1-1-1951

President's Report to Board of Trustees, 1951

Clemson University

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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.

Enrollment

A total of 2652 students have enrolled for the second semester. This figure is slightly in excess of the "2500 to 2600" estimate in the report to the Board of Trustees on October 24, 1950, and 127 more students than the Registrar's estimate of 2525 on November 15, 1950.

When the early estimates were made, students in the advanced course of the R.O.T.C. were deferred from call under selective service, but this was not true of all students in the elementary R.O.T.C. program. Later it was decided that all R.O.T.C. students are entitled to deferment, and this explains in part the excess in the enrollment when compared with early estimates. A number of students who normally would have dropped out of college at the end of the first semester returned for the second semester.

Dr. Benjamin Fine, Education Editor of the New York Times, and others of national prominence have made some calamitous predictions of decreases in college enrollments to be expected by the fall of 1951. How calamitous the actual enrollments will be remains to be seen. One thing is certain -- it is more difficult to estimate enrollments in these unsettled times than it ever has been in the past, with the possible exception of the period of World War II.

So far as Clemson is concerned, the best estimate that can be made at this time is that the enrollment in September will amount to 2660 students with approximately 2350 for the second semester. Following the trend, the number of veterans will again decrease.

Enrollment of Veterans and Non-Veterans
First Semester 1946-1947 to First Semester 1950-1951. (With Estimated Figures for 1951-1952)

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The Clemson Agricultural College
Registrar's Office
March 2, 1951

#Estimate of Enrollment by Courses and Semesters, First Semester, 1951-1952

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| Total                         | 550 457  | 215 276  | 358 160  | 306 229 | 2551   |
| Unclassified, Post Graduates, |          |          |          |          |        |
| Graduates                     |          |          |          |          |        |

Grand Total                    |          |          |          |          | 2660   |

*Includes 550 New Students and 75 Former Students.
Student Counseling Program

One member of our faculty who serves as faculty adviser for some student organizations and is interested in student affairs but is not connected with the counseling program recently volunteered the observation: "I do not think the counseling program is a step forward. I think it is a stride forward." This seems to be typical of the reaction over the campus.

I think everyone involved thinks the program is doing good and has great potentialities. As a whole I feel sure the counselors are interested and are exerting beneficial influence on our freshmen, though of course, accomplishment cannot be readily measured. A common report is that some students are seeking guidance from their counselors, particularly on academic matters, though the most common difficulty reported by the counselors is the difficulty in getting other boys to come to them. Some counselors are exerting extreme effort to keep in close contact with the boys and in some cases even with the boys' parents. During its infancy the program is functioning without benefit of tradition. It was not highly advertised and has not had sufficient opportunity to establish a reputation in the student body. If it becomes an integral part of our total program I think it will gather a momentum that will make the operation much smoother for everybody concerned and much more effective.

Up to now the main benefits have been those to freshmen, but I have noted that counselors have been becoming better informed about and more concerned with various factors affecting student life. In consequence the counselors may become a source of valuable suggestions to the various administrative offices.

Probably the greatest weakness of our present program is the looseness about its administration, which perhaps is inevitable under present conditions. For instance, the Registrar's Office has been most cooperative, but since the program makes its demands at the busiest season in that office, the staff has found it difficult to give counselors information as early as desirable. Then again one would expect variation in the leadership exerted from the different deans within their schools even though all of them would like to see the program thrive. Some of the deans have been giving active support and leadership.

As willing and interested as they are, a good many of the counselors have felt they are attempting work for which they had no particular preparation or experience. This of course points a need for administrative guidance and assistance.

While the efforts of the first year have been successful and we have made much progress, I think we must recognise the fact that until the program is firmly established, encouragement and guidance are especially necessary in this stage of the development of the program. When I have asked counselors what they thought should be done the most common reaction has been expression of the desire to have advice from someone well qualified and experienced to give suggestions on counseling. If we could find the right man we should invite him to speak to and confer with our counselors. I believe the counselors can be depended on provided we give them proper encouragement and assistance.

Work in Music Appreciation

The program of Music Appreciation at Clemson College is designed to develop in the students an understanding of and love for the best in music, whether it be folk or art music, in its various forms: the song, symphonic music, band music, opera, light opera and musical comedy, choral music or other lesser vocal and instrumental forms.
Such a program is carried on through the following media:
(1) the ninety-six piece marching band, (2) the fifty piece concert band, (3) the sixty voice glee club, (4) a three credit hour course in Music Appreciation, (5) informal hearings of the recordings in the Carnegie collection, and (6) the Concert Series.

The Marching Band practices a minimum of five hours regularly each week and extra practices for special parades and formations at football games often add from four to six hours weekly; provides music for all military parades; and plays for pep rallies, home and out-of-town football games (the latter when transportation funds permit), and numerous out-of-town parades.

The Concert Band is organized after the football season at the beginning of the second semester for the purpose of giving the more proficient members of the marching band an opportunity to study and perform the heavier and more advanced music for the band. The concert band rehearses four hours per week; presents at least one concert on the campus in addition to a limited number of out-of-town trips for goodwill; and provides music for spring commencement exercises.

The Glee Club's purpose is to perform the finest of choral music. The club practices from four to six hours per week; presents one major concert on campus each semester; sings at religious and other events on campus; and gives annual goodwill concerts at out-of-town localities where transportation funds are available.

There are two sections of the Music Appreciation Course with an average enrollment of seventy-five each semester. This course is required of all persons taking a major or minor in Education and is an approved elective for other students. The curriculum comprises a study of basic elements of music and the hearing of outstanding compositions of famous composers and seeks to give students a concept of the part music plays in everyday living.

The Carnegie Record Collection consists of musical recordings, an electric phonograph, musical scores and books on music. Recordings are for the use of students for listening and recreational purposes. Additional records are purchased each year from funds in the Music Department.

In March 1950 the Clemson Band and Glee Club recorded school songs, marches, and choral selections under the RCA Victor label. The original order of five hundred albums was sold out and a re-order of two hundred and fifty albums was made. These albums serve as a landmark of progress.

If the Music Department is to continue to grow, new opportunity for service must be sought. Two large goals seem appropriate: first, that all of our students should be served by some phase of music; and, second, that our musical activities can, through the means of more recordings and more goodwill trips, add much to the tradition of our institution.

Reports of the Teaching Deans

The teaching deans have submitted only brief reports at this time with the idea that full and detailed reports will be presented by them for the June report. I am quoting from the reports of the various deans in order that you may have first-hand information.
School of Agriculture -- Dean H. P. Cooper

The School of Agriculture has had a very successful season. Six of the younger members of the staff of the School of Agriculture are at present on leave of absence attending graduate schools. The teaching qualifications of our staff should be greatly improved by the additional graduate training.

The supply of trained men has increased sufficiently to enable us to secure the services of men with advanced graduate training. The present war situation will affect the availability of men in the immediate future and we may be again faced with the problem of securing capable teachers at our present salary scale.

The Agricultural Economics Department calls attention to job opportunities in this field. Many of the recent graduates in that department have secured as much or more salary than the men who trained them.

The Agricultural Engineering Building has been practically completed; however, it was necessary, on the account of lack of funds, to omit several necessary items. These items, and the estimates submitted by the contractor at the time the bid for the building was awarded, are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shelving for library and laboratories</td>
<td>$2,975.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lighting fixtures</td>
<td>3,116.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compressed air pipe</td>
<td>732.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water coolers</td>
<td>1,074.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asphalt tile</td>
<td>1,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$9,397.50</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Assuming there has been an increase of around 20 per cent in cost, it is believed that a total of $11,515 will be required to purchase these items.

It is desired to have a polishing machine, which will cost around $303.45, to maintain the floors covered with asphalt tile. The Agricultural Engineering staff would like very much to have the Board of Trustees visit their new building.

The Department of Entomology and Zoology is suggesting the need for replacing the building which was removed to make space for the recent housing project. Additional space is needed to carry on the instructional work in this department.

The Poultry Department is requesting more space and suggesting that this department be considered in allocating the space vacated by the Agricultural Engineering Department.

The low salary scale is of primary interest to the entire staff. It will be necessary to increase the salaries of the technical and clerical members of our staff if we are to secure and maintain an efficient staff.

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

Since it will not be long before time to prepare the detailed annual report, and since there is nothing particularly outstanding to report at this time, I am submitting a brief summary of our present situation and prospects in the School of Arts and Sciences.
With the enrollment for the second semester somewhat reduced, naturally the teaching loads of numbers of the faculty of the School of Arts and Sciences are somewhat lighter than they have been since prewar. In general we have been following the policy of reducing the size of teaching sections so that instructors might concentrate their efforts on fewer students with more individual assistance. In some cases we are operating sections considerably sub-normal in size. In the Departments of English, Mathematics and Social Sciences the average of sections is slightly below twenty. In the Physics Department, except for advanced electives, the average is in the low twenties. In the Modern Language Department the average is smaller. In general the number of teaching hours for instructors has not been reduced. Present teaching loads are lighter than usual for Clemson, but still are about in line with normal teaching loads in many of the larger Southern institutions.

Since we are maintaining almost the same number of teaching hours we are still faced with a shortage of classrooms. By consolidating sections and incidentally reducing instructors' teaching hours we could have avoided some problems this semester, but with man power available we thought it sounder policy to give the students the benefit of smaller sections, and again we have borrowed classrooms on various parts of the campus with some difficulty. After having a number of classes in Mathematics meet the first few days in the college auditorium we managed to get all classes placed in some of the college buildings.

Though we do not have official notice to that effect, we are anticipating additional quarters when the new Chemistry Building is completed. However in the absence of assignment of the old Chemistry Building to the School of Arts and Sciences we are in the position of being unable to make any plans about utilization of space or suggestions about the adaptation of that building to our use or any estimate of equipment needs. We could proceed much more efficiently and effectively if we had an official decision on the assignment of the old Chemistry Building.

At long last, after persistent and diligent effort ever since the war period, we have succeeded in bringing together a Physics staff of proper qualifications and sufficient size. Included on the staff are six men with the Ph.D. degree in Physics, and all the others have at least a Master's degree except one man with an engineering degree who works solely with the laboratories in Engineering Physics. Ever since the World War II period we have wanted to participate in some of the research programs that some other educational institutions have been participating in, but these have been out of the question because of the lack of staff. Now we are turning attention toward research projects and hope soon we can begin active participation.

At present our most obvious long-term problem is adjustment to conditions that might be created by wartime or warlike conditions nationally. I interpret present indications to mean that we are unlikely soon to face any drastic changes in need for staff. It would appear that we will continue to have a reasonably full volume of teaching work in this school and we will want to avoid repetition of our difficulties in 1943 and 1944 when we were called upon to undertake a much enlarged volume of teaching with a much reduced teaching staff. We must have staff to meet demands, and certainly at this stage we should maintain our staff strength. Since approximately one-third of the members of the staff are in military reserves we will no doubt lose some to military service. Several contemplate study leave, and there will probably be other separations. Remembering the difficulties during World War II, I am inclined to feel that we are more in danger of finding ourselves with too little staff than too much.

I think the work of the school is going smoothly and successfully. It is a case of news being good news.
School of Chemistry and Geology -- Dean H. L. Hunter

The new building is progressing quite rapidly and the contractor hopes to have it ready to turn over to the college by the last of April if nothing unforeseen occurs to delay the work. We are still faced with the problem of equipment.

An effort is being made to secure funds from industry and philanthropic organizations to complete the building and equip it. The General Education Board has been contacted and their representative has tentatively agreed, subject to confirmation by their Board, to advance up to $50,000 if matching funds can be secured from other sources. If this money could be obtained it would be possible to complete the building sufficient to make it usable for instruction and research, although an additional amount would be necessary to equip with modern research tools.

The college shops have nearly completed the first lot of new laboratory desks for the building and will proceed with the construction of additional units as soon as funds are available.

It is a pleasure to be able to announce that a man has been employed to take over the geology work that was handled by Dr. Calhoun before his retirement. The new man will report for duty in September.

School of Education -- Dean W. H. Washington

It appears that teacher certification requirements may encourage numbers of teachers to attend Clemson this summer. The School of Education has presented to the college administration a rather broad educational program including both under-graduate and graduate courses appropriate for men and women. The American Association of School Administration in its 1951 convention recently held at Atlantic City presented its yearbook on Conservation. It is therefore recommended that advanced under-graduate and one graduate course be offered at Clemson this summer and that your announcement be made at an early date so that both men and women from the lower part of the state will know in time to plan to be here.

Graduate courses offered first semester by the School of Education were well attended by graduate students. Currently work is being given a good size group in Occupational Guidance.

In view of the added interest in graduate work it is recommended that provisions be made for the re-establishment of the Department of Textile Industrial Education.

In the allocation of space it is requested that the space recently occupied by the Agricultural Engineering Department be assigned to the School of Education.

School of Engineering -- Acting Dean J. H. Sams

The Camp Clarke property near Batesburg will not be used this summer, and present plans do not anticipate its use in the future as a surveying camp. The camp will be held on the campus during the nine weeks summer school this year.

Professor E. L. Clarke, Head of the Department of Civil Engineering, will retire on July 1, having reached the statutory age limit of 72. As the summer school will start before he retires, but will be continued after he retires it would be very desirable to have the new Department Head approved before summer school starts.
The Aluminum Company of America has donated 1900 pounds of plates, sheets, and rolled shapes, such as channel angles, bars, rivets, and bolts for the construction of a flume in the Hydraulic Laboratory. This material has been received and work has been started on the fabrication by personnel of the Engineering Shops. This is an unusual piece of equipment and it is seldom that we find a flume built of this material on account of the cost of the aluminum. We are fortunate that our Alumni were able to assist us in obtaining this material. It will be a fine addition to our equipment in the School of Engineering. Fortunately this material was shipped before the government freeze on this material.

The School of Engineering has been flooded with requests for engineering graduates this year, and during the month of February we had fifteen different companies send representatives to Clemson to interview engineering seniors. These included such companies as the Tennessee Eastman Company, Bethlehem Steel Company, Fiberglas Corporation, Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation, Westinghouse, General Electric, Chance-Vought Aircraft Corporation, Duke Power Company, Steel-Heddle Manufacturing Company, Bailey Meter Company, and others of the same type.

It was felt several years ago that by 1951 the supply for engineers would catch up with the demand. However, the Korean situation has changed this picture, and the 50,000 engineers that were graduated in engineering schools in 1950 have all been absorbed. In 1951 there will be 32,500 graduates and it appears that all of these will be employed before June. It has been estimated by reliable sources that it will take at least 30,000 engineering graduates per year to supply the industrial and military requirements that lie ahead. In 1952 there will be 21,900 available; in 1953, 17,000; and in 1954, 12,400. The critical shortage of engineers in the years ahead means that strong competition will exist for the services of the available graduates. All engineering societies and professional engineers are doing their best to increase the freshman enrollment next year in order to alleviate the shortage in 1955, but it is anticipated that it will take a number of years to make up the deficit which lies ahead of us. Our seniors are being offered positions at salaries ranging from $3,360 per year to $3,960 per year with a Bachelor's degree and no experience. Three of my instructors have accepted positions in industry starting this summer, and we will likely lose most of our younger men if the salaries at Clemson cannot be improved the first of July. Men with their Master's degree are usually offered from $500 to $750 a year more than a man with a Bachelor's degree. We have several Assistant and Associate Professors with Master's degrees and with four to ten years experience on salaries under $3,600 per year. In most cases they have not had an opportunity to teach in summer school due to the limited enrollment in engineering.

We have a young faculty, only ten of the sixty-seven teachers were on the faculty in the 1939-40 school year. The majority of the present staff came with us after the war. If we are to keep a strong Engineering faculty at Clemson, immediate help in the way of salaries must be forthcoming.

School of Textiles -- Dean H. M. Brown

As will be noted below, 1950-51 will be a most important year for the School of Textiles. For the second year we have had the largest enrollment and there was smaller decrease in enrollment at Clemson than in the other textile schools. In the first semester our enrollment was 670 while North Carolina State, our nearest runner-up, had 611. There were 67 January graduates and all have been placed who wished positions. Some, of course, joined the military forces.
The industry of the state is realizing the importance of our school and coming to our support with donations for the largest expansion of equipment the school has ever had. These donations have been as follows:

- Daniel Construction Company: $100,000.00
- Lowenstein Company: $25,000.00
- Springs Cotton Mills: $5,000.00
- J. F. Stevens Company (new looms): $7,000.00
- Machinery companies (new machinery): $19,427.00
- State Funds: $15,000.00

Total: $171,427.00

Sufficient orders for equipment to use the whole fund were placed last summer and early fall. More than $31,000 worth is already installed and deliveries are being made almost daily. When it is all in place, Clemson will have equipment comparable with any of the other schools and far ahead of most.

The largest expansion will be in the Dyeing and Finishing Department, but all departments will be increased. For the first time the Weaving and Designing Department will have a modern rayon throwing laboratory and the Yarn Manufacturing Department will introduce work on the woolen worsted system.

Including donated machinery, these funds will purchase equipment that would cost more than $250,000 at regular prices.

It is impossible to give too much credit to Mr. Charles Daniel for the great amount of time and influence he has given our program which enabled us to obtain gifts and large discounts from the machinery companies. And, in addition to his own gift of $100,000, he is still planning to repaint the entire building and install many fluorescent lights and other improvements.

Again this year four of our men are away on leave working toward advanced degrees; two for their masters and two for their doctorates. It is hoped that we will be able to pay sufficient salaries to hold these men after they get their training.

In June we will have the first ten graduates in the new knitting course. These men are in high demand and all are spoken for including some who must go into the military service. The enrollment in the course has increased each semester and we have had to enlarge the space and staff for this work. The knitting and sewing machinery companies have been especially generous to the school.

We are able to steadily increase the emphasis on research and mention the following:

A. We have two research contracts with the USDA on:

1. Processing of Several Cottons: $15,000.00
2. Use of Electrostatic Electricity in Opening and Cleaning

The first will enable us to give work to the staff members not teaching in summer school, the same as we have done for the last two years.

The second contract, though not actually signed, is approved and said to be virtually certain. It runs for two years and will be done partly with personnel from the Physics Department. This contract raises a question on patents for the board to consider, since in this work we must grant the patents (if any) to the USDA.
B. Dr. Heyn, though in a full length leg cast for a broken ankle during the whole first semester, has gotten out material for five published articles. He has now returned and is taking up his X-ray research again. He wishes very much to expand his research work which would require more space and helpers.

C. Further studies have been made on methods of Measurement of Cotton Fineness and Maturity. This work is in connection with a Task Group of ASTM and the results reported at regular meetings. At present we are cooperating with the Southern Regional Research Laboratory checking several cotton tests among different laboratories.

D. Several pieces of research are being conducted by professors and graduate students in the Department of Textile Chemistry and Dyeing.

"Cotton Scare": Recently the Kendall Mills of North Carolina, through their Research Department, reported that 1950-51 cottons from nearly all of South Carolina and much of the central cotton states area are infested with a type of fungi that causes the cotton to have an abnormally high pH value. The pH can be tested very quickly and the buyers are instructed to buy no cotton from areas where high pH values are found.

The mill found that cotton with high pH would also have low sugar values and that in time such cottons will lose strength and fiber length due to the damage done by the continued growth of fungi. It also seems an enzyme condition is created which will continue to damage the cotton at temperatures too low for the fungi itself to spread.

The mill reported that the fungi would easily spread from one cotton to another even when not in direct contact. The company is carrying on studies to determine if contamination can occur from bale to bale in the warehouses.

Our Textile Staff is setting up to test cottons from all counties of the state and to study the spreading ability of the fungi. Possibly studies on means to kill the fungi will be attempted later. The Kendall Company found that steam at 15 pounds pressure will destroy the fungi. Their tests seemed to indicate that small infested parts of the state grew steadily larger over the past four years much as if the condition were spreading in the soil from localized centers.

Cotton seed is reported by the United States Department of Agriculture to be poorer from infested cottons. The Bureau Plant Industry people believe the deterioration is caused by well-known fungi that do much greater damage in moist, wet weather during the time the cotton bolls are opening. As is known, there has been much of this sort of weather the past two or three years.

The most urgent need for the coming year is sufficient budget to grant reasonable salary increases across the board to offset the increased living costs of our personnel. There should also be some promotions, mainly those recommended last year.

The running expenses will be somewhat higher next year due to the additional equipment to be maintained.

Because of the present machinery expansion there will be no requests for new equipment.

It would be very helpful to have back the space now used by the Nutrition Department because, due to all of these research activities, we are having to store larger quantities of cotton. It is hoped that with the completion of the new Chemistry and Agricultural Engineering buildings, the Nutrition Department can be moved into other quarters.
Production of Second Lieutenants - Production of second lieutenants is the aim of the Military Department. This year forty-two second lieutenants were commissioned at the mid-term graduation and 104 second lieutenants will be commissioned at the June graduation. It is anticipated that these officers will be ordered immediately into the armed services.

Students in military science are now well distributed among the various courses offered in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and we can look forward to a continuous flow of second lieutenants in all branches. The following table shows the distribution of students:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Branch</th>
<th>1st Yr</th>
<th>2d Yr</th>
<th>1st Year Advanced</th>
<th>2d Year Advanced</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Armor</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordnance</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quartermaster</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signal</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>503</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>1,393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior Detachment (men who have completed ROTC, but have not graduated)</td>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Military Instruction - The cadets are genuinely interested in the military. This is only natural when a world situation is considered. There is great interest in command post exercises and compass courses which are now being offered in addition to the regular instruction. With the coming of spring, drill schedules are being amended to include practical work, such as artillery adjustment tactics, tank driving, truck driving, rifle firing and mine sweeping.

Class Attendance - Class attendance has improved. Students are now taking fewer cuts in classes than during previous semesters.

Accelerated Academic and ROTC Program - The Departments of the Army and Air Force have indicated that an accelerated ROTC program will be prepared for those institutions which desire to accelerate their academic programs. It appears advisable to seriously consider such a program at this time.

While ROTC students are deferred from induction during the summer months, it is feared that considerable feeling will build up against our students who would be free for these months while others have been or are being "drafted." This feeling can be countered by a "year-round" academic and ROTC program.

While "enlistment fever" is now on a low level, three months of inactivity under the current world situation will tend to drive more students to recruiting offices. These students should continue their education; their full value will not be realized unless they successfully complete their college work and are commissioned in the armed services.

The Air Force has canceled summer training camps and indicated that an accelerated academic and ROTC program is desirable. The Army indicates a willingness to make adjustments in those institutions that desire an accelerated program. Should Clemson fail to adopt some sort of an accelerated program the policy could be detrimental not only to the Army ROTC but to Clemson as well since students interested in the Army would seek entrance at other colleges. Army authorities have assured us that sufficient officers will be left at Clemson to teach ROTC to freshmen and transfer students during the summer school.
It is recommended that an accelerated program be adopted immediately with ROTC training included in the nine-weeks summer term. This program will not include as much acceleration as was in effect during World War II when two summer terms were provided, but the Deans and Directors feel that they should await further developments before adopting a complete war-time program.

Facilities for the Military Department - In 1948, when the Corps of Cadets numbered about 1,300, the present facilities of the Military Department were allocated. Today, the Corps numbers 1,800, with an anticipated increase to 2,000 for next year. Facilities for classes are the following:

- Physics Building - 5 classrooms - Army
- Tillman Hall - 2 classrooms - Army
- Textile Building - 3 classrooms - Air Force

Classes are scheduled from 8:00 a.m. until 3:00 p.m. daily except Saturday and Wednesday and all classrooms are utilized during this period with the exception of a few scattered periods. This shortage of classrooms is forcing classes of 30 to 40 students where a maximum of 25 is prescribed in regulations.

With the increase in number of ROTC students and the increasing importance of military science, it is recommended that additional space be made available to the Military Department. It is suggested that consideration be given to a previous proposal that the Physics Department be moved to the old Chemistry Building and that the Physics Building be designated "The Armory", and assigned to the Military Department.

Football

We are very proud of the record our football team made this past year. We won eight regular season games and were tied by the University of South Carolina. After the season, we were invited to play in the Orange Bowl against the University of Miami and won this game by the overwhelming score of 15-14.

It is rather hard to determine all the factors that were combined to make our 1950 team a successful one. In the first place, our team was composed of a fine group of boys who like to play football, had the will to win, played as a team, and were good competitors. The coaches did a good job and probably the thing that helped most was the fine cooperation received from the faculty and administration. The change in the dinner hour from 1 o'clock to 12 noon each day gave more practice time and more sunlight and helped get the team in fine physical condition.

Coach Howard feels it is not possible to point out any one thing that caused us to have a good team. The IPTAY organization helped considerably but taking everything into consideration it is felt it was a case of football players, coaches, IPTAY, faculty, Clemson students, and Clemson administration combining forces and working together.

News Bureau

During the six months just past, this department has seen what was probably its greatest period of activity. The selection of the Clemson College football team to play in the Orange Bowl, the invitation to the Clemson College basketball team to play in the Southern Conference Tournament in Raleigh, and the acclaim rendered the college because of its success in athletics to which these honors were a climax has put the school more on the news forefront than every before.
With the high demand for news of the college, both locally and nationally, there has come also a high demand for graduates of the college in widespread fields of industry. These two things work hand in hand, an increase in one increasing the other and vice-versa.

The News Bureau has constantly endeavored to keep Clemson College before the eyes of the public in this and neighboring states by issuing general news about the college to news outlets, principally newspapers, of the area. In doing so, the department has tried at all times to keep releases in line with the general policies of the administration and the board of trustees.

Being granted a high news value by those who publish the various news mediums has its drawbacks as well as its advantages. The most serious one, the director of this department feels, is the fact that the newspapers no longer rely entirely on this department for news releases, but send their own correspondents to the college to write their own stories. Thus, the college loses control of what is being written about it since many articles are seen for the first time when they appear in print.

The seriousness of this has never been fully realized, perhaps, because editors of the various papers have never veered too far away from the policies of this department. It has only occasioned so far a spirited competition between certain newspapers to get to stories of high news value and publish them first. It may gradually get to a point where the college has no control whatever over what is being said about it in periodicals, and, spurred by the competitive factor, the editor may completely disregard the feelings of the college in an effort to get more and more sensational news in his publication.

Business Manager's Office

Housing

On the first of March there were 94 of the 100 Clemson Homes occupied and 60 of the 50 New Brick Apartments.

In both type units some damage was done to the plumbing due to the extreme cold weather in the month of November. To prevent future occurrence of this, all exposed water lines have been insulated. It has been determined that the brick used in the construction of the New Brick Apartments were very porous. This has allowed rain to penetrate the walls and enter the interior of some apartments. Action is now being taken to weather-proof these walls and to provide weep holes for any water that may enter through the mortar joints.

There has been a slight decline in the number of tenants in the New Brick Apartments. This is due to students desiring to move into prefabs which are located nearer to the campus. It is believed that these units will again be 100 per cent occupied in the near future although there are no applications now on file.

Maintenance cost is increasing on the old prefab units built for veterans. Steps, porches and railings are being replaced daily. Screen doors, window frames and kitchen drain tables are being replaced. The plumbing in 103 units was badly damaged by the November freeze. Although the tenants defrayed some of the cost for the repairs, the overall expense was unusually high due to replacement of the type equipment used in construction.

There are 339 prefabs occupied and nine vacant ones. Of this number, 299 are occupied by students and 40 by faculty or staff members. Five of the 60 faculty members have their own homes under construction, two plan to move into the new faculty homes and two will leave in June for graduate work. The remaining 31 have not made their plans known to this office.
The three temporary barracks have been closed. Office space in T-3 has been rented to the Army for use of the Reserve Officer Instructors. It will be economically unsound to use T-1 and T-2 for student dormitories. These barracks, because of their temporary structure, have deteriorated beyond reasonable repair.

Student Housing

The College Housing Program authorized by Congress was suspended by Mr. Truman before it was ever organized or any funds made available. Early in January $40,000,000 of the original $300,000,000 was released from the freeze-order with the provision that it be reserved for college housing related to the defense program.

We made inquiry as to terms and conditions and were informed that as soon as details were worked out we would be furnished full information.

Senator Maybank manifested quite an interest in this 1950 Housing Act.

Housing and Hotel Revenue Bonds

On March 1, 1951 the first semi-annual payment of interest on our revenue bonds was due in the amount of $21,528.01.

The apartment buildings were in full operation by October 1, 1950. A number of people could not move in on September 1, 1950 because of the condition of the project roads and the paving that was being carried on at that time and consequently a certain amount of revenue was lost due to this situation. Although the Clemson House opened on November 1 to care for pre-arranged events taking place at Clemson, it was not fully opened until December 1, 1950. Thus from an earning standpoint the housing project has been fully open for five months of the six months period and the Clemson House Hotel for a period of approximately three to four months. During this time earnings from the project (including $3,675.44 accrued interest on bonds at the time they were sold) placed in the hands of the Trustee for the benefit of bondholders at the end of the six months period amounted to $54,547.60. From this amount the first semi-annual interest payment was made on schedule. The cushion fund requirements for the period amounting to $7,200 have been met and there was on March 1 in the hands of the Trustee in excess of the actual requirements for the first six months the amount of $12,327.56. The income for bond purposes from the project is increasing with the passing of each month and we feel that the progress made for the first six months has been most satisfactory.

Cumulative Bond Income as of February 28, 1951

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation February 28, 1951</th>
<th>Earnings Accumulated through February 28, 1951</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>94 Clemson Homes Apartments</td>
<td>$34,114.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 New Brick Apartments</td>
<td>9,397.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49 Clemson House Apartments</td>
<td>9,317.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Earnings for Bond Account</td>
<td>$52,861.86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bond Account with Trustee February 28, 1951

| Gross Revenue Account       | $2,710.50                                      |
| Bond Fund Account           | 11,623.38                                      |
| Cushion Fund Account (1)    | 11,213.72                                      |
| Total with Trustee          | $34,547.60                                     |
| Less First Interest Payment on Bonds | 34,820.04                                   |
| Remaining in Hands of Trustee | $19,727.56                                    |
| Cushion Requirement First Six Months | 7,200.00                                   |
| Amount with Trustee in excess of actual requirements first six months of operation | $12,527.56                                   |

(1) Includes $3,675.44 accrued bond interest.
Mr. Herbert E. Frazer, Manager of the Clemson House, resigned his position effective as of March 10, 1951. As we understand it Mr. Frazer is part owner of Tropical Hotel, Kissimmee, Florida. The man who was managing the hotel for Mr. Frazer and his partner suddenly decided to quit and Mr. Frazer found it necessary to give up his position here and take over the operation of his hotel in Florida.

Miss Rose Mary Martin, Secretary, Clemson House, resigned her position effective as of March 10, 1951. She was offered a job at the Ocean Forest Hotel at Myrtle Beach at a much better salary than she was getting here.

Mr. Frazer and Miss Martin were paid their salaries in full up to and including March 10, 1951, the day on which they left.

Mr. Fred L. Zink has been placed on temporary duty as Acting Manager of Clemson House pending the employment of a new manager.

We have received a number of applications for this position. The likely prospects are being carefully investigated. Confidential inquiries are now underway. Information from persons other than the references names by the applicants is being sought. Visits are also being made to places where applicants are working.

The State Water Resources Program

South Carolina is experiencing an industrial and agricultural growth which is going to require an increasingly careful management of water resources. Recognising this fact, the leaders of our institutions began taking action several years ago.

The South Carolina Research Planning and Development Board published in 1943 "A Proposed Post-War Drainage Program," which included proposed revisions of drainage laws. The authors of the bulletin were: Kenneth Wernimont, G. H. Aull, and O. N. Clark.

Governor Thurmond later appointed a drainage committee consisting of four legislators and two farmers to study and make recommendations concerning a state water management program. In November 1949 this committee, accompanied by W. F. Law of Clemson and E. A. Schlaudt of the Soil Conservation Service, made a tour of Louisiana for the purpose of studying that state's drainage laws and program. The committee was very favorably impressed, especially with the participation of the State of Louisiana in drainage enterprises, and reported their observations in some detail to the Governor.

In response to a nationwide interest in water resources conservation, President Truman appointed a seven-man Water Resources Policy Commission in January 1950 for the purpose of studying and recommending "policies which should be followed by the Federal Government in fulfilling its proper responsibilities for the development, conservation, and use of the Nation's water resources." Volume I of this commission's report was submitted in December 1950. The commission's reports on river basin studies, applicable law, and recommendations for legislation have been submitted to the President since that date.

In South Carolina, the 1950 Legislative Assembly appropriated $10,000 to the South Carolina Experiment Station for water management research. This money is being used for drainage channel maintenance, irrigation, and source of irrigation-water studies by our Agricultural Engineering Department. Experiments will be conducted in several lower coastal plain counties this year.
In order to fit the activities of Clemson College into the state and national program as effectively as possible, a committee was appointed to formulate a policy and program for water resources management. Smaller committees have been asked to review the past accomplishments and present water resource activities of Clemson College in fields of teaching, research, extension and publicity. Recommendations for the future in each field are also part of the assignment for each group.

Clemson College has been active in the field of water management for over fifty years. Since its first bulletin on soil erosion in 1912 by Dr. Calhoun, scores of papers relating to water management have been published. Our Extension Service has for years had a very active soil and water conservation program. Recently emphasis has been placed upon irrigation and drainage demonstrations. Our Experiment Station has at present several active projects in soil properties, drainage, irrigation, and mulch farming. Some of these studies are in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service. The Experiment Station is also incorporating drainage, irrigation, and water storage facilities in its branch-station improvement program.

Clemson College is now teaching in the schools of Agriculture and Engineering over a dozen courses directly pertaining to water management. The teaching program includes such courses as Soil and Water Conservation Engineering, Drainage, Irrigation, Hydraulics, Flood Control, Water Power Engineering, Hydrology, and Open Channel Flow. Many other courses are also taught which are less directly related to water management but just as essential to a well-rounded resources curriculum.

With an extremely broad area of endeavor and limited resources, Clemson College is making special efforts to contribute as much as possible to the water resources program in the fields of research, teaching, and extension.

**Appointment of the Memorial Stadium Committee and the Sewage and Water Committee**

Two committees were appointed to make a study of the various facilities and properties at Clemson that would be affected by the proposed Hartwell Dam Reservoir. The MEMORIAL STADIUM COMMITTEE is composed of H. E. Glenn, Chairman, F. E. Armstrong, A. C. Lee, G. E. Nutt, E. D. Sloan, and D. J. Watson. The object of this committee is to collect data and make a study of the possibility of constructing a retaining dike or dikes at the present location of the stadium to exclude the waters of the proposed Hartwell Dam reservoir and to study and select an alternate site or sites should it seem advisable to abandon the memorial stadium. The SEWAGE AND WATER COMMITTEE is composed of H. E. Glenn, Chairman, R. S. Collins, J. M. Ford, W. F. Law, D. H. Robinson, J. W. Husch, D. J. Watson, and R. J. Webb. The object of this committee is to collect data and make recommendations for a sewage disposal plant and a new water intake for the raw water supply for Clemson College. This committee was also requested to study the possibility of establishing constant level pools and retaining dikes to control the waters of the proposed reservoir near the college.

Mr. Glenn has submitted the following reports of the two committees of which he is chairman.

**Report of the Stadium Committee**

The Stadium Committee first met with all members present on January 30, 1951 and inspected the area surrounding the memorial stadium to get an idea of the extent to which the proposed Hartwell Dam reservoir would inundate the property. After this inspection the committee then met at 2 p.m. in the President's office.
Dr. Poole explained to the committee its objectives, stressing the importance of complete information on all eventualities connected with the situation when negotiations were ready to be carried on with the Corps of U. S. Engineers in regard to the disposition of the stadium.

Tentative sketch plans were presented to the committee showing the possibility of a dike system to withhold the waters of the reservoir from the stadium. Three plans were submitted: (1) The construction of a dike just west of the stadium and back of the automatic clock, thus completing the stadium into a bowl with the west dike built up similar to the fill over which Williamson Road now runs to the east of the stadium. (2) The construction of a dike from Cemetery Hill about 100 yards east of the Seneca River running north from this point until connection is made with the high ground near the brick building used by the South Carolina National Guard. (3) A combination of the two dikes with a constant level pool established between the two at an elevation of about 10 feet below (elevation 630) the football playing field.

Plan No. 1 would require from 150,000 to 175,000 cubic yards of selected clay to make the fill. Water would be pumped from a drainage area of approximately 12 acres a height of about 25 feet in order to discharge into it into the Hartwell reservoir at elevation 665. The maximum capacity of water that would be required to be pumped from the area would be about 2000 gallons per minute, the minimum about 12 and the average about 38 gallons per minute.

Plan No. 2 would require from 200,000 to 225,000 cubic yards and Plan No. 3 from 350,000 to 400,000 cubic yards of selected clay to make the fill. Both plan No. 2 and plan No. 3 would require the pumping of surface water from approximately 22 acres the same height as noted for plan No. 1. The maximum capacity of water that would be required to be pumped at anytime would be approximately 3500 gallons per minute, the minimum 22 gallons per minute, and the average about 70 gallons per minute.

All three plans would require that the area east of Williamson Road below elevation 670 be filled to that elevation and the erection or construction of drainage ditches or pipe culverts to divert the surface water of the drainage area above elevation 670 around the stadium area and into the Hartwell reservoir.

The plans as presented were discussed in considerable detail by the committee. Included in the discussion: (a) The effect of possible seepage of water through and around the retaining dike; (b) Cost of a retaining dike or dikes and the amortization of pumping costs; (c) Restriction in parking space and restriction of traffic flow in stadium area due to the proposed reservoir; (d) Undesirable and desirable features of a closed bowl; (e) Possible feeder roads to and from the stadium area; and (f) Intrinsic value of present stadium for enlargement of seating capacity at minimum cost.

The consensus of opinion seemed to be (a) that a retaining dike could be constructed without excessive seepage and maintained without excessive cost; (b) that the traffic flow before and after a football game could best be served by constructing four lane highways between Clemson and Anderson and between Clemson and Greenville.

The selection of an alternate site for a new stadium was then discussed. It was the opinion of the committee that in the event it was decided to abandon the present stadium and construct a new one it should be located in the area east of the college fruit stand and between the Anderson and Greenville Highways.

The committee was of the opinion that it possessed insufficient data and facts to make recommendations for the disposition of the stadium problem.
Mr. A. C. Lee then pointed out the possibility of obtaining funds from the Corps of U. S. Engineers or from other advanced planning federal funds to have an independent and detailed engineering survey made by a private or private engineering firms of all the various facilities at Clemson that would be affected by the proposed Hartwell Dam reservoir. This proposal was unanimously endorsed by the committee and it was then recommended by the committee that the Clemson College administration get in touch with the Corps of U. S. Engineers at Savannah, Georgia, to explore the possibility of obtaining funds for an independent survey by a private or private engineering firms.

Following the recommendations of the committee an appointment with Lieutenant Colonel Robert Erlenkotter, District Engineer Corps of U. S. Engineers for the Savannah District, and representatives of Clemson College was made for a meeting in Savannah, Georgia, for the afternoon of Thursday, February 8, 1951. At this time H. E. Glenn, J. C. Littlejohn, and R. F. Poole from the college met with Colonel Erlenkotter and members of his staff. At this meeting the following information was obtained:

1. Federal Funds could likely be made available for the employment of a firm or firms of private engineers to make an independent and detailed survey of all facilities destroyed or damaged by the proposed Hartwell reservoir.

2. The particular private engineering firm or firms selected would be approved by the Corps of U. S. Army Engineers.

3. Present funds now available for the Hartwell Dam project are for design purposes only and have been so allocated. Funds for special investigation such as those requested for Clemson College survey are not now available and must come from future appropriations.

4. Federal funds would be provided for a complete sewage disposal plant for the college and the said plant would meet the requirements of the State Board of Health.

5. Federal funds would be provided for a new intake for the raw water supply for Clemson that would meet the requirements of the State Board of Health.

6. There is a possibility of constructing a dike system that will create either constant level pools or retain the reservoir waters from the lands adjacent to the college.

7. The disposition of many of the problems resulting from the inundation of lands and property by the reservoir will be settled in the light of the independent surveys made by the Corps of Engineers and the private engineering firm selected.

8. It is very likely the college will be reimbursed in one lump sum payment for all facilities and properties affected by the Hartwell Dam reservoir.

9. In the event of a lump sum payment it will be the responsibility of the Clemson College administration to replace, construct or abandon the facilities or properties affected.
Report of Sewage and Water Committee

This committee met on Wednesday, January 24, in the Engineering Shop Building. All members of the committee were present except Mr. D. J. Watson.

The sewage problem was first discussed taking into consideration the fact that the proposed Hartwell Dam reservoir would inundate much of the sewer system and all three sewer outfalls. Since the extent to which the State Board of Health would limit the treatment process required for effluent to be discharged into the reservoir was unknown it was decided no recommendations could be reached until this information was available to the committee.

The committee then considered the problem of a new water intake for the raw water supply and since this also required a ruling by the State Board of Health no recommendations were made by the committee.

There was considerable discussion on the proposal to construct constant level pools on the lands that would be inundated near the college. No action was taken by the committee.

A resolution was then agreed upon to have another meeting of the committee at an early date at which time a representative of the Sanitary Division of the State Board of Health would be asked to attend.

The committee had its second meeting on Tuesday, February 20, in the office of D. J. Watson. All members were present. Mr. James H. Stephens, Sanitary Engineer of the State Board of Health, met with the committee.

A report of the February 8 conference with the Corps of U.S. Engineers was read.

Mr. J. H. Stephens then stated the requirements of the State Board of Health in regard to the treatment of sewage for the treatment plant. The requirements for sewage treatment would be: (a) primary treatment; (b) secondary treatment with trickling filter or activated sludge with the possibility of post chlorination; (c) all outfall sewers must be intercepted by a trunk line; and (d) location of the disposal plant must be such that the effluent will discharge into deep water and not in shallow or protected necks of the reservoir.

Requirements for raw water intake: (a) The raw water intake must be located below minimum low water level and upstream from all sources of pollution; (b) it is unlikely that the State Board of Health would approve a location below the confluence of the Keowee and Twelve Mile Creek.

In the light of the requirements as stated by Mr. Stephens the committee made the following recommendations:

1. That a private firm or firms of engineers be employed to make a study and complete designs for a sewage disposal plant, a sewer system, a raw water intake connecting with the present water filtration plant and a system of dikes to form constant level pools or retain the waters of the reservoir from properties adjacent to the college.

2. That the private engineering firm or firms study the following: (a) the possibility of backfilling the area east of the Engineering Shop Building and north of the road up to elevation 670; (b) the location of a dike somewhere across the ravine which starts just south of the outdoor theatre and empties into Hunnicutt branch west of the old water filter plant that will retain the water from the area above the dike; (c) the location of...
a constant level pool on Hunnicutt Branch to hold the waters around the dairy barns at a constant level; (d) to exclude from consideration any site for the sewage disposal plant south from the Seneca Highway to Hunnicutt Creek; and (e) the location of a dike from Cemetery Hill south along the east bank of the Seneca River to the hill northwest of the college property line.

