall present to Clemson College a list of all stations that shall be fed any one game at least three days before the date of that game. The fees to be paid Clemson College shall become due and payable twenty-four hours after the end of each game.

7. Clemson College shall retain the right of inquiry into the manner in which any station originates, broadcasts, sells and sponsors the broadcast of the Clemson games.

8. Originating stations shall not be permitted to sell exclusive rights to Clemson broadcasts in any locality.

9. Stations desiring to make proposals to originate home and away-from-home games shall have their proposals in the hands of the Business Manager of the College before a specified date. Proposals to originate home games shall be on a one game basis. Proposals to originate away-from-home games shall be on the basis of the entire schedule.

Agricultural Committee

25. I am quoting herewith a letter received from the United States Department of Agriculture under date of June 16, 1953 in regard to title to the "LU" lands:

"The Department has decided to exercise the authority granted under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act and convey to the States without compensation title to the so-called "LU" lands which the States now have under long-term lease from the Department. We believe it will be in the interests of efficiency and economy for both the State and the Federal Governments to make this transfer.

Under the terms of Title III and other applicable requirements, it will be necessary to make the conveyance subject to the following conditions:

1. The lands must continue to be used for public purposes in connection with land conservation and land utilization.
2. Seventy-five per cent of the minerals must be reserved by the United States.
3. All fissionable materials must be reserved by the United States.
4. It is my understanding that in general there would be no objection to these necessary restrictions on the titles. It would require new legislation to
remove conditions one and two and a change of an Executive Order to remove condition three.

"The area within your State affected by this decision is designated as the Clemson College Project, SC-LU-3. Within the near future representatives of the Soil Conservation Service will consult with you to determine if this proposal is satisfactory. It is suggested that if you wish to take advantage of this proposal you be prepared to submit an application in which transfer under the terms of this letter would be requested.

"The lease now in effect covering such property will be cancelled. It is planned that representatives of the college and the Soil Conservation Service review the terms of the lease and make such arrangements as may be necessary so that the entire matter can be closed as to the date of conveyance of title to the State."

I recommend that we accept this offer.

26. Under the provisions of Section 18 of the State Surplus Bill enacted by the 1953 General Assembly the sum of $110,000 was appropriated for permanent improvements at Camp Long and Camp Cooper. These funds have been made available to the college and I request your authority to proceed at once with the work.

27. I recommend that, as far as practicable, members of the research staff be given professorial rank and some teaching assignments. I believe this would be helpful to the individual and advantageous to education.

28. Section 99 of general House Bill No. 1151 of the 1953 General Assembly appropriated $132,500, to Clemson College (Public Service Activities) in the Livestock Sanitary work for the construction of a laboratory building. Certain acreage within the city limits of Columbia is proposed as a site for this structure. Through surplus governmental channels this acreage (2.38 acres) may be acquired without cost to the college. I do not consider the location appropriate or suitable for the purposes contemplated, and I recommend that a combination diagnostic and research laboratory be constructed at the Sandhill Experiment Station at Pontiac where ample land, water, and other facilities already owned by the college are available.

29. I am submitting herewith the proposed health requirements for the prevention, control, and eradication of Vesicular Exanthema as prepared by Dr. R. A. Mays in cooperation with Dr. T. W. Bowman and recommend your approval of the same.

"Due to the existence of Vesicular Exanthema, a contagious and infectious disease of swine, which has been found to exist in various states of the United States and is rapidly spreading into other states, for the purpose of preventing the introduction or spread of the above-mentioned disease into South Carolina, the Board of Trustees of The Clemson Agricultural College, in the interest of the livestock industry, deems it advisable to promulgate the following rules and regulations:

"Acting under the authority of Sections 6-401 - 6-495 Civil Code of 1952 of the State of South Carolina, the Board of Trustees of The Clemson Agricultural College hereby issues rules and regulations outlining the procedure for the movement of garbage fed and other swine and/or pork products, infected with, or exposed to Vesicular Exanthema or originating in an area where it is deemed advisable to regulate the movement of hogs in order to prevent its possible entry into the State or its movement from one area to another area within the State of South Carolina.

"Garbage shall be considered as waste consisting in whole or in part of animal waste resulting from handling, preparing, cooking and consuming of food containing the offal from animal carcasses or parts thereof, but excluding such waste from ordinary household operations which is fed directly to swine on the same premise.

"Raw garbage shall be defined as garbage that has not been heated throughout to boiling or equivalent temperature (212 degrees F.) 30 minutes, or heated to a method specifically approved by the Director of the Clemson College Livestock Sanitary Department in accordance with recommendations received from the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.
"Cooked garbage shall be classified as that which has been heated throughout to boiling or equivalent temperature (212 degrees F.) 30 minutes or heated according to methods specifically approved by the Director of the Clemson College Livestock Sanitary Department in accordance with recommendations made by the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

"Quarantined area shall be a State or area quarantined because of Vesicular Exanthema.

"Non-quarantined area shall be any State or area not quarantined because of Vesicular Exanthema.

"Interstate - From one State into or through another State.

"Intrastate - From one county or area within the State to another county or area within the same State.

"Person - Any person, company or corporation.

"Moved or movement - as applied to swine, the term "moved" or "movement" means transported, shipped, delivered or received for transportation, driven on foot or caused to be driven on foot, by any person, and as applied to swine products, the term "moved" or "movement" means transported, shipped, or delivered or received for transportation, by any person.

"Public stockyard - For the purpose of these rules and regulations the term "public stockyard" hereinafter used shall mean livestock auction markets, public livestock assembly pens, stockyards, dealers in livestock, Cooperative or Buying Stations or any and all other public places operated as a livestock market, or exchange or shipping point where livestock are assembled.

"Clean stockyard or livestock market shall be defined as one inspected and found free from the infection of Vesicular Exanthema by the Clemson College Livestock Sanitary Department or an employee of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

"Special processing shall be defined as swine products subjected to heat treatment in accordance with requirements as approved by the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

"Swine product - any carcass, part or offal of swine.

"Vesicular Exanthema is known as a contagious, infectious and communicable disease in swine.

"Movement of swine not fed raw garbage.

"(1) Swine or swine products derived therefrom which have not been fed any garbage and which are not and have not been affected with or exposed to Vesicular Exanthema may be moved intrastate from a non-quarantined area without restrictions under this subpart.

"(2) Swine which have been fed cooked garbage to the exclusion of any raw garbage and which are not and have not been affected with or exposed to Vesicular Exanthema may be moved intrastate under this subpart if accompanied by a certificate signed by an inspector of the Bureau, an inspector employed by the State of origin of the swine, or other inspector who may be approved for this purpose, stating that as far as he has been able to determine such swine have not been fed any raw garbage and have not been exposed to Vesicular Exanthema and that a visual inspection of all swine on the premises of origin just prior to movement therefrom disclosed no indication of Vesicular Exanthema.

"Movement of swine fed raw garbage.

"(1) Swine which have been fed any raw garbage, or swine products derived therefrom, may be moved intrastate under this subject to an establishment specifically approved for the purpose by the Clemson College Livestock Sanitary Department for immediate slaughter and special processing at such establishment if accompanied by a permit obtained by the owner or shipper from an inspector of the Bureau, an inspector employed by the State of origin of the swine or other inspector who may be approved for this purpose, and a certificate of a veterinarian stating that veterinary inspection of all swine on the premises of origin just prior to movement therefrom disclosed no evidence of Vesicular Exanthema.
"(2) It is hereby declared that all premises on which garbage is fed to swine are hereby declared quarantined premises for the purpose of these regulations.

"(3) The Director of Clemson College Livestock Sanitary Department is hereby authorized to designate the area or areas within the State in which swine are affected with Vesicular Exanthema. Upon such designation each area or areas shall be quarantined until the Director advises that swine in such area or areas are no longer affected with the disease and that the quarantine is no longer required. The Director is further authorized to give notice in such manner as he may select of the fact that swine in any area or areas within the State are affected with Vesicular Exanthema, of the quarantine of such area or areas and of the rules and regulations promulgated with respect thereto.

"Cleaning and disinfecting of vehicles and facilities, including public stockyards and other premises, shall be done in the manner approved by the Chief of the Bureau as outlined in the regulation of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"Disinfectants to be used which are required under the regulations shall be performed with one of the following:
(a) Soda Ash (sodium carbonate) used at the rate of one pound to three gallons of water.
(b) Sal soda used at the rate of 13½ ounces to one gallon of water
(c) Lye (sodium hydroxide) used at the rate of 13 ounces to five gallons of water.

"Penalties - Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of these rules and regulations, or who fails to perform any duty imposed by such rules and regulations shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than one hundred (100.00) dollars or less than twenty-five (25.00) dollars or imprisoned not to exceed thirty (30) days or by both such fine and imprisonment. Each day upon which such violation occurs shall constitute a separate violation."

30. Upon the recommendation of Dr. H. P. Cooper, I request your approval of the following recommended fertilizer ratios and the minimum analysis grade for each ratio for 1954.

Any multiple of the approved ratio is permissible.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Ratio</th>
<th>Minimum Analysis</th>
<th>Total Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1-3-2</td>
<td>3-9-6</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2-3-1</td>
<td>6-9-3</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>1-3-3</td>
<td>3-9-9</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>1-3-4</td>
<td>3-9-12</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>1-4-4</td>
<td>3-12-12</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>1-4-2</td>
<td>4-12-9</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>1-3-3</td>
<td>4-12-12</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>2-5-3</td>
<td>4-15-6</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>1-2-2</td>
<td>4-8-8</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>1-2-3</td>
<td>4-8-12</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>1-2-1</td>
<td>5-10-5</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>1-2-2</td>
<td>5-10-10</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>1-1-4</td>
<td>5-5-20</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>2-5-2</td>
<td>6-10-4</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>3-4-3</td>
<td>6-8-6</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>1-1-1</td>
<td>8-8-8</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>1-0-0</td>
<td>4-16-0 or higher</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>0-0-1</td>
<td>0-11-11</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>0-1-1</td>
<td>0-11-11</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>0-1-2</td>
<td>0-10-20</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* This grade must contain 25 percent or more of the nitrogen in water insoluble form. Several ratios are duplicated in this list on the basis that the lower grade in the lower nitrogen ratios may contain as much as 25 percent or more of water insoluble nitrogen.

** or higher in nitrogen.
Note: Farmers or customers' mixture must conform to the above.

It is recommended that Ruling No. 8, issued June 26, 1946 be changed to read:

"That small packages of fertilizers and/or fertilizer materials weighing 50 pounds, net or less, and having a minimum of 20 units of plant food, be permitted to be registered and sold as a specialty grade in South Carolina. It is provided, further, that the grade analysis including the water insoluble nitrogen be shown on each package. Further, it is provided that tax stamps for packages weighing 10 pounds, net or less, be placed on a large container (holding smaller ones) on the basis of 1 stamp for each individual package contained therein rather than on the individual package."

31. I submit for your consideration and approval the following resolution adopted by the South Carolina Poultry Improvement Association at its annual meeting on June 3, 1953.

"WHEREAS, The poultry industry of South Carolina, as shown by USDA reports ranks third in total cash income from farm products in the state, exceeded only by cotton and tobacco, and whereas breeding work is an important factor in the development of the poultry industry, and whereas after 1954 it will be necessary that Record of Performance Random Sample Testing under the National Poultry Improvement Plan be conducted at a central location such as a State Agricultural College, and whereas a central testing station will be more economical for Record of Performance breeders for egg and meat production to do such breeding work.

"BE IT RESOLVED, That, Clemson College be requested to provide housing and facilities for carrying on a Random Sampling Test for egg production and meat production, and

"That, a copy of this resolution be sent to the head of the Poultry Department, the Director of the South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, the President and members of the Board of Trustees of Clemson College, and a copy by incorporated into the minutes of the South Carolina Poultry Improvement Association."
The Honorable Board of Trustees
of
The Clemson Agricultural College

Gentlemen:

As required in the By-Laws, I am submitting a brief report covering the various activities of the college since the June meeting. The report is being sent in advance and the budget and recommendations will be presented at the meetings on October 12 and 13.

The date for the meeting was changed because the Budget and Control Board requested that our budget be submitted by October 15. The hearing before the Budget and Control Board has been set for 11 a.m. on Friday, October 23 in the office of the Governor.

Enrollment

A total of 2749 students have enrolled for the first semester. A slight increase in the non-veteran enrollment has been accompanied by a decrease in the veteran enrollment making the total enrollment approximately the same as it has been for the past two years. The number of new students admitted this September amounted to 744 compared with 818 last September and 710 in September 1951.

As reported last October, there is no outlook of a substantial increase in the enrollment for several years, but there are indications of a stable enrollment to be followed by a gradual increase beginning about 1959.

