1-1-1952

President's Report to Board of Trustees, 1952

Clemson University

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Gentlemen:

I am submitting herewith a report covering the various activities of the college since your last meeting.

Death of Mr. W. E. Godfrey

It is with regret that I report to you the death of Mr. William Emera Godfrey, Professor Emeritus of Physics, who died in the Anderson Memorial Hospital on December 26, 1951.

Mr. Godfrey was an active member of the college staff from July 1, 1919 until his retirement on June 30, 1947. He served as Professor of Physics and Head of the Physics Department from the time he joined the staff until 1940 when at his own request he was relieved of administrative duties, continuing as Professor of Physics. In 1942 when the new head of the department was granted leave for war work, Professor Godfrey was called to resume direction of the department and served two more years as department head during a very trying period. Again relieved of administrative duties, he continued to serve as Professor of Physics, postponing his retirement because the college needed his services.

Modest, unassuming, conscientious, he quietly attended to his duties. His high sense of doing the right thing and his unselfish consideration for others won for him a loyal devotion of those with whom he worked. He was especially admired by his younger co-workers to whom he gave fatherly guidance. He put his best into his work which was always meticulously well done. His finest monument is in the inspiration that his former students and associates remember having from him and carry with their cherished memory of him.

We have been notified by the Citizens and Southern National Bank that under the terms of Mr. Godfrey's will The Clemson Agricultural College of South Carolina, Department of Physics and Astronomy, is a contingent beneficiary. An appraisal of the Estate has not been made but the matter is being handled by the Trust Officer of the Citizens and Southern National Bank in Columbia.

Enrollment

A recent publication of the U. S. Office of Education confirms the fact that the enrollment of Clemson has held up remarkably well in comparison with the enrollments of other colleges. The decrease in the total enrollment of men from September 1950 to September 1951 amounted to 10.9 per cent for all colleges in the United States, while the decrease at Clemson was only 4.5 per cent.

For the first semester of this session Clemson had the largest enrollment of men in any college in South Carolina and the second largest total enrollment. The total of 776 new students admitted to Clemson in June and September was probably the largest in the state, although comparable figures are not available on this point. Clemson encouraged new students to enter at the beginning of the summer session and the 118 who entered in June are not included in the figure of 658 as given in the following table.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>College or University</th>
<th>Total Enrollment</th>
<th>New Students</th>
<th>Veteran Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citadel</td>
<td>1418</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>1418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clemson</td>
<td>2787</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical</td>
<td>358</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>546</td>
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<tr>
<td>University</td>
<td>2087</td>
<td>758</td>
<td>2845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winthrop</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>1120</td>
<td>1120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderson</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bob Jones</td>
<td>1353</td>
<td>945</td>
<td>2298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coker</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charleston</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia Bible</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Converse</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erskine</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furman</td>
<td>670</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lander</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limestone</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>206</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lutheran Seminary</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newberry</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Greenville</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presbyterian</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spartanburg</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wesleyan Methodist</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wofford</td>
<td>517</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>10899</td>
<td>5319</td>
<td>16218</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the second semester a total of 2525 students have enrolled at Clemson. This enrollment is 75 students in excess of the early estimate of 2450. A summary of the enrollment by semesters and courses is given on the following page.
### Enrollment by Courses and Semester, Second Semester, 1951-1952

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major Course</th>
<th>Freshman (Semester) 1st 2nd</th>
<th>Sophomore (Semester) 1st 2nd</th>
<th>Junior (Semester) 1st 2nd</th>
<th>Senior (Semester) 1st 2nd</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agricultural Economics</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
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<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agronomy</td>
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<td>42</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>20</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
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<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pre-Forestry</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pre-Veterinary</td>
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<td>12</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<tr>
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<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>15</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<td>Industrial Education</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Voc. Agric. Education</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>Chemical Engineering</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>33</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical Engineering</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical Engineering</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textile Chemistry</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textile Engineering</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textile Manufacturing</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>369</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part-time</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-time</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduates</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Grand Total  | 56                         | 17                            | 58                        | 58                        | 144   | 225   |

### College Days

The practice of having college and career days in the high schools is a post-war innovation in this state which has grown rapidly in the last two or three years, and there is every indication that the program will continue to grow in the future. The number of college days at which Clemson has been represented or will be represented has increased from seventeen for 1950-1951 to forty-five for this season. In making these forty-five visits to the high schools this year, the representatives of Clemson will have traveled 8500 miles.

Most of the smaller colleges in the state and at least one state institution have either full-time or part-time field representatives for this work. At Clemson the Registrar's Office has charge of the program, and with the help of more than twenty selected faculty members, every invitation from South Carolina high schools has been accepted. Representatives were also sent to Augusta and Charlotte, but it was not possible to send representatives in answer to invitations from Atlanta and Decatur, Georgia, Asheboro, Albemarle, and Statesville, North Carolina, and other high schools in Alabama, Delaware and Virginia.
The Curricula

At Clemson the curricula have been restricted and within the present financial limitations it is felt that the number now offered is about correct.

There are reasons for a constant check on the quality and quantity of courses that make up the several curricula. Some courses could be offered in less time than a full semester and other courses merged without losing the basic values of the work.

Certain courses have been offered two or three times a year and possibly many of these courses could be offered only one semester without seriously reducing students' progress toward graduation. The irregular situation came about largely due to our efforts to meet the needs of the veterans and the extra tuition received justified offering the additional courses.

Possibly summer school courses for students behind in their work should be required so as to force the students to progress with their class.

While the student body remains at a satisfactory level studies will be made of the faculty teaching hours.

Short Courses

In past years the college could not offer short courses during the regular session because of crowded quarters and lack of accommodations.

Now the Clemson House is providing the much-needed relief. The many unsolicited conferences of various types held at the Clemson House during the past year indicate the broad extent the college may serve the general public in the future. It is now felt that many short courses and conferences can be offered here while the regular session is in progress and the opportunities have been placed before the Deans and Directors. Recent short courses in Dairying and in Pesticides were definitely successful.

Training in Hotel Management for graduates could become another useful service of the hotel. Graduates in Horticulture, Dairying, Animal Husbandry, and Economics may be interested in a year of graduate training in Hotel Management especially if they have worked in the hotel while they were undergraduate students.

Work in Water and Sewage Problems

The South Carolina Water and Sewage Works Association was instrumental in obtaining legislation and an appropriation of $10,000 for 1952-1953 for the purpose of conducting short courses and research beneficial to a thorough understanding of sewage and water problems in connection with domestic use and sanitary problems.

A Committee is now at work on the type of courses and contents of the courses to be offered. You will recall that this idea has been in our budget for the past two years.

Architectural Work at Clemson

For some time certain groups have requested the establishment of a separate School of Architecture at Clemson.

At the June meeting in 1948 I recommended that the Board accept as information the recommendation of the South Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects that a School of Architecture be established at Clemson College but that the Chapter be advised that the matter of establishing a school must rest upon adequate state support.
The Board directed that the South Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects be thanked for its interest and be advised that the Board of Trustees approved the recommendation and would establish a School of Architecture by the year 1950.

In June 1950 the Board directed that the President advise the South Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects that the Board of Trustees is not unmindful of its commitment to establish a proposed School of Architecture but that lack of adequate state support makes it impossible at this time.

There is not unanimous agreement here on the campus that a separate School of Architecture should be created.

There has been considerable interest on the part of the college and the practicing architects in the state in securing an Architectural Building for Clemson. The request has been placed on our list of needed buildings and it is hoped a suitable building will be provided in the near future.

Most of the architectural firms in the State are made up of Clemson graduates. For a number of years there has been keen competition in securing contracts for the architectural plans of proposed constructions at Clemson. So far the architectural work has not been limited to anyone company. The Board of Trustees would probably like to develop some plans for allocating such contracts.

**ROTC Requirements for Graduations**

Students electing the ROTC courses do so for only two years at a time. The first election is for the two years' basic course, after which, if the student is recommended for further training, he may elect the advanced course. Completion of the advanced course is a requirement of the student's contract and a requirement for academic graduation.

Two students have failed to enroll in the last semester of the ROTC course although they are scheduled for graduation in June 1952. Under the provisions of the contract these students may withdraw from their contract, with the approval of the Commanding General, Third Army, by refunding to the United States of America any sums previously paid to them as commutation of subsistence.

The two students have been notified that they will not have completed their requirements for graduation unless they complete the last semester of military training or return to the government the money they have received.

**Report from the PMS&T**

Concurrent with their graduation in January 1952, 97 students were commissioned Second Lieutenants in the United States Army; of this number 9 will subsequently be commissioned in the Regular Army under the Distinguished Military Student program.

In October 1951, recommendations were submitted to the Department of the Army for the selection of Distinguished Military Students for appointment in the Regular Army. Of 54 students recommended for appointment, 49 were selected; this high percentage of selection by Department of the Army is one index to the success of the Army ROTC program at Clemson.

The number of veteran students now enrolled in Army ROTC has dropped to 27; of this number 25 are scheduled for graduation this year.

At the January graduation one student, a veteran, declined appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps. Until that time, this was the first such incident to have occurred at Clemson. It is unfortunate that the excellent record of many years standing was ruined by this thoroughly selfish and unpatriotic act.

At the beginning of the current semester, two students, under contract to complete the advanced course, refused to enroll in the last semester of the ROTC course. Action on this matter is still pending.
During the calendar year 1951 the Army ROTC paid in the form of subsistence and uniform allowance, the sum of $166,805.30 to students enrolled at Clemson.

The enrollment for the current semester is as indicated below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Branch</th>
<th>1st Yr.</th>
<th>2nd Yr.</th>
<th>1st Year</th>
<th>2nd Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Basic</td>
<td>Basic</td>
<td>Advanced</td>
<td>Advanced</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armor</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordnance</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quartermaster</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>1,336</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is estimated that 106 students will be graduated and commissioned in the Army Officers’ Reserve Corps in June 1952.

The conduct of Air Force ROTC instruction differs from that of other academic departments. Instruction is designed to meet the requirements of a current Air Force specialized career field. The method of evaluation of the Air Force ROTC program has been changed this year. Each instructor plans, conducts and evaluates his instruction based upon the requirements of an Air Force ROTC Instructor’s Guide and in accordance with accepted educational practices. Air Force personnel have been encouraged to increase their teaching potential by further formal education. Two officers and three airmen are enrolled in courses at Clemson Agricultural College. A study of Air Science grades in relation to the grades of other academic departments of the college is being made.

Air Science students at this college made higher scores in the 1950-51 Continental Air Command Achievement Examination than would be normally expected of students with similar American Council on Education Examination scores.

The Department of Air Science and Tactics revised the format of the lesson assignment schedules in order to assist the student in the initial mastery of the subject matter and in subsequent reviews of the lesson.

The Department of Air Science and Tactics recognized the need for and prepared a series of articles on how each student may improve his study habits and learning procedures.

An additional administrative workload resulted from the expansion of the Air Force ROTC program and an increase in Air Force property required. Disposition has been requested for excess and obsolete property on hand. An airman has been made available to assist the Military Property Custodian. The anticipated gain in Air Force ROTC enrollments from 1952 to 1955 will require more Air Force personnel and college facilities.

The personnel provided for the present teaching and administrative workload is inadequate, and a request has been made for an increase in personnel from 9 officers and 9 airmen to 11 officers and 11 airmen. Three more classrooms and an additional 1,000 square feet of office will be required.

The primary duty of all Air Force personnel, except the Professor of Air Science and Tactics and four airmen assigned administrative duties, is to teach their scheduled course of instruction effectively.

The projected Air Force ROTC enrollment based upon the established Department of Defense quota of 36 percent of the incoming freshmen for the Air Force ROTC program is estimated as follows:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Air Science I</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Science II</td>
<td>103</td>
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<tr>
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<td>85</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A/C Maint. Eng.</td>
<td>(29) (Quota)</td>
<td>(Quota)</td>
<td>(Quota)</td>
<td>(Quota)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armament</td>
<td>(31) subject</td>
<td>subject</td>
<td>subject</td>
<td>subject</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flt. Operations</td>
<td>(25)</td>
<td>to change</td>
<td>to change</td>
<td>to change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Science IV</td>
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<td>75</td>
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<tr>
<td>A/C Maint.</td>
<td>(65)</td>
<td>(29)</td>
<td>(Quota)</td>
<td>(Quota)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armament</td>
<td>(not offered)</td>
<td>(31) subject</td>
<td>subject</td>
<td>subject</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flt. Operations</td>
<td>(1951-52)</td>
<td>(25)</td>
<td>to change</td>
<td>to change</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Office of Public Relations and Alumni Affairs

Since the creation of this department in September 1951 slow, but continued progress has been made.

I believe Mr. Walter Cox has already begun to secure the cooperation of the alumni. In addition to alumni affairs, he is being assigned certain public relations duties and the important task of dealing with what we call "Senior Day." For the work on "Senior Day" has been assigned a committee of forceful staff members with the hope that they may solve such problems as existed last year. It is hoped that Mr. Cox will be able to educate the seniors in the responsibilities and opportunities open to the alumni in furthering the needs of the college.

The General News Bureau, directed by John Califf, has increased the number of general news releases while providing feature stories that have been helpful to the college, faculty and alumni. In addition to routine coverage this section of the department ably reported "Textile Day at Clemson" on November 3, 1951, as well as cooperating with the many visiting press representatives in providing "background" and photographs.

During the year the News Bureau has worked with many industrial publications who carried features of Clemson in their trade journals. Specifically some of these are: Grace Log (Naco Fertilizer), Harvester World (International Harvester), The Manufacturers Record, and Carrier Way (Carrier Air Conditioning).

Beside handling general news, John Califf has continued to edit The Alumni News. An edition was prepared each week during the football season reporting the results and high-lights of each game, a personal letter from Coach Howard and some alumni and general news. Three more issues of the Alumni News are to be published during the fiscal year.

The athletic publicity, directed by A. M. Howard, has worked with newspapers and radio during the year to provide coverage of the football and basketball games. Since our football team was successful and played in the Gator Bowl, much publicity was received for the team and Clemson. In view of the conference action against Clemson playing in a bowl and the subsequent action taken by Clemson in accepting to play, the value of Clemson athletic news was increased nation wide. It is felt that all news releases from Clemson relative to this situation were handled fairly and with dignity.

The basketball team, also, had a successful year ending the regular season with 11 conference victories and 4 defeats, winning fourth in conference standing. This record enabled the team to participate in the annual conference tournament to be played March 6-8. Also, the basketball team was invited to play on the Gator Bowl Tournament and finished second.

The alumni directors have authorized the alumni office to begin collections of dues from the alumni with which to finance any letter of publication that needs be sent any alumni. This program has been recently put into effect. A letter of explanation was sent to all of our alumni
requesting dues amounting to five dollars a year for a graduate of more than five years and three dollars for a graduate of less than five years. A request for contributions to the Clemson Foundation was also made. This letter was mailed on February 25. To date, this office has collected $2,121.00 alumni dues and $21,612.00 for the Clemson Foundation. While these amounts are small and only a beginning, it is gratifying to note the participation of our recent graduates.

It is hoped the alumni will continue to make contributions to the Clemson House so that the amount owed Mr. Charles E. Daniel can be paid. At the present time we owe him approximately $70,000 for furniture and equipment in the building.

It should be said that the collection of dues and contributions by the alumni office are not intended to go into competition with Itpay. It is the wish of this office that closer co-operation may be attained tending to advance both programs ultimately proving more beneficial to the college.

The greatest problem faced by this office is attaining correct addresses of Clemson men. At present there are less than 10,000 correct addresses, while there are approximately 30,000 men who have attended Clemson. Every effort is being made to trace the whereabouts of these men.

Plans are being made for the classes having anniversaries this commencement. Letters have been written to these classes informing them of these plans. At present the Clemson House is filled with reservations from graduates returning for their reunion May 31.

In addition to the routine work in the office, Mr. Cox has visited with six local alumni clubs and has addressed twenty-two groups throughout the state where an opportunity was presented to "Talk" Clemson.

Plans for Future Arrangement of the Library

Now that the Social Science Department has been moved into the Old Chemistry Building the Library has the use of four large rooms and one office formerly used by that Department. This space has been greatly needed for a long time and the Library Committee met recently to consider the best usage that can be made of the added space. Because library planning is a matter requiring specialized training, the Library Committee has recommended that a Library Architect be employed as a consultant for two days at a cost of $75 per day plus expenses.

Also, in order that the added space may be equipped satisfactorily and that certain pressing needs be met the committee has requested that $50,000 be included in the college budget for that purpose.

The 1952 Code of Laws of the State of South Carolina

In early 1950, we were advised by the Code Commissioner to review all sections of the 1942 Code of Laws of South Carolina and to make such recommendations and suggestions as the College wishes with regard to any revisions of or deletions from the Code. All sections of the Code as applied to Clemson College were carefully considered and recommendations made requesting the deletion of obsolete sections and amendments to certain sections affecting Clemson.

When this study was completed, conferences were had with the College attorney and, subsequently, with Mr. John Gregg McMaster, attorney-at-law representing the Code Commissioner, and Mr. Christie Benet, then Chairman of the Board of Trustees. In May, 1950, our recommendations, having been approved by Mr. Benet, were presented to the Code Commission and during the 1951 session of the General Assembly and the 1952 session of the General Assembly, all recommendations and requests were favorably acted upon.
Broadcasting

Last year an attempt was made to set up a workable plan for broadcasting athletic events on the campus and away from the campus. The Anderson Station WATE continued to be the chief sponsor of games away from home and it seems this did not clearly meet the wishes of all radio stations.

There is some feeling here that Clemson ought to employ an announcer for all games and handle the announcing from here to other stations throughout the state. Since the Anderson Station has been for a long time interested in Clemson and since that station wishes to handle all games it was thought in the past that arrangements made with the station were justifiable. However, it is quite important that the matter of broadcasting of athletic events be so directed that all of the stations that wish to participate may have the privilege of doing so.

The college has been following the policy of charging each station broadcasting Clemson games $15 regardless of whether or not the station received its broadcast from a station having a broadcasting booth at the game. This was the amount proposed by the radio stations.

It seems reasonable that some practical system must be determined for awarding the privilege of using the three rooms available for home games and the one room for games away from Clemson. Also, it is important that those permitted to use the rooms shall make the game available to all other stations at a reasonable cost plus the $15 to the Athletic Department.

Misunderstanding of the 1951 Twenty Per Cent Raise for State Employees

The General Assembly of 1951 made available a 20 per cent raise not to exceed $600 for many state employees. It was interpreted by many, including the teaching staff, that a 20 per cent raise had been made for all employees but this was not the case.

Over a period of years, many individuals who serve the public utilities and service departments of the college have received raises -- in many cases more than the $600 and/or 20 per cent. We believe all these workers have received fair treatment.

During the present session of the Legislature a petition was signed by many of the workers claiming they had not received the 20 per cent appropriated for them. This petition was placed in the hands of the members of the General Assembly. Also, some of the leaders made certain charges to members of the General Assembly that Mr. Watson had misused lumber and equipment in constructing his home.

The workers did not place these complaints before the Business Manager and did not ask for permission to obtain a petition. The Administration and Board of Trustees were by-passed in approaching the General Assembly. The Business Manager is making a thorough study of the situation.

Treasurer's Office

Our relations in handling college business with the State Treasurer, Comptroller, Auditor and Retirement System continue to be most harmonious. The Comptroller limits daily withdrawal of funds to the amount of the Treasurer's bond, which for several years has been $16,000. As of renewal date, July 1, 1952, it is proposed that the bond be increased to $50,000. This will enable the college to more readily restore its working bank balance.

Application of the provisions of the South Carolina Sales Tax law has been carried out in a most satisfactory manner, notwithstanding the fact that the operations of Clemson Agricultural College are more complex and different from any other activity or business in the entire state. Two field auditors from the South Carolina Tax Commission have just completed an audit (almost four weeks were spent doing the job) of the period July 1 to December 31, inclusive. Very few discrepancies were found in the 11,000 vouchers reviewed. One of the auditors remarked, "This has been an education
for me", when asked for a comment about his inspection. To a large degree, the task of "sales tax education" of the various college departments has been done by the members of the Treasurer's Office staff. The amount of $8,445.26 in sales tax was collected in the first six months of the year by the six retail sales divisions of our institutions. It is expected that collections will exceed $10,000 during the second half of the year.

The request has been made, and it appears to be in order, to divide our banking business with the banks in this area. On approval of the Finance Committee of the Board it is proposed that one of our accounts shall be placed with the First National Bank of Easley, Easley, South Carolina. If the account is authorized, the deposits in this bank will be amply covered by approved collateral.

The lack of ample reserve or contingent fund in our present budget has given the Treasurer much concern. We anticipate more stringent conditions and recommend that our estimates of income from student fees for the coming year be very conservative. The requests for student aid, student loans and delay of payment are increasing. We are finding it necessary to refer many of the applicants for loans to the Pickett & Hatcher Educational Fund, Columbus, Georgia. The fund is highly recommended. This is further indication that the higher cost of living is placing a burden on our people and every effort should be made to increase salaries.

Potential Need of Student Housing

The Executive Committee has been giving attention to securing additional barracks for students who are now crowded and often quartered three and four to a room. Several meetings have brought out the possibility of securing new barracks. The Business Office has prepared a comprehensive statement which is worthy of close study because it reveals what possible steps can be taken to secure the new quarters.

It seems important to mention again a situation which is worthy of much thought. The educational cost per student in all South Carolina state-supported institutions should be about the same. The majority of our Clemson students are residents of South Carolina.

Money allocated to Clemson for buildings must provide not only buildings to be used for the teaching of students but also space for public service activities including Agricultural Research, Agricultural Extension, and Fertilizer Inspection and Analysis. At the present time considerable space in Long Agricultural Hall and Sirrine Textile Hall is set aside for laboratories and offices for the activities of Clemson which directly serve the public. Other institutions which do not render this public service can apply their building funds to meet the need for faculty and student housing. Maybe it is proper for Clemson students to finance the building of dormitories but it does not seem right for them to do so when the state builds dormitories for other state institutions.

Business Manager's Office

The Budget for 1952-1953

For the first time in several years the state appropriation for the next session has been made by the middle of February. Nearly every year it is necessary to wait until late in the spring to prepare the budget because the annual appropriation bill is not usually passed until the very end of the legislative session.

Income for Collegiate Activities

For the fiscal year 1952-53 the appropriation for Collegiate Activities is $1,568,950, which is an increase of $38,950 over the 1951-52 appropriation. The State Budget and Control Board at the request of the
college transferred the $67,730 budget for Fertilizer Inspection and Analysis from Collegiate Activities to Public Service Activities. The cost of this work was not deducted from Collegiate Activities appropriation but a like amount was added new to Public Service Activities funds.

This increase of $38,950 together with the relief from the cost of the Fertilizer work of $67,730 will provide Collegiate Activities an additional income of $106,680 from State funds for 1952-53.

The 1952-53 Appropriation Act continues the requirement to send all tuition and matriculation fees to the State Treasurer. During the next year the Clemson students will pay into the State Treasury about $329,020. Therefore, the net from the State tax funds is $1,239,930 which is the difference between the appropriation and the fees remitted to Columbia.

When the colleges were required to send all funds to the State Treasury and have the Legislature reappropriate them, Clemson fared rather badly. However, the present plan has resulted in the securing of a more stable income during the last two or three years of decreasing enrollments.

Perhaps the General Assembly may at some future time look with favor upon permitting the colleges to retain the tuition fees for permanent improvements.

The estimated income from Class and Laboratory Fees is based on: (a) the actual collections for the current first semester, (b) the paying enrollment for the current second semester, and (c) the Registrar’s report on enrollments for next session. There is no way to estimate 1952 Summer School fees at this time, so we use the actual collections for 1951. Sales and rents are based on current collections. The item of “Miscellaneous” may vary greatly, but we attempt to use a reasonable figure.

The income from all other sources is expected to continue about the same. A comparison for this year and next year is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S. C. Appropriation</td>
<td>$1,530,000.00</td>
<td>$1,568,950.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class and Laboratory Fees</td>
<td>169,912.00</td>
<td>175,760.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer School</td>
<td>74,636.47</td>
<td>74,637.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Appropriations</td>
<td>45,557.34</td>
<td>45,557.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clemson Bequest &amp; Landscrew</td>
<td>9,266.36</td>
<td>9,266.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales Elec. Current &amp; Water Rents</td>
<td>18,000.00</td>
<td>15,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>9,100.00</td>
<td>5,725.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,925,474.17</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,963,896.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When all sources of income are considered, there will be an increase for 1952-1953 of $38,421.83.

The cost of Fertilizer Inspection and Analysis will not be paid from the Collegiate Activities income for 1952-53. This will relieve the budget of $67,730 which will in effect increase available funds for teaching.

Expenditures for Collegiate Activities

Having determined the prospective income for 1952-53, the next step should be to review actual expenditures for 1950-51 and the budget for this year 1951-52. The operating costs for these two were and will be as follows:
Salaries - Regular Session $1,108,062.54
Salaries - Teachers on Leave $12,141.73
Wages 109,141.73
Salaries and Wages 1,213,045.74
Summer School Salaries 88,094.78
Total Personal Service $1,217,204.27
Travel $12,568.91
Telephone $1,116.78
Repairs $90,602.64
Fuel and Electric Current $3,727.70
Supplies $30,387.05
Contingencies $6,431.13
Equipment and Improvements $45,759.97
Total Collegiate Activities $1,718,364.09
Fertilizer Inspection and Analysis $54,615.49
Total $1,773,180.79

If all on leave return September 1952 there must be added $1,213.29

The 1951 Legislature passed no laws directing increases, but it was generally understood that where funds were available, increases not to exceed 20% of the 1950-51 pay were permissible, provided no one individual received more than $600. On July 1, 1951 there was an average increase in salaries of nearly 10% of the 1950-51 payments.

Based on the foregoing any increases to be made on July 1, 1952 may be another 10% of the actual salaries paid for 1950-51 within the $600 limit except for merit raises and advances in positions.

The total actual salaries and wages paid during 1950-51 were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Expended 1950-51</th>
<th>Budget (Estimate) 1951-52</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>$1,108,062.54</td>
<td>$1,222,916.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wages</td>
<td>109,141.73</td>
<td>117,608.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Salaries</td>
<td>1,217,204.27</td>
<td>1,370,554.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal Service</td>
<td>88,094.78</td>
<td>85,598.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Personal Service</td>
<td>$1,297,238.05</td>
<td>$1,456,153.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Preparing the 1952-1953 Budget

1. The 1951-52 Budget is $1,939,781.55
2. Transfer Fertilizer Work to Public Service $67,730.00
   This makes a teaching budget of $1,972,011.55
3. The prospective 1952-53 income is $1,963,896.00
4. 1952-53 income in excess of the 1951-52 budget will be $91,841.45

This $91,841.45 is not sufficient to make possible a 10% increase much less provide for those on leave ($1,213.29) and who may return in September 1952. Some effort should be made to determine as early as possible who will return from leave. The positions of ten teachers on leave have not been filled this session. It is possible that some may not be needed next year.

There are several items such as supplies, repairs and contractual services that need to be slightly increased next year. Even with the addition of the sales tax we will spend about $1,000 less this year for supplies than last year.

For the next year beginning July 1, 1952 we need additional funds for:
1. Salary and Wage increases of about 10%  
2. Supplies, repairs, etc.  
3. Unfilled positions due to leaves (J)  
4. Additional funds needed for 1952-53  
5. Funds available to meet the additional needs  
6. Funds to be secured from other sources

$122,000.00  
25,000.00  
$147,000.00  
$33,000.00  
$180,000.00  
90,000.00  
$90,000.00

The amount actually involved is approximately $147,000.00 for a 12 months period. However, those returning from leave will not be added to the payroll until September 1 as their leaves expire on August 31. For the purpose of making this estimate we eliminate the July and August payments. This difference may have to be added within the next two or three years if all return from leave.

The only source from which additional income may be secured is the student Class and Laboratory Fee of $50 per student per session. To provide the needed $90,000 will require an increase of $36 for the 1952-53 session on the basis of an average enrollment of 2500 students. However, should all or part of the unfilled positions remain vacant, all the proposed increase in the Class and Laboratory Fee would not be required.

The Cost to the Student

Each South Carolina student now pays to the college during the regular session the sum of $599.20 for his tuition, Class and Laboratory Fee, living expenses and services. Uniforms and books are in addition to this.

From the student living expense fees collected during the regular session there must be set aside sufficient funds for the annual fixed costs which continue through June, July and August.

During the Summer School the college plant is operating at from 20% to 40% capacity and the income is not sufficient to pay part of the fixed charges or the entire operating costs.

During the current year the payments for Room and Laundry have not been sufficient to render full service and to also provide for maintenance and replacements.

Each student now pays $4 per month for his room which includes janitor service, maintenance and replacement of furniture, maintenance of building, heat, water and electricity. The Room Fee should be raised from $4 per month to $5 per month.

For the sum of $4 per month the student is allowed an unlimited amount of laundry each week including his summer trousers. Dry cleaning of woolen garments is extra. Last fall it became necessary to add to the laundry building in order to provide the minimum service. To pay all the costs including maintenance and machinery replacements, the laundry cost should be increased by fifty cents a month.

These proposed increases for the Room Fee and Laundry Fee should also enable Clemson to make some further adjustments in the employee’s wages another year.

Each student now pays about $1,482 per month - $164.00 a session - Hospital Fee. From this comes the entire cost of operating the student hospital including maintenance of the building and equipment. So far this year this fee has produced income barely sufficient to pay current running expenses but the drop in student enrollment for the second semester is affecting the income. To provide medical service and some salary adjustments along with annual overhead and maintenance, we suggest that forty cents per month be added.

The Mess Hall continues to be a sizeable business. We must know at the end of each day and each month not only the current food and service costs but also the allowance set aside for annual fixed charges and for maintenance.
This necessitates a very complete system of records and inventories. This session it became necessary to increase the cost of board from $32 to $38 per month. The present cost is $1.27 per day. From this we provide three meals and all costs connected therewith. Out of the payment must come the usual maintenance of the mess hall and kitchen including the purchase of expensive equipment. The dish washing machine purchased recently cost about $10,000. So far this year the Mess Hall has paid each month about $1,000 Sales Tax on purchased. This is part of the operating cost.

To continue along the same high plane another year and to add something to the July 1, 1952 increase of about 10% to wages, it is estimated that about $1 per month additional will be required - this is 3 1/3 cents a day.

The Ability of the Student to Pay

From the very beginning Clemson College has pointed with great pride to the fact that it has held down the cost to the student. Every effort has been made to keep expenses within the financial ability of the average person. On occasions these costs have been so low that adequate services could not be rendered, but without these low costs many a young man could not have attended college.

Everything is now high in cost. If Clemson is to furnish adequate services to its students there must be funds available to pay the bills.

There are to be faced certain existing conditions such as:

(a) All colleges are looking for more students to replace the veterans who have completed their work. "College Days" in the high school, pictorial catalogs and other activities to secure students are very much in evidence.

(b) The cost at Clemson must be in line with that in our University. There are not as many opportunities at Clemson for students to secure work as would be the case in a city.

(c) The Legislature and the public in general overlook the fact that it costs more to operate a technical college. At Clemson we do not have a city to provide such as fire protection or a sewer system or a water plant. The student is in the class and the laboratory longer hours. It costs much more to operate a Textile School or an Engineering School than it does to operate an Arts college with a relatively small amount of sciences.

(d) In considering appropriations for the colleges it has not been possible to secure recognition of the fact that Clemson must provide buildings for non-teaching activities such as our Agricultural Research and Extension work, and that these buildings must be maintained.

The Meaning of Proposed Increases to the Student

On terms of dollars and cents it means that next year the student may be asked to pay increases as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>1951-52</th>
<th>Proposed Cost 1952-53</th>
<th>Annual Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class &amp; Lab. Fee</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
<td>$86.00</td>
<td>$36.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board</td>
<td>312.00</td>
<td>351.00</td>
<td>39.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laundry</td>
<td>36.00</td>
<td>40.50</td>
<td>4.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Room</td>
<td>36.00</td>
<td>45.00</td>
<td>9.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital</td>
<td>16.10</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>3.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total increase proposed for the foregoing</strong></td>
<td><strong>$62.10</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During recent conferences we stated that the increases in room and laundry fees would have to be made next year. It was stated that the Mess Hall and the Hospital were running on a very close margin. The first semester financial statements together with February statements lead us to recommend that these also be included for the reasons already stated.

Going back a little more than twelve years the cost to the student for fees, services and living expenses has been as follows:
Year| Paid by S. C. Student
---|---
1938-1939| $311,30
1943-1944| 469.65
1948-1949| 527.00
1951-1952| 599.20

Proposed for 1952-53 by adding $62.10 $ 661.30

The increase from $409.65 in 1943-44 to the proposed $661.30 for 1952-53 is about 68% for this 9 year period.

For a $2,500,000 bond issue, the cost per student to amortize beginning September 1953 on a basis of 2050 in barracks will add to the sum of...........

The Annual cost for a South Carolina student will be

For a $3,000,000 bond issue, the cost per student to amortize beginning September 1953 on basis of 2050 in barracks will add to the sum of...........

The annual cost for a South Carolina student will be

For a $3,500,000 bond issue the cost per student to amortize beginning September 1953 on basis of 2050 in barracks will add to the sum of...........

The annual cost for a South Carolina student will be

| Itemized Cost to the Clemson Student |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. Tuition                | $ 65.00 | $80.00  | $80.00  | $80.00  |
| 2. Matriculation          | 3.00    | 3.00    | 3.00    | 3.00    |
| Fees Remitted to S. C. Treas. | $ 68.00 | $85.00  | $85.00  | $85.00  |

Building Maintenance,
Class and Lab. Fees
1. Class Maintenance Fee | $19.60 | $17.60  | $17.60  | $17.60  |
2. Class and Laboratory Fee | 18.25 | 50.00   | 50.00   | 50.00   |
3. Fees Retained at Clemson | $38.05 | $57.00  | $57.00  | $107.00 |

Student Living Expenses and Services
5. Board | $114.00 | $288.00 | $332.00 | $351.00 |
6. Room | 21.50   | 28.10   | 36.00   | 45.00   |
7. Laundry | 15.75 | 30.00   | 36.00   | 40.50   |
8. Hospital | 12.00 | 16.10   | 16.40   | 20.00   |
9. Student Activity | 15.00 | 17.60   | 18.20   | 18.20   |
10. Living and Services | $208.25 | $316.10 | $338.20 | $475.70 |

Annual Total Cost-SC Student $311.30 $531.00 $599.20 $661.30

Tuition for Non-Resident Students
155.00 250.00 250.00 250.00

Annual Total Non-Residents $460.30 $701.00 $769.20 $831.30

An average of about 10% of the Clemson students are from other states.

The ROTC student must provide himself with the required uniforms. The costs for 1951-52 are:

| Freshman, complete outfit | $135.50 |
| Upper classm - average  | 25.80 |

After the first year the cost of the uniform each year is relatively small, the student being required to purchase only replacements such as shirts and summer trousers, provided other uniform articles pass the inspection of
Army officials. With proper care of the uniform articles and based on the above cost, an ROTC student can clothe himself over a four-year period for approximately $235 or about $58 per year while in school.

For the freshman and sophomore years the War Department allows $25 per year commutation and for the junior and senior years $50 per year commutation, making a total over four years of $150 which reduces the total cost of clothing to approximately $85 for the four years.

In addition to the uniform commutation, a student reaching the advanced ROTC training or during the junior and senior years receives 90% per day subsistence allowance from the War Department for a total of 595 days or $267.70 per year for the last two years. This allowance has enabled many students to finish their education at Clemson.

Books and Supplies

All students must provide themselves with the necessary classroom books and supplies. The cost varies depending on the course taken. It is estimated that the average cost for books and supplies ranges from $40 to $50 per annum.

Cost to Attend Certain Southern Colleges and Universities

As of December 1, 1951

This table prepared and disseminated by the National Beta Club in pursuance of its educational service program for cooperating institutions.

(This is copied from a list of colleges and universities to be published in the March issue of the Beta Club Journal. The Journal is sent to all high school principals in the southeast.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Enrollment</th>
<th>Number of Teachers</th>
<th>Ave. Tuition &amp; Academic Cost for School Year 1951-52</th>
<th>Ave. Cost of Board &amp; Room for School Yr. 1951-52</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Citadel (Men)</td>
<td>1,106</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>$142.00</td>
<td>$525.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss. State College (coed)</td>
<td>2,367</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>$142.50</td>
<td>$533.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. of Miss. (coed)</td>
<td>2,200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>$142.00</td>
<td>$510.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama Poly. Inst. (coed)</td>
<td>2,757</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>$141.00</td>
<td>$391.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. of Alabama (coed)</td>
<td>5,789</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>$130.00</td>
<td>$501.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia Tech (Men)</td>
<td>3,573</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>$207.00</td>
<td>$600.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. of Georgia (coed)</td>
<td>1,737</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>$280.00</td>
<td>$495.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. C. State (coed)</td>
<td>3,703</td>
<td>531</td>
<td>$228.00</td>
<td>$387.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. of N. C. (coed)</td>
<td>5,773</td>
<td>673</td>
<td>$228.00</td>
<td>$330.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. P. I. (coed)</td>
<td>3,850</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>$150.00</td>
<td>$432.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wofford (men)</td>
<td>377</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>$390.00</td>
<td>$380.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furman (coed)</td>
<td>1,071</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>$390.00</td>
<td>$380.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presby. College (coed)</td>
<td>4,111</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>$460.00</td>
<td>$460.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winthrop College (women)</td>
<td>1,320</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>$91.00</td>
<td>$360.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clemson (1) (men)</td>
<td>2,712</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>$168.80</td>
<td>$391.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. of S. C. (coed)</td>
<td>2,945</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>$176.00</td>
<td>$417.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) The Clemson totals do not include the Laundry Fee of $36. When added this will make the total payment $599.20 as listed elsewhere.

Add for comparative purposes only this $36 to the total University figures which will make $625.50. The actual University figures were furnished Clemson by Dean Chase.

Note the low costs at the two large South Carolina institutions as compared with other states.
It is interesting to observe that Georgia Tech and Clemson are the only two of the large schools that do not admit women.

The table was prepared from a questionnaire sent out by the Beta Club Journal. The questions were not clear about such items as (a) Laundry, (b) Activity, (c) Hospital, or (d) Clothing.

Animal Husbandry Building

The Agricultural Committee of the House of Representatives introduced on March 10, 1949 a bill to authorize the construction and equipping of an Animal Science Building at Clemson College. According to the records this bill passed the House of Representatives on February 1, 1950. Immediately following passage by the House it was sent over to the Senate and referred to the Finance Committee on February 2, 1950. With the close of the 1950 General Assembly the building bill evidently died on the House calendar.

In the preparation of the budget which was approved by the Board of Trustees, we renewed the request for the Animal Science Building. In view of the fact that this building bill had passed the House of Representatives it was suggested that it be placed at the head of the list in the preparation of the 1951-52 request.

In the preparation of the 1952-53 budget request, the list of immediate needs was arranged alphabetically.

Experimental Milking Barn at Fant's Grove

When the Agricultural Committee of the Board of Trustees met at Clemson on January 21, the request of the Dairy Department for the college to advance funds for the building of a milking barn and dwellings on the Land-Use area was presented and discussed. The construction of a barn had previously been approved by the Board if and when funds became available. The estimates indicated that it would require approximately $70,000 to construct the barn and that a large part of the money would have to be advanced or borrowed from other accounts. It was proposed to use approximately $15,000 from the sale of government land timber and approximately $3,500 in the current budget allocated for equipment. The remaining $52,000 would have to be advanced from either the consolidated farm products accounts or from some other sources. In conference with Professor LaMaster and a study of his accounts he indicated that he would be able to pay toward the cost of the barn around $26,000 during the calendar year 1952. The remaining $26,000 of the loan could be paid during 1953 and 1954.

There was considerable discussion as to:

a. The need for this barn and the necessity for 600 head of dairy cattle.

b. Sources from which the loan could be financed.

c. The policy of selling milk through the Pet Dairy or other concern in the Greenville area.

The Agricultural Committee decided that the matter be taken under advisement and be presented at the next meeting of the Board of Trustees.

Around February 1 in making a further study of the revolving account of the Dairy Department attention was called to the fact that certain interdepartmental transfers had been made with the college farms. These transfers will probably necessitate further study before definite plans should be approved.

Summer School 1952

Last spring without too much available information a budget of approximately $85,000 was authorized for the 1951 summer school. The estimated income from student tuition and fees was $82,000. The Appropriation Act authorized the several colleges to retain all tuition and fees collected for the summer session and that this income be used to defray the operating costs.
When the 1951 session closed and all the bills paid, the expenses totaled $85,603 and the actual collections were $71,636. It was therefore necessary to provide from other income approximately $10,000 during the 1951 summer school.

The outlook for 1952 summer school indicates that the prospective income will not exceed that of 1951. There is some doubt as to whether it will equal the amount collected during last summer.

In preparing estimates for the 1952 summer school which goes into the next fiscal year, we cannot afford to go very far beyond the actual collections from the students. Should we keep within the prospective income our 1952 salary rolls will have to be between 8 and 10% the salary rolls of 1951.

Contributions for Clemson House Furnishings

Contributions to the furnishings in the Clemson House have virtually come to a standstill. As of February 29, 1952 the standing of the account is as follows:

a. Contributions from alumni and friends $ 54,662.62
b. Loan from Athletic Department 25,000.00
c. Loan from Mr. C. E. Daniel 70,131.28

The purchases from this account total $151,893.90. This leaves an overdraft of $1,229.44 which will be covered from other sources before the end of the fiscal year.

Without the assistance of the Athletic Department and Mr. C. E. Daniel and the Clemson Housing Project, it would not have been possible to equip the Clemson House and to have done the necessary landscaping.

We cannot overlook the outstanding obligations, especially the personal loan from Mr. Daniel.

The Clemson House and The Clemson Homes

Clemson Homes

The 100 living units were first available to our faculty and staff on September 1, 1950. Since that date these units have become increasingly popular with an average occupancy of 94%. It will hardly be possible to reach 100% occupancy because when a unit is vacated it takes several days to get it in shape for the next occupant. At the present time we have around 27 applications on file but most of them are for quarters later in the year.

New Brick Apartments

These 50 apartments, originally constructed for our colored workers, continue to be in great demand. At the present time all the units are full and there are 15 applications on file for immediate occupancy if and when vacancies may occur. The average occupancy has been 91.5%.

Old Residences and Apartments on the Campus

Of the 38 older residences on the campus, we will have four vacant in the very near future. Three of these vacancies will be caused by people who are building their own homes. Two of the four to become vacant will be sold and removed from the campus. They are among the oldest residences on the campus and were originally built about 1890 to house workmen.