3. The committee recommended that the Excelsior Hill officials and the town of Clemson officials be notified of the possibilities of a joint sewage disposal plant with Clemson College.

Public Service Activities

Department of Fertilizer Inspection and Analysis -- Since the department operates as a unit of the South Carolina Experiment Station it keeps in close touch with the findings of the station, especially those pertaining to fertilizer and fertilizer practices. This makes it possible to consider the experiment station facts and findings in approving ratios and minimum analyses to be manufactured and to reduce to a minimum the lapse of time in disseminating this information. The department coordinates and cooperates with all other agricultural agencies in attempting to formulate a better and more efficient fertilizer program.

Fertilizer samples are secured and analysed from all manufacturers selling in South Carolina and, as far as possible, the number of samples from each company is in proportion to their tonnage sold. Each sample secured last season represented an average of 12 tons. Of all fertilizer and fertilizer materials sold, 7.2 per cent was sampled by an official inspector. The greater number of the samples is drawn from fertilizer located on the farms.

Realizing the tremendous influence the fertilizer dealers, manufacturers and salesmen exert on the average farmer much emphasis has been placed on an educational program for this group in order to keep farmers familiar with new information. Each year all fertilizer manufacturers, dealers and salesmen are invited to meet at one of the experiment stations of Clemson College at which time they get the latest information on fertilizers and allied problems. The attendance usually varies from 300 to 450 persons.

In 1939 there were more than 200 different grades of fertilizer sold in South Carolina. This number was so much larger than the needs of the state that it only tended to confuse the purchasers of fertilizer. Through our educational programs and by legislation this number has been gradually reduced to the extent that only 32 different grades were sold during 1949, and 92 percent of the entire tonnage for the latter year was represented by six grades. Much progress has also been made in regard to the plant food content of fertilizer. In 1888-89 the average fertilizer contained 1.81 per cent nitrogen, 8.30 per cent available phosphoric acid and 1.34 per cent potash, a total of 11.45 per cent, plant food. In 1949 the average fertilizer contained 3.73 per cent nitrogen, 9.68 per cent available phosphoric acid, and 6.86 per cent potash, a total of 20.27 per cent.

The ten part-time fertilizer inspectors are thoroughly imbued with the idea of serving the farmers of South Carolina. Requests for bulletins, sources for securing pure bred bulls and boars, information pertaining to pruning trees, and requirements for the entrance of a student to Clemson College are examples of some of the requests submitted by the inspectors in their daily reports. These requests are promptly sent to the proper agencies of Clemson College for handling. Since most of the fertilizer samples are secured directly from the farms the inspectors contact farmers that perhaps no other agency reaches during the entire year. The inspectors are also deputized as inspectors of insecticides. Since most fertilizer dealers are also dealers in insecticides, insecticide samples can be collected without additional cost to the state.
The annual Fertilizer Inspection and Analysis Bulletin, which contains the analytical findings of all samples analyzed, the relative commercial values per unit of plant food, the report of total fertilizer sales for the state, fertilizer recommendations, and other helpful information, is distributed to farmers and agricultural workers, manufacturers, dealers and other interested persons.

The members of the staff of the Fertilizer Inspection and Analysis Department are not only active in matters pertaining to fertilizers, but also in many other activities of the college; for example, members of this department are active on college committees concerned with crop pests and diseases, conservation, student organizations, graduate work, game and fish management, student curricula, water sanitation, faculty research, cotton production and other administrative and educational activities.

The fertilizer department, along with the other agencies, is constantly trying to familiarize and make available to farmers and agricultural workers of the state the far-reaching public services of Clemson College. These activities represent a cross section of research, regulatory, extension, and educational work.

Below is a brief summary of the activities of the department for the fiscal year 1949-50:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fertilizer tonnage sold</td>
<td>888,769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of samples secured and analyzed</td>
<td>5,460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of samples deficient or excessive in chlorine:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrogen</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phosphoric Acid</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potash</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excessive in chlorine</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of samples deficient</td>
<td>269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of samples deficient</td>
<td>4.93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refunds to farmers on account of deficiencies</td>
<td>$9,008.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of toxicological examinations</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of samples of water analyzed</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of bags of fertilizer seized other than underweight</td>
<td>2,185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of bags of fertilizer found underweight</td>
<td>11,263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of tons refunded farmers account of shortweight</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Livestock Sanitary Department -- Because of the increased emphasis being placed on animal production in the state, the Livestock Sanitary Department has been faced with many problems.

On Saturday, March 17, the Agricultural Committee of the Board of Trustees met at Clemson to consider certain phases of the control program. Attached to this report you will find the minutes of the meeting of the Agricultural Committee. Steps are now being taken to develop and strengthen a control program.

Experiment Station -- The agricultural research program of the Station has been very satisfactory during the year. It has been possible to secure several additional men with advanced graduate training for our research program.

The use of organic insecticides may develop unsatisfactory conditions in some of our soils. There has been a widespread use of relatively large quantities of the benzine ring compound which is very stable and is not broken down readily in the soil. Preliminary experiments on the growth response of a wide variety of plants to soil applications of varying amounts of the different insecticides show that the growth of some plants is significantly depressed by the treatments. It will be desirable to initiate some comprehensive soil studies to determine the effect of the accumulation of the organic insecticides in the various soil types.
The agricultural engineering phases of the water control project, including the digging and maintenance of ditches has been initiated. Consideration will be given to supply and methods of applying irrigation water. The supply of irrigation water for the better agricultural regions of the Piedmont area is limited. The soils, other than the bottom land, with favorable topography are usually located on the ridges a long distance from the perennial streams. An experiment on the effect of drainage on the position of the local water table and the aeration of the soil is being initiated. It will be desirable to make studies of the water infiltration rate on different soil types in order to determine when to apply as well as the intensity of applying irrigation water.

The Dairy Department suggests the desirability of undertaking some work on the Blue Mold Cheeses. During the summer months when there is a surplus of milk, there will be an opportunity to produce cheese.

The Pee Dee Experiment Station: The research program of this Station includes experiments on the breeding and culture of cotton, tobacco and corn. Much of the regional cotton boll weevil control studies are centered at this Station. Tobacco disease and insect control experiments are being conducted here, also. A hybrid corn breeding program is one of the important projects at the present time.

Truck Experiment Station: The research projects at this Station are largely concerned with commercial vegetable crops, including Irish potatoes, cucumbers, beans, sweet corn, root crops, cabbage, and other leafy crops. Breeding, fertilization and cultural practices are the main features of the research program. This Station serves the intensive truck producing areas along the coast.

Coast Experiment Station: This Station is located on flatwoods soils near Summerville. The soils are level and are poorly drained. Adequate drainage outlets have been constructed and it is now possible to secure satisfactory drainage for all the Station lands. Primary activities of this Station are concerned with the production of beef cattle, including the crossing of different breeds of cattle. The establishment and maintenance of permanent pastures are among the important activities of this Station.

Sandhill Station: Investigations on the fertilization, culture and irrigation of peaches, grapes, cotton, corn, and cover crops are conducted at this Station. The low nutrient content of the soils in this region makes the conditions favorable for investigations on the effects of the major and minor nutrients on the growth of plants.

Edisto Station: This is one of our largest and most important Sub-stations. The so-called bread and butter types of research activities are carried on at this Station. An extensive program on land clearing, drainage, fertilizer trials, and related research is being carried on here. The Station was established to devote special attention to the important cash crops of the area, including sweet potatoes, watermelons, cantaloupe, cucumbers, and other vegetables. In addition to these activities, there are extensive trials on the production of cotton. The cotton program includes the mechanization of cotton production with special emphasis on cultural practices and boll weevil and other cotton insect control activities. The farm machinery research program of this Station is giving special attention to harvesting equipment, cotton pickers, sweet potato diggers and certain cultivating equipment.

Extension Division -- Pastures: Interest in Pastures continues to grow, notwithstanding the high cost per acre for preparation, seeding, fertilizing and fencing. Among the advantages of land management through grass-land farming perhaps the most influential are: (a) more land can be operated per man which, with the trend to fewer farm laborers, and higher
labor costs, makes this type of farming attractive to the owner-operator class of farmers, (b) the income from this use of land has been fairly satisfactory because of the ready market for milk and meat animals, which in turn is largely due to the relatively high incomes of industrial and urban people.

The cold weather gave winter pastures a back-set compared with the past two winters and brought an additional expense to many farmers who had counted on winter grazing to supply most of their feed necessary for their herds. However, where winter pastures were not grazed prior to the November cold and had a good growth of grass the pastures survived well and supplied much grazing later. The experience this year is a warning against too early grazing and overgrazing. It means more acres of grass, better summer grazing and more provision for weather contingencies.

Pasture Management is being talked about among grassland farmers as the big thing. For several years the Extension Weed Committee has encouraged the practice of moving, treating with 2,4,5, etc. to combat weeds. County agents are familiar with the common weeds and the best known treatment of them. (Note weed poster being used by agents and others throughout the state, with copies for Board members to examine if desired.) In this, extension workers have consulted Station workers, especially Dr. W. E. Albert. There is need for the development for South Carolina of a weed manual to aid in the identification of the new and less common weeds both in pastures and elsewhere. Our pastures now attract many out-of-state visitors. Pasture tours serve to broadcast the lessons learned as well as afford opportunity for showing out-of-state authorities around. A sample county program of such a tour is enclosed as furnished by County Agent F. A. Bull of Abbeville.

Marketing is a subject of continual interest, and Mr. T. A. Cole, Chief, Extension Division of Marketing, has submitted a special report on this subject.

Negro Extension Workers: The most effective policy in the organization of our Negro Extension workers is a subject of importance. The present system grew up from very small beginnings before 1920. Now there are 32 Negro Agricultural Agents with two supervisors and 29 Negro Home Demonstration Agents with two supervisors, making a total of 65 Negro agents. While there is no formal written agreement with the Colored Normal, Industrial, Agricultural and Mechanical College (State College) at Orangeburg, that institution has cooperated with us by furnishing office space for state supervisors and a place for the meetings of Negro agents. These agents report to the Supervisors at Orangeburg, and they to the Director of Extension. In the case of the State Supervisor of Home Demonstration Work, she reports directly to the State Home Demonstration Agent at Winthrop College and thence to the Director. In the counties there has never been a formal arrangement whereby the white county agents and Home Demonstration Agents are responsible for the Negro agents' work, although we have encouraged frequent conferences and discussions of plans of work. It is hardly possible to consider formulating and carrying out two entirely separate farm and home programs in a county, hence the encouragement for frequent conferences. In some cases these conferences have been carried out satisfactorily, in others not so well.

The question arises as to the best way of properly coordinating extension work in a county. In the states of Tennessee, Louisiana, and Arkansas Negro agents are assistant agents for Negro work. They have a title of "Assistant County Agent, Negro Work," for men, and "Assistant Home Demonstration Agent, Negro Work," for women. With these titles they bear the same official relationship to the county agent and the Home Demonstration Agent as do other assistant agents. However, the State Supervisors of Negro work are continued for general supervision and to aid in the province wide or area interests of the Negro extension work, to help train agents in service and to assist in locating well qualified
prospects when new agents are to be recommended for appointment and for other duties. The difference is that the Negro workers are responsible for their program work and week-to-week activities directly to the white agents and thence through regular channels.

If this change is deemed to be advisable and the changes in title are approved, the procedure could be through administrative handling by the Director of Extension, or otherwise as decided upon.

Irrigation continues to rate high in interest but we are learning much that can only be learned by experience.

Corn occupies more acres than any other crop -- approximately 1,500,000 acres annually. The average yield of 11 to 15 bushels per acre for the 20-year period 1926-1946 has been upped to 23 bushels per acre for the year 1950. A corn program involving five cardinal principles seems to have been partly responsible for the increase, and when these five principles are applied by all growers we believe we may reach a goal of 40 bushels average. The five principles are:

a. Thorough Soil Preparation. Prepare soil thoroughly, well in advance of planting. Turn under and incorporate as much organic matter as possible -- winter legumes, crop residue, etc.

b. Plant Recommended, Certified hybrids. Recommended hybrids and varieties are: Coastal 811 and Dixie 18 (particularly in coastal area), Dixie 17, NC 27, Douthit's Prolific, Lethan's Double.

c. Liberal Fertilization, Especially Nitrogen. Use 400 to 800 pounds per acre of 3-3-3 or 12-12-12 fertilizer at planting time. Apply to side and below seed level. Side-dress with 30 to 75 pounds per acre of available nitrogen in split applications (use more nitrogen for record yields).

d. More Plants Per Acre. Plant in 36 to 42-inch rows, and space 15 to 18 inches in the drill. Be guided by local experience as to planting date.

e. Only Early, Shallow Cultivation. Cultivate early and shallow two or three times, then stop. Avoid cutting the shallow feed roots which cover the entire corn middle.

The State Cotton Contest sponsored by the South Carolina Plant Food Educational Society and conducted by county agents and the Extension agronomists is proving of value in stimulating the application of the five principles mentioned. Gold keys are awarded to those who produce 100 bushels per acre and other prizes to contestants in the counties. In 1950 there were 901 who completed these result demonstrations, growing 2023 acres that averaged 65.1 bushels per acre. Of this number there are 156 who qualified to receive the gold key going to those who produce 100 bushels per acre.

The Agronomy Extension workers with county agents have located a number of corn variety demonstrations in various parts of the state and these are useful in comparing different varieties and different hybrids grown under the same conditions.

Cotton produces larger gross income than any other single crop. It has become a crop requiring a high degree of specialization. It is believed that more growers are convinced of the necessity of using poisons in fighting the weevil and other insects than ever. A number of farmers know how to use poisons also. The pattern of state and county organizations followed in 1950 and to a lesser extent in 1949 is being followed again in 1951. This pattern of organization has been adopted in all other cotton states east of the irrigated areas. The Extension Service will soon issue a booklet entitled "1951 Cotton Program, South Carolina" giving the organization details which the State and County Cotton Committees already know about. Extension Circular #356, "Cotton Production, Insect and
Disease Control, South Carolina, 1951" was published in January and has already been widely distributed. About 75,000 copies have been printed. The Extension Committee has maintained a flow of information of the need for saving good planting seed, treating seed to limit seedling diseases, getting poison materials on hand, overhauling and repairing spray and dusting equipment, securing fertilizers, etc. Between March 13 and March 31 two demonstration teams are scheduled to cover the state to show how to overhaul, repair and use equipment, and to emphasize early poisoning and some last-minute seed treating. It is estimated that already 75 per cent of the planting seed have been treated.

The 5-Acre Cotton Contest will operate again in 1951 with the same annual prizes offered by (a) the Cotton Manufacturers Association of South Carolina ($2,000), the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association (about $3,200), and the South Carolina Division of the Atlantic Cotton Shippers Association ($500 cumulative, now $1,500 to the contestant who beats J. Harvey Heely's record of 6,275 pounds of lint produced in Chester County in 1946.) This cotton contest has been in operation longer than any similar contest in the United States, and has served a very useful purpose in emphasizing the practices that result in good yields per acre of a good quality of lint.

We are still faced with the problem of keeping well-qualified men and women employed under the inflationary conditions of the present, the opportunities in other kinds of employment, and the military situation. About half of our white men are in military reserves. Also, there is a continuing problem of space in which to work.

### Forestry Report

The forestry program at Clemson College as carried out on the Land Use Area is divided into two distinct but coordinated activities -- forest management and forest research.

#### Forest Management

1. **Timber Harvesting** -- The amount, volume, and stumpage of forest products removed to date from the land clearing projects are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>15 Acre Lake Pasture</th>
<th>650 Acre Fant's Grove Pasture</th>
<th>5,000 Acre Hartwell Dam Project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Calhoun College Land</td>
<td>Land Use Area</td>
<td>Land Use Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sawtimber</td>
<td>11,661 bd. ft.</td>
<td>35,832 bd. ft.</td>
<td>42,280 bd. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veneer blocks</td>
<td>2,408 bd. ft.</td>
<td>3,708 bd. ft.</td>
<td>3,380 bd. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poles</td>
<td>923 pieces</td>
<td>3,768 pieces</td>
<td>1,086 pieces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulphood</td>
<td>140 cords</td>
<td>280.00 cords</td>
<td>2,320.00 cords</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a)</td>
<td></td>
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This operation is underway on the supposition that the Hartwell Dam will be constructed. It will be necessary to have a survey made to locate on the ground the contour line of the proposed high water level in order to carry on a satisfactory program of land clearing. It may be the Corps of Engineers can do this for us.
2. Forest Inventory -- Field survey and office work on compilation of volumes, growth data, and forest mapping on both Issaquena and Lawrence Chapel divisions of about 7500 acres are now in progress.

3. Boundary Surveys -- Approximately 6 miles of boundary line were established and marked where our neighbors cut their timber. Considerable trespassing is thus avoided.

4. Fire Suppression -- Six fires were extinguished to date, holding the area burned over to less than 50 acres.

5. Planting -- Five to ten acres of land were planted to seedlings by forest classes and Boy Scouts. No large scale planting was undertaken.

Forest Research


2. The problem of seasonal splitting in hickory as affected by moisture content of wood.

3. Chemical control of undesirable hardwoods.

4. Pelleting of southern pine seed.

Report of the Farms Department

Mr. C. S. Patrick, Head of the Farms Department, has submitted the following report:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crops Produced and Their Disposition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1796 tons corn silage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5500 bushels corn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125 tons hay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 tons sericea seed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 1/2 tons Dixie crimson clover seed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47 bales of cotton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 tons Coker's 100 cotton seed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5500 bushels oats</td>
</tr>
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Some suggestions for future activities -- When the proposed Hartwell Dam is completed the greater portion of our tillable fields of today will be flooded. That portion of the crop lands remaining above water will be so scattered in small fields that it would seem necessary to make some changes in the type of farming now practiced by the Farms Department.

We have been thinking that there is a need for increased seed production of new crops or new varieties found by research workers and plant breeders to be better crops for our farmers.

The Horticultural Department has developed an okra, the seed of which is in great demand. This department may also be ready to release the seed of promising varieties of sesame which should be increased if there is a demand for this particular crop.
The Agronomy Department will probably be ready this year to release the seed of a new variety of wheat which has shown up well in the research plots.

The Marett Seed Farm at Westminster is, I understand, discontinuing its seed breeding work. It has an outstanding variety of barley and one of oats and it might be to the advantage of our farmers if the seed could be kept up and multiplied.

Members of the staff of the Farms Department feel that by producing seeds of the new crops which have been found profitable by research workers and seed breeders, we would not only gain some financial support for the department but also perform a service to the farmers of the state as well as advertise the college.

As a result of findings in the Ceramics Department, there might be a possibility of the Farms Department using some of its labor when not employed in the fields in making air dried bricks. Or, we might use the labor in securing timbers from the Land Use Area working it into axe handles, hammer handles, pick handles, etc.

There is, of course, the possibility of producing some of the vegetables for the mess hall and the Clemson House.

Report of South Carolina Crop Improvement - Foundation Seed Association

The South Carolina Crop Improvement Association is 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 association was organized in 1947 and has grown each year, as reflected in the number of farmers participating in the program. Also, a definite indication of its growth is evidenced by the number of commercial seedmen handling certified seed, and the demand for such seed by the farmers.

During the past year 623 applications were received covering 30,253 acres. The acreage covered by a single application varied from 1/2 acre to 10,804.9 acres. The latter covered four separate gin operations, in seven or eight counties and located on approximately 323 different farms. To cover the acreage inspected for certification necessitated 1,455 different inspections. This does not cover numerous gin inspections, planting and harvesting machinery inspections, and the drawing of official samples.

The largest acreage of any single crop was cotton, a total of 18,685.3; however, the number of acres of clover and fescue inspected in 1950 was 2,889 as compared with 724 in 1949. This clearly indicated the keen interest in small seeded legumes and grasses and the possibility of producing high quality seed in addition to having green grazing. The production of hybrid seed corn has more than doubled in 1950 over 1949 and, as a result, farmers are able to get the very best in hybrid seed corn. This is reflected in the recommendation made by the South Carolina Extension Service in that only adapted, recommended, certified hybrids and open pollinated varieties should be planted.

Farmers are placed in a peculiar position regarding good cotton-seed this year. The cotton crop was short in the Piedmont Section last year but the seed was very good; however, a lot of seed which should have been saved for planting purposes moved to oil mills. Seed produced in and below the Sand Hills was generally poor in germination. Practically all cotton producing states are short of good planting seed and, as a result, a lot of crushing seed has been sold for planting purposes in 1951.
The standard germination for certification of cottonseed is 80 per cent, except in the case of emergency. Realizing the acute condition, the Board of Directors granted permission to certify seed as low as 60 per cent; however, they stipulated that a yellow tag be used on cottonseed falling between 60 per cent and 80 per cent and that it be clearly marked, "Sub-standard in Germination Only". As a result, many farmers have been able to purchase seed meeting all requirements for blue tag certification except germination.

Too much credit and praise cannot be given to the members of the Board of Directors of both organizations. They have given of their time and their thoughts and as a result of their untiring efforts, the organizations have made rapid progress. Mr. W. Hugh McGee has served as president of both associations and his keen thinking and sound judgment, in addition to many days of hard work, have made him of untold value to both organizations and to the farmers of this state. He stands for progressive activities and sound farming and in him lies some of the best agricultural leadership in South Carolina.

In cooperation with the South Carolina Seedsmen's Association, the Fourth Annual Seed Short Course was held at Clemson during Farmers' Week. This was well attended and many commercial concerns made exhibits during the course.

The Foundation Seed Building, located near the Agronomy Farm, was completed during the past year. Through purchases and gifts, the building is 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 to store Foundation Seed which must be carried over a period of years. The Foundation Seed Association has and will secure for farmers foundation seed of those crops which are not available from commercial plant breeders in South Carolina. Through close cooperation of sister states and of the United States Department of Agriculture, we should be in a position to get the newest crops immediately after release.

The Foundation Seed Building affords a place where Experiment Station tests may be conducted on certain phases of drying, cleaning, grading, storage and treatment of seed. It is our plan to conduct an up-to-date processing school for farmers, seedsmen and agricultural workers during the coming year.

With the rapid expansion of Crop Improvement and Foundation Seed Work, additional help will be a must to properly carry on the program. The last of the appropriated money for Foundation Seed Work ends December 31, 1951. It will require thought and planning to carry on the program after this year and apparently a request should be made for some appropriated money for 1952.

Pasture Work

I asked Professor J. P. LaMaster of the Pasture Committee to give me a report on the pasture situation and he has written as follows:

The severe damage to winter pastures this year resulted from dry weather during the fall followed by the heavy freeze in November with continued cold to the middle of February.

The dry weather delayed fall planting and inhibited germination to set the stage for the November freeze to kill or badly damage the pasture seedlings on uplands. Pastures planted on lowlands were not killed badly and have come up too late but with satisfactory stands.

Overgrazing of the slow growing pastures during the dry fall followed by the November freeze damaged stands on unfertilized pasture. Old fertilized stands on which controlled grazing was practiced showed practically no winter kill.
Farmers supplied with silage or hay in sufficient quantities to permit controlled grazing last fall have pastures in excellent condition for grazing in early March 1951.

Pasture Committee tours in all parts of the state in early March indicate that farmers are not greatly disturbed over the adverse experiences with pastures during the 1950-51 winter.

Many farmers consider that each pasture should provide year-round grazing. In order to change these ideas it is necessary to develop pasture systems consisting mostly of perennial grasses and legumes for winter grazing and for summer grazing. The surplus herbage produced in April and May or during rainy seasons in summer should be harvested as grass silage or hay for use during periods of low-pasture yields.

The South Carolina Experiment Station should develop facilities for locating, breeding and selecting grasses and legumes best suited to this area for year-round pasture programs.

Report of Extension Division of Marketing:

I shall attempt to give a brief outline of the changes that have taken place in the marketing of farm products during the last fifteen to twenty years and some of the contributing factors.

Fifteen to twenty years ago many of our fruits and vegetables were bought by local buyers and consigned to our large terminal markets to be sold on a commission basis. The local buyer had to buy these products cheap enough to cover any spoilage and loss in transit as well as any price decline that might occur. This type of marketing resulted in low prices. So low, in fact, that many growers consigned by grower or by local buyer, it resulted in much low quality products going to market which would not bring freight, the grower losing money on freight, packing, packages and handling cost. Many of these shipments brought on expensive controversies and law suits. Receivers believed the growers were crooked and the growers knew the receivers were crooked. Practically all of our surplus poultry was sold as live poultry. The retail store operator having to provide coops and feed and water the poultry until sold.

Reviewing the foregoing under the light of present day marketing practices followed in South Carolina, they seem crude and expensive. However crude and expensive, they were the general marketing practices used in the late twenties when the Extension Service started its joint production and marketing program and the Division of Markets started its intensive grading, packing, standardization and inspection program. The changes and improvements that have taken place since those times have been almost unbelievable.

It is easy for the average man to understand that hay and good pastures are essential parts of cattle raising but the same man will hardly believe that proper harvesting, grading, packing, standardization and inspection are essential parts of marketing. The good job being done along these lines is responsible to a large extent for the fact that South Carolina growers have found a commercial market for their products while some neighboring states were having to sell much of their products to the government at support prices. We have never had to sell the government a bushel of sweet potatoes under price support and we are the only state I know of from Louisiana to New Jersey that can say that. This year while one of our neighboring states was selling 70 per cent of their Iris potatoes to the government at price support, our growers could not supply the commercial demand at three dollars per hundred pound sack. This was a direct result of seeing what the trend was and getting in step with this trend by changing varieties and putting in washing and drying equipment. You might also be interested in the fact that this neighboring state has fifty people in their Division of Markets and we only have five permanent and five in HMA projects in our Division.
Since the mid-twenties, this state has grown from less than 100 cars of peaches to the largest fresh peach shipping state in the union and approximately 90 per cent of these peaches are graded and packed according to U. S. Standard grades and sold on f.o.b. or delivered basis in 36 of the 50 states.

Most of our watermelons are now graded and sold on grade and weight basis f.o.b.

We have one of the largest vegetable auction markets in this part of the South at Lake City.

Practically all of our poultry is now sold to the retailer dressed and drawn and packed in ice. This eliminates the sales resistance the live chicken presented the housewife when she thought of the preparation. Practically every poultry raiser is in easy reach of a dressing plant.

Today we have livestock markets in easy reach of all sections of the state producing livestock. Many of them need improving, however.

Any group of growers who have demonstrated that they can produce a product in volume and meet competition successfully as to price and quality can get assistance in financing suitable marketing facilities through our State Marketing Commission. They can get help from our Extension Division of Markets in organizing their market, planning facilities and equipment, help in their installation and operation, securing sales help, buyers names, as well as helping in properly preparing product for market or storage.

Anyone interested in products moving from the state can get a daily market report from the office giving prices, volume, demand, and where these products can be found.

Research Projects

Several interesting research problems are now being conducted by Mr. J. A. Martin, Assistant Horticulturist. I have asked Mr. Martin to submit a progress report and am giving herewith the information he sent me.

Aromatic Tobacco Investigations

Since the results of previous experiments concerning cultural requirements have shown that aromatic tobacco can be grown successfully in the Piedmont area of South Carolina and since the market outlook was excellent, a project was initiated at Clemson in 1947 to develop labor-saving methods in stringing the leaves and to devise more efficient curing methods.

Until recently, the disadvantages in growing aromatic tobacco have been the large labor requirements at harvest time and the inefficient curing methods. Because of these factors, it was recommended that only those farmers who had large families and suitable buildings attempt to grow this crop. Children as well as older persons could do the tedious job of stringing and hanging the tobacco leaves.

The galvanized rod which was devised several years ago for impaling the tobacco leaves had been accepted by most farmers for the tobacco leaves can be impaled on the rod in 10 per cent of the time required to string the leaves on a cord and then tie them to a stick.

A "pilot model" tobacco curing barn was constructed in the spring of 1950 for further studies on curing. A thermostatically controlled oil furnace with forced air circulation, supplies the hot air (90° to 100° F) through registers underneath the roof and down through the rods of tobacco leaves. After the air passes around the
tobacco leaves, it may be recirculated or discharged through bottom ventilators, depending upon the relative humidity. If the relative humidity is above 75 per cent, the air is discharged; if below 75 per cent, it is re-circulated through the heater and used again.

This type of barn makes it possible to continue curing the tobacco throughout the nights and on rainy days. In the past, curing had been done entirely by sunlight. When the sun didn't shine, no curing was done; and, during prolonged rainy and cloudy periods, the tobacco was damaged by molds. Under the new method, the tobacco is rolled out of the barn on portable racks as usual and cured by the sun on sunny days; but rolled inside the barn at night, and on rainy days, and curing is continued by the use of heat. Twelve to fifteen days are required to cure tobacco in the sun; six to eight days by the combination sun and heat method.

The rate of moisture lost from the tobacco which was cured by the combination sun and heat and the heat methods was greater than the sun cured method. Also the time required for curing by the sun and heat methods was reduced approximately one-half when compared to the sun cured method.

The sun-heat cured aromatic tobacco has been judged by tobacco experts to be of excellent quality and superior to tobacco cured by either heat or sun alone.

Pepper Breeding Program

Since the beginning of the pepper breeding program in 1942 progress may be summarized as follows:

Several promising strains of Cayenne pepper have been developed from the original individual selections by the line breeding method. However, continued selfing in the desirable strains, even when accompanied by selection for vigor, has led to uniformity in many characters as expected, but a loss in vigor, shorter pods, and reduced yields followed close in-breeding. The selection for resistance to diseases and nematodes has proceeded simultaneously with the selection for other desirable plant characters. However, all of the obviously important factors have not been found in one variety or strain. The most promising strains available showed immunity or resistance to the virus diseases; other selections showed resistance to nematodes and to bacterial leaf spot, high pungency, freedom from sexual sterility, and possessed well shaped pods, good size, superior color, and were easier to pick and to dry. From this point it was necessary to cross several of the desirable strains in order to combine as many of the desired characters as possible into a single variety. The progenies from these crosses which are now in the fourth generation appear to be most promising, and it is planned to introduce the most promising strain to the growers in 1952.

In order to overcome any possible ill effects inherent in pure-line breeding, work is underway to utilize the benefits of heterosis for increased yields and disease resistance as well as for other desirable characters. Hybrid pepper seed produced by hand pollinations in this country would cost approximately $250 per pound. Two Japanese seed firms have agreed to produce five pounds of hybrid pepper seed from two of our best inbred strains at $20 to $25 per pound trial. Three year results from the use of the F1 seed from certain crosses show that the yield can be increased as much as 1000 pounds of dried pepper per acre. From the use of certain F1 seed the yield can be increased as much as 300 pounds. The characteristics of hybrid pepper are most desirable. These findings are highly significant, as the value for the increased production in Cayenne pepper due to heterosis is much greater than for other hybrid crops such as corn, onions, tomatoes, eggplants, etc.
MINUTES OF MEETING OF
THE CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE
HELD MARCH 16, 1951 IN OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
CLEMSON, SOUTH CAROLINA

These minutes record agreement between this committee, Clemson College Livestock Sanitary Department, representatives of U.S. Bureau of Animal Industry and representatives of State Brucellosis Committee on working program for the Suppression, Control or Eradication of Brucellosis in Livestock.

The meeting was called to order at 11:00 a.m. with the following present: Members of Clemson Agricultural College Agricultural Committee: Messrs. J. B. Douthit, Chairman W. A. Barnette, R. M. Cooper and Frank E. Cope.


Livestock Sanitary Department: Dr. R. A. Mays, State Veterinarian.

State Brucellosis Committee: Messrs. Charlie C. Foster and Ralph W. Crowe.


Mr. Douthit, Chairman, thanked the visitors for being present and requested President Poole to state the object of the meeting. Dr. Poole stated that the object of the meeting was to allow all parties concerned an opportunity to freely express their views and to agree on necessary steps to be taken to the end that through education and co-ordinated effort an effective working program could be carried out. The chairman called for discussion. The matter was discussed at length and, among many points discussed there was agreement on the following and they are recorded as pertinent.

Mr. Foster reported on work of the State Brucellosis Committee of the South Carolina Livestock Association and expressed the opinion that the present program was not satisfactory and should be enlarged so as to obtain accredited rating for further areas and that a definite plan and goal should be set so as to produce satisfactory results from expenditure of the tax payer's dollar. He recommended a budgeted program with proper checks in keeping with rules of B.A.I. to assure effective results. The plan should come from the State Veterinarians office and be promoted by that office.

On request of the chairman, Dr. Boman stated the position of the B.A.I. It is a cooperative agency that does not dictate but recommends and cooperates if plan is within its regulations. He expressed the opinion that the S. C. Law is in line and that the B.A.I. had the tools with which to cooperate with this work.

Dr. Boman asked Dr. Baer, who is in charge of field work, to comment. Dr. Baer stated that the State Board of Health was interested from the fact there was a high rate of undulant fever among farmers, butchers, dairymen and others handling livestock infected with Brucellosis. He was of the opinion that the infection was more prevalent than was recognized and that a program to control Brucellosis would be welcomed by the State Board of Health.
Mr. Douthit stated that it was the desire of the Agricultural Committee of the Board of Trustees to give full cooperation.

The discussion developed the fact that all parties were looking to the Livestock Sanitary Department to present a working program for consideration. Dr. Mays stated that he had a proposal program, however, it was decided that all parties get in agreement as to procedures to be followed in case any changes should later be deemed desirable in the program that may be adopted at this meeting.

Dr. Barnette moved that the following be recognized and approved.

1. According to the Acts of the State of South Carolina by which we are governed, the office of State Veterinarian is the clearing house for Livestock Disease Control Work.

2. Law enforcement should be under a separate sub-head in the organization of the State Livestock Sanitary Department.

3. In drawing up any plan or program of Suppression, Control or Eradication of Brucellosis (as presented by the office of the State Veterinarian) the plan is to be in cooperation with the representative of the B.A.I. and the representative of the State Livestock Brucellosis Committee.

4. In case any change in the program may be deemed necessary by the State Veterinarian, representative in charge of B.A.I. or the State Livestock Brucellosis Committee the proposed changes shall be presented in writing to the State Veterinarian. It shall be his duty to keep all parties advised in writing of proposed changes and arrange for a proper hearing on the matter. The State Veterinarian shall present the proposed changes to the President of Clemson Agricultural College for proper action by the College Agricultural Committee and its Board of Trustees.

Mr. Barnette's motion was seconded by Mr. Crowe and unanimously approved.

The chairman declared the meeting recessed for lunch at 1:00 p.m. and on invitation of President Poole all present had lunch at the Clemson House as guest of the college. The meeting was reconvened at 2:30 p.m. and Dr. Mays presented his proposal of a working program.

The proposal as presented was discussed at length and brought about the following resolutions:

Moved by Mr. Cooper and seconded by Mr. Barnette: That the college attorney be authorized and directed to take necessary action to amend the act approved June 6, 1949 entitled to assist in the Control and Eradication of Brucellosis (Bang's Disease) in the following respect with the proper wording to be left to the college attorney.

1. Add the words or area in section 9 line 3 so as to read -- any specified county or area within the state --

2. Change the percentages in section 9 line 5 so as to read -- or upon receipt of a petition containing at least a majority or more of the livestock owners holding a majority or more of the cattle in the county or area --

APPROVED
It was agreed that the question as to whether the State or Federal representative shall supervise the inspection in a particular area will be mutually agreed between the State Veterinarian and the area representative of the B.A.I.

It was the consensus of opinion that the State Veterinarian had authority now to issue proclamation and quarantine on Brucellosis area work for any county in the state and that with the funds and men now available by the B.A.I., the work in Greenville County could be completed if program is carried out promptly in Greenville County.

Mr. Foster recommended and it was agreed that Dr. Mays and Dr. Boman would get together and work up a recommended calendar or time schedule of a working program, with estimated annual cost to the end that the state would be systematically covered in the prescribed time.

Director Watkins stated effective advance educational work would require organization and information matter on the subject. The extension service would be able to cooperate in educational work if supplied with material and schedule in time for necessary organization.

The following is the program submitted by Dr. Mays and approved. The changes and additions agreed upon during discussion are underscored.

**BRUCELLOSIS**

Under plans approved by the Board of Trustees of the College and in accordance with the State laws, we have a choice between several plans, or a combination of one or more of these plans in connection with our Brucellosis control and eradication program as follows:

- **Plan I** - Test and slaughter; calfhood vaccination optional with indemnity.
- **Plan II** - Retention of reactors in infected herds on the owner's premises with calfhood vaccination. No indemnity for reactors.
- **Plan III** - Calfhood vaccination without test of any part of the herd.
- **Plan IV** - Adult vaccination with calfhood vaccination. No indemnity for reactors.

(These are the procedures adopted by the United States Livestock Association.)

**AREA TESTING**

As director of the department, authority is granted me to order the testing of all cattle in any county or area within the state when it is deemed advisable to do so.

You can readily see compulsory testing under this provision of the law develops into what might be termed "police work" unless it is preceded by a thorough program of public education as to the needs of eliminating Brucellosis from animals.

When this department receives a petition signed by at least a majority of more of the livestock owners, holding a majority or more of the cattle in a given county or area the testing of all cattle in the said county or area shall become compulsory. In talking with people interested in the Brucellosis program from time to time, I have suggested the possibility of filing a petition, as indicated above, however, to date I have not found anyone who indicated a willingness to have seventy-five percent of the cattle owners make such a request.
Copies of all plans, programs and laws passed, regarding Brucellosis control work, have been circulated to and through the various public service agencies, breed associations, state livestock associations and also to many of the individual herd owners.

The public seems to have the impression that the director of the Livestock Sanitary Department has full authority to put into effect all laws, rules and regulations without approval by President of Clemson and the board. In other words, they read the law and state to me that I have complete authority to carry out its provisions.

I recommend that deputy state veterinarians receive $1.00 per farm, plus fifty cents per cow tested for Brucellosis (Bang's Disease) when representing this department in conducting official tests in areas and herds deemed advisable by the Department until such time as the State Veterinarian sees fit to adjust these rates.

I recommend that the testing of all cattle on the area plan (farm to farm) in the various counties be conducted as rapidly as possible, in accordance with laws, rules and regulations pertaining thereto.

I recommend that the remainder of the cattle in the Non-Modified Accredited counties be tested as rapidly as possible, in accordance with funds and personnel available for the purpose.

I recommend that calfhood and adult vaccination be done by state employed veterinarians, bureau employed veterinarians and deputy practicing veterinarians only. The practicing veterinarians to be paid on a per diem basis and, that in all cases, the cost of the vaccine be paid for by the owner at the prevailing price per head, as furnished by the Clemson College Livestock Sanitary Department.

I recommend that all Bang's disease work in the various areas be supervised and participated in jointly by the Director of Clemson College Livestock Sanitary Department and the Veterinarian in charge of the Bureau of Animal Industry office.

In order to effectively carry out the above recommendations in an effective manner, and to complete the work of testing of all the cattle in the State within a period of not to exceed seven years, I recommend that a request be made for a sufficient sum per annum to finance the activities of the program.

APPROVED

The problems of enforcement and prosecution of violations was discussed at length.

The chairman stated that it was assumed there would be enforcement of the law and necessary prosecution.

The problem of enforcement and prosecution in connection with livestock markets was discussed.

Moved by Mr. Barnette and seconded by Mr. Cope that this committee in session recommends that the Livestock Technical Committee carry out their authority of enforcement as stated in the law and that necessary assistance be provided by the State Veterinarian.

APPROVED
The College Attorney and the President of the College, the Head of Livestock Sanitary Department, with the Technical Livestock Committee arranged for a conference with the Governor of the State on Wednesday, March 21 to solicit his cooperation in effecting control procedures.

The meeting was declared adjourned at 5:30 p.m.

J. B. Douthit, Chairman

A. J. Brown, Secretary
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 205 men and the Master's degree upon 4 men on January 28, 1951. The list of individuals awarded degrees is given below.
The

Clemson Agricultural College

of

South Carolina

GRADUATING EXERCISES

January 28, 1951

CLEMSON, SOUTH CAROLINA
Graduating Exercises
Sunday, January 28, 1951
11:30 a.m. — College Field House

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

Invocation
The Reverend M. C. Allen

Duo Piano Selection
Liebeslieder Waltzes — Brahms

Address to Graduating Class
The Reverend Wade H. Bryant
Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Roanoke, Virginia

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)

(Music by Mr. and Mrs. Hugh H. McGarity)
CANDIDATES FOR BACHELORS’ DEGREES

January 28, 1951

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE

Agriculture—Agricultural Economics Major
Lucretia Marion Gulledge ______ Wedgefield
Donald Lee McCall ______ Hendersonville, N. C.

Agriculture—Agronomy Major
William Waldrep Allen __________ Spartanburg
Vernon Reid Barker _____________ Allendale
Thomas Wade Calp _______________ Fort Mill
John Lawrence Easterling, Jr. __ Hartsville

*A John Wesley Gregory, Jr. __________ Union
John Henderson Pitts, III __________ Clinton
George Paddock Salley ____________ Salley
Fred Daniel Sease ________________ Ehrhardt
Eugene Cantrell Wolfe ____________ Inman

Agriculture—Animal Husbandry Major
Carlton McEwan Baldwin __________ Georgetown
Thomas Pressly Castles _____________ Columbia
Kimsey C. Eskridge ________________ Cheraw
Claude Monroe Inman ______________ York
Charles Jeffries Maddox _____________ Gaffney
Elmer Wolfe Medlin ________________ Hartsville

Athen Randle Morris, Jr. ____________ Olar
Charles Gordon Newton, Jr. __________ Myrtle Beach
Marett Outz ________________ Fair Play
Malcolm Andrew Robison ____________ Donalds
Joseph McMillan Tate ______________ Gaffney
DeWitt Talmadge Welborn, Jr. __________ Chester

Agriculture—Dairy Major
Horace Bryan Gassaway _____________ Honea Path
John Pattison Lanham _____________ Edgefield

William Wilson Parr ________________ Newberry
Jones Edwards Smith ________________ Spartanburg

Agriculture—Horticulture Major
Willis Watchell Butts ______________ Walhalla
William Martin Dees ________________ Blenheim

John Lowry Frierson ________________ Denmark
Hugh Swinton Jenkins _____________ Wadmalaw Island
*John Watts Smith ________________ Lancaster

Agriculture—Poultry Major
Henry Lester Creech ________________ Olar

Robert Jacob Miller ________________ Atlanta, Ga.

Agricultural Engineering

**Hal Edwin Bland ________________ Gaffney
*Clifford Morgan Corder __________ Charlotte, N. C.
James Tellford Craig ______________ Pickens
Hardin Sylvester Joyce _____________ Stoneville, N. C.