First Semester Veteran and Non-Veteran Enrollment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Veterans Under Various Public Laws</th>
<th>Participating Veterans</th>
<th>Total Veterans</th>
<th>Total Non-Veterans</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1947-1948</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>2111</td>
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<tr>
<td>1948-1949</td>
<td>1832</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949-1950</td>
<td>1141</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>1620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950-1951</td>
<td>816</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951-1952</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952-1953</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953-1954</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>353</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deficient Students

One hundred and seventy-four students enrolled during the past session were ineligible to continue their enrollment at Clemson for the current semester. This compares with a total of 215 students who were ineligible to re-enroll in September, 1952 and represents a decrease in deficient first-year students from 115 in September, 1952 to 77 this year.

In June 1953 at the close of the 1952-1953 session, 296 students did not meet the requirements for continuing enrollment in September 1953. Of this number 109 later became eligible by attending summer school at Clemson and elsewhere and by removing E's and I's from their records. In August, after the completion of the summer term, 188 students still remained ineligible for continuing enrollment at Clemson. Many appeals from this group were considered by the Committee on Admissions, with the result that 11 students were permitted to continue their enrollment. This left a total of 174 students ineligible to return to Clemson for the first semester of the 1953-1954 session. Of this number 77 were first-year students.
The Teaching Schools

I am giving below the high lights which were gleaned from the report furnished by the Deans of the various teaching schools.

The reorganization of the School of Agriculture became effective July 1, 1953, with Dr. M. D. Farrar as Dean and Dr. J. W. Jones as Director of Agricultural Teaching. The Director of Agricultural Research has not been appointed to date but a list of individuals considered eligible for consideration has been furnished members of the Board.

It appears certain the reorganization will lead to improved instruction in both undergraduate and graduate courses. A survey of curricula offered in the agricultural schools of the land-grant institutions will be initiated in the near future and the facts obtained will be used in an attempt to improve the curricula of the School of Agriculture.

At the completion of the summer session, seventeen Bachelor of Science degrees and three Master of Science degrees were conferred. The number of new students enrolled for the first semester is 159. Freshmen have been given information on the various curricula offered and have been assigned to Faculty Counselors.

Since July 1, eleven foreign students, representing seven countries, have been assigned to the School of Agriculture for short periods. Members of the agricultural staff have served as technical advisers to the students and in some cases have accompanied the visitors on field trips.

Dean Kinard reports that from all indications the work of the School of Arts and Sciences is off to a good beginning. The school of fully staffed and members of the faculty have begun work with enthusiasm and vigor.

All departments are especially interested in helping individual students. The freshmen counselors think they have the best start in their work since the counseling program was initiated.

In general members of the staff have full teaching loads with a total class registration of over 6000. Several departments have some overloads but this is the peak load of the year and the average for the year will be satisfactory.

The major problem with the School of Arts and Sciences continues to be the physical facilities -- quantity and quality. The dean is requesting funds for converting two classrooms into a physics laboratory to meet the need of that department. Last year we held some engineering physics laboratories at night because we had outgrown the capacity of the laboratories. This year we are operating by utilizing a complicated schedule of shifting equipment and using part-time a laboratory equipped for another course and partly by overloading sections. If the two classrooms are converted into a laboratory the department will need to borrow two classrooms elsewhere on the campus.

During the summer the entire inside of the Physics Building was painted and the dean's office was partitioned so as to give him a private office. The fresh paint is giving a boost to the morale of the entire physics staff and the fourteen other instructors who meet classes with an average of over 700 students per day in that building. For the first time in ten years the dean has an office where he can have private conferences which are often a necessity.

In his report Dean Kinard has the following to say concerning the need for buildings and building plans: "Conditions impel renewal of our request for money for building needs. As long as we are overcrowded in our space and as long as we continue to be more poorly housed than any other school of the college, we have no choice but to continue to call attention to our needs and to request relief at the earliest opportunity. We think the time has come when we should begin preparation of specific basic and preliminary plans which might be used as a basis for specific cost estimates. With the idea that local facilities might be utilized rather than employing an outside architectural firm, we are making request for an appropriation at the earliest practicable time for this work."
Last year, Dean Hunter of the School of Chemistry and Geology decided to secure one or two permanent instructors in General Chemistry and eliminate the necessity of using senior assistants. He ran a notice of the positions in the "Chemical and Engineering News" and received quite a few replies from interested and desirable candidates. Not a single one accepted and in almost every case the individual stated he did not think he could live and bring up a family on the proposed salary. As a result it was again necessary to employ three seniors who would serve as assistants.

One staff member will reach the statutory retirement age this year and this will make even more imperative the employing of additional instructors in General Chemistry.

Due to the requirements of the Armed Services it is practically impossible to secure graduate assistants and this is another reason why we should add permanent instructors to the staff.

Last January our geologist, E. C. Berry, resigned to complete his graduate work. He received his Ph.D. degree and accepted work in industry. At that time we tried in vain to fill this position but could find no one interested in the salary we were prepared to offer. After extensive correspondence Dr. Berry has agreed to return to Clemson at the beginning of the second semester. The work has grown and now requires more than one man to handle the courses which are offered. It will be necessary to provide an additional instructor, preferably one with a Ph.D.

The radiation laboratory has been equipped with funds provided by the Atomic Energy contract. The college will retain permanent possession of this equipment. The work is progressing nicely and the contract has been extended for an additional year.

Last spring the Chemistry Department was visited by a representative of the Accrediting Committee of the American Chemical Society who reported back to the committee after a thorough two-day inspection. At the meeting of the American Chemical Society in Chicago in September, Dr. F. B. Schirmer, Head of the Department of Chemistry, appeared in person before the full committee to answer questions. As far as he could tell everything was in order and it is hoped we will receive the announcement at an early date that the department has been fully accredited.

Dean Washington reports that in many respects the past year has been one of the best for the School of Education.

The summer program was good. Through cooperation with the State Department of Education provision was made for a few outstanding teachers to come to Clemson to prepare themselves to supervise student teachers in their own schools. Already a few students have been able to concentrate full time on practice teaching for about six weeks in actual school situations. It is felt the student teacher gains more valuable experience in such a concentrated program than by doing practice teaching on a part-time basis while taking college courses in other subjects.

Approximately 200 teachers attended classes and the enrollment in one class was so large it was necessary to bring in additional help.

During the summer a petition was submitted signed by 32 undergraduate women students, largely school teachers, that Art Appreciation and American Government be taught during the 1953-1954 session on Saturday mornings or any other time convenient to the instructor and the school teachers, with one course to be taught during the first semester and the other course during the second semester. The petition also included the request that more subject matter courses be offered during the six weeks summer term in 1954.

It will be necessary for the Board to authorize undergraduate women students to enroll in the regular session and I am called this matter to your attention that you may give it due consideration.

Dean Sams writes that the School of Engineering is working under increasingly difficult conditions due to overcrowded classrooms and laboratories. Some immediate relief will be necessary in order to accommodate the increasing percentage of students taking engineering. Last year 55% of the freshman class
enrolled in engineering courses and this year over 54\% of the freshmen enrolled for work in the School of Engineering. In addition to these men, the engineering staff teaches a large number of service courses for other curricula of the college.

The greatest need for additional space in the School of Engineering at the present time could be covered by a Structural Science Building to house Civil Engineering, Architecture, Architectural Engineering, and Mechanics and Hydraulics and another building to house Chemical Engineering and Metallurgy.

The School of Engineering is very happy over the splendid gift of the Olin Foundation which means that Clemson will have one of the most outstanding Ceramic Engineering Departments in the country with equipment second to none. The school looks forward to serving the state and nation in a much broader way with these fine facilities. The Department of Ceramic Engineering played a part in attracting Bird and Son to locate a new plant in Charleston. This plant will manufacture roofing and roofing granules, and will cost approximately two and a half million dollars and will employ 150 people.

This summer Clemson was placed on the National Accredited list of Architectural Schools and Colleges which means that Clemson is one of 46 institutions so accredited throughout the country. In the letter notifying us of our accrediting they listed several items which it will be necessary for us to improve and correct within the next two years and every effort will be made to meet all these requirements. This accreditation will give our graduates increased recognition, particularly when they apply for a license to practice or when they wish to go to other schools for graduate work.

The Civil Engineering Department is planning to offer two short courses during the year to practicing engineers or surveyors. One will be a surveyor's refresher course, and the other will be on the latest techniques in concrete.

The work carried on under the Engineering Experiment Station for Teaching and Research in Water and Sewage is making excellent progress. Two series of correspondence courses have been prepared for the two lowest levels of instruction for these operators. At the present time we have 326 operators enrolled in these courses. Next year we plan to prepare correspondence courses for the next higher level, known as Class "B" Operators. The volume of work has increased to the point where we should have a full-time man to handle this work and also to go out and give short instruction classes to these operators in various centers throughout the state.

The School of Engineering was fortunate in having a small turnover of the staff and several members who were away studying have returned to Clemson. The return of these men has strengthened the staff and it is anticipated the work will go well during the current session.

During recent years salary increases have been more or less across the board to cover increased costs of living. This has had the effect of closing the gap between the salaries paid instructors and professors and now there is little incentive from a financial viewpoint to stay in teaching. Dr. Sams hopes that some increases can be made to the more experienced men to increase the salaries of Associate Professors and those above.

The demand for graduates of the School of Textiles far exceeds our number of graduates. For the past four years the Clemson enrollment has been the largest of any textile school. Ours was the only American school that did not have a decrease in enrollment last year in which we had approximately one-fourth of the total enrollment of all ten schools. The enrollment this fall seems to have decreased but it is expected the enrollment may increase the next year or so.

During the past summer there were fifteen members of the textile staff on research projects, seven sponsored research and eight on Textile School projects. A number of the reports will be published this fall. There have been no new government projects but several with commercial companies. The Sirrine funds have been extremely helpful in carrying on research during the summer, employing men not engaged in teaching or sponsored projects.
We appreciate the action of the Sirrine Committee in granting us $4,500 with which to enlarge our textile library and employ a librarian.

Sirrine funds were also granted to partially finance a summer course on Quality Control, offered by our Professor Carson with the aid of some outside lecturers he was able to obtain. We believe the course was well received.

Work of the Graduate School continues to grow. Prior to 1940 graduate work at Clemson was offered sporadically and primarily for high school teachers and the work was largely confined to summer school. It was discontinued entirely during the war years but was reorganized and established on a regular semester basis in 1945. Progress since that time has been slow but steady and eighty-six students have earned Master's degrees since the work was reestablished. Eleven of these degrees were awarded to women.

Dr. Webb reports that at present the list of active graduate students contains the names of 356 individuals. Most of these students are devoting only part-time to graduate study. At the commencement exercises in August sixteen candidates were awarded Master's degrees. Of that group only three could be considered full-time students. Each of the others had been working for at least four years on his or her degree.

Plans are underway to organize and develop a program of study leading to the Doctor of Philosophy degree. At the present time we have at least one, with possibly several others, who would like to start a doctoral program. It is anticipated these students may be accepted for study beginning in February or September 1954.

In developing the graduate program at both the Master's and Doctor's level it is imperative that some additional budgetary provisions be made. It appears at least $200,000 will be required to increase the reference material of the library to the desired level. Some additions should be made to the staff in order to permit time for the faculty to participate more actively in the graduate program and some special equipment should be available.

At the present time South Carolina and the Southeastern part of the United States are progressing economically and socially faster than at any time since the Civil War. This progress is evidenced in industry, agriculture and in education. In order for this progress to continue it is imperative that men and women with Master's and Doctor's degrees be available to fill the needs of highly trained and skilled specialists.

Reserve Officers' Training Corps

Despite the fact that Clemson maintains ROTC work in Armor, Engineering, Infantry, Ordnance, Signal Corps and Quartermaster the Air Force ROTC continues to be most popular among Clemson students. Being one of the military colleges, in past years our quota in advanced training for Junior and Senior students was adequate in both Air and Army. Prior to World War II those completing the advanced training received diplomas and commissions as second lieutenants simultaneously. As reservists the call to duty was contingent upon national emergencies or war. It now seems that many ROTC trained graduates are electing to remain in the Armed Services for a career and this means there is no place for many of those graduating with commissions. The Air Force has gained ground officers far out of proportion to much-needed flight officers and has cut back its program to train virtually only flight officers. The Army has not yet curtailed its program but may be forced to do so later.

In recent years, because of the induction system, men graduating and receiving commissions have been called into the Armed Services for a tour of duty in addition to their four years in ROTC at Clemson. It now seems that many ROTC trained graduates are electing to remain in the Armed Services for a career and this means there is no place for many of those graduating with commissions. The Air Force has gained ground officers far out of proportion to much-needed flight officers and has cut back its program to train virtually only flight officers. The Army has not yet curtailed its program but may be forced to do so later.

The original plan was for the ROTC to maintain a constant pool of officers. A large percentage of the officers of World War II, when officers were much in demand, came from the reservists. It is logical to assume that it is important to continue to produce reserve officers in large numbers but under some system of balance which will meet the need of all phases of the Armed Services. Efforts are being made in high circles to work out an understanding and cooperative system which will work for the good of both the Armed Service and the reservists.
I am giving below the present enrollment in both Army and Air ROTC.