Several of the older college houses were from time to time converted into apartments. Of the 15 apartments, only 7 are now occupied. It looks as if there is to be very little demand for the apartments in these older buildings. The cost to properly renovate will almost be prohibitive and too, at least three of the structures should be removed.
There are two Opportunity School houses constructed several years ago. So far we have not reached any agreement with the State Department of Education about the removal of these two buildings.

Prefabricated Homes

It is estimated that approximately 60 of the veterans housing units will be vacant in June 1952 and that the number of vacancies will be increased to about 100 in February 1953. The 50 duplexes containing 100 units had been erected twice before they were brought to Clemson. These were the first of the veterans houses to be built on the campus. These duplex units are now deteriorating to such an extent that we question the economy of attempting to maintain them beyond another 12 months.

The 246 veteran houses known as UK units will apparently be sufficient to house the married students after January 1953. At the present time there are 12 staff members occupying these units but it is proposed to have these people move on or before June 30, 1952.

At the present time the 309 temporary homes are occupied as follows:

| Married student veterans | 218 |
| Married ROTC or non-veteran students | 63 |
| Faculty | 12 |
| Military | 7 |
| All others | 9 |

At the June 1952 meeting we propose to make some definite recommendations as to the removal of the prefabricated duplex homes.

Attention is directed to the old temporary barracks occupying the area in front of the Field House. These have not been used this year. The cost to renovate them will be prohibitive and it looks now that these should be disposed of next summer.

Clemson House

The use of the Clemson House continues to grow. About this time last year we were receiving many suggestions as to improvement in the services in our new hotel. Right now we hear many nice things about the services and especially the dining room.

One of the greatest improvements made recently has been the employment of Mrs. Russie Paget who came to us in January 1952 from the Anderson Country Club. Mrs. Paget has been placed in charge of the kitchen and the dining room.

The need is for the continued increase in the number of transients. The entire rentals received from the people living regularly in the hotel are pledged to the bond holders. A percentage of the transient room payments are also pledged to the bond holders. In some of our original thinking and planning we looked down the road to the time when the occupancy would average for the month around 70 to 80%. For the first twenty-five days in February, the percentage occupancy for the entire building was approximately 19%. The best month since the hotel opened was November 1951. Football games and other gatherings accounted for this. However, the month of February 1952 will approach the record set by November 1951. The number of transients is growing. People who have been stopping at the Clemson House are beginning to tell their friends and the friends in turn pass the word on to others.

So far we continue to be most optimistic as to the future of Clemson House. So many people ask, "How did Clemson get along before the Clemson House was built?" Clemson has for many years needed some place where those desiring to attend short technical courses could stay.

We are giving serious thought and study to several items badly needed to make Clemson House what it should be. Some of these are:
a. Air conditioning for living quarters.
b. Conversion of three living units on the north end of the second floor into two assembly-dining rooms.
c. The installation of a service elevator to relieve passenger elevators.
d. Additional furniture the same as that originally purchased. Many of the efficiency apartments at the present time are equipped with reworked furniture originally used in the veterans housing project.

Mr. Zink has rendered excellent service as manager of the hotel. About one year ago we placed him in temporary charge as Acting Manager and I think that the good work he has done justifies making him Manager in name as well as in fact.

Service Department

This department headed up by Mr. D. J. Watson, Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, is responsible for the maintenance of the buildings, maintenance of the grounds and for the operation of the several utilities such as water, lights and heat.

Maintenance of Buildings

An effort has been made to follow a schedule of repairing and painting buildings so that each structure will regularly receive needed attention. Lack of funds for the last several years has made it impossible to carry out these proposed schedules. One or more of our newer buildings have not been painted or repaired since they were constructed. At the present time major repairs are needed in connection with the T.C.A., Long Hall, Education Building, old Barracks and the Student Shop Building.

Grounds Department

Over a period of about 20 years the campus area has been extended from approximately 120 acres to 425 acres. The number of laborers is not sufficient to properly care for the grounds around the buildings and our large campus area. Along with the maintenance of the grounds, trucks and men must be provided to handle garbage and trash, to haul freight and express, and to do all the other things required around the campus.

In recent years the activities in the community coupled with the lack of facilities has necessitated constant tearing down and re-erecting bleachers, setting up the Field House for concerts and other meetings.

Heat, Light and Water

The Heat, Light and Water Department is responsible for the operation of the boiler plant, for the maintenance of power lines, water lines, sewer lines and fire protection. Skilled mechanics must be available to keep in proper operation all sorts and kinds of modern equipment installed in our several buildings. Clemson College is not located close to a city where experts in refrigeration, etc., can be quickly obtained; hence the necessity of training up our men in the various sorts and kinds of maintenance. Clemson College furnishes water to the entire town of Clemson and to most of the surrounding territory out the Pendleton Road, Greenville Road and the road to Cherrys. From the very beginning Clemson has provided utilities for the entire community. This is a sizeable business within itself.

During the year 1950-51 the water plant pumped approximately 90,000,000 gallons of water. About 10,000,000 gallons of water were sold to private residents and businesses in the community. For the year 1950-51 Clemson College purchased from the Duke Power Company 7,566,900 KWH of electric current. Not quite 1/3 of the electric power purchased is sold in the community. The past year the sales to individuals were approximately $40,000. All this means that Clemson is in the utility business and we must provide from our maintenance operation funds to carry on these utilities.
The new Service budget should provide for setting up an organization to carry out a systematic program of the most needed repairs to the various buildings and other campus areas. Instead of attempting to do all sorts and kinds of major jobs it seems that the college should limit its budget to the actual maintenance and upkeep of its property and to the furnishing of the required utilities.

For the year 1952-53 Mr. Watson is proposing a budget of $468,746. This is more than twice the budget approved by the Board in June 1951 for the current fiscal year.

**Proposed New Barracks**

This report is being made in conformity with authority granted in June 1950 looking toward meeting the needs of student housing and feeding:

**What Are The Needs?**

(a) Additional space to properly house the 2104 barracks students of 1951-1952.

(b) Additional accommodations for housing and feeding the estimated 2500 barracks students in 1955-1956. Married students living outside barracks are being replaced by single students.

(c) Additional accommodations for housing and feeding at least 4000 students in 1960.

(d) Replacement or complete renovation of old Barracks 1, 2, and 3.

**Meeting These Needs**

(a) Through the sale of revenue bonds to be paid off over a period not to exceed 25 years.

(b) Provide the money for principle and interest from room rents.

**Historical Statement**

In 1942 a study was begun of Clemson's building needs as they then appeared. The five new barracks buildings had been occupied only a short time, and our thinking about student living quarters was in the direction of renovating the old barracks. Better kitchen and dining room facilities were also talked about. Fresh in the minds of our people were the old P.W. A. building programs.

Encouraged by the Federal Government a rather exhaustive study of our building needs was made and filed in Washington in April 1942. Since then we have continued to study our needs in light of changing times. References to the 1942 program and the 1945 revision shows that a fair start has been made. Completed and in use are:

(a) Boiler Plant

(b) Faculty Housing and Hotel

(c) Agricultural Engineering Building

(d) Chemistry Building

(e) Renovated Old Chemistry Building

A start was made for an appropriation to erect an Animal Science Building. The House of Representatives passed and sent over to the State Senate a bill to appropriate $800,000 for this building. No action was taken by the Senate.

World War II changed some of our thinking. Among other things it brought Clemson face to face with the need for more housing space. In 1945 we concluded we should make plans for 600 additional barracks rooms and this was confirmed by the Peabody Survey.
When the veterans of World War II came to us we were confronted with the problem of housing married students. With the help of the Federal Government there was inaugurated a program of moving to the colleges the prefabricated homes from defense areas. Clemson was fortunate in securing 366 living units for married veterans and for the college staff. If it had not been for these houses Clemson could not have carried out its program of cooperation with the Veterans' Administration.

The cadet barracks are overcrowded with more than 2200 students. During the peak of the veteran enrollment there were over 3200 students, including married students, enrolled each semester. The number of veteran students has rapidly declined and temporarily, we believe, the total enrollment has also decreased. A study of the enrollment shows that there has been a steady growth all through the years in the number of students. Vital statistics indicate that our student body should continue to grow.

Our problem of student housing is being intensified because the married students are being replaced by single students who should be in the barracks. With a present enrollment of about 2778 students and with accommodations for about 2200 in barracks we are now faced with the need for more student dormitory rooms.

Congress provided in the 1950 Housing Act that $300,000,000 would be made available to the colleges as a loan fund for constructing student and faculty quarters. However, the Korean conflict caused the provisions of this Act to be suspended. In 1950 the several state institutions met in Columbia and under the guidance of the late Mr. Christie Benet requested the Legislature to accept the provisions of the 1950 Federal Act. The General Assembly passed an Act authorizing loans to the several state colleges, the total of which was not to exceed ten million dollars. By mutual agreement Clemson's loan could be $2,500,000.

Recently there was made available under the Federal Housing Act of 1950 the sum of $10,000,000 for loans to colleges. When the Medical College of South Carolina applied for a loan of $1,000,000 from the Federal Government it was informed the Act of Acceptance passed by our Legislature was incomplete. Under the leadership of the Medical College a new bill was prepared by Mr. Huger Sinkler of Charleston. This bill was drawn up to meet all the terms and conditions of the Federal Housing Act. Based on the experience of Clemson in selling housing bonds to private bankers, there was inserted in the bill a provision whereby the bonds could be "disposed of in such manner as the respective governing bodies shall determine." We understand that the colleges now have authority to trade with either the Federal Agencies or with private bankers.

When the 1952 Bill was introduced by the Senate Finance Committee an effort was made to increase the amount Clemson might borrow from $2,500,000 to something like $3,000,000 or more. This was done because building costs have greatly increased since the winter of 1950. We were advised against any attempt on the part of Clemson to increase the stipulated amounts. The bill passed both houses and was signed by Governor Byrnes on February 27, 1952.

Making Studies and Plans

Preliminary estimates indicate that Clemson should have about $3,500,000 to build the needed barracks rooms and do all the other things necessary.

Studies are now being made of Clemson's situation and what it will take not only to provide for the present enrollment of about 2778 students, but also for the increases expected about 1955 and 1960. Mr. Charles E. Daniel has placed the facilities of the Daniel Construction Company at the disposal of Clemson in making these studies and estimates. Likewise, Messrs. Lyles, Carlisle, Bissett and Wolff have offered their services in preparing preliminary drawings and studies. These two organizations are making no charge for this work. Visits are being made to Texas, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Massachusetts to observe the newest types of student housing. When these preliminary studies are completed they will provide not only the building plans suitable for present and future needs but also the costs. The cost schedule will include such items as:
Cost Schedule for Barracks

(a) Preliminary costs (None)
(b) Lands (None)
(c) Construction:
(1) Site clearing.
(2) Buildings including assembly areas, service roads, walks and other site improvements.
(3) Utilities and fire protection.
(4) Equipment for building and services.
(5) Architectural and engineering fees.
(6) Legal expenses, unless paid by purchasers of bonds.
(7) Interest during construction.
(8) Contingencies for construction and for other items.

The funds allocated for the Boiler Plant, the Housing and Hotel, the Chemistry Building, and the Agricultural Engineering Building were largely used for construction only. Costs of utilities, landscaping and equipment were paid from other sources. We were able to care for these by having the Legislature amend the Building Act so as to permit the use of funds set up for a hospital. Due to greatly increased costs there was just about half enough money to erect the hospital and no additional appropriation was in sight. The accumulated balances in our housing accounts were also used. It is therefore necessary that all these required expenses be included in our estimates.

We may find that prospective bond buyers will question some items outside the building.

It would be a great financial relief if the costs of the new boiler, the new water filters, and the laundry could be paid from other sources.

Enrollments

Session 1951-1952

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>October 1951</th>
<th>February 1952</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Students in Barracks</td>
<td>2101</td>
<td>1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Students out of Barracks</td>
<td>631</td>
<td>565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Students in College</td>
<td>2735</td>
<td>2518</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Students Out of Barracks Were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>October 1951</th>
<th>February 1952</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Veterans</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day Cadets and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married Students</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specials</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>631</td>
<td>565</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During the regular session 1951-1952 the number living in Barracks will average 2029.

Sessions 1955-1960

Unless the Korean War veterans are granted scholarships no appreciable increase in the total enrollment is expected until September 1955. However, the single students who are replacing the married students are creating a demand for more rooms in barracks. This should increase barracks enrollment to about 2500 students on or before September 1955.

By 1960 the "war babies" are expected to raise the "demand" for an enrollment of about 4000 students. Should the total enrollment be restricted to approximately 3300 in 1960 we should expect the demand for barracks accommodations to be a minimum of at least 2500. It could reach 3000.

The enrollment during the recent GI program was restricted to about 3250 or 3300 a semester.
### Enrollments Prior to World War II and Estimates Through 1960

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Enrollments by 5-year Period</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Enrollments by 5-year Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1900-1901</td>
<td>483</td>
<td>1951-1952</td>
<td>2786 - During 1951-1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905-1906</td>
<td>637</td>
<td></td>
<td>number in barracks will</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910-1911</td>
<td>683</td>
<td></td>
<td>estimate average 2029. Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915-1916</td>
<td>802</td>
<td></td>
<td>students are married,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920-1921</td>
<td>847</td>
<td></td>
<td>day cadets, and specials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925-1926</td>
<td>1032</td>
<td></td>
<td>As married students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930-1931</td>
<td>1337</td>
<td></td>
<td>graduate they are re-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935-1936</td>
<td>1516</td>
<td></td>
<td>placed by single students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940-1941</td>
<td>2381</td>
<td></td>
<td>in barracks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945-1946</td>
<td>1516</td>
<td></td>
<td>During the war the 1955-1956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Barracks were occupied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>largely by Army Trainees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total enrollment about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>same as 1951-1952. Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>needing quarters will</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>reach 2500.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960-1961</td>
<td>2960</td>
<td></td>
<td>About 1000 seeking admission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Barracks accommodations for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>from 2500 to 3500 students.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Barracks Accommodations

Clemson cadets and other students living in barracks are housed in barracks 1 to 9 inclusive. This session the barracks veterans are living in barracks No. 7. Married students, day cadets, graduate students, and special students do not live in barracks.

Barracks No. 1 was erected about 1892. The fourth floor of brick veneer construction was added in 1910. Barracks No. 2 was built in 1903 and first occupied in the fall of 1904. Barracks No. 3 was first occupied in 1907-1908. Barracks Nos. 4 to 8 inclusive were constructed in 1936 and 1938.

In barracks 1, 2 and 3 there are three and four students to a room. This is necessary in order to accommodate those desiring to attend Clemson. Not more than two students should be housed in a single room.

Barracks 1 to 8 inclusive were built to accommodate only two students in a room. The rooms in these several buildings are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building</th>
<th>No. of Rooms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barracks No. 1</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barracks No. 2</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barracks No. 3</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total rooms in old barracks 411

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building</th>
<th>No. of Rooms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barracks No. 4</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barracks No. 5</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barracks No. 6</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barracks No. 7</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barracks No. 8</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total rooms in new barracks 350

Rooms in barracks 1 to 8 inclusive 761

Temporary barracks No. 9 contains 48 rooms which makes a total of 809 rooms for use of single students. It was built to relieve overcrowding while barracks 4 to 8 were under construction. Use of barracks No. 9 should be discontinued.

The need for additional barracks was stressed in a survey made by the college in 1945. When the Peabody Group made its study this same need was listed. Both these groups working independently recommend the addition of about 600 student rooms.
The Needs -- Present and Future

When the five new barracks were built in 1936-1938 the college made an effort to limit the number of students in a room to two. To provide accommodations for those who entered Clemson last fall it became necessary to place 3 and 4 students to a room in the old barracks 1, 2 and 3. The average occupancy in these old barracks last October was 3.25 persons per room. There were 2104 students living in 761 rooms in the old and the new barracks and in the 48 rooms in temporary barracks.

Last fall the need was for 291 student rooms in addition to the 761 rooms now in barracks 1 to 8 inclusive or a total of 1052 rooms on the basis of two in a room.

By September 1955 the barracks population is expected to reach at least 2500 students. This will increase the room need to 1250 on the basis of 2 students to a room which is 489 rooms in addition to the 761 now available. The Mess Hall will have to be enlarged.

When September 1960 arrives the enrollment may require about 1500 rooms to accommodate the 3000 seeking places to live. This will be 739 more than are now available.

Along with the construction of any new barracks something must be done to old barracks 1, 2 and 3.

Approximate Costs to Issue Bonds

On the basis of recent bond sales the approximate annual costs to amortize the issues were for:

(a) Twenty-five year bonds, $65,000 per year per million dollars, and
(b) Twenty year bonds, $70,000 per year per million dollars.

The present Act limits the Clemson bond issue to $2,500,000. The barracks population is expected to average 2050 for the next two or three years. By September 1955 the barracks population will have reached 2500.

Since the income for the payment of interest and principle must be collected largely during the regular session beginning in September and continuing through May, we will suppose that arrangements will be made to have the buildings ready for occupancy by September 1953. For the first five or ten years the bonds could be on a 25 year basis and if found desirable refinanced for a shorter period.

Since each student living in barracks pays the same room fee the present condition of old barracks 1, 2 and 3 cannot be overlooked. They must be either renovated or rebuilt.

Based on the foregoing, the approximate cost to amortize a $2,500,000 bond issue on a 25 year basis would be:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Average Enrollment</th>
<th>Interest and Principle</th>
<th>Annual Cost Per Student</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1953-54</td>
<td>2050</td>
<td>$162,500</td>
<td>$79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954-55</td>
<td>2050</td>
<td>162,500</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955-56</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>162,500</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Should the $2,500,000 bonds be issued for a shorter time, say 20 years, the cost to the student would be slightly higher. It would approximate:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Average Enrollment</th>
<th>Interest and Principle</th>
<th>Annual Cost Per Student</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1953-54</td>
<td>2050</td>
<td>$175,000</td>
<td>$86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954-55</td>
<td>2050</td>
<td>175,000</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955-56</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>175,000</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In all the foregoing no mention has been made of the very great increase in costs since the 1950 Act was passed. To do what was originally contemplated the costs will approach $3,000,000. The planning and the estimates must provide for:

(a) Room furniture and equipment.
(b) Enlarge capacity of dining room if student body reaches 2500.
(c) Additional boiler in heating plant.
(d) Move and rebuild laundry.
(e) Services including water, electric current, steam and sewers.
(f) Walks, access roads and assembly areas.
(g) The kitchen has sufficient equipment to feed 2500 persons or more.

The question naturally arises as to the annual costs to the student for a bond issue of $3,000,000 or more. A glance at the enrollment sheet will reveal the fact that the number of students in college in 1951-1952 is nearly three times the enrollment of 25 years ago. Vital statistics indicate a continued growth in the number of young men reaching college age.

A $3,000,000 bond issue made on a 25 year basis, if authorized would cost about:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Average Enrollment</th>
<th>Interest and Principle</th>
<th>Annual Cost Per Student</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1953-54</td>
<td>2050</td>
<td>$195,000</td>
<td>$96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954-55</td>
<td>2050</td>
<td>195,000</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955-56</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>195,000</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Planning For The Additional Barracks Rooms

(a) Based on $2,500,000 Bond Issue and 396 New Rooms.

For numerous reasons we suggest that barracks No. 8 with its 132 student rooms be used as a "yard stick". It has just about the right number of rooms for two cadet companies. It will fit the terrain in most any sort of group. We would suggest that its architecture be modernized and such features as the red tile roof be omitted. This building contains four full stories and a half basement. It faces north which makes it much more comfortable in the fall, the spring and summer. Barracks facing west are uncomfortably warm in the afternoon and evening. The building contains about 36,000 square feet of actual floor space.

Allowing $10 per square foot for construction a building will cost between $360,000 and $375,000. Furniture and equipment will cost an additional $15,000.

Three such structures would cost between $1,125,000 and $1,200,000 and provide 396 new barracks rooms. These new rooms added to the 761 rooms in barracks 1 to 8 inclusive would make available 1157 rooms which by housing two in a room would care for a total of 2314 students, an increase of 210 over the fall of 1951 when there were 2104 in the present barracks buildings.

The cost of construction of the three new buildings would leave available $1,300,000 for renovation of old barracks 1, 2 and 3, additional heating boiler, roads, walks and services.

No change could be made in the size of the mess hall.

(b) Based on $2,500,000 Bond Issue and 528 New Rooms.

Four new buildings providing 528 new rooms would cost $1,600,000. These added to the existing 761 rooms would total 1289 and provide for about 2570 barracks students.

The remaining $900,000 would be available for rebuilding and modernising barracks 1, 2 and 3, moving and rebuilding the laundry and removing the old boiler plant.
(c) Cost to Erect Four New Buildings and to Rebuild Barracks 1, 2 and 3.

This would provide 1274 rooms to accommodate about 2550 barracks students.

To completely modernize all rooms in barracks Nos. 1, 2 and 3 would be almost as expensive as to build all new rooms. Just for the sake of planning, suppose we should replace those old buildings with three structures of 132 rooms each. This would give Clemson 396 new rooms for all old rooms. These new buildings would of necessity have to be built around and/or over the present kitchen and mess hall. This plan would cost for: (a) three new buildings $1,200,000 and (b) removal of old buildings and reworking mess hall and kitchen about $300,000 or a total of $1,500,000.

All this would add up to something like this:

| (a) Remove old buildings and rebuild barracks 1, 2 and 3 | $1,500,000 |
| (b) Build four new barracks | 1,600,000 |
| (c) Heating boiler, laundry, etc. | 400,000 |
| Rooms in barracks 4 to 8 inclusive | 3,500,000 |
| Total rooms | 1274 |

If it were possible to issue bonds to the extent of $3,000,000 and secure about $500,000 for the additional boiler and such, then when the session of 1955-56 arrives with its 2500 barracks students the annual additional cost to each of these students would be about $80. However, for each of the years 1953-54 and 1954-55 the annual cost per student for 2500 barracks students would be about $100 for a $3,000,000 bond issue or $111 for a $3,500,000 bond issue.

When the Barracks Students Exceed 2500

About 1960 we may expect a "demand" for admission from about 1,000 students. Should this materialize it will mean not only more barracks rooms but also additional classrooms, laboratories, equipment and teachers. All this calls for much more thinking, planning and selling.

Conclusions

(a) There is a need of from 300 to 600 new barracks rooms to properly house our present student body when married students have further decreased.

(b) Some decision must be made as to how much may be added to the cost of the student for the purpose of financing the proposed new barracks and of renovating or rebuilding old barracks and of providing necessary additional funds for instruction.

(c) It will be necessary to decide upon a definite amount for a bond issue.

(d) There should be some planning as to the anticipated increase beyond 2500 students and a total enrollment in excess of 3000 students -- such planning to include not only barracks, but classrooms, laboratories, equipment and teachers.

Site Clearing for Area Adjacent to Old Barracks.

(a) To be moved is the old boiler plant building which now houses the steam distribution headers for the campus. Provision will have to be made for relocating these valves and equipment. The main from the headers back to the new boiler plant will no doubt have to be lowered or moved for new barracks foundations.

The use of the walking tunnel for steam and water in rear of the old barracks could be continued unless unforeseen grading or new foundations require it to be changed.
(b) The present college laundry is in the midst of the proposed site. This building has been enlarged twice with the growth of the student body. Last fall a 48 foot addition was necessary to provide service. There are about 11,000 square feet of floor space in the building.

To improve the service and provide for additional machinery, there should be at least 15,000 square feet in the building.

This old building was erected near the barracks to save the cost of an extra handling of clothing by hauling it to another building for distribution. A student's laundry is placed in his own laundry bag from the sorting bins and from there it goes to other bins in the adjoining room awaiting his call.

Nearness of the building to the barracks also makes for convenience in handling dry cleaning. Competition with nearby dry cleaning plants is rather keen at times. The college laundry provides a high quality service at a lower cost.

(c) The old fire station which now houses the publication offices of the Tiger will not involve any great expense in its removal. New space and well arranged space could be provided in the basement of one of the proposed buildings.

(d) On the edge of the site is the service station for college cars and trucks. This should be rebuilt in the vicinity of the present service shops just across the street.

(e) Student parking areas now cover a large part of the proposed site. In the planning, new and larger parking yards should be provided. The areas must be surface treated, lighted at night, and protected by fencing.

(f) One old dwelling on the south side must be removed.

(g) Consideration should be given to the removal of the "temporary barracks" of 48 rooms.

Site Clearance for Area just Across from Textile School

Two old dwellings on the site are to be sold this spring when they are vacated.

Three of the older two story wooden apartments could easily be dispensed with. There is little demand for these older apartments.

Two other one story dwellings are in fair to good condition.

The two small houses built by the Opportunity School will also have to be removed. Sometime ago the Opportunity School officials were informed that these houses were no longer needed.

There would be some shifting of power lines owned by both Duke Power Company and the college.

Clearance of this proposed area would be relatively inexpensive.

Additional Boiler

A new boiler with trimmings and accessories will be needed. The two boilers in the plant are rated at 35,000 pounds of steam per hour each or a total of 70,000 pounds per hour.

The steam flow charts show that during the winters of 1950, 1951, and 1952 when the outside temperature dropped to the low 30's and below for a considerable part of a 24 hour period that rate of steam flow reached as high as 64,000 pounds per hour. The greatest demand for steam is in the early hours of the day. When buildings warm up the demand is much less.

There is no spare unit and the reserve capacity is small. For these reasons a new heating boiler is needed regardless of whether other buildings are added or not.
The enlargement of the college plant and the continued growth of the community calls for more water. Clemson's filter plant is reaching its capacity of about 800,000 gallons per day. Since September 1, 1951 the meter readings at the filter plant have exceeded 750,000 gallons pumped on eight different days. The gallonage is usually in the upper five hundred thousands the six hundred thousands.

A request for water service has been made by the people along the Greenville Highway beyond the Tom Littlejohn Homes and by the colored section of the town of Clemson.

Resolution by the South Carolina Jersey Cattle Club

At the annual meeting of the South Carolina Jersey Cattle Club a resolution was adopted regarding the establishment of more research by our Experiment Station in regard to the development of better adapted varieties of grass stock in South Carolina. I am quoting herewith the resolution in regard to the work.

"Grassland and cattle farming is the most revolutionary change which has come to South Carolina agriculture in the past half century and has already demonstrated its merit as a source of farm income and provides a program of land-use for the conservation and full use of the soil resources of the state. Farmers have spent millions of dollars establishing permanent and annual grassland systems many of which have failed because of a lack of adaptation of grasses and legumes and because of certain diseases which are limiting growth and destroying stands.

"In view of these opportunities and restrictions against these developments, Be it Therefore Resolved:

"That Clemson College is hereby petitioned to provide a scientific approach to the problems by breeding more adaptable pasture plants to provide uniformly larger yields of highly nutritious and palatable forage and selected for disease resistance."

Assistance for South Carolina Nurseriesmen's Association

From time to time members of the South Carolina Nurserymen's Association have asked the Truck Experiment Station to assist them with their problems. Soil has been tested and advice given on insect and disease control. The aid rendered has been hampered by lack of time and insufficient knowledge of many of the problems.

The Nursery Association would like for us to add $25,000 to our budget request for 1953-54 with the idea that the money would be used for research purposes which would benefit members of the association. The nurserymen have expressed the wish that the research work be conducted in connection with the Truck Experiment Station since most of the nurseries are in the lower part of the state. Several of the nurseries are within a few miles of the Truck Station and have offered to cooperate by supplying space and plants to carry on the work.

South Carolina Crop Improvement Association -- Foundation Seed Association

The South Carolina Crop Improvement Association and the South Carolina Foundation Seed Association are composed of those farmers in South Carolina who are making the production of Foundation, Registered, and Certified Seed a definite part of their farm program. Shortly after being designated as the official agency to certify seed, the South Carolina Crop Improvement Association was organised in 1947 and has grown each year as is reflected in the number of farmers participating in the program as well as the number of acres which have been inspected for certification. This growth is shown by the number of commercial seedsmen handling certified seed and the demand for such seed by farmers.

The South Carolina Crop Improvement Association, in conjunction with the South Carolina Seedsmen's Association has sponsored a Seed Short Course during Farmers' week at Clemson for the past five years.
In our Seed Certification Work there are four distinct classes of seed in the program, namely; breeders, foundation, registered and certified. The breeder and foundation stocks are generally in the hands of commercial plant breeders or experiment stations and the farmer purchases registered seed and produces certified seed.

Immediately after the organization of the South Carolina Crop Improvement Association many of the leaders realized that facilities were not available to obtain or increase breeders or foundation seed, not generally released but still held in the hands of the experiment stations. As a result the South Carolina Legislature was asked for help in the establishment of the South Carolina Foundation Seed Association in order that the necessary work could be done and new varieties placed in the hands of farmers at the earliest moment.

After passage of the bill a Foundation Seed Building was erected near the Agronomy Farm and through purchases and gifts the building has been equipped with some of the best cleaning, grading, and treating equipment in the South. A large cooling room in the building provides a modern place where Foundation Seed can be stored and held for a period of years under refrigeration.

The South Carolina Foundation Seed Association in cooperation with sister states and the United States Department of Agriculture has been able to get lines and/or varieties of some of the latest releases. In the case of hybrid seed corn there was none produced in South Carolina in 1946; however, a very small amount was obtained in 1947 and only thirty-three acres grown that year. In 1950 as a result of the Foundation Seed Association, seventy-nine farmers in South Carolina were able to obtain foundation single cross corn in order to produce adapted certified hybrid seed corn and they grew that year 1702 acres. By so doing they were able to increase their farm income and at the same time place the type corn on the market recommended by Clemson which has meant many thousands of dollars to the corn farmers. Unfortunately prior to being able to produce adapted certified hybrids there were entirely too many non-adapted corn hybrids being sold in South Carolina.

Foundation Seed of two new tobacco varieties, Dixie Bright 101 and Dixie Bright 102, bred by the North Carolina Experiment Station, was secured and in 1951 certified seed of these varieties was produced and made available to farmers. These particular varieties show resistance to Black Shank and Granville wilt. In 1950 four acres of land was seeded with FoundationAtlas 50 Wheat and four acres with Foundation Atlas 66 Wheat. This was harvested and made available to the farmers of South Carolina in the fall of 1951 as registered seed in order that they may grow certified seed of these two varieties. A new variety of wheat, tentatively named Anderson was released by the Agronomy Department of the South Carolina Experiment Station and shows great promise. About six plots of four acres each of this wheat have been placed in different locations in South Carolina for increase.

A new variety of lespedeza, Climax, which shows lots of promise will be increased in order that farmers may obtain this variety as soon as possible. A small amount of the Breeders and 100 pounds of the Foundation Seed has been allocated to South Carolina.

The work of the Foundation Seed Association provides the missing link between the work that is being done by plant breeders and the placing of the varieties in the hands of the farmers. As long as we have new varieties, certainly it is advantageous to get these in the hands of farmers at the earliest possible moment. No doubt the demands along this line will increase in the future; however, as a result of such demands we can feel assured that farmers will be benefited.

Experiment Station

The soil testing facilities are being increased to meet the increased demand for soil testing service. There is special interest in the testing of tobacco soils and pasture soils at this time. The greatest number of samples tested are from cotton and corn soils. Increasing numbers of soil samples are from areas producing horticultural and ornamental plants.
The Animal Husbandry Department is conducting crossbreeding experiments with beef cattle. Angus, Hereford, and Brahman bulls are being bred to Angus and Hereford cows. A total of 188 crossbred calves have been produced. Results from these tests show that crossbred calves are heavier than purebred calves at birth and at weaning.

The Dairy Department reports that about half of the County Artificial Breeding Associations now operating in the state are having financial difficulties. The State Legislature appropriated $30,000 to the South Carolina Experiment Station for the four fiscal years, 1947 to 1951, to initiate this program and to cover part of the cost of semen supplied to the County Breeding Associations by the Dairy Department. These appropriations were not for use at Clemson, but were credited to the County Breeding Associations for the purchase of semen supplied by Clemson.

No request or appropriation was made for this activity in the 1951-1952 appropriation. A concurrent resolution was passed by the Legislature in February 1952 "Authorizing the Clemson Agricultural College of South Carolina to furnish to the Breeders' Associations in this state material for the artificial insemination of livestock."

Since no Legislative appropriation was made for such a service, it is necessary that serious consideration be given to the extent of the participation of the college in such a program.

White-Fringed Beetle Control Program: The white-fringed beetle is becoming widely distributed over the state. Local infestations have been found in Richland, Fairfield, Darlington and Florence Counties.

A meeting was held in Florence to consider the widespread infestation along the right of way of the railroads and the highway in the Florence-Darlington area. An appropriation of $5,000 from the contingent fund in the Office of the Governor was made available for control or eradication programs in the recently discovered infested areas.

Under the direction of Mr. J. C. Haley, with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, insecticides have been applied to over one-third of the crop land known to be infested. It is hoped that the addition of insecticides to the known infested areas can be completed by the first of May 1952.

Extension Service

Item 16, Section 56 of the State Appropriation Act for the year beginning July 1, 1952 carries an increase for Extension work over last year's appropriation of $170,450. Of this amount $27,000 is earmarked "to restore the positions of four assistant farm agents, three assistant home agents and two Negro home agents, which were suspended during 1951." This leaves $143,150 to provide a 10% salary increase for Extension workers, who on last July 1 received approximately 3% increase. In addition, a balance of about $20,000 will be added to the budget for travel, supplies, etc.

Based on the situation as of July 1, 1951, we began making decreases in personnel in order to make it possible that salary increases might be provided through this process. Approval of this procedure appears in a statement which we have from Mr. J. M. Smith, State Auditor. In reducing personnel among specialists, consideration was given to combining important lines of work by reassignment. The farm building plan service in the Extension agricultural engineering unit has suffered more than other specialists' work where curtailment has occurred. Among the assistant farm agents, the plan followed in the large counties at first was to reduce the number of assistants to one per county. Before the arrangement was completed, however, we resumed providing two assistants in counties having over 5000 farms. With counties having 2000 or more farms we have continued one assistant county agent. With respect to counties having less than 2000 farms, the budget plan did not provide any assistant agent during the year. A number of adjustments have been made with these considerations in mind.

It was not our purpose to continue the vacancies arbitrarily where they happened to be on July 1. We were merely taking advantage of the fact that vacancies did exist. It was our stated plan to work these out over the period of the current year as rapidly as possible in keeping with the system outlined above.
Having set out on this approved policy, it now seems that our accumulated funds are sufficient to allow the approved 10% (approximately) increase on May 1, 1952.

Fertilizer Inspection and Analysis

Inspectors' School: A two-day school for fertilizer inspectors was held at Clemson on January 11th and 12th. Various members of the staff participated in the school. On the evening of January 21st a dinner meeting was held with the Board of Directors of the Plant Food Educational Society. The annual meeting of the fertilizer manufacturers and dealers is planned in May 1952.

Fertilizer Movements: The movement of fertilizers and fertilizer materials to the farms have been rather slow. At the request of members of the fertilizer industry a newspaper article was prepared urging farmers to secure their fertilizer early in the season. At this date fertilizer is moving in all sections of the state.

Summary of Activities - July 1, 1951 to February 20, 1952

Tax tag sales . . . . . . . . . . $ 123,181.00
Percentage decrease from last year . . 18.7
Number of samples secured . . . . . . 2,064
Number of samples analyzed . . . . . . 1,250

Livestock Sanitary Department

Bang's Indemnity: Our current appropriation for Indemnity Payments is exhausted. The increased volume of testing resulted in a large increase in the number of indemnity claims. As further information Federal Funds for indemnity payments were exhausted the latter part of October.

Deputy Funds: In accordance with the state law the department is required to have a veterinarian at the regular weekly auction markets on the date of sale. This project is costing the department over $1,300 each month. Regular deputy work, testing for breeders' sales, county and state fair exhibitions are continually increasing and likewise the cost of doing these projects is greater each year. It will be necessary to use some of our reinvestment fund to pay for deputy services for the remainder of the year.

Brucellosis and Tuberculosis Area Work: The volume of area testing at state expense using practicing veterinarians far exceeded all expectations. Therefore, due to the shortage of funds the only work of this type now being conducted is handled by full time State and Bureau of Animal Industry employed veterinarians.

Brucellosis and Tuberculosis Herd Work: The State and Bureau employed veterinarians are testing as many herds as possible with the view of classifying them as accredited herds as soon as they reach that status.

Laboratory Work: The volume of laboratory work has greatly increased along with the Brucellosis testing program; also, there has been a marked increase in the year-round testing of turkey blood for Pullorum disease and Arizona Para-colon infection.

Sincerely yours,

R. F. Poole, President
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 221 men and the Master's degree upon 1 man on January 27, 1952. The list of individuals awarded degrees is given below.
The
Clemson Agricultural College
of
South Carolina

GRADUATING EXERCISES
January 27, 1952

CLEMSON, SOUTH CAROLINA
Graduating Exercises
SUNDAY, JANUARY 27, 1952
3:00 p.m. — College Field House

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

Invocation
The Reverend M. C. Allen
Pastor of the Clemson College Baptist Church

Selections by Anderson College Choir
Mrs. Frank K. Pool, Director
Mrs. Herbert Archer, Accompanist
"Gabriel from the Heaven Descending," arranged by Bingham
"Were You There," Negro Spiritual, arranged by Burleigh

Address to Graduating Class
Dr. Wallace M. Alston
President of Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Georgia

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

Song by Audience
"Alma Mater"

Benediction

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

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE

Agriculture—Agricultural Economics Major
Theodore Bonham Gardner __________ Mullins
*Robert DeWayne Ward __ Columbiana, Ohio

Agriculture—Agronomy Major
**Leonard Ray Allen __________ King's Creek
J. B. Ammons ___________________ Hartsville
Lee Kirkwood Crossland __________ Bennettsville
Harry Alton Jordan _______________ Olanta
Wilburn Derrick Kelly ____________ Leesville
Ibria Blackwood Lawrimore _______ Hemingway
William Hampton Marlowe ___ McClellanville
Robert Edward O’Brien _______ Eutawville
Mendel Lyde Poston _____________ Hyman
Walter Glenn Toomey ___________ Mt. Holly, N. C.
**Millis Barnes Wright _______ Fair Bluff, N. C.

Agriculture—Animal Husbandry Major
George Edward Bell _____________ Cordova
James T. Brogdon, III _______________ Sumter
Thomas Jesse Bryson _______________ Mountville
Raymond Earl Cox _________________ Yonges Island
*Ralph O'Neal Cox _____________ Woodruff
Wayne Duke Dabney _____________ Lancaster
Homer Ellison Fowler, Jr. ___________ Taylors
Doyle Hendricks, Jr. _____________ Liberty
Charles Russell Hinton ____________ Ninety Six
George Herbert Holland ___________ Fountain Inn
Hugh Miller Kea _______________ Rocky Ford, Ga.
William Claude Marthers, Jr. _______ Winnsboro
**Raymond Earl Moore ___________ Duncan
Billie Claude Patton _____________ Fountain Inn
William Clyde Preacher ___________ Ridgeland
Robert Howard Rhodes ___________ Effingham
Joseph Thomas Squires, Jr. ___________ Latta
Robert Mundy Stevenson, Jr. ___________ Charlotte, N. C.
Curtis Randolph Tuten ___________ Ridgeland
Sam Gray Woods _____________ Greenville

Agriculture—Dairy Major
Edwin Lide Bates ________________ Neeses
Vernon Burnell Benjaminson __ Duluth, Minn.
James Maurice Berry, Jr. ___________ Pelzer
Thomas McMeekin _____________ Glenside, Pa.
David Rhodes _____________ Estill

Agriculture—Entomology Major
Leslie Ross Morgan _____________ Central

Agriculture—Horticulture Major
Marion Smith Fogle _________________ Orangeburg
Charles Edgar Hill, Jr. ___________ Charleston
James Daniel Neighbors ___________ Beaufort
James William Rogers ___________ Hartsville

Agriculture—Poultry Major
Frank Lafayette Cheek ____________ Princeton
Joseph Z. Dobski _____________ Irvington, N. J.
Robert Meek Hope ___________ Rock Hill
John Akerman Swett ___________ Dunbarton
Furber Lawrence Whitmire, Jr. ___________ Seneca

Agricultural Engineering
Wesley Haile Barr ________________ Rion
Jack Harley Gibson ________________ Chester
Norman Linwood Harvey ____________ Summerville
Charles Collin Hucks _____________ Conway
Edwin Rowe Knight _____________ Cheraw
William Aiken Shuler ___________ Rembert
James Donald Smith _____________ West Union
Julius Charles Townsend, III __ Orlando, Fla.
Norman Edward Woodward ___________ Aiken
SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE

Arts and Sciences
Malcolm Gervais Beach ................. Walterboro
Carlton Russell Bourne ................. Georgetown
William Roy Ellison, Jr. ............... Anderson
James Wilfred Liston ................... Smoaks
John Norman McLean ............... Greenville
Absalom Willis Norman, Jr. ............ Clemson
Jesse Edward Oates ...................... Easley
Walter Leroy Shaw, Jr. ................. Marion
Benjamin Curtis Wright ................. Belton

Pre-Medicine
John William Faucett, Jr. .............. Union
Norman Harvey Parsons ................. Georgetown

SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE

Chemistry
William Edwin Baldwin ............... Spartanburg
Robert Marvin Dameron .......... Greenville
Charles Henry Weedon .............. Rutherfordton, N. C.

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE

Education
Samuel James Buist ............... Blackville
George Grady Daniel, Jr. .......... North Augusta
Robert Herman Knight .............. Rock Hill
Ray McKay .................. Washington, D. C.
Charles Wallace Mooney ............. Starke, Fla.
Hoover Jackson Neel .............. Owensboro, Ky.
Charles Bishop Stalvey ............. Myrtle Beach

Industrial Education
Hubert Harrison Attaway .......... North Charleston
Oran Swindell Baldwin ............ McClellanville
Marvin Muse Burley, Jr. ........... Spartanburg
Jennings Bryan Christopher ........ Union
Sammy Worthy Gough ............... Chester
Alfred Franklin Newton .............. Clemson
Robert Rowland Russell, Jr. ........ Columbia
Edward McDaniel Shannon, Jr. .... Blackstock
Harold Warner Slaten ............... Williamston

Vocational Agricultural Education
Robert Stokes Bell ................. Great Falls
Wofford James Coker .............. Lake City
Hal Davis ......................... Townville
George Evelyn Ficken, Jr. .... Early Branch
Richard W. Harrison .............. Rock Hill
Frank Joseph Hornick ............. Fair Play
Willard Clifford Poston, Jr. ...... Hyman
David Eugene Roberts .............. Chester
Wade Hampton Shugart, Jr. ........ Sumter
Harden Evans Stevens, Jr. ........ Conway
George Leon Watkins, Jr. .......... Hartsville
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE
Architectural Engineering

Thaddeus Roy Arnold, Jr. __________ Anderson
William Herbert Fanning, Jr. __________ Columbia
William Henry Garrison, Jr. __________ Columbia
Leonard Obadiah King __________ Anderson

Henry Clifton McMillan __________ Spartanburg
Edgar Lafayette Shealy, Jr. __________ Columbia
Raymond Stokes Soubeyroux __________ Charleston
Thomas Patrick Turner, Jr. __________ Gaffney

Architecture

Henry Deas Boykin, II ____________ Boykin
*Jack M. Cox _______________ Kingsport, Tenn.
Harry Joseph Demosthenes __________ Beaufort
John William Kelly __________ Central

Joseph Butler Landrum, Jr. __________ Columbia
Charles Randolph McCreight __________ Columbia
Leslie Love McMillan, Jr. __________ Spartanburg
Robert Norman Pettigrew __________ Tampa, Fla.