John Harris McMullan ______________ Cornelia, Ga.
*William Allen Nickles, Jr. __________ Hodges
Marion Whitney Ritter _____________ Hickory, N. C.
Joseph Byrne Tedder ________________ Cherryville, N. C.
Preston Howard Weeks ______________ Aiken
SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE
Arts and Sciences

Douglas Thomas Angley .................. Gastonia, N. C.
William Walter Berry .................... Greenville
Harvey Eugene Ferguson ................. San Rafael, Calif.
Joe Smith Fulmer ......................... Saluda
Joseph Walter Herring, Jr. .............. Spartanburg
Robert Frank Holroyd .................... Anderson
William Chapell Laffoday ............... Lamar

Alexander Harrison McLaurin ........... Bennettsville
William David Matthews ................ Manning
***Arthur Henry Schaufelberger ........ East Islip, N. Y.
Kulman Bussey Smith ..................... Savannah, Ga.
Albert Prince Taylor, Jr. .............. Charleston
Oscar Newton Thompson .................. Columbia

Industrial Physics

John Frank Dickson, Jr. .................. Rock Hill
David Lee McFalls ....................... Cliffside, N. C.

Pre-Medicine

James Harrison Bowers .................. Walhalla
Henry Stewart Ehrhardt ................. Ehrhardt
Joseph Jack Lipton ...................... Beaufort

John Franklin McLaurin .................. Bennettsville
Miller Nathaniel Richbourg .............. Orangeburg
Holland Powell Walker, Jr. ............. Fort Mill

SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE
Chemistry

*Robert Welsh Duvall ..................... Cheraw

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE

Education

Reed Hagen Ashley ....................... Level Land

Robert Millen Simpson, Jr. ............. Columbia

Industrial Education

Thomas Osborne Boykin, Jr. ............. Camden
Charles Tucker Minshew ................. Johns Island

Harvey Eugene Morgan, Jr. .............. Salisbury, N. C.
Samuel Bowers Paysinger ................ Ninety Six
Carl Dixon Pyler ......................... Lancaster

Vocational Agricultural Education

Edward Rufus Bryant ..................... Pacolet
John Durant Chastain .................... Taylors
Harold Seabastian Clinkscales .......... Starr
Wilton Talmadge Cook ................... Owings
James Rowley Graham .................... Inman
Harold Albert Hudson .................... Walhalla
Carlton Genair Hutchinson .............. Nichols
Whittfield Cook Marshall ............... Heath Springs

Edward Malcolm Martin .................. Sumter
Joe Raymond Meredith ................... Seneca
Bernard Joseph Mullin ................. Chadbourn, N. C.
Benjamin Everett Presser .............. Hyman
Roy Edwin Simpson ...................... Lancaster
Seba Walton Sloudenmire ............... Lone Star
Walter Saxon Walker .................... Blackville
George Albert Wolfe ..................... Inman
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE

Architectural Engineering

Paul Calder Bradham - Sumter
Willis Clarence Fowler - Columbia

Norris Ray Gabriel - Memphis, Tenn.

Wilton Lindsay Ferguson - Spartanburg
*William Ernest Helms, Jr. - Molino, Fla.
James Riddick Hunter - Lancaster

James Harold Mack - Garnett
Jacques Roland Shepard - Washington, D.C.
Kenneth Yeoman Smith - Liberty
Harry E. Turner - Greenville

BACHELOR OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERING DEGREE

Thomas Marshall McCurry - Anderson

BACHELOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING DEGREE

Thomas Lesslie Arnold - Woodruff
Hugh Eugene Brinson - Savannah Beach, Ga.
Ernest Alfred Byrd - Branchville
Willie Berry Carr, Jr. - Laurens
William Randolph Coleman - Saluda

William Randolph Hale - Greenville
Wendell Martin Houston - Easley
Carl Ferdinand Leavy - Brunswick, Ga.
Lloyd Standwood Mitchell - Walterboro
William Howard Reed, Jr. - Savannah, Ga.

*Clark Olin Riddle - Taylors
**William Carlton Singleton - Pickens

BACHELOR OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING DEGREE

John Willis Conway - Somerville, Mass.
William Thurston Crane, Jr. - Savannah, Ga.
William Legon Dixon - Sumter
William Ray Ellis - Anderson
Thomas Cecil Ferguson - Greenville
Franklin Hartford Green - Griffin, Ga.
Carland Caldwell Horne - Loris

*Alan Brinkley Killingsworth - Aiken
Lionel Maurice McBride - Parkersburg, N.C.
Frank Arnold McClure, Jr. - Varnville
Kenneth Frederick Morick - Kenilworth, N.J.
Willie Kelly Patterson - Greenwood
Joseph Frank Pavia - New Brunswick, N.J.

BACHELOR OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING DEGREE

*Thomas Rives Boykin, Jr. - McColl
James William Cates - Seneca
John Edward Chambers - Piedmont
Andrew McGee Herbert, Jr. - Piedmont
Billy Wayne Parsons - Rock Hill
Leon Eugene Rose - Sardinia

William Rhet Taber, Jr. - Greenville
Louis Westfield Turnage - Hartsville
James Leandrew Whitlaw - North Augusta
David McDonald Williamson, Jr. - Naval Base

*Clyde LeGrande Woollen, Jr. - Atlanta, Ga.

SCHOOL OF TEXTILES

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE

Textile Chemistry

Howell Norryce McGuire - Clemson
William Frank Taylor - Charleston

Textile Engineering

John Robert Beeks - Greenville
Max Arnold Craig - Clover
Alton Leon Dumas - Rockmart, Ga.
*Cecil Judson Price - Ninety Six

Eugene Wallace Roberts, Jr. - Ninety Six
Harry Guilford Rushton - Greenville
Boyce Milton Seago, Jr. - Vaucluse
James Ray Stewart - Clemson
Textile Manufacturing

Lloyd George Addis .................. Walhalla
William Richardson Alexander .... Aiken
Warren Poitiaux Bethel .......... Charlotte, N. C.
Joseph Miller Black, Jr. .......... Anderson
John Hamlin Blackwell, Jr. .......... Marion
*Donald Joseph Brett .......... New York, N. Y.
Roger Stanley Brown .............. Clemson
James Flynt Buxton .............. Sardis, Ga.
David H. Campbell .......... Edgefield
Wallace Lee Campbell, Jr. ........ Edgefield
Philip Gustave Carlson, Jr. ........ North Augusta
**James Foster Cathcart .......... Bishopville
*Joseph William Christenbury ...... Charlotte, N. C.
Robert Sevier Davis ........ South Boston, Va.
Lewis Clifton Deanhardt ........ Belton
Frank P. Deason .................... McCormick
Gene Emory DeLoach .......... Beaufort
William Hillard Dixon .......... Brevard, N. C.
George Welch Eleazer, Jr. ........ Columbia
Clyde Walton Gailey .......... Anderson
Joe Malcolm Glenn ........ Greer
William Lynch Grist .......... York
Coy Horton Hamilton .......... Atlanta, Ga.
Shelley Leander Hamrick .......... Laurens
Hugh Allen Haynie .......... Anderson
*Benjamin David Hicks .......... Fort Mill
Charles Edward Hollis, Jr. ........ Central
Joseph Levern Huckabee .......... Marion

*William Marion Kirby, Jr. .......... Laurens
Eso Miliam Leppard .......... Woodruff
Walter Harold Lewis .......... Pickens
Robert Miller Long .......... Edgmoor
Victor Ivan Lubash .......... New York, N. Y.
Donald Leon McKinney .......... Spartanburg
Jefferson Davis McMahon, III .......... Columbia
Woodrow Wilson Metz .......... Iva
James Cephus Myers .......... Westminster
Richard Allen Opt, Jr. .......... Anderson
James Vandiver Patterson .......... Clemson
Thomas Bradford Pooles .......... Clemson
James Manly Pursley .......... Clover
Robert Lee Rogers .......... Pelzer
Douglas Palmer Roper .......... Spartanburg
William David Sanders .......... Anderson
William Black Sawyer .......... Spartanburg
Frank Hunter Simpson, Jr. .......... Clinton
Roland Randall Skelton .......... Atlanta, Ga.
Charles Franklin Skinner .......... Woodruff
Jack Winslow Sloan, Jr. .......... Clemson
James Fraser Solge, Jr. .......... Aiken
*Robert Nourse Van Ham .......... Auburn, Maine
John Dawson Waters .......... Johnston
Robert Neal Williams .......... Spartanburg
Leroy Eugene Wilson .......... Spartanburg
Walter Owens Wylie, Jr. .......... Chester
Joseph Allen Wyse .......... Spartanburg

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

CANDIDATES FOR MASTERS’ DEGREES
January 28, 1951

SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY
MASTER OF SCIENCE DEGREE
Chemistry

Allen Ridley Slone ............ Pendleton

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
MASTER OF SCIENCE DEGREE
Vocational Agricultural Education

Carl Dewel Boggs ............. Seneca
George Smith McKenzie .......... Mullins

SCHOOL OF TEXTILES
MASTER OF SCIENCE DEGREE
Textile Chemistry

Mohammed Hafiz-ul Islam .......... Rajshahi, East Pakistan
Graduates Receiving Commissions as Second Lieutenants in the Officers' Reserve Corps

AIR FORCE

John Lowry Frierson
Joe Malcom Glenn
**Andrew McGee Herbert, Jr.
*Charles Edward Hollis, Jr.
Joseph Levern Huckabee
*Alan Brinkley Killingsworth
John Pattison Lanham

Thomas Marshall McCurry
John Franklin McLaurin
William Derrick Peake
Eugene Wallace Roberts, Jr.
Charles Franklin Skinner
William Frank Taylor
**James Leandrew Whitlaw

ARMY

John Hamlin Blackwell, Jr.
Philip Gustave Carlson, Jr.
Harold Sebastian Clinkscale
George Welch Eleazer, Jr.
William Lynch Grist
Lucius Marion Gulledge
Hugh Allen Haynie

Robert Miller Long
Elmer Wolfe Medlin
William Wilson Parr
John Henderson Pitts, III
James Manly Pursley
Jack Winslow Sloan, Jr.

ARMOR

Ernest Alfred Byrd

Lloyd Stanwood Mitchell

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Vernon Reid Barker
Joseph Miller Black
John Durant Chastain
Wilton Lindsey Ferguson
Coy Horton Hamilton
Esco Milian Leopard
Whitfield Cook Marshall

William David Matthews
Robert Jacob Miller
Marion Whitney Ritter
Malcom Andrew Robinson
Fred Daniel Sease
Oscar Newton Thompson
Walter Saxon Walker

ORDNANCE CORPS

**Max Arnold Craig
William Allen Nickles, Jr.

William Black Sawyer
Boyce Milton Seago, Jr.

INFANTRY

*John Frank Dickson

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Charles Tucker Minshew
Jones Edward Smith
*Kulman Bussey Smith
DeWitt Talmadge Welborn, Jr.

SIGNAL CORPS

*Albert Prince Taylor

* Distinguished Military Graduate
** Distinguished Military Graduate appointed in the Regular Army or Air Force
Commencement Marshals

Anthony Kennedy Bowman, Jr., Chief Marshal

Decimus Chartrand Barbot
William Smith Brown
John Leumas Childress
John Thomas Ely Cribb
LeRoy Henning Doar, Jr.

William Henry Drayton Gaillard, Jr.
Theodore Bonham Gardner
John Francis Hare
James Turner Key, Jr.
William James Rabon, Jr.
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

T. M. Clyburn, Associate Animal Husbandman, Coast Station; Effective May 31, 1951.

Luther Cox, Assistant Agricultural Engineer; Effective December 31, 1950.

H. O. Crawford, Statistical Clerk; Effective April 16, 1951.

J. S. Evans, Assistant Agricultural Engineer; Effective January 31, 1951.

W. A. Mappus, Associate Agronomist, Pee Dee Station; Effective April 30, 1951.

D. C. Price, Assistant in Dairying; Effective November 15, 1950.

P. S. Shealy, Assistant Agricultural Economist; Effective January 31, 1951.

School of Arts and Sciences

N. R. Bryan, Associate Professor of Mathematics; Effective August 31, 1951.

G. W. Clark, Instructor in Physics; Effective March 12, 1951.

M. L. Meeks, Assistant Professor of Physics; Effective August 31, 1951.

School of Chemistry and Geology

C. M. Guest, Jr., Instructor in Chemistry; Effective January 31, 1951.

T. W. Lewis, Jr., Naval Research Assistant; Effective November 30, 1950.

School of Engineering

R. E. Nix, Instructor in Drawing; Effective January 31, 1951.

School of Textiles

R. C. Hendrix, Instructor in Carding and Spinning; Effective August 26, 1950.
RESIGNATIONS (Continued)

Extension Service

P. M. Garvin, Jr., Assistant Agricultural Engineer; Effective March 31, 1951.

J. W. Gilliam, Jr., Assistant County Agent, Greenville County; Effective February 28, 1951.

J. W. Kelly, Assistant County Agent, Spartanburg County; Effective February 28, 1951.

J. W. Nesbitt, Negro Agricultural Agent, Marlboro County; Effective May 31, 1951.

R. W. Sanders, Assistant County Agent, Jasper County; Effective April 15, 1951.

R. E. Scott, Assistant County Agent, Anderson County; Effective November 30, 1950.

O. R. Smith, District Boys' 4-H Club Agent; Effective December 31, 1950.

Livestock Sanitary Department

J. E. Turner, Assistant State Veterinarian; Effective October 18, 1950.

Military Department

Major T. K. Myers, Assistant Commandant; Effective January 31, 1951.

Major Joseph Szabo, Assistant Commandant; Effective October 31, 1950.

WOJO J. L. Zorens, Clerk; Effective March 31, 1951.

Miscellaneous

H. E. Frazer, Manager, Clemson House; Effective March 10, 1951.

D. F. Kelly, Room Clerk, Clemson House; Effective March 31, 1951.

Rose Mary Martin, Secretary, Clemson House; Effective March 10, 1951.

Helene Mary Vormelker, Housekeeper, Clemson House; Effective February 28, 1951.

H. A. Carey, Head Plumber, Service Department; Effective March 17, 1951.

E. W. Hardin, Chaplin (Methodist Minister); Effective October 31, 1951.
RESIGNATIONS (Continued)

Miscellaneous (Continued)

N. N. Henderson, Assistant Engineer, Boiler Plant; Effective January 27, 1951.

Mary Bennett Swan, Library Aid; Effective January 14, 1951.

Angeline H. Way, Circulation Librarian; Effective January 31, 1951.

J. C. Young, Fertilizer Inspector; Effective March 10, 1951.

TERMINATION OF SERVICES

R. A. McGinty, Vice-Director, South Carolina Experiment Station; Retired effective December 14, 1950 -- Died February 28, 1951.

L. P. Crawford, Laboratory Assistant, Department of Fertilizer Inspection and Analysis; Retired effective February 15, 1951.

W. B. Kirby, Fertilizer Inspector, Department of Fertilizer Inspection and Analysis; Retired effective December 31, 1950.

R. W. Anderson, Negro Agricultural Agent, Greenville County; Suspended indefinitely because of being involved in illegal use of "key" to public school teachers examination; Effective January 8, 1951.

Helen T. Barnwell, Negro Home Demonstration Agent, York County; Died October 17, 1950.

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

C. O. Caskey, Instructor in English; from September 1, 1951 to August 31, 1952; for graduate study at the University of North Carolina.

J. T. Cox, Instructor in English; from September 1, 1951 to August 31, 1952; for graduate work at the University of Iowa. (Renewal of leave.)

C. A. Dodson, Assistant in Animal Pathology; from February 21, 1951 to March 22, 1951; for personal business.

R. J. Higdon, Assistant Horticulturist; from February 1, 1951 to March 31, 1951 and from May 16, 1951 to May 15, 1952; for graduate study at Michigan State College.

A. T. Hind, Instructor in Mathematics; from September 1, 1951 to August 31, 1952; for graduate study at the University of Georgia. (Renewal of leave.)
LEAVES OF ABSENCE (Continued)

P. H. McDonald, Instructor in Mechanics and Hydraulics; from January 1, 1951 to August 31, 1951; for graduate study at Northwestern University. (Renewal of leave.)

E. B. Rogers, Assistant Professor of Agricultural Engineering; from September 1, 1951 to August 31, 1952; for graduate study at the A and M College of Texas.

W. T. Scudder, Associate Horticulturist; from January 1, 1951 to March 31, 1951; for graduate study at Cornell University.

A. W. Snell, Assistant Professor of Agricultural Engineering; from September 1, 1951 to August 31, 1952; for graduate study at Iowa State College.

Annabell E. Spann, Negro Home Demonstration Agent; from October 12 1950 to January 5, 1951; for graduate study at Cornell University.

J. R. Sullivan, Instructor in Mathematics; from September 1, 1951 to August 31, 1952; for graduate study at the University of North Carolina. (Renewal of leave.)

F. W. Thode, Assistant Professor of Horticulture; from February 1, 1951 to July 31, 1951; for graduate study at Cornell University.

E. H. Warnhoff, Associate Professor of Entomology and Zoology; from September 1, 1951 to August 31, 1952; for graduate study at Oklahoma A and M College.

J. K. Williams, Assistant Professor of History and Government; from September 1, 1951 to August 31, 1952; for graduate study at Emory University. (Renewal of leave.)

D. B. Bell, Assistant State Veterinarian; Effective September 30, 1950; Military Leave.

E. S. Giles, Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering; Effective March 1, 1951; Military Leave.

J. H. Harley, Assistant Professor of Mechanics and Hydraulics; Effective April 1, 1951; Military Leave.

E. E. Leslie, Assistant Chemist, Fertilizer Department; Effective April 1, 1951; Military Leave.

C. R. Smith, Associate Professor and Associate Agricultural Economist; Effective April 1, 1951; Military Leave.

J. G. Watts, Entomologist; from March 10, 1951 to March 16, 1951; Military Leave.

J. D. Williams, Assistant County Agent; Effective March 1, 1951; Military Leave.
I have made the following TRANSFERS and ask your approval of the same:

E. C. Abrams from County Agent, Beaufort County to Acting County Agent, York County; Salary $4,380; Effective December 16, 1950.

F. H. Bedenbaugh from Assistant County Agent, Pickens County to Assistant County Agent, York County; Salary $3,300; Effective April 1, 1951.

Betty O. Biggs from Assistant County Home Demonstration Agent, Orangeburg County to County Home Demonstration Agent, Jasper County; Salary $2,880; Effective February 1, 1951.

W. R. Fleming from Marketing Information Specialist (Temporary) to Extension Marketing Specialist; Salary $3,600; Effective November 10, 1950.

W. J. Huntley from Assistant County Agent, Darlington County to Extension Livestock Marketing Specialist; Salary $3,800; Effective December 11, 1950.

W. L. Johnson from Assistant County Agent, Charleston County to County Agent, Beaufort County; Salary $3,900; Effective January 1, 1951.

J. K. Jones from District Boys' 4-H Club Agent to Assistant County Agent, Greenville County; Salary $3,300; Effective May 1, 1951.

C. G. Newton from Assistant County Agent in training at Clemson to Assistant County Agent, Darlington County; Salary $3,000; Effective February 16, 1951.

Rosalie C. Hayle from Assistant County Home Demonstration Agent, Sumter County to County Home Demonstration Agent, York County; Salary $3,060; Effective January 1, 1951.

Marie S. Russell from Clerk to Assistant Housing Manager; Salary $1,920; Effective March 1, 1951.

M/Sgt. W. E. Slivka from Assistant to Quartermaster to Clerk, Disciplinary Sergeant; Salary $636; Effective April 1, 1951.

Georgia M. Taylor from County Home Demonstration Agent, York County to Assistant State Girls' 4-H Club Agent, Winthrop College; Salary $3,180; Effective January 1, 1951.

J. E. Williams from Assistant County Agent, Laurens County to District Boys' 4-H Club Agent; Salary $3,900; Effective January 1, 1951.

W. D. Wood from Special Assistant, Pickens County to Assistant County Agent, Pickens County; Salary $3,300; Effective April 1, 1951.

F. L. Zink from Assistant Mess Officer to Acting Manager, Clemson House; Salary $4,800; Effective March 11, 1951.
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

H. E. Bland, Assistant Agricultural Engineer; Salary $3,000; Effective February 1, 1951.

G. R. Briggs, Assistant Professor of Horticulture; Salary $3,200; Effective February 1, 1951.

J. H. Hoyert, Jr., Agronomist; Salary $4,800; Effective February 1, 1951.

J. R. McAlister, Foreman, Animal Husbandry Department; Salary $1,600; Effective April 1, 1951.

D. W. Newsom, Associate Horticulturist, Edisto Station; Salary $4,500; Effective April 1, 1951.

T. C. Peele, Soil Scientist; Salary $5,000; Effective December 16, 1950.

M. M. Phillippe, Associate Agronomist; Salary $4,500; Effective January 1, 1951.

School of Arts and Sciences

G. W. Crawford, Assistant Professor of Physics; Salary $3,600; Effective February 1, 1951.

School of Textiles

T. D. Efland, Instructor in Knitting; Salary $3,200; Effective March 5, 1951.

Extension Service

J. S. Boozer, Assistant County Agent, Laurens County; Salary $3,240; Effective February 1, 1951.

A. A. Foreman, Special Extension Advisor, Savannah River Project; Salary $5,000; Effective April 9, 1951.

J. F. Iyles, Marketing Information Specialist (Temporary); Salary $3,420; Effective November 10, 1950.

Crayton McCown, Assistant County Agent, Spartanburg County; Salary $3,300; Effective November 1, 1950.

B. T. McIntosh, Negro Agricultural Agent, Union; Salary $2,700; Effective October 16, 1950.

C. G. Newton, Jr., Assistant County Agent in training at Clemson; Salary $3,000; Effective February 1, 1951.

Marett Outz, Assistant County Agent, Anderson County; Salary $3,000; Effective February 1, 1951.

P. M. Smith, Extension Truck Crops Specialist, Charleston; Salary $3,780; Effective February 16, 1951.

L. S. Swygert, Assistant County Agent, Spartanburg County; Salary $3,180; Effective April 1, 1951.
APPOINTMENTS (Continued)

Military Department

Captain Watson G. Combs, Assistant Commandant; Salary $126; Effective November 1, 1950.

SPC L. D. Elliott, Assistant to Quartermaster; Salary $600; Effective April 1, 1951.

Department of Fertilizer Inspection and Analysis

T. J. Altman, Fertilizer Inspector; Salary $7 per day; Effective November 20, 1950.

W. B. Epps, Jr., Fertilizer Inspector; Salary $7 per day; Effective November 30, 1950.

R. C. Guy, Jr., Fertilizer Inspector; Salary $7 per day; Effective January 10, 1951.

C. G. Littleton, Laboratory Helper; Salary $1,800; Effective February 16, 1951.

C. A. McKnight, Fertilizer Inspector; Salary $7 per day; Effective November 22, 1950.

A. R. Slone, Assistant Chemist; Salary $3,000; Effective February 1, 1951.

Miscellaneous

Alton Chandler, Room Clerk, Clemson House; Salary $2,700; Effective April 1, 1951.

H. E. Fraser, Manager, Clemson House; Salary $8,500; Effective September 25, 1950. (Resigned March 10, 1951.)

J. C. Freeman, Bookkeeper and Auditor, Clemson House; Salary $1,980; Effective October 25, 1950.

Emily L. Johnson, Secretary, Clemson House; Salary $2,160; Effective March 11, 1951.

D. F. Kelly, Room Clerk, Clemson House; Salary $2,160; Effective October 1, 1950. (Resigned March 31, 1951.)

Rose Mary Martin, Secretary, Clemson House; Salary $2,160; Effective October 1, 1950. (Resigned March 10, 1951.)

Helene M. Vormelker, Executive Housekeeper, Clemson House; Salary $2,700; Effective October 1, 1950. (Resigned February 28, 1951.)

J. C. Evans, Chaplin (Methodist Minister); Salary $1,000; Effective November 1, 1950.

Kathryn D. Ryals, Circulation Librarian; Salary $2,532; Effective February 1, 1951.

R. W. Smith, Assistant Football Coach; Salary $500 per month for September, October, November, February, and March each year; Effective September 1, 1950. (Change in status from that of a temporary coach to that of a regular part-time coach.)
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.

R. S. Collins, Plant Engineer, Service Department; Salary $4,000; $360 for extra and overtime work from July 1, 1950 to March 31, 1951 in connection with improvements on the College Utilities.

R. R. Lindsay, Electrician, Service Department; Salary $3,120; $30 for extra work in connection with Concert Series at night and during off duty hours.

C. M. McHugh, Instructor in Drawing; Salary $3,200; $450 for tutoring athletic students 180 hours at night in addition to his regular duties.

C. F. Masters, Mechanic, Extension Service; Salary $2,880; $165 for work performed for the Seed Certification Department during vacation period.

H. L. Reaves, Instructor in Physics; Salary $2,700; $37.50 for tutoring athletic students 15 hours at night in addition to his regular duties.

J. R. Salley, Instructor in Chemistry; Salary $2,900; $76.25 for tutoring athletic students 30½ hours at night in addition to his regular duties.

E. L. Stanley, Assistant Professor of Mathematics; Salary $3,100; $315 for tutoring athletic students 138 hours at night in addition to his regular duties.

H. B. Wilson, Assistant Professor of Textiles; Salary $3,200; $450 for tutoring athletic students 180 hours at night in addition to his regular duties.

Due to the shortage of help caused by competition from new Industry in the area, the duties of the following men in the Service Department have been extended to include Saturday afternoons, Sundays, and overtime work at night when needed and small temporary increases were made in their salaries for the remainder of the current fiscal year:

D. G. Curtis, Filter Plant Operator; from $2,400 to $2,640; Effective March 1, 1951.

G. L. Guy, Mechanic; from $2,160 to $2,520; Effective March 1, 1951.

D. C. Land, Fire Station Attendant; from $2,200 to $2,520; Effective March 1, 1951.

R. R. Lindsay, Foreman, Heat, Light and Water; from $3,120 to $3,500; Effective March 1, 1951.

W. A. Palmer, Assistant Engineer, Boiler Plant; from $2,400 to $2,640; Effective March 1, 1951.

E. E. G. Prichard, Assistant Plant Engineer; from $2,800 to $3,000; Effective March 1, 1951.

G. D. Sears, Barracks Mechanic; from $2,760 to $3,000; Effective March 1, 1951.

J. Q. Sears, Assistant Engineer; from $2,520 to $2,760; Effective March 1, 1951.

H. E. Shaw, Assistant Engineer, Boiler Plant; from $2,300 to $2,520; Effective March 1, 1951.
9. Since the last meeting of the Board it has been necessary to make certain salary increases. Under the current Appropriation Act all such changes must be approved by the Budget Commission before effective.

School of Agriculture and Division of Agricultural Research

A. E. Ellison, Creamery Foreman; from $2,592 to $2,760; Effective October 1, 1950.

J. H. Henderson, Plant Foreman, Poultry Department; from $2,000 to $2,300; Effective December 1, 1950.

Taylor Henderson, Feeder, Dairy Department; from $2,100 to $2,280; Effective October 1, 1950.

W. W. Henderson, Turkey Foreman; from $1,740 to $2,040; Effective December 1, 1950.

C. R. Hodge, Assistant Entomologist, Pee Dee Experiment Station; from $2,700 to $3,000; Effective January 1, 1951.

W. F. Law, Jr., Associate Agricultural Engineer; from $4,000 to $4,500; Effective November 1, 1950.

School of Engineering

Bettye Jo Perry, Stenographer; from $1,560 to $1,800; Effective January 1, 1951.

School of Textiles

W. O. Allen, Instructor in Knitting; from $2,900 to $3,200; Effective January 1, 1951.

Extension Service

G. W. Dean, Negro Agricultural Agent-at-large; from $2,940 to $3,000; Effective December 1, 1950.

Jacquelyne F. Garrett, Stenographer, County Agent's Office, Sumter County; from $1,620 to $1,660; Effective February 1, 1951.

Marguerite N. Clnn, Stenographer, County Home Demonstration Agent's Office, Hampton County; from $1,380 to $1,500; Effective November 1, 1950.

Maude M. Hursey, Stenographer, County Agent's Office, Darlington County; from $1,560 to $1,680; Effective February 1, 1951.

Jessie C. Lybrand, Stenographer, District Agent Ward's Office; from $1,600 to $1,980; Effective April 16, 1951.

Frances A. Mauldin, Stenographer, County Agent's Office, Anderson County; from $2,100 to $2,340; Effective April 1, 1951.
SALARY INCREASES (Continued)

Miscellaneous

J. C. Freeman, Auditor and Bookkeeper, Clemson House; from $1,980 to $2,400; Effective January 1, 1951.

D. F. Kelly, Room Clerk, Clemson House; from $2,160 to $2,700; Effective January 1, 1951.

J. C. Lindsay, Mess Officer; from $4,000 to $4,800; Effective March 11, 1951.

10. I ask your approval of the recommendations of the Athletic Council relative to payments to members of the Athletic Staff:

(a) Increase in salary of Mr. Frank Howard, Head Coach and Director of Athletics, from $7,500 to $8,800; Effective July 1, 1950.

(b) Increase in salary of Mr. Frank Howard, Head Coach and Director of Athletics, from $8,800 to $10,000; Effective January 1, 1951.

(c) Bonuses to be paid from the receipts of the Orange Bowl Game:

Frank Howard, Head Coach and Director of Athletics $2,000
H. R. Cohen, Assistant Football Coach 1,000
Walter Cox, Assistant Coach 1,000
Robert M. Jones, Assistant Coach 1,000
James Banks McFadden, Assistant Coach 500
Covington McMillan, Assistant Coach 1,000
A. W. Norman, Assistant Coach 500
R. W. Smith, Assistant Coach 1,000
A. McNeil Howard, Publicity Director 500
Eugene P. Willimon, Executive Secretary of Athletic Association 500
Elizabeth S. Griffith, Secretary 500
Margaret E. Henderson, Stenographer 300
Agnes J. Kea, Stenographer 300
Herman McGee, Trainer 300

11. In order to meet the increased cost of supplies, equipment, repairs, and personal services it is estimated that the following increases are necessary in our auxiliary enterprises and we so recommend.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost 1950-51</th>
<th>Cost 1951-52</th>
<th>Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Board</td>
<td>$288.00</td>
<td>$342.00</td>
<td>$54.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laundry</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>36.00</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Room</td>
<td>28.40</td>
<td>36.00</td>
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<td>Student Activity</td>
<td>17.60</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Increase</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$68.20</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12. For the 1951 Summer School we recommend the following increases in living costs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost 1950</th>
<th>Proposed Cost 1951</th>
<th>Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Board</td>
<td>$80.00</td>
<td>$90.00</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laundry</td>
<td>7.55</td>
<td>9.00</td>
<td>1.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Room</td>
<td>7.50</td>
<td>9.00</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Increase</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$12.95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13. The State of South Carolina assumed the obligation of the Clemson College Barracks Bonds dated August 1, 1941 and December 1, 1941. These were the bonds which the college was authorized to refinance by an Act of the General Assembly dated May 20, 1941. The Treasurer of the State of South Carolina has advised us that he desires to execute the option of calling for redemption of the bonds outstanding on June 1, 1951 and on August 1, 1951. Under the terms and conditions of the bond indenture this call for redemption can be made only by the Clemson Agricultural College of South Carolina. In compliance with the request of the State Treasurer notice of such redemption has been published in the name of the college on the bonds issued December 1, 1941, and such notice will be published for those bonds dated August 1, 1941. I request your approval of my action in making the call for the bonds dated December 1, 1941 and your authority to make the calls for the bonds dated August 1, 1941.

14. I report to you the appropriation of $50,000 in the 1950-1951 Deficiency Bill and ask your approval of the expenditure of these funds as required in the college By-Laws.

This appropriation will enable the college to:

(1) Prepare the area around the new Chemistry Building so as to make it accessible and in keeping with other parts of the campus.

(2) Grade and prepare the grounds around the new Agricultural Engineering Building.

(3) Move equipment from old Chemistry Building to the new building.

(4) Install fire hydrants in the Northeast area of housing project.

(5) Prepare maps for use of engineers and others in making studies for campus plans.

(6) Provide addressograph plates and cabinets for Alumni office.

(7) Complete painting and lighting in the Textile Building.
15. I recommend that the Board of Trustees approve the South Carolina College Entrance Examination Program as adopted by the South Carolina Association of Colleges on April 18, 1951, provided (1) that this program is similarly approved by two-thirds of the institutions represented in the Association and (2) that two of the three other state institutions (The Citadel, Winthrop, and the University) are included among those approving the program.

This program provides for: (1) a requirement that all applicants for admission pass a battery of entrance tests in addition to the usual requirement of high school units, (2) that the passing score be set to exclude from admission approximately five per cent of all applicants — such qualifying score to be established on a state-wide basis, and (3) that each applicant be required to pay a $5.00 fee to defray the costs of the testing program.

16. I recommend that the Board of Trustees authorize the college officials to charge all applicants a testing fee of $5.00 whether or not the State Entrance Examination Program is finally put into effect, such fee not to be charged any group of applicants prior to the group applying for entrance in June 1952.

17. I ask for authority to seek funds through the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and/or other Foundations for the employment of a reputable firm to make a study of the college looking toward the perfection of its organizations and functions.

18. I ask for authority to employ an expert for the purpose of making a study of all phases of our agricultural organizations — including Teaching, Research, Extension, Livestock Sanitary, Crop Pests and Diseases, and Fertilizer Inspection and Analysis.

19. I ask for authority to establish a position of Dean of Men for the purpose of providing supervision of student affairs and of coordinating faculty-student-alumni relations.

20. Under the rules of the Federal Communications Commission entitled "Utilization of Frequencies in the Band 470-890 Mcs. for Television Broadcasting" I have filed an application that a UHF channel be reserved for Clemson College. In order for the application to be considered, it had to be on file with the Federal Communications Commission on or before May 7, 1951. We are vitally interested in utilizing television in the field of education, and I believe we should give consideration toward the establishment of an educational television station if the Commission will approve our request. I ask your approval of my action in filing the application with the Federal Communications Commission.

21. The Anderson Fellowship Fund has had $10,000 invested in State of South Carolina 3½ per cent refunding bonds due June 1, 1951. The bonds were called for redemption as of June 2, 1950 with the result that now we have $10,000 of this fund that should be invested. I recommend that these funds be invested in Massachusetts Investors Trust.
22. Due to the critical illness of Vice-Director McPinty, deceased, he was retired and subsequently died while residing in a college house. His widow has been granted permission to continue occupancy of the residence until convenient for her to move during the summer of 1951. Under the circumstances, I recommend your approval of the permission granted and that no rent be charged from approximate onset of his illness to the date residence is vacated. This will be a concession of approximately $300.

23. Directors of Bray's Island, Incorporated, in official meeting and with agreement of the stockholders, reduced the par value of the stock from $100 per share to $1 per share. The documents of agreement have been approved by our attorney. I request your authority to consent to the change of par value of the stock held by Clemson College.

24. The South Carolina Crop Improvement Association wishes to train men for certification purposes and to facilitate the rapid germination testing of seeds.

(a) I recommend that we request the State Commissioner of Agriculture to locate one of his men at Clemson for the purpose of rendering this service.

(b) In the event the State Commissioner of Agriculture cannot grant the above request, I recommend that the college be allowed to work with the South Carolina Crop Improvement Association in working out their desires.

25. I recommend that you authorize the Dairy Department to pay the Palmetto Dairyman's Federation of Greenville, South Carolina, the equivalent of the check off assessed against the membership of this Federation (now five cents per hundred pounds of milk) for milk sold on the Greenville Market. These payments shall be based on the records of the Dairy Department for milk sold at Grade "A" prices.

This authorization does not permit membership in or other obligations to the Palmetto Dairyman's Federation.

Thirty days notice will be given to the Palmetto Dairyman's Federation should conditions develop to necessitate the cancellation of this authorization.

26. Looking toward the future development of the Clemson Campus, I recommend the following for your consideration:

(1) That campus maps and similar material prepared by Professor Gates, Professor Glenn, and others showing the location of existing buildings, roads, and drainage and containing other data be made available. The maps also show the probable effect of the Hartwell Dam lake.

(2) That, using the above mentioned information, we engage the services of Mr. J. F. Larson on a consulting basis to develop suggestions in rough form which can be added to the maps.

(3) That our engineers, after advice and consultation from Mr. Larson, develop finished drawings to form a record to be used as a guide in the location of future buildings and other improvements. (Mr. Larson is a graduate of Dartmouth College. He has worked up plans
for campus development at Dartmouth College, Lehigh University, Bucknell University, Colby College, Culver Military Academy, Hanover College, and other places. At the present time he is engaged in handling the entire layout for the new Wake Forest College.)

For making the completed drawing we could approach the firm of Lockwood Greene Engineers, Incorporated, through their Spartanburg office. Mr. S. B. Lincoln of this firm has indicated a willingness to work with Clemson and with Mr. Larson on a reasonable basis. The firm of Lockwood Greene is at present doing the engineering work for the new Utica Mohawk plant near Clemson and is doing work for the U. S. Engineers through the Charleston office.

Any final arrangement, including costs, would be subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees.

27. The 1951 Legislative Appropriation of $1,530,000 and other income accruing to Collegiate Activities will provide the sum of approximately $120,000 which may be used in salary and wage adjustments. This money will enable us to make increases averaging 10 per cent. I recommend that the increases be made on a merit basis rather than on a fixed percentage.

No increases can be made in the amounts allocated for supplies, materials, etc.

The increase in the 1951-1952 appropriation is $224,000 over that of the current year. However, Collegiate Activities for 1950-1951 had to be supplemented by $25,000 from the 1950 Utilities Appropriation and $50,000 now in the Deficiency Bill. In addition there will be some decrease in other income during 1951-1952.
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.

Registrar's Office

A total of 3091 students enrolled at Clemson during the past session of the college. Of this number, 2921 enrolled in September and 170 at the beginning of the second semester. From the beginning of the session through April, 1951, a total of 294 discharges had been issued.

Comparison of Enrollments, 1940-1941 to 1950-1951

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Enrollment in September</th>
<th>Total Enrollment for the Session</th>
<th>Discharges during Session</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1940-1941</td>
<td>2334</td>
<td>2381</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941-1942</td>
<td>2305</td>
<td>2349</td>
<td>239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942-1943</td>
<td>2327</td>
<td>2370</td>
<td>756</td>
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<tr>
<td>1943-1944</td>
<td>731</td>
<td>752</td>
<td>332</td>
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<tr>
<td>1944-1945</td>
<td>712</td>
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<tr>
<td>1945-1946</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950-1951</td>
<td>2921</td>
<td>3091</td>
<td>294</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The New Mid-Semester Reports -- The new mid-semester reports are prepared in quadruplicate and three copies are distributed to (1) the student, (2) his parents, and (3) the Dean of the School concerned. Formerly, the only report prepared and distributed was the one sent to parents. The new reports are not restricted to a report of deficient work and exceptionally good work, but include the student's standing on every subject. In addition the Dean's copy and the file copy for the Registrar's Office include the reasons for the student's unsatisfactory progress as stated by his professors.

The Counseling System -- In September, the Registrar's Office assigned all freshmen to faculty members designated as counselors by their deans. The counselors were furnished with test scores and other personnel data concerning the freshmen assigned to them. In addition, the Registrar's Office prepared a convenient envelope file for each freshman and furnished this file to the faculty member concerned. Thus, each counselor was assisted in having adequate facilities for keeping records of interviews and other information, either as a permanent record or to be transferred to another counselor if and when the student changed his major course. Semester and Mid-Semester reports were distributed to the counselors through the office of the Dean concerned.
The Graduate Program -- At the beginning of the session the work of handling the admission of graduate students was transferred from the Chairman of the Graduate Committee to the Director of Admissions. Under this plan, the head of the department concerned is regularly consulted on each applicant and the Chairman of the Graduate Committee is consulted on questionable applicants, but the central control on the administration of the admission requirements is in the Registrar's Office.

Transfer Credit Evaluation -- By action of the Deans and Directors, the work of evaluating transfer credits was assigned to the Registrar's Office last summer. This work was previously done by the Committee on Transfer Credits which still acts in an advisory capacity.

College Days -- College Day programs were organized this year for the first time in many high schools throughout the state. The Registrar and the Director of Admissions represented the college at several of these programs and secured the cooperation of faculty members to represent the institution at the other programs. There is an increasing interest on the part of high schools in having these programs and the number of programs is likely to increase considerably by next year.

The National Emergency -- The Registrar's Office has felt the effects of the national emergency. Changes in veterans regulations, changes in selective service regulations, uncertainties concerning decisions to be made in Washington, etc., have affected the accuracy with which enrollments can be predicted. In addition, the office has felt the impact of the national emergency through the increasing number of inquiries received and investigators calling at the office to check on graduates and former students. Beginning this summer, the office will be confronted with the task of compiling information and notifying each draft board of standing of each student subject to selective service regulations.

Military Department

The Military Department has enjoyed a good year. The basic concept of the Military Department has been to work on and build up the spirit and morale of the cadets. In peace as well as war, the spiritual side is most important. The Corps of Cadets has responded well.

This year 44 second lieutenants were commissioned at the mid-term graduation and 104 second lieutenants will be commissioned at the June graduation. Four Distinguished Military Graduates of the January 1951 class are known to have accepted appointments in the Regular Army, and 18 Distinguished Military Graduates from the June class are scheduled to enter the Regular Army.

The cooperation of the Cadet Corps was demonstrated by their wholehearted response to the call by the Red Cross for volunteer blood donors. During the two visits of Red Cross Bloodmobile Clemson students gave a total of 820 pints of blood.

Hospital

The past year has been more or less a normal year from the standpoint of illnesses, injuries, and operations. Hospital days for the 1950-51 session numbered 682 for ROTC students and 205 for veteran students, making a total of 887 hospital days. This was an increase in the number of hospital days for ROTC students of 84, and a decrease for veteran students of 85.

The total number of Clinical Visits for ROTC students was 6822 compared to 2154 for veteran students, making a total of 8976 Clinical Visits and consultations.
The amount of work requested by the Military Department this year was about the same as that of last year. There were 875 ROTC examinations given during the past year. The number of inoculations given to ROTC students during the year was typhoid - 600; tetanus antitoxin - 400; and smallpox immunizations - 354.

We were threatened with an influenza epidemic during February and March. All possible means were taken to curtail the epidemic, and it was not necessary to open up other places on the campus as emergency measures in treating the influenza. Activities were curtailed to a minimum for approximately two weeks, which helped to lessen the number of new cases brought in to the student body during the threatened epidemic.

Treasurer's Office

Due to the reduction in the student body and less work in connection with billing the Veterans Administration for students in training under the G. I. Bill, the staff has again been reduced by one stenographer.

The overall budget is well within expected allotment for this office as compared to funds handled. The total expenditures for year 1949-1950 amounted to $7,802,147.93 and is expected to be approximately the same for 1950-1951.