**Army:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1st Year Basic</th>
<th>2nd Year Basic</th>
<th>1st Year Advanced</th>
<th>2nd Year Advanced</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>76</td>
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<td>260</td>
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<td>Engineer</td>
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<td>39</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>134</td>
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<tr>
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<td>65</td>
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<tr>
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<td>36</td>
<td>131</td>
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<tr>
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<td>49</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signal</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>136</td>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>339</strong></td>
<td><strong>285</strong></td>
<td><strong>172</strong></td>
<td><strong>236</strong></td>
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**Air Force:**

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<tr>
<th></th>
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<th>2nd Year Basic</th>
<th>1st Year Advanced</th>
<th>2nd Year Advanced</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>357</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>851</td>
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Seniors that are qualified and indicate a desire to enter flying training program after graduation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>58</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>909</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Public Relations and Alumni Affairs**

Mr. Walter Cox continues to assist the various administrative officers of the college. The department has been quite busy during the summer months carrying out its routine duties. An increased number of news releases, both general and athletic, has been distributed to press and radio. It is felt that much benefit has come to the college from the increased favorable publicity we have received.

Slow progress has continued in the alumni office. The Secretary has attended a number of meetings and has had an interesting response from the alumni. During the fall a number of important alumni meetings have been scheduled.

At the present time, plans are being completed for Alumni Homecoming, November 21. Plans are set for the State Maid of Cotton Contest to be held here at the college of November 4 and 5. We are also completing arrangements to dedicate our very fine gift, Olin Hall, on November 21. It is felt that these functions will be a very colorful addition to the activities in Clemson and will likewise bring many people to the college for visits.

Mr. Cox feels that it would be helpful to begin planning right away for the policies that we will have for our 1954 football broadcasts. It is strongly recommended that we study all the possibilities of originating these broadcasts here at the college, bringing the broadcasts to a central telephone exchange and selling it to those stations wanting it. It is believed that we would receive wider coverage, as well as better relations, through such a plan. Mr. Bob Mattison, our radio specialist, has had much experience and is in a position to advise us soundly on such a plan.

**Status of Clemson Employees Living at Clemson House**

From time to time the question arises as to who is entitled to college rental rates at the Clemson House. This past summer considerable progress was made in setting up rules which will automatically determine the status of the individual involved. It is my understanding that in order to receive college rates an individual must be on the college pay roll. This seems fair and in most cases should be sufficient to make the proper determination.

Just recently I have had correspondence with one of our secretaries who is employed by the college but whose husband is no longer a member of the Clemson staff. The couple have an apartment at the Clemson House and she has been informed that although she works for the college they must pay on the commercial basis rather than the college basis since her husband is considered "head of the house". In her letter she states her case very clearly.
"If I were single, I would get the rate but since I am married I do not get the benefits from working at the college. We are not asking to be exceptions to the rule. We only ask that the rule be made plain to us and applied to all who fall under it."

I would like for the Board to rule on this question.

Information About the College Plant

From time to time we receive questionnaires from various publications asking for information as to the size of the student body, size of the staff, value of the endowment, etc. It is highly desirable that all publications carry the same information and with this in mind the Business Manager, the Treasurer, and the Registrar will all participate in answering questionnaires which are received. I think the following information which was given on a recent questionnaire will be of interest to you.

For the fiscal year 1952-1953 the income for collegiate activities was $2,131,948.64, including Federal Land-Grant funds. On July 1, 1952 the inventory value of all property located at Clemson, including buildings and grounds, was $15,598,677.69. There were 134,165 volumes in the library; the faculty number 249; and the student enrollment was 2764 based upon the first semester during the year 1952-1953.

The Operating Budget

We have never been able to obtain sufficient funds for operating the college in the manner it so richly deserves. Funds have been far short of the amount needed to secure and retain the sort of staff necessary at this institution. We have not had enough money to secure new and replace obsolete equipment; to purchase books; to keep the buildings in good order; and to meet salary needs of the changing times.

I believe we can be hopeful as to the future but the time does not seem favorable just yet for anticipating any material increase from state sources for the operation of the college. Additional buildings will require more money for maintenance and operation. In other words, we dare not risk spending for building purposes money which rightly should be used for the educational needs of the institution. It is advantageous to have new buildings but alone they cannot serve the aims and objectives of the college.

Clemson College Building Program

The building program at Clemson now under way is by far the most ambitious as to space, cost and number of buildings, ever undertaken in the history of the college. Construction on the various buildings is in several stages, from substantially completed, to contracts just let, and construction just begun. The present building program including the barracks, the agricultural buildings, the new laundry, Olin Hall and the addition to the filter plant when completed will increase the overall building space of the buildings devoted to student activities at the college by approximately 50 percent.

The present status of the various units in the building program is listed as follows:

A. Special State Appropriation

The past General Assembly of South Carolina appropriated to Clemson College the sum of $832,615. From this sum the following commitments have been made by the college for the purposes enumerated.

1. Addition to the Steam Plant . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $ 134,524.01

The contract for a new boiler to the steam plant has been let and the estimated total cost is as shown above. The work will probably be completed in about six months.
2. Laundry .......................................................... $ 287,061.80

The contract for a new laundry was let by the college on June 10, 1953. The successful bidder was the Daniel Construction Company, this company being the lowest bidder by approximately $90,000. The total items as listed above in the sum of $287,061.80 included an amount of $63,410.02 for new laundry equipment. This building was substantially completed on September 3, 1953. The building is modern in every respect with sufficient floor space to take care of all student demands up to a capacity of from 4,000 to 5,000 students. Its attractive interior, new equipment and excellent working space make this structure one of the finest of its kind in the South. This structure adds approximately 25,000 square feet to the buildings at Clemson College.

3. Addition to the Walter Filtration Plant .................... $ 58,671.30

The contract for this addition of one filtration unit to the college filter plant was awarded in August of 1953. Construction on the addition is scheduled to begin about the first of October. The need for the addition was made necessary by the increased building space added to the college. Construction on the structure is scheduled to be completed in about four months after October 1, 1953.

4. Additions and Alterations in the Steam, Sewer and Electric Lines ......................................................... $ 180,884.49

Many changes were made necessary in the utilities system to provide these services to the new buildings, to clear the sites for new construction and make road and street changes as called for under the over-all plan for the college. Utility lines were relocated and new lines constructed taking into consideration the future growth of the college. The changes called for under this program are now under way and construction will be finished by November 1, 1953.

B. Olin Hall .......................................................... $ 601,871.00

This building donated by the Olin Foundation to house the Ceramic Engineering Department was substantially completed about the first of September, 1953. Of the total funds allocated by the Olin Foundation $180,000 was for furnishings and equipment. This structure adds approximately 30,000 square feet to the buildings at Clemson College. With the building complete and all furniture and fixtures now on order installed in the structure, this will be one of the finest ceramics buildings both from an aesthetic and practical viewpoint in existence in the United States. It is designed, built, and equipped to take care of the present and future needs both from a teaching and research viewpoint for Clemson College and the State of South Carolina for many years to come.

C. New Barracks, Kitchen and Mess Hall

The revised plans for the new barracks buildings include (a) 968 sleeping rooms, (b) a new mess hall and kitchen capable of accommodating about 3500 cadets (c) offices for the Commandant of Cadets (d) space for the student canteen (e) space for quartermaster and janitorial supplies (f) student assembly rooms (g) space for the student publications Taps and Tiger and (h) other spaces including guard room, barber shop, storage, etc.

With old barracks buildings numbers 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 and the rooms in the new barracks, Clemson will have a total room capacity for all barracks of 1323 rooms.

Messrs. Ben T. Leppard, Acting Chairman of the Executive Committee, R. N. Cooper, President of the Board, J. B. Douthit, and Dr. W. A. Barnette were present at the meeting on Friday, September 25 to receive the bids on the new barracks. Mr. Daniel disqualified himself but came in after the bids had been received.
Mr. Harold Major, College Attorney, opened and read the bids in the presence of 86 individuals. Mr. Leppard expressed the appreciation of the college and thanked the bidders for their interest.

The J. A. Jones Construction Company of Charlotte presented a base bid of $5,667,000. The Industrial Builders, Incorporated of Anderson presented a base bid of $5,071,444. The Daniel Construction Company of Greenville presented a base bid of $4,640,000.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees met at the college on Tuesday, September 29 and recommended that the Daniel Construction Company's bid of $4,390,000, representing the low bid on the barracks construction, be approved and this action be referred to the full membership of the Board of Trustees at their regular meeting on October 12 and 13, 1953 for a final decision.

The completion date on the barracks construction was specified as September 13, 1954. With the completion of the new barracks, Clemson College will have adequate housing accommodations for approximately 2700 cadets housed largely two to a room.

D. New Agricultural Buildings

Work is now going forward on the preparation of plans and specifications for the agricultural buildings. The architectural firms of Lyles, Carlisle, Bissett and Wolff of Columbia, and Hopkins, Baker and Gill of Florence are now actively working on detailed plans for buildings in the group. The total program will consist of (a) an Animal and Plant Science Building (b) a Food Process Building and (c) a Storage Building. Construction will probably be started on this group in January or February of 1954. Plans are going forward for the sale of the bonds for financing the project and these bonds are to carry the full faith and credit of the State of South Carolina. When this group is completed the teaching, research and extension service of the School of Agriculture will have adequate and modern equipment, space and facilities to fulfill the agricultural programs of Clemson for present and future needs.

Additional Cost of Utilities for New Buildings

Our engineers have prepared estimates of additional costs for electric current, water, and fuel required for the new buildings.

For the year 1953-1954 we are adding to the college budget $1,440 for the Ceramics Building. The new laundry will pay its share of the additional power for the remainder of the session. The mess hall pays for the power, fuel and water used.

The college must be reimbursed for the electric current purchased and sold to individuals and departments. For the year 1954-1955 the mess hall, laundry and barracks must pay about $2,400 per month additional for these services.

When the agricultural facilities are completed the cost for utilities will be approximately $1,250 additional per month. This will include the heating of the greenhouses.

The additions to our requests for these utilities will be about as follows:

| Year 1954-1955 | Electric Power | $15,330.00 |
|               | Fuel for heating, etc. | $9,375.00 |
|               | Water | $1,086.00 |
|               | **Total** | **$25,791.00** |

| Year 1955-1956 | Fuel, Electric Power, Water for Agricultural Facilities | $15,340.00 |

(In the new agricultural group the cost should be divided between teaching, research, and extension.)

Telephones 1955-1956

For equipment rental and long distance calls the added cost in the new agricultural buildings will approximate $4,080.00. (This will be divided between extension 50%, research 40% and teaching 10% approximately.)
Utilities for the Community

Clemson sells electric current and water to 820 customers in the community. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, the collections from these sales were $72,019.84. The retail rates for service are the same as those charged in Anderson and other nearby towns.

The college purchased last year 9,146,100 Kilowatt hours of electric current from the Duke Power Company for its own use and for resale. The average cost per Kilowatt hour was .82 cents. During this same period we pumped 237,757,000 gallons of finished water at a cost of 7.04 cents per thousand.

Most of the departments not financed in the Collegiate Activities Budget pay for electric power, water, and steam used. This income along with the other income from retail sales is deposited in the General Fund for use in defraying the cost of these services.

Clemson first began selling electric current and water about 1910 to people just off the campus. When North Clemson, a residential area, was developed the college entered into a formal agreement for these services. That area through the Fort Hill Land Company constructed sewer lines which are tied in with the college system. These sewer facilities have been outgrown for many years.

We are informed that the incorporated town of Clemson (off the campus) is having a preliminary study made looking to the installation of a sanitary sewer system. Since the incorporated town is "up the river" from the campus we are vitally interested in any plans. Any plans for sanitary sewers in the incorporated town must be coordinated with plans for the campus.

The residential and business areas adjoining the campus must depend upon the college for domestic water.

On about January 1, 1954, the East Clemson Water District will be ready to connect its water lines to the college system in conformity with a resolution passed by the Board of Trustees at the June 1952 meeting. The Legislature passed an Act incorporating the water district so as to enable the citizens to issue bonds to pay all costs. The college attorney has drawn up a contract similar to that used by the Duke Power Company in Anderson.

Collegiate Activities Budget

The budget for 1952-1953 for Collegiate Activities was quite different from those of the several preceding years. There were several members of the college staff either on study leaves or in the services and as a consequence there were salary lapses of $69,370.47. The July 1952 budget also carried an item of $22,000 to be allocated at a later date for educational equipment if our prospective income materialized.

Planning for the future, increases in utilities, and other items, the cost of which could not be definitely determined a year ahead, made many transfers within the budget necessary. These included:

(a) Repairs and improvements to buildings ($43,153.33)
(b) Purchase of Long and Hunter residences on college property ($13,011.50)
(c) Educational equipment
(d) Increase in purchase of electric current
(e) Travel, etc.

On the other side of the ledger we find variations in estimated income. The sales of electric current, water, and steam were $7,019.84 more than our estimate. We sold certain equipment such as the boilers in the Old Steam Plant which is now demolished.