BACHELOR OF CERAMIC ENGINEERING DEGREE

James William Parker, Jr. ______ Savannah, Ga.

BACHELOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING DEGREE

Larry Eugene Brown ______________ Starr
John Martin Di Marzo ___ West Orange, N. J.
Hunter Sells Harris, Jr. ____________ Union
*Jack Hardin Hendrix ____________ Shelby, N. C.
Henry Lee King, Jr. ____________ Central
James Braden Link ______________ McCormick

Charles Maffet Nichols ____________ Leesville
Paul Zeanus Pits, Jr. ____________ Savannah, Ga.
Joe Donald Sanders ____________ Blacksburg
Thomas Eugene Skornshek __________ Tampa, Fla.
Marion Riley Waltz ______________ Barnwell
Clifford Bryant Watkins __________ Augusta, Ga.

BACHELOR OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING DEGREE

***John Wirt Cook ______________ Easley
Herman Horace Duncan, Jr. __________ Anderson
George Carl Dunlop, Jr. ____________ Augusta, Ga.
Billy Loyd Griffin _________________ Central
Robert Lee Hill _________________ Anderson
Charles David Hood ______________ Greenville
George J. Johns, Jr. ____________ Pittsburgh, Pa.
James Calhoun Knight ____________ Summerville

*Leach Snapp McCormick, Jr. __ Orangeburg
Milton Peterson ________________ Macon, Ga.
Marion Richard Rhea ____________ Naval Base
Curtis LaVerne Rye ______________ Columbia
James Howard Shirley ____________ Gaffney
Paul Eugene Storey, Jr. __________ Greenville
Graham Christopher Turner __________ Marion

BACHELOR OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING DEGREE

Gordon Craig Caldwell __________ Willow Grove, Pa.
Clyde Jason Compton ______________ Hartsdale
Carl Henry Godfrey, Jr. __________ Florence
Joseph Craig Holland ____________ Mooresboro, N. C.
Alex Kozlov ______________ Philadelphia, Pa.
Dewey Francis Locke ______________ Spartanburg
Roger Kerwin McCrary ____________ Greenville
Douglas MacMillan Matthews, Jr. __________ Charlotte, N. C.

James Allen Mims, Sr. __________ Florence
Ralph Jackson Moody ______________ Greenville
*John William Moore ____________ Columbus, Ga.
Henry Ira Register _______________ Darlington
Sherman Arthur Rogers ____________ Mauldin
Samuel Everett StandRod, Jr. __ Natchez, Miss.
Henry S. Wiley ________________ McCormick
SCHOOL OF TEXTILES
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE
Textile Chemistry

**Coy Jefferson Gray ____________ Anderson

Textile Engineering

John Patrick Ashton ____________ Millville, N. J.
Truman Eugene Cobb ____________ Lyman
Wade William Harper ____________ Seneca
*Walter Garth Holmes ______ Charlotte, N. C.
Guy Samuel Kates, Jr. ____________ Anderson

Henry Fraser Magill ____________ Concord, N. C.
Marion Edward Price ____________ Ninety Six
Robert Frank Satterfield __________ Lyman
John Donald Skerratt ____________ Cranford, N. J.
John Kenneth Williams ____________ Patrick

Textile Manufacturing

Francis Wates Adams ____________ Laurens
Francis James Aiken, Jr. __________ Pendleton
James Edwin Aughtry, Jr. __________ Lyman
Lesil Spartan Boman, Jr. __________ Greenville
Dalton Floyd Boswell ____________ Manning
William Fraser Bradley __________ North Charleston
Jackie Warren Calvert ____________ Spartanburg
James Frank Carothers, Jr. ________ Rock Hill
Earle William Carter ____________ Columbia
John Bennett Cornwell __________ Great Falls
*Edward Eugene Cothran ___ Sandy Springs
Walter David Crawford ____________ Winnsboro
Charles Kenneth Culberson ___________ Shannon, Ga.
Bobby Fletcher Deas ____________ Rock Hill
Earl Lee Dees ____________ Blenheim
Orrin Kendell Drake, Jr. ___________ McCormick
Harry Luther Dukes, Jr. __________ Newberry
Charles Ray Ferguson ____________ Atlanta, Ga.
 McKinley St. Pier Franklin, Jr. ___________ Aiken
William James Fullum ____________ Brooklyn, N. Y.
George Nolan Gardner ____________ Kershaw
Charles Ray Gibson ____________ Westminster
Bobby Aubrey Glenn ____________ Greenville
Frank Madison Haddon, Jr. __________ Anderson
Hugh S. Hadscoke ____________ McCormick

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

CANDIDATES FOR MASTERS’ DEGREES

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE
MASTER OF SCIENCE DEGREE
Dairy

William McKellar DuPre __________ Walhalla
Graduates Receiving Commissions as Second Lieutenants
In The Officer’s Reserve Corps

AIR FORCE
Dewey Francis Locke
Roger Kerwin McCrary
Dougal MacMillan Matthews, Jr.
*Ralph Jackson Moody
Milton Peterman
*Marian Edward Price
Henry Ira Register

ARMY
Hal Davis
Earle Lee Dees, Jr.
John William Faucett, Jr.
Charles Ray Ferguson
George Evelyn Ficken, Jr.
George Nolan Gardner
Theodore Benham Gardner
Bobby Aubrey Glenn
Bernard Joseph Graham
Robert Herman Knight
James Wilfred Liston
Leslie Love McMillan, Jr.
Charles Wallace Mooney

CORPS OF ENGINEERS
Guy Samuel Kates, Jr.
Leonard Obadiah King
*Edgar Lafayette Shealy, Jr.

INFANTRY
Charles Edgar Hill, Jr.
Robert Meek Hope
John William Kelly
Isaac Lewis Langley, Jr.
*Otis Withers Livingston, Jr.
Frank DeWitt Miller
Billy Ralph Morrow

ORDNANCE CORPS
Ibria Blackwood Lawrimore
*Henry Fraser Magill

QUARTERMASTER CORPS
Homer Ellison Fowler, Jr.
William Henry Garrison, Jr.
John Edgar Harper
Harry Allen Jordan

NAVY CORPS
Billy Loyd Martin

* Distinguished Military Graduate.
Commencement Marshals

Thomas Franklin Eskew, Chief Marshal

John Robert Cooper
Charley Vardell Gage
Louis Lee Henry
Tracy Howard Jackson
Robert Floyd Mixon

William Eugene Monroe
John David Patrick
Thomas Eugene Skelton
Steven Merle White
Edward Parker Willey
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>W. M. DuPre</td>
<td>Assistant in Dairying</td>
<td>February 5, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weber H. Peterson</td>
<td>Professor and Agricultural Economist</td>
<td>January 31, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John A. McCoomas</td>
<td>Assistant Animal Husbandman</td>
<td>October 31, 1951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Luther Martin, Jr.</td>
<td>Fertilizer Inspector</td>
<td>February 10, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norman Ernest Shuler</td>
<td>Assistant Agricultural Engineer</td>
<td>December 31, 1951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William P. Van Eseltine</td>
<td>Associate Professor of Bacteriology</td>
<td>January 31, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eugenia Inez McDaniel</td>
<td>Associate Professor of Entomology</td>
<td>February 29, 1952</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Military Department

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Effective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Major Eugene S. Cronin</td>
<td>Assistant Commandant</td>
<td>August 31, 1951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lt. Col. N. O. Whitley</td>
<td>Assistant Commandant</td>
<td>December 31, 1951</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Extension Division

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Effective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T. A. Cole</td>
<td>Chief, Division of Marketing</td>
<td>January 31, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. E. Cousins</td>
<td>Assistant County Agent, Richland County</td>
<td>January 16, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. W. Lyle, Jr.</td>
<td>Assistant Dairy Specialist</td>
<td>December 31, 1951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. W. Siedschlag</td>
<td>Market Information Specialist</td>
<td>August 31, 1951</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

School of Chemistry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Effective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Robert W. Duvall</td>
<td>Instructor in Chemistry</td>
<td>February 29, 1952</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Miscellaneous

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Effective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bennett E. G. Prichard</td>
<td>Assistant Plant Engineer</td>
<td>March 31, 1952</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Mary Stevenson, Cataloger; from January 1, 1952 to March 31, 1952; illness in her home.

John E. Whitney, Jr., Associate Professor of Botany; from February 1, 1952 to February 3, 1953; Research Participant at the University of Tennessee-Atomic Energy Commission-Agricultural Research Program at Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

R. F. Wheeler, Assistant Professor Animal Husbandry; from September 1, 1952 to August 31, 1953; graduate work.
4. I have made the following TRANSFERS and ask your approval of the same.

- Iris Wanda Miller from Assistant County Home Demonstration Agent, Anderson County to Home Demonstration Agent, McCormick County; Salary $2940; Effective December 1, 1951.
- E. G. Tate, Jr. from Assistant County Agent, Greenwood County to Assistant County Agent, Chester County; Salary $3720; Effective November 1, 1951.
- Margaret R. Wilkins from Stenographer, News Bureau, to Secretary, Athletic Department; Salary $1920; Effective November 1, 1951.
- Tilla Hall Williamson from Stenographer, School of Textiles, to Secretary, School of Textiles; Salary $2400; Effective January 1, 1952.
- C. W. Wilson, from Assistant County Agent, Spartanburg County, to Assistant County Agent, Pickens County; Salary $3180; Effective November 1, 1951.
- R. D. McNair from Extension Livestock Marketing Specialist, Florence, to Extension Livestock Specialist, Aiken; Salary $3900; Effective March 1, 1952.
- Frosty Eleanor Squires from Assistant Home Demonstration Agent, Sumter County, to Home Demonstration Agent, Marion County; Salary $2940; Effective April 1, 1952.

5. 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>John H. Bond</td>
<td>Associate Professor of Bacteriology</td>
<td>$4400</td>
<td>Feb. 1, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James R. Danion</td>
<td>Asst. Prof. of Animal Husbandry</td>
<td>$3800</td>
<td>Feb. 4, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank Hall</td>
<td>Fertiliser Inspector</td>
<td>$7.70 per day</td>
<td>Feb. 11, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William T. Jackson</td>
<td>Associate Prof. of Botany</td>
<td>$4100</td>
<td>Feb. 5, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sam Gray Woods</td>
<td>Asst. Animal Husbandman Coast Station</td>
<td>$3520</td>
<td>Feb. 1, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. D. Yeargin</td>
<td>Asst. in Agronomy</td>
<td>$235 per month</td>
<td>Jan. 1, 1952</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Military Department**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Salary</th>
<th>Effective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Extension Division**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Salary</th>
<th>Effective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cyril M. Shuman</td>
<td>Asst. County Agent, Richland County</td>
<td>$3420</td>
<td>Feb. 15, 1952</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>J. Walter Hammond</td>
<td>Plant Engineer</td>
<td>$4200</td>
<td>Jan. 1, 1952</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following teachers and officers have been authorized to engage in EXTRA WORK for which they have received additional compensation. According to the By-Laws I am reporting this to you and ask your approval of the same.

Frank Burtner, Associate Professor of Sociology; Salary $4100; $17.50 for services rendered during the French Finishing Seminar held in the School of Textiles, Aug. 1, through Aug. 31, 1951.

William E. Crooks, Assistant in Welding; Salary $2100; $127.50 for 102 hours of work at $1.25 per hour for extra work on industrial research project for Sonoco Company.

John S. Graham, Assistant Professor Research & Testing; Salary $4300; $29.61 for 13.16 hours at $2.25 for work on Fabric Investigation for USDA.

Ralph Hendricks, Machinist; Salary $2900; $45.00 for 22.5 hours of work at $2 per hour for extra work for School of Textiles.

Lake H. Jameson, Instructor in Textiles; Salary $3100; $512.64 for 255.32 hours of work at $2 per hour for work on Fabric Investigation for USDA.

N. S. Kendrick, Jr., Instructor in Physics; Salary $2900; $336.00 for 168 hours of work at $2 per hour for work on Electrostatic contract for USDA.

Charles E. Kirkwood, Jr., Associate Professor of Mathematics; Salary $3900; $455.13 for 165.5 hours of work at $2.75 per hour for work on Electrostatic contract for USDA.

James G. Lindsay, Mess Officer; Salary $1400; $500 for work performed during the 1951 Summer School Session.

Joseph Lindsay, Jr., Professor of Chemistry & Dyeing; Salary $5280; $375 for services rendered during the French Finishing Seminar held in the School of Textiles, Aug. 1, through Aug. 31, 1951.

Lee W. Milford, Surgeon; Salary $7200; $500 for work performed during the 1951 Summer School Session.

John G. O'Connell, Assistant Professor of Architecture; Salary $3900; $200 for 80 hours of work at $2.50 per hour for coaching swimming.

W. T. Rainey, Associate Professor, Chemistry & Dyeing; Salary $4100; $20 for services rendered during the French Finishing Seminar held in the School of Textiles Aug. 1, through Aug. 31, 1951.

Harry Lee Reaves, Instructor in Physics; Salary $3100; $37.50 for 15 hours of work at $2.50 per hour for tutoring athletic students.

Joel L. Richardson, Assistant Professor of Textiles; Salary $3630; $58.50 for 26 hours of work at $2.25 per hour for work on Fabric Investigation for the USDA.

James Raworth Sally, Jr., Instructor in Chemistry; Salary $3100; $95 for 18 hours at $2.50 per hour for tutoring athletic students.

Edward L. Stanley, Professor of Mathematics; Salary $3700; $370 for 118 hours of work at $2.50 per hour for tutoring athletic students.

James Franklin Sutton, Associate Professor of Mechanical Engineering; Salary $3900; $525 for 175 hours of work at $3 per hour for extra work on industrial research project for the Sonoco Company.
W. Edward Tarrant, Associate Professor Weaving; Salary $1850; $62.50 for 185 hours of work at $2.50 per hour for work on Fabric Investigation for USDA.

Harold E. Timms, Assistant in Machine Shop; Salary $2600; $127.50 for 102 hours of work at $1.25 per hour for work on industrial research project for Sonoco Company.

Dorothy L. Ware, Stenographer; Salary $1872; $15 for 12 hours of work at $1.25 per hour for extra work with Extension Division.

William C. Whitten, Jr., Assistant Professor in Textiles; Salary $3600; $25.88 for 11.50 hours of work at $2.25 per hour for work on Fabric Investigation for USDA.

H. E. Wilson, Assistant Professor Textiles; Salary $3520; $300 for 120 hours of work at $2.50 per hour for tutoring athletes; $51.75 for 23 hours of work at $2.25 for work on Fabric Investigation for USDA.

C. L. Grimes, Instructor in Chemistry; Salary $2900; $27.50 for 11 hours of work at $2.50 per hour for tutoring athletes.

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 effective.

Betty Lee Abell, Statistical Clerk; from $1800 to $1980; Effective January 1, 1952.

James F. Chaplin, Assistant Agronomist; from $3400 to $4200; Effective March 1, 1952.

L. O. Clayton, State Boys 4-H Club Agent; from $4680 to $4800; Effective March 1, 1952.

Gloria F. Cook, Stenographer; from $2040 to $2400; Effective January 1, 1952.

Mary Eugenia Dudley, Assistant Home Demonstration Agent; Chester County; from $2340 to $2520; Effective December 1, 1951.

Ethel S. Elmore, Bulletin Room Clerk; from $2073 to $2193; Effective January 1, 1952.

Jean H. Godwin, Stenographer, from $1800 to $1980; Effective January 1, 1952.

Bernice B. Graham, Office Assistant; from $2160 to $2340; Effective December 1, 1951.

Garnett G. Henry, Canteen Manager; from $1800 to $1980; Effective July 1, 1951.

Joann Junction LeGette, Jr., Laboratory Assistant; from $1800 to $2100; Effective March 1, 1952.

Katherine O. McLeskey, Office Assistant; from $2160 to $2280; Effective January 1, 1952.

W. C. Nettles, Leader, Extension Entomology and Plant Disease Work; from $4740 to $4860; Effective March 1, 1952.
Mary Ann Sam, Stenographer; from $1800 to $1920; Effective January 1, 1952.

Earle C. Spells, Stenographer; from $1620 to $2100; Effective January 1, 1952.

Gwendolyn M. Wade, Stenographer; from $1800 to $2100; Effective January 1, 1952.

Rebecca R. Waters, Stenographer; from $1800 to $2100; Effective January 1, 1952.

Doris J. Whie, Stenographer; from $1800 to $2100; Effective January 1, 1952.

S. A. Williams, Extension Cotton Ginning Specialist; from $4500 to $4620; Effective January 1, 1952.

## 8.

In compliance with the terms of the South Carolina Retirement Act, I recommend that the following individuals who will be 72 years of age or over on July 1, 1952 be retired from active service effective July 1, 1952.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>SERVICE WITH CAC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pinson, Ed</td>
<td>Wage Worker, C &amp; R Dept.</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>39 yrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roark, R. R.</td>
<td>Campus Marshall</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>23 yrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willis, J. D.</td>
<td>Machinist, School of Textiles</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>20 yrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodward, J. H.</td>
<td>Assistant to President</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>20 yrs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 9.

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 who will not have reached their 72nd birthday on July 1, 1952, be continued for the fiscal year 1952-53.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>SERVICE WITH CAC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Campbell, Richard C.</td>
<td>Assistant Agronomist</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>7 yrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dillard, Joseph H.</td>
<td>Machinist, School of Textiles</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>51 yrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitchell, Jack H.</td>
<td>Professor of Chemistry</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>46 yrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhodes, Sam R.</td>
<td>Prof. of Electrical Engineering</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>39 yrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talley, A. O. A.</td>
<td>Wage Worker, Subsistence Dept.</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>6 yrs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 10.

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, 1952, be continued in the service of the college for the fiscal year 1952-53.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>SERVICE WITH CAC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blair, William G.</td>
<td>Asst. Prof. of Carding &amp; Spinning</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>21 yrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carey, James R. C.</td>
<td>Foreman, Grounds &amp; Roads</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>38 yrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cochran, Walter Berry</td>
<td>Night Supt., Housing Project</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>5 yrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooper, H. P.</td>
<td>Dean &amp; Director, School of Agri. &amp; Experiment Station</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>32 yrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dillard, Ernest</td>
<td>Asst. in Forge &amp; Foundry, School of Engineering</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>46 yrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evans, Samuel E.</td>
<td>County Agent, Ext. Serv.</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>10 yrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feeley, R. O.</td>
<td>Prof. of Vet. Science</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>14 yrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pernow, B. E.</td>
<td>Prof. of Mechanical Engineering</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>25 yrs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11. The Athletic Council has recommended the following bonuses for services in connection with the 1952 Gator Bowl football game. The sum of $5,825 is to come from the receipts of this game. I present this matter to you without prejudice.

Head Coach and Assistant Varsity Coaches:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Service with CAC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frank Howard</td>
<td>$1,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russ Cohen</td>
<td>750.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. M. Jones</td>
<td>750.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covington McMillan</td>
<td>750.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. W. Smith</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other Assistant Coaches:

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J. B. McFadden</td>
<td>375.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. W. Norman</td>
<td>375.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other Members of the Staff:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Walter Cox</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. W. Howard</td>
<td>375.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herman Magee</td>
<td>200.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total $5,825.00

12. Since Clemson will have only two home football games, I recommend that the present arrangements for broadcasting games be continued through the season of 1952.

13. I am listing expenditures which have been made and which should be acceptable as matching the $50,000 contribution promised by the General Education Board.

(a) Lecture and classroom seats, desks, tables and light fixtures $37,094.02
(b) Rotary stirring apparatus, cabinet, glass equipment, laboratory sinks, fan, canopy hood, accessories for photoelectric colorimeter, non vibration table $2,560.00
(c) Unit Kjeldahl Digestion apparatus, fertilizer samplers, bath, vacuum pump, constant temp. bath, vacuum cleaner, hot plate, electric timer $2,306.06
(d) 12 stainless steel water baths, yarn dyeing unit, continuous steam dyeing range, continuous bleaching range $21,225.00
(e) Land Use Budget $825.00
(f) Special Contributions $5,000.00

Total $72,010.08
I recommend your approval and that an expression of appreciation and thanks be extended the General Education Board for its generosity in providing this much-needed gift.

14. I recommend that the Library be authorized to employ Mr. J. Russell Bailey, Library Architect, for one day's consultation in connection with the arrangement of materials in several rooms of the Library. The cost for Mr. Bailey's service will be $75.

15. I recommend that the First National Bank of Easley, South Carolina, be approved as a depository for college funds under the usual terms and conditions as prescribed by the by-laws of the Board of Trustees and the laws of the State of South Carolina. This has the approval of the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board.

16. Our automobile insurance carriers have recommended that liability insurance on our motor vehicles should be increased from $5,000 any one person, $10,000 any one accident and $5,000 property damage; to $10,000 any one person, $20,000 any one accident and $5,000 property damage.

We have had a fine experience over a period of years with the result that our premium rates are quite low. However, last year we had an accident involving injury to four persons, and the college and our insurance company were sued for $21,000. The case is still pending and the insurance company has offered to settle with the claimants on what they term a reasonable basis. Our attorney advises us that in all likelihood the settlement will be accepted.

In order to fully protect the college and any of its employees driving college-owned vehicles, I recommend that the coverage be increased as set forth above. The additional cost will be $1.67 per vehicle.

17. I recommend that the title of Mr. F. L. Zink be changed from Acting Manager to Manager of the Clemson House. He has filled this position in a most satisfactory manner for one year and his services have been such as to warrant this change.

18. The South Carolina Highway Department has requested a right-of-way over lands of the United States of America in the custody of Clemson College for the purpose of changing slightly the location of the bridge over the Seneca River near Cherry's Crossing on Highway No. 37 to Seneca, South Carolina.

This right-of-way would definitely be to the advantage of Clemson College and I recommend that said change be granted.

19. The South Carolina Highway Department has requested a right-of-way for a paved highway across lands of the United States of America in the custody of Clemson College extending from State Highway 37 to U. S. Highway 123 in Oconee County. It is our opinion that the construction of this highway is definitely to the best interest of the United States and to Clemson College, and I recommend that the right-of-way be granted.

20. The Central Carolina Telephone Company at Ridgeland, South Carolina, has requested a right-of-way for extending its telephone lines over and across lands owned by Clemson College at Ridgeland and deeded to us by the Milbank interests. We are advised by the members of our Extension Service staff that the granting of this right-of-way would in no way interfere with the operation of the projects being carried on these lands and I request your authority to grant the easement.

21. A Special Faculty Committee was requested to make a study of "Senior Day" at Clemson and propose measures for dealing with such an occasion. The Faculty Council has approved in principle the following recommendations and I ask that you do likewise.

1. After careful consideration and study of the conduct of the Clemson student body in the observance of a Senior Day at Clemson College, it is recommended that such a day or celebration not be recognized as an official college function nor permitted as a student activity.
2. Because of the past disregard for college, state and private property it is recommended that the administration of Clemson College delegate proper authority to apprehend and bring to trial any Clemson student or person doing damage to any property of Clemson College and/or property for which Clemson College has been made responsible.

3. It is further recommended that the penalty for any one found guilty of doing damage to Clemson College property shall be, as a maximum, expulsion from Clemson College as so described under the regulations of the college. The minimum punishment for such guilt shall be the addition of five academic credit hours to the total number of credit hours required of the student for graduation at the time this said student is apprehended for misconduct and abusive damage to college property.

4. It is recommended that the policies formulated by this committee be fully publicized so that all Clemson students and persons affected by these policies shall have notice.

22. I recommend that authority be granted to increase the Student Living Expenses and Services beginning July 1, 1952 as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost 1951-52</th>
<th>Proposed Cost 1952-53</th>
<th>Annual Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Board</td>
<td>$342.00</td>
<td>$351.00</td>
<td>$9.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laundry</td>
<td>36.00</td>
<td>40.50</td>
<td>4.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Room</td>
<td>36.00</td>
<td>45.00</td>
<td>9.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital</td>
<td>16.40</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>3.60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Proposed Increase for Living Expenses and Services $26.10

23. I recommend that effective July 1, 1952 the Class and Laboratory Fee of $50 be increased by an amount not to exceed $36 for the regular session in order that sufficient funds may be provided to meet the 1952-53 budget as outlined in my report. The proposed increases will affect the cost to the student as follows:

1951-1952 Cost to the Student for Living Expenses, Services, Tuition and Fees $599.20

Proposed Addition for 1952-1953:
(a) Living Expenses and Services $26.10
(b) Class and Laboratory Fee $36.00

1952-1953 Proposed Cost $661.30

24. In order to insure receiving the prescribed uniform articles on schedule for the 1952-1953 session, contracts have been awarded to:

(a) Irving E. Wilson Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for uniform garments.
(b) J. W. Bayly & Son Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for uniform caps.
(c) U. S. Rubber Company, Atlanta, Georgia, for raincoats.
(d) Wide Awake Shirt Company, Reading, Pennsylvania, for the cotton shirts.

We were unable to find a source of supply within South Carolina for our shirt needs. The Wide Awake Shirt Company has been highly recommended to us by our uniform supplier and by the banks of Reading, Pennsylvania. The other three firms have been handling our uniform needs for several years.

With the approval of the Chairman of the Executive Committee the contracts have been awarded and I ask your confirmation of these awards.
25. I recommend that the Board of Visitors be elected at this meeting. The following suggestions have been made but the list is not complete.

District No. 1 -- Allendale, Beaufort, Berkeley, Charleston, Clarendon, Colleton, Dorchester, Hampton and Jasper Counties.
(1) G. Sims McDowell, Charleston; President, Charleston Coca Cola Bottling Company
(2) Thomas Richard Waring, Charleston; Managing Editor, The News and Courier
(3) J. M. Hooper, Walterboro; Attorney

District No. 2 -- Aiken, Bamberg, Barnwell, Calhoun, Orangeburg, Lexington, Richland and Sumter Counties.
(1) J. M. Moss, Cameron
(2) Drake Eden, Columbia
(3) Dave Dow, Aiken; Farmer
(4) Calhoun Lemon, Barnwell
(5) Edward H. Sims, Orangeburg; Editor, The Times and Democrat
(6) W. C. Bethea, Orangeburg; President, First National Bank

District No. 3 -- Abbeville, Anderson, Edgefield, Greenwood, McCormick, Newberry, Oconee, Pickens and Saluda Counties.
(1) Joe B. Broyles, Townsend; Farmer, County Agricultural Committee
(2) W. Marion Nahoney, Kome Path; Sup. Vocational Agri. Teacher
(3) Charles Gibson, Calhoun Falls; Mill Executive
(4) W. J. Ervin, Ware Shoals; Mill Executive

District No. 4 -- Greenville, Laurens, Spartanburg and Union Counties.
(1) Broadus Littlejohn, Spartanburg; Community Cash Store
(2) MacFarland Cates, Spartanburg
(3) H. L. Flaxico, Clinton

District No. 5 -- Cherokee, Chester, Chesterfield, Fairfield, Kershaw, Lancaster and York Counties.
(1) Edwin W. Malloy, Cheraw; Mill Executive

District No. 6 -- Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Georgetown, Horry, Lee, Marion, Marlboro and Williamsburg Counties.
(1) Edwin Burroughs, Conway; Farmer and Business man
(2) A. T. Quantz, Timmonsville; Mill Executive

The hold-over member of the Board of Visitors is Bachman S. Smith, Sr. of Charleston.

Agricultural Committee

26. I recommend that authority be granted to exercise, prior to December 21, 1952, the option on the Still Brothers' farm of 800 acres adjacent to the Edisto Experiment Station. The Legislature has provided the $48,000 necessary for making the purchase. The option was authorized at a special meeting of the Board.

27. I recommend that authority be granted to negotiate for an option on the pond site of approximately 40 acres on the W. Shellie Still farm which would complete land purchases for the Edisto Station. A report will be made at the June 1952 meeting.

28. I recommend that members of the college staff participating in the Point Four Technical Cooperative short courses be granted compensation not to exceed an amount equal to one month's salary. The Federal government contributes $2.50 per day per person for those individuals enrolled in the program. This payment is to be considered in the same light as the extra compensation granted members of the staff now working on technical research projects.
29. I recommend that consideration of the construction of an experimental milking barn at Fant's Grove be postponed until the June Meeting. When the Agricultural Committee met at Clemson on January 21, 1952 it was proposed that a report be made at this time but it has been impossible to assemble full and complete data.

30. I recommend that the salary of the position, Assistant Agricultural Engineer at the Edisto Station, be increased from $3,000 to $4,200 per year. The Assistant Agricultural Engineer has resigned and in order to secure a competent man we shall need to pay the proposed rate.

31. The 1952 General Assembly passed a Concurrent Resolution authorizing the expenditure of $8,000 during 1951-1952 and $10,000 during 1952-1953 to provide semen free of charge in those counties of the state where artificial insemination projects are being carried on. No funds were appropriated to defray the costs.

Since this program is now self-supporting in several counties, I recommend that we not use any of the 1952-1953 appropriation to Clemson to furnish the semen free of charge.

32. In compliance with the request of the South Carolina Jersey Cattle Club, I recommend that in the 1953-1954 budget we ask for sufficient money to conduct research with grasses.

33. I recommend that in the 1953-1954 budget we ask for sufficient money to conduct work with Camellias and help the South Carolina Nurserymen's Association.

34. I recommend that (Mrs.) Minnie E. Cady, Negro Home Demonstration Agent of Marlboro County, be retired as of June 30, 1952. This worker is over 65 years of age and retirement is for the good of the service.

35. I recommend that R. W. Anderson, Negro County Agent of Greenville County, who was suspended on January 1, 1951 for conduct unbecoming an employee in connection with the public school teachers' examinations, be permanently dropped from employment.

36. I recommend that the arrangements with certain counties for providing an additional Farm Agent on a fifty-fifty basis be continued for the next fiscal year beginning July 1, 1952. At the present time the counties involved are Laurens, Sumter, York, Hampton and Jasper.

37. On account of a special situation, I recommend that the Assistant Agent in Greenwood County be continued for 1952-1953 and paid from the sum of $27,000 set up in the Appropriation Act for Assistants. The situation in Greenwood County deserves special consideration.

38. In line with the policy approved for Extension Service salaries, I recommend that on May 1, 1952 the present Extension Service salaries be increased by approximately 10% for the fiscal year 1951-1952. Salary lapses from unfilled positions provide the funds for making this increase. Any increases made will not be at variance with the policy of granting increases of 20% for 1951-1952 provided that no individual receives in excess of $600. The basis for making increases will be the salaries for 1950-1951 except for merit raises and promotions.

39. I recommend that the Commission of Dr. M. J. Rattray as Deputy State Veterinarian be restored. Many cattle owners in the Anderson area have requested this through Dr. R. A. Mays, State Veterinarian, who asks that Dr. Rattray be permitted to work as a Deputy. Dr. Rattray's commission was cancelled by the Trustees on October 24, 1950.

40. I recommend that the State Veterinarian be authorized and directed to use the sum of $8,000 if so much be necessary, from the Revolving Account of the Livestock Sanitary Department for making payments to Deputy State Veterinarians for their needed services during the remainder of the fiscal year.

41. In fairness to the government and in the interest of continuing good relations with the Department of Defense, I recommend that a student who has entered the Advanced ROTC and who wishes to withdraw must return to the government immediately the amount of money obtained from the R-TC program and failure to do so shall constitute evidence that the student has not completed the requirements for graduation.
42. I recommend that a student who has completed the ROTC requirements for a commission be required to accept the commission in order to be eligible for graduation.

43. I recommend that a student who for personal reasons has failed to attend the summer camp, which is part of the ROTC training, not receive his diploma until he has completed the required camp training.
REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT
TO THE
BOARD OF TRUSTEES
JUNE 20, 1952

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June 20, 1952

Clemson, South Carolina

The Honorable Board of Trustees
of
The Clemson Agricultural College

Gentlemen:

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

Death of Mr. George H. Edwards

It is with deep regret that I report to you the death of Mr. George H. Edwards in the Anderson Hospital on March 7, 1952. While his death came prior to the March meeting the report had already been prepared and it was thought best to wait and make an official report at the June meeting.

Professor Edwards, joined the staff at Clemson College on September 1, 1930 as Assistant Professor of Mathematics, succeeding to the position of Professor B. H. Johnstone. He continued in active service for the college until shortly before his death -- actually meeting classes as late as February 21.

Knowing that he was victim of a fatal illness which gradually sapped more of his strength, Professor Edwards exhibited remarkable courage and composure. As long as he could be kept from others the knowledge of the seriousness of his condition, choosing to carry the load alone. He was never more earnest in his work than during the last year of his life. He was most grateful for being able to continue teaching and more than once expressed his gratitude for the opportunity of trying to be useful to the end. What his associates will remember most about him will be the inspiring fortitude with which he faced certain death. It showed remarkable strength in the man.

General Statement

I am pleased to be able to report a successful year for the college as a whole. The general health of the staff and the students has been satisfactory although an influenza epidemic was narrowly avoided. I doubt that we have ever had more satisfactory department of the students or higher morale in the student body. The students have exhibited respect for college property and a commendable attitude of cooperation with the administration and members of the faculty.

The integrity of the students and the high scholarship maintain the visible signs of a worthy college. Our graduates are in far greater demand than our supply. Upon graduation a large percentage of the students receive commissions as Second Lieutenants in the reserves and some accept commissions in the regular army and the regular air force.

The total enrollment during the year averaged 2518 as compared with the largest average enrollment of 3173 during the session 1947-1948.

The faculty has become stabilized and there are fewer changes each year as compared to the sessions immediately following the war. The teaching load has become more nearly normal and this has increased the opportunity for faculty members to assist students who are in need of additional work. The interest of young faculty members in improving their education through graduate study is most encouraging and there will be many more doctorates among men who have already demonstrated qualities of leadership and ability as teachers.
More Space Needed

The reports of the Professor of Air Science and Tactics, the Professor of Military Science and Tactics, the Business Manager, The Registrar, the Deans of Arts and Sciences and of Engineering, the Extension Division, and various Agricultural Departments all express the need for more room. Minor changes, which cannot hope to solve the problem of space, must satisfy these people until additional buildings can be secured. Good use is being made of our present facilities but adequate offices and classrooms would definitely encourage the faculty to assist students who need help with their work.

At Clemson, in addition to regular collegiate work, the Agricultural Experiment Station, the Agricultural Extension Service, and the Department of Fertilizer Inspection and Analysis require much room.

An auditorium with a seating capacity of at least five thousand would strengthen greatly our efforts to maintain religious and musical activities among students and faculty. In addition, such a building would be of use during Farm and Home Week and would serve as a cultural center for Clemson and the adjoining areas. An armory is needed to house the personnel of the armed services and to provide suitable classrooms for demonstrations and instruction in the Military and Air Science courses.

Two facts stand out at Clemson. First, there is an excellent spirit among faculty and students which makes for sincere effort on the part of each. Second, the faculty is keenly interested in scholarship and anxious for our graduates to succeed wherever they go. We cannot overlook these two facts. The urgent need for more buildings and space must not be allowed to go so far without being satisfied that the faculty will become discouraged.

I have looked over Barracks 1, 2 and 3 and believe they should not be torn down. With two boys to a room these buildings would be serviceable for a long time. What we really need is more room and more buildings and I do not think we should tear down buildings that are now useful, and will be useful for a long time, until we have satisfied the need of the faculty for additional classroom and laboratory space. We need so much new space we could well hold on to some of the older buildings until our needs are reasonably satisfied.

Joint Administration of Agricultural Engineering

At the request of the School of Agriculture and the School of Engineering a program for joint administration of Agricultural Engineering under the two Schools has been worked out.

Agricultural Engineering in the colleges and universities has been promoted and administered in several different ways. In most institutions either the School of Agriculture or the School of Engineering inaugurates and sponsors the work. In view of the fact that a professional curriculum involves technical, agricultural and engineering courses, joint administration of the curriculum is a logical method of supervising this field of study. A recent memorandum from the Secretary of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers shows that professional curricula are administered as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School of Engineering</th>
<th>10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>School of Agriculture</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jointly (School of Agriculture and Engineering)</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are several advantages of joint administration:

1. Agricultural Engineering students would be eligible for membership in the honorary engineering fraternity, Tau Beta Pi.

2. Graduates would be eligible to take examinations offered by State Boards of Engineering Examiners for registration.
The curriculum would be eligible for review by the Engineer's Council for Professional Development for Accreditation. (There are now 17 accredited departments of Agricultural Engineering in the United States which are accredited by the Engineer's Council for Professional Development. All of these are either administered jointly by the Deans of Agriculture and Engineering or exclusively under the Dean of Engineering. The Clemson Department of Agricultural Engineering is in an excellent position to be accredited.)

Suggestions for Joint Administration of Agricultural Engineering Curriculum

1. Curriculum to be approved by Deans of Engineering and Agriculture.
2. Curriculum to be listed under School of Agriculture with reference to the listing under School of Engineering.
3. Faculty to be selected by Deans of both Schools.
4. Agricultural Engineering faculty to be considered members of Agricultural and Engineering Faculties.
5. Budget to be in School of Agriculture.

(a) Registration:
1. Students majoring in Agricultural Engineering will be registered by Agricultural Engineering staff members seated with Engineering faculty.
2. Students scheduling service courses will be registered by Agricultural Engineering staff members seated with Agricultural faculty.

(b) Substitutions:
1. Agricultural courses will be the responsibility of Agricultural Dean.
2. Engineering courses will be responsibility of Engineering Dean.
3. All other courses to have approval of both Deans and the Dean of the School under which the subject is taught.

(c) Graduation:
Candidates for graduation will be presented by the Dean of Engineering. (Statement of joint administration of the curriculum will be printed on the program.)

This program has been discussed with Professor Butt and with Dean Cooper of the School of Agriculture and Dean Sams of the School of Engineering and they agree to these recommendations. There will probably be some minor details that will have to be worked out as time goes on but I am sure these can be handled in a satisfactory manner.

Reports of the Teaching Deans

In order that you may have first-hand information I am quoting from the reports of the teaching deans.
School of Agriculture — Dean N. E. Cooper

Around 90 delegates from 10 countries who were in this country for an intensive training course in Land Economics with special emphasis on land tenure, visited Clemson College during the year. The delegates expressed themselves as being highly pleased with the conference at Clemson.

The demand for Agricultural Engineering graduates has been very satisfactory. Graduates in this field are being employed in industry, as well as in state and federal agencies. Many graduates are farming and are leaders in their communities.

The Animal Husbandry course is very popular at Clemson. An increasing proportion of the Agricultural students are majoring in Animal Husbandry, and special emphasis is being given to pasture development and the role of pastures in a successful Animal Husbandry program.

The First Butterfat Testers' Short Course, under South Carolina State Law R639, H277, was held at Clemson with 28 trainees attending. Most of the trainees were experienced testers, and all of them qualified for recommendation to Agricultural Commissioner J. Roy Jones for a Butterfat Testers' License as required by law. The responsibility of Clemson College under this law is stated in sections 2 and 6, as follows:

Section 2 — The license shall be issued by the South Carolina Commissioner of Agriculture upon receipt of properly executed application form and upon passing satisfactorily an examination prescribed by the Commissioner and after having satisfactorily completed a special training course for testers conducted by the Dairy Department of Clemson College.

Section 3 — xxx provided, that the Commissioner of Agriculture shall consult and cooperate with the Dairy Department of Clemson College in specifying the technical methods and procedure for accurately determining the butterfat content of dairy products.

The Clemson Dairy Department prepared a 28 page manual for Babcock Testing of Milk and Cream to meet the requirements of Section 8 of this law. Commissioner J. Roy Jones and his staff have cooperated with our Dairy Department in a most helpful way in carrying out the provisions of this law.

Seventy-nine persons registered for the Dairy Products Conference on March 5 and 6. A second Butterfat Testers' Short Course, requested by Commissioner J. Roy Jones, was held from April 7 to 11. Eleven persons attending this short course qualified as butterfat testers. An artificial insemination short course was held from January 28 to February 2 by the Dairy Department. This course provided an opportunity to qualify technicians for the County Cooperative Breeding Associations. Another County Artificial Insemination Technicians Conference for the 12 counties was held on April 16-17, 1952.

The Mutual Security Agency Milk Production Short Course, including 28 trainees from six European countries, began on April 21. The attendance by countries for this course was as follows: Austria — 10, Belgium — 2; Germany — 7, Norway — 4, and Yugoslavia — 6. One of the two interpreters with this group was from Germany and the other from the United States. This short course was sponsored by the Department of State in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture and the Land-Grant Colleges and Universities. Subject matter for the course included information on dairy cattle feeding, sanitary production of milk, dairy cattle management, dairy cattle breeding, artificial insemination, and dairy farming. The trainees in this program were most enthusiastic over the material presented in the course.

A number of years ago Professor T. L. Senn organized a Junior Branch of the American Society for Horticultural Science. This Clemson organization is now serving as a pattern for the organization of a Southern Regional Junior Branch of this Society, and is being considered for national usage.

Joint administration of the Agricultural Engineering curriculum is recommended. This meets with the approval of the Dean of Engineering and it is hoped that the Trustees will approve the recommendation.
School of Arts and Sciences -- Dean F. M. Kinard

After working off and on at odd times for two or three years, we are pleased to have in the press a little booklet addressed to the high school students of South Carolina. The main purpose of the booklet is an attempt to promote better high school training in English and mathematics, the two subjects most essential in college preparation, and in history, which is of so much importance in training for citizenship. While its principal aim is the improvement of the preparation for college, we have chosen to try to appeal to all high school students on the basis that this training is needed by any one whether or not he will attend college.

Special effort has been made to present the material in readable form for high school students. Present intentions are to contact public school administrators during the summer with a view to circulating these booklets through high school teachers or counselors to next fall's high school students.

The finished work represents contributions of at least 15 to 20 different members of our staff and concentrated efforts of some half dozen faculty members. We think the result is strong content presented in elementary form. If the booklet is successful it is bound to be helpful to students. Even if it is effective only with administrators and teachers, it should contribute to improved college preparation. Furthermore, we feel that it should be a good investment in public relations. Certainly we are hopeful that the venture will be successful.

Teaching loads in the School of Arts and Sciences were about normal during the first semester. During the second semester they have been a little higher than usual. In general we have followed the policy of maintaining the full number of sections for which we had staff and reducing the sizes of the sections so that the students might benefit from closer contact with their instructors. In some cases we have run rather small classes simply because manpower was available.