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

The Animal Husbandry Department reports a marked increase in the number of students majoring in the Animal Husbandry Course at Clemson. At the present time there is a total of 207 students majoring in Animal Husbandry. All recent graduates have been able to secure satisfactory jobs and there does not seem to be any difficulty in placing the June graduates this year. The College Livestock Judging Team participated in contests at Memphis, Atlanta and Baltimore and made good showings in all three contests. Winston H. Sibley was rated as 2nd-high man in a group of 96 contestants at the Baltimore show. The Animal Husbandry Department sold 20 yearling Hereford bulls for approximately $10,000 on March 2 this year. The Department fenced in about 250 acres of new and unimproved pasture, giving them a total of 750 acres of pasture land under fence. A 16 mm movie projector has been put to good use this year in the visual education program of the Department. This equipment is particularly helpful on rainy days when students cannot go to the field laboratory.

The Dairy Cattle Judging Team was trained this year for the first time in several years and competed in the National Intercollegiate Dairy Cattle Judging Contest at Waterloo, Iowa. The Team was coached by C. C. Brannon. Wayne T. O'Dell is scheduled to receive his Masters degree in Dairy Husbandry at the 1951 commencement. Four short courses in artificial insemination have been given during the year. These technicians' courses were given to Clemson graduates or graduating seniors, herdsmen, and technicians for county cooperatives.

The Office of Experiment Stations has been checking rather closely on the teaching activities of joint employees of the college and station. They consider 16 hours to be the maximum teaching program for these men and a stricter adherence to this requirement is going to cut
down on the amount of teaching done by joint employees during next year. It will be highly desirable to have additional teachers for several of the departments if all courses now organized are to be offered in the future. About the only alternative we have is to schedule the teaching loads in proportion to the salary allotments received from Collegiate and from Research appropriations.

A number of the departments have suggested that it would be desirable to have a more definite policy concerning the status of joint employees under Collegiate and Experiment Station Activities. When an employee undertakes a full teaching load, in general, his salary is above that of the salary scale of the research staff worker whose job is for eleven months. The present plan for allocating the teaching program for the various members of the School has not been entirely satisfactory and there is need for careful consideration of the salary scales, teaching loads, and requirements for each group of workers.

School of Arts and Sciences

We have had the best teaching opportunity I can recall in this school in my years at Clemson. The one principal limitation has been imposed by the lack of physical facilities.

In Physics for the first time since the war, we have had a faculty entirely free from temporary instructors. With the addition of a group of specialists in Physics the improvement has been marked. Not only have we had instruction of a better quality but there has been a marked increase in ideas for more experiments and demonstrations. A number of members of the staff have applied their interests and abilities to various special projects. All in all this department is more alive than it has been for a number of years.

Another department that has exhibited a marked rejuvenation is the English Department. One of the better trained staffs in the college (on the average each instructor has had at least two years of graduate work) the men in this department have achieved a new vigor.

In the English Department at least eight men plan to attend summer school at various institutions this summer and several will continue graduate study throughout next year. Four members of the English staff have completed all requirements for the Ph.D. except the dissertation.

In the Mathematics Department three men presently on study leave will resume their duties for the next session. One expects to receive his Ph.D. degree in August and two will probably receive their degrees next year. Other members of the Mathematics staff will be in summer school and one or two will continue graduate study next year.

One member of the Social Sciences Department has requested a leave of absence for graduate study next year and has received a General Education Board fellowship grant.

We have only five Pre-Medical seniors who have applied to medical college. Of these, four of them have been accepted to date, and I think the fifth is worthy of acceptance and may yet be placed. Other graduates in this curriculum have made earlier plans to go into dentistry or business.

We had two seniors to take the Graduate Record Examinations with a view to going on to graduate schools for their advanced degrees in English if they do not go into Military service. Both did creditably, but it is interesting to note that one of them on the test in English scored in the upper three percent of all candidates in the nation taking the test. This speaks well not only for the young man's ability but for his training in the English Department.
The course in remedial English has been revised and simplified in scope and objective to meet recent criticisms that too many students fail it. I believe that this very important course, designed to remedy the worst deficiencies in expression which so many students bring from high school, will now serve its purpose well.

In the Mathematics Department outside assistance to students was given by several different arrangements, depending upon the individual instructor. Some instructors kept regular office hours. Others met students desiring help at a time mutually convenient. One held review classes on nights preceding tests. I am confident that every student who sought outside help was able to get it. The real problem is not that of getting the instructors to provide time for out-of-class help but is that of getting the students to make use of the help that is available.

Two new senior courses in mathematics are in the planning stage for next year. Because of the many applications of these courses in engineering and physics they should prove popular with the students in these two fields. Furthermore, they will strengthen the fundamental training of our own majors and better prepare them for graduate work while at the same time provide the teachers involved with an opportunity to continue an interest in their major fields.

With the return next year of three of our staff, one with his Ph.D. and the other two having completed all of the required work except the dissertation, it is our intention to lay plans to introduce some graduate courses in mathematics in the fall of 1952. At that time we will be in a position to begin offering work toward the Master's degree in Mathematics.

During the regular session and the 1950 summer session the class average of the Department of Social Sciences has been approximately 20 students. The average student load for each instructor has been about 100. I feel that in both the size of the classes and the instructor's student load we have reached the ideal numbers. We have insisted that the social sciences men supplement their classroom contacts by giving extra personal attention to their students and their problems and interests arising from their course work.

During the first semester of 1950-1951 we had in the School of Arts and Sciences what we regarded as comfortably full teaching loads -- a good situation and so far as enrollment is concerned, one that presented good teaching opportunities. During the second semester our class sizes have been somewhat smaller than usual, but not too small. Overall our class average has been about 20, and instructors' teaching hour loads have been normal.

School of Chemistry and Geology

The graduate program has been progressing smoothly. One man received his M.S. degree with a chemistry major in February and five others expect to receive theirs either in June or at the end of the summer session. All of these men are leaving to take jobs in industry or to take up more advanced work. This will leave a large gap in our general chemistry teaching staff as these men have all been in residence for at least two years and were well acquainted with the work of the department. The supply of men now coming along to fill their places is very limited due to the draft, and it may be necessary to employ senior assistants in the laboratories during the next year.

The new building is rapidly nearing completion and should be turned over to the college the first part of June. Construction has slowed up markedly during the past few weeks due to scarcity of labor. Work has already started on moving equipment from the Textile Building.
and the old Chemistry Building. Many new desks will be needed to replace those which are too old and worn out to use. The college shops have started construction on these and it is hoped that they will be available for use in the fall.

I would like to especially call attention to the desirability of completing the area over the auditorium since that was designed to hold the optical laboratories. Some of our most interesting and worth-while research problems involve optical instruments which would normally be located in this area, and it would certainly be desirable to complete this as soon as possible. Furthermore the longer this construction work is postponed the more difficult it will be to secure the proper materials of construction.

A geology professor has been employed who will take over his work in September and will offer at least three different courses in geology which are required in curricula of other schools of the college.

In my report for the March meeting of the Board of Trustees it was stated that the General Education Board was contemplating providing a sum of $50,000 for equipping the Chemistry Building provided matching funds could be secured from other sources. It is a pleasure to announce that this action was formally approved in April and a strenuous effort is being made to secure the matching funds, which we trust will be successful in the near future.

Through their efforts a Student Affiliate Chapter of the American Chemical Society was formed on the campus during the past year.

Two professors now on leave are making satisfactory progress on their Ph.D. degrees and have asked for an extension of their leaves of absence for one more year in order to complete their work.

**School of Education**

The Agricultural Education Department has enrolled 210 students during the year. Fifty-three seniors expect to complete their work during the year. Sixteen of these men finished in February. Twenty-three plan to finish in June, and fourteen plan to finish in August.

Education 502, Recent Developments in the Technology of Agriculture, had an enrollment of thirty-seven graduate students. A new course on Young Farmer Work which was taught for the first time last summer had forty-one graduate students enrolled.

The Department of Agricultural Education has conducted in-service training programs for all of our new teachers of Vocational Agriculture. A member of our department has visited the work of these new teachers twice and a careful follow-up of their activities has been made.

All seniors in Agricultural Education have been given well supervised experience in practice teaching at Central, Seneca, and Keene. The practice teaching was carried on in the regular high school classroom under the supervision of the local agriculture teacher and a teacher trainer from the college.

In addition to our major students in the Department of Industrial Education, approximately twenty students from other schools of the college are enrolled in the training program leading to teaching certificates in Science, Mathematics, English, and/or Social Studies. Since September our seniors, who have secured student teaching experiences, have taught nearly 500 public school pupils in the following fields: Mathematics, Science, History, English, and Industrial Arts. The Health Education classes have served one hundred and three college seniors.
One innovation of the 1950-1951 sessions was the establishment of a testing program to precede a college student's acceptance into student teaching. In four groups, 128 seniors and juniors have taken a battery of six standardized tests which furnished their counselors with objective data on (a) general mental ability, (b) specific knowledge in mathematics, science, and mechanical laws, and (c) clerical skills and efficiency in reading. Each man is given his scores, in comparison to his classmates, by his adviser in a private interview. These scores have proven to be valuable in the selection of college students for specific teaching posts in the cooperating schools.

In February 1951 a chapter of Kappa Phi Kappa Professional Education Fraternity was chartered at Clemson, one of sixty such chapters in well-known colleges and universities throughout the nation. This fraternity admits only men who are preparing to teach, and it is devoted to the development of school leaders. Twenty-three members include five alumni and three faculty members. The young chapter has already sponsored a seminar on college teaching, and has shown the new Esso film, "South Carolina", to a public meeting in the college chapel which was attended by more than 1,000 people. We feel that this organization will increase in its value and service to the college.

The State Teacher Trainer reports that schools and industrial plants are using our film library more and more. Over the last twelve months we have booked in excess of 1,100 pictures for different places. It is estimated that the total audience reached by these pictures is in excess of 60,000. We purchased during the year several new films and duplicates of several of the more popular ones.

We are in good position to turn out publications, so far as equipment is concerned, but lack time and personnel to publish other than rush or demand jobs. We now have mimeographing, multigraphing, stapling and binding equipment and are equipped to make plates from negatives for all publications. We have a variety for doing superior work, but other demands are such that we can give little time to publications.

New lines of work should include a full program of extension work for personnel employed in South Carolina industrial plants. I see the need for such a program every time I meet with a textile group. We are missing many fine contacts by not having such a program, which should be largely self-sustaining. In addition, I believe Clemson should run a series of short courses of many different kinds during the school year. Such courses would be similar to institutes and would serve many people of this and adjoining states.

During the 1950-1951 school year the musical activities at Clemson College were considerably increased. The performing musical groups, the band and glee club, were in constant demand for their services. The band participated in parades on such notable occasions as the inauguration of Governor Byrnes and the Orange Bowl game on New Year's Day in Miami. The Glee Club began its activities by being invited to sing (along with three other college glee clubs) on the program during the South Carolina Maid of Cotton Contest in Greenville. Also the C. F. Sauer Company of Richmond, Virginia invited the Glee Club to appear in Richmond on the C. F. Sauer Program on the radio and in a concert. This invitation was postponed until next year through no fault of our singers. The Glee Club also appeared at the Clemson House for the South Carolina Rotary Convention on April 20.
School of Engineering

The Department Heads in the School of Engineering report that the work of teaching has been carried on this year in a satisfactory manner. The scholarship of the students has not been as high as in previous years, and a number of the Departments are complaining about the quality of the work being done by the students.

The research work conducted by the Engineering Experiment Station has made very satisfactory progress and the Ceramic Engineering Department has several reports about ready for publication. A very interesting project was taken on during the year to find suitable clays in the lower part of the state to duplicate the texture and coloring of the old brick used in a number of the low country homes. Several deposits have been found which will give excellent results.

The bulletin on Rammed Earth Construction for Houses has been revised and is being printed at the present time. We have had a very heavy demand for this bulletin.

The faculty has been very cooperative in spite of low salaries, but a number of men have indicated already that unless an appreciable increase can be given this year that they will be forced to look for industrial work. They have lowered their living standards, and I happen to know that a number of them have gone into debt this year in order to care for ordinary living expenses and others are deprecating their former savings. The college should not expect a teacher to do this, and certainly cannot hope to get the best work out of a man when he is worried about financial difficulties and sees his family suffering at home and deprived of normal living comforts.

School of Textiles

Enrollment and Graduates -- The enrollment for the first and second semester was 684 and 615 respectively. The average for the year being 650 gave Clemson the highest textile enrollment of any school for the past two years. There were 67 January graduates and all who wished positions have been placed. Counting those of June and August there will be nearly 150 graduates for the year.

Faculty Training -- The faculty is still showing much interest in additional training. Four men have been on leave this year. Two members of our staff have been away on study leave working on their Master's degrees. Two other members are away on study leave obtaining their doctorates. One member finishes his Master's degree at Clemson this June. Next year there again will be four men on leave working toward advanced degrees.

Equipment Expansion Program -- The industry of the state is realizing the importance of our school and has come to our support with donations for the largest expansion of equipment the school has ever had. These donations have been as follows: $250,000 in money and kind and approximately $150,000 in discounts. Much of the equipment is now being received. The building will be painted and relighted through the generosity of Mr. Charles E. Daniel.

The largest expansion will be in the Dyeing and Finishing Department, but all departments will be increased. For the first time the Weaving and Designing Department will have a modern rayon throwing laboratory and the Yarn Manufacturing Department will introduce work on the woolen worsted system.

Knitting Major -- In June we will have the first graduates in this new major. The men, ten in number, are in high demand and all are spoken for including some who must go into the military service.
Research -- We have two research contracts with USDA on the following:

(1) Processing of Several Cottons  .  .  .  $15,000.00

(2) Use of Electrostatic Electricity in Opening and Cleaning Cotton  .  .  .  $19,000.00

The first will enable us to give work to the staff members not teaching in summer school, the same as we have done for the last two years.

The second contract, though not actually signed, is approved and said to be virtually certain. It runs for two years and will be done partly with personnel from the Physics Department. This contract raises a question on patents for the board to consider, since in this work we must grant the patents (if any) to the USDA.

The American Standards Association invited the Dean of the Clemson Textile School to represent the Textile Committee D 13 of the A.S.T.M. and the National Council of Textile School Deans at the International Standards Organization meeting in Bournemouth, England. On the trip he will also be a delegate to the International Research Conference at Lille, France, at which 19 countries will be taking part. While in England he will be a guest of the annual meeting of the British Textile Institute held at Brighton. At these conferences the dean will have an opportunity to meet nearly all of the British textile school heads and strengthen the contacts between American and British schools. The trip was financed by the Sirrine Foundation and the Kress Fund Foundation.

The efficiency of the school continues to improve. The way the industry, through the Sirrine Foundation and by direct donations, has come to the aid of our school has thrilled and invigorated the whole staff. The classes not being over loaded has also increased teaching efficiency this year.

Alumni Office

The work has been practically the same as in years past except it has been heavier. As the college grows from year to year and graduates larger classes the alumni rolls become larger and the work of keeping up with them more difficult especially in these war times when so many are in the service of their country.

The number of visitors to the college grows each year. As the college becomes better known more visitors come to Clemson and we probably had more visitors this past year than in any like period in our history.

Farmers' Week in August, Home-Coming in the fall, the presentation of the Orange Bowl trophy in the early spring, and Mothers' Day on May 13 brought large groups to Clemson. All of these visitors have been extended every courtesy possible and have been shown places of interest at the college. In addition to the above, practically every week groups of school children come to Clemson from all over the state and they too are shown places of interest.

Representatives of the college have attended meetings of the Alumni all over the country and feel the Alumni are interested in the college and its welfare.

At the meeting held on Saturday afternoon, June 2, the Alumni Corporation adopted the following resolutions:
1. "The Board of Directors of the Clemson College Alumni Corporation have received and accepted the report of the Committee of Engineers which it appointed to report on the effect on the college and its property which would be caused if the proposed Hartwell Dam is constructed as now planned.

"The alumni of Clemson feel that Clemson and the State of South Carolina could be so adversely affected by the flooding of such a large portion of its property that we appeal to the Board of Trustees of the college to use its every effort to see that if said dam is built it will not interfere with the present or future of Clemson.

"We, as Alumni of Clemson, feel that the future of this institution is of such great importance to the citizens of this state, that its protection is of prime importance, and the Federal Government should not be allowed to encroach upon it in any manner, and we feel that the plans, now in a formative state, can be altered at this time in such a manner that Clemson property will not be damaged."

2. "WHEREAS, Clemson College has suffered for many years from the complete absence of suitable and adequate housing and living accommodations for many members of the College Staff, visiting Alumni, and friends of the college, as well as the travelling public, and,

WHEREAS, the indefatigable efforts of Dr. R. F. Poole, President of Clemson College, the Board of Trustees of Clemson College, Mr. Charles Daniel through his individual and personal interest in the college, Mr. T. Wilbur Thornhill, and others have brought to successful fruition the financing and construction of The Clemson House together with numerous needed dwelling units for the comfort and convenience of members of the faculty, employees of the college, students and alumni, and friends of the college, all of which has enhanced the beauty of the campus and increased the effectiveness of Clemson College in serving the interests of the state and nation, therefore

"BE IT RESOLVED, that the Trustees of the Clemson College Foundation and the Officers and Directors of the Clemson Alumni Corporation hereby extend to President R. F. Poole, the members of the Board of Trustees of Clemson College, Mr. Charles Daniel, and Mr. T. Wilbur Thornhill the heartfelt thanks and appreciation of these organizations of the college alumni for the tireless and unselfish efforts in making possible the aforementioned improvements in the plant and facilities of our beloved Clemson.

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this resolution be spread upon the records of these organizations and that the Secretary be directed to send a copy of the same to each of those to whom these presentments are directed.

"THIS RESOLUTION, unanimously adopted this first day of June nineteen hundred fifty-one."

Athletic Report

It is felt we have completed the most successful year in athletics that Clemson College has ever experienced. Our football team was probably the best team that Clemson has ever produced. We won eight games during the regular season and tied the University of South Carolina 14-14. We, more or less, used the two-platoon system for the first time. The two-platoon system means simply that you have one group of boys who play practically all the offense and another group who play practically all the defense. This system of play proved very effective as our offensive team ranked fourth in the United States and our defensive team held the opponents to very few touchdowns. Clemson ranked ninth at the close of the season in the Associate Press poll.
At the end of our regular season we were invited to play in the Orange Bowl in Miami, Florida on January 1, 1951, against Miami University. We won this game by a score of 15-14. In addition to winning the football game, the supporters of Clemson had an enjoyable trip, the school got considerable publicity, and the Athletic Department received $75,000 for participating in this game.

Our basketball team was much better than it has been in the past and for the first time in ten years received a bid to play in the Southern Conference Tournament. The baseball team finished with the best over-all record they have made in quite a while and played in Greensboro, North Carolina for the Southern Conference Championship. The track team won the State Meet and had a good year. The tennis, swimming, and golf teams did well and won more contests than they lost.

The Library

The Library subscribes to 992 periodicals. During the year the Library received 1,729 books as gifts. Mrs. Percy Chase, formerly Mrs. Behrend, continues her interest in Clemson and has made gifts of both books and money.

During the past year 5,692 books were cataloged, 350 books were recataloged, and the catalogs for the Architecture and Chemistry Departments completely revised. It is estimated that at the end of this fiscal year the holdings of the Library will amount to approximately 125,000 volumes which includes books, periodicals, and bound government documents.

News Bureau

The Clemson College News Bureau during the past year has experienced its busiest year. The continued success of the athletic teams and the marked growth in activity of a general college nature have caused considerable comment and publicity about the college in news media.

Comparing this year's activity with that of past years, the director finds evidence that the News Bureau has answered more special requests, amounting to an average of some fifty per week, than ever before. Throughout the year, approximately one general news release a day has been prepared for the news services.

Y. M. C. A.

During the past year many students, faculty members, and people of the community have taken an interest in the YMCA and have assisted with the promotion of the work.

Clemson has perhaps more students enrolled in evening watch prayer groups and in forum groups than any college or university of comparable size. Seventeen evening watch and forum groups were organized through the YMCA with student leaders. Many student leaders speak to these groups which are composed mostly of freshmen and sophomores. This provides an opportunity for student leaders to share with their younger comrades some of their philosophy. Often they are able to answer questions or help the younger students think through some of their problems. Many students have shared thoughts and experiences with fellow students and quite a few faculty members and visitors have been invited to participate in these meetings. Approximately 10,200 attended the meetings during the past year.

More than one hundred different groups have scheduled meetings at the 'Y' Club Rooms, 'Y' Auditorium, and Cabinet Room during the past year. It is interesting to note that the Lutheran, Catholic, and Jewish
students have used the 'Y' Club Rooms for many years, especially prior to the time when their local churches were constructed. Jewish students still use the Club Rooms frequently.

More than two thousand Clemson students have taken an active part in intramural recreation and sports on a voluntary basis. Some of these men have taken part in volleyball, touch football, basketball, swimming, softball, tennis, golf, and ping pong. Approximately half of the students employed give a major portion of their time to helping the members of the 'Y' staff direct the intramural sports. More than sixty per cent of the estimated revenue from the student activity fee will be needed to pay for salaries, wages, and equipment used in the intramural sports program.

Three thousand handbooks were printed and distributed to students, alumni, and friends at the beginning of the session. These books included information on 'Y' and student activities.

A considerable portion of the YMCA budget is raised from revenue derived from picture shows. Quite a few pictures are shown free or on a voluntary contribution basis. One picture per week is shown for 5 cents for children and 9 cents for others. Hundreds of people use the building daily to see pictures and to use other available services.

During the year numbers of news, travel, and sports reels and educational pictures are shown.

Hundreds of student groups are accorded guest privileges for various reasons. The company having the best banners, the winning company in various sports, and the two highest companies in the membership campaign are illustrations.

Public Service Activities

Experiment Station -- The Inspector of the Office of Experiment Stations was very favorably impressed with the efficiency of the research program in the Department of Agricultural Economics. A relatively large number of reports on research activities have been published by this Department during the year and they have been well received by other States and regions. Dr. G. H. Aull was chosen President-Elect of the American Farm Economic Association and will automatically become President at the annual meeting in June. Dr. Aull is the first person from the Southeast to be elected to this office. During the year, Chester R. Smith received his Ph.D. degree from the University of Virginia and James F. Miles received his Ph.D. from Cornell University.

A sweet potato digger which will recover around 96 per cent of the potatoes in a given area has been developed by the Department of Agricultural Engineering in cooperation with the Department of Horticulture. This new equipment will be of great value in harvesting sweet potatoes in the future. The Agricultural Engineering Department also reports satisfactory progress in their research studies on Cotton Mechanization. Special emphasis has been given to the development of small spindle pickers which might be adapted to the Southeastern States. Another new activity is the Water Management project which is now getting underway and promises to provide significant research information for future developments.

The Agronomy Department has been successful in strengthening their staff with the addition of three very capable and well-trained men for the Agronomic research program. There has been considerable expansion in this research program and special emphasis is being placed upon the adaptation of new strains and varieties of forage crops for this region. Fertility requirements and the chemical composition as influenced by soil treatment is being considered. The effect of soil drainage on
forage crops and extensive irrigation studies are included in the program of this Department. Studies conducted to determine the rates of nitrogen fertilizer application on the protein content of corn have shown a proportionate increase in nitrogen in addition to an increased yield of corn. Considerable acreage of land has been prepared for the study of the growing of alfalfa, crimson clover and lespedeza sericea.

The Animal Husbandry Department reports that in a pasture experiment, Bermuda grass was found to produce around 16 per cent more beef per pound than kudzu or sericea.

The project for the improvement of the nutritional value of corn meal for human consumption has been maintained on a satisfactory basis. The research grant from the Williams-Waterman Fund of Research Corporation has been utilized in supplying enrichment feeders for expanding the county enrichment program to other States in the Southeast. The States of Alabama and Mississippi have been cooperating on this project. Chemical studies have been made on the pigment composition of fresh red pepper and discolored pepper during the current year.

The Dairy Department's herd passed the test for Bangs Disease and for tuberculosis in April of this year. The Dairy herd now consists of 585 females and 26 bulls, making a total of 611 head. The Clemson Bull Stud provides semen for operating the following 12 County Cooperative Breeding Associations: Oconee, Anderson, Greenville, Spartanburg, York, Laurens, Newberry, Richland, Lexington, Sumter, Orangeburg, and Bamberg. The South Carolina Penitentiary dairy breeding program is operated with semen from the Clemson Bull Stud. Six of the 26 bulls in the bull stud are fully proved, five are in the process of proving with daughters and 12 bulls have daughters under milking age in the herd. A 1500 gallon milk tank mounted on a truck has been installed for receiving the milk directly from the cooler at the milking parlor for delivery to the Creamery. This tank serves the purpose of a receiving room as well as for holding the milk at the Creamery during the day. It is returned to the barn in time for the afternoon milking and remains there over night to receive the morning milk before it is returned to the Creamery. This process is not only more sanitary but saves washing 80 ten-gallon milk cans and the handling of these cans full of milk each day. This tank will also be used to deliver the milk from the Pants Grove barn when it gets into operation sometime this year.

Research in Richland and Edgefield Counties on the use of parathion for the control of the plum curculio and Oriental fruit moth and scale insects has proved to be very satisfactory. The results of research work on this project suggest that parathion will replace other materials for use on the peach crop in this State. It has been found that the proper planting of tomatoes in relation to the silking of field and sweet corn will greatly reduce the infestation of tomatoes by the tomato fruit worm. Apparently the insects prefer the corn to the tomato plants and thus the tomatoes escape serious damage. It has also been found that a spraying of sweet corn at the time of silking will help the production of a marketable sweet corn which is relatively free of corn earworm injury.

During the year around 250 nurseries were inspected and certified. Fifty-three greenhouses with an area of approximately 650,000 square feet were inspected and certified. Three inspections, including field storage and plant bed, were given to 116 sweet potato growers, making a total of 348 inspections in the sweet potato program of the Crop Pest Commission.

Approximately 200 carloads of seed Irish potatoes were inspected in Charleston County. A total of 74 apiaries, containing 8,721 colonies of bees, were inspected. Of these, 37 were found to be diseased as follows: American foulbrood, 51; European foulbrood, 252; nosema, 30; paralysis, 1. No new infestations of white-fringed
beetle were found during the year. During 1950, 1,272 farms were inspected for phony peach disease. Five hundred and ninety-one phony trees were found and treated. These inspections took place in Aiken, Barnwell, Cherokee, Edgefield, Greenville, Laurens, Saluda, and Spartanburg Counties. A total of 63 companies marketing insecticides and fungicides registered 872 brands of insecticides and fungicides to be sold in South Carolina. Twenty-three insecticide-fertilizer mixtures were registered in compliance with the regulations permitting the addition of certain insecticides to fertilizer. Approximately 1,420 samples of insecticides were collected and analyzed in the 1950 season. The greater proportion of these insecticides were prepared for the control of cotton insects. Less than 2 per cent were found to be deficient or mislabeled. All samples were analyzed by bioassay methods, using adult boll weevil. Inferior samples were analyzed chemically.

The Department of Horticulture has developed strains of Cayenne Pepper which have been considered to be very satisfactory for the Pee Dee area. During the last crop season 1,100 pounds of the seed of this strain were made available to growers. Several blueberry seedlings in the Horticultural research program look very promising and the Department now looks forward to the time when superior strains of blueberries will be ready for distribution.

The Poultry Department reports considerable progress in the development of a better meat type broiler chicken. Special emphasis is being given to rate of growth, degree of feathering and effectiveness in the use of feed. The production of a pound of broiler or fryer with three pounds of feed seems to be the most economical way to provide meat for the American people. New types of cottonseed meal from improved processing methods have been tested in poultry rationing.

The Edisto Experiment Station reports an increase in pasture and forage crop work for the Edisto Valley region of the State. Greater emphasis is being placed upon plant disease studies on such crops as cucumbers, cantaloupes and watermelons. The cantaloup and watermelon growers are constantly confronted with crop disease problems. The Edisto Station is giving special consideration to the internal cork disease of sweet potatoes. Attempts have been made to correlate more progressive pathological studies into the sweet potato breeding program. At least three seedling strains of sweet potatoes have shown a considerably high degree of resistance to internal cork disease. These resistant strains are being used in the new seedling production program. It will be necessary to combine the other desirable characteristics into the resistant strains. During the past two summers, progress in cantaloup breeding has been greatly affected by extremely dry weather during the season. During the dry season, the mildew organism is relatively inactive and it is not possible to select the mildew resistant strains. Irrigation facilities are being provided to overcome this difficulty and greatly improve the breeding activities of this crop. There is continued interest in the cotton mechanization program. The agricultural engineers at the Edisto Station have made very satisfactory progress on several experimental types of rotary hoes. It is hoped that these improvements will be of great use in the control of grass and weeds in seedling cotton. The control of weeds in seedling cotton is one of the most difficult obstacles to combat in the cotton mechanization program in the humid Southeastern climate. If the weeds can be satisfactorily controlled when the cotton plant is around eight inches high, it has been found that presently used machinery is quite satisfactory for controlling weeds after this stage. Excellent progress was made during the past year in the control of cotton insects. Extensive experiments have shown that there is practically no difference in the cost of a spray program and a dusting program with insecticide materials. A large number of cotton growers are interested in the spraying program for the control of cotton insects as worked out by the Edisto Station. At the present time it does not seem to be a great deal of difference in the cost of spraying equipment and dusting but work on the application of insecticides directly to the soil, to control the insects attacking the roots of plants, has been greatly expanded. This practice has gained
wide acceptance with farmers in the lower part of South Carolina. Satisfactory control of such insects as sand wireworm, root knot nematode, the corn bill bug and others has been obtained through soil treatments.

The Pee Dee Station reports that the timely application of insecticides was one of the outstanding features in their cotton insect control program during the year. An examination of trash from the woods adjacent to the cotton experiments now sprayed in 1950 showed a weevil survival of over 11,000 per acre. The high rate of survival of weevil during the winter months resulted in a heavy emergence to the cotton fields and created a most favorable situation for testing the comparative value of new and old insecticides for weevil control. The dusting and spraying program seemed to be equally effective in the control of the cotton insects. It was estimated that for every dollar spent on the use of insecticides there was a net return of $5.50 from dusting and $5.08 from spraying. Unpoisoned areas were left as checks where the average yield was only 350 pounds of seed cotton per acre, as compared to 1,391 pounds for the sprayed areas. Hundreds of farmers visited the poison test fields to observe the control program and seemed to be thoroughly convinced that through the proper use of insecticides, cotton insects can be controlled.

The Truck Experiment Station has developed a satisfactory blight and scab resistant Irish potato. The introduction of the Palmetto variety of fall cucumbers has been a very significant development in the fall cucumber crop. This crop has grown from almost nothing to around 1,000 acres with a value of over one-third of a million dollars. A mosaic resistant romaine lettuce strain is now being increased for sale to growers. This resistant strain may make it possible to re-establish the romaine lettuce industry in this State. The tomato breeding program is progressing satisfactorily but it will take some time to combine the desirable characteristics for the new variety.

Fertilizer Inspection and Analysis -- A well organized fertilizer inspector’s conference was conducted at Columbia, South Carolina, on February 11, 1951. In addition to receiving instructions on the enforcement of the fertilizer laws, inspectors spent considerable time receiving instructions from a representative of the South Carolina Crop Pest Commission on the enforcement of the insecticide and fungicide laws. They were also instructed to secure samples of poisons in the peach, tobacco and trucking areas. This cooperative arrangement has not only saved money but has permitted a wider and better control coverage. Since a large number of insecticide dealers store insecticides, it is very easy for the fertilizer inspectors to secure official samples and to submit these for chemical analysis and bio-assay tests.

The fertilizer department, along with the other agencies, is constantly trying to familiarize and make available to farmers and agricultural workers of this State the far reaching public service of Clemson College. These activities represent a cross section of research, regulatory, extension and educational work.

A high degree of cooperation exists between the College authorities and the manufacturers, dealers and salesmen operating in South Carolina. Each year a meeting is held either at the College or at one of the Agricultural Experiment Stations to which fertilizer manufacturers, dealers and salesmen are invited. The attendance varies from 300 to 500 persons. A tour of the Clemson Truck Experiment Station and the Clemson Coast Experiment Station was held May 16, 1951. Meetings and tours with the fertilizer industry have contributed greatly to the progressive fertilizer program in South Carolina. Even though 32 grades of fertilizer were manufactured during 1949-50, 6 grades constituted 92 per cent of all sales. The average total plant food content for this period was 20.27, as compared to 11.65 for 1948-49.
Below is a summary of the activities of the department for

July 1, 1950 - through April 27, 1951

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of official samples collected</td>
<td>5,010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of official samples analyzed</td>
<td>3,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue from tax tag sales</td>
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<tr>
<td>Revenue from registrations</td>
<td>1,421.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fines collected</td>
<td>295.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of samples of water analyzed</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of toxicological examinations</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in tax tag sales - same period last year</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Livestock Sanitary Department -- Proclamations have been issued requiring the testing of all cattle for Brucellosis in Greenville, Union and Marlboro Counties. The work in these counties is progressing as rapidly as one could expect, taking into consideration that at this season of the year the farmers are busy with their farm crops. All public service agencies have cooperated in giving the program as much publicity as possible in the newspapers, bulletins, movie films, group meetings and radio programs.

At the present time we are receiving an unusually large number of requests to assist cattle owners in the Colleton County area, in order to protect their cattle against Black-leg and Hemorrhagic Septicemia. We have temporarily had to bring veterinarians in from as far distance as Georgetown to cope with the situation. There is more work to be done than the Deputy State Veterinarians and the field force, traveling out of the Columbia office, can take care of. This section of the state needs a full-time representative from this department to be located in Walterboro to do work and make many calls that practicing veterinarians do not have sufficient time to handle. A recommendation is being made to employ a man for this territory.

The Technical Livestock Committee expects to have practically all of the auction markets under supervision by the end of this fiscal year. The majority of the larger markets are already cooperating in an acceptable manner in controlling the general animal diseases, and it is expected that they will render the necessary assistance in connection with the testing of cattle for Brucellosis. The cattle owners are required to have all breeding cattle tested for Brucellosis prior to the time they leave the market. It is hoped that sufficient equipment will be available to complete the rapid plate test for Brucellosis at the auction markets. It may be necessary in a few instances to do some of this plate testing work in the Columbia laboratory, especially the two markets located in Columbia.

There are 290 Brucellosis Accredited Herds in the state.
During the year forty-one herds were released from Brucellosis quarantine, leaving approximately 326 herds under quarantine. This group of quarantined herds includes many farms where reactors have been retained and adult vaccination has been instituted in order to assist the owner in salvaging as many of his adult cattle as possible.

The 154 Tuberculosis Accredited Herds in this state are owned primarily by pure bred registered breeders who offer animals for sale during the year and in order to be in position to maintain their herds for milk and beef production. During the year eleven herds were released from Tuberculosis quarantine and we have eleven now under quarantine which are being systematically retested and the majority of them are expected to be released at an early date. During the year officially reported T. E. tests showed that 38 positive cattle were found and 13 suspicious to the test. In some instances the suspects were slaughtered with the reactors, while in others, they were held for check-testing. The official records show that 38,854 cattle have been tuberculin tested to date.
The 63,432 cattle blood samples tested revealed 763 Brucellosis infected animals. A total of 162,094 samples and specimens were tested and examined in the laboratory. These specimens were from turkeys, chickens, hogs, dogs, horses, mules, cattle and other miscellaneous species of livestock and poultry.

Hog Cholera was first diagnosed in the United States in Ohio in 1833. It is highly contagious and produced by a filterable virus. It is found in some groups of hogs where it is not possible to trace any evidence of other infection in the immediate vicinity. It affects hogs of all ages.

Favorable results have been observed in producing immunity by injecting with hog cholera virus and anti-hog cholera serum for a period of approximately 25 to 50 years. Serum alone gives a short duration of immunity which may not last as long as thirty days. By injecting hog cholera virus and anti-hog cholera serum at the same time, a more lasting immunity results and this is often referred to as "lifetime immunity." Hog owners, with herds for commercial purposes, have found by experience that over a period of years immunization is necessary in order to receive an annual profit from their hogs.

During the past 15 years killed types of vaccine have been developed and are referred to as Crystal Violet and Tissue Vaccine. These two types of vaccine are free of live virus. It requires a minimum of 21 days following the injection of vaccine, before resistance to hog cholera is developed. This method of immunization is not considered satisfactory for use in treating hogs on infected premises, in stockyards, for those hogs that may come in contact with infection during the period of 21 days following the use of this vaccine. In other words, a farmer may gradually develop a group of hogs where this produce may be used, provided his premises are apparently free of infection and that he does not purchase hogs on the open market.

During the past 30 days a report has been made with the use of a new type of "Lapinized" vaccine for use in preventing cholera. If this type of vaccine proves effective, it should furnish us with a product the swine industry has needed for over a Century. Experimentally the vaccine produces immunity within four days from the time of injection. It may also be injected at the same time serum alone is administered. The latter advantage will allow its use in infected herds, as well as exposed animals.

Under average farm conditions the hog owner and veterinarian do not expect any serious illness following the injection of hog cholera virus and hog cholera serum. However, at periodic intervals of five to ten years, illness is noted in some groups of hogs following the administration of all of the types of serums, viruses and vaccines used. We have been comparatively free of such problems for a period of seven to ten years until about one year ago. We believe that some of these complicating disease problems have gradually shifted from the Corn Belt States into this section as a result of continual purchases of feeder hogs on the various markets in the United States. We have observed post-vaccination trouble on a small percent of the farms in South Carolina. The illness may be noted within from a few days to several weeks after the animals were injected with the various types of immunization products used. Similar symptoms have been noted in some of the hogs that have not been treated with any serum, virus or vaccine. They usually develop high temperatures, a profuse watery diarrhea, jerky breathing, incoordination, convulsions and sometimes blindness. In cases where they have been injected the tendency is to inerminate the serum, the virus or vaccine even though in many instances other groups of hogs on the same farm or in the immediate neighborhood, were vaccinated with the same products on the same day, without any illness following the treatment. A veterinarian, devoting practically all his time to immunizing hogs against cholera, may observe illness in only one or two herds on all of the farms visited during a period of many weeks.
Taking into consideration the problems existing on the majority of farms in South Carolina, the consensus of opinion is that the serum and virus method of immunization is the one best suited under our conditions. Farmers are not inclined to permit anyone to inject their animals with any type of product which, they think, will not produce a lasting immunity within a few days following the injection.

To date no conclusive evidence has been presented as to the true identity of this agent. Some investigators have reasoned that it is closely related to the virus of hog cholera and that it may be a variant of that virus. An increase of fifty per cent in the minimum dose of serum, as recommended by the Bureau of Animal Industry, appears to reduce the occurrence of post-vaccination complications. Available data indicate that established immunity to hog cholera also provides a high degree of protection against the type of infection confronting the swine industry.

One of our prominent farm journals recently sent a questionnaire to 1,000 farmers in Illinois and Indiana about vaccination against hog cholera. They received 352 replies. Of these 83.9 per cent replied that serum and virus were used on their swine and 10 per cent reported hog cholera vaccine.

A total of 71.6 per cent reported having their hogs vaccinated regularly and 31.9 per cent did not practice vaccination at all. The others vaccinated at irregular intervals.

Dr. B. T. Simms, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, advises hog owners to continue treating their animals with hog cholera virus and large doses of anti-hog cholera serum in order to avoid excessive losses.

Extension Division -- Under the agreement between Clemson and Winthrop colleges, a certain part of the state and federal funds is earmarked for Home Demonstration work. Within that amount, the Home Demonstration budget is constructed, and if approved here, is incorporated in our total budget. Men's work and women's work, therefore, each has its separate total of funds. The salaries of Home Demonstration Agents have been close to the lowest for any such employees in the United States. The relative salaries of all Extension workers have not kept pace with the salaries of agencies which compete for trained men in the agricultural field. It is hard now to attract young men to Extension work as a profession and a career. The importance and value of Extension work depend on the training and ability of its employees. To secure the best type of young men and young women and to encourage those employed to keep up their training for improved service, it is important that Extension work be attractive as a career. This is the reasoning in the recommendations made on behalf of better salaries.

The Extension appropriations made by the state for the past three fiscal years and for the year beginning July 1, 1951 are as follows:

1948. . . . . . . . . $531,800
1949. . . . . . . . . 581,593
1950. . . . . . . . . 592,500
1951. . . . . . . . . 652,000

The appropriations from the federal government during this same period have remained constant except for some EMA Marketing funds which were earmarked exclusively for certain new marketing projects.

A mandatory provision in the State Appropriation Act for the year beginning July 1, 1951, provides that all persons travelling on state business with personally owned automobiles will receive 7 cents per mile. This affects Extension work perhaps more than it does other state agencies. The distinguishing characteristic of Extension work is that it requires almost constant travel. The need for direct contact between agents and people was a basic reason for establishing Extension work to go beyond the mailing of bulletins or the holding of occasional meetings.
Since there are no other increases except the state increase of $59,500 of which $19,000 was budgeted to women's work, it is clear that the Extension Service has no opportunity to raise salaries except through (a) reducing personnel (b) reducing the miles travelled. Salaries and travel expenses make up about 94 per cent of Extension budget, and the remaining 6 per cent represents miscellaneous expenses that are practically inflexible. In view of the fact that the 3 per cent sales tax and other costs of living go into effect July 1, it seems that it would be better to make such small salary increases as are possible rather than make none at all. The budget is therefore constructed on a plan of reducing personnel where that seems feasible and appropriate with transfers to keep positions filled in order of priority, and reducing the miles travelled by an average of approximately one mile out of seven.

During the current year, up to about the middle of March, we have followed the policy of restricting travel as much as possible. Since April 1, however, we have felt that we could finance normal procedures and have travelled normally. Vacancies in positions have continued open this year a little longer than normal and, of course, that has helped the budget situation. The relatively low salaries have been partly responsible for continued vacancies. Unfortunately, this sacrifices something in the way of Extension objectives.

The recommendations on salaries as set forth in the budget put the county agents back on the basis of the salary scale from which an emergency departure was made during the year beginning July 1, 1947. This means, for county agents that each salary, now below the salary scale, will be brought up to that scale, and in addition, $5 per month would be added to all agents' salaries. This has the effect of raising the scale by $5 per month. In the case of men specialists and administrative workers, $10 per month is the usual amount being added. In the case of stenographers working the county agents' offices, $5 per month is being added. For most of those stenographers working at staff headquarters, Clemson, $10 per month is being provided. For Negro men, whose salaries have been lower than salaries of Assistant County Agents, $10 per month is added. For Home Demonstration workers, some additions to salaries are being recommended but not enough to bring South Carolina Home Demonstration Agents up to anything like the standard Home Demonstration salaries being paid in the United States or even in the Southern states.