The lapses and transfers for the current year will be nothing like the total for last year. However, a much tighter control must be maintained or we will find our expenditures for Collegiate Activities exceeding the income.
Preparation of the Budget

The sheets of figures presented to the Budget and Control Board represent the thinking and planning of many individuals. Requests originate in the various departments, are passed on to the deans and directors for further study and for consolidation into reports which are sent to the President. Copies sent to the Business Manager are checked and compared with expenditures of the three preceding years. Enrollments and income from student fees play an important part in the preparation of the budget for Collegiate Activities.

When recommendations are made to the Board at the October meeting each increase and each new item is briefly explained and justified. Members of the various Legislative Committee are not always convinced by mere words but well-thought out, well-planned, and well-presented requests are impressive.

Public Service Activities

South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station: Reports received indicate that members of the agricultural staff are cooperating well with all suggested changes as they are announced. It is felt that the appointment of the Director of Agricultural Research will add much to the efficiency of the work.

Although much time has been devoted to building plans, department reorganizations and revised plans for research have been under consideration and Dr. Farrar feels that satisfactory solutions to several serious problems have been worked out. Since August 1, twenty-seven members of the staff have attended 30 scientific and professional conferences and several manuscripts have been submitted for publication.

Dr. Farrar has served as a member of the sub-committee of the Board of Trustees which has worked on the development of plans for the new agricultural unit. Through a series of conferences the departments involved have worked out a coordinated agricultural unit that has included most of the requests of each department. Duplication has been largely eliminated and the plans as now developed will give adequate space for each department to function efficiently with a possible expanded enrollment of 50 percent.

As far as possible the design has been kept flexible in order to meet a change of conditions. Research facilities have been planned for practically every student and research laboratory. Ample class and conference rooms are provided. Services and storage are included in one unit.

The food industries building includes processing and teaching facilities for four departments. A research wing connecting will provide laboratories for solving problems in food processing and the development of new products.

Dr. Farrar feels the recommended increases requested in state appropriations for agricultural research are aimed at strengthening farm income. Justification of funds expended on research can be demonstrated on nearly every agricultural crop. Outstanding examples of research contributions in the last several years include a new cucumber worth a half million dollars to truck farmers; a new watermelon that has in two years about replaced older varieties; a proper use of insecticides that provide a peach crop practically free of insect damage; a mechanized treatment for peach tree borer control that has practically eliminated hand labor; insect and disease control worth thousands of bales in cotton; new pasture grasses and fertilizer programs that have made South Carolina a leader in pasture and livestock production; new advances in irrigation, the value of which has been fully demonstrated in 1952 and 1953; and many other improvements through research that could be listed.

The decreases in farm prices further support a need for more research. Farmers can be financially successful in such periods only by producing crops at lowered costs and better farming to increase yields. Mechanization has done much to reduce labor costs on thousands of farms.

Extension Division: The demand for extension assistance in television is growing and find Extension workers so busy with other activities that they do not have opportunity to make the best use of this
new medium of communication. After conferring at length with various members of the Extension Service and television officials, it appears that we will need to foresee programs and prepare for them more extensively than we have done for radio work, because a television program requires preparation of various things to be shown, such as models, pictures, charts, field crops, equipment and other things of a diverse character related to the farm, the home and the home grounds. It would be our plan to have a small team at work ahead of the time of the schedule preparing subjects and materials that will be needed for showing. Some of this work will be done, of course, through preparation of short motion pictures ahead of the time of need to put in the hands of television stations. Many farm and home problems can be approached effectively through this new medium and a good public service rendered if we are prepared to do a creditable piece of work as herein suggested.

With the development of television services we shall enter definitely into a field of service with city and town families. This field has been served already through radio, publications, and otherwise, but needs this new medium to make our public service available to all on a more effective basis. We believe that if we can develop television service on a worthwhile basis it will supplement in the most effective way what is now being done along educational lines.

The Board approved a resolution at its June meeting on a better coordination of different branches of Extension work, especially in the counties. All Extension workers were informed of this resolution and each worker supplied with a copy. Director Watkins discussed the principles involved with the white Extension workers at Clemson during the last week of July, and with the Negro agricultural agents at Camp Harry Daniels on September 2. A considerable amount of interest was shown in the resolution, but it seems that there was no substantial objection to its provisions. It is thought we can hold the principles of the resolution in mind as a guide for coordinating the Extension programs in the various counties, and that as time passes adjustments will be made in accord with the principles without shock or radical measures.

Information received from the Pee Dee Experiment Station during March and April of 1953 indicated that we would have large numbers of over-wintered boll weevils emerging this year from hibernation. Due to the dry month of June these weevils continued to emerge from their winter quarters until mid July.

Many growers remarked during the past season that this was one of the hardest years they could remember to attempt insect control. High infestations of weevils, bollworms, red spiders and aphids plagued the growers from time to time during the summer. A vigorous program on cotton insect and disease control, and on cultural and fertilizer practices was conducted again this year, making use of the fund of information and experience which has been gradually developing over a period of the past several years. In this work the Extension Service has cooperated closely with the Experiment Station and Crop Pest Commission, and with all other members of the State Cotton Committee, which includes representatives of all professional and business groups interested in cotton. We have noted cooperation on the part of newspapers and of all members of the State Cotton Committee. The State Department of Agriculture, J. Roy Jones, Commissioner, made much use of the Market Bulletin in conveying information about the cotton program issued weekly by the Extension Cotton Committee. The county agent, working with others at the county level, did a thorough job on cotton, and we believe all things considered the cotton program this year was the best one yet.

The quality of cotton ginning in recent years has greatly improved. Manufacturers have been concerned about overdrying of the staple in the process of ginning, but this seems not to apply to South Carolina cotton but rather to some that is shipped in from certain areas beyond the southeastern cotton states. Our average yield for this year, per acre, is estimated at 32h pounds, and the production at 720,000 bales.

A tour of representative areas throughout the state was made by members of the Extension Service, Experiment Station, State Cotton Committee and growers during the week of September 14 to observe results of this year's program. The results showed that even in a year of adverse weather conditions such as this was, cotton insect and disease control paid off handsomely where it was practiced in line with our recommendations.
The 195th program has been begun while the 1953 results are still fresh in the minds of our growers. The initial phase of next year's program includes publicity of the value of early stalk destruction as a means of reducing the numbers of overwintering weevils and other insects, and also the reduction in the disease hazard to seedling cotton.

Livestock Sanitary Department

Statewide results in the control of hog cholera appear to be about the same as at the end of our last fiscal year. The consensus of opinion of outstanding research workers is that we do not have available a satisfactory modified type of vaccine to justify recommending that the use of hog cholera virus be discontinued. It is hoped that the result of some experimental work, which is underway at this time, may bring forth some answers which will be of value in a nationwide attempt to eradicate the disease. The State of Alabama appears to be the only one which has gone on record by legislation in recent years in attempting to eradicate the disease by prohibiting the shipment of virus into the state. It appears that virus must have a nationwide control if we are to discontinue its use. The non-use of the product in small isolated areas of the United States appears questionable unless the control of the movement of hogs into the states could be limited to known hog-cholera free hogs which have not been injected with virus or exposed to the disease.

The approval of the Garbage Bill, requiring the sterilization of all edible food products containing raw pork scraps, has greatly increased the duties of the department. In cooperation with the Bureau of Animal Industry, the work is getting underway as rapidly as possible. According to the opinion rendered by one member of the Attorney General's staff, the terminology of the law sets up a difficult problem in reaching a conclusion whether or not any quantity of garbage must be boiled for thirty minutes in accordance with the law. If an owner of the hogs and garbage insists the garbage does not contain raw products specified in the bill, our employees and those of the Bureau of Animal Industry cannot require treatment of the garbage by heat even though they may have found it did contain the raw pork products. We are endeavoring to attain the desired goal by working with the swine industry on an educational basis rather than stressing to much law enforcement in connection with this problem.

The control of animal diseases and immunization of hogs against cholera, and testing cattle for Brucellosis in our livestock auction markets, appear to be progressing as satisfactorily as possible under present circumstances. The legislative committee of the General Assembly will be furnished with information about stockyards in accordance with their request.

In accordance with information furnished by the Bureau of Animal Industry the Federal Government's funds will not permit them to pay more than $9 on a grade cow nor more than $16 on a registered cow slaughtered as a result of showing a positive reaction to the test for Brucellosis. This ruling was made effective on all cattle appraised on and after September 23, 1953. Their reduction in payment will not affect the amount of money paid from state funds on any animal slaughtered.

No hogs have been found affected with Vesicular Exanthema since the last meeting of the Board of Trustees.

The Livestock Inspectors are continuing to spend much of their time in law enforcement other than stock yard work. In this work health certificates on incoming cattle are checked at the farm to see if the animals listed on the charts are the ones received. One man from Georgia was found bringing cattle into Anderson County without a health certificate. This case was handled and the attorney for the defendant plead guilty in Magistrate's trial held in Anderson. A similar case is now under investigation where the animals were brought from Lavonia, Georgia, to Greenville County and to date no health certificate has been found.

Dr. Mays has forwarded a letter from Dr. T. W. Boman, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and copy of a Memorandum of Understanding which the Bureau of Animal Industry is requesting each of the various states to execute and return in order that they may cooperate with the various states
relative to the Eradication of Brucellosis of Domestic Animals; Bovine, Avian, and Swine Tuberculosis and Paratuberculosis. Since this is a different type memorandum, I am sending you a copy of Dr. Barton's letter and the proposed Memorandum of Understanding. The matter will be discussed at the meeting of the Board.

Resolution of S. C. Poultry Improvement Association

At a meeting on September 16 the South Carolina Poultry Improvement Association unanimously passed the following resolution and asked that it be presented to our Board of Trustees for consideration. I am listing the resolution herewith:

WHEREAS the Clemson College Livestock Sanitary Department has refused to permit the sale of bronchitis vaccine in the state without time-consuming tests; and

WHEREAS there are years of extensive work already conducted on twenty million field tests with satisfactory results; and

WHEREAS there is evidence that this disease is prevalent in all sections of the state; and

WHEREAS there is an increasing use of field strains of bronchitis virus which often introduces other diseases to the detriment of the state's poultry industry; and

WHEREAS the poultrymen would be first to ask that the Livestock Sanitary Department stop the sale of bronchitis vaccine should it not prove satisfactory.

BE IT RESOLVED, That the South Carolina Poultry Improvement Association in a meeting in Asheville, North Carolina, September 16, 1953 unanimously requests the President of Clemson College to instruct the Livestock Sanitary Department to permit the sale of bronchitis vaccine in the state immediately.

A copy of this resolution is to be forwarded to the President of Clemson College, to the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and to the Head of the Clemson Livestock Sanitary Department.

Forestry, Wildlife and Recreational Activities on the Land Use Area

Mr. N. B. Goebel, Forester for the Land Use Area, reports that the sale of forest products from the college lands the last fiscal year amounted to $19,807.32. This figure includes sales of various types of timber as follows:

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Product</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saw Timber</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veneer</td>
<td>83,234 board feet</td>
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<td>Cooperage</td>
<td>2,376 board feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crossties</td>
<td>98 pieces</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pulpwood</td>
<td>1,974 cords</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slabs</td>
<td>22 cords</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedar Trees</td>
<td>150 cords</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Four years ago an agreement was made with the State Fish and Game Department to develop the area north of the college as a wildlife management area. Funds were to be made available by that department through its Federal-aid program to develop this area. Two years ago this project was modified to include some research work on game development in pasture areas. Mr. Douglas E. Wade was employed in 1951 by the department and stationed at Clemson to direct and carry out this project. Mr. Wade is now being transferred to other work. His final report was on August 1, 1953.

To date about 200 acres of food-plot batteries and 150 one-eighth acre of Lespedeza bicolor plots have been established on the north area. About 30 to 50 acres in additional plots are needed to complete the wildlife food-plot system serving about 7000 acres. The food-plot batteries have been designed primarily to serve turkey and deer; although they are useful also for quail, rabbits, doves, raccoon and many non-game small birds.
This past winter 19 wild turkeys were trapped on the Francis Marion National Forest Wildlife Refuge and released on the North Clemson Land Use Area. Although no poult's have been seen to date, it is believed that a successful hatch has been raised.

No deer have been released as yet.

Quail, rabbit, squirrel, mourning dove, hawk, owl and small bird populations have noticeably increased. Many waterfowl fed and rested on Lake Issaqueena throughout the winter season from late September to mid April last year. Some trouble was encountered in the area from poachers and uncontrolled dogs.

The pasture-wildlife research project was established on some 2200 acres of land in the Fant's Grove area on lands controlled by the Animal Husbandry Department. It was originally planned to establish about 60 plots, one plot on each 25 acres of pastured land. Only 13 plots, however, have been established. It was originally planned to establish four graduate assistantships as a part of this program but these plans have been cancelled because of the inability to find suitably trained men.