During the winter and spring we have made close studies of our teaching load prospects for the next year, and we are making efforts to have staff in proportion to the average load of the two semesters. By dropping the position of Mr. Edwards, who died, and a vacant position in physics, and by not filling positions of some men on leave we hope next year to meet all requirements with a staff somewhat reduced from the staff of this year.

As the reduction in class size has permitted, throughout the School of Arts and Sciences, we have laid emphasis on student-teacher conferences and more instructor help for the individual student. This is obviously much more necessary in our present student body which is predominant by young ROTC cadets than it was in recent years when our student body was predominantly mature veterans. Most of the members of our staff welcome the opportunity for individual work with students.

In spite of all staff efforts freshman failures have run higher than we think they should. Both the Department of English and the Department of Mathematics have given special attention to this question during the spring. One result is that the Mathematics Department is reorganizing the work in freshman mathematics in light of the results of some analyses Dr. Sheldon made of student records and mathematics placement tests.

For several years past we have laid emphasis on the need of the School of Arts and Sciences for additional and improved classrooms and offices. During the past year we have had assigned to us some renovated quarters in the old Chemistry Building. Last the impression prevail that this space provides for the needs of the School of Arts and Sciences, it is necessary to point out that after occupying the newly acquired quarters we scarcely know the difference in the amount of space except for the added offices. During the current semester we have access to only two more rooms than here before. During the first semester we were using 16 classrooms and laboratories. We gave up six of these while acquiring eight so that the increase percentage wise is negligible. Consequently even at a time when enrollment is at the lowest ebb expected for some years, our facilities are still crowded. We need more space now, and if, as is indicated nationally, enrollments increase during the rest of this decade, we will before many years face an impossible situation. At the same time we are still using the undesirable attic rooms on the fourth floor of Tillman Hall. Use of five rooms on this floor should be discontinued as soon as is practicable.
In the newly acquired offices in the Old Chemistry Building, the men of one department are provided with ample office space, and a few men from another department have office space that is adequate but remotely separated from their teaching quarters in the Main Building and the Physics Building. We still have forty-old members of the teaching staff besides four department heads and a dean without anything like suitable office space. The successful use of offices during the second semester by members of the Social Sciences staff only serves to accentuate the need for offices for other men so that they might utilize them for the benefit of their students for more conference work.

Since the beginning of the college the School of Arts and Sciences has never had physical facilities constructed for its use though from time to time it has inherited quarters regarded as inappropriate for use by others. The effect this has had on the attitude of the student body and other staffs on the campus toward the place the School of Art and Sciences occupies in the college program is more marked than people outside the School of Arts and Sciences realize. Such intangible reasons should be added to practical needs in judging the general need of providing additional and improved quarters for the School of Arts and Sciences.

It will be recalled that the Board of Visitors in 1950 and in 1951 both recognized and recommended filling this need. I am under the impression that the 1952 Board of Visitors was also interested in this matter.

Believing that it is deserving of such interest within the college organization, the School of Arts and Sciences urgently requests that the institution's request to the 1953 General Assembly include request for a classroom and office building which would be assigned to the School of Arts and Sciences.

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

We are now completing our first year of occupancy of the new building, and it has completely lived up to our expectations. It has proved an excellent building in which to teach and work. A few minor defects were detected during use, and these have now been remedied. We have had many visitors from all parts of the country inspect the building and without exception they have been most enthusiastic about the construction and the good value received for the money expended. It is without doubt the equal or superior of any chemistry laboratory in the South today.

As has been mentioned previously, the large laboratories have had no lights and there have been quite a few other minor needs in the building which have been neglected due to lack of funds. However, the middle of April a check was received from the General Education Board in the amount of $36,005.04 as a first installment on their promised matching fund grant of $50,000, which will go a long way toward completing the building. Negotiations have already been undertaken towards the purchase of the needed lights, and the contractor has submitted an estimate of the cost of finishing the area over the auditorium. This space will be needed for radiisotope research which we expect to start in the fall, as well as spectroscopic research now in progress.

The research project being directed by Dr. Schirmer has for its objective the development of rapid spectroscopic methods for the quantitative analysis of trace elements in the soil. There has been rapidly increasing interest in the past several years in the part which elements such as copper, cobalt, boron, etc., play in proper plant growth when available in extremely minute quantities in the soil. More rapid progress in these studies has been retarded by the difficulty of analyzing for traces of these elements. It has been our feeling that this problem can best be solved by spectroscopic means and the preliminary research which has been carried out during the past year shows great promise along this line. This work will be pushed as rapidly as possible because it indicates a very quick and efficient means of determining elements in the soil and compared with the old and cumbersome method of analysis. This is a trend in directing scientific chemistry to the service of agriculture.
School of Education -- Dean W. H. Washington

It is believed that the efficiency of the school was materially improved by better space as mentioned previously. The graduate program is being increasingly heavy at times. An effort is being made to maintain high standards in our undergraduate work. If all students who have registered for graduate work in education were to register for any one period simultaneously, our faculty would be swamped. The challenge to work with interested graduate students in itself tends to lighten the load, but it also is a challenge calling for the best leadership that can be provided in order to increase our efficiency.

During the current session the Head of the Department of Vocational Agricultural Education has had opportunities to contact national leaders in guidance and regional leaders in agricultural education. Some of his associates have participated in at least one out-of-state conference. The Head of the Department of Industrial Education met with leaders in Industrial Education at an Industrial Education conference of national scope in Chicago. Previously the Itinerant Teacher Trainer and Vocational Agricultural Education faculty members attended the national convention of the American Vocational Association in Minneapolis, Minnesota. The Itinerant Teacher Trainer in Trade and Industrial Education also attended the Southern Regional Conference, in that work, at Houston, Texas. The Dean of the School of Education and a number of our faculty members attended the South Carolina Education Association at its annual convention in Columbia.

The high spot in Music Education was our good fortune in securing Mr. R. E. Lovett as a substitute for Mr. McCarthy, who was away on leave this year, and will continue on leave next session. Mr. Lovett's first community appearance took place with the Christmas Musical Program. The second semester he touched a high spot with his Easter Musical Program where the audience almost filled the Clemson Field House. During the year, Mr. Lovett attended musical conventions at Columbia and the National Musical Education Convention at Philadelphia. His versatility in securing the cooperation of many interested persons has given momentum to his own efforts.

School of Engineering -- Dean J. H. Sage

The Department of Architecture had two outstanding recognitions for its students during the year. Mr. Walter M. Shaw won first prize of $500 in the Southeastern Region for his rendering of a hospital, which was sponsored by the U. S. Public Health Service Hospital Competition. In the Lloyd Warren Scholarship competition, Mr. Michael McMillan was one of twelve in the final competition in the United States for the award. It was won by Mr. Ted Shirley who graduated from Clemson in 1947.

A refresher course in Land Surveying was conducted by the staff of the Civil Engineering Department during the first week in February, and those who attended were high in their praise of the program.

The Summer Surveying Camp which was approved and given for the first time last year to all Civil Engineering students after their sophomore year met with an enthusiastic response and all students with whom I have talked expressed high satisfaction with what they learned and the manner in which the work was conducted. We believe that this is an excellent forward step in the Civil Engineering curriculum.

The Ceramic Engineering Department reports that all of their graduates this year have accepted work in South Carolina and it appears that we will be able to continue to do this for sometime to come.

Clemson has been awarded an Edward Orton, Jr. Fellowship for graduate study in Ceramic Engineering at Clemson for the next school year. The Fellowship provides $1200 to the student and permits him to carry a full load of graduate study.

The Hydraulics Laboratory has designed a flume and this has been fabricated in the Engineering Machine Shop during the year out of aluminum which was donated to the college by The Aluminum Company of America. It is now being completed in the Hydraulic Laboratory.
The Mechanical Engineering Department put into operation during the past year the model power plant consisting of the Combustion Engineering boiler and the General Electric Company turbines and condensers. This set has operated a number of times and results indicate that it can be put into the hands of students with a single instructor supervising the operations. Several minor adjustments are still to be made but the set is considered to be operating satisfactorily.

The Engineering Experiment Station published a bulletin on Pressed Clay for Building Construction by Mr. H. E. Glenn during the past year and reprinted Bulletin 3 on Rammed Earth Building Construction.

The Experiment Station completed a contract with the Sonoco Products Company of Hartsville, S. C. which involved the testing of paper products for industrial use.

The Southeastern Section of the American Society for Engineering Education held its annual spring meeting at Clemson this year and representatives of twenty-four engineering colleges from Virginia through Louisiana were represented. We had about 170 guests and had a very successful three day meeting on April 10, 11 and 12.

The Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture had its regional meeting at Clemson on April 18 and 19 and representatives from all seven of the Southern schools were present.

At the request of the Agricultural Engineering Department, a program for the joint administration of Agricultural Engineering under the Deans of Agriculture and Engineering has been worked out. The details of the proposal are being presented for consideration by the Administration and the Trustees.

Section 15 of the Annual Appropriation Bill passed by the Legislature lists on page 22 an item for "Teaching and Research in Water & Sewage" by Clemson College of $10,000. This program was initiated by the Water and Sewage Works Operators of South Carolina and they requested Clemson College to prepare correspondence courses to be used by the operators during the year in an educational program.

They request that a central office be set up from which the course content of the correspondence courses can be worked out among those responsible for the various phases of the work. This central office will mail out the various correspondence lessons as they are scheduled and be responsible for receiving the returned lessons and in general, taking care of the administrative work of the program.

School of Textiles -- Dean H. M. Brown

The enrollment in textiles at Clemson has held up better than at any of the other nine textile schools being 677 and 599 for the two semesters respectively, giving an average for the year of 638. We now have approximately 22 per cent of the total enrollment in all the ten textile schools.

Through donations from Daniel Construction Company and several companies in the textile industry we have had the largest equipment expansion of any of the textile schools. The total amounts to approximately $300,000 at regular prices. Added to what was already in the school, the total equipment in our plant will approximate a half million dollars in value.

Special mention should be given Mr. Charles E. Daniel, in addition to his own large gift for equipment has had our building entirely refinished and equipped throughout with modern fluorescent lights.

The largest single phase of the expansion was to set up a most complete Dyeing and Finishing laboratory. For the first time the school has a modern Rayon Throwing laboratory and equipment for teaching the Woolen Worsted system.
Research -

(1) Contract Research

(a) From the USDA we have three projects: First, a $15,000 contract granted a year ago on Spinning and Weaving studies of Special Cottons, which is nearly finished. Second, a $19,000 two year project on Use of Electrostatic Electricity in the Opening and Cleaning of Cotton, which runs for another year; and third, a $6,000 project beginning this year on the Correlation of Gauge Length in Pressley Tests with Yarn Strength. A fourth project is under negotiation. It will be approximately $26,000.

(b) With the Sonoco Products Company we have a project on a Study of Materials for Top Rolls for Spinning Frames.

(c) Two projects with the Dow Chemical Company on synthetic fibers are in negotiation.

(2) Research under Sirrine Foundation - Several of the staff not teaching in summer school will be employed on research projects using funds available from the Sirrine Foundation for "Extra Professors".

Other Research

(a) A project on machine improvement has been set up with Kress funds to employ a machinist. To date the following developments have been made:

A loom drive using eccentric gears to increase the speed of loom without decreasing shuttle flight time.

Two warp release devices, for "Set Mark" elimination; a hydraulic type and one using a Toggle-Joint principle.

A pneumatic type warp tension control simultaneously giving equal tension on any number of looms in a group. Principle may also be used to give equal roll weighting on any number of drawing, roving or spinning frames.

A new Loom Temple not using rolls.

An improved form of a device for spinning frames to insert temporary twist in the yarn between the rolls and the thread guide to reduce ends down.

A tensile Testing device wherein indices of strength, and strength uniformity, are obtained while the yarn is being run continuously.

A simple design of a double cantilever strain-gauge for Tensile Testing Machines.

An improvement for S-6 looms to eliminate the need for weights on the warp beam.

An improvement for S-6 looms to allow the use of a constant warp beam weight regardless of the amount of yarn on the beam.

A new tension control for warp beams in a slasher.

(b) The school carries on several projects for which there is not outside money involved and for which the staff received no extra pay. Work has been done on two different task groups under the American Society for Testing Materials principally on better jaws for testing machines and studies on measurement fineness, maturity and other properties of cotton.

Considerable time was given to tests on the so called "Cavitoma" deterioration of cotton.

Dr. Heyn published in Mathew's Textile Fibers fifty to sixty pages of excellent X-Ray diagrams of all natural and synthetic fibers and an article in the Textile Research Journal on an important study of Bi-refringence of all the new textile fibers. He has the work completed for an outstanding paper on microscopic features of all the new synthetic fibers.

Dr. Langston has published an article in the Textile Research Journal on sizing of spun nylon yarns with various agents.
Library Books - Through a gift of $500 from Mr. J. P. Williamson of the Dixie Home Stores Company, we have been able to purchase many much needed textile books for the library. These books will be inestimable value to our students and faculty down through the years.

Scholarships -
(1) The Owens-Corning Fiberglass Corporation has granted two annual $600 scholarships to be awarded to a most outstanding sophomore and junior from either Engineering or Textile School for use during their junior and senior years.

(2) Negotiations are under way with Dow-Corning Company for a prospective fellowship for a graduate student in Textile Chemistry. The stipend proposed is $1500 plus tuition.

Graduate School -- Dean H. J. Webb

Recent graduates of Clemson and other colleges are being introduced into the armed services and few are left to pursue graduate work.

Difficulties have arisen in providing programs for public school teachers who wish to take their work in the summer period. Many of them want credits to increase their rank and salaries.

Progress is being made toward offering the Doctor of Philosophy Degree. Clemson is one of the few Land Grant Colleges of this area that does not offer the higher degree.

Outside of the School of Agriculture and individuals in other schools the faculties have not done much research, but there seems to be some new interest. However, progress is now being made in establishing research programs by faculty groups.

Military Department

The initial report of the Inspecting Officers indicates that the Clemson Corps of Cadets has again made an outstanding showing in the Annual Inspection of the ROTC unit. Prior to their departure Colonel F. C. Davis, USA, and Colonel Paul Hinds, USAF, in a joint statement said:

"Upon my departure I would like to take the opportunity to acquaint you with the very fine impression received on this inspection. The appearance of men, both as to neatness and bearing, and the appearance and cleanliness of living quarters were of a very high order. This was found equally true in my observation of maintenance and care of arms, equipment and vehicles. It was abundantly clear to every member of the inspection team that each and every individual had done his very best to contribute to the success of the inspection."

The Mothers' Day ceremonies which have become an integral part of the Annual Inspection were well received by the visitors and the Inspecting Team. An added attraction this year was a display by the cadets of various items of military equipment which they use in their training.

At the mid-year graduation exercises 97 Second Lieutenants were commissioned at the Organized Reserve Corps of the Army and 19 Second Lieutenants were commissioned in the Organized Reserve Corps of the Air Force. Thirteen Distinguished Military Graduates were appointed in the Regular Army. On June 1, 1952, 98 were commissioned Second Lieutenants in the Organized Reserve Corps of the Army and 28 in the Organized Reserve Corps of the Air Force, with 21 accepting Regular Army commissions and 2 accepting Regular Air Force commissions.
Athletic Department

The financial condition of the Athletic Department is satisfactory. It is estimated that total receipts for the year will be $325,949.02 and expenditures will amount to $293,242.02. It now appears that the current receipts for the fiscal year 1951-1952, including those from the Gator Bowl, will exceed current expenditures by approximately $32,706.38. Even without the net gain from the Gator Bowl game receipts over expenditures would have been about $5,331.54.

The present arrangement of allocating broadcasting privileges for athletic events is being continued another year. Each broadcasting station and any station supplied by the originating station pays $15. The total amount received through the Anderson station during 1951 amounted to $1,710.

The broadcasting station is now located in the Clemson House. The Extension Division, Experiment Station, College, and Athletic Department, all of which originate radio programs, contributed in equal amounts the $6,000 necessary for providing the essential radio equipment.

Office of Public Relations and Alumni Affairs

The General News Office has greatly increased the number of general news releases while providing feature stories that have been helpful to the college, faculty, students and alumni. Decidedly improved relations with the press have been established.

The General News Office has cooperated with the many visiting press and radio representatives in providing information and facilities. During the year information has been provided many industrial magazines and papers, as well as national magazines, with information concerning Clemson. Specifically, some of these are Grace Log (Naco Fertilizer), Harvester World (International Harvester), The Manufacturer's Record, Carrier Way (Carrier Air Conditioning) and The National Geographic Magazine.

Since the drive to secure dues for Alumni Corporation memberships was begun February 27, 1952, over 900 Clemson men have paid dues and contributed to the Clemson Foundation. The sum of $4,535 has been collected in dues and $4,377 for the foundation. A continuation of this campaign will proceed with another request to the alumni to participate in our program.

The greatest progress that has been made in alumni affairs has been in the reorganization of the records. Over 1200 addresses of Clemson men who had moved without giving address changes have been located in the past two months. This particular work is slow but progress is being made to locate and reach Clemson men. It is our wish to have the address of every Clemson man so that problems of the college and the alumni can better be understood through correspondence, publication and personal contacts.

The Y. M. C. A.

From the standpoint of volume of activity, the Y. M. C. A. has a full program throughout the year. Hundreds of students use the building every day attending pictures, "open House" programs, special meetings and securing recreation in the gym room and swimming pool. The intramural sports program includes swimming tests and volleyball games in September and October, touch football in October, November and December, followed by basketball which actually overlaps the football program and extends into March; and in the spring the sports include softball, golf, tennis, baseball and free throw contests.

From the standpoint of influencing lives in a spiritual way perhaps the Vespers programs with a total attendance of approximately 12,000 students at forty different meetings would rate as a medium of influence and entertainment comparable to most any activity or service. It is here that the campus ministers have an opportunity to speak to many different students of other churches. A great many
visiting ministers are Clemson graduates and visiting deputation groups have an
opportunity to witness for Christ and to get some practical experience in church
work and Christian service.

The 'Y' Cabinet and Council groups provide a leadership training corps
that not only helps with the 'Y' leadership in later years but, judging by results
in previous years, this also affords opportunity for training boys who take part
in many of the extra curricular activities. It has been noted that many of the
boys who become student leaders in their junior and senior years have taken active
interest in the 'Y' councils, on deputation groups, and have attended conferences
such as the state conference at Camp Long and other area and regional meetings.

Quite a number of Clemson students take active part on deputation programs.
This gives them a chance to tell something of the work that is being done at Clemson
to revitalize their Christian faith and to meet outstanding students from other
schools, colleges, and churches.

Clemson graduates accompany hundreds of students, mostly high school and
grammar school students, to the Clemson campus for visits each year. Many of these
students are entertained at the 'Y' and encouragement given to them and to their
leaders for taking a keen interest in the boys. The extended influence of the
college and the YMCA in the lives of these men is a very valuable asset.

The Library

The library has received from individuals and corporations a generous
number of interesting and varied books. The items, inclusive, number 856. This
material contains subjects that will add greatly to our present collection. We
have also received a supplement to the Behrend Collection which already contained
2,160 volumes. This addition contained 397 items, some of which are very old and
some of which are first editions.

The family of the late R. A. McGinty presented the library with several
volumes from his library. These deal primarily with agriculture.

Carnegie Institution of Washington has made a generous gift of some one
hundred volumes. These volumes are of particular value to the library, because
they fill in our back volumes of this series. The subject matter of the collection
is quite varied.

The library subscribes to 1090 periodicals. A number of new titles were
added during the current year.

The library received from duplicate exchange lists 99 items including
periodicals, books and government documents.

A number of periodicals are received currently as gift subscriptions.

A total of 1,715 volumes of periodicals and government documents have
been bound for the library during the fiscal year.

During the fiscal year 1915-1952 the cataloging department has cataloged
5,092 new titles and typed and filed 18,000 cards for these. To date the library
holds 127,215 cataloged volumes not counting those volumes and materials on hand
in the catalog room.

Total circulation statistics for 1951-1952 show an eight per cent increase
over 1950-1951, even though there was an approximate ten per cent decrease in the
number of students enrolled.

To date, we have a total of 1,265 music records, only six having been lost
or broken this past year.

Recently, the Music Director installed in the Browsing Room a table with
four turn tables, each with four outlets that enables sixteen students to listen by
means of head phones to four different selections at the same time.

A typewriter which was used by the late Congressman Frank Lever in the
preparation of the Smith-Lever Act has been donated by Mrs. Frank Lever, June 1, 1951.
Discoveries and Inventions

The college By-Laws regarding discoveries and inventions are as follows:

"Sec. 178. (a) The principle is recognized that the results of experimental work carried on by or under the direction of any college employee or employees, where any of the facilities of the college are used or where any part of the expense involved is paid from funds controlled by the college, belong to the college and the public and shall be used and controlled in ways to produce the greatest benefits to the college and the public. (b) In the event of any discoveries or inventions resulting from such experimental work, the Board of Trustees shall have the right to determine what use may be made of them in the best interests of the public. (c) The ownership of copyrights on books, or inventions or discoveries made by college employees outside of their regular duties and at their own expense shall not be in the name of the college."

For your information I am giving you the following report on patents, discoveries and inventions:

Park-Powers Patent -- Sweet Potato Digger
Application for Patent filed Sept. 5, 1951 - Serial No. 245,203
Assignement of Application to The Clemson Agricultural College dated September 4, 1951.

VanBlaricom Patent -- Manufacture of Color - Stable Red Pepper Compositions
Application for Patent filed April 13, 1951 - Serial No. 220,974
Assignement of Application filed April 23, 1951, and rejected by patent office on Sept. 27, 1951. An amendment was filed on March 22, 1952.

Lindsay Patent -- Drinking Glass Inverter
Has not applied for patent.

Brown Patent -- Porosity Tester
Application for Patent filed Feb. 3, 1950 - Serial No. 1h2,121
Assignement of Application to The Clemson Agricultural College dated February 1, 1950.

Brown Patent -- Tensile Strength Tester
Application for patent filed June 27, 1950 - Serial No. 170,666
Assignement of Application to The Clemson Agricultural College dated June 16, 1950.

Brown Patent -- Yarn Twisters for Spinning Frames -- Serial No. 233,336
Assignement of Application to The Clemson Agricultural College dated June 21, 1951.

Brown Patent -- Yarn Twisters for Spinning Frames (Completed)
Application for Patent filed October 7, 1949 - Serial No. 120,118
Assignement of Application to The Clemson Agricultural College dated October 6, 1949.
Received letters Patent No. 2,590,374, March 25, 1952.

Brown Patent -- Tensiometer (Completed)
Application for Patent filed March 1949 - Serial No. 81,273
Assignement of Application to The Clemson Agricultural College dated March 9, 1949.
Received Letters Patent No. 2,564,150, August 14, 1951.

Auditing the College Internal Accounts

All of the college records and accounts in the Treasurer's Office and Fertilizer Inspection and Analysis Department are audited annually by the office of the State Auditor. From 3 to 4 auditors spend four to six weeks each summer at the college doing this work. In addition federal auditors make annual audits of the accounts into which federal appropriations are allocated. Mr. K. R. Helton, with the assistance of the other members of the Business Manager's office, makes periodic audits of all internal departments of the college handling cash and commodities, except the Treasurer's office. This includes a physical check of inventories. Among these accounts are: The Y.M.C.A., the Athletic Canteen, all
athletic contests for which admission charges are made, the Clemson House, the Dairy and Creamery, the Horticulture Department, the Animal Husbandry Department, the Poultry Department, and other Experiment Station Revolving Accounts, also, the S. C. Crop Improvement Association, and Sandhill, the Pee Dee, the Edisto, the Truck, and Coast Experiment Stations and the Livestock Sanitary Department. All student activities accounts are audited periodically such as the Tiger, the Taps, the Central Dance Association and all matters involving Federal Admission Tax. Also, all matters pertaining to Sales Tax such as Uniform Sales are audited. All funds of all activities go into the college treasury and are paid out only by the Treasurer.

The audits are placed in the hands of the President, the Business Manager, the College Treasurer and the State Auditor. The method of making the audits has been approved by the State Auditor. The State Auditor considers that the college has protective and essential auditing.

Renovation Old Chemistry Building

To provide needed space for class use, authority was granted to renovate the old Chemistry Building, with the exception of the space occupied by Professor Mitchell of the Experiment Station. This building is now in excellent condition and the space is being used by:

a. The School of Education  
b. The Social Sciences Department  
c. The Nutrition Department of the Experiment Station

Several years ago a fire in this old building made it necessary to rebuild the top floors, to change the type and build a new roof, to rework the first floor and the basement. When the job was started last fall it was decided to give the interior a thorough going over.

The expenditures made were well worthwhile. A total of $16,254.37 was expended. We had available $30,000 which leaves the sum of $16,254.37 to be provided.

Cost of Maintaining the Service Division

The prime function of the Service Division include:

a. Operation and maintenance of the utilities for the campus and the community such as (1) electric power and lighting, (2) boiler plant for heating college buildings and for processing steam (3) domestic water service, and (4) sewers.  
b. Maintenance of college owned buildings and residences.  
c. Maintenance of campus and grounds.  
d. Fire protection.

This is one of the most important of the several departments and divisions in our organization. Any failure in the utilities could cause a shut-down of the whole institution.

All these activities require close and constant supervision at all times. Buildings, machinery, and campus areas should be given periodic inspections. Minor repairs must be constantly made to prevent excessive costs.

To perform these services requires men and materials.

For many good reasons there was instituted the system of selling services and materials to individuals. Along with this was the furnishing of services and materials for numerous small construction jobs for college departments. All this was worthy. For the fiscal year ending June 1950 the Sales and Service Account was for a total of $181,557.85. This included sales of gas and oil and the handling of much maintenance.

Our system has become rather complicated and to all appearances has not produced desired results. Sales of services and materials to individuals were discontinued some time ago. To carry on under the old system it was necessary to employ many individuals whose pay depended upon unscheduled jobs. A large inventory was built up.
It is difficult to estimate closely the repairs to old buildings. However, we cannot overspend our allotments without eventually running into serious trouble.

An effort has been made all along to provide funds for maintenance in proportion to the increase in income. First of all Clemson must supply teachers and classrooms for its students.

Beginning July 1, 1952 we find it necessary to change our method of operation to keep without our income and to carry out a schedule of maintenance. We propose that:

a. A definite amount of money be set up for personal service. The names of all wage workers and laborers and their proposed pay will be carried and no change will be made except upon approval in the usual manner.

b. The workers are to be assigned to certain duties and not transferred except when necessary.

c. A definite schedule of repairs has been set up. This schedule includes the materials for the jobs but not the labor, except where painting is done by contract. The labor is provided in paragraph (a) above.

d. Systematic and constant maintenance must be given our new housing projects.

Sales and Services will be limited for the present to:

a. Motor vehicle supplies for other departments.

b. Furnishing, purchasing and replacing in the Store Room of supplies and materials needed from time to time by other college departments. This does not include sanitary supplies or janitor supplies now kept in the Barracks Store Room.

c. Required maintenance jobs for the Experiment Station and other activities not in Collegiate Activities Budget. For such work the "Work Order Requisition" will be made in advance and approved. This is to show the cost of both the labor and the materials.

d. The regular employees are paid to do scheduled maintenance and to keep property in condition. They are not to be diverted to the "Sales and Service" work. This will necessitate some arrangement whereby additional workers will be available. A canvass of other college departments for jobs to be done will enable the Service Department to make up an "Additional Budget" in advance. On the basis of this we could then employ, if found economical, men to do these jobs. Separate accounting will be maintained for the "Sales and Services". They will be audited as in the past.

In the preparation of the 1952-1953 Service Budget an allotment was made for the 8% to be added to wages and salaries. The contingent or emergency fund of $11,000 budgeted for the first time this year is being added to the several items in the budget to help care for increased costs. Last summer we transferred $12,791 from salary lapses to the Service Budget for moving old desks to the new Chemistry Building and for making new chemistry desks. This is being retained in our next budget.

A breakdown of the cost for maintenance and renovation for the current year shows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For Maintenance and Renovation,</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supplies and Materials</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>$78,641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Salaries and Wages</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>36,985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>115,709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>$231,335</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-15-
Clemson House

For the month of April, 1952, the income from all sources was $40,427.67. This was the best month's business since the hotel opened its doors. The May receipts will be close to those of April.

After paying all expenses and remitting $5,963 to the bond holders, there was left the sum of $2,138, operating profit for the month.

Room occupancy for April averaged 110 transient guests per day. We have every reason to believe this will continue upward until we reach an average of from 125 to 150 guests. There are 192 living units.

The need for additional dining room space and for meeting rooms continues to grow. Our architects have suggested that the present dining room be extended and that additional assembly rooms be built over the dining room.

Favorable reports from our visitors are encouraging.

Each month we must remit to The Peoples National Bank of Rock Hill, S. C. Trustees of our bond issue, the amounts specified for principal, interest, and cushion fund. The monthly requirements for this year are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Principal</td>
<td>$6,146.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>5,803.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cushion Fund</td>
<td>1,200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$13,150.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On September 1, 1952, we will have on hand to retire bonds $77,000 and $34,820.04 for interest. In addition to our special reserve account of 4,150 shares of S. H. Kress & Company Common Stock valued at $209,575, we have as of April 30, a cash surplus over all requirements amounting to $43,822.30 in the hands of the Trustee. Also, the cushion account now has a balance of $24,720. For the first two years of operation we believe this represents a very wholesome condition.

Housing Project

The Clemson Apartments and New Brick Apartments continue to be very popular. From September 1, 1950 through April 30, 1952 a total of $158,973.10 was collected and deposited to our Bond Holder's Account. The amount includes $31,734.91 from the New Brick Apartments and $126,886.80 from the Clemson Apartments.

We have a file of 26 applications for the Clemson Apartments and 10 applications for the New Brick units. Though a large number of tenants will vacate each of the type units during the summer we anticipate 100% occupancy throughout the year.

In the spring of 1949 a survey of the housing situation of the Clemson faculty and employees showed that 19% owned their homes, 38% rented from the college, and 43% rented units off the campus. There has been a material change in these figures during the past three years, for a recent survey showed that 45% now own their homes, 42% rent from the college and 13% rent other than college units. The college employees are still building and it is believed that within a few years over 50% of the faculty and employees will be in homes of their own.

There are at present 55 vacancies in our prefab units and it appears we shall have over 100 vacant prefabs in September. The public is showing interest in acquiring these buildings and it may be well to dispose of them while they are in a fair state of repair.
The Carolina-Clemson Football Game

It seems to us the Carolina-Clemson game is more than a college football game -- it is a social event for all of South Carolina.

To serve the mutual interests of both institutions and to maintain cordial relations between the alumni and friends of the two institutions the game should be played so as to protect the right of each institution to share equally in all benefits derived from the game. The seating and the net financial returns, after legitimate taxes and expenses are deducted, should be shared equally.

The University maintains that Clemson should pay a $2,400 stadium fee despite the fact that the General Assembly of the state provided the finances for building the stadium. The University Athletic Trustee Committee does not seem to appreciate the fact that Clemson has a stadium to maintain and makes certain sacrifices by playing the game in Columbia each year. I believe this is the only game at Carolina when the stadium fee is imposed.

At the last joint meeting of the Carolina and Clemson group, composed of trustees and administrative officers, it was our understanding that the settlement of differences could be left to the Business Managers of the two institutions but apparently this cannot be. Since the University handles its athletic affairs through a special committee of its board and since this committee reports neither to the full board nor to the administration, it seems logical to assume that the only way to handle the matter is through the efforts of the Clemson and Carolina Boards of Trustees. If the two boards cannot agree the matter could then be referred to the Budget and Control Board for arbitration.

It has been the policy in the past for the two institutions to get together and discuss any changes proposed for the playing of the annual football game. At a meeting of representatives of the two institutions in Columbia in August 1948 it was agreed that the University would discontinue the stadium charge and Clemson would no longer participate in the selling of programs and refreshments.

On December 16, 1949 a letter accompanying copies of the combined financial statement approved by the Special Committee on Athletics of the Board of Trustees of the University of South Carolina contained the following paragraph:

"The Special Committee on Athletics has asked us to invite your attention to the fact that no "maintenance and upkeep" expenses are listed on either the 1948 or 1949 statements. It is the consensus of opinion of the Special Committee on Athletics that some reasonable allowance should be made in the future towards such expenses and we have been asked to advise you that such an item will be carried in the 1950 statements."

Since the December 16, 1949 letter there have been several conversations and an exchange of letters. On March 27, 1952 representatives from Clemson and from the University met in the office of President Norman Smith to discuss the completion of the financial settlements for the 1950 and 1951 football game.

The minutes of this meeting are as follows:

Meeting of Representatives of Clemson and Carolina
For Discussion of Annual Football Game
March 27, 1952

Representatives of Clemson and Carolina met in the President's office at the University of South Carolina on March 27, 1952 at 11:30 a.m. to discuss the annual football game between the two institutions.

Representing Clemson: Mr. Robert M. Cooper, Chairman of the Board; Mr. Charles E. Daniel, Chairman of the Executive Committee; Dr. H. F. Poole, President; Mr. J. C. Littlejohn, Business Manager; Dr. L. W. Milford, Chairman of Athletic Council.

Representing Carolina: Dr. L. M. Grue.
Representing Carolina: Mr. J. Arthur Knight, Chairman of the Board; Mr. Rut L. Osborne, Sr., Chairman of the Special Committee on Athletics of the Board; Admiral Norman M. Smith, President, Mr. Donald Russell, President-Elect; Dean John A. Chase, Dean of Administration; Dr. James T. Penney, Chairman of the Faculty Committee on Athletics.

Maintenance and Upkeep of University Stadium: Admiral Smith presented the costs incident to the University of the maintenance and upkeep of the Stadium, suggesting that Clemson bear a proportionate share of such expenses in view of the fact that the game is held at the University Stadium annually.

After considerable discussion it was agreed by the representatives of both institutions that the sum of $1800 be allowed and that this amount be paid by Clemson each year from its share of the game receipts when financial settlement is made.

In the event this game is played at any time in the future at the Clemson Stadium, a similar charge of $1800 for maintenance and upkeep shall be made by Clemson.

Complimentary Tickets: Each year the University issues 178 complimentary season tickets in Sections E, F and G at the University Stadium, to certain State officials, Board of Trustees, Board of Women Visitors, etc.

It was agreed that beginning in 1952 the presidents of the two institutions would issue jointly invitations to the Clemson-Carolina game, such invitations to carry the name of the president of each institution.

Financial Settlement: It was further agreed that the Business Manager of the institutions be requested to meet and effect a financial settlement of the 1950 and 1951 football games and to work out necessary details on the financial settlement of the annual game beginning in 1952.

Admission Price: By unanimous consent, the admission price was changed from $3.60 per ticket (including Federal Tax) to $4.80 per ticket (including Federal Tax), beginning with the 1952 game.

The meeting adjourned at 1:30 p.m.

-- Pre pared by Dean John A. Chase

On Wednesday, April 8, the Business Managers of the two institutions met and attempted to make a settlement of the 1950 and 1951 football games and to work out an agreement for the future.

At the meeting on March 27 it was agreed that the proposed $2100 charge for "maintenance and upkeep" would be reduced to $1800. The Clemson representatives protested the payment of the additional item for cleaning the stadium. However, when the time came to make the settlement for the 1950 and for the 1951 football games the University officials were not agreeable to eliminating the charge for cleaning the stadium. They understood that protests had been made but that the charge had not been eliminated. The revised statements retained the item of cleaning along with the reduced figure for upkeep and maintenance. They offered a check in the amount of $562.87 as the balance due on these two games. This check has not yet been accepted.

The proposals for the future are presented for consideration. We are to report back to the University.

Proposed Agreement Between Clemson and Carolina
For Playing Annual Football Game, Beginning With 1952

1. That Clemson and Carolina shall meet at the University Stadium at Columbia, S. C. and play a game of football on Thursday, October 23, 1952. The proposed dates for the next four years are to be:

October 22, 1953
October 21, 1954
October 20, 1955
October 25, 1956
This is not a five-year contract. The playing of the game shall be on an annual basis. The terms and conditions are subject to discussion at the request of either institution.

2. Each institution will handle the pre-game sale of tickets on their respective side. Carolina will handle the sale of all tickets at the game.

3. Tickets for this game will be assigned as follows:
Total seating capacity of University Stadium -- 33,908 (excluding press box). Clemson will be assigned all seats, including box seats, in the East stand, one-fourth of the seats in the South stand and one-fourth of the seats in the North Bleachers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clemson Side</th>
<th>Carolina Side</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>East stand seats</td>
<td>West stand seats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East stand box seats</td>
<td>West stand box seats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South stand seats</td>
<td>South stand seats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North bleachers</td>
<td>North bleachers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>South stand boxes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9,304</td>
<td>1,158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,158</td>
<td>2,503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,503</td>
<td>7,209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>672</td>
<td>2,016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13,637</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Tickets for this game will be priced at four dollars ($4.00) each, plus federal tax. The price can be changed from year to year only with both parties' consent. Faculty and staff members of each institution will pay the prevailing price for each ticket.

5. Distribution of complimentary tickets:

A. The president of each institution will be issued 100 complimentary tickets, for which no admission price or federal tax will be charged. These tickets are intended for the Board of Trustees, Boards of Visitors and other invited guests of the respective institutions. Each President will select the location he desires for these 100 seats.

   Total Tickets A: 200

B. For this game the president of each of the two institutions will issue a joint invitation for the following seats in box E, F and G, for which there will be no admission price or federal tax charged. This list of invited guests to include the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>No. of Tickets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Governor</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senate (17 members, including</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant Governor, @ 2 each</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House (124 members @2 each)</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senate &amp; House Clerks (2 @ 2 each)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary of State</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Treasurer</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attorney General</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comptroller General</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Superintendent of Education</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sinking Fund Commission</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commissioner of Agriculture</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjutant General</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance Commissioner</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supreme Court Justices (5 @ 2 each)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>President, the Citadel</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>President, Winthrop College</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>President, The Medical College</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Auditor</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Highway (Chief Commissioner and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Engineer - 2 @ 2 each)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research Planning &amp; Development Board</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Senators</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Congressman (6 @ 2 each)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>420</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The remaining 58 tickets in Sections E, F and G will be distributed by the president of Carolina as complimentary, for which there will be no admission price or federal tax charged, and will be issued to the Commanding General, Fort Jackson; Commanding Officer, Charleston Navy Yard; Local Chamber of Commerce, Local Newspaper Editors, etc.

Total Tickets B 478

C. Football scouts and visiting coaches: Carolina and Clemson will issue a maximum of 60 complimentary tickets, for which there will be no admission price or federal tax, to football scouts and visiting coaches. Thirty of these tickets will come from the Clemson side and 30 from the Carolina side, each side to take these tickets out before they are placed on sale. The coaches are to participate in the distribution of these tickets.

Total Tickets C 60

D. Members of Press: In addition to the press box, Clemson and Carolina will issue a maximum of 72 tickets, for which there will be no admission price or federal tax charged, to members of the press, 36 of these tickets to come from the Clemson side and 36 from the Carolina side, each side to take out these tickets before tickets are placed on sale. The two institutions are to participate in the distribution.

Total Tickets D 72

E. For Services: Carolina will issue the following complimentary tickets, for which there will be no admission price or federal tax charged, for services in connection with the game:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>No. of Tickets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State Highway Department</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Columbia Officials</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richland County</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Columbia Police</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Constabulary</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Tax Office</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Tickets E 85

Carolina will not be held accountable for these 85 tickets in the financial settlement of the game.

F. Any other complimentary tickets issued by either institution will be paid for at the prevailing price.

Recapitulation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Clemson</th>
<th>Carolina</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total seats assigned</td>
<td>13,637</td>
<td>20,271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: President's Box (A)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Joint invitation, etc. (B)</td>
<td>13,537</td>
<td>20,171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Football scouts &amp; visiting coaches(C)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>19,693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Members of press (D)</td>
<td>13,507</td>
<td>19,653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: For Services (E)</td>
<td>13,471</td>
<td>19,627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total seating capacity</td>
<td>20,437</td>
<td>19,542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less Clemson (Net)</td>
<td>33,908</td>
<td>33,171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less Carolina (Net)</td>
<td>19,562</td>
<td>Total Complimentary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. Concessions and Radio Broadcasting: For this game, Carolina shall handle and receive all profits from programs and other concessions. Clemson will be assigned one radio broadcasting booth and will retain any and all receipts accruing therefrom. Likewise, Carolina will retain any and all receipts from its sale of radio broadcasting privileges. The sale of television rights is postponed for further consideration.

7. Allowable Expenses: Clemson and Carolina agree on the following as allowable expenses:

A. Federal taxes
B. Game officials at Southern Conference rates
C. Printing of tickets
D. Advertising (not to exceed $200)
E. Cleaning of stadium
F. Operation of official clock and public address system, including public address system announcer and electrician
G. Police protection
H. Ticket sellers (at game only), ticket takers, ushers and gatekeepers.
I. Footballs
J. Refreshments for radio and press staffs
K. Rest room attendants
L. Press box expenses (including spotters for radio, statisticians and watchmen for entrance)
M. Overseas radio broadcasting to armed services
N. Clemson team expense in the amount of $450
O. Clemson spotters, ushers and guards not to exceed $100
P. For maintenance and upkeep of Carolina stadium the sum of $1800 will be paid by Clemson each year from its share when financial settlement is made. In the event the game should in the future be played at Clemson, then Carolina will pay corresponding costs.

8. Freshman Game: In the event there is a freshman game, it shall be played the night or afternoon preceding the varsity game, except that Clemson reserves the right to discuss changing the dates and the places for playing freshman games. All provisions of the varsity contract shall apply to the freshman game, except that the price of admission shall be agreed upon by both parties hereto in advance.

9. Accountability for Tickets: Each school shall be held accountable for all tickets handled by it.

10. Admission of Students: Clemson and Carolina students shall be admitted to these games free.

11. Southern Conference Rules: Southern Conference rules shall prevail in all respects to these games.

12. Financial Settlement: The Business Managers of the two institutions will make financial settlement of the game within the time limit prescribed by the rules of the Southern Conference.

Prepared on April 8, 1952 by Dean John A. Chase and Mr. J. C. Littlejohn.

The Land Use Area

Since assuming the management of approximately 27,000 acres, adjacent to the college campus and lying in Pickens, Oconee, and Anderson Counties, various departments of the college and the Experiment Station have gradually conducted Land Management plans in accordance with the objectives set forth in the Deed of Trust conveying the properties to the college. Taking sub-marginal and practically washed away lands various reclamation and development programs have proceeded to the extent that at the present the entire area presents an astonishing picture of what can be done in reclaiming wasted lands and bringing them to a high state of productive use and value.
Forestry Management: Under Mr. N. S. Goebel, Associate Forester, all of the forested areas are now in the overall management plan for producing a continuous supply of forested products which has reached a point of sustained annual income. This involves management of cutting, fire protection, control of insects and diseases, forestation, and research.