REPORT OF THE 1951 BOARD OF VISITORS

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

Gentlemen:

The Board of Visitors is very appreciative of the opportunity which has been given it to make a thorough inspection of the plant and facilities of Clemson College. We have enjoyed the finest cooperation of all officials and department heads in making this study and through the well-planned tours we have been able to see first hand the workings of the institution in its many and varied departments. We desire especially to thank Mr. J. H. Woodward, who has directed our movements, for his unfailing courtesies to us.

The Board again desires to point out the need for a more adequate housing of the School of Arts and Sciences. It is recognized today that one of the weaknesses of graduates of technical and engineering colleges is the lack of training in the arts of communication. Clemson is fortunate in having a strong faculty in this department but it is greatly handicapped by a lack of space for its classrooms and more particularly a lack of offices for the counseling and guidance of students. A new Arts and Sciences building should be erected as soon as funds are available.
We recommend that additional emphasis be placed upon the effort to secure an Animal Science Building to house the Animal Husbandry and Dairy Departments. The present facilities are inadequate and antiquated. The great trend toward grassland farming which is reflected in the tremendous increase in Animal Husbandry students should be ample justification for this recommendation.

The Board wishes to commend the Military Department on its efficient work and the apparent high morale of the Cadet Corps. This is of supreme importance in this time of world unrest. In this connection, we recommend that immediate steps be taken to secure an adequate and suitable armory for this program. It is our opinion that funds for such purposes might be obtained by proper contact with the Defense Department of the Federal Government. Such funds are being expended in numerous places in our state for the use of much smaller military units than the one at this college.

It is the belief of the Board that present building facilities are inadequate for present needs and certainly for expected needs during the coming years. It would perhaps be an opportune time to note that the present engineering building was built in 1926 at a time when approximately 500 students were enrolled in the School of Engineering. The present low base enrollment appears to be 1000 students with an expected increase to about 1500 students in the next six to eight years.

It is becoming increasingly important that a high standard of engineering training in its several branches must be maintained to meet demands being brought about by the rapid industrial growth of the state. To meet these needs, the well-qualified staff needs space to house required equipment properly in order that most efficient use may be made of facilities now on hand and others needed to round out the desired program. It is the recommendation of the Board of Visitors that early action be taken by the Board of Trustees to provide for the modest requests proposed by the engineering department.

We feel that the salaries of faculty members in many cases are sub-standard and we recommend that immediate steps be taken to provide a salary schedule comparable to other technical and engineering institutions.

We recognize that one of Clemson's primary purposes is to carry on a program of research which will not only solve the problems arising from a new system of agriculture, but will point the way to more profitable fields. We recommend that every effort be made to obtain necessary funds for the expansion of this program. We also recommend that a careful study be made of the entire Agricultural School with a view to closer coordination of Teaching, Research, and Extension Activities.

We wish to congratulate the management on the very fine water-treating plant and the new steam generating plant. Both of these units are modern and up-to-date. We were particularly impressed with the forethought of the planners of the water plant in providing facilities for classes to be held at the plant so that instruction could be given in the most modern chemical treatment of same. We were pleased to see that in the construction of the heating plant space had been provided for the installation of an additional unit if and when needed. In our rounds of the different departments we particularly noted the good condition of the buildings and equipment. Some valuable units of equipment, we understand, are of recent acquisition and of latest design and efficiency.

We wish especially to commend those responsible for the splendid condition of the dining facilities and the excellence of the food being served.

We commend the college for the timely beginning of the study and development of the important clays of the state. With the availability of natural gas in our state we feel there is a great possibility in the field of ceramics. We strongly urge that this department work very closely with the Research and Development Board in securing new industries to use these natural resources. We recommend that steps be taken to enlarge the knowledge of ceramics.
The Board of Visitors wishes to commend the efforts of those who have been instrumental in making possible the completion of long-needed hotel facilities. Clemson House has received the enthusiastic approval of everyone who has seen it and is a most attractive asset to the college as well as the community. It is the belief of the Board that the accommodations provided in Clemson House will assist substantially in helping to bring various groups to the college for mutual gain. It is hoped therefore that the program in hand for promoting a close relationship between the college and interested groups may thus be expanded through the use of these excellent facilities.

The Board had occasion to witness a traditional "pooling" incident in the beautiful pool at Clemson House. While we are not opposed to such youthful pranks, we do feel that firm steps should be taken to see that Clemson House is not abused as a result of such pranks.

The Board wishes to take note of the generous contributions being made to Clemson by Mr. Charles E. Daniel. We, as representatives of the people of South Carolina, are deeply grateful to him.

The Board commends the J. E. Sirrine Textile Foundation and other friends of Clemson for their generous contributions to the facilities of the Clemson School of Textiles. We recognize their importance to the textile industry of the state and therefore recommend that every effort be made to provide the very best in textile education and service to this industry.

We urge that the program aimed at control of insects and diseases be pressed vigorously. It is also urged that every effort be made to increase the work being done for quality control of insecticides being sold in South Carolina.

The Board was very much impressed with the financial report as presented by the Business Administration. It is to be regretted that the state has provided only sufficient funds for existence with the strictest economy. We commend the administration for their fine work and hope that they will not lose courage, but continue their efforts for larger appropriations in order that the college may keep pace with similar institutions in other states.

We are particularly proud of the new Chemistry Building. It is hoped that sufficient funds may be raised to fully complete the building and to equip it in a deserving manner. It is further recommended that steps be taken to renovate the old Chemistry Building for use by other departments.

It is our considered opinion that present hospital facilities are inadequate and that steps should be taken at the earliest practicable date to secure adequate hospital facilities.

It is our opinion that future Boards would gain some valuable information and helpful suggestions by arranging an interview with student representatives from each class of the student body. We also think that a brief should be prepared in advance by each department head for early study by members of future Boards.

The Board is unanimous in its desire to commend the splendid work of Dr. H. F. Poole as President of the college. We are convinced that under his guidance the college is reaching high ground in the service it is rendering. We have also been impressed with the spirit of the faculty, members of the administration, and of the enthusiasm for the college and for their work, all of which indicate that the college is being conducted in the way that the people of South Carolina would have it conducted.
The Board recommends to the Trustees the appointment of
Mr. Bachman S. Smith as the hold-over member of the Board of Visitors
for 1952.

Respectfully submitted,

Don V. Richardson
Hold-Over Member

E. B. Baskins
Harold C. Booker
Robert M. Erwin
W. N. Henderson
Harmon Howorth
J. F. Risher

George C. Rogers
J. C. Self, Jr.
Bachman S. Smith, Sr.
L. A. Walker, Sr.
B. F. Williamson, Jr.
J. F. Williamson

Respectfully submitted,

R. F. Poole, President
Clemson Agricultural College
of South Carolina

GRADUATING EXERCISES
Fifty-fifth Commencement
June 3, 1951
Clemson, South Carolina
PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATIONS -- JUNE 15, 1951

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 305 men and the Master's degree upon 11 men on June 3, 1951. The list of individuals awarded degrees is given below.
The
Clemson Agricultural College
of
South Carolina

GRADUATING EXERCISES
Fifty-fifth Commencement
June 3, 1951

CLEMSON, SOUTH CAROLINA
Commencement Marshals

Jack Darwin Allison, Chief Marshal

Anthony Kennedy Bowman, Jr., Assistant Chief Marshal

Robert Ray Bell
David Hope Burley
Theodore Bonham Gardner
Coy Jefferson Gray
Louis Lee Henry

Charles Owen Meiberg
William Eugene Monroe
Tom William Morgan, Jr.
Absalom Willis Norman, Jr.
Thomas Eugene Skelton
Graduating Exercises
SUNDAY, JUNE 3, 1951
6:00 p.m. — Outdoor Theater

(In case of rain the exercises will be held in the College Field House)

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

Invocation
The Reverend S. J. L. Crouch, Pastor
Fort Hill Presbyterian Church, Clemson

Selection by the Clemson College Band
Era of Peace . . . Williams
H. H. McGarity, Director

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

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

Song by Audience
“Alma Mater”

Benediction
The Reverend J. Claude Evans, Pastor
Clemson Methodist 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

Billie Collins Berry  Johnston
Ernest Ramson Brown, Jr.  Iva
Vernon Oneil Moore  Lake City
Jerald Franklin Pittman  Seneca

Robert Hall Steele  Bear Poplar, N. C.
Sidney Wallace Tinsley  Spartanburg
Marcus Henry Wall  Lyman
*Deaver Blaine Williams, Jr.  Landrum
*Theiron Donald Wilson  Cades

Agriculture—Agronomy Major

Morris Wilburn Alexander  Westminster
William Ernest Berry, Jr.  Elluree
Francis LeRoy Bradham  Sumter
Robert Maury Brown  Iva
Willard Dye Evans  Kingstree
*Charles Philip Hamer  Tatum
Ted Bishop Hammett  Inman

Alva Clark Jenkins  Clemson
Darcey McBride Jones  Glenn Springs
Rupert Henry Kinard  Islandton
Lawton Edward Kizer, Jr.  Greenville
Marion Aaron Langston  Timmonsville
Harry McCaskill McDonald  Hartsville
**Alan Bowen Sibley, Jr.  Greenville

Agriculture—Animal Husbandry Major

Mabry Binnicker  Norway
Paul Austin Boyd  Loris
Lowell Sumpter Clark  Johnston
Everette Allen Corley  Greenwood
Walter Hill Elliott, Jr.  Summerville
Henry Edgar Fickling, Jr.  Ridgeland
Vance Gandy, Jr.  Florence
Hubert Benson Hardee  Loris
Maxcy Patterson Hunter  Landford
Thomas Harold Jeffords  Florence
Darol Albert Kirby  Timmonsville
Donald Bascom Lewis  Mullins
Arthur Edward Liebenrood  Mt. Pleasant

Marvin Whetstone Livingston  North
John Adolph McCommas  Elizabethtown, N. C.
Joseph Beets Newton  Myrtle Beach
George Lennox Pfitman  Myrtle Beach
Donald McCray Rankin  Gastonia, N. C.
Eldon Donald Risher  Ellenton
James Lester Sanderson  Dillon
**Winston Hall Sibley  Greenville
William Marius Smith  Oakland, Calif.
Roy Edwin Wilkerson  Hickory Grove
Stephen Friendly Wyndham  Moncks Corner

Agriculture—Botany Major

Hans Ferdinand Paul  North Charleston

Agriculture—Dairy Major

Milda Dorath Boulware, Jr.  Anderson
James Edward Cushman  Chester

James McCarter Gaston  Richburg
Oscar Fred Lovelace  Prosperity
Maurice David Rice  Augusta, Ga.

Agriculture—Entomology Major

George Charles Finklea  Florence
John Leslie McKee, Jr.  Chester

*Earle Wilburn Moore  Westminster
Albert Cornelius White  Clearwater, Fla.
### Agriculture—Horticulture Major

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harold Benjamin Foster</td>
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<td>Harold Hancock</td>
<td>Ruby</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harris Hancock</td>
<td>Ruby</td>
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<tr>
<td>William John Jenkins</td>
<td>Osborn</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wyndham Meredith Manning, Jr.</td>
<td>Columbia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marshall Dobbs Mull</td>
<td>Anderson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hankell Lorick Shealy</td>
<td>Batesburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson Lewis Sims</td>
<td>Orangeburg</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robert Mason Sims</td>
<td>Spartanburg</td>
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### Agriculture—Poultry Major

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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alfred Willard Saunders</td>
<td>Rutherford, N. J.</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Finlay Welter</td>
<td>Greenville</td>
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### Agricultural Engineering

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<tr>
<td>Hugh Morris Gambrell</td>
<td>Owings</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wilton Allen Jones</td>
<td>Neeses</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Creylon King, Jr.</td>
<td>McBee</td>
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<tr>
<td>Herbert Eugene McLeod</td>
<td>Rembert</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Wylie Nunnery</td>
<td>Edgmoor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robert Melvin Prince, Jr.</td>
<td>Lynchburg</td>
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<td>Eldred William Quinn</td>
<td>Spartanburg</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robert Rhett Sansbury</td>
<td>Ellingham</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Thomas Vick</td>
<td>Lancaster</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Wilbur Woodfin</td>
<td>Inman</td>
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### SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

#### BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE

**Arts and Sciences**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dewey Clifton Brock, Jr.</td>
<td>Clemson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maxie Byrd Burch</td>
<td>Florence</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carol Ray Cox</td>
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<td>John Thomas Eli Cribb</td>
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<td>John Mayer Fairey</td>
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<td>John Bruce Foster</td>
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<td>William Henry Drayton Gaillard, Jr.</td>
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<td>Bailey Bruce Hall</td>
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<td>Benjamin Shinn Horne, Jr.</td>
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<td>Milton Jackson King</td>
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<td>Olin Ray Lever</td>
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<td>Loyd Hames Lovelace</td>
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<td>William Henry Davis McGregor</td>
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<td>William Richard Mattox</td>
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<td>Perry Blackshear Newton, Jr.</td>
<td>Dillon</td>
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<td>James Ralph Rochester</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clyde Earl Saunders</td>
<td>Gastonia, N. C.</td>
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<td>Edwin Cade Sherwood</td>
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<td>Lawrence McClusky Wheatley</td>
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<td>Arthur Quincy Woodward, Jr.</td>
<td>Aiken</td>
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**Industrial Physics**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gary Hayes, Jr.</td>
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**Pre-Medicine**

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<tr>
<td>George Byars Anderson</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Iver Howell, Jr.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Charles Mann</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vernon Evans Merchant, Jr.</td>
<td>Barnwell</td>
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<td>Pickens Kinard Moid</td>
<td>Ninety Six</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Earl Padgett, Jr.</td>
<td>Ridgeland</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elliott Crayton Schofield</td>
<td>Marion</td>
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### SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY

#### BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE

**Chemistry**

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William Joseph John Hasek...Carteret, N. J.</td>
<td>James Edgar Pennell</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE

Education
Samuel Ezra Askins ____________ Kingstree
William Gettys Carter ____________ Greenville
Charles William Davis ____________ Waynesville, N. C.
Glenn Dempsey ____________ Cedartown, Ga.
Allen Nathaniel Reeves __________ Ravenels
George Feland Shelton __________ Naval Base

Industrial Education
Clarence Roosevelt DuBose, Jr. __ Ellenton
Kenneth Beal Farmer __________ Marble, N. C.
Mack Isham Patten __________ Easley
Harry Wallace Reid __________ Piedmont
Edward Allen Smith __________ Spartanburg

Vocational Agricultural Education
Isaac Dennis Auld, Jr. __________ Mt. Pleasant
Shelley Lloyd Caulder __________ Lake City
Hugh Grier Faulkner ____________ Clover
Joel Medford Greer ____________ Westminster
Billy Luke Grigsby ____________ Saluda
Gary Franklin Hammond __________ Seneca
William Alvin Harris ____________ Saluda
Edgar Charles Hart, Jr. __________ Florence
John Lester Huffman, Jr. __________ Newberry
Derele Camden Hutchins __________ Walhalla
Hughie Thomas Johnson __________ Inman
Gilbert Woodrow Littlejohn __________ Cowpens
James Mayes Mayson __________ McCormick
Norton Robert Munn __________ Awendaw
Elmer Emanuel Shealy ____________ Gilbert
Bernard Carl Sheriff ____________ Martin, Ga.
David Edward Small ____________ Davidson, N. C.
Morgan Baxter Sowell ____________ Ellsberry
Leland Crumpton Stoddard, Jr. ________________ Fountain Inn
Frank Rollings Stover ____________ Kershaw
Leslie Minter Stover ____________ Kershaw
John Ellis Terry __________ Iva
Frederick Boyd Vansant __________ Leesville

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE

Architectural Engineering
Warren Raymond Brenner __________ Jamaica, N. Y.
John Thomas Drafts ____________ Lexington
George Paul Labra ____________ Brooklyn, N. Y.
Truman Ree McCoy, Jr. __________ Anderson
Royall Edward Norton __________ Florence
Charles Edwin Taylor, Jr. __________ Lexington

Architecture
*Joseph Townsend Barnett __________ Memphis, Tenn.
Kirk Robins Craig ____________ Greenville
Billy Burton Ezell ____________ Spartanburg
Fletcher Earle Gaulden __________ Laurens
Edward Aloysius Hilla, Jr. __________ Belleville, N. J.
Thomas Benjamin Kendrick, Jr. __________ Spartanburg
Robert Theodore Lawrence, Jr. __________ Memphis, Tenn.
James Burton Lindsay ____________ Clemson
Joe Allen Lusk __________ Johnson City, Tenn.
Leonard Theodore McCoy __________ Belton
William Alvin McDonald, Jr. __________ Johnson City, Tenn.
Harry Cline Merritt, Jr. __________ Columbia
Carl Yates Parker ____________ Cruger, Miss.
James Patterson __________ Spartanburg
William James Rabon, Jr. __________ Lake City
Marvin Harold Saline __________ Raleigh, N. C.
Edward Blackwell Watt __________ Hartsville
Thomas Edmund Whitmire __________ Asheville, N. C.
### BACHELOR OF CERAMIC ENGINEERING DEGREE

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harold Ezra Bishop</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robert William Chambers</td>
<td>Hayesville, N. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Charles Hood</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ivan Louis Tominack</td>
<td>Windsor Heights, W. Va.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Ward, Jr.</td>
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<td>Hughley Allen Woodle, Jr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lionel Eugene Wooten</td>
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### BACHELOR OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERING DEGREE

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### BACHELOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING DEGREE

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<tr>
<td>Robert Nolan Bowen</td>
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<tr>
<td>George Fred Brandt, Jr.</td>
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<td>Francis Christie</td>
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<td>Clifford Dean Coleman, Jr.</td>
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<td>Roger Odom Courtney</td>
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<td>Alvan Davis Gale</td>
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<td>Robert Julian Grubbs</td>
<td>Westminster</td>
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<td>John Elmer Hamilton</td>
<td>Graniteville</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Edwin Mauldin</td>
<td>Anderson</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Gardner Peeler</td>
<td>Asheville, N. C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Hunt Stovall</td>
<td>Elberton, Ga.</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Thomas Triplett</td>
<td>Chester</td>
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<td>David Murray Walters</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Woodside Williams, Jr.</td>
<td>Spartanburg</td>
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### BACHELOR OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING DEGREE

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Lewie Lanham Bates</td>
<td>Greenville</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robert Barry Behling</td>
<td>St. George</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Willard Bryson</td>
<td>Lyman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jesse E. Crim</td>
<td>Greer</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Harvey Drake</td>
<td>Donalds</td>
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<tr>
<td>Donald Hugh Ellis</td>
<td>Spartanburg</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charles Howard Evans, Jr.</td>
<td>North Charleston</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lee Poole Farmer</td>
<td>Spartanburg</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jack Carter Ferguson</td>
<td>West Asheville, N. C.</td>
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</table>

### BACHELOR OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING DEGREE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>City</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charles Harold Cleland</td>
<td>Ridgefield, Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alfred Lawrence Conte</td>
<td>Oakmont, Pa.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roy Eugene Duncan</td>
<td>Callion</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jack Hyman Dunn</td>
<td>Augusta, Ga.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Forrest Wright Faulkenbury</td>
<td>Chester</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elbert Hines Hamilton</td>
<td>Seneca</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Donald Henry</td>
<td>Simpsonville</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robert Franklin Jacobs</td>
<td>West Columbia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colin Quintillus Jeffords</td>
<td>Florence</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frederick Johannes Mappus, Jr.</td>
<td>Charleston</td>
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<tr>
<td>Joe Wilbur Orr</td>
<td>Darlington</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Albert Pearson</td>
<td>Greenville</td>
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<tr>
<td>Joshua Arrington Shockley, Jr.</td>
<td>Falls Church, Va.</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Bailey Smith</td>
<td>Rock Hill</td>
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<tr>
<td>Otha Howard Vaughan</td>
<td>Seneca</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clarence Henry Von Harten, Jr.</td>
<td>Beaufort</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
SCHOOL OF TEXTILES
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE

Textile Chemistry
Horatio Seymour Buck, Jr.  Edgemoor
Charles Edward Coleman  Anderson
Billy Gaines Estes  Ware Shoals
Wilbur Kiefer Hammett  Inman
*Malbourne Grady Michael...Linwood, N. C.

Charles Benjamin Morris  Spartanburg
William Beckmann Robertson  Hagerstown, Md.
**Walter Lee Thompson  Belton
Hugh Merritt Tobin  North Charleston

Textile Engineering
Allison Adger Bissell  Spartanburg
Rex Albert Bowen  Belton
St. John Courtenay  Greenville

David Mack Ford  Clover
Gaston Gage, Jr.  Clemson
Herbert Harris McClellan  Pendleton
John Gee Williamson, Jr.  Timmonsville

Textile Manufacturing
Odis Leroy Bain  Greenwood
George Marion Barrett  Atlanta, Ga.
James Otis Barrow, Jr.  North Augusta
Henry Elliott Batson  Greenville
Harry Gasque Batson  Laurens
**Ernest Bezold Berry  Pendleton
Ben Ryan Black, Jr.  Union
Robert Emory Bowen  Greenville
Richard Parks Boyd  Charlotte, N. C.
William David Bozard  Silverstreet
Robert Cole Bradley  Greenville
Richard Avery Bridges  Joanna
Hiram Lee Brockman  Westminster
Harold Orr Bryant, Jr.  Liberty
Royce Lee Cannada  Taylors
William Grier Cash  Taylors
***Walter Bryan Cassidy  Hartsville
Joseph Wallace Chapman  Spartanburg
John Leumas Childress  Augusta, Ga.
Olin Mitchell Clark, Jr.  Clemson
Stanley Witherell Converse, Jr.

Robert Edward High  Little River
Clarence Eugene Hill  Greenville
Frederick Charles Hoffmann  Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y.
John Brown Hooper  Anderson
Samuel Reid Horton, Jr.  Rock Hill
Guy Reid Isenhour, Jr.  Hickory, N. C.
Fred Albright Jarrett  Chester
George Washington Jones  Bishopville
Robert Lee Kessler  Westminster
Gerald Alton Lovell  Liberty
Jennings Luther Lyons  Beaufort
James Glenn McCants  Winnabro
George Stanley McDonald  Chester
*Robert Briscoe McKinney  Pickens
George Theron McLeod  Greenville
Billy Wilson Mathis  Pacolet Mills
Samuel Patrick Morrah, III  Greensboro
James Preston Parnell  Calhoun Falls
William George Raines, Jr.  Greenville
Richard Edward Shaw  Greenville
Robert Newton Shealy  Columbia
Dwight McBryde Simpson, Jr.

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

St. Clare Blackwelde Smith, Jr.  Knoxville, Tenn.
Milton Roderick Sweatman  Charleston
James Hilliard Turner  Spartanburg
Murray Noel Turner  Spartanburg
Charles Reed Ulmer  Greenville
*John Russell Varner  Buffalo
John Herbert Wilson  Blacksburg
James Robert Wood  York
CANDIDATES FOR MASTERS' DEGREES

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE
MASTER OF SCIENCE DEGREE
Agricultural Economics
John Ramsay Bickers ______ Memphis, Tenn. Carson De Hay Evans _______ Holly Hill

Dairy
Wayne Talmage O'Dell ____________ Easley

SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
MASTER OF SCIENCE DEGREE
Physics
Samuel Willis Robinson, Jr. ______ Charlotte, N. C.

SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY
MASTER OF SCIENCE DEGREE
Chemistry
John Frederick Williams ___________ York

Organic Chemistry
Dewey Tillman Thompson _______ Honea Path

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING
MASTER OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING DEGREE
Alvon Creighton Elrod ___________ Walhalla
William Corbin Elrod ___________ Walhalla
McLeod Wilson Harrelson _______ Georgetown

SCHOOL OF TEXTILES
MASTER OF SCIENCE DEGREE
Textile Chemistry
John Walter Hawkins ______ North Charleston
Richard Frederick Jenkins ____________ Sullivan's Island
Graduates Receiving Commissions As Second Lieutenants
In The Officers’ Reserve Corps

John Thomas Drafts
William Harvey Drake
*Clarence Roosevelt, DuBose, Jr.
Lee Pocle Farmer
Gaston Gage, Jr.
Clyde Harper Gambrell, Jr.

Robert Emory Bowen
*Richard Parks Boyd
*William Gettys Carter
Shelley Lloyd Caulder
Joseph Wallace Chapman
John Lemaus Childress
James Edward Cushman
Willard Dye Evans

*Clarence Roosevelt, DuBose, Jr.
Lee Poole Farmer
Gaston Gage, Jr.
Clyde Harper Gambrell, Jr.

Gaston Gage, Jr.
Clyde Harper Gambrell, Jr.

Robert Emory Bowen
*Richard Parks Boyd
*William Gettys Carter
Shelley Lloyd Caulder
Joseph Wallace Chapman
John Lemaus Childress
James Edward Cushman
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Shelley Lloyd Caulder
Joseph Wallace Chapman
John Lemaus Childress
James Edward Cushman
Willard Dye Evans

*Clarence Roosevelt, DuBose, Jr.
Lee Poole Farmer
Gaston Gage, Jr.
Clyde Harper Gambrell, Jr.
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 Arts and Sciences**

Q. W. Ceker, Graduate Assistant in Physics; Effective January 31, 1951.

R. E. Jumper, Instructor in History and Government; Effective August 31, 1951.

R. F. Nowack, Instructor in Mathematics; Effective August 31, 1951.

A. H. Schaufelberger, Graduate Assistant in Physics; Effective March 31, 1951.

**School of Chemistry and Geology**

R. E. Hallman, Graduate Assistant; Effective April 30, 1951.

**School of Engineering**

A. C. Elrod, Graduate Assistant in Mechanical Engineering; Effective June 30, 1951.

W. C. Elrod, Graduate Assistant in Mechanical Engineering; Effective June 30, 1951.

E. A. Gunnin, Graduate Assistant in Architecture; Effective June 30, 1951.

M. W. Harrelson, Instructor in Mechanical Engineering; Effective August 31, 1951.

H. B. Kerr, Instructor in Mechanical Engineering; Effective August 31, 1951.

J. C. McCormac, Instructor in Civil Engineering; Effective August 31, 1951.

J. T. Mc Culloch, Assistant Professor of Architecture; Effective August 31, 1951.

**Extension Service**

G. E. Ruier, Jr., Extension Specialist in Visual Aids; Effective April 30, 1951.

H. F. Meadows, Assistant County Agent; Effective April 30, 1951.

R. J. Park, Extension Poultry Marketing Specialist; Effective June 30, 1951.

T. A. Warren, Jr., Assistant County Agent; Effective May 31, 1951.
3

RESIGNATIONS (Continued)

Miscellaneous

D. B. Bell, Jr., Assistant State Veterinarian; Effective April 30, 1951.

T. M. Connor, Assistant to Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds; Effective May 1, 1951.

3.

TERMINATION OF SERVICES

E. L. Clarke, Professor of Civil Engineering and Head of the Department of Civil Engineering; Retiring effective June 30, 1951.

L. F. Gaillard, Assistant to Veterinarian (State); Retiring effective June 30, 1951.

Elizabeth Herbert, Home Demonstration Agent; Retiring effective June 30, 1951.

G. C. Templeton, Fertilizer Inspector; Retiring effective June 30, 1951.

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, 1951 to August 31, 1952; for graduate study at the University of Florida.

W. O. Allen, Instructor in Knitting; from September 1, 1951 to August 31, 1952; for graduate study at North Carolina State College.

G. W. Biggs, Assistant Professor of Economics; from September 1, 1951 to August 31, 1952; for graduate study at Iowa State College.

F. I. Brownley, Assistant Professor of Chemistry; from September 1, 1951 to August 31, 1952; for graduate study at Florida State College. (Renewal)

L. A. Carson, Instructor in Weaving; from September 1, 1951 to August 31, 1952; for graduate study at Oklahoma A and M.

R. G. Carson, Assistant Professor of Textiles; from September 1, 1951 to August 31, 1952; for graduate study at Georgia Institute of Technology. (Renewal)

C. B. Gambrell, Instructor in Textiles; from September 1, 1951 to August 31, 1952; for graduate study at the University of Florida.

W. C. Godley, Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry; from September 1, 1951 to August 31, 1952; for graduate study at North Carolina State College.
LEAVES OF ABSENCE (Continued)

G. D. Hallmark, Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering; from September 1, 1951 to August 31, 1952; for graduate study at Texas A and M. (Renewal)

A. M. Hardee, Instructor in Modern Languages; from September 1, 1951 to August 31, 1952; for graduate study at the University of California at Los Angeles.

J. H. Hobson, Assistant Professor of Chemistry; from September 1, 1951 to August 31, 1952; for graduate study at Emory University. (Renewal)

D. H. Horton, Assistant Agronomist; Effective May 27, 1951; Military Leave.

L. H. Jameson, Instructor in Textiles; from September 1, 1951 to August 31, 1952; for graduate study.

J. W. Jones, Associate Professor of Agronomy from September 1, 1951 to August 31, 1952; for graduate study at Cornell University. (Renewal)

J. T. Long, Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering; from September 1, 1951 to August 31, 1952; for graduate study at Georgia Institute of Technology.

F. H. McDonald, Instructor in Mechanics and Hydraulics; from September 1, 1951 to August 31, 1952; for graduate study at Northwestern University. (Renewal)

H. H. McGarity, Associate Professor of Music; from September 1, 1951 to August 31, 1952; for graduate study at Florida State University.

H. H. Macaulay, Instructor in Economics; from September 1, 1951 to August 31, 1952; for graduate study.

R. W. Moorman, Assistant Professor of Mechanics and Hydraulics; from September 1, 1951 to August 31, 1952; for graduate study at the State University of Iowa.

D. H. Robinson, Assistant Professor of Mechanics and Hydraulics; from September 1, 1951 to August 31, 1952; for graduate study.

L. S. Swygert, Assistant County Agent; Effective May 19, 1951; Military Leave.

D. P. Thomson, Assistant Professor of Carding and Spinning; from September 1, 1951 to August 31, 1952; for graduate study.

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

C. M. Lund, Assistant Agricultural Engineer; Salary $4,000; Effective May 28, 1951.
APPOINTMENTS (Continued)

School of Agriculture and Division of Agricultural Research (Continued)

J. A. McComnas, Assistant Animal Husbandman, Coast Experiment Station; Salary $3,200; Effective June 1, 1951.

W. M. Manning, Jr., Assistant Horticulturist, Sandhill Experiment Station; Salary $3,500; Effective June 1, 1951.

School of Arts and Sciences

R. B. Nelson, Graduate Assistant in Physics; Salary $1,000; Effective September 1, 1951.

A. H. Schaufelberger, Graduate Assistant in Physics; Salary $1,000; Effective February 1, 1951.

A. E. Wood, Graduate Assistant in Physics; Salary $1,000; Effective September 1, 1951.

School of Chemistry and Geology

E. C. Berry, Assistant Professor of Geology; Salary $3,600; Effective September 1, 1951.

School of Engineering

E. A. Gunnin, Instructor in Architecture; Salary $3,000; Effective September 1, 1951.

Extension Service

F. D. Garrett, Negro Agricultural Agent; Salary $2,700; Effective June 1, 1951.

Miscellaneous

Corrine H. Goldgar, Library Aid; Salary $1,500; Effective January 15, 1951.

T. A. Warren, Jr., Livestock Inspector; Salary $3,800; Effective June 1, 1951.

C. H. Weedon, Assistant Chemist, Fertilizer Inspection and Analysis; Salary $3,000; Temporary Appointment for June, July and August.
6. I recommend that the following named individuals be re-elected for an ADDITIONAL PROBATIONARY PERIOD:

School of Agriculture and Division of Agricultural Research

H. E. Bland, Assistant Agricultural Engineer; Appointed February 1, 1951.
R. H. Hawkins, Associate Agronomist, Sandhill Experiment Station; Appointed October 1, 1950.
D. H. Horton, Assistant Agronomist; Appointed August 21, 1950.
J. H. Hoyert, Jr., Agronomist; Appointed February 1, 1951.
R. I. Jackson, Associate Professor of Agronomy; Appointed September 1, 1950.
J. R. McAllister, Foreman, Animal Husbandry Department; Appointed April 1, 1951.
Eugenia Inez McDaniel, Associate Professor of Entomology; Appointed September 1, 1950.
D. W. Newsom, Associate Horticulturist, Edisto Station; Appointed April 1, 1951.
T. C. Peele, Soil Scientist; Appointed December 16, 1950.
M. M. Phillippe, Associate Agronomist; Appointed January 1, 1951.

School of Textiles

L. A. Carson, Instructor in Weaving; Appointed September 1, 1949.
T. N. Efland, Instructor in Knitting; Appointed March 5, 1951.
C. B. Gambrell, Jr., Instructor in Textiles; Appointed September 1, 1949.
S. M. Willis, Instructor in Weaving; Appointed September 1, 1950.
W. L. Wylie, Instructor in Yarn Manufacturing; Appointed September 1, 1950.

Extension Service

J. S. Boozer, Assistant County Agent; Appointed February 1, 1951.
A. A. Foreman, Special Extension Adviser, Savannah River Project; Appointed April 9, 1951.
J. F. Lyles, Marketing Information Specialist; Appointed November 10, 1950.
Crayton McCown, Assistant County Agent; Appointed November 1, 1950.
ADDITIONAL PROBATIONARY PERIOD (Continued)

Extension Service (Continued)

Olivia J. McGee, Draftsman; Appointed September 16, 1950.

B. T. McIntosh, Negro Agricultural Agent; Appointed October 16, 1950.

C. G. Newton, Jr., Assistant County Agent; Appointed February 1, 1951.

Marett Cutz, Assistant County Agent; Appointed February 1, 1951.

P. M. Smith, Extension Truck Crops Specialist; Appointed February 16, 1951.

L. S. Swygert, Assistant County Agent; Appointed April 1, 1951.

Miscellaneous

Alton Chandler, Room Clerk, Clemson House; Appointed April 1, 1951.

J. C. Freeman, Bookkeeper and Auditor, Clemson House; Appointed October 25, 1950.

Corrine H. Goldgar, Library Aid; Appointed January 25, 1951.

Emily Johnson, Secretary, Clemson House; Appointed March 11, 1951.

C. G. Littleton, Laboratory Helper, Fertilizer Inspection and Analysis; Appointed February 16, 1951.

B. E. G. Prichard, Assistant Plant Engineer, Service Department; Appointed September 1, 1950.

Kathryn D. Ryals, Circulation Librarian; Appointed February 1, 1951.

I recommend the re-appointment of the men listed below for a PERIOD OF ONE YEAR from September 1, 1951 to August 31, 1952:

School of Arts and Sciences

J. Z. Bennett, Instructor in English; Appointed September 1, 1950.

G. W. Crawford, Assistant Professor of Physics; Appointed February 1, 1951.

J. C. Harden, Instructor in Mathematics; Appointed September 1, 1949.

R. B. Johnson, Instructor in Mathematics; Appointed September 1, 1949.

R. S. Lambert, Instructor in History and Government; Appointed September 1, 1949.
PERIOD OF ONE YEAR (Continued)

L. H. Potter, Instructor in Mathematics; Appointed September 1, 1949.

W. W. Powell, Assistant Professor of English; Appointed September 1, 1949.

R. W. Van Fossen, Instructor in English; Appointed September 1, 1950.

B. T. Wade, Instructor in Mathematics; Appointed September 1, 1949.

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

School of Agriculture and Division of Agricultural Research

J. S. Barker, Associate Entomologist; Appointed July 1, 1950.

H. M. Bishop, Foreman, Clemson Coast Experiment Station, Summerville; Appointed December 1, 1949.

C. L. Crenshaw, Assistant Agricultural Economist; Appointed September 1, 1950.

Z. T. Ford, Assistant Agronomist; Appointed 1944.

C. R. Hodge, Assistant Entomologist, Pee Dee Station; Appointed February 1, 1950.

Q. L. Holdeman, Associate Plant Pathologist; Appointed April 1, 1950.

J. R. Parker, Assistant Agricultural Economist; Appointed July 1, 1950.

A. B. Prince, Associate Agronomist; Appointed July 1, 1950.

J. K. Reed, Associate Entomologist; Appointed March 25, 1950.

W. T. Scudder, Associate Horticulturist, Truck Station; Appointed March 1, 1950.

N. E. Shuler, Assistant Agricultural Engineer; Appointed June 12, 1950.

H. L. Streetman, Assistant Agricultural Economist; Appointed August 4, 1950.

C. H. Strickland, Instructor in Dairying and Assistant in Dairying; Appointed September 1, 1950.

B. J. Todd, Assistant Agricultural Economist; Appointed March 1, 1950.

H. H. Wheless, Instructor in Agricultural Engineering; Appointed September 1, 1950.
SECOND APPOINTMENTS  (Continued)

School of Arts and Sciences

B. E. Dail, Instructor in Economics; Appointed September 1, 1950.
B. A. Goldgar, Instructor in English; Appointed September 1, 1949.
N. S. Kendrick, Instructor in Physics; Appointed September 1, 1950.
C. S. McCamy, Instructor in Physics; Appointed September 1, 1950.
H. E. Vogel, Instructor in Physics; Appointed September 1, 1950.

School of Engineering

W. L. Ball, Instructor in Electrical Engineering; Appointed September 1, 1950.
O. H. Bellamy, Jr., Instructor in Electrical Engineering; Appointed September 9, 1950.
R. E. Bickelhaupt, Instructor in Ceramic Engineering; Appointed February 15, 1950.
G. C. Means, Jr., Assistant Professor of Architecture; Appointed September 9, 1950.
J. G. O'Connell, Assistant Professor of Architecture; Appointed September 1, 1950.
R. L. Perry, Instructor in Mechanical Engineering; Appointed September 1, 1949.
J. L. Young, Instructor in Architecture; Appointed September 1, 1950.

Extension Service

L. P. Anderson, Assistant County Agent; Appointed January 1, 1950.
G. H. Baker, Assistant County Agent; Appointed February 1, 1950.
A. F. Busby, Assistant County Agent; Appointed June 5, 1950.
J. M. Ginn, Assistant County Agent; Appointed February 1, 1950.
W. M. Holcomb, Negro Agricultural Agent; Appointed August 15, 1949.
W. L. Johnson, County Agent; Appointed January 1, 1951.
R. H. Martin, Extension Marketing Specialist; Appointed August 1, 1949.
SECOND APPOINTMENTS (Continued)

Extension Service (Continued)

H. R. Montgomery, Assistant County Agent; Appointed May 1, 1950.

S. T. Russell, Assistant Agricultural Engineer; Appointed April 1, 1950.

T. B. Tillman, Jr., Assistant County Agent; Appointed January 1, 1950.

C. N. Wilson, Negro Agricultural Agent; Appointed August 1, 1949.

C. W. Wilson, Assistant County Agent; Appointed September 1, 1949.

J. F. Wise, Assistant County Agent; Appointed September 1, 1949.

B. C. Wright, Negro Agricultural Agent; Appointed December 1, 1949.

Miscellaneous

B. H. Gerritsen, Assistant Chemist, Fertilizer Inspection and Analysis; Appointed September 1, 1950.

A. M. Howard, Publicity Director; Appointed June 27, 1950.

R. W. Smith, Assistant Coach; Appointed September 1, 1950.

E. P. Willimon, Executive Secretary of Clemson College Athletic Association; Appointed April 1, 1950.

I recommend the following CHANGES IN TITLE effective July 1, 1951:

School of Agriculture and Division of Agricultural Research

Victor Hurst from Associate Dairyman to Associate Dairy Husbandman.

J. H. Hoyert from Agronomist to Associate Agronomist.

M. B. Hughes from Associate Horticulturist to Horticulturist.

School of Arts and Sciences

John Z. Bennett from Instructor in English to Assistant Professor of English.

C. Q. Caskey from Instructor in English to Assistant Professor of English.

B. A. Goldgar from Instructor in English to Assistant Professor of English.

A. M. Hardee from Instructor in French and Spanish to Assistant Professor of French and Spanish.
CHANGES IN TITLE (Continued)

School of Arts and Sciences (Continued)

J. C. Harden from Instructor in Mathematics to Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

A. T. Hind from Instructor in Mathematics to Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

A. H. Holt from Instructor in English to Assistant Professor of English.

R. E. Johnson from Instructor in Mathematics to Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

H. H. Macaulay from Instructor in Economics to Assistant Professor of Economics.

W. G. Miller from Associate Professor of Mathematics to Professor of Mathematics. (Contingent upon awarding of Ph.D. as anticipated in August.

L. H. Potter from Instructor in Mathematics to Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

H. L. Reaves from Instructor in Physics to Assistant Professor of Physics.

J. E. Tuttle from Instructor in History and Government to Assistant Professor of History and Government.

R. E. Tyner from Instructor in English to Assistant Professor of English.

R. Z. Vause from Instructor in Mathematics to Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

E. B. Wade from Instructor in Mathematics to Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

W. E. Webb from Instructor in History and Government to Assistant Professor of History and Government.

School of Chemistry and Geology

E. C. Berry from Assistant Professor of Geology to Assistant Professor of Geology and Acting Head of the Department of Geology.

J. G. Dinwiddie from Assistant Professor of Chemistry to Associate Professor of Chemistry.

F. B. Schirmer from Professor of Chemistry to Professor of Chemistry and Head of the Department of Chemistry.

School of Engineering

D. W. Bradbury from Assistant Professor of Drawing to Associate Professor of Drawing.

J. L. Edwards from Instructor in Mechanical Engineering to Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering.
CHANGES IN TITLE (Continued)

School of Engineering (Continued)

M. W. Jones from Instructor in Electrical Engineering to Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering.

W. L. Lowry from Associate Professor of Civil Engineering to Professor of Civil Engineering and Acting Head of the Department of Civil Engineering.

C. M. McHugh from Assistant Professor of Drawing to Associate Professor of Drawing.

Nellie McHugh from Stenographer to Secretary to the Dean of Engineering.

J. H. Sams from Professor of Mechanical Engineering and Acting Dean of the School of Engineering to Dean of the School of Engineering.

J. F. Sutton from Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering to Associate Professor of Mechanical Engineering.

I. A. Trively from Associate Professor of Civil Engineering to Professor of Civil Engineering.

School of Textiles

W. O. Allen from Instructor in Knitting to Assistant Professor of Knitting.

W. G. Blair from Assistant Professor of Carding and Spinning to Associate Professor of Carding and Spinning.

E. F. Cartee from Associate Professor of Weaving and Designing to Professor of Weaving and Designing.

T. H. Guion from Assistant Professor of Textile Chemistry and Dyeing to Associate Professor of Textile Chemistry and Dyeing.

T. A. Hendricks from Assistant Professor of Textiles to Associate Professor of Textiles.

J. H. Langston from Associate Professor of Textile Chemistry and Dyeing to Professor of Textile Chemistry and Dyeing.

J. H. Marvin from Instructor in Yarn Manufacturing to Assistant Professor of Yarn Manufacturing.

J. V. Walters from Assistant Professor of Textiles to Associate Professor of Weaving.

Registrar's Office

R. J. Berry from IBM Consultant and Supervisor to Assistant to the Registrar and IBM Consultant and Supervisor.

K. N. Vickery from Director of Admissions to Assistant Registrar and Director of Admissions.
CHANGES IN TITLE (Continued)

Treasurer's Office

Jean W. Bates from Stenographer to Accounting Machine Operator.