For the future conduct of these and other projects Mr. Wade makes the following recommendations:

1. That the house on the north area used by the Poultry Department, be renovated and enlarged and turned over to the Horticulture Department as a residence for one of its men who would have close relationship to Horticultural work on a twelve acre tract near this house. The barn on this property could also be shared by the wildlife people for storage of equipment.

2. That the college establish a temporary Land Use Coordinating and Correlating Committee whose function would be primarily (a) to explore the history and present use of the Land Use Area; (b) to find out what other institutions have done on comparable pieces of land; and (c) make recommendations for a more orderly correlation of efforts in the future.

3. That the shelters and picnic sites near Issaqueena Lake be restored.

4. That the rubbish and debris along the various access roads be cleaned up and that the college employ two young men each summer who could live in the boathouse, if restored, and who could be responsible for patrolling and policing the lake areas, or that the college investigate the possibilities of having the South Carolina Forestry Service take over the Lake Issaqueena area during the summer months as a "sub state park".

5. That the Todd Creek and Smith Pond area be set aside as a "semi-wilderness type" area.

6. That all interior roads be closed to the public.

7. That the small tract of privately owned land below the Issaqueena Dam be purchased by the college.

8. That permits be sold to individuals for cutting Christmas trees on the area.

9. That the existing ponds be restocked with fish and additional ponds be built.

10. That the South Carolina Wildlife Resources Department be requested to undertake a biological survey of Lake Issaqueena.

11. That recreational maps of the area be issued periodically.

Sincerely yours,

R. F. Poole, President
Dr. R. F. Poole, President  
The Clemson Agricultural College  
Clemson, South Carolina  

Dear Dr. Poole:

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees on June 19, 1953, it was decided that action on the question of using a portion of the athletic gate receipt profits for scholarships be deferred with the request that the Athletic Council give the matter consideration and present recommendations to the Board at a future date. Since the Athletic Council has considered the problems involved in this matter and adopted recommendations, these recommendations are submitted in this letter for the consideration of the Board of Trustees.

The Athletic Council began considering this matter on June 20 and adopted recommendations on October 1. Although it was not deemed wise at this time to recommend the use of gate receipts for scholarships, the council faced the problem of the increased costs of attendance at the college with the resulting increased costs of athletic scholarships. The Council also faced the fact that it was impossible for sufficient scholarships to be provided from Iptay funds.

To relieve the problem at the present time, the Council adopted two recommendations for consideration of the Board of Trustees:

(1) That authority be granted the Athletic Department to finance as a part of the regular athletic budget a lending library of textbooks for the use of athletes who are recipients of scholarships. Approval of this recommendation will mean that the Athletic Department will provide funds out of its regular budget for the textbooks to be furnished scholarship athletes for use while enrolled at the college. Since textbooks were previously furnished athletes as a part of their scholarships and from scholarship funds, this action would enable the scholarship money to go farther in paying the regular cost of attendance at the college.

(2) That authority be granted the Athletic Department to finance as a part of the regular athletic budget the salaries, wages, and all fixed expenses of the Canteen. For a number of years, the Athletic Department has paid a portion of these fixed expenses of the Canteen as a part of the regular budget of the department, but the Athletic Council felt that further authority should be secured from the Board of Trustees before extending this coverage under the regular budget. Since profits from the Canteen are used for scholarships, this action would increase the funds available for scholarships.

Approval of the above recommendations will relieve the financial problem of the Athletic scholarships at this time. The Council feels that this procedure is preferred to that of the direct use of gate receipt profits for scholarships. The direct use of gate receipt profits for scholarships would set a precedent which the college may not wish to extend in the future. It would also tend to shift the responsibility of providing scholarship from the Iptay organization to the Athletic Association and the Council feels that the problem of providing funds for scholarships should be faced primarily by the Iptay organization.

The financial problem of athletic scholarships has been considered at several meetings of the Council during the past year. A sub-committee, appointed on June 23, 1953, gave considerable time to further consideration of the problem and submitted the above recommendations which were unanimously adopted by the Council on October 1, 1953.

The Athletic Council presents the recommendations for your consideration and stands ready to furnish any additional information which may be desired.

Respectfully submitted,
G. E. Metz, Secretary  
Athletic Council
Report on College Housing Rentals

1. The Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees met Friday, August 28, to discuss the rentals on college residences and apartments. The Committee directed the following action be taken by the college administration:

(a) To discontinue including electricity in the rental rates of the faculty apartments.

(b) To discontinue including fuel oil in the rental rates of the New Brick Apartments.

(c) To adjust the rental rates on the old residences and make recommendations at a later date as to the increase on each house.

(d) To again review the prefab rental rates and make recommendations as to increasing the rental rates on these units.

2. We wish to report the action that will be taken with regard to paragraph 1, (a) and (b) above, and also submit recommendation regarding rentals on old residences and prefabs.

(a) The college has discontinued assigning the faculty and New Brick Apartments on a one year lease basis. These apartments are now being assigned on a monthly basis so that required adjustments in rental rates may be made effective after any 30 day period. It is the opinion of the administration that we should not make any changes in the rental rates until the expiration of the last executed one year lease for faculty and New Brick Apartments. This will be July 1, 1954. This would be a more equitable method than metering units as first year contracts expire. Prior to July 1954, electric meters will be installed in each of the faculty apartments and tenants will be required to pay for electricity consumed in the usual manner.

(b) The New Brick Apartments are already equipped with individual oil drums. There will not be any expense connected with requiring tenants to pay for their fuel oil and this will be effective July 1, 1954.

3. The proposed rental schedule for the old college residences is attached as Annex A. It is recommended that these rentals be approved and that they become effective July 1, 1954. We further request approval to increase these rentals as tenants vacate and the houses are equipped in a more modern manner.

4. (a) The rental rates in the prefabs have been thoroughly examined and it is our opinion that these rates should not be increased. The students in barracks pay $172 for room rent for nine months. This is approximately $20 per month rental which includes heat, light, water and janitorial services. The basic rent of a married student living in a prefab is $18.50 per month which includes only light and water. The student is required to furnish his own fuel oil for hot water and heating. The minimum cost for fuel oil is approximately $8 per month. By adding this to the rental charge of $18.50 a married student pays approximately $26.50 per month and further he is required to pay rent for 12 months. His total rental amounts to approximately $318 per year against $172 for a 9 months barracks student or $230 for a student in barracks 12 months.

(b) The basic rental rate of $30.50 for faculty and employees living in prefabs is in line with comparable accommodations and other rentals on the campus.

(c) As long as the income is appreciably in excess of the expenditures, we feel that it is advantageous to the college not to make any adjustments in these rentals.

5. In 1950 when the new housing project was completed, we established a rental rate for college employees and another rate for individuals not connected with the college -- the latter rate being approximately 25% higher than the faculty rental. As we began operation of this project, the rental rates were considered by the faculty as being out of proportion to their salaries and at first we had many vacancies. At this time our primary objective was to rent
a unit and not too much consideration was given to the individual's classification, if he qualified in some way as being connected with the college. As the salaries of our employees have increased, so has the demand for our housing units. Recently it was decided that a person must be paid by the college to be eligible for the faculty rental. This policy has been defined to mean a person who is head of a household and receives his primary salary from the college, or in the case of the military, assigned to the college from the Defense Department. To enforce this policy we eliminate as potential renters most married clerical employees, part-time employees, widows of college professors, retired college employees and employees of associated college agencies as the USDA, the U. S. Defense Department (Army-Navy Reserve Program), Cotton Textile Association, and others; as few are able financially to pay the higher rates. With few exceptions, we previously classified individuals in the above mentioned categories as college connected and accepted the faculty rental rates. The Clemson House has adjusted all of its rentals according to this recent policy. However, there are 13 families living in the faculty apartments who technically are not now eligible to continue paying the lower rental. They are as follows:

1. Clergyman
2. Extension employee - husband overseas in Army
3. Widow and mother of college professor
4. Widow of a former college professor
5. Extension worker, husband formerly employed by college, now in industry
6. Western Union Agent - wife works for college
7. Widow and employee of USDA (Soil Cons. Ser.)
8. Employee in Treasurer's Office - husband employed in print shop
9. Student and wife
10. Stenographer - husband acting postmaster and operator of YMCA Cafeteria
11. USDA
12. USDA
13. USDA

We may also anticipate retired professors being assigned to units in the project.

It is our opinion that if the rentals were increased on all these families, most of them would vacate the units. We then would have a number of vacancies which we could not assign to individuals as we do not have this number on the waiting list. Secondly, home building continues and it is possible that too severe a policy may eventually mean vacant units.

To establish one rental, giving college employees priority, would mean more latitude in keeping all units occupied.

We also face a problem in making a satisfactory policy for our retired professors living in the old college residences. To date we have four, and in several years others will be added to this list.

Annex A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>House No.</th>
<th>Occupant</th>
<th>Present Rentals</th>
<th>Proposed Changes 1954</th>
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<td>Brock, D. C.</td>
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<td>Proposed Changes 1954</td>
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<td>Graham, Cornelia</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dr. R. A. Mays
State Veterinarian
P. O. Box 1174
Columbia, S. C.

Dear Dr. Mays:

A new Memorandum of Understanding covering the brucellosis, tuberculosis and paratuberculosis eradication programs between the Bureau and the various states has been prepared for execution by state and Bureau officials and we are enclosing two copies of same for completion.

Both copies of the above are to be executed by the state and they are then to be returned to the Bureau for execution on behalf of the Department. An executed complete copy (or as many copies of the form as the state may desire) will be returned for your files when completed.

In its execution we appreciate that some time may be necessary for you to complete this memorandum. This case will be understood, however, the Department would appreciate this matter being handled as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,

(s) T. W. Boman

T. W. Boman
Veterinarian in Charge
Disease Control and Eradication

cc: Chief of Bureau
   Bureau of Animal Industry
   Washington 25, D. C.
MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
between
and
THE BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Relative to
Eradication of Brucellosis of Domestic Animals; Bovine,
Avian, and Swine Tuberculosis; and Paratuberculosis.

Effective:

The object of this cooperative undertaking is for the purpose of eradicating
brucellosis in domestic animals; bovine, avian, and swine tuberculosis; and
paratuberculosis in the State of ____________________.

The cooperative eradication work is conducted in accordance with applicable laws of the State.

The cooperative eradication work is conducted by the Bureau of Animal Industry by virtue of authority included in the Act establishing the United States Department of Agriculture and the annual appropriation acts providing funds for the activities of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

A. The Bureau of Animal Industry agrees:

1. To assign a competent veterinarian to be known as the Veterinarian in Charge for the Bureau, who will have full supervision and direction of Federal employees assigned to brucellosis and tuberculosis eradication in the State.

2. To assign such additional veterinarians and other personnel as may be necessary to assist in properly conducting the work, to the extent of funds available and as circumstances render advisable.

3. To pay the salaries of Bureau personnel as well as operating and administrative expenses, including travel expenses, all of which must be incurred under Bureau instructions and authorized by the Administrative Regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture.

4. To furnish necessary blank forms, supplies, and equipment for conducting this work in so far as authorized and if not supplied by the State.

5. To share the payment of indemnity with the State for animals slaughtered on account of reacting to the test for brucellosis, tuberculosis, or paratuberculosis in accordance with the regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture and availability of Federal indemnity funds.

B. The ____________________ agrees:

1. To assign veterinarians and other personnel to the extent of funds made available for this purpose by the State.

2. To furnish necessary blank forms, supplies, and equipment for conducting this work in so far as authorized and if not supplied by the Bureau.

3. To encourage and promote uniform methods and rules for the establishment and maintenance of certified brucellosis-free herds of cattle and modified certified areas and to encourage and promote uniform methods and rules for the establishment and maintenance of accredited tuberculosis-free herds of cattle and modified accredited areas as approved by the Bureau.

4. To enforce the laws and regulations of the State governing the handling and disposition of animals which react to tests for brucellosis, tuberculosis, or paratuberculosis and those exposed to the disease.
5. To authorize Federal veterinarians assigned by the Bureau Veterinarian in Charge to participate in all phases of the projects.

C. It is mutually agreed:

1. That the programs for the eradication of brucellosis, tuberculosis, and paratuberculosis shall be cooperative in every particular.

2. That the Bureau Veterinarian in Charge and the official designated by the State to represent it shall, at frequent intervals, discuss ideas and problems common to the Bureau and the State with the view of improving the methods of operation. Any proposed departure from established practices, however, must receive the joint approval of the Chief of the Bureau and the cooperating State official before being adopted.

3. That upon request either party shall make available to the other any information in its possession pertaining to the cooperative programs, including reports, charts, and other papers of an informational or statistical nature.

4. That representatives of the Bureau and the State shall, whenever possible, disseminate knowledge on the projects referred to in this Memorandum of Understanding, to interested livestock and milk producing groups as well as to the general public.