Farms Department: Mr. C. S. Patrick of the Farms Department is utilizing approximately 900 acres of developed farm lands on the area on which corn, oats, and wheat are grown principally as feed for animals of the experiment station herds. Lespedeza is grown both for feed and as a soil improvement crop. Crimson clover and sericia are grown for soil improvement and for the seed. Kudzu is also grown for soil improvement. Cotton is grown as a money crop and as a demonstration in the control of cotton insects. Certain areas of the land which Mr. Patrick is working are for demonstration of soil conservation by use of strip farming and for adaptability studies and demonstrations.

Horticultural Department: The Horticultural Department uses approximately 70 to 80 acres of the land for soil erosion and cover crop experiments with peas; various experiments in producing different types of berries and vegetables; and for conducting experiments with sesame breeding and aromatic tobacco projects. Research is also carried on in the growing of practically all garden type varieties of vegetables and soil improvement crops and in insect control, also, for result demonstrations of cultural practices and varietal adaptability.

Agronomy Department: The Agronomy Department has experimental plots containing approximately 285 acres for testing corn, small grains, soybeans, legumes, and grasses. Also, experiments in reclaiming, terracing, liming, and fertilizing various types of land and analyzing and developing different types of soil are under way.

Agricultural Engineering: The Agricultural Engineering Department is using approximately 1,000 acres in conducting irrigation projects and experiments in highly mechanized farming operations and the control of erosion by proper terracing and the planting of grasses and crops to prevent erosion and deterioration.

Botany and Bacteriology Department: The Botany and Bacteriology Department conducts experiments and instruction in practically all of the forestry areas of the project for demonstrations and for practical classes and field experiments for students. Various forests according to types, form, composition, and age are abundantly available for demonstrations which supplement classroom instruction. During the summer months forestry inventory and research work is carried on throughout the project. This is a fine means of giving students an opportunity to gain professional field experience and to demonstrate various values for vocational agricultural teachers and farmers.

Animal Husbandry: The Animal Husbandry uses approximately 800 acres of land on the project of which 500 acres is open land and about 300 in improved pastures. On the area they have 250 purebred Hereford and Angus cattle. Also, on the area there is a $25,000 beef cattle barn and a $25,000 hog plant. In the hog plant development there are at this time 196 hogs. Plans are presently underway to enlarge and improve the cattle ranch by clearing land and establishing both winter and summer pasture. Experiments are now being conducted in permanent pasture studies in Bermuda, Kudzu and Lespedeza. Experiments are also conducted in the crossbreeding of Hereford, Angus and Brahman cattle.

Dairy Department: The Dairy Department is utilizing approximately 3500 acres of the Land Use Area. Acres of Kudzu and Sericia are under fence for cattle grazing tests. Primarily most of the area used by the Dairy Department was covered with broomweed, bushes, pine, and hardwood timber. The areas were cleared and have been developed into highly improved grazing pastures. A series of test plots were set up to determine the soil treatment required to develop pastures on these eroded lands. During this period of development, studies of lime, superphosphate and potash applications have been intensively carried on for maintaining superior
pasture conditions. Most of the developments and improvements have been brought about by using income from the dairy herd operations.

South Carolina Fish and Game Department: Sometime ago the college entered into a cooperative arrangement with the S. C. Fish and Game Department whereby that department would conduct wildlife projects on approximately 9,000 acres of posted lands lying north of the Southern Railway in Pickens and Oconee Counties. In the past two years various experiments in plot planting of food patches for different types of game have been developed to increase quail, rabbit, squirrel, woodchuck, wild turkeys, and deer propagation. The area is closed to hunting until such time as the college and the game department deem it necessary to the wildlife growth to allow controlled hunting.

Income: The various departments using the area have considerable income from the growth of all types of farm products and from the Dairy and Animal Husbandry livestock developments. All of such income must be, under the terms of the Deed of Trust, reinvested in the Land Use Project to further develop and promote its use in the public interest. From the controlled harvesting of timber in the last five years $61,000 income has been produced of which $36,700 has been expended for restoration of some of the old houses necessary to the project, for forest surveys conducted by the Botany Department, for planting of seedlings by the Forestry Department, for clearing and developing pasture areas, for restoration and upkeep of roads and bridges, and for miscellaneous uses to keep the properties in good condition. At present a balance of $21,000 of the above amount is unallocated in the hands of the College Treasurer and will be used to further improve and maintain the project.

During the present summer a perimeter survey is being made of the lands under lease for the purpose of establishing lines. This is essential in dealing with people who may trespass and cut timber on the lands without authority.

The various agricultural demonstrations on the area during Farmers' Week and the variety of conditions it affords for research are of value to the people of this state. I can visualize that in the years to come these demonstrations will become very significant.

Public Service Activities

Agricultural Experiment Station - H. F. Cooper, Director

The Agricultural Engineering Department reports a patent has been assigned to Clemson College for a recently developed potato digger.

The Agronomy Department reports that numbers of grasses and legumes are under test for adaptation in pasture programs and for soil conservation and improvement purposes.

The Animal Husbandry Department reports good results in controlling insect infestations in bags with the newly developed drugs developed with fungi. The dusting of delta isomers of benzene hexachloride on the bedding and the soil of pig pens will reduce kidney worm infestation in young pigs.

The Dairy Department herd of 650 head of cattle was free of tuberculosis and brucellosis diseases on April 1h and received renewals of accredited certificates. Brown Swiss bulls are recommended over Hereford bulls for the production of larger cows and increased milk yields.

The Entomology Department reports the parathion as the most effective insecticide for the control of insect pests on peaches. Another compound now identified as E.P.N., similar to parathion and less toxic to humans, is of equal effectiveness. Experiments have proven that the pollination of cantaloupes, cucumbers, crimson and Ladino clover by honey bees has resulted in increased yields.

The Crop Pest Commission: During the last season The Crop Pest Commission certified 259 nurseries. A new and rather heavy infestation of the white-fringed beetle involving approximately 875 acres of farm land, highway and railway property in Florence and Darlington counties, was discovered. An extensive treatment of the areas was made to determine opportunities of eradication of the pest. There were 875 pheny peach trees on 76 properties in the state.
The Horticultural Department continues processing of Turkish tobacco, fruits and vegetables. A good fruit crop is in process.

Crop Improvement Work: The Crop Improvement Association received 535 applications covering 33,861 acres to be inspected for certified seed. There were 23,544 acres of cotton inspected. Demands for certifying fescue and clover seed are increasing.

The Truck Experiment Station: In tests the Cherokee variety of Irish potatoes has proved to be immune to late blight and resistant to scab. The Wade variety of snap beans has been resistant to disease. New varieties of cucumbers, Irish potatoes, beans, tomatoes and cabbage have been developed and released to the trade.

Extension Division - D. W. Watkins, Director

A mass approach is made by extension workers through publications, method demonstrations, radio and news releases, farm tours and meetings of many kinds. Once the thing which is sought to be applied on a farm or throughout a county is done by a farmer or farm woman, they become demonstrators. Around these is gathered the leadership which shows the way to change, adjustment and progress. The Extension Service supplies the information and helps to organize and coordinate the farm and home changes to the end that farm people are enabled to balance their operations and make a better living.

When records are broken and trends emphasized along the same lines that extension work strives to develop, the facts have some significance in a report of extension accomplishments even though the results are not to be credited entirely to extension work. In 1951, a number of new records were made. Some of these are shown below with the record figures in parentheses:

- Eggs produced (465 million)
- Average number of eggs per hen produced (110)
- Commercial broilers (11,441,000)
- Turkeys raised (1,002,000)
- Dairy cows artificially bred (11,996)
- Purebred beef bulls on farms (3631)
- Improved pastures and annual grazing crops (1,116,983). Includes acreage on which one or more recommended improvements were made.
- Tractors on farms (32,276 tractors -- is an index of the degree of mechanization)
- Average yield of wheat per acre (20 bushels)
- Average yield of cotton per acre (39 lbs. pounds lint)
- Total production of tobacco (111,540,000 pounds)
- Average pounds tobacco per acre (131.5)
- Average yield soybeans per acre (12.5)
- Miles of rural electric lines (37,901)
- Value buying and selling with assistance or advice ($12,799,786)
- Additional value shipping point inspected commodities ($13,168,235)

While records were not broken, high production and yields were sustained in a number of other farm enterprises. Extension people continue to work closely with many farm groups, organizations and agricultural agencies. They worked also with 51,266 4-H Club members through 1624 community 4-H Clubs, with 46 county agricultural committees and their sub-committees in cotton, livestock, etc. with 46 county councils of farm women and 1021 home demonstration clubs, all of which organizations are interested in the objectives of extension work.

Among the activities found necessary on the part of extension workers during the year 1951 are the following:

- 111,068 farm and home visits to 64,51h different farms and homes
- 352 training meetings for adult farm and home leaders
- method demonstrations were given before a total of 170,502 farm people to show better ways of doing things
- 11,485 method demonstrations to 4-H club members
- 8,910 meetings at result demonstrations
- 397 farm and home tours to study and observe improved practices
- 15,047 news articles with farm and home information, prepared and published
The various special lines of extension work operated effectively during the year. Progress is apparent in farm homes and grounds, in soil conservation, in poultry and egg production, in 4-H Club work, and in marketing work. To some degree progress is evident in a number of other interests in which the Extension Service has projects. The number of specialists and of assistant agents was somewhat reduced after July 1, 1951. Replacements of a specialist in Agricultural Engineering to handle the great demand for farm building suggestions and plans is essential to the service in this quarter. The interest in farm mechanization increases year by year. The cost of labor compels this interest. As the State's industries grow the local markets for farm products increases and this imposes a responsibility on us to aid farm people in learning how to grade, standardize, pack and process the first grade products required in competitive markets.

Livestock Sanitary Department - R. A. Hays, Director

We have noted an increased interest in all phases of Brucellosis work. The area plan of testing in the Counties of Greenville, Union, Fairfield, Marlboro, Chesterfield, Edgefield, Abbeville, McCormick and Laurens was of inestimable value in securing information pertaining to the incidence of the disease and the cost of using the practicing veterinarians to handle the work on a per farm per head basis. It was noted that in the majority of the counties the small number of reactors found was too great for the Department of Agriculture to classify the counties as Brucellosis Modified Accredited Free Areas. In many instances the reaction was following adult vaccination with brucella vaccine was responsible for the percentage of reactors found. As result of these statistics the consensus of opinion of the Bureau of Animal Industry in Washington, the local Bureau office in Columbia and the livestock industry was that it would be advantageous to utilize available funds and manpower in working in the larger herds rather than attempting to reaccredit many of the areas. This does not mean that we have an alarming increase in Bang's disease, however, it brings out the impracticability of conducting area work at this time in our overall program to eliminate Brucellosis. It was found that the cost of doing this work with the practitioners was approximately sixty-five cents for each blood sample drawn. This does not include any of the laboratory and other general expenses in connection with the work.

The calfhood vaccination program has shown a marked increase in the number of calves injected with brucella vaccine during the year.

The department, working in cooperation with the Technical Livestock Committee, now has 34 auction markets and 8 dealers in livestock under supervision. The auction market operators as a whole have cooperated in an excellent manner, considering the fact that this is the first time that many of them have been under supervision with a view of controlling animal diseases in connection with their markets. The two state employed livestock inspectors attend each market two or three times during each calendar month.

The consensus of opinion is that the auction market law should be amended with a view of giving the auction market veterinarian authority to examine hogs and other livestock as they are unloaded, and if any animal shows signs or symptoms of illness, not to permit it to enter the market. Should the law be changed, as indicated above, it would require additional funds to pay the veterinarians for the long hours they would have to spend at the markets in order to examine the animals as they are unloaded from the trucks. It has been found that many animals show very little if any visible symptoms of illness, when viewed by the average person, become ill within a few days following the sale, causing heavy losses to the purchaser.

In their work, extension employees conferred at county offices with 135,054 people and had 135,509 telephone calls for information and assistance.

286,635 farm and home bulletins distributed
2,822 radio broadcasts
34,931 extension meetings held with attendance of
896,594 people (includes many counted more than once)
At this time we have 358 herds of cattle classified as Brucellosis-Free Accredited and 167 herds classified as Tuberculosis-Free Accredited. This shows approximately a 22% increase in accredited herds as compared to a year ago.

Each year we find it necessary to increase the use of the deputy state veterinarians in connection with our disease control program. If a few additional practitioners locate in some of the territories now served by state men, it would appear advisable to relocate full-time employed veterinarians where they could be used to a better advantage in our statewide program. With the exception of small groups of animals in isolated areas, we find it more economical to use the services of practicing veterinarians on a per diem basis than the services of full-time employed veterinarians.

Hog Cholera: The new types of vaccines for use in immunizing hogs against cholera have not been generally accepted by the hog owners. In checking the reports of the use of the new products we find that the swine owners are gradually increasing their requests for the use of the vaccine along with an ample dose of anti-hog cholera serum. At the present time we do not have any one product for use in immunizing hogs against cholera that we can depend upon, under farm and livestock auction market conditions, to immunize 100% of the hogs injected. However, the losses have not been any heavier than normally expected under the conditions the products were used.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cattle</th>
<th>Swine</th>
<th>Turkey</th>
<th>Poultry Diseases</th>
<th>Miscellaneous</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>34%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$52,983.73</td>
<td>$52,983.73</td>
<td>$31,166.90</td>
<td>$18,700.14</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During the first ten months of the year the laboratory examined and tested specimens as follows:

- Brucellosis tests -- Cattle: 105,754
- Brucellosis tests -- Miscellaneous Animals: 790
- Brucellosis -- Milk Ring Test -- Cattle: 275
- Turkeys -- Pullorum and Arizona Paracolon: 109,118
- Miscellaneous tests and examinations: 1,524

Fertilizer Inspection and Analysis

Last year, which is typical of a year’s activities, this department sampled 7.5% of all fertilizer and fertilizer material sold in South Carolina. Each sample represented an average of 15 tons.

In early 1938 weights were checked on fertilizer in dealers’ warehouses in which scales were found. To insure accuracy a few 50 pounds test weights were purchased. This procedure, however, worked a hardship on the dealers who possessed scales and therefore all scales soon disappeared. Platform scales were purchased and the beam cut down to fit the trunk of the automobile operated by the department. After working with the 10 inspectors throughout the state it was soon found that weights were as low as 178 on a 200 pound sack. Actually this is a shortage of 23 pounds per sack or 11%. Even during the past three years the average shortage per 200 pound sack has been 3 pounds or 1.5%. This calculated on a $40,000,000 expenditure for fertilizer amounts to approximately $600,000. A pair of scales and two 50 pound test weights were purchased for each two inspectors. Several years ago a pair of scales and test weights were furnished each inspector.

In order to obtain accurate information as to the gain and loss in fertilizer a ton was purchased and two bags placed at each of the branch experiment stations and weighed several times a week for a number of weeks. The data showed that when thoroughly cured fertilizer was stored in bags at five separate locations in the state there was a relatively small loss in weight in storage. All data, including the irregularities pertaining to underweight, prove that the problem is one for the fertiliser manufacturer to solve. It should be repeated that if thoroughly cured, properly weighed fertilizer is placed in the bag at the plant the weight...
will be correct when delivered to the ultimate consumer. During the past season when green, uncured fertilizer was shipped underweight lots were found. Some manufacturers even place 208 pounds in each bag to take care of the excessive moisture. A car of fertilizer was shipped from Columbia in which the bags weighed 203 pounds and when weighed at Spartanburg three days later averaged 198 pounds per bag, representing a loss of 5 pounds per bag. In a number of instances where the fertilizer was found underweight it was also found deficient in analysis.

For 1950-1951, 5311 fertilizer samples were drawn and 5.22% showed deficiencies; 20,114 bags of fertilizer were seized; 10,326 and 5,508 bags of fertilizer examined at dealers' warehouses and on farms respectively showed underweight; and the inspection cost was $1.96 per sample.

Clemson and the Privilege Tax on Commercial Fertilizer

I have asked Mr. Littlejohn to prepare the following report on the Privilege Fertilizer Tax.

How It Started

In the year 1890 when Clemson was established, the supporters of the new agricultural college proposed that the inspection tax of 25¢ per ton on commercial fertilizers be placed at the disposal of the Clemson Trustees. Along with the Acts of Acceptance the S. C. Legislature included the following which has been carried in the Codes since that time.

"Sec. 5758. Privilege tax on fertilizer subject to order of Board -- application. All the privilege tax on fertilizers shall in the future be paid to the Treasurer of the State, subject to the order of the Board of Trustees of The Clemson Agricultural College of South Carolina; and so much of the money so received as shall be necessary to defray the expenses of the Board in performing the duties now devolved upon them shall be thus used, and the balance shall go to the said college, for its erection and maintenance."

(Extracts from the 1942 Code of Laws of S. C.)

With this money, the friends of the new college agreed to carry on an efficient system of inspection and analysis of Commercial Fertilizers and to erect and maintain the new college. According to old records it appears that Dr. R. N. Brackett and others came to the campus and started the fertilizer work prior to the time classwork was begun. The enrollment at the opening in 1893 was 444 students. During the first 25 years of Clemson's existence numerous efforts were made to divert the fertilizer tax. Many and varied were the plans for the use of this money. In 1906 the late Major Augustine T. Smythe, who was a member of the State Senate when the Clemson Bequest was before that body, wrote a letter urging that no change be made in the foregoing act relative to the use of the Privilege Tax. Major Smythe wrote in part:

"The Legislature at the time that the Clemson Bequest was offered and accepted, and as part of that transaction pledged this privilege tax in good faith without limit as to time or amount to the support of the college. It was a contract entered into by the State for valuable consideration received. Whether wise or not was a question for legislative determination, and the Legislature, after full discussion and considerable opposition, decided the question and entered into the contract. As I have said, I opposed it at the time, still I always felt, and do feel, that it was a contract which the Legislature had power to make, and when it made it and received the consideration, the State was bound in good faith to carry out her part of the contract. I do not think the State has now either a legal or moral right to go back upon her agreement."

On several occasions when proposals to divert the fertilizer tax were being considered the attorneys called attention to several court rulings about the use of an inspection tax.
The work which the young college proposed to do was new to South Carolina and to the nation. Many of the very people for whom it was founded were skeptical. The founders of Clemson were from the very first imbued with that spirit of service which in later years caused the land-grant colleges throughout the United States to be called public service institutions. The student enrollment at Clemson has grown all through the years. The college has extended its services to more and more people until today it is not merely a school where the doors are opened in September and the students assemble and then closed in June and the students leave. We are fully acquainted with what goes on during the summer months, one of the largest activities being Farm and Home Week.

About 1923, the enrollment of students had passed the one thousand mark. The work of the Agricultural Experiment Station had grown and the need for financing the Agricultural Extension Service was great. For a period of several years, Clemson very wisely used a portion of the fertilizer tax in placing on a firm foundation what we now call our Public Service Activities. Nearly $500,000 in fertilizer tax was invested in these activities and in the financing of Agricultural Scholarships. A limited number of Textile Scholarships were added later.

Having demonstrated that these new activities were worthwhile the Legislature started making appropriations to carry them on. The Federal Smith-Lever Act for Extension Service is known to us all. These activities are now financed entirely by specific appropriations.

Also during the early 1920's when the enrollment had passed the thousand mark, it was evident that Clemson could no longer exist on the fertilizer tax. As was predicted by Mr. Clemson and the founders of the college, the S. C. Legislature provided funds to supplement the fertilizer tax.

At the time the first appropriations were made for Collegiate Activities, there was no effort to divert the fertilizer tax to the General Fund or otherwise change the original agreement of 1890.

About 1936, the Department of Fertilizer Inspection and Analysis was completely reorganized. Mr. Bruce Cloaninger was placed in charge of this activity and at the same time it was more closely tied in with the work of the S. C. Experiment Station. A rather concerted effort was made about that time to place all regulatory work in Columbia and under the supervision of one State Agency. Again the Legislature declined to make any change in the original pact of 1890.

The foregoing is written with the idea of refreshing our minds on what has taken place and especially the fact that the Legislature has shown confidence in Clemson's work. Since reorganization of the fertilizer work in 1936 this Department of Clemson College has functioned smoother than at any other period in its history. Integrity, efficiency and promptness in serving people of S. C. have created that feeling of good will toward Clemson and the desire for it to continue its services.

Fertilizer Tax in Recent Years

In 1935, the S. C. Legislature authorized Clemson to sell bonds for the construction of an Agricultural Building and to pledge the privilege fertilizer tax for the repayment of these bonds. This was in line with the original agreement when the fertilizer inspection tax was made subject to the order of the Board of Trustees of the Clemson Agricultural College. Periodically the college treasurer would remit for the interest and principal payments as they become due. Even though the tax was collected and deposited with the State Treasurer the Board of Trustees continued to make bond payments the same as was done with other expenditures for maintenance.

The General Assembly of 1933 authorized the State Treasurer to assume responsibility for and to pay certain outstanding obligations of the State and its agencies and institutions. There were outstanding bonds in the sum of $185,000 on the Agricultural Building. On September 1, 1951, the State Treasurer assumed all responsibility for the payment of the balance due on the Agricultural Building bonds, funds being on hand and available to do this.
The fertilizer inspection tax continued to be subject to the order of the Board of Trustees until the fiscal year 1947-1948. On July 1, 1947, an agreement of 50 years standing was changed by inserting in the Annual Appropriation Bill a paragraph requiring that all income from any source whatsoever be remitted to the State Treasurer and become a part of the General Fund of the State of South Carolina. Clemson, along with the other State institutions, continued throughout that year arguments against this action. Beginning with July 1948, the colleges were permitted to retain and use all funds except the student tuition and matriculation fees. The 1948 change in the Appropriation Act did not permit the fertilizer tax to go back to its original status of being "subject to the order of Board of Trustees." In the midst of the various discussions and arguments we were told that by turning into the State Treasury the fertilizer tax and the tuition and matriculation fees, that the colleges would be assured of a more steady income during the year. We were informed that when the General Assembly made an appropriation we would know ahead of time what our major sources of income would be for Collegiate Activities.

Looking Down the Road

All during the recent revision of the 1942 Code we have watched for any proposed changes in Section 5756 quoted in the beginning. It appears, therefore, that this permanent statute is to be superceded each year by the provision in the Appropriations Act requiring that these collections and taxes be deposited with the State Treasurer and become a part of the General Tax Fund of South Carolina. Those of us here at Clemson continue to believe that the original agreement of 1890 should be respected and that the fertilizer tax should be subject to the order of the Board of Trustees. The Legislature long ago recognized that the fertilizer tax was not sufficient to maintain and erect a growing Clemson College.

The proposal of President Poole in his recent letters to Messrs. R. M. Cooper and Charles E. Daniel about the use of the fertilizer tax for payment of bonds issued for the construction of Agricultural Buildings or for such other use as the Board of Trustees may direct is timely and well. Many years ago a proposed state-wide bond issue for college buildings was defeated. Later during the P.W.A. days in the early 1930's Clemson blazed the trail through the issuance of bonds for an Agricultural Building and pledging payment from the fertilizer inspection tax. This P.W.A. Act was followed by others in which student fees were pledged for the construction of barracks buildings. There was still another act which included buildings for the several colleges and through this act our Textile Building was constructed.

This report is rather long, but it is an effort to show what has been done over a period of years along with the thinking of the members of the Legislature and the people of the State of South Carolina.

Report of Board of Visitors

The Board of Trustees
The Clemson Agricultural College
Clemson, South Carolina

Gentlemen:

We wish to thank you, and the President, for your appointment of us as a Board of Visitors to inspect the institution. We spent three busy days, May 7, 8 and 9, on well planned tours, and have seen and learned a great deal. South Carolina may well be proud of its great institution. It should be thankful for the vision of its founder and the devotion and skill of those who have directed its development over the years, often under great handicaps due to inadequate funds provided for its support. We believe that you, through the able administration of Dr. Poole and his excellent staff, are making the wisest and fullest use of what you have. If this institution is to maintain its present high standard and be of continued service to our great state, additional aid will have to be obtained from our General Assembly. We trust that they will find it possible to provide the funds for at least the minimum necessities which we recommend and which follow.
We do not believe that any institution is better than its faculty. We were deeply impressed with the high caliber of leadership at Clemson. To have been able to build it under the inflationary spiral that has existed in the last decade has required great skill on the part of Dr. Poole and a missionary spirit on the part of the members of the faculty. In order to maintain it, we believe additional financial aid must be given so as to bring the salaries more in line with those of similar institutions in this general area, and more in line with the upward trend of salaries in industry.

In order to make efficient use of an excellent faculty, it needs reasonable facilities in which to instruct. With the increase of boys of our State wanting and being eligible for a college education, and the subsequent growth of the student body and the expected continued growth, some of the facilities have become inadequate through lack of space and others through age. Accordingly, we recommend in the order of their important, 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.

Second, the engineering building is overcrowded and consequently inadequate. To be able to utilize and to protect its fine equipment and to provide reasonable quarters for instruction, the temporary building needs to be made permanent. We recommend that serious consideration be given to a new building in accordance with the plans and drawings now in the possession of the Dean of Engineering and the President of the college.

The rapid and healthy industrialization of South Carolina, brought about in no small part by the stability and foresight of our Governor and State Government, and the consequent increase of our population and the movement of farm labor to manufacturing plants, has added additional problems to our farmers. Many have, of necessity, turned to various type of livestock and to increased interest in this field of farming. To maintain the high level of teaching and of service to the increasing students and farmers in this field, we recommend that addition of an animal science building, which will make possible added research in this field.

It is our considered opinion that the hospital building is too small and not of the proper construction, considering the present and probable increases in the enrollment. Should an epidemic occur, it would be very difficult to adequately handle the sick in the present building. Furthermore, to not only protect those who are interned in the hospital, but to also protect the fine equipment which the frame building houses, we believe that a larger one, of fire proof material, is badly needed, and we respectfully recommend that same be provided.

The Board was greatly impressed with the work being done in the Fertilizer Inspection Department. We feel that this department could be made even more efficient by added space, which could be accomplished by an addition to the present building. We recommend that consideration be given to this addition.

We inspected the plant and equipment that supplies water, not only to the college, but to the surrounding residential and business areas. We learned that the present consumption approaches the maximum supply that the plant can furnish. We feel that the potential should be substantially greater than the normal usage, therefore, some consideration should be given to an additional unit.

The need of an armory for the military has been stressed in previous reports and our investigation substantiates the necessity of this addition to the military effort.
There are many other needed physical facilities but we recognize that our General Assembly is faced with many problems in all phases of our life, therefore, we are urging serious consideration, of only those needs which, when taken together with other great needs of our State, appear paramount.

The Board was impressed with the presentations as made by the Deans of the various schools, and we were appreciative of their patience in answering our every question.

We particularly commend the Dean of the School of Arts and Sciences and his staff for their splendid work and for the additions of equipment in the Physics Department.

We would like to commend the School of Engineering particularly for the fine work being done in its department of ceramics, which is so helpful to the industrial growth of our State. We realize certain handicaps under which this school is operating, and it is felt that by certain re-arrangements and changing of lighting and some painting, the present facilities could be made more efficient.

The Board was tremendously impressed with the new chemistry building, and commends the Dean and his staff for the intelligent and progressive arrangement of it.

The Board feels that all South Carolina should be proud of its School of Textiles and the outstanding work being carried on by the Dean and his staff. We are appreciative of the legislature for providing for the building, and the generosity and interest of the textile industry, particularly the Sirrine Foundation in generously adding to the equipment. The Board would like to recommend that a library, restricted to textile publications, be provided in the textile building for the benefit of the students.

The Board was impressed with the splendid work being done in the School of Agriculture and the Extension Service. Particular commendation is due the dairy, animal husbandry, poultry production, and food preservation departments, to the splendid group of experts who are carrying the results of teaching and research to the farmers of our State. This great service is valuable because many of our farmers are having to improve their methods or to change from cotton farming to various type of livestock.

We wish to congratulate Dr. Poole and the Commandant for their fine work in improving the morale and high standing of the Corps through their military training. The Board witnessed a very excellent dress parade and feels that Clemson should be proud of its band and its Volunteer Drill Platoon.

We enjoyed a very excellent meal in the dining room, and it was our conclusion that this important department of the college was run with extreme efficiency and economy.

The Board recognizes the many problems which the Board of Trustees faces and has wisely heretofore faced, considering the limitation of financial aid which has been available. We feel that as far as is feasible a master policy may need to be set up which will determine the extent to which additional appropriations will be used to provide for a larger enrollment or a more efficient and thorough operation with its present enrollment. It recognizes too that in considering the addition and emphasis of the various departments, a proper balance between diversified industry and agriculture will need to be maintained. It respectfully emphasizes this, recognizing that the Board, through the administration of the institution, has been of great interest and importance to incoming industry.

We recommend that the toxicological work of Clemson be transferred to the Medical College of South Carolina.
It was with regret that we learned of the large number of high school graduates who are not prepared to take the freshman class work and who either fail or take remedial work. This is wasteful, both to the parents who have to pay for longer attendance, and to the college, which has to pay for additional instructors. It compels the college to engage in work which should be done in the high schools.

We understand that similar conditions exist at the other colleges of South Carolina, both State and denominational. The colleges have a right to look to the State Board of Education to correct the wasteful condition by prescribing a course of study in the high schools designed to fit their graduates for college entrance. (The State Board of Education is empowered, under Section 5282, Code 1952, "to prescribe and enforce the course of study for the free public schools"). We suggest that the college presidents of South Carolina, and representatives of the State Teachers Association meet with the State Board of Education in an effort to have this deplorable condition corrected. Clemson College might well initiate such a conference.

We feel that the General Assembly might wisely appropriate a fund sufficient for the college to employ and support a staff of experts whose entire time would be devoted to original research work calculated to develop and utilize the many material resources of South Carolina. The inventions and processes evolved therefrom would not only add to the wealth of the State but through patents obtained, could be a source of considerable revenue to the college. The college, through agricultural and allied research has already accomplished much. We believe that a great deal would be gained by broadening the field of research to include other material resources of our State.

In closing our report, we wish to thank Dr. Poole and those responsible under him for making our trip not only informing, but enjoyable. We wish too, to thank Messrs. J. H. Woodward and Walter Cox for the pleasure of our association with them and for their courtesy and patience in guiding us through our tours. Also, we wish to thank the heads of the various departments who so thoroughly cooperated in disclosing to us the work being carried on under their guidance and in answering our questions as to the needs of their departments and the work the college is doing. They all impressed us as being men of vision, experts well qualified in their particular fields, loyal and devoted to the college, and to their work.

Respectfully submitted,

Bachman S. Smith
Hold-Over Member

W. C. Bethea
Edwin Burroughs
Andrew E. Collins
Wright Cox, Sr.
Charles Gibson

W. H. Grier
Calhoun Lemon
G. Sims McDowell
W. Marion Mahoney
Edwin Malloy
J. M. Moorer
R. L. Plaxico

Recommendations are being prepared and will be submitted to you for consideration at the meeting on June 20.

Respectfully submitted,

R. F. Poole, President
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 245 men and the Master's degree upon 5 men and 1 woman on June 1, 1952. The list of individuals awarded degrees is given below.
The Clemson Agricultural College of South Carolina

GRADUATING EXERCISES
Fifty-sixth Commencement
June 1, 1952

CLEMSON, SOUTH CAROLINA
Commencement Marshals

John Willard Barton, Chief Marshal

Carl Columbus Bailey
William Thomas Bowen
John Robert Cooper
Charley Vardell Gage
Joseph Lindsay, III
Robert Floyd Mixon

John David Patrick
James Hagood Sams, III
Billy Ray Skelton
Emory Bolt Washington
Steven Merle White
Harry John Wilkinson, Jr.
Graduating Exercises
SUNDAY, JUNE 1, 1952

6:00 p.m. — Outdoor Theater
(In case of rain the exercises will be held in the College Field House)

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

Invocation
The Reverend Emmet Gribbin, Jr.
Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, Clemson

Music — Clemson Concert Orchestra
Toccata and Fugue . . . . Frescobaldi
R. E. Lovett, Director

Authorization by Board of Trustees
The Honorable Robert M. Cooper, Chairman

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

“Alma Mater”

Benediction
The Reverend Enoch D. Stockman
Clemson Lutheran 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
William Joseph Caskey ___________ Lancaster

Agriculture—Agronomy Major
James Kennedy Alexander ___________ Bishopville
James Louis Allen ___________ Clio
Curtis Alexander Fennell ___________ Chester
James Edward Gerrald ___________ Galivants Ferry
**Edwin Middleton Grainger ___________ Nichols
Kenneth Lawton Huggins ___________ Mullins
Horace Hampton Leysath, Jr. ___________ North

Agriculture—Animal Husbandry Major
Jack Wade Brunson ___________ Sumter
Thomas Edwin Garvin ___________ Salley
Howard Finklea Godwin ___________ Lake City
*Joe Wheeler High, Jr. ___________ Spartanburg
Edgar Eugene Holley ___________ Aiken
James Waldo Hunter, Jr. ___________ Liberty
Fletchcr Melvin Johnson ___________ Effingham
Robert Blanding Johnson ___________ Sumter
William Eugene Kerr ___________ Pineville, N. C.
*Harry McKinley Lightsey, Jr. ___________ Columbia

Agriculture—Dairy Major
Robert Francis Elrod ___________ Piedmont
David Kenneth Fricke ___________ Baldwin, N. Y.

Agriculture—Entomology Major
Joe Putnam Alley ___________ Macon, Ga.

Agriculture—Horticulture Major
James Nuckolls Littlejohn ___________ Sumter

Agricultural Engineering
Wylie Edward Corbett ___________ Mountville
John Thomas Cutchin ___________ Portsmouth, Va.
Matthew Henderson Elder, Jr. ___________ Atlanta, Ga.
James Hartwell Hamilton ___________ Fort Mill
Arthur Leroy Jones ___________ Saluda
Clarence Wardlaw Lay ___________ Pendleton

Elias Thomas McGee, Jr. ___________ Anderson
Charles Livingston Mason, Jr. ___________ Madison, Ga.
Robert Young Park ___________ Winnsboro
Samuel Dixon Tyson ___________ Myrtle Beach
Hugh Oswell Vaigneur ___________ Ridgeland
Medicus Stacy Williams, Jr. ___________ Moore
SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE

Arts and Sciences

Charles Leland Ackerman __________ St. George
Bobby Glenn Anderson ____________ Columbia
Arthur Wray Evans, Jr. __________ Savannah, Ga.
John Francis Hare ____________ Lake Wales, Fla.
John Robert Hines ____________ St. Petersburg, Fla.
Clifford Reese McLendon, Jr. __ Columbus, Ga.
William Eugene Monroe ___________ Clemson
**Ladson Fraser Owens, Jr. __________ Sumter
Hassell Algernon Simpson __________ Gray Court
Robert Lee Swittenberg __________ Anderson

Industrial Physics

Jack Hopkins ____________________ Greenville
**Marvin Ashton LeGette, Jr. ___ Westminster

Loring Keels Baker _______________ Sumter
Ernest William Carrigan, Jr. ____ Society Hill

Pre-Medicine

William Preston Lesslie __________ Fort Mill

SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE

Chemistry

William Gardner Carr ________________ Union
Edgar Lowell Steele ___________ Harrisonburg, Va.

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE

Education

Joseph D. Elam ---------------- Spartanburg
Douglas Perry Herlong ____________ Rock Hill
Charles Otis Holladay __________ Ft. Deposit, Ala.
Bobby Lowe Huguley __________ McCormick
Jerry Joseph Sarracino ___________ Pendleton
Louis Moore Stephens ___________ Canton, N. C.
John Vogeley Thompson __________ Saxonburg, Pa.
James Donald Wade ____________ Lenoir City, Tenn.

Industrial Education

Everett Arnold Butler, Jr. __ Youngstown, Ohio
James Madison Gardner __________ Hartsville
James Edward Godwin ___________ Johnsonville
Stanley Horton Kohn ____________ Charleston
Robert Ignacio Menendez __________ Charleston
Walter Augustus Stilley, III __________ Conway

Vocational Agricultural Education

Jack Darwin Allison ________________ Pauline
Charles Edwin Butler ____________ Travelers Rest
Vance Shuping Caudill __________ Star, N. C.
Mercer Lamar Chason __________ Cairo, Ga.
Fred Cone ________________ Coosa, Ala.
John Wilson Dawsey ____________ Aynor
Jack Cleveland Holmes __________ Conway
Robert Lee Hughes, Jr. __________ Edgefield
William Carter Huiet ____________ Johnston
Quinby Allen Jowers ______________ Williston
James Albert Kinlaw ____________ Lumberton, N. C.
Horace Ray Lyda ___________ Hendersonville, N. C.
William Robert McCracken __________ Waynesville, N. C.
Milton Francis McElveen ___________ Olanta
***John Hasford Rodgers __________ Lake City
Thomas Clark Sanders, Jr. __________ Jericho
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE

Architectural Engineering

Lucas Boinest Aimar -------------- Charleston
Otto George Arndt, Jr. ------------- Orangeburg
Charlie Rowland Boyle, Jr. -------- Columbia
James Leonard Garland ----------- Erwin, Tenn.

Henry Otis Eubanks, Jr. ------- Augusta, Ga.
Richard Alan McGinty -------------- Clemson

BACHELOR OF CERAMIC ENGINEERING DEGREE

*George Jacob Bishop, III ------- Savannah, Ga.

BACHELOR OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERING DEGREE

David Hope Burley ------------------ Clemson
Donald Herbert Clayton ----------- Dorchester
LeRoy Henning Doar, Jr. --- Fort Bragg, N. C.

BACHELOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING DEGREE

Julian Milton Alexander ----------- Westminster
Decimus Chartrand Barbot ----------- Florence
Anthony Kennedy Bowman, Jr. ----- Sumter
George Damiano ----------------- Providence, R. I.
Palmer Charles Davis --------------- Groover
*Edward James Dohar ------- North Haledon, N. J.
John Brunyan Garner ----------- Cedar town, Ga.
John Francis Gillespie -------- Montgomery, Ala.

BACHELOR OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING DEGREE

Jack Donald Hill -------------- Greenville
David Conrad Klinck ----------- North Augusta
Robert Emery McKinnell ------ Florence
John Pearson Moore ----------- Augusta, Ga.
*Hugh Bailey Rawl --------------- Spartanburg
Donald Bruce Salley ---------- Saluda, N. C.
Samuel Harrell Smith ------- Allendale
Robert Mac Tribble ----------- Greenwood
*Charles Mayhew Upright ---- Mooresville, N. C.
Robert Lanier Wannamaker ---- Columbia
James Edsel Webb ------------ Meridianville, Ala.
Thomas Isaac Weston ----------- Columbia
Arthur Roger Wicker --------- Newberry
Homer O. Wilkins, Jr. ------ Germantown, Tenn.
Talmadge Clarence Wilson ------ Greenwood

BACHELOR OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING DEGREE

James Robert Abbott ------------- Walhalla
Wilson Paris Andrews ----------- Greenville
William Junior Bodie ----------- Alluwe, Okla.
Joseph Harris Boyd ------------- Fair mount, Ga.
Ronald Franklin Brunson ------- Ridgeland
Franklin Donald Burdette ------ Simpsonville
*John Hill Creighton -------- Spartanburg
William Carl Denson ----------- Orlando, Fla.
Cornelius Franklin Earnhardt, Jr.
----------------------------- Kingsport, Tenn.
Jesse Sloan Friar, Jr. -------- Montmorenci
David H. Garren ---------------- Easley
Edward Jackson Hildebrand, Jr.
--------------------------- Washington, D. C.
SCHOOL OF TEXTILES
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE

Textile Chemistry

James Lancaster Bridgeman _______ Whitney
*Eugene Howard Lehman ... Montreal, Canada

William Calvin Wylie, Jr. ... Rock Hill

Textile Engineering

**Ray Lester Broadwell ... Anderson
William Ellis Carpenter ... Graniteville
William Theodore Cochran, Jr. ... Greenville
James Ray Dawkins, Jr. ... Newberry
Walter Thomas Holliday ... Greer

Robert John Kay ... Trenton, N. J.
Clyde William Kennedy ... Greenville
***George Arthur Mobley ... Simpsonville
Pascal Mark Pitts ... Clinton
John Joseph Snee ... Staten Island, N. Y.

Textile Manufacturing

William Ausburn Amick ... Rock Hill
Charles Wesley Atkinson ... Chester
Roger Worth Baker ... Pageland
Gilbert William Ballentine ... Blythewood
Harold Carlton Bloxham, Jr. ... Spartanburg
Oliver David Brock ... Whitmire
William Edward Burnett ... Greenwood
Gerald Ralph Carter ... Anderson
*Alvin Hearin Clarke ... Laurens
Louie Antonakos Clayton ... Conover, N. C.
William Pressley Cooper ... Columbia
Robert Henry Cudd ... Spartanburg
Frank David Dabney ... Rock Hill
Graham Lawrence Davis ... Waban, Mass.
Eddie Calhoun Dixon ... Darlington
John Hardin Dowling ... Chester
Clare Hill Draper, III ... Spartanburg
Olin Henry Dunn, Jr. ... Birmingham, Ala.
Robert Elliott Garrison ... Greenville
Luther Wightman Hampton, Jr. ... Spartanburg
James Floyd Hahn ... Easley
George Thomas Houser ... Caldwell, N. J.
George Robert Hawkins ... Newberry
Paul Bearden Hazle ... Woodruff
Dickson Lafayette Hendley ... Greenville
William Albert Hooton ... North Augusta

Judson Odell Jones ... Greenville
Ralph Lenwood King ... Abbeville
James Allen Koon ... Whitmire
John Wesley Lambert, Jr. ... Woodruff
James Irl McCulloch, Jr. ... Gaffney
Paul N. Moore ... Sumter
Cannon Smith Nichols ... Newberry
James Manly Norris ... Catecche
Prince Farley Norton ... McColl
*Paul Rudolph Osborne ... Kingsport, Tenn.
James Allen Parkins ... Greenville
Caleb George Pendley ... Calhoun, Ga.
Charles Lee Rogers ... Williamson
Kohn Thompson Sanders ... Anderson
Joseph Robert Shirley, Jr. ... Greenville
**Luther Junior Sigmon ... Newton, N. C.
Richard Russell Simpson ... Westminster
James Oliver Smith ... Donalds
Bonnay Ray Stockman ... Prosperity
George Edwin Taylor ... Camden
Malcolm Gordon Thruston, Jr. ... Greenville
Norman Remington Tice ... Brooklyn, N. Y.
William Henry Walker ... Laurens
Norman Carodine Whittfield, Jr. ... Townville
Cletis Douglas Williams ... Lancaster
Elmer Lowrie Wilson ... Springfield
Horace William Wilson ... Greenville

* With honor
** With high honor
*** With highest honor
CANDIDATES FOR MASTERS' DEGREES

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE
MASTER OF SCIENCE DEGREE
Agricultural Economics
Richard Benjamin Anderson ________ Clemson
William Henry Burns ___________ Clemson

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
MASTER OF SCIENCE DEGREE
Education
Glenn Dempsey ___________ Cedartown, Ga.
Sarah Edna Holleman ___________ Seneca
Robert Hugh Lockaby _______ East Flat Rock, N. C.