Bess M. Hammond from Stenographer to Accounting Machine Operator.

Virginia A. Jackson from Clerk to Accounting Machine Operator.

Betty C. McLees from Clerk to Accounting Machine Operator.

10. The following members of the Clemson staff 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.

R. F. Jenkins, Graduate Assistant in Textile Chemistry and Dyeing; Salary $1,200; $56 for overtime work on Fabric Investigation for the United States Department of Agriculture.

J. R. Parker, Assistant Agricultural Economist; Salary $3,000; $163.80 for month of June to glaze the new greenhouse.

H. L. Reaves, Instructor in Physics; Salary $2,700; $225 for tutoring athletic students for 17 hours at night.

J. R. Salley, Instructor in Chemistry; Salary $2,900; $135 for tutoring athletic students 14 hours at night.

E. L. Stanley, Assistant Professor of Mathematics; Salary $3,400; $360 for tutoring athletic students 14 hours at night.

C. C. Taylor, Graduate Research Assistant in Agricultural Economics; Salary $900; $300 for month of June for completing study of sampling techniques used in making crop reports.

H. B. Wilson, Assistant Professor of Textiles; Salary $3,600; $150 for tutoring athletic students 60 hours at night.

11. 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, 1951 be retired from active service effective July 1, 1951:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Service with CAC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clarke, E. L.</td>
<td>Professor of Civil Engineering</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>30 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaillard, L. F.</td>
<td>Assistant to Veterinarian (State)</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>49 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12. In compliance with the terms of the South Carolina Retirement Act, I recommend that the following individuals who will be 70 years of age, or over but who will not have reached their 72nd birthday on July 1, 1951, be continued for the fiscal year 1951-1952:

<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 and R Dept.</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>38 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roark, R. R.</td>
<td>Campus Marshall</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>22 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willis, J. D.</td>
<td>Machinist, School of Textiles</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>19 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodward, J. H.</td>
<td>Assistant to President</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>19 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13. In compliance with the South Carolina Retirement Act, I recommend that the following individuals who will have reached the age of 65 but who will not have attained the age of 70 on July 1, 1951, be continued in the service of the college for the fiscal year 1951-1952:

<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 and Spin.</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>21 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bradwell, Mabel L.</td>
<td>Steno., Co. Agt. Ofc., Ext. Ser.</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>20 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campbell, Richard C.</td>
<td>Asst. Agronomist</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>6 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carey, James R.C.</td>
<td>Foreman, Grounds and Roads</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>37 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counts, Ethel L.</td>
<td>Home Dem. Apt., Ext. Service</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>34 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dillard, Ernest</td>
<td>Asst. in Forge and Foundry, School of Engineering</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>15 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dillard, Joseph W.</td>
<td>Machinist, School of Textiles</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>50 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feeley, R. O.</td>
<td>Professor of Vet. Science</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>14 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fernow, B. E.</td>
<td>Professor of Mechanical Engr.</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>24 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaillard, Eliz. A.</td>
<td>Steno., Co. Agt. Ofc., Ext. Serv.</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>18 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hair, L. E.</td>
<td>Wage Worker, Edisto Station</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>9½ years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henderson, Taylor N.</td>
<td>Feeder, S.C. Exp. Station</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>39½ years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honour, Emily K.</td>
<td>Steno., Home Dem. Ofc., Ext. Ser.</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>10 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hood, Harvey B.</td>
<td>Asst. State Veterinarian</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>30 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jenkins, Clifton</td>
<td>Laborer, Service Division</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>1 year, 2 mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McDaniel, Eugenia I.</td>
<td>Assoc. Prof. of Entomology</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>10 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McLendon, James W.</td>
<td>County Agent, Extension Service</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>35 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marshall, John L.</td>
<td>Assoc. Professor, Wood Shop</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>3½ years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitchell, Jack H.</td>
<td>Professor of Chemistry</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>15 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhodes, Sam A.</td>
<td>Professor of Electrical Engr.</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>38 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhyme, Crestes P.</td>
<td>Prof. of Modern Languages, School of Arts and Sciences</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>25 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosenkrans, Duane B.</td>
<td>Professor of Botany, School of Agriculture</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>38 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talley, A. O. A.</td>
<td>Wage Worker, Subsistence Dept.</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>4½ years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taylor, Rupert</td>
<td>Professor of English</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>24 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williams, Gordon</td>
<td>Barracks Janitor</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>10 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14. I recommend that the 1951-1952 Budget as presented be approved.

15. I recommend the following salary increases as proposed in the 1951-1952 budget:

   (a) The new salaries listed for Collegiate Activities and for the South Carolina Experiment Station represent an average increase of approximately 10 per cent. Some are to receive less and some more than the 10 per cent.

   (b) The new salaries for the Livestock Sanitary work represent an average increase of 12 per cent.
(c) The new salaries for the Extension workers represent in general the following increases:

1. For Administrative, for Specialists, and for Clerical workers at Clemson and in the District Offices the sum of $10 per month. A few are to receive $5 and about seven are to receive more than $10 per month.

2. For County Agents and Assistant County Agents the majority of the increases are at the rate of $10 per month and there are twenty-two in this group to receive in excess of $10 per month. Several counties are planning to allocate county funds.

3. For County Agents' Stenographers $5 per month. There are a few exceptions due to contributions from the counties.

4. For the Negro Agricultural Agents $10 per month.

5. For Home Demonstration Specialists and Clerical workers mostly from $15 per month to $20 per month.

6. For the County Home Demonstration Agents the general increase is $10 per month with variations ranging from $5 per month to $55 per month.

7. For Negro Home Demonstration Specialists, Administrative workers, and Agents increases of approximately $12 per month. Other increases vary from $10 to $15 per month.

I recommend for consideration and approval the amended rental schedule for the old college residences effective September 1, 1951.

For several years graduate work at Clemson has been administered by a Committee. The work has increased in stature and I believe deserves comparable recognition with work offered in other Land-Grant Colleges and Universities. I recommend the establishment of a Graduate School.

Some years ago at Clemson we had a curriculum in Agricultural Chemistry and graduates in that field have done well. In compliance with the recommendation of the Dean of the School of Chemistry, I recommend that the curriculum be re-established.

I recommend that Dr. H. J. Webb, Chief Chemist and Toxicologist, be promoted to Dean of the Graduate School and Head of the Department of Agricultural Chemistry.

I recommend that we dedicate the Sirrine Textile Hall on an appropriate date during the coming fall and on that occasion honor some of the outstanding textile people by awarding them Honorary Doctorates in Textiles.
21. The new Chemistry and Agricultural Engineering buildings have been completed and the Textile School is being repainted, relighted, and has a magnificent display of new equipment. In order that members of the General Assembly may know Clemson and appreciate its work, I recommend that that body be invited to hold at least a one-day session at Clemson College during the 1952 session.

22. The Legislature has by resolution created a Committee of nine to investigate and study the Institutions of Higher Education in the State with reference to organization, duplication of facilities, tuition fees, student loan funds, budgetary control and other pertinent matters and make a report at the next session of the General Assembly. Three members were appointed by Governor Byrnes, three members by the President of the Senate, and three members by the Speaker of the House.

I recommend that a special invitation be accorded the Committee to visit Clemson at their pleasure as guests of the college.

23. I recommend that you authorize the use of the McGinty, Furman, and Mell houses for use in meeting the needs of office and/or classroom and laboratory space and that these buildings be re-conditioned for that purpose.

24. Space in the old Chemistry Building, occupied at present by Chemistry personnel, and space in Long Hall, formerly occupied by the Department of Agricultural Engineering, is available for re-allocation.

The Schools of Agriculture, Arts and Sciences, Education, and Engineering, the Extension Division, Library, Military Department, Registrar's Office, and Business Manager's Office have all indicated a need for additional space and I recommend that after study space be allocated to meet the above needs as nearly as possible.

25. The Department of Architecture wishes to help the Clemson Little Theatre which is composed of students and faculty members. The group sold between four and five hundred season tickets last session. The Department recommends converting the Old Sheep Barn into a Little Theatre using, as far as possible, the faculty and students to do the work. The Class of 1916 has collected approximately $6,400 for a Little Theatre and it is hoped this can be used toward the project.

I recommend that you approve the project and the use of the Old Sheep Barn for this purpose.

26. In January 1951 the Chairman of the Board of Trustees and the Chairman of the Executive Committee authorized the college to proceed to renew its uniform contracts for 1951-1952 with the same firms holding the contracts for 1950-1951. This step was in view of the unsettled conditions in the goods markets that existed at that time and the fact that the firms having the contracts for the current year had a certain amount of materials remaining from that contract that could be applied to next year's contract and thereby affect an economy.

I request your approval of this action.
27. The college has been approached by several of the Federal Agencies with a view of ascertaining our willingness to cooperate in contemplated defense training programs. I request your authority to enter into such agreements as in my opinion will be to the best interest of the college and the National Defense.

28. Officers of the Student Government recommended that reveille be discontinued and that former service men electing ROTC be excused from certain regular military requirements.

I recommend that these requests be refused but that the time interval between reveille and breakfast be reduced in order to permit an extension of the sleeping period.

Agricultural Committee

29. On April 30, 1951 a barn of the Animal Husbandry Department located on the Frank Place was destroyed by fire. The Sinking Fund Commission has settled with the college for this loss in the amount of $600.

Mr. L. V. Starkey of the Animal Husbandry Department desires to use this money for putting a new roof and other repairs on another barn of the Animal Husbandry Department. I recommend that authority be granted to spend the proceeds of the insurance for that purpose.

30. Last year authority was granted by the Board for the College Administration to negotiate with Mr. John J. Swaney to acquire from him a tract of land containing 14.34 acres and the residence located thereon situated on the former site of Fants Grove School. Mr. Swaney finally agreed to accept $4,000 for this property and the transaction was closed. The payment of $4,000 was made from the Farm Products Account of the Dairy Department. I request your approval of my action in this purchase.

31. At the June 1950 meeting the Board directed that the College Attorney take the necessary steps to acquire title to the Verner interest to the Stump House Mountain Tunnel. Legal steps were instituted and after hearing the facts, Mr. R. C. Carter, Probate Judge and Special Referee, ordered the property sold at public auction on February 5, 1951. At this sale the college was the successful bidder at a net cost to the college of $600.50.

The Court of Common Pleas directed that a deed conveying Stump House Mountain Tunnel to the college be placed upon the record in Oconee County.

I request your approval of my action in this matter.

32. Dr. H. W. Barre has retired from work with the United States Department of Agriculture and has returned to Clemson to live. For many years he has taken an active interest in cotton disease problems with which he is familiar. I recommend that $1,000, if so much be necessary, be made available for Dr. Barre's travel in and about the state in helping solve cotton problems.

33. Miss Margaret Martin of the Extension Service will study at Cornell University from July 2 to August 1 on her annual vacation leave. It will require approximately 9 days more to complete the course which will be advantageous to her work. I recommend that the additional leave of 9 days with pay be authorized.
Prior to its opening the Board made a loan of $2,500.00 to Clemson House for use as petty cash. The College Treasurer was authorized to open a revolving account to handle the hotel business. Since that time every effort has been made to operate within the current income. It was necessary to incur some obligations in order to get started.

The business has grown from $4,511.91 for November 1950 to $27,505.00 for May 1951. This must continue to increase in order to meet the payments on the bonds which begin in September 1951.

There have been hundreds of items, both large and small, which had to be purchased. On January 31, 1951 the Cumulative Statement from November 1, 1950 showed an operating deficit of $14,622.67. At the close of business on May 31, 1951 this deficit had been reduced to $4,580.76. If the business continues to grow this operating deficit will have been liquidated by September 1st.

The College agreed to pay approximately $7,000.00 per month for maintenance of the hotel and the housing units. During May 1951 the maintenance expenses paid were $2,599.16 and in addition there was supplied the services such as water, electric current and heat. It is estimated that this cost was approximately $3,000.00.

The Operating Statement for May 1951 is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clemson House</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operating Statement</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>May 1-31, 1951</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Operating Income**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From Rents</th>
<th>From other Services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regular residents</td>
<td>$3,182.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transients</td>
<td>$7,359.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Food Sales</strong></td>
<td>$15,259.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>All Others</strong></td>
<td>$1,703.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Current Income</strong></td>
<td>$16,963.69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Operating Expenses**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Salaries and Wages</th>
<th>Food Supplies</th>
<th>Other Operating Expenses</th>
<th><strong>Total Operating Costs</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$6,618.67</td>
<td>$12,303.64</td>
<td>$2,657.22</td>
<td>$21,580.23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Excess Income Over Expenses** | **Increase in Inventory, foods, etc.** | **Operating Gain for May** | **Less remitted to Bond Trustee** | **Operating gain applied to opening deficit** |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$5,924.78</td>
<td>$51.60</td>
<td>$5,979.38</td>
<td>$3,182.12</td>
<td>$2,797.26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The foregoing does not include $2,399.16 operating costs paid from College funds.
Clemson House

Cumulative Financial Statement

November 1, 1950 - May 31, 1951

Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rents from regular residents</td>
<td>$18,340.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rents from transients</td>
<td>22,723.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total from rents</strong></td>
<td><strong>$41,063.41</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Service</td>
<td>$66,319.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income</td>
<td>16,994.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inventory 5/31/51</strong></td>
<td><strong>$124,376.86</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Expenditures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries and wages</td>
<td>10,427.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food supplies</td>
<td>58,139.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other services and supplies</td>
<td>18,486.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current operating expenses</strong></td>
<td><strong>$117,013.11</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Bond account</td>
<td>15,387.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beginning inventory</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transferred to Bond account, June 1951</strong></td>
<td><strong>$132,401.02</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Operating Deficit**

($4,526.76)

The deficit on January 31, 1951 was $14,622.67. The May 31st deficit should all be removed by September 1951.

The growth in patronage has been most gratifying. We must depend upon transients for the additional income needed to pay operating costs and to supplement the payments on bonds. A comparison of income shows what has been happening.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income From</th>
<th>November 1950</th>
<th>March 1951</th>
<th>May 1951</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apartments - Regular</td>
<td>$1,906.00</td>
<td>$2,758.00</td>
<td>$3,182.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transients - Rooms</td>
<td>2,605.00</td>
<td>5,166.00</td>
<td>7,359.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$4,511.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>$7,914.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>$10,541.00</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number transient rooms sold</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>single and double</td>
<td>637</td>
<td>989</td>
<td>1,256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Service</td>
<td>$7,714.00</td>
<td>$10,853.00</td>
<td>$15,259.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Through June 8th the total income was in excess of that through May 8th.
In our brochures to prospective bond buyers we listed the proposed rates for Clemson House. Much has happened since then. It was stated that the single hotel rooms would be at $3.00 per night. From the opening day it was observed that this rate was too low. Based on best hotel practice it was decided to price rooms according to location.

Clemson House is being talked about by many commercial guests. These men recommend the hotel to their friends. A $3.00 room on the second floor rear is furnished just as nicely as a $5.00 room on the seventh floor front.

Patronage at Clemson House varies greatly. The College Calendar affects the income. Such periods as Thanksgiving, Christmas, Spring Holidays, between regular and summer sessions are quiet. An effort is being made to attract groups and transients during these periods.

The original schedule of rentals for unfurnished quarters was planned to be:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accommodations</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Monthly Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One bedroom apartments</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>$57.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two bedroom apartments</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>$67.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Efficiency apartments</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single rooms</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>$40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single rooms for Transients</td>
<td>$3.00 per night.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The single rooms were furnished with twin beds and other necessary items to make them suitable as hotel rooms. Our first proposed transient rates were $3.00 single and $5.00 double.

It was decided to also furnish at least 30 of the efficiency apartments using beds, chairs and other items obtained with the veteran houses, the rates to be from $3.00 single and up.

Beginning with September 1, 1951 for "Transient Rooms" and with September 1, 1951 on the lease expiration date for apartments, we recommend that all rates be standardized and posted in each room. It is the practice of many hotels to have the room rate on the back of the door or under a protective glass on the dresser.

The most popular quarters in Clemson House are the two bedroom apartments. They are located six at each end of the building. Most of these are occupied by college personnel at $67.50, others by outsiders at rentals ranging from $75.00 to $82.50. There is a waiting list for these apartments. The rate to college personnel should be increased from $67.50 to $75.00 per month for the two bedroom apartments. This charge includes heat, hot and cold water, electric stove, electric refrigerator and electric power.

The one bedroom apartments have also been in demand. Fourteen are rented to college employees and three to people working in the adjoining territory. Four have been equipped for transients and bring in from $12.50 to $15.00 a day for use as suites and from $9.00 to $9.50 a day as double rooms. Our regular monthly rates should be increased from $57.50 to $65.00 per month for employees. This price includes all the services listed for the two bedroom suites.

The charge originally proposed for the sixty efficiency apartments was $50.00 per month. This includes all the services enumerated for the two bedroom apartments. Last fall it was decided to equip at least 30 for transient use. Each of these contains twin beds, chest of drawers, tables, chairs and mirrors and are used largely by groups. Between fifteen and twenty unfurnished efficiency apartments are rented full time.
For the thirty to be retained as living quarters, it is recommended that there be no change in the monthly rental of $50.00 for those on the east side, but that $5.00 per month be added to those on the front side of the building. According to inquiries and requests at the desk, guests prefer the front rooms which look out on the campus. In reality the east rooms are preferable.

Charges for efficiency apartments as transient rooms are recommended as ranging from $4.00 to $10.00 per day. The exact amounts are shown on the accompanying proposed rate sheet.

**PROPOSED NEW RATES FOR CLEMSON HOUSE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HOTEL ROOMS (96)</th>
<th>SINGLE</th>
<th>DOUBLE</th>
<th>TRIPLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eight Front and Eight Rear on each Floor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd floor rear</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
<td>$7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd floor front</td>
<td>3.50</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd floor rear</td>
<td>3.50</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd floor front</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>7.00</td>
<td>9.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th floor rear</td>
<td>3.50</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th floor front</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>7.00</td>
<td>9.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th floor rear</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>7.00</td>
<td>9.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th floor front</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6th floor rear</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>7.00</td>
<td>9.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6th floor front</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7th floor rear</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7th floor front</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>College Employees</th>
<th>Transient</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apartments - 2 bedroom (12)</td>
<td>$75.00</td>
<td>$90.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All unfurnished (old rate $67.50)</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apartments - 1 bedroom (21)</td>
<td>65.00</td>
<td>77.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All unfurnished (old rate $57.50)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Efficiency Apartments (30)</td>
<td>$55.00</td>
<td>$62.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All front unfurnished (old rate $50.00)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All rear unfurnished (old rate $50.00)</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>57.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Efficiency Apartments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd, 3rd and 4th floor - furnished</td>
<td>70.00</td>
<td>80.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th, 6th and 7th floor - furnished</td>
<td>80.00</td>
<td>90.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Efficiency Apartments - set up as Emergency Hotel Rooms (30)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All rear</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
<td>$7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All front</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Suites - 1 bedroom apartment furnished (3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>DOUBLE</th>
<th>TRIPLE</th>
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<tr>
<td>Apt. 425 - Bridal - double bed</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apt. 407 - Twin bed</td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>$18.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apt. 507 - Twin bed</td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>18.00</td>
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</table>

Regular Hotel Rooms - by month

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>COLLEGE</th>
<th>EMPLOYEE</th>
<th>TRANSIENT</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Full hotel service</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>See Schedule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All rear</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All front</td>
<td>55.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**Bond Requirements**

Beginning with September 1951 we must remit to the Bond Trustee each month not less than $13,420.00. For May the income from rents and remittances were

**May 1951**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Housing Groups</th>
<th>Rental Income</th>
<th>Sent Bond Trustee</th>
<th>Used for Operation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clemson House - Regulars</td>
<td>$3,182.12</td>
<td>$3,182.12</td>
<td>$00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clemson House - Transients</td>
<td>7,359.00</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>7,359.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clemson Homes</td>
<td>7,086.26</td>
<td>7,086.26</td>
<td>.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brick Apartments</td>
<td>1,604.95</td>
<td>1,604.95</td>
<td>.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$19,232.33</strong></td>
<td><strong>$11,873.33</strong></td>
<td><strong>$7,359.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By September 1951 the rental income must have increased by $1,546.73 in order to reach the requirement of $13,420.00. The March rental income was $15,755.00. We, therefore, have every reason to believe that we will exceed the September requirement.

Some rental adjustments should help to reach the required amount.
The College has obligated itself to operate, maintain, keep in good repair and to also keep the project insured against fire and other casualties. When the Trustees met in August 1949 to consider the housing project, they were told that the annual operating cost would be approximately $85,300.00. In the approved operating budget for 1950-51 there was included the sum of $70,000.00 which represented the expenses from September 1, 1950 through June 30, 1951.

The estimated operating and other costs for a period of twelve months were:

1. Management (by Clemson College Adm. Staff) .......... $  13,000.00
2. Wage workers such as janitors and maids ...............  8,000.00
3. Engineer, watchman, clerk ........................................  38,400.00
4. Electric current, water, fuel, heat .........................  18,600.00
5. Repairs, redecorating and replacement of equipment including elevator maintenance ...........  3,000.00
6. Grounds maintenance and garbage removal ...............  3,000.00
7. Insurance ....................................................................  300.00
8. Telephone service ....................................................  1,000.00

$  85,300.00

Item 5 for maintenance was reduced by $5,425.00 from the first estimate. Rising costs will probably make it necessary to restore this cut.

The sum of approximately $15,000.00 is being transferred from the Veterans Housing Account to offset the additional funds required for the full 12 months.

Based on experience of the last several months we are including in our 1951-1952 budget the following items:

1. Wage workers - janitors, engineer, etc. .......... $  20,000.00
2. Auditor .................................................................  2,400.00
3. Electric power, heat and water ...............................  26,650.00
4. Repairs and Maintenance ........................................  18,600.00
5. Telephone and Telegraph .......................................  500.00
6. Other supplies, contingencies, insurance, etc........  13,000.00

Estimate for 1951-52 ................................. $  81,150.00

Our first manager, Mr. Bert Frazer, left us rather suddenly of his own accord for business reasons. It was decided to move Mr. F. L. Zink from the Mess Hall as Acting Manager. For several weeks we interviewed prospects. In addition we had confidential visits and inquiries made relative to several prospects. We learned that salaries and perquisites for hotel managers were high. We also learned that these people were prone to move from place to place. Mr. Zink took over Mr. Frazer's organization and carried on. There has been a gradual improvement in the services. Several changes have been made and Mr. Zink is planning other changes. We recommend that he be continued as Acting Manager for the present because of his good work.

Clemson House opened in a rush when it was not fully equipped, the personnel was new and much of it inexperienced. We have used students and student wives as bell boys and waitresses. They have done well, but on the occasions of holidays and commencement they have other interests. Such times as Mother's Day
and Commencement are when the hotel is filled. It looks as if we may not be able to depend entirely upon these young people.

In other departments including the kitchen, several new persons have been brought in and others are being sought, the idea being that the most satisfactory would be retained.

Mr. Zink has sought to build good will among our local people. He has also worked to bring in groups from nearby towns.

Our friends have boosted Clemson House and have sent us customers. There have been many prominent groups to meet here. Commercial men are a great asset. Many are making Clemson House their regular stopping place. If we are to succeed we must please our guests and our friends.

The following statistics give an idea of the business for April and May.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Number of Transients</th>
<th>Meals Served Daily</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>390</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>373</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>184</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>173</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Sun.) 13</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>331</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Sun.) 20</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Sun.) 27</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>179</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>174</td>
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<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>167</td>
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1,928 9,320

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transients</th>
<th>Meals Served</th>
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<tr>
<td>1,306</td>
<td>7,858</td>
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Monthly Totals of Transients and Meals Served

April 1951
## CLEMSON HOUSE
### Activities for
#### May 1951

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A - GROUPS</th>
<th>Day</th>
<th>No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Preferred Life Assurance - dinner</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Lions' Convention Committee - dinner</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Anderson Memorial Hospital - dinner</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>S. C. Board of School Visitors - lunch</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Clemson Women's Club - meeting</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>County Library Workshop - meeting</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bruce Payne Associates - luncheon</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Tiger Staff - banquet</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Blue Key - banquet</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Seneca Baptist Church Circle - meeting</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>A.S.M.E. - dinner</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Toccoa Lions' Club - banquet</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Clemson Druggist - dinner meeting</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Clemson Lion's Club - dinner meeting</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Pickens County Classroom Teachers - dinner</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>S. C. Dairy Association - lunch</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Book Club - meeting</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Freshman-Soph. Wesleyan Meth. - banquet</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Hillel Brandeis Club - dinner</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Athletic Council - dinner</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Artificial Breeders - dinner</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Junior Assembly - dinner meeting</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Alpha Zeta - dinner</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Pickens-Liberty Lions' Club - dinner</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Block and Bridle Club - dinner</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Centralian Staff - Wesleyan Meth. - dinner</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Phi Kappa Phi - dinner</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Alpha Phi Omega - dinner</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Bobbin and Beaker Staff - dinner</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Clemson Catholic Women's Club - meeting</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Seneca Rotary Club - dinner</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Clemson Lion's Club - dinner meeting</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Clemson Cotillion Club</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>LaFrance Industries Supt. - dinner</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Western Carolinas Torch Club - dinner</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Parker Student Cabinet - dinner</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Southern Bell Tel. &amp; Tel. - dinner</td>
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</table>
May (Continued)

B - PARTIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Event Details</th>
<th>No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mrs. John Swearingen - dessert bridge</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mrs. Frank Wrenn - tea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Dr. and Mrs. Berne-Allen - dinner</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mr. Elias McGee - luncheon</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mr. C. L. Cheves - dinner</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Deering-Milliken - dinner</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Mrs. Calhoun and Mrs. Eleazer - bridge</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Deering-Milliken - dinner</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Betty Moorman - luncheon</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>J. R. Clarkin - intermission party</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Senior Platoon - intermission party</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Jack Krause - intermission party</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>James Aiken - intermission party</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Deering-Milliken - dinner</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Mrs. Eaton - dessert bridge</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Dr. R. F. Poole - luncheon</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Mrs. G. H. Stewart - dessert bridge</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Mrs. Clarence Brown - luncheon</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Mrs. Leslie Moore - luncheon</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Mrs. Peale - dessert bridge</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Frances Major - luncheon</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
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</table>

C - CONVENTIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Event Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>S. C. Tuberculosis Assoc. (40)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>S. C. Library Assoc. (84)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Banquet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Breakfast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Luncheon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Owens-Corning Fiberglas (29)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Student party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Banquet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Engineers' Symposium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Banquet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>S. C. Electric Coop. Foreman (34)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# CLEMSON HOUSE

## ACTIVITIES FOR

### April 1951

### A - GROUPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Activity and Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Preferred Life Assurance - dinner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>Clemson Ladies Club - meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>Scabbard and Blade - banquet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Arnold Air Society - intermission party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>S. C. Library Board - meeting only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Liberty Life Ins. Co. - dinner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>D. A. R. - meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Clemson Lions' Club - dinner meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Esso Standard Oil - dinner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>Anderson Lions' Club - dinner</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>Westminster Lions' Club - dinner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>American Bakeries - dinner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Tiger Brotherhood - banquet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>American Chemical Society - dinner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Seneca Music Club - dinner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>Minaret Club - banquet</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Anderson Choral Club - dinner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Greenville Retail Merchants - dinner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>Lions' Club - dinner meeting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### B - PARTIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Activity and Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>Mrs. N. B. Goebel - dessert bridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Deering-Milliken - breakfast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Jim Aiken - intermission party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Roy Clark - dinner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Deering-Milliken Research - buffet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Mrs. Arndt - dinner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Lady Major - luncheon</td>
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<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Dr. Alex Crouch - dinner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Mrs. Bill Trowbridge</td>
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</table>

### C - CONVENTIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Activity and Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>Rotary Convention (179) - Buffet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>Rotary Convention (179) - Luncheon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>Rotary Convention (179) - Luncheon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bruce Payne and Associates (9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>S. C. Tuberculosis Association (40) - Dinner</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Contributions and Collections

For Clemson House Equipment

"Iptay Tavern Fund"

The contributions received by months were:

May 1950 ................ $10,424.00
June ....................... 9,884.00
July ....................... 5,497.50
August .................... 2,105.00
September ................ 4,112.25
October .................... 5,956.83
November .................. 4,322.30
December .................. 2,354.11
January 1951 .............. 5,989.40
February ................... 355.00
March ...................... 365.00
April ....................... 636.00
May ......................... 330.00

$52,485.39

Not included in the totals are several June contributions which amount to $1,420.00

An analysis of these collections through May show that:

Clemson Friends have contributed ........ $35,296.45
Clemson Alumni have contributed ........ 17,188.94

$52,485.39

Invoices amounting to approximately $55,000.00 have been paid which makes an overdraft in the Treasurer's Office.

However, the advance of $80,000.00 made by Mr. Charles E. Daniel is available to offset this overdraft and to pay the remaining outstanding invoices when approved.

A proper record of the $80,000.00 transaction is on file with the Secretary of the Board of Trustees. It appears that contributions are no longer coming in and some action should be taken to secure funds to repay Mr. Daniel.
(A) OLD COLLEGE RESIDENCES

(B) CLEMSON APARTMENTS

On May 15, 1951 the occupancy status of all College Residences and apartments on the campus was:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>No. Available</th>
<th>No. Occupied</th>
<th>No. Vacant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clemson Homes - New</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Brick Apartments - New</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clemson Residences - Old</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clemson Apartments - Old Residences</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefabs - Veterans Project</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary Apartments (T-3) - 14</td>
<td></td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>553</td>
<td>524</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Rented to U. S. Army for Reserve Offices.

This is evidence that Clemson is in the housing business.

New Clemson Homes and New Brick Apartments:

Tenants in these units frequently express their satisfaction of the fine accommodations offered by the apartments. The rentals which at one time were considered high are now being discussed as fair and lower than equal accommodations offered in other localities. The following is a breakdown of the rentals now being received. No material change in the number of units rented is anticipated in the near future, although there will be many move-ins and move-outs during the summer months.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tenants</th>
<th>Rates</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$65.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faculty</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff and Employees</td>
<td>17</td>
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<tr>
<td>Military</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milliken Employees</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From experience obtained during the last eight months on heating these units, the annual consumption of fuel oil will run approximately 102,000 gallons. Each of the Clemson Homes units will average 970 gallons annually, which represents 15.1% of the rental income, the New Brick Apartments will average 800 gallons per unit which represents 26.3% of the rental. At the October 1951 Board Meeting recommendations based on one year's operation will be made.

The Brick Apartments are very much in demand from "outsiders" because of the accommodations and low rentals. This has created some dissension among the commercial renters in the community who cannot compete with the college
rates. To increase the rentals to "outsiders" living in the units may be necessary and possibly will satisfy the commercial renters. Recommendations will be made at the October meeting.

At present there are 25 student families, 5 college employee families and 20 "outsiders" living in these units.

Old Clemson Residences and Apartments

The residences now occupied by Dr. Ferrier and Mrs. McGinty will be vacated in the next few months. The residence formerly occupied by Professor Gates has been vacant for the past nine months and we have been unable to secure a tenant who will pay a fair rental. The Doggett apartments are vacant, there are: two of the four apartments vacant in the Furman apartments, one of four in the Well apartments, one of the three in the Stackhouse apartments and by September the remaining occupants will probably vacate; the Brackett apartments will be vacated in the near future.

Because of the necessity to provide additional housing many years ago, the Doggett, Stackhouse and Brackett residences were converted into apartments. These buildings were constructed of wood about 50 years ago and are without any central heating systems. In view of this and the fact that we have adequate housing it is recommended that these units be removed from the campus. The Ferrier house is an old wood framed building constructed about 1912 and is in need of much repair. It is recommended that this building be dismantled as it will be difficult to secure a rental commensurate with the maintenance cost. There will be two families in the Well apartments and two in the Furman apartments in September. It is possible that these families can move into one unit and the other used as an office building. With the McGinty residence being vacated, it also, may be converted into office space.

When the new housing project was started it was necessary to remove 12 old residences and the old hotel building.

A faculty committee of ten which was appointed to study housing recommended in a report dated August 5, 1950 that:

(a) Assignments of both old and new quarters, rental collections of both old and new quarters, and general supervision be consolidated.

(b) Rentals of older college residences and prefabs be increased or otherwise adjusted on the basis of recommendations made by disinterested appraisers.

(c) Apartments in the "Tom Littlejohn" project be assigned to white tenants.

(d) The retired personnel be encouraged to live on the campus as long as quarters are available.

(e) For those individuals on approved leaves of absence for graduate study, their families may continue to occupy quarters if satisfactory arrangements can be made.
Rentals of quarters to persons not connected with the College be at a higher rate.

The proposed rental increases were presented to the Board at the October 1950 meeting. These recommendations were referred back for further study and the Executive Committee of the Board was granted authority to act.

### RENTAL PROPOSALS

**OLD COLLEGE HOUSES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>House Number</th>
<th>Occupant</th>
<th>Present Rent</th>
<th>Appraisers' Proposals</th>
<th>Revised Proposal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>Brock, D. M.</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
<td>$60.00</td>
<td>$40.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>Earle, C. B.</td>
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<td>55.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>Norman, A. V.</td>
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<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>Cooper, H. P.</td>
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<td>55.00</td>
<td>50.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td>McGinty House</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>111</td>
<td>Washington, W. E.</td>
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<td>50.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>113</td>
<td>Ritchie, R. R.</td>
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<td>50.00</td>
<td>45.00</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Watkins, E. T.</td>
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<td>50.00</td>
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<td>Cox, H. M.</td>
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<td>55.00</td>
<td>35.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116</td>
<td>Cloaninger, L. D.</td>
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<td>45.00</td>
<td>35.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Goodale, B. E.</td>
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<td>50.00</td>
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<tr>
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<td>128</td>
<td>Vacant (Old Vet. Hospital)</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>151</td>
<td>Ferrier, W. T. (Move)</td>
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<td>40.00</td>
<td>35.00</td>
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<td>Marshall, J. L.</td>
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<td>55.00</td>
<td>50.00</td>
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<td>Holtzendorff, F. E., Jr.</td>
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<td>Y. M. C. A.</td>
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<td>Patrick, C. S.</td>
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<td>30.00</td>
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<td>212</td>
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<td>Musser, A. H.</td>
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<td>30.00</td>
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<td>217</td>
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<td>40.00</td>
<td>37.50</td>
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<td>Rush, J. M.</td>
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### RENTAL PROPOSALS (Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>House Number</th>
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<th>Revised Proposal</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>Apartments</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Furman Apartments</td>
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<td>109</td>
<td>Mill Apartments 1-E</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3 Vacant</td>
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<td>158</td>
<td>Doggett Apartments - Vacant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Move</td>
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<tr>
<td>159</td>
<td>Stackhouse Apartments - Vacant</td>
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<td>Move</td>
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<td>160</td>
<td>Brackett Apartments - Vacant</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Move</td>
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<td>Workmen's Houses</td>
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<td>R. R. Lindsey</td>
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<td>Tom Gordon</td>
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<tr>
<td>253</td>
<td>Lee Guy (old Stockade)</td>
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<td>G. D. Sears</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>262</td>
<td>E. W. Cook</td>
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<tr>
<td>253</td>
<td>F. A. Sharp</td>
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<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>W. H. Dupre</td>
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<tr>
<td>118</td>
<td>McAlister</td>
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<tr>
<td>254-259</td>
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<tr>
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<td>W. A. Palmer</td>
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<tr>
<td>264</td>
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<td>4.00</td>
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<td>Opportunity School Houses</td>
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<tr>
<td>224</td>
<td>J. S. Walker</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>J. Henderson (Poultry)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>W. Henderson (Poultry)</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>223</td>
<td>Alonso Bright (Station)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>225</td>
<td>B. H. Mayson (Horticulture)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>270</td>
<td>E. B. Bisker (Agronomy)</td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>O. S. Shults (Poultry)</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>129</td>
<td>Edward Burkett</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Recommend that all farm and Experiment Station houses be included in the list and a further report be made at the October 1951 meeting.

Recommend that all dwellings come under the supervision of the housing office.

For many years a regular schedule of painting and repairing the College houses was maintained. For some time this has not been followed. Beginning with July 1, 1951 we will return to a systematic schedule of maintenance of the old homes. It is recommended that the painting be done by contract this summer and fall.
The Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds has been instructed to follow a very definite schedule and that a complete report of the maintenance be submitted annually for approval.

### PAINTING SCHEDULE

**CLEMSON COLLEGE RESIDENCES**

**REVISED JUNE 9, 1951**

#### 1951-52

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Occupant</th>
<th>Inside</th>
<th>Outside</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>H. P. Cooper</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>S. B. Earle</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>D. C. Brock</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113</td>
<td>R. R. Ritchie</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>168</td>
<td>G. M. Armstrong</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>210</td>
<td>C. S. Patrick</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>216</td>
<td>A. N. Musser</td>
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<tr>
<td>262</td>
<td>E. W. Cook</td>
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<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td>H. M. Cox</td>
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<td>B. D. Cloaninger</td>
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#### 1952-53

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#### 1953-54

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## PAINTING SCHEDULE

### PUBLIC BUILDINGS OTHER THAN BARRACKS

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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Y. M. C. A.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Dairy Buildings</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Trustee House</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Calhoun Mansion</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Botany Headhouse at Dairy Bldg.</td>
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<td>1953-54</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Athletic Plant</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Physics Building</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Administration Building</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Laundry</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Old Boiler Plant</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Cadet Hospital</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Library</td>
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<td>1954-55</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Old Chemistry Building</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Fertilizer Building</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Engineering Building</td>
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<td>4.</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
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<td>Service Buildings</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Dairy Barn</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Dairy Laboratory</td>
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<td>1956-57</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Education Building</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>New Chemistry Building</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Ag. Engineering Building</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>5 Temporary Engineering Bldgs.</td>
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<td>Clemson House</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Hanover House</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Textile Building</td>
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### BARRACKS

A schedule for barracks is being prepared.
Purchasing

The general trend of most governmental agencies, large businesses and other enterprises is directed toward employing or establishing a centralized purchasing division. The South Carolina General Assembly at its 1950 Session approved the Provisions of Re-Organization Plan No. 2 which established a Centralized Purchasing Division and set forth the following requirements and functions:

"(c) The functions of each department, institution and agency of the State government relating to the purchase or supply of personal property for its use and purposes, including supplies, equipment, machinery, fuels, motor vehicles and all other personal property, shall be and become transferred hereunder to the State Budget and Control Board on and after the effective date of this Reorganization Plan, and the said board shall, prior to July 1, 1950, adopt and promulgate, and shall have the power and duty thereafter, to modify or abrogate, and shall enforce, rules and regulations covering the following matters, and such rules and regulations shall be binding upon all departments, institutions and agencies, to wit:

1. Requiring monthly reports by all State departments, institutions or agencies of stocks or supplies and materials and equipment on hand and prescribing the form of such report.

2. Prescribing the manner in which supplies, materials and equipment shall be delivered, stored and distributed.

3. Making provision for the adoption of standards and specifications covering all personal property purchased by State departments, institutions and agencies.

4. Prescribing the manner of inspecting deliveries of supplies, materials and equipment and making chemical and/or physical tests of samples submitted with bids and samples of deliveries to determine whether deliveries have been made to the departments, institutions or agencies in compliance with specifications.

5. Prescribing the manner in which purchases shall be made by departments, institutions and agencies in all emergencies, and in such other cases as the Board may temporarily authorize.

6. Providing for one or more central storehouses for keeping and distributing of property in common use by departments, institutions and agencies.

7. Providing for the making of basic contracts of purchase available to all departments, institutions and agencies, and authorizing purchases by one or more such departments, institutions and agencies from time to time thereunder.

8. Prescribing methods and forms for accounting and requisitioning by departments, institutions and agencies.

10. Dealing with all other matters necessary or appropriate to the proper, efficient and economical operation of the central purchase and supply functions, and the maximum coordination between the said Board and departments, institutions and agencies of the State government."

A Director of the Purchasing Division has been appointed and it appears that this Division will, in the future, promulgate all of the terms of this legislative act.

In order to conform with the requirements of this law certain changes regarding purchasing may be necessary in the By Laws of the Board of Trustees for Clemson College. As to how many of our By Laws will be affected depends on the growth and the procedures established by the Purchasing Division.

Recent studies of systems employed by other state colleges, that are required to procure through the States Purchasing Division, show that these schools have found it necessary to employ the services of a Purchasing Agent. It has been found that it is more economical to have one agent and, further, it relieves the academic heads, who are generally authorized purchasing agents, the details of maintaining required records and keeping abreast of the rules and regulations governing purchases. We, therefore, believe that some plans are necessary whereby we can eventually place all purchasing responsibilities under the Business Manager's Office. The plan we wish to submit for your consideration at this time is the authorization to cooperate with the State Agency. This will involve the following:

(1) Procure only those supplies that are commonly used by all schools and departments, i.e., janitorial supplies, office supplies and mimeograph paper.

(2) Obtain and transmit to the authorized college purchasing agents, contract prices received by the State Purchasing Division for commodities used in the schools and departments.

(3) To provide information and assist college purchasing agents in securing commodities through the Institutional Cooperative Service.

(4) To establish and operate store rooms for receiving and issuing supplies that are procured in quantity lots.

(5) To receive all purchase orders for the purpose of: checking, auditing, mailing, and recording.
Prefabs

The college received title fee simple to the 100 duplex housing units on February 28, 1951. A saving of $3,000 annually in rental fees to the Public Housing Administration will be realized through this transaction. The college now owns all of the 348 veterans housing units acquired under Title V of the Lanham Act.

The average rental per month per unit is now $18.22, compared with $22.30 fourteen months ago. The average operating expense per month per unit is presently $12.55 as compared with $11.10 a year ago. Our average profit per unit has been reduced from $11.20 in 1950 to approximately $5.77. This figure will continue to drop as faculty and employees who pay higher rentals vacate the units, married student enrollment drops and the cost of maintenance increases. There will be approximately 25 units vacant from June to September; 37 vacant from September to February 1952, and 68 vacant from February to June 1952.

There are presently 38 faculty or employees living in the prefabs. Nine of these families will vacate during the summer months.

The fourteen apartments in T-3 barracks have been vacated and the building leased to the U. S. Army for purpose of providing an office and meeting place for Reserve Officers. The Army will pay $1800 rental on the building.

Barracks T-1 and T-2 have been closed and it is recommended that they be dismantled. These barracks are in a bad state of repair and would not warrant expenditure of funds to have them reopened.