5. That both parties may employ, for the purpose of testing cattle or vaccinating calves, whenever the need arises, such veterinarians and other personnel to the extent permitted by available funds, to be compensated at a per head, or per herd and per head, rate to be mutually agreed upon by the cooperating parties. It is understood that these rates will include testing and/or vaccinating of all animals in the herd and area to be tested or vaccinated, including any necessary tagging, branding, tattooing, appraising, and preparation of required reports and any other incidental expenses incurred by these employees and, under no circumstances, shall any charge for this service be made by these employees against the owner in connection with the brucellosis and tuberculosis eradication projects.

6. This agreement supersedes all previous agreements covering the eradication of the diseases included herein.

The responsibilities assumed by each of the cooperating agencies are contingent upon funds being available from which the expenditures legally may be met.

This Memorandum of Understanding is to define in general terms the basis on which the parties concerned will cooperate and does not constitute a financial obligation to serve as a basis for expenditures. Any and all expenditures from Federal funds in the Department of Agriculture made in conformity with the plans outlined in this Memorandum of Understanding must be in accord with the Department Rules and Regulations and in each instance based upon appropriate finance papers, such as lease, contract, requisition, letter of authorization, etc. Expenditures made by the State will be in accord with its rules and regulations.

Federal funds will be handled by Federal employees and the cooperating agency will handle its funds as in accordance with its own requirements. Funds of the cooperating agency shall not be expended by a Federal employee even though the cooperating agency has no representative stationed in the locality.

No member of or delegate to Congress or resident commissioner and no officer, agent, or employee of the Government shall be admitted to any share or part of this agreement or to any benefit to arise therefrom.
This Memorandum of Understanding shall continue in force and effect indefinitely, but may be modified or terminated at the request of either party. Requests for termination or any major change shall be submitted to the other party for consideration not less than 60 days in advance of the effective date desired.

(Date)

(Date)

(Approved)

(Date)

United States of America

Chief, Bureau of Animal Industry

Research Administrator
Agricultural Research Administration
PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Having successfully completed one of the regularly prescribed courses of study and upon the approval of the faculty and by authority of the President and the Board of Trustees, the Bachelor's degree was conferred upon 78 men and the Master's degree upon 10 men and 6 women on August 15, 1953. The list of individuals awarded degrees is given below.

GRADUATING EXERCISES

August 15, 1953

CLEMSON, SOUTH CAROLINA
The Clemson Agricultural College of South Carolina

GRADUATING EXERCISES

August 15, 1953

Clemson, South Carolina
ALMA MATER
Where the Blue Ridge yawns its greatness
Where the Tigers play;
Here the sons of dear Old Clemson
Reign supreme alway.

CHORUS
Dear Old Clemson, we will triumph,
And with all our might,
That the Tiger's roar may echo
O'er the mountain height.

— A. C. CORCORAN, '19
Graduating Exercises
SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1953
6:00 p.m. — Outdoor Theater
(In case of rain the exercises will be held in the College Auditorium)

ORDER OF EXERCISES
(Audience will please stand as seniors march in)

Invocation
Dr. S. J. L. Crouch
Pastor of the Clemson Presbyterian Church

Vocal Solo
“Avant de quitter ces lieux” “Faust” Gounod
George E. Lyne, Greenville, S. C.

Conferring of Degrees and Delivery of Diplomas
President R. F. Poole

Awarding of Commissions in the Officers’ Reserve Corps
Colonel F. E. Cookson
Professor of Military Science and Tactics
Colonel L. H. Tull
Professor of Air Science and Tactics

Song by Audience
“Alma Mater”

Benediction

(Miss Nancy Hunter at the Piano)

(Audience will please remain seated while graduates march out)
CANDIDATES FOR BACHELORS' DEGREES

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE
Agriculture—Agricultural Economics Major
Paul Warren Coleman Mountville

Agriculture—Agronomy Major
David Neil Chamblee Anderson
Curtis Parker Ireland Savannah, Ga.

Agriculture—Animal Husbandry Major
Stephen Henry Anderson, Jr. Timmonsville
Joel Ephreme Bonds Fountain Inn
Jesse Carson DeBruhl Union
Jake Polk Ginn Varnville
Carl Wayne Hance Heath Springs
James Madison Jameson Liberty
Carl Ray Richardson Chapin
Rhett Sloan Stewart Fountain Inn
Robert Brice Watson Loris
Loren Waldmer Webb Ridgeland
Frank Donald White Inman
Grady Louis Whitalw North Augusta

Agriculture—Entomology Major
John Kent Thomas Chadbourn, N. C.

Agriculture—Poultry Major
Charles Franklin Risher Clio

SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE
Arts and Sciences
James Kelly Edwards Saluda
Harry Lynn Parker Spartanburg
James Gregorie Sams, Jr. Charleston

Industrial Physics
Richard Austin Branham Atlanta, Ga.
Dwight Ralph Hutchenson Wagener

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE
Education
Harold Lester Drennon, Jr. Pelzer

Industrial Education
Fred Mack Gregory, Jr. Spartanburg

Vocational Agricultural Education
Luther David Coleman Lynchburg
Everett Pinckney Collier Harleyville
Chalmers Luke Godwin, Jr. Summerton
Parker Watson Hall Pendleton
Edgar Mitchell Holden Brevard, N. C.
James Douglas Maret Tamassee
Ferrel Edison Shelley Aynor
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE
Architectural Engineering
Robert Marion Smith __________ Greenville

Architecture
David Waldo Sedberry __________ Hartsdale

BACHELOR OF CERAMIC ENGINEERING DEGREE
Leon Benford Herring ____________ Dillon

BACHELOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING DEGREE
Lawrence Gignilliat Adams __________ Seneca
Paul William Crenshaw __________ Westminster
Ralph Duncan Johnson, Jr. ___________ Charlotte, N. C.

BACHELOR OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING DEGREE
William Franklin Armstrong ___________ Honea Path
James Franklin Callaham, Jr. ___________ Atlanta, Ga.
James Donald Gissendanner ___________ Columbia
James Milton Glenn ___________ Anderson
Thomas Gifford Heron ___________ Paris

BACHELOR OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING DEGREE
Guido Luis Chibas ______ Guatamano, Cuba
Allen Norman Martin __________ Winston-Salem, N. C.

SCHOOL OF TEXTILES
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE
Textile Chemistry
Ralph Alexander Jackson ___________ Kingstree

Textile Engineering
Carroll Franklin Holmes, Jr. ___________ Greenville
John Livingston O'shields ___________ Clinton

Textile Manufacturing
Harold McSwain Ballew, Jr. ___________ Greenville
James McElhaney Carson ___________ Kershaw
Minor Franklin Cauthen ___________ Rock Hill
Horace Hembree Clark ___________ Greenville
Wilborn Cecil Compton ___________ Seneca
Harold Boynton Culley, Jr. ___________ West Frankfort, Ill.
Burley Bedford Davis ___________ Cowpens
William Jeremiah Fridge ___________ Greenville
Phil L. Huff, Jr. ___________ Greenville
Richard Ellsworth James ___________ Wellfleet, Mass.

* With honor
CANDIDATES FOR MASTERS' DEGREES

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE
MASTER OF SCIENCE DEGREE
Agricultural Economics
Jeffie Verlon Minchew __ Waycross, Ga.

Animal Husbandry
Edward Clark Wallace ____________ Cheraw

Entomology
Louie Hampton Senn ____________ Clemson

SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY
MASTER OF SCIENCE DEGREE
Organic Chemistry
James Raworth Salley ____________ Clemson

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
MASTER OF SCIENCE DEGREE
Education
Ann King Bryant ____________ Lake Placid, Fla.
Alice Kathleen Burris ____________ Anderson
Lila Evans Clayton ____________ Clemson
Wickliffe Cook Hutchison ____________ West Union
Margaret A. McGee ____________ Anderson
Sara Elizabeth McGee ____________ Anderson
Louise Shearer Sanders ____________ Anderson

Vocational Agricultural Education
Peter Howard Dantzler ____________ Cameron
Alvin Hamilton Hawkins ____________ Aiken
Robert Maurice Jones ____________ Pendleton
Riley Franklin Nalley ____________ Seneca

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING
MASTER OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING DEGREE
Robert Lindsay Perry ____________ Clemson
Graduates Receiving Commissions As Second Lieutenants
In The Officers' Reserve Corps

AIR FORCE
James McElhaney Carson
Carroll Franklin Holmes, Jr.
Curtis Parker Ireland

James Edward Jordan
Clifford Septimus Norris
David Earle Peterson, Jr.
Julius Anthony Schachner, III

William Wilker Thompson, Jr.
James Ray Waldrop
Robert Brice Watson

ARMOR
James Donald Gissendanner
James Douglas Marette
Carl Ray Richardson

Ferrel Edison Shelley
Loren Waldmer Webb
Grady Louis Whittlaw

CHEMICAL CORPS
Ralph Alexander Jackson, Jr.

Leon Benford Herring
Phil L. Huff, Jr.

Carl Wayne Hance

Stephen Henry Anderson, Jr.
Joel Ephrome Bonds
Harold Boynton Culley, Jr.

James Kelly Edwards
Harold Edward Mundy
John Livingston O'shields

INFANTRY

*Distinguished Military Graduate accepting commission in Regular Army

James Franklin Callaham, Jr.

Walter Rollins, Jr.

James Alexander Martin, Jr.

James Franklin Callaham, Jr.

John Kent Thomas

James Gregorie Sams, Jr.

ORDNANCE CORPS

James Donald Gissendanner
James Douglas Marette
Carl Ray Richardson

Ferrel Edison Shelley
Loren Waldmer Webb
Grady Louis Whittlaw

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Dwight Ralph Hutchenson
Ralph Duncan Johnson, Jr.

David Waldo Sedberry

MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS

John Kelly Edwards
Harold Edward Mundy
John Livingston O'shields

Frank Donald White
James Dee Whitmire
Bobby Eugene Wofford

BURLEEN THOMSON

James Alexander Martin, Jr.

Robert Dean Watson

SIGNAL CORPS

Harry Lynn Parker, Jr.

Henry Lee Patterson, Jr.

* *
2. Upon authority of the By-Laws I have accepted the following RESIGNATIONS and ask your approval of my actions:

### School of Agriculture and Division of Agricultural Research

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Effective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Janice Shippy Adams</td>
<td>Assistant Chemist</td>
<td>Aug. 31, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clyas L. Crenshaw</td>
<td>Asst. Agricultural Economist</td>
<td>Aug. 31, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James R. Danlon</td>
<td>Asst. Prof. of Animal Husbandry</td>
<td>Aug. 31, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. T. O'Dell</td>
<td>Asst. Prof. of Dairying</td>
<td>Aug. 31, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. M. Ritter</td>
<td>Assoc. Prof. of Agronomy</td>
<td>June 30, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. S. Taylor</td>
<td>Assoc. Agricultural Statistician</td>
<td>Aug. 31, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. F. Young</td>
<td>Asst. Prof. of Agricultural Eng.</td>
<td>Aug. 31, 1953</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### School of Arts and Sciences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Effective</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R. B. Johnson</td>
<td>Asst. Prof. of Mathematics</td>
<td>Aug. 31, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. B. Nelson</td>
<td>Graduate Assistant in Physics</td>
<td>June 30, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. W. Powell</td>
<td>Asst. Prof. of English</td>
<td>Aug. 31, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. K. Shewell</td>
<td>Instructor in Physics</td>
<td>Aug. 31, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. E. Tyner</td>
<td>Asst. Prof. of English</td>
<td>Aug. 3, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. J. Young</td>
<td>Instructor in Economics</td>
<td>Aug. 31, 1953</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### School of Engineering

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Effective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O. H. Bellamy</td>
<td>Instructor in Electrical Engineering</td>
<td>Aug. 31, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. G. Cherry, Jr.</td>
<td>Instructor in Architecture</td>
<td>Aug. 31, 1953</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### School of Textiles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Effective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J. C. Edwards</td>
<td>Asst. Prof. of Textiles</td>
<td>Aug. 31, 1953</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Military Department

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Effective</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Major W. M. Beaven</td>
<td>Assistant Commandant</td>
<td>June 30, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lt. O. K. Beirhorst</td>
<td>Assistant Commandant</td>
<td>Aug. 31, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt. L. A. Dalton</td>
<td>Clerk</td>
<td>Aug. 31, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt. R. W. Gardner</td>
<td>Assistant Commandant</td>
<td>Aug. 31, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lt. Col. R. A. Grinnell</td>
<td>Assistant Commandant</td>
<td>June 30, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lt. Col. J. B. Jones</td>
<td>Asst. Commandant and Adjutant</td>
<td>July 31, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T/Sgt. T. J. Perry</td>
<td>AF-QM Records Clerk</td>
<td>July 31, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major J. C. Sweeringen</td>
<td>Assistant Commandant</td>
<td>July 31, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major J. B. Williamson</td>
<td>Assistant Commandant</td>
<td>June 30, 1953</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Extension Division

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Effective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>W. R. Gray</td>
<td>County Agent, Greenville County</td>
<td>Sept. 30, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. E. Lane</td>
<td>Asst. Co. Agent, Dillon County</td>
<td>July 9, 1953</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. **TERMINATION OF SERVICES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Reason</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F. K. Peterson</td>
<td>Asst. State Veterinarian</td>
<td>August 15, 1953</td>
<td>Retired</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. I have granted the following LEAVE OF ABSENCE without pay and ask your approval of my actions:

Charles V. Wray, Assistant Professor of Textiles; from September 1, 1953 to March 31, 1954; for graduate study at Georgia Institute of Technology.
5. I have made the following TRANSFERS and ask your approval of the same.