Vocational Agricultural Education
Wayne Gaines Entrekin ______ Kernersville, N. C.
Graduates Receiving Commissions As Second Lieutenants
In The Officers Reserve Corps, 1 June 1952

AIR FORCE

James Robert Abbott
Charlie Rowland Boyle, Jr
Franklin Donald Burdette
William Ellis Carpenter
Donald Herbert Clayton
Wylie Edward Corbett
*LeRoy Henning Doar, Jr.

George Robert Hawkins
Edward Jackson Hildebrand, Jr.
David Conrad Klinck
Elies Thomas McGee, Jr.
*Charles Livingston Mason, Jr.
*Robert Young Park
*Richard Monroe Parris

Caleb George Pendley
Pascal Mark Pitts
Hugh Bailey Rawl
*Samuel Harrell Smith
**Robert Lanier Wannamaker
Charles August Weghorn
*Arthur Roger Wicker

ARMOR

William Ausburn Amick
Ronald Franklin Brunson
William Joseph Caskey
John Wilson Dawsey
David Kenneth Fricke
Robert Elliott Garrison
James Edward Gerald

Howard Finklea Godwin
**Edwin Middleton Grainegr
**Luther Wightman Hampton, Jr.
Douglas Perry Herlong
Kenneth Lawton Huggins
**Judson Odell Jones
Harry McKinley Lightsey, Jr.
Robert Emery McKinnell

Robert Ignacio Menendez
William Eugene Monroe
**John Gibson Rothell
Walter Augustus Stilley, III
**George Edwin Taylor
John Vogele Thompson
Norman Carodine Whittle, Jr.

CHEMICAL CORPS

William Gardner Carr

**James Louis Allen
Bobby Glenn Anderson
Charles Wesley Atkinson
Roger Worth Baker
Sidney Lamar Cline
***Robert Henry Cudd
Clare Hill Draper, III
Matthew Henderson Elder, Jr.

David Hope Burley
**Everett Arnold Butler, Jr.
**Palmer Charles Davis
Henry Otis Eubanks, Jr.
Duncan Douglass McGregor

George Allen McKee
Glenn Carroll Smith
James Lamkin Smith
James Franklin Warren
**Medicus Stacy Williams, Jr.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Lucas Boinest Aimar
Julian Milton Alexander
Wilson Paris Andreas
Decimus Chartrand Barbott
Anthony Kennedy Bowman, Jr.

David Conrad Klinck
Elias Thomas McGee, Jr.
*Charles Levingston Mason, Jr.
*Robert Young Park

***Mercer Lamar Chason
Frank David Dabney
***John Hardin Dowling
**George Thomas Hauser

Robert Francis Ethred
John Robert Hines
Charles Otis Holladay
Quinby Allen Jowers
Stanley Horton Kohn
James Allen Koon
Richard Ralph Lorelle
Marvin Jones McCaskill

**Paul Rudolph Osborne
Thomas Eugene Stanley
Malcolm Gordon Thurston, Jr.
**Norman Remington Tice
Robert Mac Tribble
Cletis Douglas Williams

James Kennedy Alexander
Loring Keels Baker
***Gilbert William Ballentine
**Oliver David Brock
Graham Lawrence Davis
***Eddie Calhoun Dixon

**Robert Francis Ethred
John Robert Hines
Charles Otis Holladay
Quinby Allen Jowers
Stanley Horton Kohn
James Allen Koon
Richard Ralph Lorelle
Marvin Jones McCaskill

**Paul Rudolph Osborne
Thomas Eugene Stanley
Malcolm Gordon Thurston, Jr.
**Norman Remington Tice
Robert Mac Tribble
Cletis Douglas Williams

James Kingston Alexander
Loring Keels Baker
***Gilbert William Ballentine
**Oliver David Brock
Graham Lawrence Davis
***Eddie Calhoun Dixon

**Mercer Lamar Chason
Frank David Dabney
***John Hardin Dowling
**George Thomas Hauser

James Edward Godwin
James Charlie Gordon
Thomas William Morgan, Jr.

John Francis Hare
Arthur Leroy Jones
Marvin Ashton LeGette, Jr.
Horace Hampton Leysath, Jr.
Cannon Smith Nichols

**Robert Francis Ethred
John Robert Hines
Charles Otis Holladay
Quinby Allen Jowers
Stanley Horton Kohn
James Allen Koon
Richard Ralph Lorelle
Marvin Jones McCaskill

**Paul Rudolph Osborne
Thomas Eugene Stanley
Malcolm Gordon Thurston, Jr.
**Norman Remington Tice
Robert Mac Tribble
Cletis Douglas Williams

James Lancaster Bridgeman
Ray Lester Broadwell
James Edward Godwin
James Charlie Gordon
Thomas William Morgan, Jr.

Ladson Fraser Owens, Jr.
***Alfred Wheeler Ringer
Gerald Carlisle Roberts
**Donald Bruce Salley

William Lawrence Scarbrough
Addison McIver Shearin
William King Simmons, Jr.
**Bonny Ray Stockman
William Calvin Wylie, Jr.

**Distinguished Military Graduate accepting commission in Regular Army or Air Force
***Will receive commission on the completion of 1952 ROTC Summer Camp
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.

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

—A. C. CORCORAN, '19
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>V. K. Quattlebaum</td>
<td>Assistant Agricultural Engineer</td>
<td>March 15, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clifton Swaney</td>
<td>Assistant in Agronomy</td>
<td>March 15, 1952</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>B. E. Dail</td>
<td>Instructor in Economics</td>
<td>August 31, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herman Jarrell</td>
<td>Assistant Professor of Physics</td>
<td>August 31, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. S. Lambert</td>
<td>Assistant Prof. of History &amp; Government</td>
<td>August 31, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. S. McCary</td>
<td>Instructor in Physics</td>
<td>August 31, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. H. Potter</td>
<td>Assistant Professor of Mathematics</td>
<td>August 31, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. W. VanPonsen</td>
<td>Instructor in English</td>
<td>August 31, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. T. Wade</td>
<td>Assistant Professor of Mathematics</td>
<td>August 31, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. E. Rickelhaupt</td>
<td>Instructor in Ceramic Engineering</td>
<td>August 31, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. D. Hallmark</td>
<td>Assoc. Prof. in Electrical Engineering</td>
<td>April 1, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. H. McDonald</td>
<td>Instructor in Mechanics and Hydraulics</td>
<td>August 31, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. D. Simonds</td>
<td>Instructor in Mechanical Engineering</td>
<td>August 31, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. A. Carson</td>
<td>Instructor in Weaving</td>
<td>July 1, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. H. Quion</td>
<td>Assoc. Prof. of Chemistry &amp; Dyeing</td>
<td>August 31, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. M. Niver</td>
<td>Instructor in Textiles</td>
<td>August 31, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. M. Willis</td>
<td>Instructor in Weaving and Designing</td>
<td>August 31, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. H. Witt</td>
<td>Instructor in Textiles</td>
<td>August 31, 1952</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

School of Textiles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Effective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L. E. Odom</td>
<td>Instructor in Textiles</td>
<td>August 31, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. H. Guion</td>
<td>Instructor in Textiles</td>
<td>August 31, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. H. Potter</td>
<td>Instructor in Textiles</td>
<td>August 31, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. E. Adsley</td>
<td>Instructor in Mechanical Engineering</td>
<td>August 31, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. A. Carson</td>
<td>Clerk, Military Department</td>
<td>March 31, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. A. Adsley</td>
<td>Assistant Commandant</td>
<td>May 31, 1952</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Extension Division

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Effective</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>W. J. Huntley</td>
<td>Ext. Livestock Marketing Specialist</td>
<td>June 7, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. C. Odom</td>
<td>Assistant County Agent, Florence</td>
<td>March 31, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. D. Seabrook</td>
<td>Extension Radio Specialist</td>
<td>April 5, 1952</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Library

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Effective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barbara P. Estes</td>
<td>Library Aid</td>
<td>March 31, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corinne H. Goldgar</td>
<td>Assistant Circulation Librarian</td>
<td>May 31, 1952</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

L. C. Adams, Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering; from September 1, 1952 to August 31, 1953; for graduate study. (Renewal)

G. W. Biggs, Assistant Professor of Economics; from September 1, 1952 to August 31, 1953; for study at Cornell University. (Renewal)

C. O. Caskey, Assistant Professor of English; from September 1, 1952 to August 31, 1953; for graduate study. (Renewal)
J. C. Cook, Jr., Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering; from September 1, 1952 to August 31, 1953; for study at the University of Michigan.

J. T. Cox, Instructor in English; from September 1, 1952 to August 31, 1953; for graduate study. (Renewal)

A. M. Hardee, Assistant Professor of French and Spanish; from September 1, 1952 to August 31, 1953; for graduate study. (Renewal)

R. J. Higdon, Assistant Horticulturist, Sandhill Station; from May 16, 1952 to May 16, 1953; for graduate study.

C. R. Hodge; Assistant Entomologist; effective June 1952; military leave.

Essie T. Hodges, Laboratory Technician Livestock Sanitary Department; from June 15, 1952 to October 15, 1952; domestic reason.

A. H. Holt, Assistant Professor of English; from September 1, 1952 to August 31, 1953; for graduate study at Vanderbilt University.

M. S. Kendrick, Jr., Instructor in Physics; effective September 1, 1952; military leave.

Hugh Macaulay, Jr., Assistant Professor of Economics; from September 1, 1952 to August 31, 1953; for graduate study at Columbia University. (Renewal)

H. H. McGarity, Associate Professor of Music; from September 1, 1952 to August 31, 1953; for graduate study. (Renewal)

E. F. Stenstrom, Assistant Professor of Industrial Engineering; from September 1, 1952 to August 31, 1953; for graduate study at the University of Florida.

Raymond E. Tyner, Assistant Professor of English; from September 1, 1952 to August 31, 1953; for graduate study at University of North Carolina.

R. Z. Vause, Assistant Professor of Mathematics; from September 1, 1952 to August 31, 1953; for graduate study at University of North Carolina.

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>A. R. Hopkins</td>
<td>Assistant Entomologist, Pee Dee Sta.</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
<td>June 1, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. H. Horton, Jr.</td>
<td>Associate Agronomist</td>
<td>$4,500</td>
<td>March 1, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. L. Steele</td>
<td>Assistant Chemist, Fertilizer Dept.</td>
<td>$3,300</td>
<td>June 9, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. O. Vaigneur</td>
<td>Assistant Agricultural Engineer</td>
<td>$3,200</td>
<td>June 1, 1952</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Library

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Salary</th>
<th>Effective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lorraine A. Burke</td>
<td>Library Aid</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>May 1, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sidelle B. Ellis</td>
<td>Assistant to Circulation Librarian</td>
<td>$2,900</td>
<td>June 1, 1952</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPOINTMENTS (Continued)

Military Department

Major R. A. Grinnell  
Assistant Commandant  
$126  
June 1, 1952

Extension Division

L. R. Allen  
Assistant County Agent, Greenwood  
$3,300  
March 17, 1952

J. W. Brunson  
Assistant County Agent, Florence  
3,300  
June 1, 1952

J. W. Gilliam  
Assistant County Agent, Greenville  
3,160  
May 16, 1952

C. F. Huff  
Assistant County Agent, Hampton  
3,300  
May 15, 1952

J. E. Youngblood  
Chief, Extension Division of Markets  
3,500  
Feb. 1, 1952

5. I recommend that the following named individuals be re-elected for an ADDITIONAL PROBATIONARY PERIOD:

School of Agriculture and Division of Agricultural Research

James R. Daniel, Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry; Appointed February 1, 1952.

John H. Bond, Associate Professor of Bacteriology; Appointed February 1, 1952.

James D. Boykin, Instructional Assistant; Appointed September 13, 1950. (Temporary Appointment)

D. L. Peery, Assistant Agricultural Economist; Appointed September 13, 1951. (Temporary Appointment until December 31, 1952)

H. G. Allbritten, Associate Agronomist; Appointed September 6, 1951.

W. M. Manning, Jr., Assistant Horticulturist; Appointed June 1, 1951. (Additional Temporary Appointment until May 15, 1953)

S. C. Woods, Assistant Animal Husbandman; Appointed February 1, 1952.

J. H. Horton, Jr., Associate Agronomist; Appointed March 1, 1952.

W. D. Yeargin, Assistant in Agronomy; Appointed January 1, 1952.

School of Arts and Sciences

R. E. Nelson, Graduate Assistant in Physics; Appointed September 1, 1951. Re-appoint until June 30, 1953.

School of Education

R. E. Lovett, Associate Professor of Music; Appointed September 1, 1951. (Substituting for H. H. McGarity on leave of absence.

School of Engineering

R. F. Nowack, Instructor in Mechanics and Hydraulics; Appointed September 1, 1951. (Substituting for faculty member on leave of absence)

Extension Division

C. M. Shuman, Assistant County Agent; Appointed February 15, 1952.

Service Division

J. Walter Hammond, Plant Engineer; Appointed January 1, 1952.
6. I recommend the re-appointment of the men listed below for a **period of one year** from September 1, 1952 to August 31, 1953.

**School of Arts and Sciences**

John Z. Bennett, Assistant Professor of English; Appointed September 1, 1948.

W. W. Powell, Assistant Professor of English; Appointed September 1, 1949.

R. B. Johnson, Assistant Professor of Mathematics; Appointed September 1, 1949.

7. **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. E. Bland, Assistant Agricultural Engineer; Appointed February 1, 1951.

R. H. Hawkins, Associate Agronomist; Appointed October 1, 1950.

J. H. Hoyert, Associate Agronomist; Appointed February 1, 1951.

Vernon N. Kirk, Associate Entomologist; Appointed July 16, 1951.

C. M. Lund, Assistant Agricultural Engineer; Appointed May 28, 1951.

D. W. Newsom, Associate Horticulturist; Appointed April 1, 1951.

T. C. Peels, Soil Scientist; Appointed December 16, 1950.

M. M. Phillippe, Associate Agronomist; Appointed January 1, 1951.

R. F. Wheeler, Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry; Appointed September 1, 1951.

**School of Arts and Sciences**

G. W. Crawford, Assistant Professor of Physics; Appointed February 1, 1951.

J. C. Harden, Assistant Professor of Mathematics; Appointed September 1, 1949.

**School of Chemistry and Geology**

E. C. Berry, Assistant Professor of Geology and Acting Head, Department of Geology; Appointed September 1, 1951.

**School of Engineering**

F. F. Bainbridge, III, Instructor in Architecture; Appointed September 1, 1951.

E. A. Gunnin, Instructor in Architecture; Appointed September 1, 1951.

A. F. Schildhauser, Visiting Professor of Mechanical Engineering; Appointed September 1, 1951.
SECOND APPOINTMENTS (Continued)

School of Textiles

T. D. Efland, Instructor in Knitting; Appointed March 5, 1951.

H. L. Loveless, Assistant Professor of Yarn Manufacturing; Appointed September 1, 1951.

J. L. Thompson, Assistant Professor of Yarn Manufacturing; Appointed September 17, 1951.

Library

Marjorie Dew, Bibliographer & Special Aid to Students; Appointed September 10, 1951.

Kathryn D. Ryals, Circulation Librarian; Appointed February 1, 1951.

Extension Division

J. S. Boozer, Assistant County Agent; Appointed February 1, 1951.

F. D. Garrett, Assistant Negro Agricultural Agent; Appointed June 1, 1951.

W. C. Johnson, Extension Entomologist and Beekeeping Specialist; Appointed August 1, 1951.

Crayton McCown; Assistant County Agent; Appointed November 1, 1950.

B. T. McIntosh, Negro Agricultural Agent; Appointed October 16, 1951.

C. G. Newton, Jr., Assistant County Agent; Appointed February 1, 1951.

Marett Outz, Assistant County Agent; Appointed February 1, 1951.

F. M. Smith, Extension Truck Crops Specialist; Appointed February 16, 1951.

Livestock Sanitary Department

A. T. Gilpin, Livestock Inspector; Appointed August 3, 1951.

T. A. Warren, Jr., Livestock Inspector; Appointed June 1, 1951.

The following teachers and officers have been authorized to engage in EXTRA WORK for which they have received additional compensation. According to the By-Laws I am reporting this to you and ask your approval of the same.

William E. Crooks, Assistant in Welding; Salary $2100; $25 for 20 hours of work at $1.25 per hour for extra work on industrial research project for Sonoco Company.

John Martin Ford, Jr., Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering; Salary $3900; $320 for 160 hours of work at $2 per hour for extra work on the barracks area map and atlas of the Clemson Campus Plan.

Joe Davis Glenn, Jr., Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering; Salary $3900; $423 for 211.5 hours of work at $2 per hour for extra work on the barracks area map and atlas of the Clemson Campus Plan.

C. L. Grimes, Instructor in Chemistry; Salary $2900; $85 for 3 hours work at $2.50 per hour for tutoring athletes.

Emery A. Gunnin, Instructor in Architecture; Salary $3000; $82 for 44 hours of work at $2 per hour for work in completing the measured drawings of the mess hall.

Thomas A. Hendricks, Associate Professor in Textiles; Salary $4000; $107.50 for 43 hours of work at $2.50 per hour for extra work for Sonoco Co.
N. S. Kendrick, Jr., Instructor of Physics; Salary $2900; $91 for 45.5 hours of work at $2 per hour for work on Electrostatic contract for USDA.

Charles E. Kirkwood, Jr., Associate Professor of Mathematics; Salary $3900; $357 for 130 hours of work at $2.75 per hour for work on Electrostatic contract for USDA.

Howard L. Loveless, Assistant Professor of Spinning; Salary $3600; $108 for 48 hours of work at $2.25 per hour for work for Sonoco Company.

George C. Means, Jr., Assistant Professor of Architecture; Salary $4200; $120 for 60 hours of work at $2 per hour for work in completing the measured drawings of the mess hall.

John G. O'Connell, Assistant Professor of Architecture; Salary $3900; $200 for 80 hours of work at $2.50 per hour as swimming coach for athletic department during off duty hours.

Harry L. Reaves, Instructor in Physics; Salary $3100; $72.50 for 29 hours of work at $2.50 per hour for tutoring athletes.

Joseph P. Roston, Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering; Salary $3700; $44 for 22 hours of work at $2 per hour for work on the barracks area map.

James R. Salley, Jr., Instructor in Chemistry; Salary $3100; $75 for 30 hours of work at $2.50 per hour for tutoring athletes.

George Dewey Sears, Electrician in barracks; Salary $3100; $120 for attending to cold storage equipment in the student dining room.

Edward L. Stanley, Professor of Mathematics; Salary $3700; $370 for 156 hours of work at $2.50 per hour for tutoring athletes.

James Franklin Sutton, Associate Professor of Mechanical Engineering; Salary $3900; $353 for 121 hours of work at $3 per hour for extra work in industrial research project for Sonoco Company.

Harold E. Timms, Assistant in Machine Shop; Salary $2600; $30 for 24 hours of work at $1.25 per hour for extra work on industrial research project for Sonoco Company.

W. D. Trevillian, Assistant Professor of Economics; Salary $3800; $250 for 100 hours of work at $2.50 per hour for tutoring athletes.

Richard L. Wilkins, Instructor in Architecture; Salary $3200; $96 for 48 hours of work at $2 per hour for work in completing measured drawings of the mess hall.

W. Bratton Williams, Associate Professor of Weaving; Salary $4180; $41.5 for 20 hours of work at $2.25 per hour for work on Fabric Investigation for USDA.

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.

Mary Pugh English, Stenographer, County Home Demonstration Office, Lee County; from $960 to $1080; Effective May 1, 1952.

Mary Frances Gaskins, Stenographer, County Home Demonstration Office, Chesterfield County; from $1140 to $1260; Effective May 3, 1952.

Frances M. Hendrix, Stenographer, County Home Demonstration Office, Horry County; from $1020 to $1140; Effective May 1, 1952.
CHANGES IN SALARIES (Continued)

Sally C. Mayer, Stenographer, County Home Demonstration Office, Marlboro County; from $960 to $1080; Effective May 1, 1952.

Crayton McComb, Assistant County Agent; from $3420 to $3720; Effective March 1, 1952.

10. I recommend the following CHANGES IN TITLE effective July 1, 1952.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Present Title</th>
<th>Future Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Janice Adams</td>
<td>Lab. Assistant Animal Pathologist</td>
<td>Assistant Chemist Animal Pathologist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. W. Anderson</td>
<td>Assoc. Animal Pathologist</td>
<td>Animal Pathologist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Aycock</td>
<td>Assoc. Plant Pathologist</td>
<td>Plant Pathologist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. A. Boyd</td>
<td>Asst. Prof. Rural Sociology</td>
<td>Assoc. Prof. Rural Sociology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. W. Brandt</td>
<td>and Asst. Rural Sociologist</td>
<td>and Assoc. Rural Sociologist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. B. Cooper</td>
<td>Assoc. Dairy Husbandman</td>
<td>Assoc. Dairy Husbandman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. H. Eskew</td>
<td>Assistant Agronomist</td>
<td>Assoc. Poultry Husbandman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. O. Godbey</td>
<td>Assoc. Animal Husbandman</td>
<td>Assoc. Agronomist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. W. Jones</td>
<td>Assoc. Prof. Agronomy</td>
<td>Prof. of Agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary F. Kendall</td>
<td>Asst. in Home Economics</td>
<td>Dairyman, and Head of Dept.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. F. LaMaster</td>
<td>Dalryman, and Head of Dept.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joann LeGette</td>
<td>Lab. Assistant Agr. Economist</td>
<td>Assoc. Agronomist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. D. Malphrus</td>
<td>Assoc. Agr. Engineer</td>
<td>Assoc. Agronomist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. H. Purser</td>
<td>Asst. Prof. of Horticulture</td>
<td>Assoc. Agronomist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. L. Senn</td>
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<tr>
<td>B. J. Todd</td>
<td>Assoc. Food Technologist</td>
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<tr>
<td>L. O. VanElaricon</td>
<td>Asst. Home Economist</td>
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<tr>
<td>R. F. Wheeler</td>
<td>Assistant Chemist</td>
<td>Assoc. Agronomist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacant Position</td>
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<td>Assoc. Agronomist</td>
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School of Arts and Sciences

C. W. Bolen    | Assoc. Prof. of History & Gov. of History & Government |
| J. F. Brewster | Assoc. Prof. of Math.           | Professor of Mathematics         |
| J. T. Cox     | Instr. in English               | Asst. Professor of English       |
| G. W. Crawford | Assoc. Prof. of Physics         | Assoc. Prof. of Physics          |
| A. E. Hind    | Assoc. Prof. of Math.           | Assoc. Prof. of Mathematics      |
| H. E. Kendrick | Instr. in Physics               | Asst. Prof. of Physics           |
| E. M. Lander, Jr. | Assoc. Prof. of History &         | Prof. of History & Government    |
| J. R. Sullivan | Government                      |                                |
| W. D. Trevillian | Instr. in Mathematics            | Asst. Prof. of Mathematics       |
| H. E. Vogel    | Assoc. Prof. of Economics       | Asst. Prof. of Physics           |
| J. K. Williams | Instr. in Physics               | Assoc. Prof. of History &         |
|                 | Government                      | Government                       |

School of Chemistry and Geology

F. I. Brownley | Assoc. Prof. of Chemistry       |
| J. H. Hobson   | Assoc. Prof. of Chemistry       |

Assoc. Prof. of Chemistry
Assoc. Prof. of Chemistry
CHANGES IN TITLE (Continued)

School of Engineering

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<tr>
<td>E. F. Byars</td>
<td>Instr. in Mech. &amp; Hydr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. A. Cunnin</td>
<td>Instr. in Architecture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. F. D. Hodge</td>
<td>Asst. Prof. of Arch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. D. Lewis</td>
<td>Assoc. Prof. of Mech. Engr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. E. Littlejohn</td>
<td>Asst. Prof. of Chem. Engr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. T. Long</td>
<td>Asst. Prof. of Elec. Engr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. L. Lowry</td>
<td>Prof. and Acting Head of Dept. of Civil Engr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. W. Mooreman</td>
<td>Asst. Prof. of Mech. &amp; Hydr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. V. Poe</td>
<td>Asst. Prof. Elec. Engr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>R. I. Wilkins</td>
<td>Instr. in Architecture</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vacant Position</td>
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School of Textiles

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<tr>
<td>R. G. Carson</td>
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<tr>
<td>T. D. Efland</td>
<td>Instr. in Knitting</td>
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<tr>
<td>J. C. Hubbard</td>
<td>Asst. Prof. of Weaving</td>
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<tr>
<td>L. H. Jameson</td>
<td>Instr. in Textiles</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Asst. Prof. of Knitting</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Assoc. Prof. of Weaving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Asst. Prof. of Textiles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Executive Committee

11. Mr. R. R. Roark, Campus Marshal, will retire on June 30 as provided by the Retirement Law of South Carolina. Mr. J. H. Cureton, Barracks Custodian, a law enforcement officer of Pickens County before joining the staff of the college, is well qualified to assume the duties which Mr. Roark has so efficiently performed and I recommend that he be appointed to the position of Campus Marshal.

12. I recommend that you approve the joint administration of the Agricultural Engineering curriculum by the Deans of Agriculture and Engineering as outlined on pages 3 and 4 of my report.

13. I recommend that the following academic qualifications for enrollment and continuation in the Advanced ROTC be approved.

(1) For enrollment in the Advanced ROTC in September, 1952, a student must have earned a minimum of 54 credit hours and 108 grade points.

(2) For enrollment in the Advanced ROTC in February, 1953, a student must have earned a minimum of 60 credit hours and 120 grade points.

(3) For enrollment in the Advanced ROTC in September, 1953, and subsequent dates, a student must have attained junior classification as established by the College and administered by the Registrar's Office.

(h) For continuation in the Advanced ROTC in September, 1952, (or February, 1953), a student otherwise eligible for enrollment in the second year of the advanced course must have earned a minimum of 90 credit hours and 180 grade points.

(5) For continuation in the Advanced ROTC in September, 1953, (and subsequent first semesters), a student otherwise eligible for enrollment in the second year of the advanced course must be in line for graduation by the following August.

(6) For continuation in the Advanced ROTC in February, 1954, (and subsequent second semesters), a student otherwise eligible for enrollment in the second year of the advanced course must be in line for graduation by February of the succeeding year.
14. I recommend that you approve, effective July, 1952, the proposed changes in our methods of operating the Service Division as outlined on pages 18 and 19 of my report.

15. Mr. Crest, a representative from the Washington Office of the United States Department of Agriculture, and Mr. Leffelman, of the Spartanburg Office of the Soil Conservation Service, made a survey of all the activities of the Land Use Project on June 11 and 12. These gentlemen gave a fine report of their findings and approved all the undertakings of the college on the area.

Income from the area is now permitting certain improvements which we have heretofore been unable to undertake. I request your approval of the undertakings on the Project.

16. We have never had a survey of the approximately 27,000 acres of land deeded in trust to the college by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It is very important that the perimeter, courses and distances of these lands be definitely established. The School of Engineering can accomplish this work during the summer months and on week-ends of the regular session. The cost will be approximately $9,000 and I request your approval of this expenditure from funds on hand from the sale of lumber from the area.

17. I recommend that the College Administration be authorized to handle, in conformity with the By-Laws of the college, patents, pending patents, and results of discoveries to the best advantage of the college.

18. I recommend that you approve the expenditure of $46,254.37 spent in renovating the old Chemistry Building for maximum usefulness. The Board authorized borrowing $30,000 from the Hospital Surplus. This was not sufficient and the Executive Committee authorized the use of the additional necessary funds from contingent items and lapses.

19. The Industrial Builders, Inc., has submitted a proposal for completing the classroom and laboratory space over the auditorium in the new Chemistry Building for a maximum contract price of $22,771. Funds are now available for completing this work and I request your authority to enter into the agreement with the Industrial Builders, Inc. The contract with the firm will be binding under all the terms and conditions in their original contract for constructing the building.

20. I recommend that the General Assembly be requested to authorize the construction of an Animal Science Building and pledge the income from the fertilizer tax not used for inspection and analysis for amortizing the cost of the building.

21. It has become necessary to make needed repairs to the roof and the outside of the Y.M.A. Building at a cost of approximately $12,417.40, including screens. Funds for this work must come from the $50,000 contributed by the college several years ago for enlarging the auditorium. These repairs cannot be delayed any longer and I ask your approval of the use of funds for this purpose. This is the recommendation of the Y.M.A. Advisory Board.

22. On June 10, twenty of the cabins located at Camp Bob Cooper were destroyed by a tornado and damage to other buildings was sustained. These properties are insured through the South Carolina Sinking Fund Commission and the loss has been determined to be $44,559. These cabins are of frame construction mounted on concrete blocks and rather than replace them by similar structures, I recommend that we be allowed to use the insurance payment from the Sinking Fund Commission to immediately begin building quarters of concrete block construction which will be permanent and provide greater safety. Members of our agricultural engineering extension staff have prepared plans of this building. The remaining 60 to 65 cabins at Camp Bob Cooper are not safe in case of windstorm. Consequently I recommend that we be given approval to ask the 1953 Legislature for sufficient funds to construct four more buildings similar to the one above recommended. I also recommend that we be authorized to request of the Legislature $20,000 to be used to supplement the approximately $5,000 given by the Board of Directors of the Old Tri-State Tobacco Cooperative for the purpose of constructing an assembly and recreation hall at Camp Bob Cooper.
At the June 16, 1950 meeting of this Board it was moved by Mr. Thornhill and duly seconded and approved that the college administration be authorized and directed to make application to both State and Federal agencies for an allotment not to exceed $2,500,000 from authorized funds for the purpose of building new dormitories, repairing old dormitories, and for faculty housing. I recommend that this resolution be amended to the extent that the college administration be authorized to make application to either State, Federal or private sources, wherever source is deemed to be in the best interest of Clemson College.

The Opportunity School of South Carolina has offered to convey to the college without cost the two small dwellings it used at one time as domestic science laboratories. I recommend that this offer be accepted.

With the G. I. program gradually drawing to a close we have now 90 vacant duplex and U.K. temporary houses. The cost of upkeep is increasing daily with the age of these houses and it is deemed to the best interest of Clemson College to begin disposing of them at the best obtainable price. I request your authority to sell these houses as the need for them ceases to exist.

I ask your authority for the College Administration, the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and the Chairman of the Executive Committee to negotiate with Mr. J. P. Larsen and Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc. for a definite proposal as to costs, area to be covered, and scope of a plan for future development.

I recommend that you authorize the use of $6,000, if so much be necessary, from the equipment item in the 1952-53 budget for improving and developing a satisfactory public address system for the college.

The Dow Corning Corporation proposes to establish "The Dow Corning Corporation Fellowship for graduate textile studies" at Clemson College. The recipient or recipients of this fellowship shall be selected and approved by the Clemson College Department of Textiles, Chemistry and Finishing Department. The Dow Corning Corporation will deposit with the college Treasurer amounts sufficient to cover all tuition and fees of the fellowship.

The terms and conditions of the agreement meet the approval of the college administration with the exception that the Dow Corning Corporation shall have a non-exclusive royalty free license with regard to any U. S. Letters Patent as may result from the research and investigation of the recipient of the fellowship and the exclusive right to any inventions in all countries foreign to the United States as may result from said research and investigation of the recipient of the fellowship. In other words, the company is not asking for any American patents but only for foreign patents and those only on application of silicone products in the textile industry. It is not contemplated that any such patent applications will result from the research and investigation of the fellowship and therefore the agreement will not be inconsistent with the By-Laws of this Board with regard to discoveries and inventions and I recommend acceptance of the proposal for the establishment of the fellowship.

I recommend that you authorize the settlement of the 1950 and 1951 Carolina-Clemson football games but with protest; and that further attempts to reach an equitable settlement be continued.

I recommend the acceptance of the proposed budget for 1952-53 as presented with the addition of a new position of stenographer, Music Department, School of Education, at $1800 per annum:

- Collegiate Activities $2,039,174.00
- Auxiliary Enterprises 1,065,520.00
- Water and Sewage Operators Corres. School 10,000.00
- 1952 Summer School 76,209.00
- Student Activities 85,500.00
- S. C. Experiment Station 1,699,239.36
- Agricultural Extension Service 1,811,188.61
- Livestock Sanitary Department 155,831.50

$6,905,505.17

I request your authority to expend the funds for the purposes budgeted, and in accordance with the State and Federal Laws and the college By-Laws.
I recommend continued authority for the year 1952-1953 for handling the Revolving Funds, Loan Funds, Endowment Funds and Trust Funds in accordance with the college By-Laws and the terms and conditions of the various trusts.

Agricultural Committee

I ask your authority to permit the Dairy Department to build a milking barn in the Fant's Grove area on the Land Use Project when funds become available from the following sources:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sale of Cattle, August, 1952</td>
<td>$15,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance in Dairy Farm Products, 1915-1952</td>
<td>$10,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales Government Land Timber Account</td>
<td>$5,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy Farm Products, 1952-1953</td>
<td>$10,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research and Marketing, 1952-1953 Allotment</td>
<td>$11,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$51,000.00</td>
</tr>
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</table>

I ask your approval of the construction of a serviceable "Farm and Home" electric equipment building at Camp Long. The sum of $4,000 needed for construction was donated by the Duke Power Company, South Carolina Electric and Gas Company, and the South Carolina Light and Power Company.

I recommend that the registration of the "Palmetto State" brand be renewed with the Secretary of State for South Carolina. On December 20, 1916 the Clemson Board directed that this trade mark used by "Clemson College Creamery and other Cooperative Creameries approved by our Extension Division" be protected by registration. Professor LaMaster has conferred with the Palmetto Dairyman's Federation, Inc. Director D. W. Watkins, and other relative to this. They favor the continuation of the control of "Palmetto State" Brand.

The Executive Committee of the State Association of Soil Conservation Supervisors has requested that Clemson College establish a branch station located in the slate soils of the state for the purpose of securing adequate information on fertilizer practices, cropping practices, erosion control and water management practices necessary in the management of the slate soils of the state.

I recommend that such procedures as may be followed in the area without the necessity of establishing a station be undertaken to serve the needs of that area.

The South Carolina Federated Cooperative Breeding Association at a recent meeting adopted the following resolution:

"The Federation hereby goes on record as opposing any appropriation from the State Legislature either to Clemson College or to the Federation for the purpose of subsidizing any county cooperative breeding association. Any such subsidization should be handled on a county basis."

I recommend your approval of the above resolution.

The South Carolina State Brucellosis Committee makes the following recommendations concerning the control of Brucellosis and I recommend your approval of the same.

1. Utilize all available approved methods, plans and procedures advocated for the control and elimination of Brucellosis from our animals, in accordance with prevailing incidence of Brucella infection found in individual groups, herds, areas and counties of South Carolina.

2. The use of all cooperating agencies to publicize, through officially approved channels, suitable available information pertaining to the following:

   b. Blood test in suitable groups of animals.
   c. Injection of Brucella vaccine in female calves six to eight months of age.
   d. Injection of Brucella vaccine in female calves over eight months of age; also, adult female cattle over twelve months of age, when deemed advisable, in accordance with laws, rules and regulations pertaining thereto.
e. The value of purchasing calfhood vaccinates from Brucellosis-free groups for additions to herd.

f. Slaughter of all Brucellosis infected (Reactor) animals as rapidly as economically possible.

g. Strict adherence to good herd management practices and sanitary precautions as a means of protecting valuable resistance to Brucellosis developed in Brucella vaccinated cattle.

3. Livestock Auction Market Law

Study the advisability of amending the Livestock Auction Market Law to permit Brucella vaccination of female calves six to eight months of age instead of requiring blood test for Brucellosis of this group of cattle.
The Honorable Board of Trustees
of
The Clemson Agricultural College

Gentlemen:

I am submitting herewith a report covering the various activities of the college since your last meeting.

Death of Staff Members

It is with sincere regret and a sense of deep personal sorrow that I report the recent death of two of Clemson's 'grand old men', both graduates of Clemson's first class, 1896, and both retired members of Clemson's faculty after many years of devoted and efficient service — Professor Williston W. Klugh and Professor Joseph E. Hunter. The death of these two fine gentlemen and excellent teachers is a real loss to Clemson College, its faculty and alumni, the community, and the state.

Professor Klugh was graduated in the class of 1896 and served faithfully and well on our engineering faculty from 1897 until his retirement in 1948. He died September 25, 1952 at his Clemson home and was buried with Masonic honors in Old Stone Church Cemetery near Clemson College.

As a teacher, his loyalty to his work and his students and his ability as an instructor won the esteem and love of his students to whom he was always affectionately known as "Wee Willie". His modesty, sincerity, gentleness and unfailing courtesy won for him many friends at Clemson and elsewhere who held him in high regard. His love for his Alma Mater, his community, and his state made him always ready for unselfish service.

Professor Hunter was graduated from Clemson in 1896. After teaching in Newberry County public schools several years, he returned to Clemson and was a member of our Mathematics Department until his retirement in 1947. He died October 9, 1952 after a short illness and was buried in the College Cemetery.

During his 46 years on the Clemson College faculty, Professor Hunter taught thousands of Clemson students who knew and loved him as "Little Joe". His skill as a teacher was equalled only by his desire to have his students learn and by his good-humored patience in helping them over the rough places both academic and personal.

His sincere, unassuming life in the Clemson community endeared him to all. His interest and activity included church, school and civic affairs, and he was always ready with a helping hand to those in need.

In addition to the death of Professors Klugh and Hunter we suffered a heavy loss in the death of Mr. James G. Lindsay, Mess Officer, who passed away suddenly at his home here on July 18, 1952 as the result of a heart attack. Mr. Lindsay has been in the continuous employment of Clemson College since September 1, 1916 and his loyalty and devotion to duty contributed much to the success of the college. He was a high-type Christian gentleman who was loved and respected by the staff and students alike and he will be long remembered by all who knew him.
College Staff

I commend to you the loyalty, faithfulness and seriousness of purpose of the Clemson teach, research and extension staffs. The staff is by no means perfect but by desirable standards it is worthy of praise. There has been a gradual improvement in the caliber of the staff brought about by additional graduate study. Some members of the staff who secure advanced degrees leave the college to accept better paying positions and this will continue until the salary scale is increased and is the equal of that of other states.

I assure you I am cognizant of the functions of the college. Clemson plays a tremendous role in the affairs of the state and the demands, especially for research in ways of solving new and old problems, exceed our manpower and our finances.

Diversified agriculture and the new industrial development, both of which are promising and desirable objectives for the future well being of the state, are demanding much attention. Sympathetic appreciation is given every criticism of college functions and I believe the various staff members give concerted effort to making needed corrections. We shall always have problems but so long as we have the desire to solve them Clemson will be a great and respected institution.

I feel you can have confidence in the personnel of the college because of their interest in seeking additional knowledge and training which will fit them to meet the needs of the state.

Distribution of Faculty Members by Ranks and Degrees Within Schools
First Semester 1952-1953

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Rank</th>
<th>Highest Earned Degree Held</th>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Does not include Department of Agricultural Engineering.

** Jointly administered by the School of Agriculture and the School of Engineering.
### Per Cent Distribution of Faculty Degrees Within Schools
First Semester 1952-1953

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Degree</th>
<th>°Agric</th>
<th>A &amp; S</th>
<th>Chem</th>
<th>Educ</th>
<th>°Engr</th>
<th>Text</th>
<th>°°Ag Engr</th>
<th>College</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Doctor</td>
<td>32.6</td>
<td>26.5</td>
<td>43.8</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
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<td>20.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Master</td>
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<td>90.0</td>
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<td>57.1</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>55.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>2.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bachelor</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>31.2</td>
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<td>14.6</td>
<td>28.6</td>
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<td>0.0</td>
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<td>3.6</td>
<td>0.0</td>
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</table>

### Per Cent Distribution of Faculty Ranks Within Schools
First Semester 1952-1953

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>°Agric</th>
<th>A &amp; S</th>
<th>Chem</th>
<th>Educ</th>
<th>°Engr</th>
<th>Text</th>
<th>°°Ag Engr</th>
<th>College</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>39.1</td>
<td>26.6</td>
<td>31.2</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>30.4</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>30.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate</td>
<td>52.2</td>
<td>23.4</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>30.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>66.9</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>30.4</td>
<td>h2.8</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>30.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instructor</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>3.1</td>
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<td>0.0</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Does not include Department of Agricultural Engineering.
** Jointly administered by the School of Agriculture and the School of Engineering.

### Requests for Salary Increases

Clemson has not been able to increase its salaries so as to keep pace with living costs. Records indicate that the cost of living index for 1952 is nearly twice that of 1938-1939. The salaries paid teachers in the twenty Land Grant Colleges with enrollments of 5,000 or less are higher than those paid at Clemson. This group includes Virginia Polytechnic Institute, North Carolina State College and Mississippi State College.

To provide for increased costs in living expenses and to make Clemson's salary scale more nearly like those of Land Grant Colleges with enrollments of 5,000 students or less, we are asking that the total salary roll for next fiscal year be 13.5% above that for this year. It is not proposed to increase each person by 13.5%, but to make the increases on the basis of merit, length of service, professional training and such.

This figure was arrived at after a length study was made of Clemson's salary rolls back to 1938 and 1939. It is proposed that the salary scale of that period be doubled to keep pace with the cost of living index. To do this, will require an addition of 10% to the total salary roll of 1952-1953. Clemson's faculty should be paid in line with professors at similar institutions. Through the use of several Land Grant College reports compiled by the U.S. Department of Education, it was estimated that there should be added an additional 3.5%. This is how the total of 13.5% overall was proposed.
It must not be overlooked that the increases to individuals may vary considerably for reasons already given. For example, the salary range for instructors has been increased much more than for associate professors and full professors. This was a necessity because the young teacher could not live on the low pay of an instructor.

The increase in salaries, especially in many cases of merit, should be about 20%.

**Enrollment**

A total of 2764 students have enrolled for the first semester. This total is slightly greater than the early estimate of 2750 and slightly less than the 2788 students enrolled for the first semester last year.

There is no outlook of a substantial increase in the enrollment for several years. The following table gives information concerning the enrollment since 1950 and the estimated enrollment for 1953-1953 and 1954-1955.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Semester Enrollment and Estimated Enrollment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Session</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950-1951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951-1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952-1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953-1954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954-1955</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Although 72 students enrolled this year under Public Law 550 (Korean Veterans), the total veteran enrollment has decreased from 610 to less than 400. A larger number of Korean Veterans may be expected to enroll during the next year or two, but this number will hardly be large enough to offset the decrease in veterans enrolled under Public Law 346 (G.I. Veterans).