At this time the 3 temporary barracks are insured for $165,000 and it is recommended that if they are not dismantled that this insurance be reduced to $20,000.
REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT
TO THE
BOARD OF TRUSTEES
November 2, 1951

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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.

Coordination of Institutions of Higher Education

The General Assembly Committee of Nine, actually eight now, has visited all state institutions of higher education. The Committee prepared a questionnaire to be filled out by the colleges and a copy of our reply has been mailed to you.

The college Presidents met with the Committee in Columbia on October 11. The thinking of the Committee seems to be in the direction of some form of consolidation although it may not make specific recommendations beyond that of an overall committee for handling financial requests.

The Committee was informed that the Boards of Trustees determine the policies of the institutions. We were assured that plans of the Committee would be available sometime in November for study by the college Presidents and the Boards of Trustees.

Certain coordination would certainly be helpful to the colleges but there is danger that a new board would only add to already overburdened institutional red tape. The matter of coordination deserves serious study. If necessary every effort should be brought to bear on protecting worthy educational opportunities.

Administrative Obligations

The problems of administration are increasing and in addition to new problems there are old ones which have not yet been solved.

The Treasurer states that new requirements have been imposed on his office and the offices of the Registrar and the Business Manager are likewise faced with new problems. We seem to have some overlapping of activities in these offices which should be put on a better working basis. It is possible the work could be improved by the use of the IBM equipment in carrying out certain phases of the work in the Business Manager's and Treasurer's offices.

The high cost of supplies and equipment may warrant a central purchasing system. Likewise, there is the problem of efficient janitor service if the buildings are to be kept clean and the work handled promptly and satisfactorily.

While all of the offices in the main building are crowded and need more space, I do not believe they are over-staffed. An administration building, efficiently arranged, would probably enable the present force to carry the work for some years to come.
Work of Faculty and Staff

At the present time there are 223 teachers as compared with 238 teachers last session. Not included in this number are the ten part-time graduate assistants.

The upgrading of the faculty is very promising and at the present time thirty members of our teaching faculty are on leave of absence pursuing graduate work.

In addition to heavy teaching loads faculty members serve willingly and unselfishly in many capacities including counseling of students, guiding student organizations, scheduling of classes and examinations, and assisting with many other problems found in any large institution. Without the help of these men the college could not maintain its present high standards.

Most of those who serve Clemson as teachers and as staff members do not confine their efforts to definite hours per week. They have a love of their work and a loyalty to the school which is far beyond selfish purposes. They believe in achieving results and are willing to remain at their task long hours to see that a job is well done. Not only do many of our men serve with that spirit during the week but they serve their churches with the same spirit on Sunday.

This sort of unselfish spirit makes Clemson what it is today. It is a result of good teamwork with little thought to self praise. In the nearly twelve years I have been at Clemson few have refused to cooperate. I am proud of our staff and appreciate the unselfish manner in which most of them serve Clemson.

Appointment of Assistant to the President and Director of Public Relations and Alumni Affairs

At the June meeting of the alumni Mr. J. H. Woodward expressed the wish that a new secretary be employed now in order that he might become established in the work before Mr. Woodward's retirement on July 1, 1952.

At its last meeting the Board authorized the appointment of a successor and I appointed the following to canvass the field and recommend individuals who would be suitable for the position: Dr. R. H. Fike, President of IPTAY Organizations; Mr. John D. Lane, Professor of English; Mr. Roy Pearce, President of the Alumni Association; Mr. Al G. Stanford, President of the Clemson Foundation; and Mr. J. H. Woodward, Alumni Secretary.

Mr. Walter Cox, a member of the athletic staff, was the unanimous choice of the Committee. After securing approval of the Chairman of the Board and the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr. Cox was appointed assistant to the President and Director of Public Relations and Alumni Affairs at a salary of $7,500, effective September 1. Certain changes have been made in the set-up of the work in the Alumni Office and it is hoped that Mr. Cox will thereby be given sufficient time to assist the President in organizational work and in carrying out the objectives of the office as expressed by the Board of Trustees.

In our desire to increase and widen our good relationships with the alumni of the college, with the press of the state and nation, and with the many people who are touched by the far-reaching activities of the college we have made certain changes in our publicity program.
The title of Mr. John Califf, whose office has been incorporated into the Office of Public Relations, has been changed to Associate Director of Public Relations and Alumni Affairs for Information. The title of Mr. A. M. Howard, whose office will continue to be a part of the Office of Public Relations, has been changed to Associate Director of Public Relations for Athletics.

To set up a long-range program of public relations for the college, I have named a Greater Publicity Committee of Clemson College. Professor John D. Lane is Chairman of the Committee and each phase of the college is represented on it.

This Committee is now working out aims and objectives as well as rules of procedure to be followed by the group. Each school or division of the college will have an active representative on the committee and these members will see that newsworthy items are handed to the committee. It is felt that the Greater Publicity Committee will result in the establishment of a better system of gathering and distributing news to the papers of the state.

Athletics

In recent months much has been written about de-emphasizing football and intercollegiate athletics in general with special emphasis pointed at bowl or post-season games and spring practice. It may be that many schools are laboring under serious financial difficulties trying to buy football teams. This could be serious where institutions permit the use of gate receipts for athletic scholarships.

At Clemson the money from gate receipts is budgeted for salaries of coaches, travel, equipment, supplies, and general expenses. Scholarships are supported by IPTAY funds, deposited in the Treasurer's Office and transferred as needed to pay the general college expenses of those given grants-in-aid. The alumni and friends of the college have been liberal in their support.

The Athletic Council, composed of five faculty and two alumni members, has been vigilant in checking on the use of funds. I believe the financial condition of the Athletic Department is sound at this time and some money has been invested as a safeguard against lean years. It is clear to us that our present method of financing athletics is sound and should be followed in the future.

Individual Boards of Trustees should determine whether or not their teams may participate in bowl games. Spring practice cannot be controlled and in schools like Clemson it helps to develop native sons who need considerable coaching. Elimination of spring practice would give wealthier schools undue advantage.

I believe more good than harm comes from having good athletic teams and I see no reason for us to fear that athletics will affect scholarship. So long as the curricula are kept at high standards and the students are required to pass their work we are on safe ground. In regard to athletics and education Clemson may not be unique but in both we seem to be successful.

I wish to remind you that most of our coaches have been at Clemson more than fifteen years and during that time we have had good years and bad years. I believe athletes graduate in the same proportion as other students and likewise meet with the same degree of success after leaving Clemson.
Honorary Degrees

For sometime we have thought about and planned for the time when we could dedicate the J. E. Sirrine Textile School and November 3 has been selected as the date on which the exercises will be held.

In connection with the dedication, it seemed appropriate to award honorary degrees to those who have done so much for industry in this state and in so doing Clemson and the State of South Carolina will be honored as well as the recipients.

Three faculty members acted as a screening committee and made recommendations as to those who were to receive honorary degrees. In a meeting at the end of summer school the faculty approved the principle of awarding the degrees. Those recommended were approved by the Chairman of the Board and the Chairman of the Executive Committee. It was decided that no degrees would be awarded in absentia and with the exception of two all invited to receive degrees have accepted. The twenty-eight degrees to be awarded include twenty-one Doctors of Textile Industries, four Doctors of Industries, and three Doctors of Agricultural Industries.

The exercises will begin at 10 a.m. in the College Chapel and will be brief because of the crowded schedule of the day. Immediately after the degrees are awarded we shall go to the textile school for an inspection of the building and the excellent new equipment which has been donated largely by friends of the college. Following the inspection a buffet luncheon will be served in the Small Gymnasium. Cars of the trustees and distinguished visitors will be parked on Williamson Drive north of the stadium. Parking places for our guests will be reserved also at Tillman Hall and the Textile Building.

The Registrar's Office

Enrollment -- There are 2788 students enrolled at the college this year. They are divided into 598 seniors, 561 juniors, 582 sophomores, 1085 freshmen and 77 graduates and post graduates. This semester's enrollment of 2788 is less than the figure of 2921 at the beginning of last year but this decrease of 4.5 percent is less than half the percentage reduction predicted for the nation's colleges as a whole.

Several trends in the enrollment picture are evident:

(1) A decline in the size of the graduating classes for the next two or three years. During 1951, 598 students were graduated as compared with 773 in 1950.

(2) The continuing reduction in the total veteran enrollment from 995 last fall to 609 at the present time. This trend may be reversed during the coming year, should legislation be passed authorizing educational programs for Korean veterans.

(3) The growth of the cadet corps from 1926 last fall to 2179 at the present time. This increase has not entirely offset the decrease in the veteran enrollment this year as compared with last year, but it is noteworthy since the 1951 graduating classes in South Carolina were the smallest in many years. This was an outgrowth of the decline in the birth rate during the early thirties. The number of cadets may be expected to increase in the future, barring unforeseen contingencies, as the high school graduating classes become progressively larger.
Additional Services -- The Registrar's Office is feeling some pressure of work as a result of the increase of services being rendered. Some of these are in the nature of special services, such as the work done on the institutional report of facilities compiled for the U. S. Office of Education and other agencies. Other increases in work are of a more permanent nature, such as the College Day Programs in the high schools to which representatives are being sent, either members of the office staff or faculty members whose services are secured through the cooperation of the Deans.

During the past few years, the office staff has undertaken additional work in handling the mechanics of the counseling system, the admission of graduate students, the publication of the graduate bulletin, special notifications to draft boards, the evaluation of transfer credits, and the maintenance of I. R. M. records of the college inventory. This work has been absorbed by the office, however, as shown by the fact that the 1951-1952 budget for the office is no greater than the expenditures of the office for 1948-1949.

The Treasurer's Office

The volume of work of this office gets larger and the work more complicated each year. But for the fact that we have a capable staff the present employees would be unable to meet the several deadlines on our many operations. The addition of the Clemson House and faculty housing has added materially to our work. This consists of payrolls, providing change, handling daily receipts, reporting gross revenue and making remittances to the Trustee of the bonded debt.

The following items are not apparent in a summary of the overall operation of the office:

857 student bank accounts.

Collecting and remitting monthly State Sales Tax on coal, uniform and the other several college retail outlets.

Collecting and remitting monthly Federal Withholding Tax. This amounted to $228,730.93 in 1950 and required reports to the Internal Revenue Collector on 1609 people.

Collecting and remitting monthly State Retirement contributions withheld and making detailed monthly report on same.

Collections for electric power and water sales.

Collections for coal sales.

Collecting monthly premiums from 239 employees insured under the South Carolina State Employees' Hospitalisation Insurance Contract. This requires the completion and approval of all claims made.

Making loans and collections on the several student loan funds.

Handling allotments from the several Scholarship Funds.

Billings to the Veterans Administration on veterans in training under Public Laws 316 and 16.

Not mentioned are those items that are evident, such as weekly, bi-monthly and monthly wage and salary payrolls which amounted to $3,989,130.68 for the year 1950-1951. And also making the several annual financial reports on Extension, Experiment Station and College Funds.
Reports of the Teaching Deans

In order that you may have first-hand information I am quoting from the reports of the various teaching deans.

School of Agriculture -- Dr. H. F. Cooper, Dean

There has been very little expenditure for such items as repairs, equipment, and buildings. The entire operating budget has been depleted to make provision for slight increases in salaries, and it is highly desirable to give consideration to increasing the operating budgets.

An increase of around 20 percent is requested for salaries. It will be necessary to make some adjustment in the salary of men now doing graduate work who will be restored to the salary roll next year. An additional teacher is requested for the Animal Husbandry Department.

If the graduate activities are to be expanded, it will be necessary to provide for additional courses in a number of departments. The Office of Experiment Stations is checking closely on the teaching loads of the staff members on both college and Experiment Station pay rolls, and there is a very definite limit to the time the experiment station employees can teach.

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

The Work of the New Session -- Again in 1951-1952 the teaching of the School of Arts and Sciences is well organized for efficient work. The increase in the number of new students beyond what had been anticipated caused some difficulties in arranging schedules at the beginning of the session, but the unanticipated drop in upper-class enrollment permitted us to rearrange schedules and provide properly for the large number of new students. We had been concerned about two vacant positions, one in the Physics Department and one in the Social Sciences Department, but the reduction in the number of upper-classmen permitted us to absorb the work of these positions since these two departments handle very few freshmen and were unaffected by the increase in the number of new students. Section sizes are moderate enough to permit the best results.

Salaries and Employment -- While we are managing satisfactorily at present without filling two vacant positions, the reason for the vacancies is worthy of consideration. During the spring and summer the department heads concerned made contact with a number of qualified prospects for employment in the vacant positions. A number of them showed definite interest in the appointments at Clemson, but in every case except one case of prior commitment the men would not consider appointment at the salaries available. If we had been forced to fill the positions, our only alternative would have been to employ men who lacked the proper qualifications. This means of course that we should realize that we could not possibly replace our staff with men of the same caliber with our present salary budget.

Physics Research -- For a long while we have anticipated having a Physics staff of sufficient size and qualifications to permit us to undertake some systematic research. Now we feel we have the ability available, and the Physics Department is initiating requests for a contract for Naval research. As it is being planned the initial project would involve an expenditure of about $15,000.

Summer Professional Activity -- Thirty-five members of the faculty of the School of Arts and Sciences, about one half of the staff, taught in the 1951 summer session. It is noteworthy that of the other members of our staff the vast majority were engaged in professional activities of benefit to themselves and to the institution. From the English...
Department nine of the nineteen members of the department were enrolled in various universities for graduate study for the summer. Several from other departments did graduate study. At least three members of the staff, representing as many departments, were engaged in research projects. One member of the Physics staff found employment in the United States Bureau of Standards that was of definite professional training value. Six men returned from extended study leave, one of them with the Ph.D. Degree, and the others in the final stages of their work toward the Ph.D. Presently eight members of our staff are on extended leave for graduate study. This continued and general interest of the staff in professional improvement is significant and should be a source of pride for the institution.

Building Request — For several years past the need of the School of Arts and Sciences for additional and improved classrooms and offices has been presented and recognized. The need continues unabated. We in the School of Arts and Sciences believe the time has come to urge that the President and the Board of Trustees make request of the General Assembly for appropriation of funds for the erection of a classroom and office building for the use of the School of Arts and Sciences.

The need of the School for such a building I believe is established and recognized by the local Administration and by the Board of Trustees. It will be recalled that the 1950 Board of Visitors as its number one recommendation recommended provision of physical accommodations for the School of Arts and Sciences as follows:

"We submit the following observations and recommendations:

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

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

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

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

In the history of the college since its founding the School of Arts and Sciences is the one major unit of the college that has never had physical facilities constructed for its use. From time to time it has inherited quarters regarded as inappropriate for other use. Except that
a portion of the old Textile Building was remodeled as much as conditions permitted for the use of the Physics Department, none of the space has been planned or adapted for the use to which it has been put. Through the years this has had its effect on the morale of the staff of the School of Arts and Sciences and on the attitude of the student body and of other staffs on the campus toward the School of Arts and Sciences and its work. It would seem that it is time for the School of Arts and Sciences to share in the benefits of building improvements. Such recognition would be of inestimable value to the work of the School of Arts and Sciences.

There appear to be one or two indications that this might be an appropriate time for building requests. A good many people have believed that the State Sales and Use Tax would yield more than was estimated for the State Budget for the current fiscal year, and collections for the first two months substantiate this belief. If the editorial expression of some newspapers is any reflection of attitudes, there may be, as these newspapers advocate, a decision to let the institutions of higher learning benefit from the educational building program along with the public schools.

Believing that it is deserving of such interest within the college organization and hoping that it is timely for the state, the School of Arts and Sciences urgently requests that the institution's requests to the 1952 General Assembly include a request for a classroom and office building for the School of Arts and Sciences.

Budget Needs 1952-1953 -- In making budget requests for 1952-1953 it seems that we would be remiss in our duty if we did not seek an increase in three budget classifications:

1. Salaries. In recent years we have succeeded in increasing our salary budgets, but most unfortunately for the college general inflation has more than offset our progress, and in consequence by comparison with the pre-war period our staff has lost in the race to maintain living standards. The 1951 equivalent of the salary of the median associate professor of 1938-1939 is over $5,000. Under our current budget the median associate professor has a salary of $4,200. Thus, approximately a 20 percent increase is necessary to maintain the 1938-1939 buying power of the 1951 median associate professor. On this basis I feel that we are justified in seeking liberal salary increases.

2. Operating Budget. Since we are continuing to operate on reduced operating budgets in the face of increased costs, we are justified in seeking increases in operating budgets.

3. Equipment. For sometime past appropriations for educational equipment have been forced out of our operating budget. Because equipment must be replenished from time to time and should be increased from time to time, I think it is in order to continue efforts to provide reasonable appropriations for new educational equipment.

Summer Session -- The summer session was carried out under very trying circumstances as the moving from the old to new building had to be done at the same time classes were being held. By advising at registration it was possible to direct many of the students into other courses so the
chemistry work could be carried out in a minimum amount of space, which was all that was available during the moving process. It was very noticeable that with the small sizes of classes, the percentage of failures dropped markedly.

Staff -- The leaves of two professors were extended for another year so they could complete their work for the Ph.D. degree. One could possibly finish up in February by pushing but, unless we lose some of our present staff to the armed services we shall not require extra help for the second semester, so there is no necessity for him to return until summer. Two instructors with Master's degrees were employed in temporary positions and two additional instructors were employed at the last minute when the freshman enrollment increased two hundred over the number anticipated. It was also necessary to employ two seniors as laboratory assistants to take care of this last minute increase in enrollment.

Graduate Program -- Three chemistry majors received their M.S. degrees at the end of Summer School and three additional students entered the Graduate School as candidates for the M.S. degree in chemistry. Now that more room is available it is hoped that the number of graduate students in chemistry can be increased.

Salaries -- Last year only about a 10 percent average raise was given the faculty and college employees. This barely covered the increase in the cost of living and allowed no merit increases. The cost of living has increased since last year so I am requesting a 15 percent overall increase in salaries and even with that they will not approach industrial and governmental salaries for personnel of similar training.

The New Building -- The new building has been officially turned over to the college by the contractors, and they certainly did a fine job on it. No money was available for completing the area over the auditorium and that space will be badly needed in the near future. The college shops have been building new laboratory desks and enough were completed so the laboratory work could be started with only a slight delay. None of the large laboratories has been provided with lights as yet and most of the research laboratories and smaller special laboratories are without equipment, but at least the building is operating as an instructional unit.

It has been found that it is physically impossible for two janitors to keep a building of this size clean and do the other jobs expected of them so funds for an additional janitor are included in the budget.

Graduates -- The demand for graduates, both B.S. and M.S., continues unabated with many of the jobs going begging. As long as the ROTC graduates are taken into the armed forces immediately after graduation this situation will continue.

General Education Board -- As previously reported the General Education Board has agreed to provide up to $50,000 to finish and equip the building, provided matching funds can be obtained from other sources. Up to the present all efforts to obtain these funds have been unavailing so it is hoped that the legislature will provide these matching funds so that the General Education Board offer will not lapse. It will require this amount of money to finish and equip the building.

Geology -- For several years there has been no geologist on the regular Clemson faculty. We were fortunate in securing a very fine and energetic young geology teacher this year. He is teaching a full load, giving work for the Agricultural students, Civil Engineers and Ceramic Engineers. Since the numbers of the latter are increasing it has been found that the equipment now available for teaching essential laboratory mineralogy courses is entirely inadequate. Only two petrographic microscopes were available for teaching eight men. One has been loaned us by the American Optical Company as a temporary expediency and even with this instrument the students have had to be broken up into groups of three, which is a very unsatisfactory arrangement resulting in a teaching load of 27 hours per week for the instructor.
Stock Room -- Some time ago the idea was discussed of having all chemical supplies and equipment for the schools of the college purchased and handled through the School of Chemistry. The college would then benefit from the discounts of large quantity lots. The other departments could be billed at retail prices and the difference would help defray expenses of a stock clerk. The other departments would save the shipping costs which are normally paid by the purchaser of chemical supplies. Most of the time of a stock room clerk would be devoted to chemical orders and records but any spare time could be used to help out in the stenographic work of the department which is already too much for one person.

School of Education -- Mr. W. H. Washington, Dean

Building Prospects -- The proposed re-modeling and re-assignment of the old Chemistry Building to the School of Education has offered much encouragement for those who have been embarrassed by and lost much effort in shifting classroom spaces in the past few years. It is hoped that we may soon be able to move into our prospective new quarters.

Furnishings and equipment for the classrooms, offices, and laboratory will be necessary. It is requested further that provisions be made for such furnishings, shelves, chairs, desks, lights, electric fans, storage and filing cabinets as will be needed. Since we do not know what is included in the renovation contract it is hard to estimate the funds that should be allotted for these purposes.

Transportation -- An effort is being made to give student teachers training under the Highway Department so that they may be able to supervise not only students' travel while they are being given student teaching but so that they may know the responsibilities of teachers where high school boys operate transportation of school buses.

School of Engineering -- Dr. J. H. Sams, Dean

The School of Engineering has made satisfactory progress and at the present time we have sufficient staff members to carry the teaching load. Several staff members resigned during the summer and it was impossible to find replacements for these men at the salaries offered in several cases. It has been necessary to employ five Student Assistants this fall to take up the teaching load of men we could not replace. We are short one man in Civil Engineering, one man in Architecture, and one man in Mechanics and Hydraulics. We could use another man in Drawing and Design in place of the three Student Assistants, but Professor Shigley is willing to go along with the Student Assistants to handle the fluctuating freshman load this year. Next year it will probably be necessary to make a more permanent arrangement. It was necessary to transfer Mr. H. E. Glenn to part-time teaching in Civil Engineering, which will take part of his time from the Engineering Experiment Station. If the government contracts which we are negotiating go through, it will be necessary to relieve him of this work next semester in order to carry forward the research projects on Pressed Clay and Bamboo research which the government wants us to conduct.

The increased enrollment in Engineering in the freshman class indicates that the sophomore load will be materially heavier next year, and it will be necessary to increase the staff in order to accommodate these men and enter their professional courses. I believe that we have reached the bottom of the enrollment for Engineering for some years to come and it will be necessary to provide staff and facilities for the increased enrollment which we expect in the next few years.

As we look around the southern states we find that Clemson is the only state engineering school in the Southeast that has not had appreciable additions to its physical plant since the end of hostilities in 1946. North Carolina State has put over two million dollars in engineering buildings in the last two years and VPI is constructing an engineering building at a cost in excess of a million dollars. Tennessee has just completed an $800,000 addition to its engineering
building, Auburn and Georgia Tech are both in the midst of a large expansion in the facilities of Engineering, and the University of South Carolina recently let a contract for over a million dollars covering an engineering laboratory building and a so-called Science Building, which will be largely Engineering. In order to maintain our position among creditable Schools of Engineering in the South, it is mandatory that some action be taken in the immediate future to improve facilities at Clemson for Engineering. At this present time we are operating in permanent installations which were erected for 500 students. We are also teaching in the five temporary buildings erected by the government and using space in the Textile Building for our classes. Those quarters are not satisfactory and they should be replaced at an early date. Plans should be made immediately to request approximately two million dollars for the erection of satisfactory facilities for Engineering at Clemson. Our present enrollment is approximately 800 students which is the lowest it has been since the end of the war. This will gradually increase as the larger freshman classes enter in the next few years. Contractors have advised me that building construction costs have increased at least 15 percent since the Chemistry Building was started last year. It is unfortunate that the state institutions can only obtain funds for needed expansion during prosperous times when prices are high. I remember a few years ago when the state allocated to Clemson $1,300,000 for the construction of much needed buildings, and we were then told not to build in the next few years as prices were high. We waited and had to pay the price for increases in cost of construction which followed by putting up less than what we needed.

The salary increases allowed last year did much to help us bring starting salaries for young employees more in line with industrial salaries, but they are still below the average starting salary for engineering graduates. However, our upper salaries are badly out of line and are approximately $2,000 a year below what we should be giving these men. If Clemson is to keep its rightful place among the engineering schools in the South, something must be done in the way of adjusting the salaries in Engineering in the near future. In attempting to fill one position in Mechanical Engineering in August, we contacted approximately twenty people before we found one man that was interested at the salary we could offer, and this man had what we would consider minimum qualifications for the opening.

The Legislature has not appropriated any money for equipment since 1946 or 1947 and with the heavy use of the present equipment in the postwar years, some of this will have to be replaced in the next few years in order to keep the Engineering School up to date. It is necessary to replace an appreciable part of the equipment at least once every ten years on account of obsolescence and we are falling farther and farther behind other engineering schools in the modern equipment that we have available for the instruction of our students. The parents of South Carolina expect us to give their sons an up-to-date education and if they want to take Engineering that is their decision to make, and we should have the proper equipment for instruction in these fields. It is hoped that the next Legislature will see fit to give us at least an appreciable part of the funds requested for equipment at this time.

Our budget includes the request for $15,000 to initiate several projects in Engineering Research, which will be valuable to South Carolina. We hope that favorable consideration will be given to the inclusion of this item in this year's appropriation. The item for salaries includes the reinstatement of men now on leave of absence at an advanced salary.

There is a request for $10,000 to expand the activities of the Water and Sewage Works School and the institution of Extension Courses for these men. We have approximately 400 water and sewage plant operators in South Carolina and the work that we are doing in the short courses conducted each year at Clemson is only scratching the surface. This item was deleted towards the end of the last
Legislative session but it is hoped that special consideration will be given to this request this year. The South Carolina Water and Sewage Works Association has requested us to expand this program and they will be glad to cooperate with us in any way possible.

School of Textiles -- Dr. N. M. Brown, Dean

The Textile School continues ever stronger as a leader among textile educational institutions of this country and the world.

For two years the enrollment has been the largest of any college level school and our faculty is second to none in number and training. Five men are on leave for graduate study; one is to receive his Ph.D. degree next June and the others their Master's degrees.

The Equipment Expansion program, made possible by the generous donations of Mr. Charles E. Daniel and several Textile and Machinery companies, gives Clemson what we believe is the most excellent teaching equipment of any school. Many of the pieces are designed especially for teaching purposes. Every piece is expected to be used and we have bought none just to be on display and never run. The plant is now equipped in every room as was envisioned before the ground was broken for the building.

The whole faculty and the students are cooperating to have all the equipment, much of which is yet to arrive, in running order for the dedication and open house on November 3.

Two new phases of textile training are offered for the first time this fall. First, a course in rayon throwing is possible with our new throwing laboratory. Second, the woolen worsted system on wool and synthetics will now be taught parallel with the cotton system.

Through a $15,000 government spinning and weaving contract work was available to all the staff not teaching in the summer school. These contracts for the past several years have been a lifesaver to enhance the rather low base salaries of our staff. But for these additions, our present excellent staff could not have been had.

The School obtained a $19,000 government research project -- Use of Electrostatic Electricity In Opening And Cleaning Of Cotton. This project is shared with the physics department and runs for two years.

Through invitation of Mr. P. V. Cardon, Administrator of the Agricultural Research Administration in Washington, I have recently become a member of the Technical Subcommittee of the Cotton and Cottonseed Advisory Committee and also of the Cotton Utilization Panel. The agencies screen and allocate the various research projects on cotton and its products.

Through the Sirrine Foundation, three of our staff were employed during the summer as "Extra Professors" on research projects. Dr. J. H. Langston worked on Application of Acid Dyes to Orlon Fabric; Dr. A. N. J. Heyn on a part-time project on three publications, one on jute and other hard fibers and two on x-ray studies of synthetic fibers; Mr. T. D. Efland had a project on the complete renovation of an old Tricot Knitting frame given the school by the Kayser Company.

During the past summer the demand for our men has been exceptionally high, exceeding several fold the number of graduates. We lost to the industry three good members of our staff. We have been very fortunate in replacing the first two with better trained men.

We especially regret that one staff member after obtaining his Doctor's degree at the Institute of Textile Technology decided not to return to Clemson but to go with the institute. We had hoped he would return to help us organize a graduate course in Textile Technology.
Since its rejuvenation in 1945 the graduate program has developed slowly. Interest in this work by the faculty has been increasing each year. At the present time the following departments have programs of graduate studies organized: Agronomy, Botany and Bacteriology, Agricultural Economics, Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Horticulture, Entomology and Zoology, Chemistry, Physics, Textile Chemistry, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Mechanics, Vocational Agricultural Education, Industrial Education and Education. Graduate students were accepted in Animal Husbandry this fall for the first time. Four assistantships were established in Zoology this year with funds which were made available through the Wildlife management project of the South Carolina Game and Fish Department.

The Graduate School of Clemson faces many problems which must be solved within the next few years. Some of these problems are of a type which can be remedied only over a period of time. Some of the more pressing problems are listed below:

1. In some of our departments we do not have staffs adequately trained to offer graduate instruction. In other departments the staff members have for so long taught only undergraduate students their idea of graduate work is simply more of the same type of training as the undergraduate work. Many of our better trained men are barred from participating in the graduate program because their salaries come from Federal sources.

2. We have run into some difficulty from the standpoint of scheduling graduate courses in such a way that they will be available to students outside of the department. The student should think of graduate work as being in a definite field and not in a definite department. For example, a student may major in Animal Nutrition, and take some courses in chemistry, dairying, and zoology. These courses are listed, but so far we do not have them coordinated in such a way that a student can make his plans with any assurance that he can get the course at a specified time.

3. The basis on which graduate work should be founded is research. Prior to the establishment of Clemson's graduate program there was for all practical purposes no research program except in the agricultural sciences. It is, therefore, necessary that the research program be developed along with the graduate studies. Lack of funds, time, adequately trained faculty, and lack of interest by the faculty have delayed the research program.

4. Developing a program for part-time graduate students, particularly public school teachers who study in the summer months or after hours only, has been particularly difficult. We are exploring the possibility of offering some graduate work in agriculture at some of the sub-experiment stations. This work will be primarily for teachers of agriculture. Last summer many of the departments were called upon to offer work for the summer school group. The response by the students was, in many cases, disappointing. It is felt, however, that much of the disappointment was due to a lack of personal direction by the staff members.

5. So far no students have been accepted as candidates for the Doctorate. In view of the need for men at the Ph.D. level it appears that Clemson should give considerable thought towards offering this degree as soon as practicable. The fields in which we are qualified, or can become qualified with little additional effort, to offer the Doctor's program are The Agricultural Sciences, Chemistry, Physics and possibly Mathematics.
While Clemson is one of the nine military colleges of the United States we are not entirely clear as to what this means in terms of advantages. After Congress passes an appropriate ROTC Act the matter should be clarified.

Attention should be given to the matter of fully qualifying Clemson as a Military College in order that full advantage of the Universal Military Training Act can be enjoyed. By definition (AR 115-350) Class MC units are:

"Units established at essentially military colleges or universities which confer baccalaureate or graduate degrees; at which the average age of the students at the time of graduation is not less than 21 years; which require all students to pursue military training throughout the undergraduate course and require all members of the ROTC to be habitually in uniform; which constantly maintain military discipline; which have as objectives the development of the student by means of military training and the regulation of his conduct in accordance with disciplinary principles."

Apparently in order to meet the letter and the spirit of this definition two changes are deemed necessary:

(1) Require all undergraduate students whether ROTC or not to pursue a full course of military science and tactics (Theory and drill) if physically possible.

(2) Require all undergraduate students to be members of the Clemson Corps of Cadets and habitually wear the cadet uniform.

This is worthy of consideration.

At Clemson we have a Department of Military Science and Tactics and a Department of Air Science and Tactics with each department headed by a full colonel and with a comparable staff of officers and enlisted men. Each department has autonomy in controlling the instruction within the limitations of the requirements of the Department of the Army and Department of the Air Force.

Colonel Forrest E. Cookson, head of the Department of Military Science and Tactics, has been appointed as Commandant and administers the prescribed rules of the college having to do with discipline of all cadets.

During the past session the Department of the Air Force requested and demanded authority to segregate the Air cadets in barracks and in drill formations. To the Administration this did not seem practicable. Students are roomed and, as far as possible, are allowed to choose their own roommates. Segregation would not allow the present rooming plan and it is felt would not make for the present harmony which exists in the Cadet Corps.

I have purposely withheld positive action on this matter until I could secure a ruling of the members of the Board. I have been informed that Clemson is the only school which holds to the present arrangement but I have also been told by high officials in Washington that we were following the right procedure. This fall I have watched the two departments and I believe they are working together harmoniously. The spirit of the student body seems good.

Under the provisions of a joint agreement between the Army and the Air Force, made on Department of Defense level, procurement objectives were assigned the services which dictated the number of freshmen to be enrolled in each service. The effect of this directive apportioned 36 percent of the freshmen to the Air Force and 64 percent to the Army.
### Enrollment for the Current Semester

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<td>Infantry</td>
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<td>143</td>
<td>88</td>
<td></td>
<td>80</td>
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<td>Ordnance</td>
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<td>Quartermaster</td>
<td>63</td>
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<td>69</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>31</td>
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<td>191</td>
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<tr>
<td>Signal</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
<td>63</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>21</td>
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<td>Total RTC Cadets</td>
<td>729</td>
<td>523</td>
<td>406</td>
<td></td>
<td>256</td>
<td></td>
<td>1914</td>
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<td>1914</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non RTC Cadets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>267</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Corps of Cadets

- Total: 2201

---

**Business Manager's Office**

**Renovation of Old Chemistry Building** -- Work on the old Chemistry Building is being pushed so as to provide needed classrooms. The south basement of the building will be for the Nutrition Department of the Experiment Station. At the present time this department is in the cotton storage rooms of the Textile Building. Approximately $30,000 will be spent to make the building suitable for its new uses.

A contract was entered into with Ross Builders Supply Company of Anderson to do this work.

To finance this work funds were transferred from the "War Reserve" of the Hospital Account.

**The College Laundry** -- The cost of operating the laundry during 1950-1951 under increased prices of supplies, equipment, etc., was such that on June 30, 1951 there were no reserves for the usual summer repairs, replacements and renovations. At the spring meeting of the Board of Trustees authority was granted to increase the student laundry fee beginning with the 1951-1952 session from $3.33 per month to $4.00 per month. This will add $6.00 per student for the entire session and will result in increasing the income to the laundry for the session in the amount of approximately $17,000.

With the addition of summer trousers as a part of the student uniform articles and with the large amount of laundry coming from the hotel, the facilities have become inadequate. During the first four weeks of the present school session the laundry, despite the fact that a night shift was put on, has fallen from one week to ten days behind in getting out laundry to the students.

Approximately 5,000,000 pieces of laundry were handled during the past school year weighing a total of 1,353,000 pounds. For a laundry the size of ours we are advised that this is a tremendous volume to be finished during that period. Of the total number of articles handled for the year the loss from torn or misplaced garments was at the amazingly low figure of $90.45.

Three additional laundry machines have been ordered and are supposed to be delivered, ready for operation within approximately three weeks. The cost of this machinery will be $5,535. Also the size of the laundry is being extended by an additional 10 x 15 feet to provide the necessary working space. This is at a cost of approximately $9,000 which will be taken from the working capital in the Uniform Account.
The Subsistence Department -- On July 1, 1950 the Subsistence Department began its 1950-1951 operation with a balance of $60,869.94. During the year the prices of food and supplies as well as services increased steadily month by month. Mr. Lindsay, the mess officer, and his associates worked diligently to effect every economy so as to avoid having to increase the board during the fiscal year. Through excellent management they were able to do this but in doing so the balance of $60,869.94 was used up with the result that at the end of the year the customary reserve for repairs, new equipment, etc., during the summer months had been depleted.

Increasing the board from $32.00 to $38.00 per month seems to meet the high costs of food and labor now.

In figuring the cost of operation beginning with July 1, 1951 consideration was given to the fact that the South Carolina Sales Tax went into effect and it is estimated that the increase in cost due to this will be approximately $15,000.

### Comparison of Prices of Staple Commodities Used in Food Preparation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Year (1950)</th>
<th>Year (1951)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beef</td>
<td>6/4 lb</td>
<td>58/4 lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggs</td>
<td>100/2 doz.</td>
<td>70 doz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bacon</td>
<td>4/4 lb</td>
<td>186/4 lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frankfurters</td>
<td>4/3 lb</td>
<td>56/3 lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cured Hams</td>
<td>4/3 lb</td>
<td>70/3 lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickens (legs and thighs)</td>
<td>50/4 lb</td>
<td>1.03 lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minute Steaks</td>
<td>4/3 lb</td>
<td>70/3 lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn Meal</td>
<td>4/3 lb</td>
<td>70/3 lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whole Wheat Flour</td>
<td>6.20 per hundred</td>
<td>6.00 per hundred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baking Flour</td>
<td>6.14 per hundred</td>
<td>6.85 per hundred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>10/4 lb</td>
<td>10/4 lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td>25/4 lb</td>
<td>71/4 lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk, Whole</td>
<td>6.66 gal.</td>
<td>72 gal.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grits</td>
<td>5.57 lb</td>
<td>7.20 lb</td>
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<tr>
<td>Irish Potatoes</td>
<td>6/4 lb</td>
<td>6/4 lb</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turkeys</td>
<td>50/4 lb</td>
<td>636/4 lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>12.75 lb</td>
<td>14.75 lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. P. B. Lard</td>
<td>20/3 lb/4 lb</td>
<td>20/3 lb/4 lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wesson Oil</td>
<td>6.75 5 gal.</td>
<td>10.04 5 gal.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Barracks -- The summer work on the barracks included interior painting of Barracks No. 6. Plumbing repairs were made to Barracks No. 8, toilets repainted in Barracks Nos. 2 and 3, and other items such as patching of plaster were made in buildings where necessary.

The increase in student room fee has partially offset the loss due to a decrease in enrollment. It is estimated that the 1951-1952 income will be approximately $73,800. Salaries and wages incidental to the operation of these buildings will amount to approximately $50,000, leaving $24,000 for repairs, insurance, household equipment and other supplies. This amount is insufficient to pay the cost of deterioration and normal wear and tear. It will take an estimated addition of about $20,000 to accomplish satisfactorily the work that will be necessary.

The need for additional barracks is evident as we now have over 2100 students housed in an area designed for 1900. Within the last two years, there has been a noticeable decline in the number of married students and an increase in the enrollment of single students. It is anticipated that this condition will continue and that a greater burden will be placed on the now over-crowded condition.
Additional Boiler -- When the new boiler plant was designed the plans called for three boilers. However, the funds were sufficient for only two boilers. During the winter months the plant is overloaded and in case of a failure of one boiler some of the classroom buildings could not be heated.

This situation was described in the 1950 report to the Legislature. Since that time the new Chemistry Building has been added.

Faculty Housing Revenue Bonds -- September 1, 1951, marked the first anniversary date of the $2,500,000 Faculty Housing Revenue Bond Issue. During the first year of our bond issue, income from the project in the amount of $120,952.30 was remitted to the Peoples National Bank of Rock Hill, South Carolina, Trustee. The annual interest, amounting to $69,640 was paid by the Trustee from this sum which leaves $51,312.30 in the Cushion Fund Account. The monthly requirement for the bond issue during the first year was $7,003.34.

Although the bonds were dated September 1, 1950, the garden type apartments were not occupied until about October 1, and the hotel was not in full operation until December 1, 1950, which means we had a loss of income from the apartment buildings of one month, and a loss of income from the hotel of approximately three months during the first anniversary year of our bonds.

In spite of this, the project exceeded its interest requirements by $51,312.30, which we feel is a very fine accomplishment.

Beginning with September 1, 1951, we must remit to the Trustee each month, in addition to the $7,003.34 interest and Cushion Fund requirement, enough to accumulate $77,000 by the end of the second anniversary date of the bonds. This will constitute the first principal payment. It will mean that we must remit not less than $13,420 to the Trustee each month.

During the previous bond year all income from the apartment houses and all income from rent paid by permanent residents of the hotel was remitted to the Trustee. No income from transient guests at the hotel was remitted, but was used in the operation of the hotel to get it under way.

The business of the hotel has grown to the point that a part of the income from transient guests can and must now be remitted to the Trustee to meet the terms and conditions of the bond indenture. Therefore, for each room rented by transients beginning September 1, 1951, the sum of $2.00 will be remitted to the Trustee along with the income from the other rents. This will mean that approximately 40 percent of the income from transient rooms will go to the bond issue and about 60 percent will be used in the operation of the hotel.

The transient business of the hotel has increased rapidly with the passing of each month and if it continues on the basis of the last four or five months, this plan will more than meet the terms and conditions of the bond indenture and in addition will not hinder the operational functions of the hotel.

In sumarizing, the first year of the bond issue has been most gratifying and if the business of the hotel continues to grow, the income from the entire project will not only be ample to meet all future requirements of the bond issue, but also to create a growing reserve fund from which the payment of a certain amount of unmatured bonds can be made each year beginning on March 1, 1957, which is the first call date, and continuing on each interest payment date thereafter.

We are hoping that the project will become self supporting so as to save the present expenditure from the collegiate budget for other much-needed purposes.
Clemson House -- Clemson House has demonstrated that it is a going concern. Half the efficiency apartments have been equipped for use as hotel rooms and six of the one bedroom apartments have been converted into guest quarters. The accommodations for hotel guests have therefore been increased from 94 rooms to 132 rooms and suites. This leaves 60 apartments and rooms for the regular patrons.

The income from all sources for the month of September was $31,691.28. This was approximately the same income through August 30. August 1951 was, up to that time, the best month since the hotel opened. October bids fair to become another good month.

Income from the transient rooms provides most of the funds to pay the costs. It is encouraging that the number of transients is increasing. Clemson House is becoming popular as a place for group dinners, parties, and conventions.

We are trying to locate a suitable chef to take the place of the man who had been at the hotel since it opened. A real good chef commands a high salary, but he is a necessity.

Clemson House is listed in the new Hotel Directory coming off the press. This should further increase the patronage.

During the summer we installed electric fans in some of the guest rooms. When the weather became really hot we purchased 25 air conditioning units. The architects are studying the possibility of extending air conditioning to all the rooms.

There is a great need for a service elevator and for conference rooms which could also be used as private dining rooms.

Equipment for Clemson House and Iptay Tavern -- When the plans for Clemson House were approved the preliminary estimates indicated that approximately $250,000.00 would be needed to completely equip the building. A committee was appointed to put on a campaign to raise funds from Clemson Alumni and friends.

An agreement was made with one of the leading firms in this country to assist in planning the interior decorations and in securing furnishings for the entire building except the kitchen and Tavern cooking equipment.

To date the total expenditure for equipment and furnishings is $196,899.63. Several small items on order will make the total about $205,000.00 to $210,000.00.

Through September 1951 the total of all contributions was $54,045.39. A loan of $25,000 was made by the Athletic Department. Mr. Charles E. Daniel advanced $80,000 and the remainder came from construction funds and current operating funds. Much equipment was transferred from Veterans Housing and reworked in the college shops.

The college owes Mr. Daniel and some steps should be taken to repay the loan.

Housing -- On October 1, 1951, there were 568 families occupying college residences and apartments. In addition there were 58 living units in the Clemson House occupied by families and individuals.