A. F. Busby, from Assistant County Agent, Lancaster County to Assistant County Agent, Chester County; Effective August 1, 1953.

J. W. Hoover, from Extension Marketing Specialist to Poultry Grader; Effective from August 1 to December 31, 1953. (Temporary transfer)

Joann D. Muhm, from Stenographer, Division of Markets to Stenographer, Division of Markets (RMA); Effective September 1, 1953.

E. G. Tate, Jr., from Assistant County Agent; Chester County to County Agent, Jasper County; Effective July 1, 1953.

6. Under authority given me in the By-Laws, I have made the following APPOINTMENTS and ask your approval of my actions.

School of Agriculture and Division of Agricultural Research

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Salary</th>
<th>Effective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G. R. W. Bentley, Jr.</td>
<td>Assoc. Dairyman</td>
<td>$4752</td>
<td>July 1, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. B. S. Boykin</td>
<td>Assoc. Prof. of Agronomy</td>
<td>4500</td>
<td>Oct. 1, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. J. Goodwin, Jr.</td>
<td>Assoc. Entomologist</td>
<td>4800</td>
<td>Oct. 1, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. McD. Graham</td>
<td>Assoc. in Dairying</td>
<td>5500</td>
<td>Aug. 1, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. T. Lazar</td>
<td>Assoc. Prof. of Dairying</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>Sept. 11, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. E. McLeod</td>
<td>Instructor in Agric. Eng.</td>
<td>3800</td>
<td>Sept. 1, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. J. Richey</td>
<td>Assoc. Poultry Pathologist</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>Aug. 3, 1953</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

School of Arts and Sciences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Salary</th>
<th>Effective</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R. A. Branham</td>
<td>Graduate Asst. in Physics</td>
<td>$100 mo.</td>
<td>Sept. 1, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenneth Fuller</td>
<td>Graduate Asst. in Physics</td>
<td>100 mo.</td>
<td>Sept. 1, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. C. Martin</td>
<td>Asst. Prof. of Physics</td>
<td>3600</td>
<td>Sept. 1, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. W. Sloopo</td>
<td>Asst. Prof. of Physics</td>
<td>4200</td>
<td>Sept. 1, 1953</td>
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School of Chemistry and Geology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<th>Salary</th>
<th>Effective</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>W. J. Day</td>
<td>Graduate Assistant</td>
<td>$130 mo.</td>
<td>Sept. 1, 1953</td>
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<tr>
<td>L. F. Fernandez</td>
<td>Instructor in Chemistry</td>
<td>2400</td>
<td>Sept. 9, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. E. Smith</td>
<td>Instructor in Chemistry</td>
<td>3100</td>
<td>Sept. 1, 1953</td>
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School of Engineering

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Salary</th>
<th>Effective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. C. Elrod</td>
<td>Instr. in Mechanics and Research Asst.</td>
<td>$3900</td>
<td>Sept. 1, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. W. Gunther</td>
<td>Asst. Prof. of Architecture</td>
<td>3900</td>
<td>Sept. 1, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. O. Stakely</td>
<td>Asst. Prof. of Architecture</td>
<td>4800</td>
<td>Sept. 1, 1953</td>
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School of Textiles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Salary</th>
<th>Effective</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L. B. King</td>
<td>Mechanic</td>
<td>$3276</td>
<td>July 27, 1953</td>
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Military Department

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<th>Salary</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lt. O. K. Bierhorst</td>
<td>Assistant Commandant</td>
<td>$144</td>
<td>Aug. 1, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lt. Col. K. E. Carpenter</td>
<td>Assistant Commandant</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>Oct. 1, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M/Sgt. V. J. Ceryaneck</td>
<td>Rifle Team NCO</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>Aug. 1, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M/Sgt. G. M. Crane</td>
<td>QM Records Clerk</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>July 1, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt. W. M. DeLoach</td>
<td>Assistant Commandant</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>July 1, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WD G. G. Harmon</td>
<td>Assistant Commandant</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>July 1, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lt. Col. E. H. Hicks</td>
<td>Assistant Commandant</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>Aug. 1, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt. J. L. Kennedy, Jr.</td>
<td>Assistant Commandant</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>Sept. 1, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lt. B. C. Luna</td>
<td>Assistant Commandant</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>Sept. 1, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt. H. W. McCurley</td>
<td>Assistant Commandant</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>Sept. 1, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maj. W. E. Nyggard</td>
<td>Assistant Commandant</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>Aug. 1, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt. T. N. Suitt</td>
<td>Assistant Commandant</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>Aug. 1, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt. D. A. Taylor</td>
<td>Assistant Commandant</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>Aug. 1, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SFC W. J. Watson, II</td>
<td>Clerk-Commandant's Office</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>Aug. 1, 1953</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Extension Division

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Salary</th>
<th>Effective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J. L. Brown</td>
<td>Asst. Co. Agent, Dillon Co.</td>
<td>$11,110</td>
<td>Oct. 1, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. A. Jones</td>
<td>Extension Asst. Agric. Eng.</td>
<td>4,200</td>
<td>July 16, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steve Lund</td>
<td>Extension Agronomist</td>
<td>4,920</td>
<td>Oct. 1, 1953</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Livestock Sanitary Department

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Salary</th>
<th>Effective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J. C. Epps, Jr.</td>
<td>Livestock Inspector</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>Aug. 1, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. B. Thomas</td>
<td>Asst. State Veterinarian</td>
<td>5,200</td>
<td>Aug. 1, 1953</td>
</tr>
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### Miscellaneous

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<th>Salary</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paul Cochran</td>
<td>Plant Engineer</td>
<td>$4,200</td>
<td>July 1, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jesse M. Hubbard</td>
<td>Head Butcher</td>
<td>2,592</td>
<td>July 1, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earl S. Liberty</td>
<td>Asst. Business Manager</td>
<td>6,500</td>
<td>Aug. 10, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. D. Wade</td>
<td>Asst. Coach</td>
<td>3,600</td>
<td>July 1, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. C. Wessinger</td>
<td>Asst. to the Registrar</td>
<td>4,020</td>
<td>Sept. 16, 1953</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. I recommend that R. P. Rogers, Assistant Professor of English, be reelected for an additional period of time expiring August 31, 1954.

8. **SECOND APPOINTMENTS:** The following teachers and officers have served satisfactorily in their various positions for a probationary period and I recommend that they be elected for a period of time expiring at the pleasure of the Board of Trustees.

### Extension Division

- L. R. Allen, Assistant Agricultural County Agent, appointed March 17, 1952.
- J. W. Brunson, Assistant Agricultural County Agent, appointed June 1, 1952.
- J. W. Gilliam, Jr., Assistant Agricultural County Agent, appointed May 16, 1952.
- O. F. Huff, Assistant Agricultural County Agent, appointed May 15, 1952.
- C. M. Shuman, Assistant Agricultural County Agent, appointed February 15, 1952.
- J. E. Youngblood, Chief, Extension Division of Marketing, appointed February 1, 1952.

9. I recommend the following CHANGES IN TITLE:

- James H. Cochran from Associate Entomologist to Professor of Entomology and Zoology, State Entomologist and Head of Department of Entomology and Zoology; Effective September 1, 1953.
- Major W. G. Combs from Assistant Commandant to Associate Commandant and Adjutant; Effective September 1, 1953.
- R. J. Ferree from Extension Horticulturist to Acting Leader, Horticultural Extension Work; Effective July 1, 1953.
- N. C. Wessinger from Assistant to the Registrar to Admissions Counselor and Assistant to the Registrar; Effective October 1, 1953.
10. Since the last meeting of the Board it has been necessary to make certain CHANGES IN SALARIES. Under the current Appropriation Act all such changes must be approved by the Budget Commission before they become effective.

M/Sgt. G. M. Crane, QM Records Clerk; from $300 to $475; Effective July 1, 1953.

W. D. Jacobs, Instructor in Chemistry; from $2400 to $2700; Effective September 1, 1953.

A. W. Snell, Associate Professor of Agricultural Engineering; from $4095 to $4320; Effective July 1, 1953.

J. K. Williams, Associate Professor of History and Government; from $4500 to $4800; Effective August 1, 1953.

11. Sixty-two teachers and officers have performed special work on certain projects such as work for the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Sonoco Products, Bamboo Research, and the preparation of plans in connection with the building expansion program. This work has been in addition to their regularly assigned duties and in each case has been approved by the Dean or Director concerned and the Business Manager. I have authorized extra pay from special funds for this work and ask your approval of the same.

Executive Committee

12. Bids were received by the Executive Committee for the removal of old and the construction of new steam lines, electric power lines, storm and water sewers, and water mains on July 21, 1953.

Two separate contracts were involved. One contract, consisting of the steam lines, storm and water sewers, and water lines, and another contract for the electric power lines. Base bids received were as follows:

Steam, Sewer and Water Lines - McCoy-Helgerson Co. - $127,777.30
C. Y. Thomason Co. - 122,858.65
Daniel Const. Co. - 97,368.14

Electric Power Lines - Walker & Whiteside - $18,963.00
Webb Electric Co. - 21,860.00
Bryant-Davis Co. - 8,990.00

After considering all bids, the Executive Committee awarded the contract for the storm sewers and water lines to the Daniel Construction Company, and for the electric lines to the Bryant-Davis Company.

I request your confirmation of their action in awarding these contracts.

13. On August 11, 1953, the Executive Committee received bids for the extension to the Filter Plant. The bids received were as follows:

Industrial Builders - $57,733.00
Daniel Construction Co. - 50,890.00
Piske-Carter Const. Co. - 53,320.00
Crosby Construction Co. - 55,560.00
C. Y. Thomason Co. - 55,305.00
Terry Construction Co. - 54,600.00
McCoy-Helgerson Co. - 52,110.00
Lee Construction Co. - 57,450.00

The Daniel Construction Company made the low bid and contracted to complete the work in 180 consecutive calendar days. All the other bidders offered to complete the work in 180 consecutive calendar days. The contract was awarded to the Daniel Construction Company by the Executive Committee and I ask your confirmation of their action.

14. Plans and specifications for the construction of the Clemson College Barracks have been completed by the firm of Lyles, Bissett, Carlisle & Wolff.
These plans were reviewed and accepted by the Building Committee appointed by this board and the sub-committee appointed by it.

I recommend your approval of their acceptance of these plans and specifications.

15. At its meeting on September 29, 1953, the Executive Committee passed the following resolution:

"Moved by Mr. Leppard and seconded by Dr. Barnette that the College Administration pay to the firm of Lyles, Bissett, Carlisle & Wolff, Architects, the sum of $60,000 from funds on hand on the contract with that firm for the preparation of plans and specifications for the barracks."

I request your approval of this expenditure.

16. On September 25, 1953, the Executive Committee received bids for the construction of the Clemson College Barracks. The base bids received were as follows:

J. A. Jones Construction Co. $5,667,000
Industrial Builders, Inc. 5,071,400
Daniel Construction Co. 4,600,000

The Executive Committee held a meeting on September 29, 1953 to consider these bids. The architects, the college building committee representatives and members of its sub-committee, and engineers of the Daniel Construction Company were called before the Executive Committee to discuss ways and means for alternatives contracted in the bid, so as to stay within the amount of funds available. The following letter was read by Mr. R. M. Cooper, President of the Board of Trustees:

Chairman of the Board of Trustees
Clemson Agricultural College of South Carolina
Clemson, South Carolina

Re: Student Barracks- Clemson College

Dear Sir:

This confirms our proposal previously made to the Business Manager of Clemson College in connection with our bid on the above project.

Subject to favorable consideration of our proposal, we agree to finance the total construction cost from beginning of the project to July, 1954 or longer if necessary. We estimate a minimum of three million dollars will be involved for the period indicated.

This alternate proposal of ours would enable the college to delay the issuing of Barracks Bonds until July 1, 1954 and thereby save the interest involved and other revenues which could be applied to the construction cost.

This alternate proposal is made entirely in the interest of assisting Clemson College in securing the badly needed barracks.

Sincerely yours,

(a) Charles E. Daniel, President

After considering and accepting proposed alternates and changes, representatives of the Daniel Construction Company revised its bid downward to $4,390,000. The Executive Committee recommends the awarding of the contract to Daniel Construction Company as low bidder for $4,390,000.

I request your approval of their actions in this matter.
17. The Clemson and Board of Trustees Building Committees met with Mr. William G. Lyles and members of his firm in the office of Dr. R. F. Poole on Tuesday morning, October 6, 1953, for discussion of the Clemson College Agricultural Building Program. The following were present: J. B. Douthit, M. D. Farrar, Fred Franklin, H. E. Glenn, Hamilton Hill, J. C. Littlejohn, W. G. Lyles, R. F. Poole, E. H. Swain and C. A. Thrasher.