Since Clemson students come largely from South Carolina High Schools, any changes in the enrollment of Clemson will come about largely through changes in high school enrollments. For the past three years there appears to be a rather definite relationship between the number of first semester freshmen at Clemson each fall and the number of ninth grade boys (white) enrolled four years previously in South Carolina Schools. If this relationship continues, only small increases may be expected in the freshman class in 1953-1954 and 1954-1955.

**Relationship between Enrollment of Ninth Grade Boys in South Carolina High Schools and Enrollment of First Semester Freshmen at Clemson**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Ninth Grade Enrollment</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>First Semester Freshman Enrollment</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1946-1947</td>
<td>7714</td>
<td>1950-1951</td>
<td>797</td>
<td>10.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947-1948</td>
<td>7502</td>
<td>1951-1952</td>
<td>798</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948-1949</td>
<td>8003</td>
<td>1952-1953</td>
<td>852</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949-1950</td>
<td>8353</td>
<td>1953-1955</td>
<td>877*</td>
<td>10.5*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950-1951</td>
<td>8596</td>
<td>1954-1955</td>
<td>902*</td>
<td>10.5*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Estimated
### Enrollment by Courses and Semesters, First Semester 1952-1953

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major Course</th>
<th>Freshman (Semester)</th>
<th>Sophomore (Semester)</th>
<th>Junior (Semester)</th>
<th>Senior (Semester)</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1st 2nd</td>
<td>1st 2nd</td>
<td>1st 2nd</td>
<td>1st 2nd</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>26 18</td>
<td>7 7</td>
<td>5 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Economics</td>
<td>2 2</td>
<td>4 4</td>
<td>6 1</td>
<td>1 2</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Engineering</td>
<td>31 12</td>
<td>22 5</td>
<td>19 10</td>
<td>10 8</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agronomy</td>
<td>13 2</td>
<td>4 7</td>
<td>11 6</td>
<td>10 5</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal Husbandry</td>
<td>74 24</td>
<td>17 42</td>
<td>37 33</td>
<td>18 19</td>
<td>264</td>
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<tr>
<td>Botany</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy</td>
<td>13 6</td>
<td>6 3</td>
<td>9 3</td>
<td>7 6</td>
<td>35</td>
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<tr>
<td>Entomology</td>
<td>1 1</td>
<td>2 4</td>
<td>10 5</td>
<td>3 5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horticulture</td>
<td>1 0</td>
<td>3 4</td>
<td>1 0</td>
<td>1 0</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td>0 1</td>
<td>0 1</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pre-Forestry</td>
<td>4 3</td>
<td>2 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pre-Veterinary</td>
<td>19 6</td>
<td>2 3</td>
<td>6 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>36</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arts and Sciences</td>
<td>25 11</td>
<td>17 10</td>
<td>15 11</td>
<td>18 5</td>
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<td>Industrial Physics</td>
<td>5 0</td>
<td>2 1</td>
<td>1 3</td>
<td>2 0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-Medicine</td>
<td>45 6</td>
<td>17 4</td>
<td>8 6</td>
<td>6 1</td>
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<td>Chemistry</td>
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<td>2 3</td>
<td>4 1</td>
<td>8 0</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
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<td>4 10</td>
<td>8 10</td>
<td>4 7</td>
<td>63</td>
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<td>Industrial Education</td>
<td>4 4</td>
<td>10 5</td>
<td>7 7</td>
<td>6 3</td>
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<td>12 14</td>
<td>27 18</td>
<td>5 10</td>
<td>124</td>
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<td>Architecture</td>
<td>33 5</td>
<td>18 6</td>
<td>12 13</td>
<td>14 2</td>
<td>103</td>
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<tr>
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<td>6 6</td>
<td>4 9</td>
<td>2 2</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceramic Engineering</td>
<td>1 0</td>
<td>6 5</td>
<td>4 1</td>
<td>3 2</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical Engineering</td>
<td>33 2</td>
<td>13 2</td>
<td>4 4</td>
<td>6 0</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Engineering</td>
<td>70 16</td>
<td>22 8</td>
<td>14 12</td>
<td>22 10</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical Engineering</td>
<td>91 18</td>
<td>39 13</td>
<td>23 21</td>
<td>21 13</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical Engineering</td>
<td>120 22</td>
<td>33 16</td>
<td>26 22</td>
<td>28 9</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textile Chemistry</td>
<td>13 0</td>
<td>7 0</td>
<td>5 6</td>
<td>3 1</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textile Engineering</td>
<td>54 13</td>
<td>20 8</td>
<td>18 14</td>
<td>14 3</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textile Manufacturing</td>
<td>110 54</td>
<td>57 44</td>
<td>40 47</td>
<td>28 18</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>852</strong></td>
<td><strong>315</strong></td>
<td><strong>246</strong></td>
<td><strong>328</strong></td>
<td>2685</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Graduates                             | 48 10               |                     |                   |                   | 58    |
| Post Graduates                        | 0 7                 |                     |                   |                   | 7     |
| Unclassified                          | 13 1                |                     |                   |                   | 14    |
| **Total**                             | **61**              | **18**              |                   |                   | **79** |

*Includes seven part-time undergraduate students.
Grade Point Ratios of Students Graduated in 1952

Below is a summary of the grade point ratios of the graduates of 1952. A number of these students had poor scholastic records and the Deans and Directors are giving consideration to changing the quality requirement for graduation. Many colleges require an average grade of C or the equivalent for eligibility for the bachelor's degree.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cumulative Grade Point Ratios (1)</th>
<th>Number of Students Having Grade Point Ratios Indicated</th>
<th>Students Graduated in 1952</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grade Point Ratios (1)</td>
<td>January</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.50 - 8.99</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.00 - 8.49</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.50 - 7.99</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>5.50 - 5.99</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.00 - 5.49</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.50 - 4.99</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.00 - 4.49</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.50 - 3.99</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.00 - 3.49</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.50 - 2.99</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.00 - 2.49</td>
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<td>1.50 - 1.99</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>1.00 - 1.49</td>
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<td>0.50 - 0.99</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean (2)</td>
<td>3.67</td>
<td>3.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median (3)</td>
<td>3.03</td>
<td>3.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Grade Point ratios are based upon all scholastic work taken at Clemson. A grade point ratio of 9.00 indicates an average grade of A; 6.00, B; and 3.00, C.
(2) Arithmetic Average.
(3) Mid-point of each group; fifty percent of students have ratios above, and fifty percent below, the median ratio.

What Happens to Deficient Students?

Of the 224 students suspended in August 1950 for academic deficiency during the 1949-1950 session, only 44 or 20 percent have re-enrolled at Clemson. Of the number re-entering, 8 have since graduated but 11 have been deficient again, while one has been deficient for the third time. Of the 44 returning, 9 had attended another college in the meantime and 13 changed their major courses on returning to Clemson.
College-High School Relationships

The college may in numerous ways maintain worthwhile relationships with the high schools of the state and have an appropriate part in the new developments in college-high school relations in South Carolina. The new developments in the relations between the colleges and the high schools in the state include (1) representation of colleges at the rapidly increasing number of college and career days in the high schools, (2) the employment of full-time field representatives by colleges to represent the institution at college days and in other ways acquaint high school seniors and their parents with the opportunities of attending college, (3) the practice on the part of a number of colleges of inviting high school seniors to the campus for special high school day programs, (4) the publication by colleges of a larger number of more elaborate pictorial bulletins, and (5) numerous other special activities and devices to acquaint high school seniors with the general advantages of attending college and the special advantages of attending a particular institution.

Clemson has had a part in these developments, but has depended more upon the general reputation and drawing power of the college than upon an elaborate organization to sell the institution to prospective students. No elaborate organization is recommended, but there is a definite need for this additional staff member to assist in carrying out the many specific functions and duties along these lines.

The idea presented here is not that of employing a full-time field representative as has already been done by at least one other state institution in the state, but rather that of providing the necessary assistance in the registrar's office to provide for the development of these functions.

While the matter of providing representation at the college days in the high schools is not the only problem involved, it is perhaps the most tangible problem. The number of college days at which Clemson has been represented has increased from seventeen for 1950-1951 to forty-five for 1951-1952. Seventy college days have already been scheduled for 1952-1953, and it is estimated that this number will exceed one hundred in 1953-1954.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Number of College Day Programs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1950-1951</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951-1952</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952-1953</td>
<td>75 or more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953-1954</td>
<td>100 or more</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At a recent meeting of the Deans and Directors consideration was given to the college calendar for the 1953 summer school and the 1953-1954 regular session. Many college activities, meetings on the campus, and other scheduled events are planned in connection with the college calendar and for this reason it is necessary to establish the college calendar at least a year ahead of time. The following calendar has been adopted for the coming year.
Three-fourths of the entering freshmen expressed a preference for the Air Force branch of the ROTC. After consultation with officials in Washington a division was made with an equal number going to the Army and the Air Force.

Officials administering the Army ROTC program are experimenting with a Branch General program that may replace the present six advanced units at Clemson with one general program. The present arrangement is sound but requires a larger officer personnel than the general program. The new system would have an advantage in that a student need not choose his branch of service until the completion of his ROTC training. Under the present system a student must make his choice at the beginning of his junior year.

Administration of the Air ROTC program has been transferred to the Air University at Montgomery, Alabama and this move seems meritorious to good cooperation with the institutions having Air ROTC programs. There are 188 participating institutions including The Citadel, The University of South Carolina, and Clemson.

At our request Colonel Forrest E. Cookson was assigned to Clemson for an additional year. Colonel Lloyd H. Tull, a graduate of Georgia Institute of Technology, has replaced Colonel Dice as head of the Air ROTC Department at Clemson.

Distribution of ROTC Cadets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROTC Branch</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>
<td>Air Force</td>
<td>405</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armor</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineer</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordnance</td>
<td>44</td>
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The enrollment indicates a continued increase in the strength of the Corps of Cadets and a corresponding decrease in Veterans and Special Students.

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Deferment of College Students

Circular Letter Number 33 issued on October 13, 1952 by the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities has the following to say concerning the deferment of college students.

"The present college student deferment plan (aside from ROTC deferments) provides for eligibility for deferment on either the basis of class standing or score on a nation-wide test (or both). The numbers deferred for college study could be reduced by the simple expedient of raising the test score or class standing requirement for eligibility.

"As of August 31, 1952, the "Selective Service pool" (that is the number of men liable to induction, not deferred, and physically qualified for induction) is estimated by Selective Service to be 771,152. (The actual number in the pool is around 1,418,000, but it is believed that less than 55 per cent of these will be found available for service).

"It is further estimated that the number of men required by all the armed forces to maintain the armed services at desired strength through the balance of 1952 and through 1953 is "well over 1,000,000 men."

"While the "available pool" of approximately 3-4 million men will be augmented by the number of young men reaching draft age each month, Brig. Gen. L. H. Renfrow, Deputy Director of Selective Service, says the situation "clearly indicates a likely deficit in the available manpower pool, which must be increased."

Aside from veterans, there are now 1,767,889 men who are either deferred by law or deferred by regulation. Of those deferred by law (416,650) a total of 337,018 are deferred as ROTC students and members of Organized Reserve Components. The rest are aliens, conscientious objectors, and ministers and divinity students. Of those deferred by regulation (1,350,839) a total of 1,016,437 are fathers or men otherwise deferred because of extreme hardship to dependents. An additional 177,430 are college students deferred under the "Trytten Plan." There are also approximately 100,000 agricultural deferments, about 33,000 other occupational deferments, and a negligible number of apprenticeship deferments.

Adding the ROTC and Organized Reserve deferments to the "Trytten plan" deferments, it is apparent that about 500,000 men are deferred for college work.

The Teaching Schools

Dean H. P. Cooper of the School of Agriculture reports that many individuals from Europe have been sent to Clemson under the Mutual Security Agency, Point IV Program, for the purpose of studying agriculture in this country. Short courses in Dairying and Agricultural Credit, of five and six weeks respectively, have been offered these foreign students who were enthusiastic over the work and cordial manner in which they were received. A special group interested in Agricultural and Homemaking Information came to
Clemson to attend the Association of American Agricultural College Editors which met here during the past summer.

In addition to the short courses listed above quite a few foreign visitors have been sent here by our government for the purpose of inspecting and studying the work of the college.

Dr. Cooper feels there is a very urgent need for money with which additional equipment may be purchased.

Dean F. M. Kinard reports that with the exception of one department the School of Arts and Sciences has an adequate and qualified staff and class work is well organized for the year. The one exception is the Physics Department in which difficulty was experienced in arranging the work because of insufficient staff.

Since the number of students enrolled in first semester Engineering Physics Laboratory was more than could be accommodated in the laboratory during the regular daily schedule, it was necessary to schedule one three-hour laboratory period at night.

Dean Kinard urges that immediate consideration be given to securing a classroom building for the School of Arts and Sciences.

Dean H. L. Hunter of the School of Chemistry and Geology reports that on July 1 the first atomic energy commission research contract became operative at Clemson. The problem deals with a study of the mechanism of growth regulating chemicals as applied to plants. Since the problem necessitated the use of radioactive tracer elements it was necessary to complete the area over the auditorium in the new building so that a radioactive handling laboratory would be available for the work.

The matching funds of $50,000 supplied by the General Education Board were used to complete the work. Also, the unfinished lighting of the building has been completed. Dr. Hunter suggests the need of air-conditioning the auditorium which is used by many organizations holding meetings at Clemson during the summer months.

Dean W. H. Washington of the School of Education believes there will be a shortage of qualified teachers for the next several years and feels the college must increase its efforts to educate men and women for the teaching profession.

Dean J. H. Sams of the School of Engineering reports that the heavy enrollment in Engineering calls for additional space.

At the request of engineers in the Aiken area, the School of Engineering has opened an off-campus center at North Augusta for the purpose of offering evening courses for further education of engineers in that section.

The correspondence courses for Water and Sewage operators have been prepared and will be given to the operators during the winter months.

Dr. Sams lists building needs for the School of Engineering at $2,500,000. Included on the list are the following: (1) Drafting and Design, Mechanics and Civil Engineering; (2) Chemical Engineering and Metallurgy; (3) Architecture; (4) Mechanical Engineering Laboratory; and (5) Research Laboratory for the Engineering Experiment Station.

Dean H. M. Brown of the School of Textiles reports that for the past three years our enrollment in textiles has been the largest of any textile school. The demand for the graduates continues to exceed the number we have to offer.

Since last February fifteen different machinery developments have been demonstrated at three textile conferences held at Clemson. Three of these devices are being actively considered for manufacture by Pneumafil Corporation, a large textile machinery company. Also, numerous accessories and repairs for regular equipment have been made.
During the summer there were in progress five government research projects amounting to $81,000. This proved advantageous and allowed us to use the staff during the summer months.

The Sirrine Foundation Committee visited the college on October 18 and the members were very complimentary of Dean Brown and the magnificent manner in which he is leading the school toward praiseworthy achievements.

Dean H. J. Webb of the Graduate School reports that the Departments of Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Plant Pathology, Entomology and Zoology, Mathematics, Dairying, Agronomy and Agricultural Economics are prepared, by adjusting teaching loads, to offer graduate work leading to the Doctorate degree. He has proposed for consideration the addition of 31 able scientists to the staff for the purpose of developing a strong, graduate faculty and for enlarging the research program of the college. In order to obtain this staff we will need $200,000.

Dr. Webb estimates that the Library needs approximately $200,000 to make it adequate for graduate studies and research projects. Industry and agriculture will progress just as fast as research projects and trained manpower increase.

Not only is there a need for the above appropriation for books but there is need for more space in the library, for more stacks, and for the renovation of the present facilities.

YMCA

Mr. Holtzendorff reports that he and his staff were happy to have the YMCA building repaired and painted on the outside and a number of repairs made on the inside during the past summer. In order to pay for the repairs it was necessary to sell certain bonds from the building fund and he hopes it will not be necessary to sell any other bonds or securities.

A considerable part of the student activity fee is spent on the promotion of the intramural program.

The YMCA continues to render good service to the students and to the people of the community. A large percentage of the young men who take an active part in the work of the YMCA while they are students take an active interest in the work of their church and their community after they have graduated.

The day camp programs sponsored by the YMCA during the summer months for children of the community were well attended.

Public Service Activities

Agricultural Experiment Station: Dr. H. P. Cooper reports that the activities of the Experiment Station have progressed in a satisfactory manner during the present season. The extreme heat and dry weather seriously affected a number of our major field crops and pastures. The income from farm products will be low. The large national production of the major agricultural commodities may result in a decline in the price of agricultural products. Our low production and a decline in prices will result in a relatively low income from farm commodities.

One of the outstanding events of the year was the meeting of the Association of American Agricultural College Editors held at Clemson July 21-23. There was an attendance of 204 delegates, representing 39 states, Canada, and Puerto Rico. This group was very much impressed with the meeting at Clemson.

There has been a great increase in the cost of agricultural supplied, motor vehicle equipment and agricultural equipment.
There is justification for additional support of Crop Pest Control work, Seed Certification, Soil Testing, Water Management and research on Peaches, Tobacco Pests, Ornamental Nursery work, and Blue Mold Cheese, and for general agricultural research in the various stations throughout the state.

Extension Division: Mr. D. W. Watkins reports that his proposed budget for the year beginning July 1, 1953 has been prepared on a basis of allowing some further salary increases and to provide a few additional county workers.

We seem to be falling behind in the matter of the number of extension workers who take summer short courses aimed at improvement of service. I recommend that we allow certain selected extension workers time with pay for a two-weeks' course in the summer at an approved institution, and that a travel fund of $50.00 per person be paid each person who successfully completes the work of such approved courses. This arrangement, if approved, would go into effect in June 1953, and be in operation next summer only on a test basis to enable us to formulate the best possible plan as to what is helpful and effective.

Since early in 1952, under authority of the Board, the Extension Service has been sponsoring the raising of a $50,000 fund through the work and activities of 4-H Clubs and friends for the purpose of maintaining and further developing the two old 4-H Camps -- Camp Long and Camp Bob Cooper. The 4-H clubs of the state have quite generally undertaken this job with enthusiasm and 42 counties have already made some payment, while 15 counties have completed the allotment assigned them to be raised. Approximately $23,000 has been deposited with the Treasurer of Clemson College for this fund. Pickens County was omitted because it has a County Camp financed by the county for its own 4-H Club use.

In working to raise $50,000 the 4-H members are motivated by the fact that the camping facilities are deteriorating and certain additions or further development of facilities are needed. They want to do something to maintain and further improve the camps so that they can accommodate more members with additional camp facilities, while maintaining those valuable features already in existence.

At the annual meeting of the State 4-H Club Council at Camp Bob Cooper in August 1952, attended by several members of the legislature, it was recommended that the legislature be requested to supplement this $50,000 fund raised by club members with a state appropriation.

In the meantime at Camp Bob Cooper other problems have arisen. A tornado in the past summer damaged many of the small sleeping cabins and destroyed about a dozen of them. Fortunately no one was permanently and seriously injured, though a number of 4-H members and agents did require medical treatment. The experience, however, which occurred once before, leads us to request funds with which to replace the small sleeping cabins with larger, more substantial, structures. It will be recalled that the present sleeping cabins were built as sleeping quarters for temporary labor camp workers when the Santee project was under development. It is estimated that approximately $10,000 would be required to build each one of four housing units, or $40,000 total. Each unit would be planned to accommodate 72 persons.

Another matter peculiar to Camp Cooper is that a private group, having a balance of funds amounting to about $5,000 from the Old Tobacco Cooperative Marketing Association proposes to give this balance to Camp Cooper for an assembly hall building, on condition that the rest necessary be raised in some other way. It is estimated that the cost of an assembly hall would be $10,000.

In order to coordinate the above 4-H camp matters, it is my recommendation that we request a state appropriation to match the $50,000 fund being raised by 4-H members and their friends, and also to match the $5,000 conditional donation above referred to in the proportion of 2 state appropriation for each $1 of the total of $55,000. We would thus request a state 2 for 1 matching appropriation totaling $10,000 for the two camps. We are obligated to devote one-half of the 4-H fund being raised by members to each of the camps, and as much as a dollar of state appropriations for each 4-H dollar to each camp. By requesting and securing 2 for 1, the amount for each camp would be, first $50,000 each, and for Camp Cooper there would...
remain the additional dollar of matching appropriation plus the tobacco fund and its 2 for 1 matching appropriation.

Livestock Sanitary Department: Dr. R. A. Mays reports as follows:

Milk Ring Test: We have used the milk ring test in working with one distributor in the Columbia area. In a small percent of the milk samples tested we found indications that the cattle on the farms had Brucellosis. Arrangements are being made to go to the farms and draw blood samples from all cattle to determine the extent of the infection. After the blood test is made the matter will be thoroughly discussed with the owner regarding the future handling of his herd in order to eliminate Brucellosis from his premises.

Vesicular Exanthema in Hogs: This disease has been known to exist in the State of California for approximately twenty years. During the month of June it was found in a group of garbage fed hogs near Cheyenne, Wyoming. Since that time it has been found in more than one-half the states of the United States. Various methods of control have been used. The slaughter method, indemnifying the owner for 100 percent of his losses, appears to be the one used in the majority of cases. However, in some states no funds are available for indemnity payments.

To date the disease has not been found in South Carolina. We are devoting all of our available manpower in an endeavor to keep the infection out of the state. As time passes problems involved in the control of swine and meat shipments into the state are getting more complicated. If we are to maintain our normal work, I am of the opinion that additional funds will be necessary to carry on the fight against Vesicular Exanthema. Our two livestock inspectors cannot keep up with the routine livestock inspection, and stay on the highways until as late as 3:00 and 4:00 in the morning, in order to check on trucks moving livestock into and through the state. In this connection the highway patrol has rendered valuable assistance.

Garbage Feeding of Hogs: One of the chief sources of the spread of diseases such as Hog Cholera, Vesicular Exanthema, miscellaneous bacterial intestinal infections in swine and Trichinosis in man would be greatly reduced if we could either discontinue feeding garbage to hogs or require the sterilization of same by heat. Some states now have under consideration recommending that their respective legislatures pass a law to this effect.

Hog Cholera: The presence of Vesicular Exanthema in the majority of states has greatly handicapped the normal production of hog cholera serum and anti-hog cholera virus. To date there is still an ample supply of anti-hog cholera serum to take care of the normal needs for a period of perhaps four to six months. Due to the anticipated shortage the price has been raised and we hear rumors that another advance may be expected before the end of the present calendar year. At this time it is not known if the commercial concerns will be permitted to resume the production of hog cholera virus at an early date. If the production of anti-hog cholera virus is not resumed at an early date it will be necessary to substitute some of the new types of vaccines along with the serum available as an aid in controlling hog cholera.

Anthrax: Several months ago a shipment of bonemeal was received from a foreign country which had apparently been contaminated from Anthrax microorganisms. This product reached a wholesale firm in Columbus, Ohio, and from there it went into numerous commercial feed manufacturing plants. The feed was fed to all species of animals, however, in the majority of instances the early losses occurred principally among hogs; later some Anthrax was found in some new, non-infected areas among cattle, horses and mules apparently the result of eating the contaminated feed.

Fortunately none of the contaminated product reached South Carolina, or if it did, it failed to produce Anthrax.
Laboratory: Overcrowded working conditions in the department as a whole, and especially in the laboratory, have resulted in a request from the various livestock interests and the veterinary profession for the department to request funds for the construction of a building just outside the city limits of Columbia to accommodate the department's activities. A modern laboratory will require more space than is available within the city of Columbia; however, at the same time it should be accessible to city water, sewage, electricity, gas, mail, express and transportation facilities.

All of these groups have assured me that they will do all that they can to assist the college in obtaining funds to construct and maintain a laboratory and personnel to render adequate diagnostic service to take care of the needs of our livestock and poultry industries.

Indemnity Payments: At the end of the fiscal year June 30, 1952, we had on hand unpaid completed indemnity claims for $4,662.41; also incomplete claims of $1,775.00.

Need for a Comprehensive Research Program

There is need for research in the control of the causative agents of diseases of turkeys and in the production of grasses and animals. Likewise, there is need for a comprehensive program of plant breeding consistent with efforts to reduce losses from drought, insect, diseases and cold, and the development of plants adaptable to South Carolina soils and climate.

There are unlimited opportunities for important research in the use of the many ceramic products and forest products of the state. The effects and advantages of drainage and irrigation are not well enough understood.

There are so many unanswered problems in many fields of agriculture that the state could well afford to spend more money than is now allocated for research and the reward would be far greater than the cost of the research. It is through pure research and applied research, which is allied with practical result demonstrations, that progress can be expected. But pure research usually results in practical advancement. Extension and Vocational Agricultural Education are necessary in order that we may implement the answer to the many practical questions asked by the farmers and industrialists but the answer cannot be given to many of the perplexing problems without research. Our sights should be in advance of approaching problems which can be visualized and interpreted in terms of scientific facts. Research can return to the state far more than it costs the state.

We have been using the virus serum treatment for hog cholera for a long time but it does not appear that during these years anything has been done to destroy the virus. Actually we may be perpetuating the disease by careless handling of the virus. We are in about the same situation with Brucellosis and other animal diseases. My feeling is that we should turn over the animal disease program to the practitioners, except in cases of epidemics, and conduct research and education in the hope that the diseases may be reduced or controlled entirely.

Conference with Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry

On September 23, Mr. R. M. Cooper, Dr. W. A. Barnette, and I had a conference in Washington, D. C. with Dr. E. T. Simms, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Dr. Simms was advised of our plan to reorganize the Department of Livestock Sanitary Work and informed that we desired the Federal personnel in this state transferred elsewhere. To date we have not had any word from Dr. Simms.

I have been seeking information on men who might qualify for leadership of the Livestock Sanitary work in this state. The Presidents of institutions which have veterinary schools have been consulted but they report shortages in their own staffs due to the high financial returns resulting from private practice. A few of the Presidents have suggested potential men who are being checked. It is certain that a salary of from eight to ten thousand will be necessary if we are to attract the right sort of leader.
Suspension of Extension Employee

L. J. P. Stone, Assistant County Agent for Cherokee County, was dropped from the rolls of the Extension Service as of August 8, 1952 for misuse of funds collected for the 4-H Camp Development Fund and the 4-H Sears Poultry Project Fund.

The Business Manager's Office immediately notified the National Surety Corporation, which carried Clemson's Fidelity Bond; the State Auditor, the College Attorney; the College Treasurer, and the President.

A check has been received from the National Surety Company for $1,227.51 which will reimburse the 4-H Camp Development Fund and the 4-H Sears Poultry Project Fund.

This case was promptly handled by all concerned as soon as the discrepancy was investigated and reported. We were in error in not having made a suitable check on this individual.

Several conferences have been held with the Extension Service relative to the handling of these funds in the future and we are taking steps toward correcting situations of this sort. Personnel should be available to make spot checks in the several counties.

Campus Plan

General R. C. Dean and two members of the staff of Ferry, Shaw and Hepburn, Kehoe and Dean of Boston have visited the campus and have collected information on proposed building sites and proposed changes in the roads. The gentlemen were supplied with full information by members of the college staff and I feel certain they have obtained all the essential facts. General Dean intimated that it is the desire of his company to do a worthwhile job and it may require a year to prepare and finish the proposed plan. This delay should not hold up any plans for buildings to be constructed in the immediate future.

Agricultural Building Program

The committee appointed to make plans for the proposed Animal Science, Plant Science, Food Processing and Extension buildings enthusiastically accepted the challenge. I am certain that their efforts and interest will result in securing the best that can be had. In cooperation with the architects, William G. Lyles, Carlisle - Bisset and Wolfe and Hopkins and Baker and the engineers from the Daniel Construction Company it is inevitable that the results will be commendable.

During the past ten days eleven of our agricultural scientists, Mr. A. J. Brown, Treasurer, Trustees R. M. Cooper and J. B. Douthit and engineers and architects have visited Pennsylvania State College, the University of Wisconsin, Oregon State College, the University of California, Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, and Louisiana State University for the purpose of observing and studying the agricultural buildings erected by those institutions. I believe this inspection trip will prove to be a means of inspiring our men and of furnishing them with new and up-to-date ideas. I am certain we shall have a full and enlightening report which will be reflected in plans being made for the proposed agricultural buildings at this institution.

Ceramics Building

There is a good prospect that one of the Foundations in this country will give Clemson College $300,000 for use in constructing a ceramics building. This potential gift has materialized through the efforts of a graduate of the college who wishes to remain anonymous.
The building will be a worthy contribution and I can visualize that it will be a means of stimulating research and education essential in developing the many clays, minerals and sands of the state. With an adequate, well developed and properly equipped building we must have additional manpower to supplement the present able and progressive staff.

Our architects and engineers, with the counsel and help of engineers from the Daniel Construction Company and architects of the firm of Hopkins and Baker, are rushing to complete plans for early consideration by the Foundation.

Armory for Clemson

At Clemson we have Army ROTC, Air Force ROTC, National Guard, and Army and Navy Reserve Officer organizations. It is likely that Federal money will be allocated Clemson within the next few years for the construction of an Armory. It is quite possible that the money allocated will not meet the needs for constructing a building large enough to house the ROTC units. It would be economical to construct an Armory large enough to accommodate all of the ROTC students during the day and the Organized Reserve and other units at night. The building should contain suitable offices, classrooms, laboratories and storage space for all of the military needs. Such a building would be of considerable advantage to the military department since it would enable them to coordinate the work in one building instead of having it scattered as is now the case.

If requested probably the Legislature would authorize the expenditure of matching funds from the Sinking Fund when and if the federal money becomes available.

Housing

All of the Clemson Homes and the Brick Apartments are occupied.

On October 3 twenty-two of the duplex prefab units were sold for $7,710. Both of the small houses built on the campus by the Opportunity School were sold for a total of $925.

The J. E. Hunter Residence

On June 20, 1930 the Board of Trustees authorized the late Professor J. E. Hunter to build a residence on the college property.

The agreement specified that the cost of the residence should not exceed the sum of $5,500.00. However, it became necessary to spend a total of $5,911.04 to satisfactorily complete the job and to properly finish around the premises.

Professor Hunter died recently and the college expected to purchase the house from the estate under the terms and conditions which follow: Three appraisors shall be appointed - one by the college, one by the estate and another by the two appraisors already selected. In determining the value of the residence the appraisors shall consider only the itemized statement of cost as recorded with the document. They are to calculate depreciation from this statement and shall not take into consideration the cost of replacing the house at the time the college takes possession. No appreciation in value is to be permitted.

The payments for the residence are to be as follows: One-third at the time of taking over the premises and one-third one year after taking over the premises, and one-third two years after taking over the premises, with the privilege of anticipating all or any portion of said deferred payments at any time at the option of the college. All deferred payments are to bear interest at the rate of 6% per annum payable annually. Two other residences erected under similar contracts are occupied by Mrs. W. W. Long and Professor Don Curtis.
Federal Funds for College Housing

We were recently informed that the Housing and Home Finance Agency of the Federal Government had tentatively set aside $2,500,000 for possible use by Clemson in the construction of dormitory buildings. This action was based on the letters written to the Agency as instructed by the Board.

The college attorney suggests that we do not lose contact with this Agency until we are definitely assured that funds can be secured through other channels. A recent publication of the Housing and Home Finance Agency indicates that all bonds must first be offered for public sale and if the deal is unsuccessful then the government agency will come in for the purpose of purchasing the bonds and making the loan. This is being presented as information and for what it may be worth.

The Barracks

When college opened last month it became necessary to place four students to a room in 141 rooms, and three students to a room in 35h rooms. The barracks population is 115 more than for the same time last year. This increase is due largely to the fact that married veterans are being replaced by younger students.

Three and four students to a room are too many and for the best work there should not be more than two in a room.

To accommodate the 22h3 students in the barracks with not more than two in a room there is a need for 1120 rooms. The total number of rooms in the barracks is 806.

Beginning with this session the room maintenance fee has been increased from $4 per month to $5 per month - a total of $9 for the session. In anticipation of the new barracks buildings and to provide funds for planning and later on for operating costs $25 was also added to the room charges. The 1952-1953 Room Charges are as follows:

- Regular Room Fee ........ $45.00
- Planning and Operation Costs ....... 25.00
- Total for the 9 months ........ $70.00

When the new barracks have been constructed this $25.00 will be used toward the payment of bonds issued for construction.

Use of the Fertilizer Tax

I am quoting herewith copy of a letter which The Honorable Huger Sinkler of Sinkler, Gibbs & Simons of Charleston, S. C. wrote to Mr. Littlejohn on October 16, 1952. Mr. Harold Major, College Attorney, is not in accord with the contents of Mr. Sinkler's letter.

"J. C. Littlejohn, Esq., Business Manager
The Clemson Agricultural College
Clemson, South Carolina

"Dear Mr. Littlejohn:

"In Re: Clemson Agricultural Building Bonds

"I am writing this letter to discuss the situation that exists in connection with the proposed plan of the college officials to seek legislation authorizing the issuance of general obligation bonds by the State of South Carolina, secured with the proceeds of the Fertilizer Inspection Tax, set up as a special fund, to obtain funds to build an Agricultural Building at Clemson College.

"The situation here is not free from complications, and it is the purpose of this letter to point out these complications, and to recommend a course of procedure."
"The Constitution of the State contains provisions which prohibit the issuance of general obligation bonds of the State, without a vote of the people under the restrictive procedure prescribed by Section 11 of Article X. However, it has been held in many instances, including the litigation affirming the right to issue State School Bonds supported by the proceeds of the sales tax, that these provisions do not be observed where there is first pledged to the payment of the principal and the interest on the debt incurred by the State, a special fund which is, in fact, sufficient to provide for the amortization of the debt. This involves, as you can see, not only a question of law but a question of fact, as well, and it is for this last reason that practically no class of State bonds have been issued until there was obtained an adjudication from the Supreme Court to the effect that the special fund was, in fact, sufficient for debt-servicing. The existence of this question was noted by the Supreme Court in the case of State ex rel Roddey vs. Byrnes, 66 S.E. (2), 33, approving the State School Bonds. The Court stated:

"The determination of the sufficiency of the special fund to meet principal and interest maturities of such School Bonds ... is in the nature of a judicial function, it may be conceded, but is not such as may not be delegated to executive and administrative officers under the Constitution. ... The result of the exercise of the power is, of course, subject to Court review and reversible in proper cases ...."

"Hence, premise number 1 is that we establish a special fund and present carefully computed factual estimates to the court, sufficiently strong to have them uphold the finding of the Assembly that the fund is, in fact, sufficient to care for debt-servicing requirements.

"It is contemplated the special fund to be established be that raised by the Fertilizer Inspection Tax. This is a charge made on both inter-State and intra-State sales of commercial fertilizer. As it is now administered, the State is realizing a substantial profit from this charge, estimated to be in the neighborhood of $250,000 per year. It is proposed that this charge be increased from $5 to $7 per ton, which will result in the annual figure amounting to about $25,000. It is necessary that we have a fund of at least $350,000 per year to debt service $6,000,000 of bonds, bearing interest at approximately 2% per annum. If we are able to show the court that the charge would raise such a fund, then I feel we have an excellent chance of obtaining an adjudication that the fund is, in fact, sufficient to provide debt-service and justifies the issuance of the bonds, under the special fund doctrine.

"This brings me to the important question. Would such a tax be valid of inter-State as well as intra-State sales? A very serious question exists in my mind as to whether this is the case. In fact, for the reasons that I shall point out, I am quite satisfied that the 25¢ inspection charge on inter-State sales could not stand at the present time.

"The Constitution of the United States grants to Congress the power to regulate commerce ... among the several States, and it has been held that a tax on inter-State transactions imposes a burden upon inter-State commerce, not permitted by the Constitution. But this provision of the Constitution has been held not to prevent any State from exercising its police power and charging an inspection fee, where the revenues derived from the inspection fee were sufficient merely to cover the cost of the inspection.

"Our Fertilizer Inspection Tax is quite similar to the original North Carolina Inspection Tax, upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Patasisco Guano Company vs. Board of Agriculture of North Carolina, 171 U. S., 315, 18 S. Ct., 869, 43 L. Ed., 391.

"In that suit, the plaintiff company challenged the validity of an inspection tax levied for the purpose of defraying expenses connected with the inspection of fertilizers sold in the state, which was required to be paid before the company could deliver the fertilizer to dealers or consumers in the State. It was contended that the charge required to be paid was so excessive that the Act could not be sustained as a legitimate inspection law, or as a valid exercise of the police power. But these contentions were not sustained, for the reason that the charge of 25¢ per ton imposed was intended merely to defray the cost of the inspection."
"Similar holdings of the Court are to be found in Red Gum Oil Manufacturing Company vs. Board of Agriculture of North Carolina, 32 S. Ct., 162, in which an attempt was made to challenge an inspection charge of 1¢ per gallon, imposed upon all illuminating oil sold by the plaintiff (a Maryland corporation) in North Carolina. The suit there is rather interesting and unusual. The Act went into effect on July 1, 1909, and the suit was started 2 days later, on July 3, 1909. The Court held that the subject matter of the inspection was within the police power inherent in the State of North Carolina, and presumed that the charge was intended merely to cover the cost of inspection. But it noted that if the receipts were found to average largely more than enough to pay the expenses, the presumption would be that the Legislature would, because it was so required, moderate the charge.

"Now, with these principles of law before us, let us see what the situation is with respect to the South Carolina Inspection Tax. Two facts exist: (1) the tax averages about $25,000 a year; the cost of the inspection is far less; and (2) the State Legislature, quite unmindful of the limitations imposed upon it by the Constitution of the United States, has pledged the proceeds of this tax to retire the principal and interest of the now outstanding $124,000 of an original issue of $190,000 Agricultural Building Bonds, dated September 1, 1935, which mature, without privilege of prior redemption, during the years 1953 to 1965, inclusive.

"The Enabling Act, under which these bonds were issued provided that the faith and credit of the State should not be pledged. These bonds are not general obligations of the State, nor is the State in any way liable for their payment, save and except from the proceeds of this charge. But, in authorizing the bonds, the Legislature recognized that the charge was more than sufficient to defray the cost of the inspection, for it provided that the surplus be used for the debt-servicing of these bonds. Consequently, I do not think that an inter-State manufacturer of fertilizer would have very much difficulty in requiring that the present inspection fee of 25¢ be substantially reduced. Certainly, we could not conscientiously, on the basis of the situation here, ask our court to approve that part of the fund derived from inter-State sales as a special fund reasonably sure to debt-service our proposed issue of bonds.

"What I have said on this subject relates only to inter-State sales, but it has an indirect bearing on intra-state sales as well, for I am quite sure that intra-State vendors would not like to be discriminated against, if they were required to pay 35¢ while an out of state concern might get by with 10¢.

"The problem now becomes, in what manner can we levy the tax? I have given this much thought and have concluded that this is how the problem should be approached:

1. An inspection fee of 5¢ per ton should be imposed on all sales inter-State and intra-State. This should be enough to cover the cost of the inspection.

2. An excise or sales tax of 30¢ per ton should be imposed upon intra-State sales of fertilizer.

3. A use tax of 30¢ per ton should be imposed upon the consumption of all fertilizer derived from inter-State sources.

4. An out of state company should be afforded the privilege of paying the use tax on the occasion that he pays the inspection fee, and, under such circumstances, the ultimate consumer should not be required to pay further taxes.

5. The out of State seller should be required to notify the collecting authorities (presumably the college) as to where the fertilizer was going in the event he did not elect to pay the use tax, in order to make it possible for the collecting authorities to enforce the payment of the use tax.
"The scheme of sales and use tax suggested is similar to the scheme of sales and use tax now in force in South Carolina on practically all items of tangible personal property.

"A subsidiary question exists in view of the fact that the outstanding bonds are payable from the proceeds of the 25¢ tax. Inasmuch as I will recommend the repeal of this tax, it would be necessary for the State to set apart the money to provide for the payment of the principal and interest of these bonds. Actually, I think that this has been done. Hence, I can see no objection to the enactment of a Joint Resolution, directing the State Treasurer to deposit with the paying agent of these bonds the aggregate of principal and interest to become due on them. The paying agent should be required to secure the deposit by government bonds. Under these circumstances the present tax could be done away with, unless something happened to the money which was deposited with the paying agent. In any event, the taxes which I suggest would be altogether new taxes and not merely substitutions of the existing 25¢ tax, and this fund would not be subject to the pledge for the outstanding bonds.

"I wrote you yesterday asking that you advise me of the functions of the so-called Agricultural Building. I take it that these are broad in scope and are designed to serve all phases of agricultural industry throughout the State, and that such a building would, indeed, fulfill a lawful purpose for which the State might bond itself.

"I shall be interested in your reaction, and in the reaction of those to whom a copy of this letter is being sent.

"With kindest regards and best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Huger Sinkler"

cc: Mr. Harold Major, Attorney
Mr. Charles E. Daniel

The Mess Hall

During September there were about 100 more students eating in the Mess Hall than for the previous year. Like other student facilities the Mess Hall is also overcrowded.

To provide increases in personal service and to meet increased cost of provisions it was necessary to add $1.00 per month to the cost of board. The principal items of food have increased since September 1951 although some other items have decreased slightly.

During the past fiscal year the sales tax on foods purchased was $11,906.97 or nearly $1,000 per month.

The Mess Hall purchased from the College Farms food supplies totaling $61,118.63 for the fiscal year. At the top of the list was $39,512.42 for Dairy products and next was poultry products for a total of $12,027.17. Purchases from the Animal Husbandry and Horticultural Departments were next in order. Negotiations are now underway for the College Dairy to furnish all the ice cream for the Mess Hall.

In view of the contemplated expansion of student living facilities, no steps are under consideration at this time to make any changes of any note in the existing arrangements. Studies being made involve the rearrangement of the seating, the kitchen equipment, the service room equipment, the bakery, the refrigerating equipment and other features incidental to the operation of the Subsistence Department.
Fire and Windstorm Insurance

For several years it was realized that the college buildings and equipment were not adequately covered by fire and windstorm insurance. In 1949, we were paying a premium of $22,527 for $5,848,059 coverage on all buildings and equipment, excluding those of the Land-Use Project. In May of that year, the replacement value alone on the campus buildings was estimated to be over $7,000,000.

In 1950 the South Carolina Sinking Fund Commission worked out a plan whereby they could reinsure with the Boston Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Company all of the large campus buildings and their contents, provided certain fire preventive measures were taken by the college. It was found to be most advantageous as we could reduce the average rate per hundred from 1.81 to 1.89.

To obtain these low rates it was necessary to have sprinklers and standpipes installed in several older buildings. The Sinking Fund Commission offered to advance the money for this work at an interest rate of 4%. The Grinnel Company bid a low of $17,500 and accordingly was authorized to proceed with the work in September 1951.

To retire the note for the money borrowed from the Sinking Fund Commission, it was decided that we would continue to charge premiums to all college agencies at the old rate and use the difference to amortize the loan. This year, the various college agencies will be billed $35,964.41 for premiums. The new premium on the entire coverage of $18,700,715.25 is $27,085.02. The difference of $8,111.39 will be applied to the note.

Domestic Water for the Town of Pendleton

Several days ago we were approached by Mr. V. A. Boyd, a college employee, who lives in Pendleton and is a member of the Town Council. He stated that the Town of Pendleton has grown to the point where it is necessary to enlarge the domestic water supply. Some days ago when he sat in on one of the conferences for the planning of agriculture buildings and facilities, Mr. Daniel outlined among other things the work to be done at Clemson in the future in the enlargement of the college water supply. Mr. Boyd said that the Town Council has suggested that a study be made looking toward the engineering possibility of tying on to the Clemson water supply provided, of course, it could be arranged with the college authorities.

At the present time the Town of Pendleton is supplied by deep wells but these are not very satisfactory. They had been thinking of using Eighteen Mile Creek as a source of supply until Mr. Boyd listened to the discussion about the enlargement of the Clemson water plant. Mr. Boyd was informed that the matter would be given due consideration and if Pendleton wished to make an engineering study and would approach the college about connecting to our water supply the request would be given consideration.

The Hartwell Dam

We have not yet been informed as to whether or not the Hartwell Dam will be constructed. There may be some news within the next thirty days which will inform us as to the water needed for the Hydrogen Plant near Augusta and also as to where the water levels will be fixed.

I am quoting below a summary of the discussion between members of our staff and representatives of the U. S. Public Health Service, the Corps of Engineers, S. C. State Board of Health, Anderson and Pickens County Health Departments regarding Mosquito Control and Health Problems which might be created by the Hartwell Dam.

"The problems involved primarily mosquito control which is connected with malaria control as well as other safeguards necessary for the public health and related activities. The Corps of Engineers has requested the U. S. Public Health Service, in cooperation with the State Boards of Health of Georgia and South Carolina, to make a study of those problems which will arise if the Hartwell Dam is built.

"The Corps of Engineers has agreed to follow the State Board of Health Regulations of both Georgia and South Carolina. Regulations are similar for both states."
"The Boards of Health will insist that no trees be left standing in the watered area which will not be completely submerged at minimum pool level. The representative of the Corps of Engineers stated that at the present time this was considered as 625.0 with the maximum pool level at elevation 660, which creates a fluctuation of 35 feet in the water elevation. Drainage at low spots to assist in mosquito control will be provided. Marginal vegetation above the normal maximum pool level will not be cleared. It is planned to spray possible mosquito areas with oil to help control mosquitoes.

"The Corps of Engineers will do whatever is necessary to protect life and property and wants to work out a satisfactory solution for the college and surrounding community.

"Mr. Glenn read excerpts from a letter from Colonel Erlenkotter in Savannah in which he outlined the major items that would have to be considered at Clemson. The question of the disposition of the football stadium was raised and the Corps of Engineers representatives said that they were not authorized to give any decisions in this matter but they did feel that if the college preferred to dike the stadium area it would be possible to do so. This matter will have to be decided between the college and the Corps of Engineers.

"The wide fluctuation of the lake level will leave the college bottoms exposed at low water and the question of constant level pools was discussed at length. One suggestion that had not been made before was to put a constant level dike below the present railroad trestle of the Blue Ridge Railroad at a narrow section of the lake and maintain the upper end of this fork of the lake at a constant level with provisions to fluctuate the lake level from 3 to 5 feet, depending upon the amount necessary to assist in the mosquito control. The Public Health representatives felt that this would be ample variation to provide for this condition. Several of the college representatives also felt that this would provide a much more satisfactory condition for Clemson and would give us a much better looking shore line around the college. The matter of installing this dike or retaining dam at this location would have to be discussed between officials of the college and the District Office of the Corps of Engineers in Savannah. While it has some disadvantages, it also has a number of advantages and should be given consideration.

"It was pointed out that with the large amount of land exposed in the upper end of this reservoir by low water the matter of mosquito control would be greatly simplified by keeping this area flooded at all times by means of this secondary dam near the Cherry's Crossing on account of the fact that the small pools backing from the main river channel would not exist and it would be possible to reach all the shore line from the spray boats. There was some difference of opinion about this from one of the Public Health men.

"Another possible solution discussed was to dike off the bottoms and pump the drainage from the area up to the lake, leaving the bottom lands dry.

"It is felt that at least the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees should be called to meet with this committee to discuss this problem and take it up at an early date with the Corps of Engineers in Atlanta so that it could be considered with their present studies."

Administrative Duties of the President

In accordance with an interest expressed by members of the Board I have studied my activities from the standpoint of reducing the amount of detailed work now handled in the President's Office. I assure you I welcome your counsel and your sympathetic interest. I am giving below a list of the administrative duties of the President which I have compiled for your information.
1. The duty of preparing the college budget is definitely a matter handled by departmental heads, deans and directors. (The president and business manager coordinate the budget with the money available.)

2. The handling of correspondence is specifically the duty of those who can give the correct answers. (Many letters are referred from the president's office to individuals and departments for replies.)

3. Deans and directors handle the employment of desirable staff members for their schools and departments with advice of the president.

4. Deans and directors and specialists of the different departments are given much freedom of action and encouraged to do their tasks well.

5. The many standing committees and special committees at Clemson render valuable service in working out the details of special problems, in maintaining course and curricula balance for acceptable operational procedure, and in promoting good working relations between the administration, faculty and students.

6. The faculty council composed of deans and directors handles many details that concern the over-all administration and endeavors to coordinate the working relations of the various staffs of the college as a whole.

7. The faculty council, committees of the faculty, and individuals with specific knowledge serve in an advisory capacity for many important decisions the administration is called to make.

8. From time to time, the president of the college recognizes and pursues special problems to the extent required for worthy solution. He appoints faculty council committees and individuals in accordance with their abilities to serve the college. The president must be the judge and render decisions.

9. Cooperation is essential for a democratic administration such as that used at Clemson. The By-Laws of the college follow the democratic objectives and are sound guidance for successful and democratic leadership and administration.

10. The administration of the affairs of a large institution with its many and complex problems is easily accomplished with the unselfish help of the faculty and the deans and directors when all are working for the same objectives. Lines of demarkation may be defined and respected when there is an appreciation of the aims and objectives and a willingness to cooperate. The splendid esprit de corps of Clemson comes about because of the above attitude of the staff and because of the major part played by the staff and administration in maintaining the affairs at Clemson.

11. The president of the college concerns himself only with details that involve the relations of the schools, cooperative organizations, and various matters where the duties cannot be clearly defined. He should spend more time in following up the results and activities of all phases of work in the college, the Experiment Station, the Extension Service, the Livestock Sanitary Program, and the Crop Pest Activities.

I realize that many of the problems which have concerned the Board over the years probably could have been resolved satisfactorily had I given more attention to certain functional details. I am convinced that I must spend more time on matters that involve departments and divisions for objective coordination and cooperative purposes. I think you will agree with me that the institution demands that its president allocate many functions to those qualified to render service. This being the case, then any success attributed to the administration must be shared by the loyal, faithful, and unselfish staff members.

During the year a statement will be prepared setting forth the duties and functions of Deans, Directors, Teachers, and Staff Members.
On September 1, 1951, Mr. Walter Cox was appointed Assistant to the President and Director of Public Relations and Alumni Affairs. Mr. Cox has endeared himself to his associates and to the people of Clemson and with his able staff I am sure he can carry the work assigned him. In addition to his other work I believe he will find time to solicit funds for the college. I am pleased with his helpful and cooperative attitude and am giving below an outline of his duties.

**Director of Alumni Affairs**

A. Records
   1. Maintain individual files containing the address and any pertinent information on each Clemson alumnus.

B. Clubs and Club Activities
   1. Organize, promote and develop clubs throughout the country.
   2. Help with programs - keeping clubs informed of Clemson activities.

C. Class Reunions
   1. Organize each class returning to the college for reunions.
   2. Work with local committees on plans for reunions.

D. Solicitations
   1. Conduct drives for dues, contributions and bequests.
   2. Keep accurate records of all gifts.

E. Student Work
   1. Work with students in any way possible, with idea of promoting good future alumni.

F. Publications

G. Miscellaneous Services for Alumni
   1. This is a broad field which covers requests from helping secure football tickets to help in securing employment.

**Director of Public Relations**

A. General News Publicity
   1. Report all news and publish any outstanding work of Clemson College, Clemson students and faculty.

B. Athletic News and Publicity
   1. Responsible for the reporting of all athletic news and any publicity that will aid and attract greater attention to Clemson College through its athletic feats.

C. Photography
   1. Responsible for all photographs used.

D. Promotion of Activities that will better serve Clemson College
   1. Conventions
      With the facilities provided by the Clemson House, it is necessary to devote considerable time in coordinating and helping to prepare for the various conventions brought to the campus.
   
   2. Student Activities
      a. Senior Day
      b. Student Government
      c. Any student problems

   3. Chairman of Activities
      a. Help arrange and promote all activities at football games

   4. Chairman of College Social Committee
      a. Help arrange and be responsible for conduct of students and visitors at all student dances.

   5. Member of the Greater College Committee on Publicity
      a. Work with a committee that supervises every outlet of publication for Clemson College such as radio, television and student publications.
E. Reception of Visitors
1. Entertain visitors coming to Clemson College.

Assistant to the President
A. Assist the President by performing any duty or responsibility which may be delegated and which is not included in the above list.

Respectfully submitted,

(s) R. F. Poole

R. F. Poole, President
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 74 men and the Master's degree upon 5 men and 2 women on August 9, 1952. The list of individuals awarded degrees is given below.
The
Clemson Agricultural College of South Carolina

GRADUATING EXERCISES
August 9, 1952

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.

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

—A. C. CORCORAN, '19
Graduating Exercises
Saturday, August 9, 1952
6:30 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
The Reverend Claude Evans
Pastor of the Clemson Methodist Church

Piano Solo
Miss Nancy Hunter

Authorization by Board of Trustees
The Honorable W. A. Barnette
Member of the Board of Trustees

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
Captain Lloyd A. Dalton
Assistant Professor of Air Science and Tactics

Song by Audience
"Alma Mater"

Benediction

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

AUGUST 9, 1952

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE

Agriculture—Agricultural Economics Major
Leonard LeRoy Warman — Indianapolis, Ind.

Agriculture—Agronomy Major
James Louis King — Greenville
Sam Jack Matthews, Jr. — Scranton

Agriculture—Animal Husbandry Major
Earl Winfield Boozer — Leesville
John Lucius Hayden — Walterboro

Agriculture—Dairy Major
William Elmer Branyon — Honea Path
John C. Heustess — Winnsboro

Agriculture—Horticulture Major
George Edward Weaver — Darlington

Agriculture—Poultry Major
Eugene Hoyt Mathis — Columbia

Agricultural Engineering
Thomas Campbell Huxford, Jr. — Bonneau

SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE

Arts and Sciences
Thomas Frederick Brooks — Myrtle Beach
Mills Lawrence Fleming, Jr. — Spartanburg

Charles Mitchell Johnson — Tampa, Fla.
George William Lindstedt, Jr. — Holly Hill
George James Wilds, III — Hartsville

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE

Industrial Education
Marvin Ansel Collins — Walhalla

Carl Milton Sloan — Inman

Vocational Agricultural Education
Harris Warren Allen — Clio
Reuben Jerry Bennett — Union
Paul Lester Benton — Timmonsville

Fredis Cleon Fore — Mullins
Jehiel Herbert Lehman — Montreal, Canada
Leonard August McDowell — Inman
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

BACHELOR OF CERAMIC ENGINEERING DEGREE

*Henry Gerard Lefort, Jr. — Upper Marlboro, Md.

BACHELOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING DEGREE

Charles Robert Cason ___________ Walhalla
James Egbert McNair, Jr. __ Gastonia, N. C.
Frank Othellis Morris ___________ Sumter

Archibald Abraham Muckenfuss, Jr. — Summerville
Perry Davis Tripp, Jr. — Greenville

BACHELOR OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING DEGREE

Harry Wallace Bower — Amsterdam, N. Y.
Churchill Allen Carter —— Rock Hill
Dexter Lee Cook ___________ Kershaw
Bobby Charles Danner ___________ Jonesville
William Harold Dey _______ Jacksonville, Fla.
Jodean Jolly ___________ Gaffney

John Barber Smith, Jr. —— Huntersville, N. C.
Kyle Thornton Smith ——— Greenville
*George Truett Stansell ——— Westminster
Herman Kennon Tyler ——— Hampton, Va.
Walter Hutchinson Veazey ——— Greenville
Johnny Joseph Weeks, Jr. —— Charlotte, N. C.

SCHOOL OF TEXTILES

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE

Textile Chemistry

William Luther Hamiter _______ Columbia

Textile Engineering

Charles Watson Long ___________ Conway

James Howard Scott ___________ Honea Path

Textile Manufacturing

Fred Oliver Bartlett, Jr. —— Spartanburg
William Smith Brown ——— Spartanburg
Dennis Asbury Childs, Jr. — — Spartanburg
Everett Wingard Clark ___________ Lexington
Ernest Wilbur Garrison, Jr. ——— Sandy Springs
*James Henry Good ___________ Lockhart
William Aaron Griffith ___________ Lancaster
Lawrence Dunn Hagan, Jr. ——— Greenwood
Jack Thomas Hardin ___________ Whitmire
Charles William McCombs ___________ Easley

William H. Masters ___________ Easley
Julius Melnyk ___________ Brooklyn, N. Y.
Jack McKibben Pope ___________ Naval Base
Samuel Leonard Scott ___________ Hartsville
George Ray Shed, Jr. ——— Winnabro
Richard Landrum Shores ——— Spartanburg
Fred Gordon Sutherland ——— Spartanburg
Chesley Eugene West ___________ Spartanburg
William Thomas Worth ——— Greenville
Thomas Leonard Yelton —— Rutherfordton, N. C.

* With honor
CANDIDATES FOR MASTERS' DEGREES

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE
MASTER OF SCIENCE DEGREE
Agricultural Economics
William Dial Crapps ______________ Leesville

SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
MASTER OF SCIENCE DEGREE
Physics
Arthur Everett Wood ______ Mars Hill, N. C.

SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY
MASTER OF SCIENCE DEGREE
Chemistry
Robert Truman Estes ______ North Charleston

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
MASTER OF SCIENCE DEGREE
Education
Mary Elizabeth Bigby _____________ Clemson
Frances Welborn Booker ___________ Clemson
Arthur Henry Fort ________________ Anderson

Industrial Education
John Vernon Walters _______________ Clemson
Graduates Receiving Commissions As Second Lieutenants
In The Officers' Reserve Corps

AIR FORCE
Churchill Allen Carter
Charles Robert Cason
Bobby Charles Danner
Henry Gerard Lefort, Jr.
George William Lindstedt, Jr.
Charles Watson Long
John Barber Smith, Jr.
William Brooks Thayer
Herman Kennon Tyler
Johnny Joseph Weeks, Jr.
George James Wilds, III

ARMY
ARMOR
Jack McKibbon Pope
*John Adam Simpson
Carl Milton Sloan
George Edward Weaver

CORPS OF ENGINEERS
*Perry Davis Tripp, Jr.

INFANTRY
*Fred Oliver Bartlett, Jr.
*Mills Lawrence Fleming, Jr.
Jack Thomas Hardin
Charles Mitchell Johnson
*Sam Jack Matthews, Jr.
John Montgomery Ormand
Ronald Ray Richardson
*Fred Gordon Sutherland

ORDNANCE CORPS
Ernest Wilbur Garrison, Jr.
Chesley Eugene West
*Lee Harold Witt, Jr.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS
Paul Lester Benton
*Fred Cleon Fore
John Coward Heustess
Charles William McCombs

*Distinguished Military Graduate accepting commission in Regular Army.
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>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J. T. Craig</td>
<td>Instructor in Agricultural Engineering</td>
<td>August 31, 1952</td>
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<tr>
<td>Joann L. LeGette</td>
<td>Assistant Chemist in Fertilizer Dept.</td>
<td>Sept. 5, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. R. Parker</td>
<td>Assistant Agricultural Economist</td>
<td>Sept. 13, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. M. Prince, Jr.</td>
<td>Instructor Agricultural Engineering</td>
<td>August 31, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. M. Mallings</td>
<td>Associate Professor of Agronomy</td>
<td>August 31, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. J. Wolfe</td>
<td>Assistant Agronomist, Edisto Station</td>
<td>June 30, 1952</td>
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**School of Arts and Sciences**

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<tr>
<td>H. L. Reaves</td>
<td>Assistant Professor of Physics</td>
<td>August 31, 1952</td>
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**School of Chemistry and Geology**

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<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>C. L. Grimes</td>
<td>Instructor in Chemistry</td>
<td>August 31, 1952</td>
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<tr>
<td>P. K. Moody</td>
<td>Instructor in Chemistry</td>
<td>June 30, 1952</td>
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<tr>
<td>C. N. Still</td>
<td>Instructor in Chemistry</td>
<td>August 31, 1952</td>
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**School of Engineering**

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>J. G. O'Connell, Jr.</td>
<td>Assistant Professor of Architecture</td>
<td>August 31, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. H. Robinson</td>
<td>Asst. Prof. of Mechanics and Hydraulics</td>
<td>August 1, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. I. Wilkins</td>
<td>Assistant Professor of Architecture</td>
<td>August 31, 1952</td>
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**School of Textiles**

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<tr>
<td>C. B. Gambrell, Jr.</td>
<td>Instructor in Textiles</td>
<td>August 31, 1952</td>
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**Military Department**

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<tr>
<td>Captain G. H. Boucher</td>
<td>Assistant Commandant</td>
<td>June 30, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonel J. B. F. Dice</td>
<td>Professor of Air Science and Tactics</td>
<td>June 1, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPC L. D. Elliott</td>
<td>Assistant to Quartermaster</td>
<td>August 31, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captain R. Erlenkotter</td>
<td>Assistant Commandant</td>
<td>September 30, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M/Sgt. T. E. Frias</td>
<td>Sergeant Major</td>
<td>June 30, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M/Sgt. H. W. Rimmer</td>
<td>Sergeant Major</td>
<td>June 30, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M/Sgt. W. E. Sliwka</td>
<td>Clerk-Disciplinary Sergeant</td>
<td>May 31, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captain J. C. Von Kaenel</td>
<td>Assistant Commandant</td>
<td>June 30, 1952</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Library**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Effective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J. M. Reames</td>
<td>Assistant Librarian</td>
<td>August 31, 1952</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Extension Division**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Effective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P. A. Bedenbaugh, Jr.</td>
<td>Assistant County Agent</td>
<td>August 31, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. H. Craven</td>
<td>Extension Agronomist</td>
<td>August 31, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. H. Evans</td>
<td>Assistant County Agent</td>
<td>July 31, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. A. Foreman</td>
<td>Special Extension Advisor</td>
<td>October 31, 1951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. F. Goodyear</td>
<td>County Agent, Dillon County</td>
<td>Aug. 31, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. D. Reed</td>
<td>Amt. County Agent, Spartanburg Co.</td>
<td>Sept. 30, 1952</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Livestock Sanitary Department**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Effective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Essie T. Hodges</td>
<td>Laboratory Technician</td>
<td>October 6, 1952</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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>W. A. Balk</td>
<td>Assoc. Agricultural Engineer, Edisto</td>
<td>$4500</td>
<td>July 1, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. A. Fennell</td>
<td>Assistant Agronomist, Exp. Station</td>
<td>3300</td>
<td>July 9, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. W. Kelly</td>
<td>Assistant in Dairying</td>
<td>3800</td>
<td>July 1, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. B. Scott</td>
<td>Assistant Prof. of Animal Husbandry</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>Sept. 1, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. M. Simpson</td>
<td>Visiting Prof. of Agricultural Economics</td>
<td>2400</td>
<td>Aug. 1, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ann R. Turner</td>
<td>Assistant Chemist, Fertilizer Dept.</td>
<td>2268</td>
<td>Sept. 15, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. J. Metzger</td>
<td>Associate Agronomist</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>Nov. 1, 1952</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### School of Arts and Sciences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Salary</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G. E. Bair</td>
<td>Assistant Professor of English</td>
<td>$3600</td>
<td>Sept. 1, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. C. Guilds, Jr.</td>
<td>Assistant Professor of English</td>
<td>3600</td>
<td>Sept. 1, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. F. Masters</td>
<td>Physics Laboratory Technician</td>
<td>2400</td>
<td>Sept. 1, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. E. Miller</td>
<td>Assistant Professor of Physics</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>Sept. 1, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. A. Rogers</td>
<td>Assistant Professor of English</td>
<td>3408</td>
<td>Sept. 1, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. R. Shevell</td>
<td>Instructor in Physics</td>
<td>3200</td>
<td>Sept. 1, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. F. Steuer</td>
<td>Graduate Assistant in Physics</td>
<td>3200</td>
<td>Sept. 1, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. J. Young</td>
<td>Instructor in Economics</td>
<td>3200</td>
<td>Sept. 1, 1952</td>
</tr>
</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>R. T. Estes</td>
<td>Instructor in Chemistry</td>
<td>$3000</td>
<td>Sept. 1, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. P. Fernandez</td>
<td>Graduate Assistant (10 mos.)</td>
<td>108.33</td>
<td>Sept. 1, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. D. Jacobs</td>
<td>Instructor in Chemistry (10 mos.)</td>
<td>2800</td>
<td>Sept. 1, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. E. Smith</td>
<td>Graduate Assistant</td>
<td>3168</td>
<td>July 1, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. L. Steele</td>
<td>Instructor in Chemistry</td>
<td>2600</td>
<td>Sept. 1, 1952</td>
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### School of Engineering

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. G. Cherry, Jr.</td>
<td>Instructor in Architecture</td>
<td>$3200</td>
<td>Sept. 1, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. H. Doyle</td>
<td>Instructor in Drawing &amp; Designing</td>
<td>3300</td>
<td>Sept. 1, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthony Ellner, Jr.</td>
<td>Asst. Prof. of Architecture</td>
<td>4200</td>
<td>Sept. 1, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. H. Hunter</td>
<td>Asst. Prof. of Civil Engineering</td>
<td>4200</td>
<td>Sept. 1, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K. W. Rausch</td>
<td>Visiting Prof. of Mech. Eng.</td>
<td>4800</td>
<td>Sept. 1, 1952</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### School of Textiles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Salary</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S. W. Boddie</td>
<td>Graduate Assistant</td>
<td>$100</td>
<td>July 1, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. J. Breazeale</td>
<td>Instructor in Textiles</td>
<td>3600</td>
<td>Sept. 1, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. J. Leard</td>
<td>Mechanic, Weaving &amp; Design Dept.</td>
<td>3024</td>
<td>July 1, 1952</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Military Department

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Salary</th>
<th>Effective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M/Sgt. D. L. Dickerson, Jr.</td>
<td>Clerk-Disciplinary Sergeant</td>
<td>$636</td>
<td>June 1, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Lt. C. A. Fitzgerald</td>
<td>Assistant Commandant</td>
<td>644</td>
<td>July 1, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sergeant E. M. Ford</td>
<td>Assistant to Quartermaster</td>
<td>644</td>
<td>Sept. 1, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major J. L. Hamlin</td>
<td>Assistant Commandant</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>July 1, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captain N. K. Kurtz, Jr.</td>
<td>Sergeant Major</td>
<td>696</td>
<td>Oct. 1, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M/Sgt. C. C. Oliver</td>
<td>QF Records Clerk</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>July 1, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tech. Sgt. T. J. Ferry</td>
<td>Assistant Commandant</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>July 1, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lt. Col. N. G. Reid</td>
<td>Clerk</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>Sept. 1, 1952</td>
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<tr>
<td>M/Sgt. B. C. Reid</td>
<td>Assistant Sergeant Major</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>July 1, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M/Sgt. W. B. Silivka</td>
<td>Assistant Commandant</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>Aug. 1, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major R. M. Southall</td>
<td>Assistant Commandant</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>July 1, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captain J. K. Tate</td>
<td>Associate Commandant</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>Sept. 1, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Col. L. H. Tull</td>
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</table>
APPOINTMENTS (Continued)

Extension Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Salary</th>
<th>Effective</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E. G. Comer</td>
<td>Asst. Extension Agricultural Eng.</td>
<td>$3120</td>
<td>Sept. 1, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. L. Hayden</td>
<td>Asst. County Agent, Jasper Co.</td>
<td>3300</td>
<td>Aug. 16, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Hill</td>
<td>Asst. Negro Agricultural Agent, Florence County</td>
<td>2700</td>
<td>Sept. 16, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. E. Lane</td>
<td>Asst. County Agent, Dillon Co.</td>
<td>3600</td>
<td>July 1, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. J. Livingston</td>
<td>Asst. County Agent, Dorchester Co.</td>
<td>3300</td>
<td>July 1, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. D. Reed</td>
<td>Asst. County Agent, Spartanburg Co.</td>
<td>3150</td>
<td>July 1, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. K. Wilson</td>
<td>Clerk, Extension Service Hdq.</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>July 1, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. W. Young</td>
<td>Negro Agricultural Agent, Hampton Co.</td>
<td>2910</td>
<td>Sept. 1, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. M. Trowell</td>
<td>Asst. County Agent, Orangeburg Co.</td>
<td>3300</td>
<td>Sept. 16, 1952</td>
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Livestock Sanitary Department

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Salary</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Norma Jean McNinch</td>
<td>Laboratory Technician</td>
<td>$2592</td>
<td>Sept. 1, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dan Strickland</td>
<td>Assistant State Veterinarian</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>Sept. 18, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patricia Ann Bird</td>
<td>Laboratory Technician</td>
<td>2592</td>
<td>Nov. 1, 1952</td>
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Miscellaneous

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Walter Apsey</td>
<td>Assistant Foreman</td>
<td>$3300</td>
<td>July 1, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. B. Breedin</td>
<td>Assistant to Athletic Director</td>
<td>3600</td>
<td>Aug. 1, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. D. Marshall</td>
<td>Assistant Librarian</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>Oct. 6, 1952</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I recommend that the following named individuals be re-elected for an ADDITIONAL APPOINTMENT.

B. M. Ritter, Associate Professor of Agronomy; Appointed Sept. 1, 1951. (Temporary appointment to terminate August 31, 1953)

S. P. Young, Assistant Professor of Agricultural Engineering; Appointed Sept. 1, 1951. (Additional year probationary appointment)

The following teachers and officers have been authorized to engage in EXTRA WORK for which they have received additional compensation. According to the By-Laws I am reporting this to you and ask your approval of the same.

Oscar H. Ballamy, Jr., Instructor in Electrical Engineering; Salary $3300; $957.38 for 425.5 hours of work at $2.25 per hour and $193.50 for 96.75 hours of work at $2 per hour for work on the Electrostatic Contract for the USDA.

Dewey Clifton Brock, Assistant Professor of Wood Shop; Salary $3900; $150 for 75 hours work at $2 per hour for extra work done on preparation of pattern for Engineering Experiment Station.

Thomas A. Campbell, Jr., Associate Professor in Textiles; Salary $4152; $523.75 for 209.5 hours of work at $2.50 per hour for work done for the USDA.

Thomas D. Eiland, Assistant Professor of Knitting; Salary $3900; $875 for cooperative work between the College and the Sirrine Foundation.

John S. Graham, Assistant Professor of Research & Testing; Salary $4175; $96.19 for 24.75 hours of work at $2.25 per hour for work done for the USDA.

Thomas A. Hendricks, Associate Professor in Textiles; Salary $4120; $87.50 for 35 hours of work at $2.50 per hour for work done for the USDA; and $1066.25 for 26.5 hours of work at $2.50 per hour for work done for Sonoco Company.
EXTRA WORK (Continued)

A. N. J. Heyn, Professor of Natural & Synthetic Fibers; Salary $4840; $1000 for cooperative work between the College and the Sirrine Foundation.

Julius C. Hubbard, Assistant Professor in Weaving; Salary $3924; $227.81 for 101.25 hours of work at $2.25 and $253.13 for 101.25 hours of work at $2.50 per hour for work done for the USDA.

Lake H. Jameson, Assistant Professor in Textiles; Salary $3804; $933.18 for 414.75 hours of work at $2.25 per hour for work done for USDA.

Charles E. Kirkwood, Jr., Associate Professor of Mathematics; Salary $4120; $1116 for 372 hours of work at $3 per hour and $259.71 for 91.25 hours at $2.75 per hour for work on the Electrostatic Contract for the USDA.

James Horace Langston, Professor in Textiles; Salary $4992; $990 for 360 hours of work at $2.75 per hour for work done for USDA.

Charles E. Kirkwood, Jr., Associate Professor of Mathematics; Salary $4120; $1116 for 372 hours of work at $3 per hour and $259.71 for 91.25 hours at $2.75 per hour for work on the Electrostatic Contract for the USDA.

Fred J. Leard, Machinist in School of Textiles; Salary $3024; $180 for 18 weeks of work at $10 per week for work done for USDA.

Howard L. Loveless, Assistant Professor of Spinning; Salary $3868; $101.25 for 45 hours of work at $2.25 per hour for the Sonoco Company; and $957.38 for 425.5 hours of work at $2.25 per hour for work done for USDA.

John H. Marvin, Jr., Assistant Professor in Yarn Manufacturing; Salary $3576; $90 for 40 hours of work at $2.25 per hour for work done for USDA.

Alex Andrew Moss, Instructor in Civil Engineering; Salary $3600; $52 for 266 hours of work at $2 per hour for extra work in establishing boundary of Land Use Area.

Robert M. Prince, Instructor in Agricultural Engineering; Salary $3544; $121 for 13.5 hours of work at $1 per hour for work done for Dr. A. N. J. Heyn, who is doing research work.

William T. Rainey, Associate Professor Chemistry & Dyeing; Salary $1320; $990 for 360 hours of work at $2.75 per hour and $56.25 for 22.5 hours of work at $2.50 per hour for work done for the USDA.

Joseph Prugh Rostrom, Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering; Salary $3960; $506 for 253 hours of work at $2 per hour for work in establishing boundary of Land Use Area.

Edward L. Stanley, Assistant Professor of Mathematics; Salary $1008; $170 for 188 hours of work at $2.50 per hour for tutoring athletes.

William E. Tarrant, Associate Professor of Weaving; Salary $4524; $1000 for cooperative work between the College and the Sirrine Foundation; and $131.25 for 52.5 hours of work at $2.50 per hour for work done for USDA.

John L. Thompson, Assistant Professor Yarn Manufacturing; Salary $3576; $894.91 for 397.75 hours of work at $2.25 per hour for work done for USDA.

Daniel F. Thomson, Assistant Professor of Carding & Spinning; Salary $4524; $975 for cooperative work between the College and the Sirrine Foundation; and $108 for 48 hours of work at $2.25 per hour for work done for USDA.

W. D. Trevillian, Associate Professor of Economics; Salary $4104; $250 for 100 hours of work at $2.50 per hour for tutoring athletes.
EXTRA WORK (Continued)

John V. Walters, Associate Professor in Textiles; Salary $4536; $13h.38 for 53.75 hours of work at $2.50 per hour for work done for USDA.

William C. Whitten, Assistant Professor in Textiles; Salary $3888; $961.87 for 427.5 hours of work at $2.25 per hour for work done for USDA.

W. Bratton Williams, Associate Professor of Weaving; Salary $1180; $258.75 for 115 hours of work at $2.25 per hour for work on the Electrostatic Contract for the USDA.

Samuel M. Willis; Instructor in Weaving & Designing; Salary $2900; $10 for 5 hours of work at $2 per hour for work done for USDA.

Harold Betts Wilson, Assistant Professor of Textiles; Salary $3804; $1036.12 for 460.5 hours of work at $2.25 per hour for work done for USDA.

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.

G. H. Baker, Assistant County Agent, Sumter County; from $3490 to $4000; Effective July 1, 1952.

Ellen T. Loveless, Stenographer, Dairy Department, S. C. Experiment Station; from $2400 to $2600; Effective August 1, 1952.

T. B. Tillman, Jr., Assistant County Agent, Sumter County; from $4170 to $4000; Effective July 1, 1952.

Margaret Ann Ward; Clerk-Stenographer, Registrar’s Office; from $1980 to $2100; Effective August 1, 1952.

Jimmie D. Wilkinson, Stenographer, Extension Service Headquarters; from $2100 to $2280; Effective September 1, 1952.

Executive Committee

10. The 1949 General Assembly appropriated $25,000 to the Truck Experiment Station for the purpose of making a payment through the St. Andrews Public Service District Commission for extending water mains and the establishment of fire hydrants at the station. This sum was placed in trust with the Treasurer of Charleston County to be paid by him to the St. Andrews Public Service District Commission when the contracts and agreements between the said commission and the Commissioners of Public Works for the City of Charleston were complete. The agreement between these two commissions has been reviewed by our College Attorney and it is now in order to direct the Treasurer of Charleston County to pay the St. Andrews Public Service Commission the said sum to sign the contract with the St. Andrews Public Service Commission which has been approved by our Attorney. I ask your approval of this matter.

11. The lease agreement with the Blue Ridge Service Station of Pendleton, for the Campus Esso Station expired on September 30, 1952, and I request your authority to renew same upon the same conditions and terms, for a further period of one year.

12. I recommend that the residence of the late J. E. Hunter be acquired by the college in accordance with previous agreement and that the College Treasurer make payments in accordance with the terms of the agreement.
13. The special committee, appointed to consider and suggest an appropriate marker for the site of the first meeting of the original Board of Trustees of Clemson College, has met and made the following recommendations:

1. That the marker consist of a bronze tablet to be placed on the spot near the east front of the Calhoun Mansion where the first meeting of the Board of Trustees was held under a large oak tree which then stood there, the tablet to rest on a suitable granite foundation of suitable size and shape.

2. That the bronze tablet be in the semblance of an open book and that the two facing open pages contain the record of the first meeting of the Board.

3. That at some suitable time there be an unveiling of the marker, with fitting public exercises. For the principal feature of these exercises we suggest that a descendant of Colonel R. W. Simpson bearing his name unveil the marker and that Henry C. Tillman, only surviving son of Senator S. R. Tillman, make an appropriate address. We feel that this suggestion is in order because of the unquestioned service of these two members of the Board of Trustees in establishing Clemson College and directing its early affairs.

I recommend your approval of the report and that construction of the marker shall begin immediately.

14. I recommend that we request the General Assembly to earmark and set aside $500,000, or so much as may be necessary, to match probable Federal appropriations for the construction of an armory at Clemson College and that an agreement be reached with the War Department so that the ROTC and Reserve components may share the use of the building.

15. On July 18, 1952 it was necessary to increase our bond as United States Military Property Custodian by the amount of $50,000 making the total bond $1,000,000. The value of U. S. Government property in the custody of the college is $385,571.95. In compliance with the instructions from the War Department, I request you to pass a resolution expressly authorizing the President of the Board of Trustees to sign, as he has in the past, bond for the safe-keeping of government property at Clemson College.

16. At the June 1952 meeting the Board directed that the Business Manager be authorized to negotiate with suitable architects and engineers for the preparation of a Master Plan for future buildings and development of the college. The firm of Ferry, Shaw and Hepburn, Kehoe and Dean of Boston, Massachusetts has been retained to do this work for the sum of $15,000. I ask your approval of our action in this matter.

17. At the June 1952 meeting it was resolved that the Board of Trustees direct the college administration to include in the 1953-54 budget request for adequate funds to provide for utilities, services and equipment for existing and proposed new buildings now under consideration. It is estimated that the following request will be necessary for this purpose and I ask your approval of same.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Filter plant enlargement</td>
<td>$95,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Third boiler, etc. Heating plant</td>
<td>$154,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Remove, enlarge and build steam mains</td>
<td>$208,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Rebuild and enlarge electric system</td>
<td>$60,815.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Water and sewer - fire protection</td>
<td>$10,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Remove and equip student laundry</td>
<td>$275,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Equipment - 1100 barracks rooms</td>
<td>$110,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional kitchen equipment</td>
<td>$125,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional mess hall equipment</td>
<td>$15,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Renovate barracks 5, 6, 7 and 8</td>
<td>$125,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Clearance</td>
<td>$15,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Electric power lines</td>
<td>$26,185.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and sewer mains</td>
<td>$16,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steam Mains: To Plant Science &amp; Extension Bldgs.</td>
<td>$58,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Animal Science Buildings</td>
<td>$357,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Equipment, repairs, miscellaneous construction</td>
<td>$210,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Student Hospital</td>
<td>$725,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$2,525,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
18. Nineteen officials of our staff, including members of the Board, agricultural scientists, and architects and engineers, visited a group of land-grant colleges and universities and U.S. Department of Agriculture laboratories to study buildings and other facilities in connection with our proposed agricultural building expansion program. The trip was made by chartered plane, the expenses of which are to be paid from available funds and I request your approval of this action.

19. At the June 1952 meeting of the Board it was resolved that the Board of Trustees authorize the preparation of suitable legislation whereby the gross fertilizer tax may be pledged for a $4,000,000 bond issue for the purpose of constructing and equipping essential agricultural buildings and facilities. I recommend that this resolution be amended so as to change from a $4,000,000 bond issue to an issue sufficient for the following purpose.

### 1. Plant Science Building Group

#### A. Plant Science Building

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Requested Space</td>
<td>128,333 Square Feet</td>
<td>$1,575,996.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td></td>
<td>$549,508.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total for Plant Science Bldg.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$2,125,504.46</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### B. Other Buildings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 Greenhouses, Headhouse, Boiler &amp; Tank</td>
<td></td>
<td>$82,775.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machinery Shed, Truck Tractor Shed and Shop, Warehouses Dryer, Hay Shed, Office, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td>$127,300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment for (b) above</td>
<td></td>
<td>$32,215.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total for Other Buildings &amp; Facilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$219,215.00</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total for Group</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$2,344,719.46</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2. Animal Science Building Group

#### A. Animal Science Building

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Requested Space</td>
<td>106,109 Square Feet</td>
<td>$1,273,308.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td></td>
<td>$341,100.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total for Animal Science Building</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$1,614,408.77</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### B. Other Buildings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dairy Milk Production Barns including 3 dwellings and other facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td>$108,679.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal Pathology and Veterinary Med. 1) Building</td>
<td></td>
<td>$63,408.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Equipment</td>
<td></td>
<td>$2,185.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock Judging Pavilion</td>
<td></td>
<td>$50,370.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Other Buildings</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$290,662.76</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total for Group</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$1,905,071.53</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3. Food Technology Building

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Requested Space</td>
<td>56,100 Square Feet</td>
<td>$676,800.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment and Refrigeration</td>
<td></td>
<td>$194,067.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Food Technology Building</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$870,867.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4. Agriculture Extension Building

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Requested Space</td>
<td>61,105 Square Feet</td>
<td>$733,260.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td></td>
<td>$289,650.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Agricultural Extension Building</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$1,022,910.25</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total for Program</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$2,384,799.24</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

20. The firms of William G. Lyles, Bissette, Carlisle and Wolff and Hopkins, Baker and Gill have been selected jointly as associate architects on the proposed agricultural building program with the understanding and agreement that there will be no charge for preliminary work unless and until the program is approved and funds made available. I request your approval of this action.
At the meeting of the Executive Committee on March 21, 1952 it was moved that Mr. J. C. Littlejohn, Business Manager, be authorized to negotiate with William G. Lyles, Bissett, Carlisle and Wolff regarding architectural and engineering work on the proposed new barracks buildings. This firm expressed their willingness to begin preliminary surveys and engineering design work with the understanding that there would be no pay if the project did not go through. I request your authority to sign a contract with the firm for this work.

One of the older structures on the Land-Use area located ½ miles south of Pendleton is in need of repairs estimated to cost $1,797.75 and I request your authority to have this work done from funds of the Land-Use Project.

We owe Mr. C. E. Daniel $70,431.28 for funds advanced for the purchase of equipment for the housing facilities. Acting upon authority of this Board we sold 22 duplex prefab houses at public auction to the highest bidder from which sale $7,660 was realized. I recommend that we pay these funds to Mr. Daniel on our debt.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture wishes the Engineering Experiment Station of the college to conduct a research program on bamboo. Under the terms of their proposal the college would be paid $10,000 for the cost of conducting the research. I request your authority to enter into a contract with the U. S. Department of Agriculture for this work.

The General Foundry and Machine Company, Sanford, North Carolina, desires to manufacture and sell on an experimental basis 25 Clemson potato diggers for which a patent is now pending. This machine was developed by the Agricultural Engineering Department. The General Foundry and Machine Company agrees to pay to the college a royalty of 5% of the price obtained. The agreement has been reviewed and approved by Mr. Harold Major, College Attorney, and I request your approval of same.

In line with my report to you, I am asking authority to request of the 1953 General Assembly the sum of $386,000 for graduate and research work at Clemson College.

I recommend your approval of the following Budget Request for 1953-1954 to defray the cost of teaching and operation of Collegiate Activities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposed Budget 1953-1954</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administrative and General</td>
<td>$ 257,767.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instruction</td>
<td>1,451,528.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Department</td>
<td>292,679.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal and Electric Current</td>
<td>398,506.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library</td>
<td>89,962.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>168,937.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$2,159,433.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prospective Income 1953-1954</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Student Fees and Miscellaneous</td>
<td>$ 370,615.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposed Appropriation Request</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuition and Matriculation</td>
<td>$ 329,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Tax Fund</td>
<td>1,759,818.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$2,159,433.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Special Requests</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water Works Operators Correspondence School</td>
<td>$ 10,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate School and Research Work</td>
<td>356,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I recommend that we pay the Resident Priest of the Clemson Catholic Church a salary of $1,000 per annum. This is the same amount which is approved and budgeted for ministers of the other churches at Clemson.
29. I recommend that the General Assembly be requested to pass an Act to define and regulate the manufacture, sale, transportation, destruction and use of economic poisons and devices, including insecticides, fungicides, nematocides, rodenticides and herbicides, and to prescribe the powers and duties of The South Carolina State Crop Pest Commission in connection therewith; to provide penalties for violation; and to repeal the Insecticide and Fungicide Act, April 1, 1921, as amended June 3, 1950.

30. I recommend that the General Assembly be requested to pass an Act requiring the sterilization of garbage to be fed to hogs for the purpose of preventing Vesicular Exanthema.

31. I recommend that the General Assembly be requested to pass an Act requiring the establishment of a meat inspection service.

32. I recommend that authority be granted to seek an additional sum of $343,000, with which to secure personnel and facilities for the control of livestock diseases.

33. I recommend the allocation of $2,070 from the sale of timber on the Land Use Area for use in additional forestry activities.

34. I recommend that authority be granted to obtain legal assistance in recovering the excellent bird egg collection of the late Captain H. L. Harllee which was promised the college.

35. I recommend that the General Assembly be requested to appropriate $110,000 to be added to gifts of $55,000 obtained for the improvement of the 4-H Camps Bob Cooper and Long.

36. I recommend that you approve the proposed ruling of the South Carolina State Crop Pest Commission having to do with proper labeling of seed treated with any insecticide or fungicide and offered for sale in South Carolina.

37. I recommend that the unpaid indemnity claims for Brucellosis and Tuberculosis be approved and turned over to the claims committee when the Legislature convenes in January 1953.