The Clemson Building Committee considering the expressed opinions of the architects and others, recommended to the Board of Trustees Building Committee that the plans and specifications for the new Agricultural Buildings be based upon the original plot plan as it was previously approved by the Board of Trustees Building Committee.

The above recommendation was made in the light of the many uncertainties existing and the unknown complications which could not be resolved to the satisfaction of those present at the meeting; if the alternate plan for a fully air-conditioned building of the type under discussion were chosen.

This action was concurred in by those members of the Board of Trustees Building Committee present, namely R. F. Poole, J. C. Littlejohn and J. B. Douthit. Later concurrence was given by telephone by R. M. Cooper and C. E. Daniel.

I recommend your acceptance of this decision.

18. I recommend your approval of the selection, by the Trustees Building Committee, of Mr. C. Hardy Oliver, Architect, Columbia, South Carolina, for plans and specifications for the extension to the Agricultural Engineering Building. Mr. Oliver's firm designed the original building.

19. I recommend that you approve the design of the Research Diagnostic Laboratory as drawn by our architects.

20. I recommend that you approve the construction of the Research Diagnostic Laboratory on the knoll between the main buildings and the old barns at the Pontiac Station. This site affords excellent drainage and has been approved by the officials of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry and members of our committee.

21. I recommend that undergraduate women who are engaged in teaching be permitted to take courses during the regular school session.

22. The Pickens County School District A has applied to the college and to the U. S. Department of Agriculture for an exchange of lands, whereby the college will acquire 15.8 acres of lands of the school district in exchange for 6.48 acres of lands of SC-LU-3.

This exchange is desired by the school district as a site for the construction of the new D. W. Daniel Consolidated High School which will serve Central, Six Mile and Clemson.

We have agreed to a request of the U. S. Department of Agriculture that the exchange be perfected and I ask your confirmation of my action in this matter.

23. The Old Stone Church Commission has requested, and we have granted, an easement of one and one-half (1½) acres of land of the SC-LU-3 Project to that commission to be used for burial purposes only.

The lands upon which the easement has been granted are not being used for purposes set forth in the deed of trust from the U. S. Department of Agriculture and it is contemplated that they would never be put to such usage.

There are no further burial lots available in the Old Stone Church Cemetery and this perpetual easement has been granted in the interest of the people and with the consent of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

I request your confirmation of my action in this matter.
24. The B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, a division of the B. F. Goodrich Company, has proposed an agreement between The Clemson Agricultural College and that company, whereby the Textile School of the college is to investigate and evaluate the utility of various products of B. F. Goodrich as materials for the improvement of the dyeing and finishing of yarns and fabrics, including the investigation of Hycar and other special synthetic polymer latices and solutions as dye adjuncts for fabrics, yarns, and cloth.

The Goodrich Company agrees to pay to The Clemson Agricultural College the sum of $15,000 as a grant for defraying the expenses of the project. This presents a splendid opportunity for further research by members of the Textile Staff and I request your approval of our acceptance of this contract.

25. I request your approval of the use of salary lapses that have occurred since July 1, 1953. I also ask your approval of the use of an item carried in the June Budget for equipment and other necessary expenses the same to be approved at the October meeting of the Board.

1953-1954

(1) Salary Lapses

July - August ........... $18,357.10
September ............... 2,532.48
Total through September, (Approximate) ....... 20,880.58
Lapse Schildhauer's salary due to change in schedule 1,250.00
$22,139.58

(2) Item set up in current budget for "Equipment and other necessary items to be approved at October and March meetings if income materializes" ....... $23,706.00

(3) Misc. & Unforeseen ........... 5,000.00
$50,845.58

(A) Commitments and transfers already made to use these lapses are:

1. Paint Physics Building ........... $3,073.00
2. Repairs to Dean Kinard's Office ........... 902.00
3. School of Agric. Salaries (J. H. Cochran) .... 4,256.00
4. Bus. Mgr's Office Salaries (E. S. Liberty) .... 1,324.00
5. Agric. Engineering additional course .... 425.00
6. Move Commandant's Office to Basement - Main Building .... 450.00
7. College's part of cost of Master Plan (1/3) .... 5,000.00
8. Revise College Atlas. Engineer and expenses October through June .... 5,400.00 $20,830.00

In addition to the foregoing commitments and transfers to be financed from salary lapses there are other commitments to date as follows:

(B) Commitments for 1953-1954 which are not in the Budget and which must be paid from the unallocated item of $23,706.00:

9. Equipment in 1952-1953 budget for Textile School for which orders had been placed but would not be received in time for payment before books closed. This money was used for other college items with the understanding it would be made available this fall ........... $4,024.41

10. Move and rebuild Service Station for college owned vehicles (the request was $4,700.00) ........... 3,662.00
11. Repairs and changes - Registrar's offices in Rooms 17 and 19: $2,191.50
12. Steam line and heating old McGinty House for Military Class rooms: $3,000.00
13. Additional telephone and telegraph in connection with the new developments: $600.00
14. Additional printing and supplies in connection with new developments: $500.00
15. Utilities for new Ceramics Building (power, heat, water, etc.) for 9 months: $1,520.00
16. Increase in Contingent, Trustee Expenses, etc.: $3,000.00
17. Additional Architectural and Engineering - Olin Hall: $355.00
18. (a) Emergency repairs to power lines: $2,500.00
(b) Metering buildings: $2,500.00
19. Graduate Assistant in School of Education: $1,125.00
20. Reimburse Walter Cox for use of personal automobile: $400.00
Total as of October 8, 1953: $17,127.91
Balance unused as of Oct. 8, 1953: $3,717.67

26. I recommend that the balance of $10,000.00 yet to be paid for the Master Plan be paid as follows:

(a) Collegiate Activities: $5,000.00
(b) Agricultural Facilities: $5,000.00
(Bond Fund)

Note: The Barracks Building Account has already paid $5,000.00 as its share.

27. I recommend that the agreement with the East Clemson Water District be completed in conformity with the resolution adopted by the Board in June 1952. (This agreement is in general the same as that used by the Duke Power Company in Anderson. It has been approved by the College Attorney.)

28. I ask your approval of the new contract with the Duke Power Company whereby our maximum power load will be increased from 2,000 Kilowatts to 4,000. It was necessary to negotiate for this new contract in order that the college may be ready to supply the increased loads in the future.

29. I recommend that we ask the 1954 Legislature to make provision for an addition to $20,348.31 to our annual appropriation for College Activities in the event the Congress eliminated the "Bankhead-Jones Fund for instruction in the Land-Grant Colleges." We were informed by members of the House Appropriations Committee that this particular item would be discontinued after 1953-1954.

30. I recommend the allocation of not more than $4,000 from lapses or other available funds, to pay the cost of a brochure for use in acquainting our friends with Clemson's needs. This brochure has been discussed in several meetings of the Executive Committee.

31. I recommend that the question as to who is entitled to college rental rates at the Clemson House be further considered to include clarification of the status of a secretary on our staff whose husband is no longer employed by the college.
32. I recommend for your consideration a report on College Housing Rentals which is presented as a separate report.

33. I recommend that Colonel Richard J. Werner, Professor of Military Science and Tactics, be appointed Commandant. (Colonel Werner and his family arrived on October 10).

34. I recommend that Mr. J. W. Gordon Gourlay, now employed at the Louisiana Polytechnic Institute, be appointed Director of the Library, at a salary of $6500. (Mr. Gourlay has been here for an interview and I was impressed with his qualifications.)

35. In order to strengthen forestry, wildlife, and recreational activities on the Land-Use Area, I recommend that Mr. Marlin Bruner, now employed by E. I. duPont deNemours Company, be appointed Forester at a salary $6300.

36. I recommend that Dr. Olen B. Garrison, Professor of Horticulture, be appointed Director of Research at a salary of $7500.

37. I recommend for your consideration the following recommendations as presented by the Athletic Council:

(1) That authority be granted the Athletic Department to finance as a part of the regular athletic budget a lending library of text books for the use of athletes who are recipients of scholarships. Approval of this recommendation will mean that the Athletic Department will provide funds out of its regular budget for the text books to be furnished scholarship athletes for use while enrolled at the college. Since text books were previously furnished athletes as a part of their scholarships and from scholarship funds, this action would enable the scholarship money to go farther in paying the regular cost of attendance at the college.

(2) That authority be granted the Athletic Department to finance as a part of the regular athletic budget the salaries, wages, and all fixed expenses of the Canteen. For a number of years, the Athletic Department has paid a portion of these fixed expenses of the canteen as a part of the regular budget of the department, but the Athletic Council felt that further authority should be secured from the Board of Trustees before extending this coverage under the regular budget. Since profits from the Canteen are used for scholarships, this action would increase the funds available for scholarships.

38. I recommend that you approve the proposed Budget for 1954-1955 which is presented as a separate report.

39. I recommend that the revised fertilizer law, copy of which is in your possession, be approved and submitted to the General Assembly for their enactment.

40. At present the 1-1-4 ratio, minimum analysis grade 5-5-20 is on the approved list for 1954. After conferring with the agronomist and the extension tobacco specialist it is recommended that the 1-0-3 ratio, minimum analysis grade 8-0-2, be added to the approved list for 1954. It is further recommended that after January 1, 1955 the 1-1-4 ratio be deleted. The 1-0-3 ratio conforms to the North Carolina tobacco side dressing recommendation. Only 580 tons of 5-5-20 grade were sold in South Carolina during the fiscal year 1952-1953.
Dr. Mays recommends that the official station for the headquarters of Dr. Jack Scott at Georgetown be moved to Hemingway. (The majority of Dr. Scott's work is farther inland from the coast than Georgetown. Dr. Hood of Kingstree has now retired, and Dr. William H. Shirer has located in Georgetown for general practice.) I present this for your approval.

Dr. Mays recommends that approval be given to the shipment of Infectious Bronchitis vaccine into the State of South Carolina for use in immunizing poultry against the disease; and that shipments be confined to those companies which have a license to produce the vaccine from the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry; and further that the shipments be made only from lots (Serial numbers) which have been specifically approved by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry. (At a meeting on September 16, the South Carolina Poultry Improvement Association unanimously passed a resolution asking that approval be given to the sale of bronchitis vaccine.)

Dr. T. W. Boman of the Bureau of Animal Industry has forwarded us a copy of a Memorandum of Understanding which the Bureau of Animal Industry is requesting each of the various states to execute and return in order that they may cooperate with the various states relative to the Eradication of Brucellosis of Domestic Animals; Bovine, Avian, and Swine Tuberculosis and Paratuberculosis. A copy of the proposed Memorandum of Understanding has been forwarded to you and I ask your consideration of the same.

The South Carolina Natural Gas Company has requested a right-of-way across a corner of the lands of the Coast Experiment Station at Jedburg, S. C. Mr. Kyzer, Superintendent of the station, advises that this will not interfere in any way with the operation of the station. The underground right-of-way will cross approximately one acre of land and the consideration offered is $9. This has been granted by the Executive Committee and I request your confirmation of the same.

Sometime ago the Executive Committee gave authority to the Experiment Stations to place their cotton with the Commodity Credit Corporation on Cotton Producers Note and Loan Agreement, and the station superintendents were authorized to execute the loan agreements. This agreement gives the station the immediate use of the advance on the cotton with the option to repay same before the following July 1 should the market rise, and thus enables the station to take advantage of any increase in the price of cotton. The Cotton Producers Note and Loan Agreement is tantamount to the sale of cotton, and the loan agreement is without recourse on the college. The Commodity Credit Corporation desires that Mr. W. E. Rogers of the Edisto Station be given power of attorney to sign these loan agreements and I recommend that this be granted for the purpose.

The college experiment station proposed to carry on experiments to improve the conditioning, handling and storing of grain on the farm under conditions prevailing in South Carolina. The Commodity Credit Corporation agrees to make available to the college heated air drying equipment, valued at approximately $10,000, on a loan basis without cost except the cost of transferring the equipment to the college and/or its experiment stations.

The college agrees to report the results of its experiments to the Agricultural Research Corporation from time to time. The college assumes the responsibility of keeping the equipment in proper state of repair, except for normal wear and tear, and to keep it insured against fire and windstorm. The Commodity Credit Corporation agrees to continue the agreement until the experiments have been completed.

It is hoped by the college, that these experiments might result in the college acquiring title to the equipment at some later date for a nominal consideration.

I request your authority to enter into this agreement.
Since we have had unusually fine response from the radio stations over the state with our transcription and tape service dealing with the dissemination of scientific agricultural and industrial information to all the people of our state, I propose that we do the same thing with television.

To carry out the proposed program, we will need $75,000 for necessary equipment to make motion pictures here at Clemson and use a mobile unit to cover interesting events over the state. These films could be sent to all existing commercial stations which desire the service.

I recommend this for your consideration.