The first year's operation of the 100 apartments in the new Faculty Homes ended on August 31, 1951. At the present time these units are all occupied. For the year as a whole we realized 88.9 percent occupancy and collected $73,105 in rentals without any collection losses. During the current year the occupancy should approach 95 percent or more which will be in excess of the minimum set forth in our bond documents. The second year's rental collections should approximate $80,000.
Just prior to the close of the bond year, a thorough inspection was made of each living unit including equipment and premises. In general the apartments were found to be in excellent condition. It will pay dividends in the long run to make frequent checks during the first few years so as to not only observe the conditions due to occupancy, but also to arrive at some kind of schedule of maintenance. In addition to the upkeep of the buildings we must inaugurate a regular program for the upkeep of premises and areas in the project.

There are now 87 college employees and 13 non-college people living in these buildings. Four of the Singer Sewing Machine employees will soon move to their newly constructed homes near Anderson.

The 50 New Brick Apartments (Tom Littlejohn Homes) have been in great demand and continue to be fully occupied. We realized 97.8 percent occupancy and collected $18,500 during the rent year. The recent inspection revealed that these units and the premises were in good condition. Gutters have been added to these buildings for the purpose of preventing water seepage through the brick walls.

On the first of October there were nine unoccupied Prefabs (Veterans' Houses). The occupants in the remaining 339 were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Students</th>
<th>Faculty</th>
<th>Military (NCO's)</th>
<th>Employees and Laborers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Five members of the faculty who are now in prefabs are building their own homes, and possibly several others will move into the faculty apartments when vacancies occur. It is estimated that only 10 faculty families will be in these units in June. Records indicate that 53 student families will vacate in February due to graduation. In view of the decline in Enrollment of married students, and the gradual deterioration of these temporary structures, the repairs and replacements are being kept at a minimum. Interior painting has been discontinued by the college.

These units have provided living accommodations for over 1000 families. We have lost less than one percent of the total number of possible days' occupancy, which now is approximately 64,000. The percentage of rental collection loss is .0003.

Beginning this past summer, there was a return to systematic schedule of painting and renovating the old College Residences and Apartments. Several of these old buildings were constructed to house workmen when Clemson was being built back about 1890. The plan to paint the first group by September 1 had to be amended to permit necessary repairs being made on barracks and classroom buildings. The painting of this group should be completed before cold weather. For the preservation of these structures, the six year maintenance schedule should be followed. Some of them are becoming expensive to keep in real good condition.

There are 38 of these old College Residences occupied by individual families. In addition there are 15 apartments in five of the older residences. Seven of these apartments are vacant. There has been no demand for them because they lack many of the modern conveniences.

Two of the oldest residences near the Textile Building will soon be vacated. The "Tingley" house is in a bad location and its removal would greatly improve traffic conditions. The other old residence was used for a telephone exchange for a number of years and is not very desirable as a residence. The brick residence formerly occupied by the McClintys will be used as an office building.

It was proposed that the rentals on these old residences be increased either in September or in January. Inability to finish the scheduled painting before September, together with other factors, has contributed to a postponement of the increases until at least January, 1952.
At the present time there are 13 additional older houses being rented to laborers. Several of these are not all suitable for occupancy. However, their nearness to the campus makes them very convenient.

The Experiment Station rents 10 residences. On the Land-Use Project there are 5 available houses. At one time, there must have been approximately 100 structures on the Land-Use area.

During the time the Opportunity School operated at Clemson, there were two small homes constructed primarily for use as "homemaking" laboratories. College people have been renting these, but they now are in need of major repairs. Soon after the last war an offer was made the Opportunity School for the purchase of these homes. However, it was not accepted. They are poorly located and should be removed along with several of the real old residences near them.

South Carolina Retail Sales Tax -- As soon as the bill creating the South Carolina Sales Tax Division of the South Carolina Tax Commission was passed as law, officials of the college arranged a conference with members of the Commission and with Assistant Attorney General Claude K. Wingate, Counsel for the Commission. Prior to this conference exhaustive studies of the bill had been made to determine how it would affect the operation of Clemson College. We could not see how certain terms and conditions of the bill could be applied practically to some of the various activities which we must carry on as an educational institution. These matters were disclosed to the Commission and to Mr. Wingate and after much consideration the Commissioners were very liberal in their approach to solving the problems presented so as to make them workable and reasonable.

For example, the College Subsistence Department has in the past made its facilities available to various organizations in the state for conventions and other meetings. In addition to this the matter of Farmers' Week was discussed. The Commissioners' decision was that if the Clemson Subsistence Department continued the practice of selling meals to the various groups, it would have to be classified as a retail food dealer which would mean that sales tax would have to be collected from every student. This would be most undesirable and impracticable.

With regard to Farmers' Week the ruling of the Commissioners was that Farmers' Week could be very clearly defined as a period of education to all in attendance since classroom instruction and field demonstrations were carried on during the period. The Commissioners felt that this was a definite program of education carried on by Clemson each year and that the persons coming to Clemson for that event could be considered as taking a course of training and would be entitled to eat in the Mess Hall at established rates which would not involve the sales tax. Consequently the Subsistence Department at Clemson was designated as a consumer and not as a retailer, but this designation was with the definite understanding on the part of all that the practice of serving to outsiders such as mentioned above would be discontinued.

The college has reinvestment accounts in each of its schools and certain departments such as the Experiment Station. The schools and departments producing tangible property in their educational and experimental programs must either sell these products, use them, or give them away. The question of whether or not the sales of these products would be subject to the tax was discussed at considerable length. For the Experiment Station it was ruled that these were all farm products, grown, raised, and sold on the farm and therefore not subject to the tax, and in the other departments having small items for sale such as scrap steel in the engineering laboratories, cloth in the textile laboratories, containers in the chemistry laboratories, etc., the decision was that these were not produced for sale or profit but were necessary in the educational program and in the interest of economy should be sold to replace the supplies used in the laboratories and therefore no tax would be applicable.
Finally, it was decided that the college must collect tax on the sales at the hotel, the athletic canteen, the Y.M.C.A., the Quartermaster uniform department and the canteens located at Camp Long and Camp Bob Cooper.

The administration is very appreciative of the fine consideration which they have been given and the liberal attitude of those making the decisions. It is very necessary that we adhere strictly to all the rules and regulations and follow the transactions through very closely so as to continue to merit the confidence and trust of the South Carolina Tax Commission.

The college receives certain Federal funds such as Smith-Lever, Hatch, Adams, Purnell, Bankhead-Jones, etc. These in the main go to the Extension Service and the South Carolina Experiment Station. They amount to over $1,000,000 a year. While these funds are mostly for salaries of Extension Service workers, a part is used for the purchase of supplies, equipment, etc., in the conduct of experimental work. The United States Department of Agriculture has advised us that under the decision of the Controller General of the United States dated April 9, 1935, no part of these funds could be diverted to the payment of the South Carolina sales tax. The South Carolina Tax Commission has ruled that since the funds are payable to Clemson College and subsequently disbursed by Clemson College they become state funds and therefore with the exception of items specifically exempted by State law, the tax would be applicable.

This places us in a very unusual situation and at the direction of Mr. Harold Major, the college attorney, a conference was arranged with Assistant Attorney General Claude K. Wingate with the hope of clearing up the matter and relieving us of the possibility of any controversy with Washington officials which might affect these contributions to the program at Clemson. Mr. Wingate is now investigating decisions regarding like situations in other states and we hope to have the matter cleared up sometime soon.

I bring these matters to your attention so that you will be familiar with the sales tax law as it affects Clemson College. Every effort is made to handle our affairs with regard to these matters in such a manner as to be of the greatest economy to the college and at the same time comply fully with the laws of our state.

Completing the College Automatic Sprinkler System -- At the March 1950 meeting of the Board of Trustees the proposal of the Associated Factory Mutual Insurance Company to reinsure the college educational properties for the South Carolina Sinking Fund Commission was approved. One of the conditions of the Factory Mutual for assuming this risk was that certain improvements recommended by their engineering staff would be accomplished. Among other things this involved putting sprinklers in eleven of the college buildings and other work incidental to the installation. The coverage of the principal buildings of the campus by the Factory Mutual Company has brought about a savings in insurance premiums of approximately $12,000 per annum. The college administration, after several conferences with the Sinking Fund Commission, was instructed to proceed with the work and they advised that under Section 3079-2 of the 1912 Code of Laws they would loan to Clemson College enough funds to defray the cost of the work. Section 3079-2 is quoted below:

"3079-2. State institutions purchase sprinkler systems and other fire prevention devices.----The Board of Trustees or other governing board of any state institution, the state insurance commissioner and the secretary of the South Carolina sinking fund commission are hereby authorized and empowered to make, execute and enter into contract or contracts with any sprinkler companies, or other companies selling and installing fire prevention measures which have been duly approved by the southeastern underwriters' association, or other authorized fire insurance associations wherein and whereby savings will be affected to the State of South Carolina, by a reduction in the insurance rate by reason of the
installation of said sprinkler systems or other fire prevention devices; provided, however, that the said contract or contracts, when made, shall provide that the payment for such sprinkler systems or other fire prevention devices will be made from the savings in the insurance premiums affected thereby, so that the State of South Carolina will not be called upon to appropriate any additional funds in payment of same. The said board of trustees, or other governing body of any state institution, the state insurance commissioner and the secretary of the South Carolina sinking fund commission are hereby fully empowered and authorized to negotiate through the proper channels with the public administration, or the sinking fund commission, for the purchase outright of such sprinkler equipment, or other fire prevention device, provided that the same be paid for out of the savings in the reduction of the insurance rates."

Proposals to bid for the work were sent to seven leading sprinkler companies whose plans and specifications are subject to the approval of the Engineering Division of the Factory Mutual Insurance Company and to the approval of the South Carolina Sinking Fund Commission. On October 1 proposals from six of these companies were publicly opened at 2 p.m. in the college chapel. The bids were as follows:

- Rockwood Sprinkler Company, Charlotte, N. C. $56,350.00
- McCrory Automatic Sprinkler Company, Greenville 59,840.00
- Globe Automatic Sprinkler Company, Charlotte 59,150.00
- Blaw Knox Sprinkler Company, Charlotte 55,240.00
- General Automatic Sprinkler Company, Charlotte 50,625.00
- Grinnell Company, Charlotte 47,800.00

The Grinnell Company of Providence, Rhode Island, with southern offices at Charlotte, North Carolina, has the reputation of being one of the best in this business. Their bid was low and the plans and specifications have been approved both by the Factory Mutual Company and the South Carolina Sinking Fund Commission. None of the bids included painting of the pipes as the college can have this done cheaper.

The Sinking Fund is now ready to let Clemson have the funds necessary to complete the job which will be in the neighborhood of $50,000.00. It is estimated on a basis of the present premium saved that this can be repaid in four to five years.

Under the regulations of the National Production Authority (Controlled Materials Plan) the college cannot proceed with the work until that Authority has permitted it to do so. Clemson College being a military college and essential to the national defense in this emergency has requested permission to proceed on a basis that should we suffer loss of any of our facilities by fire it would seriously impair our ability to carry on the training. Should we have a loss in these times it is very doubtful if we could secure authority to restore such loss under the present Controlled Materials Plan.

Camp Clarke -- Camp Clarke is located 11 miles south of Batesburg on the Batesburg-Felton highway. It contains 41 1/3 acres of land, approximately 17 acres of which is composed of a very fine fishing lake with a good dam and concrete spillway. On this property is located a barracks type frame building which is now in a bad state of repair, all windows and doors having been removed by vandals. It is estimated that approximately $1,000 worth of marketable timber is on the property. The land is almost 100 percent sand and has little agricultural value. This property was used by Clemson during the summer months as a Civil Engineering Camp.

With the coming of the second World War the use of it was discontinued and the college gave fishing rights to a neighboring owner in exchange for his services in looking after the property. The growth of the student enrollment at Clemson has been such that the camp is no longer large enough or suitable for this work. Having adequate acreage, training is now being done at the college where the engineering laboratories are available.
Since the college no longer has need of the property, the administration has investigated the possibility of disposing of it. Leading citizens in Lexington County consulted as to its reasonable value were inclined to place a value of approximately $5,000 on the property. Just recently the property was sold for $5,175 to Mr. C. D. Barr, Jr., of Leesville, South Carolina.

Use of Fertilizer Inspection and Analysis Funds -- Last winter at the hearing before the Senate Finance Committee it was suggested that the budget for Fertilizer Inspection and Analysis be transferred from the Collegiate Activities section of the Public Service Activities. Until about four years ago the Privilege Fertilizer Tax was subject to the order of the Clemson Board of Trustees for use in paying the cost of inspection and analysis and for maintaining the college. By a recent Act of the Legislature the money is now deposited in the General Tax Fund of the State and an appropriation made to pay for the inspection and analysis.

During 1950-51 the Privilege Fertilizer Tax amounted to $250,437.26. Of this the sum of $51,615.89 was used to pay the cost of inspection and analysis being done at Clemson. This work is regulatory and closely allied with the South Carolina Experiment Station and for this reason it could under present circumstance be listed under public service activities. I think it would be advantageous to the state and to the college if the Fertilizer Tax could be collected and used in accordance with the original agreement.

Miscellaneous Items

Water Management Bulletin

The staff of the college is engaged in a study of the broad implications of water management and what it can mean to South Carolina. It is hoped that out of this study a suitable publication and film will be developed for use in our public schools. Such a publication would also be of great value to county agents and to vocational agricultural teachers in their efforts to show the public what good water management means in relation to the total agricultural and industrial needs in this state.

Livestock Activities

We are keeping abreast of the livestock sanitary program and the problems that have arisen in our efforts to purify herds and suppress diseases. The inspection work is moving ahead since the appointment of two men for this special service. Good cooperation in the auction markets has been obtained throughout the state with the exception of one market in Anderson. Proper steps are being taken to deal with this case in accordance with the laws of the state.

Study of Insecticides

Fortunately seasonal conditions were unfavorable to boll weevil development and a splendid cotton crop has been produced. The committee which has handled the sampling and analysis of insecticides reports favorably on the quality of these materials in this state. We must be vigilant and keep this matter before the farmers of the state because serious outbreaks of insects occur when least expected. We realize that further studies should be made as to the residual effect of the substances on the soils of the state and on the products of plants on which they are used.
Public Service Activities

Experiment Station -- The research program of the South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station has progressed in a very satisfactory manner. Practically all areas in the state where a diversity of crops has been grown have had a very satisfactory season although individual crops in some areas have been affected by unfavorable weather conditions.

The cotton growers have met the challenge to produce the cotton requested by the federal government to meet the national and world demand for cotton. The price of cotton has been somewhat disappointing since the cotton production estimates have been published.

The national defense activities have created serious deficiencies in the professional personnel, labor, and necessary materials. The increased cost of living is making it necessary to increase wages of laborers and the professional staff.

The Agricultural Experiment Station is being requested to initiate various research activities on problems related to current agricultural production. Lack of financial support has prevented the Station from initiating many new lines of agricultural research. The following is a list of some of the proposed investigations for which additional funds are needed:

1. Research on diseases of small grain, grasses, and legumes used as pasture plants.
2. Breeding of pasture plants adapted to the Southeast.
3. Fertility investigation and soil requirements for different crop plants.
4. Control of small grain and pasture insects.
5. Effects upon plants and animals of insecticidal residues in soils.
7. Development of a better nematode-resistant rootstock for peaches.
8. Breeding of high quality cowpeas (for human consumption) resistant to insects and diseases.
9. Legumes as forages for swine.
11. Breeding and mechanized production of sesame.
12. Breeding of apples and other tree fruits.
13. Production, harvesting, cleaning, and grading of forage crop seed.
14. Development of plans and specifications for buildings and equipment to meet specific needs of farmers.
15. Experiments with new grass combinations for year-round grazing.
16. Pasture fertilization and management for most economical returns.
17. Production of fat calves.
18. Winter fattening of stocker and feeder cattle on pastures.
19. Improved rations for swine.
20. Expansion of cotton insect and disease control program.
21. Forest management research.
22. Diseases of fruits, nuts, and ornamentals.
23. Chemical control of weeds and other vegetation.
25. Dormancy of plants as influenced by chemicals.
26. Performance versus appearances in beef cattle and hogs.
27. Evaluation of feeds, feeding practices, and management of poultry.
28. Poultry disease investigations with emphasis on fowl typhoid.
29. Investigation of pigeon production.
30. Breeding of improved varieties of vegetables, such as sweet potatoes, pimiento pepper, and pickling cucumbers.
31. The propagation and culture of camellias.
32. Production and curing of aromatic tobacco.
33. Soil drainage and irrigation.
34. Water utilization, management, and conservation.
35. Economic conditions associated with a suitable soil management and conservation practices for various land capabilities groups.
36. The inevitable high cost of farm labor will require more farm power and equipment to replace the depleted farm labor supply.
37. The present industrial activities in the Piedmont section of the state are resulting in many major changes and adjustments in this area, which are in need of a critical economic appraisal if the new agricultural enterprises are to be satisfactorily adjusted without serious economic losses.
38. It appears that the Coastal Plains area will be the intensive farming section of the state, and there are many problems needing investigating, particularly land capability, drainage, irrigation, and crop rotations studies.

The relatively low salary scale is one of the most critical problems in securing and maintaining an efficient and capable staff. We are constantly losing some of our best trained and most capable staff to other institutions with higher salary scales.
An increase of around 20 percent is being requested for salaries. This will provide for necessary increases in salaries of the present staff and needed new technical staff desirable in our research program.

It will be necessary to have an increase in the wage items to maintain a capable labor staff. Satisfactory industrial employment is drawing heavily from the farm labor supply.

The loss of farm labor is making it necessary to increase farm equipment, which will make it highly desirable to have substantial increases for this item.

The Entomology and Zoology Department is making a special request for $25,000 for the state contribution to the federal crop pest control and eradication projects in South Carolina. The Federal Government staff does not feel that the state is supplying its proportionate share of the support of these control and eradication programs in this state.

The following is the estimated federal and state budget for 1951-1952 and the estimated state needs for 1952-1953 for the different activities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Budget 1951-1952</th>
<th>Estimated State needs for 1952-1953</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Federal</td>
<td>State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phony Peach</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
<td>2,087</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese Beetle</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Potato Weevil</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>1,227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White-Fringed Beetle</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>1,955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$66,500</strong></td>
<td><strong>$11,969</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Truck Experiment Station is making a request for H-2, Buildings, for $8,000 and for H-3, Non-Structural Improvement, for $6,500, making a total of $14,500 for permanent improvement. The other increases requested will be needed to meet the regular operating cost of the Station.

A substantial increase is requested for the Sandhill Experiment Station. The Sandhill area constitutes around 10 percent of the land area of the state, and there is urgent need for a satisfactory research program for the Sandhill area. The peach and cotton crops have been very satisfactory this year. It is estimated that around 80 bales of cotton will be produced on around 100 acres, which will average more than three-fourths of a bale per acre.

A large irrigation project is being developed at the Sandhill Station and additional appropriation is needed to finance the expanded program at this Station. The increases requested under the other items will be needed for the operating cost of the research program.

The Edisto Experiment Station will have a great opportunity in aiding the adjustment in agriculture in the area adjacent to the bomb site in Aiken and Barnwell counties. The research program at the Edisto Experiment Station has nation-wide recognition for the work being conducted there. The farm machinery research program has been of special interest to the farm implement companies in testing and modifying farm machinery to the needs of the southeastern region.

One of the critical requirements of the testing program is to have sufficient acreage to test the performance of the different machines under a variety of conditions. The available land at the Edisto Station has been used continuously for cotton production for several years. It would be highly desirable to have a crop rotation program, if suitable land were available.
The present interest in the water management and in soil conservation makes it highly desirable to expand the research programs in these activities. Last year the Board of Trustees authorized the consideration of the purchase of sufficient land on the southeastern corner of the Mathews farm for a reservoir for irrigation water. It has not been possible to purchase the small area needed for this reservoir. There are probably some obligations connected with this area which would require more legal services than could be justified by the total value of the land area involved.

The owners of the Still farms between the Reynolds and Mathews farms and adjacent to the Station property are considering selling their farms. There is an area of 167 acres directly between our present farms. It is my understanding that the entire 900 acres may be for sale. If it is not possible to sell the entire farm, consideration will be given to cutting up the area into smaller farm units. It has seemed very desirable to purchase a part of the Still farm adjacent to the main Blackville-Williston highway, which would connect our property and provide a drainage right-of-way for draining some of our Station land.

There are four alternatives which might be considered in regard to increasing and improving the land facilities at the Edisto Experiment Station.

The first of these alternatives is to purchase 20 to 25 acres of the Still farm adjacent to the Blackville-Williston highway, north of a proposed farm road across this area, to connect the Reynolds and Mathews farms.

The second alternative is to purchase the 167 acres separating the Reynolds and Mathews farms. All the land on this farm is very good land with the exception of an acre or two of sand.

The third alternative is to purchase the 167 acres and around 100 acres in branch swamp in order to have a suitable lake site for irrigation water.

The fourth alternative is to purchase the entire 900 acres in the Still farm, which will provide for some of the present urgent building needed. This farm would provide an excellent site for a large lake for irrigation water and a large area of excellent agricultural land located near the proposed lake site, which would afford excellent opportunities for extensive water management research projects including drainage, irrigation, soil management, and soil conservation activities.

If we are to proceed very far with our water management research activities, it will be necessary to greatly expand our present agricultural land facilities.

The purchase of the 900-acre farm would greatly strengthen the Experiment Station's research program in farm mechanization which has been an outstanding contribution, land drainage, irrigation, soil management, and soil conservation activities.

If we are to do much additional significant research work on water management, it will be necessary to secure additional land resources or admit that adequate land resources are not available for a suitable comprehensive research program on water management. The present land resources of the Edisto Station are being used to optimum capacity at this time.

It seems that we should attempt to do an adequate research job on water control and soil conservation or leave this activity to other agencies with adequate resources to initiate a satisfactory research program.
Extension Service -- The outstanding problems in extension work can be placed into two groups:

(1) How to reach and influence more people more effectively with demonstration programs for adults and youth.

(2) How to relate extension work properly to federal and state authorities so it will be truly "cooperative".

As a partnership between the federal, state and county governments, extension work should be helped by the different responsible authorities to function as intended and originally agreed. The Smith-Lever Act of 1914 provides that extension work shall be carried on in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture "In order to aid in diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical information on subjects relating to agriculture and home economics, and to encourage the application of the same. . . ." The Act further specifies "that cooperative extension work shall consist of the giving of instruction and practical demonstrations in agriculture and home economics to persons . . . in the several communities, and imparting to such persons information on said subjects through field demonstrations, publications, and otherwise; and this work shall be carried on in such manner as may be mutually agreed upon by the Secretary of Agriculture and the State Agricultural College or colleges receiving the benefits of this Act."

The mutual agreement was expressed in the document commonly referred to as the "Memorandum of Understanding of 1914" signed by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Presidents of the Land-Grant Colleges. In this agreement the Land-Grant Colleges and the Department of Agriculture seem to mutually agree, among other things, to cooperate in all demonstration and other forms of extension work and to conduct this work through the cooperative extension division at the college. Then in 1915 the Bankhead-Flannagan Act to further develop the cooperative extension system authorizes further appropriations, "for the purpose of paying the expenses of cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics, including technical and educational assistance to farm people in improving their standards of living, in developing individual farm and home plans, better marketing and distribution of farm products, work with rural youth in 4-H clubs and older out-of-school youth, guidance of farm people in improving farm and home buildings, development of effective programs in canning, food preservation, and nutrition, and for the necessary printing and distribution of information in connection with the foregoing."

Nothing in the Acts from which the short quotations above are made, or in the Memorandum of Understanding of 1914, seems to void or weaken the statement and implication of full unity between the parties thereto in the conduct of the cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics. Nevertheless, as you are aware, an increasing number of instances of independent action in recent years in what has been regarded as extension work have brought the idea of unity and partnership in extension work too close to a standstill. This situation has not happened suddenly, nor can it be said to be due to failure of either the Land-Grant Colleges or the Department of Agriculture, exclusively. However, it doesn't seem likely to drift to a good solution.

In the meantime, it seems that the best interest of our Democratic form of government and our belief in the principle of local self government would be furthered through our cooperative extension service carrying on the very best possible programs for the further development and adjustment of agriculture and farm life. This we are striving to do through our county workers through publications of the extension service and through the staff of specialists employed in the extension program.
The first program mentioned at the beginning of this statement, that of reaching and influencing more people more effectively turns largely on the number and quality of personnel we are able to employ. This brings us directly up against the question of appropriations and of a policy with respect to the salaries of extension workers that will serve the long run objectives. The following discussion of this subject therefore seems to me should be understood by all responsible authorities.

On August 1, 1951, the equivalent of a total of 431 employees including men and women, white and colored were on our list. The following table gives a breakdown of these showing the number May 1, 1951 and in parenthesis the changes as of August 1, 1951.

Number and Composition, Extension Service Staff, May 1, 1951 and August 1, 1951. (August 1 changes in parenthesis)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Work</th>
<th>Agriculture</th>
<th>Home Demonstration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>White</td>
<td>Colored</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Staff</td>
<td>58 (53)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialists</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County Agents</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant County Agents</td>
<td>50 (44)</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negro Agricultural Agents</td>
<td>31 (30)</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negro Home Demonstration Agents</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>161 (150)</td>
<td>34 (33)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>89 (86)31</td>
<td>315 (300)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerks and Stenographers</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>46*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanics</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caretakers, 4-H Camps</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janitor</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>232 (231)</td>
<td>46 (45)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Includes 27 stenographers who work part-time basis, counted as 16 full-time employees.

Of the 431 extension employees shown in the above table as employed on August 1, 1951, practically all of the Agricultural and Home Economics workers shown including 150 white men, 33 colored men, 86 white women and 31 colored women, or a total of 300 employees, must travel regularly in the performance of the public service for which they are employed.

It was found, many years ago, that the mailing out of printed bulletins and the holding of occasional meetings or farmer's institutes was not reaching enough people fast enough. Therefore, the cooperative Extension Service was created with agents in each county personally known to and working with farm people in their own counties for farm and home improvement. These county agents are backed up by full-time extension specialists in various farm subjects who come to the counties when necessary. Thus travel is a necessary characteristic of effective extension work. During the last fiscal year the men extension workers averaged traveling 12,189 miles each, the women slightly less.

The sources of funds for the cooperative extension work are the federal, state and county governments, plus small additions from miscellaneous sources. The federal and state funds together make up the flexible extension fund. County and other funds are earmarked and are used locally for specified projects. County funds are thus supplementary and represent the form which county cooperation takes in the cooperative extension work. The cooperative extension work is thus a three-way type of cooperative effort, with the responsibility for immediate administration a function of the Land-Grant College. This administration is properly carried out in keeping with the obligations
set forth in the federal and state laws to the federal and the county
interests represented. Also there is a formal Memorandum of Under-
standing between each -- the Land-Grant College and the U. S. Department
of Agriculture which specifies detailed principles of cooperation in the
conduct of extension work.

Extension funds are used for the following three purposes in
South Carolina and for the current year in the proportions shown:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries of employees</td>
<td>78.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel of 300 employees</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other expenses</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The term "All other expenses" includes:

(1) printing bulletins, etc.
(2) heat, light and water
(3) rent and insurance
(4) repairs
(5) supplies such as paper, envelopes, etc.
(6) equipment
(7) freight and express
(8) telephone and telegraph
(9) labor

The proportion spent for the three purposes shown varies slightly from
year to year. This year there is a considerable increase in the travel
fund due to the state-wide change in the mileage allowance from 5 cents
to 7 cents per mile for personally owned automobiles. For the three
purposes, the changes from last fiscal year are:

(1) for salaries an increase of 2.2%
(2) for travel, an increase of 22.1%
(3) for "All other expenses", a decrease of 10.8%

A 10 percent increase in the state fund for extension work
was made for this fiscal year. As shown in the preceding paragraph, it
is distributed to travel and salaries. Although an increase was made in
the travel fund it was not enough to cover the same miles traveled last
year at the increased rate; and while a small addition was made to the
salary fund it amounts to only about a 3 percent average salary increase
to employees. To accomplish these two changes it was necessary to:

(1) budget only enough funds to cover six miles for
each seven miles traveled last year.
(2) reduce the number of people employed.
(3) cut "All other expenses" by 10.8 percent under
last year.

Thus the travel fund and the fund for "All other expenses" is not sufficient
to allow for normal operation throughout the year. Also the demands for
service cannot be as fully met by the smaller number of employees.

In the light of the provision for salary increases of "20 percent
or $600, whichever is the smaller", plus the fact that the extension fund
is derived from both federal and state sources, it is the belief of
extension workers that a 10 percent salary increase from state funds would
be appropriate and comparable with other state salary increases, but this
has not yet been done. This, in substance, was the policy aimed at in last
year's recommendations. In this connection, the average increase in
salaries for the three years before July 1, 1951 was 3.2 percent. However,
this increase in salaries was accomplished without corresponding increases
in federal and state appropriations and mainly through curtailment of
services in other respects. In the light of these facts, and of the
importance of this service to the further development of the farms and homes of the state including 4-H club activities of young people, the recommendations for the year beginning July 1, 1952 are aimed at maintaining the service notwithstanding the unfortunate inflationary economic conditions.

The principles followed in making recommendations for state appropriations for the agricultural and home economics extension work for next year are limited substantially to providing for the following four conditions:

(1) Norman travel expense under state rules.
(2) Normal costs of items for printing, supplies and equipment, communications, freight, insurance, etc.
(3) An average of 10 percent salary increase over those that were paid last fiscal year, which ended with June 1951.
(4) Inclusion of the same number of positions as shown in the budget for the fiscal year ended with June 1951.

In July suggestion was made that we secure authority to raise salaries of extension workers out of any accumulated funds that we might be able to save out of current operations without too great sacrifice. Such accumulations would take place through allowing authorized positions to remain vacant, and the justification for such a policy lies in the seriousness of the salary situation. A letter from Mr. J. M. Smith, State Auditor, reads as follows:

"There would be no objection to increasing salaries in the Agricultural Extension Service from funds accrued from salary lapses or unfilled positions, provided such increases do not exceed 20 percent or $600.00 in any case. Of course, any such changes in salaries should be made only after approval of the State Budget and Control Board through the regular established procedure."

It is suggested that this matter be brought to the attention of the Board with the request that the Board also approve the policy of using any accumulated funds in this way during the current fiscal year.

Justification for increasing salaries of extension employees is found not only in what has been done in other states, by business concerns generally and by rising costs of living, but by the salary policies being followed in the state in paying the salaries of agricultural workers in federal civil service. As you know the federal government has agricultural workers in each county. The top-ranking county man in a federal agency is rated as a GS 7, the assistant county man as a GS 5 and a county office stenographer as GS 3. The salary policy for these is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Beginning Salary</th>
<th>Top Salary of Grade</th>
<th>Automatic Annual Salary Increases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GS 7, County men</td>
<td>$3,825</td>
<td>$4,575</td>
<td>$125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GS 5, Ass. Co. men</td>
<td>3,100</td>
<td>3,850</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GS 3, Stenographers</td>
<td>2,650</td>
<td>3,130</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition to the annual salary increases shown for these federal county workers, additional "cost-of-living" raises are sometimes made. Such an increase of $400 per employee is now in the last stages of enactment by the Federal Congress.

This has a practical bearing on the maintenance of an effective extension service, when extension salaries are out of line and working conditions are comparatively less favorable.
Fertilizer Inspection and Analysis -- A brief summary of the activities of the Fertilizer Inspection and Analysis Department for the fiscal year 1950-1951 is given below.

Summary of Activities of Department

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tons of fertilizer for which tax tags were furnished</th>
<th>982,916</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of samples secured and analyzed</td>
<td>5,311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of bags represented by each sample</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Number of samples deficient or excessive:**
- Nitrogen: 31
- Phosphoric Acid: 123
- Potash: 103
- Excessive in Chlorine: 20

Total number of samples deficient or excessive in chlorine: 277

Percent of samples deficient: 5.22

Refunds to farmers on account of deficiencies: $12,551.48

Number of bags seized other than underweight: 9,788

Number of bags underweight on farms: 5,508

Number of pounds refunded farmers account of short weights: 60,597

Number of bags underweight in dealers' warehouses: 10,326

Average shortage per bag - pounds: 2.85

Number of samples of water analyzed: 53

Number of toxicological examinations: 11

New Problems -- Due to increased interest in bulk spreading of fertilizer and fertilizer materials, more attention must be placed on checking the samples and weights on these bulk deliveries which are being made almost entirely by truck directly from the plants. All deliveries checked, however, have been correct. For information the bulk deliveries made by grade are listed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Tons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-10-20</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-12-12</td>
<td>812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-14-7</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-7-9</td>
<td>705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-12-6</td>
<td>251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-12-12</td>
<td>2,276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-10-6</td>
<td>625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-10-5</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-3-6</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-8-8</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-12-12</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total tons mixed fertilizer</td>
<td>5,081</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grand total in tons: 11,405

Insecticides -- The fertilizer inspectors collected a total of 216 insecticide samples during the fiscal year, or 532 for the period from July 1950 to September 1951. These samples were collected at very little additional cost to the college and the insecticide dealers and the farmers were most appreciative of this service. In addition to this saving on the cost of collections, a more efficient service was made available.

Livestock Sanitary Department -- Brucellosis -- Beginning July 1 the department has expanded the Area and Herd testing of cattle for Brucellosis (Bang's disease). In doing this work we have found it necessary to use the services of the Deputy State Veterinarians to draw the majority of the cattle blood samples as it is not possible for the full-time state employed veterinarians to take care of all the
requests. In view of the expense in carrying on this work, it appears necessary for us to limit the number of blood samples drawn for the remainder of this fiscal year.

Stockyards -- The expansion of services rendered to the stockyards, in connection with the treating of hogs to prevent cholera and testing of cattle to detect the presence of Brucellosis, has increased considerably since the beginning of this year. At the present time we are receiving excellent cooperation from the majority of the stockyard operators. The market operated by the Honorable John C. Taylor of Anderson is failing to cooperate in any way in connection with the animal disease control program. Ten warrants have been issued for infringements of the law covering stockyards. The two inspectors employed since July have made a satisfactory effort to suppress transportation and sale of diseased animals.

Hog Cholera -- We have available two new types of vaccine to be used in treating hogs against cholera. Neither of these types of vaccine is what we expected to be developed out of some research work, however, we have used one type of treatment on a group of hogs owned by Mr. H. M. Lightsey of Allendale County and to date we have apparently had good results from this type of treatment. One vaccine, made directly from hogs, requires a dose of hog cholera serum to be used at the same time. This gives lasting protection without apparently any danger of causing a reaction following its use. The type of vaccine used in the herd of hogs mentioned was made from rabbits and anti-hog cholera serum cannot be used. Protection is usually developed within a week's time after injection of the vaccine. The period of immunity appears to be better than previous vaccines available, however, further experimental data will be necessary to determine if it will last longer than eight to ten months.

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 88 men and the Master's degree upon 6 men on August 11, 1951. The list of individuals awarded degrees is given below.
The
Clemson Agricultural College
of
South Carolina

GRADUATING EXERCISES

August 11, 1951

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 11, 1951
7:00 p.m. — Outdoor Theater
(In case of rain the exercises will be held in the College Chapel)

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

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

Vocal Solo
Dan Marett, Baritone

Authorization by Board of Trustees
The Honorable J. B. Douthit
Member of the Board of Trustees

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

Song by Audience
“Alma Mater”

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

August 11, 1951

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE

Agriculture—Agricultural Economics Major
Hugh Boyd Woodham, Jr. __________ Bishopville

Agriculture—Agronomy Major
Henry Marion Chaplin ____________ Neeses

Agriculture—Animal Husbandry Major
Henry Lawrence Eason __________ Arlington, Va.
Frank McLeod Flowers ____________ Darlington
James Carl Hardwick ____________ Conway
Guy Richardson Jones _____________ Bamberg

Agriculture—Horticulture Major
Richard Dean Hayes _____________ Pickens

SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE

Arts and Sciences
William Allen Adams ___________ North Charleston
Charles Rivers Carroll __________ Blackville

Pre-Medicine
Cecil Hamilton Peppers __________ Taylors

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE

Education
John Gary Harper, Jr. _____________ Anderson
Frank Oliver Wilson ______________ Lyman

Industrial Education
Robert Paul Cloud __________ Kingsport, Tenn.
Gordon Newell Cummings __________ Summerville

Vocational Agricultural Education
William Nolan Barnett _____________ Greer
**Raymond Lester Boozer ___________ Leesville
Charles Francis Carmichael __________ Fork
Melvin Bruce Caughter ____________ Heath Springs
Justus McDowell Curry _____________ Gray Court

Carlisle Cliff Goforth _____________ Gaffney
Oscar Lawrence Hardee _____________ Andrews
*Lee Mack Rea _____________ Matthews, N. C.
William Bartow Smith _____________ Cades
Robert Keller West _____________ Cameron
John Ammed Williams _____________ Ash, N. C.

*Not a graduates
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE

Architectural Engineering

James Reynolds Clarkin ___________ Charleston
Charles Leslie Johnson ___________ Sumter
William Gerald Melnyk ___________ Brooklyn, N. Y.

*Hal Linton Pridgeon, Jr. ___________ Spartanburg

Herbert Victor Blackwelder ___________ Clinton

Walter Martin Keene, Jr. ___________ Spartanburg

BACHELOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING DEGREE

Manning Corey Freeland ___________ Plum Branch
William Russell Hamilton ___________ Durham, N. C.
William Albert Mauldin ___________ Anderson
Ernest Jerry Murphy, Jr. ___________ Augusta, Ga.

Frederick McKenzie Perry, Jr. ___________ Greenville
Robert Boyd Porter ___________ Winnsboro
*Robert Adams Shoolbred ___________ Eastover
Harry Wade Varn ___________ Walterboro

BACHELOR OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING DEGREE

Thomas Lee Charles ___________ Greenwood
Daniel Larry Pearman ___________ Donalds
Gentry Lee Shelton ___________ Greenville
Albert Rene Sinclair ___________ Cordele, Ga.

Hubbard Cozart Turner, Jr. ___________ Greenville
Arnold Leland Ware ___________ Greenville
Harry Saye Whitesides, Jr. ___________ Chester
Ralph Gerrald Wilson ___________ Greenwood

BACHELOR OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING DEGREE

Donald Lewis Caphton ___________ Savannah, Ga.
Ed Garfield Coursey ___________ Clearwater
Robert McDow Duncan ___________ Union
Floyd Harold Gillespie ___________ Greenville

John Holtclaw James, Jr. ___________ Statesville, N. C.
Russell Stewart Lewis ___________ Washington, D. C.
Robert Warren Muldrow ___________ Gable
Donald Edward Simpson ___________ Charleston, W. Va.

SCHOOL OF TEXTILES
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE

Textile Engineering

Ralph Lynn Pruette ___________ Monroe, N. C.
Doyle Clayborne Shirley, Jr. ___________ Orangeburg

David Hampton Witt ___________ Swansea
Herbert Phillips Worth, Jr. ___________ Greenville

Textile Manufacturing

Alphonse John Andryaitis ___________ Pittsburgh, Pa.
Robert Brenton Bailey ___________ Clemson
William Lee Boyd ___________ York
Ernest Rudolph Creech ___________ Spartanburg
James Monroe Folk ___________ Bamberg
Wesley Klugh Fooshe, Jr. ___________ Hodges
James Crawford Hawkins, Jr. ___________ Greenville
*Wilmer Clyde Hayes ___________ Dacusville
Harold Edwin Hulon ___________ Union

Dexter Carol Le Grand ___________ Greenville
John Belton McIntyre ___________ Arcadia
Robert Henly Machen ___________ Greenville
James Marion Niver ___________ Bluffton
James Nathaniel Nuckols ___________ Westminster
Jack Cullum Scott ___________ Columbia
Edwin Wallace Webb ___________ Marion
Clarence Jesse Whitehead, Jr. ___________ Greenville
Albert Eugene Willis ___________ Chicopee, Ga.
Kirby Clarkson Wise ___________ Prosperity

* With honor
** With high honor
CANDIDATES FOR MASTERS’ DEGREES

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE
MASTER OF SCIENCE DEGREE
Agricultural Economics
Calvin Coolidge Taylor Greenville

SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY
MASTER OF SCIENCE DEGREE
Organic Chemistry
George Evans Bruner, III Clemson
Walter Ervin Grant Chester
Edwin Garrett Hardin Shelby, N. C.

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
MASTER OF SCIENCE DEGREE
Vocational Agricultural Education
William Clinton Owen Central

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING
MASTER OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING DEGREE
James Clinton Cook, Jr. Clemson
Graduates Receiving Commissions as Second Lieutenants in the Officers' Reserve Corps

**AIR FORCE**

Ed Garfield Coursey
Walter Martin Keene, Jr.

**Daniel Larry Pearman**
**Hubbard Cozart Turner, Jr.**

**ARMY**

*William Allen Adams*
James Crawford Hawkins, Jr.
James Marion Niver
Robert Keller West

**John Ammed Williams**
**Albert Eugene Willis**
**Frank Oliver Wilson**

**ARMOR**

**CORPS OF ENGINEERS**

Harry Wade Varn

Melvin Bruce Cauthen
Henry Marion Chaplin
Frank McLeod Flowers
James Monroe Folk

**CORPS OF ENGINEERS**

**Dexter Carol Le Grand**
William Bartow Smith

**David Hampton Witt**
**Herbert Phillips Worth, Jr.**

**Infantry**

*Robert Warren Muldrow*
*John McMahon Smoak*
Edwin Wallace Webb

**ORDNANCE CORPS**

William Nolan Barnett
Oscar Lawrence Hardee

**QUARTERMASTER CORPS**

John Gary Harper, Jr.
George Harold Liebenrood

**SIGNAL CORPS**

Gentry Lee Shelton

**Harry Saye Whitesides, Jr.**

*Distinguished Military Graduate appointed in the Regular Army*

**Received commission at close of 1951 ROTC Summer Camp.**
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

J. S. Barker, Associate Entomologist, Pee Dee Experiment Station; Effective August 31, 1951.

G. R. Briggs, Assistant Professor of Horticulture; Effective June 30, 1951.

F. L. Cox, Assistant Agricultural Economist; Effective June 30, 1951.

J. G. Hammons, Assistant Professor of Agronomy; Effective August 31, 1951.

R. I. Jackson, Associate Professor of Agronomy; Effective August 31, 1951.

J. T. Lazar, Jr., Assistant Professor of Dairying; Effective August 31, 1951.

M. Lipton, Laboratory Assistant in Zoology; Effective August 31, 1951.

D. Richardson, Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry; Effective August 31, 1951.

H. M. Simons, Jr., Assistant Agricultural Editor; Effective June 15, 1951.

H. H. Wheless, Instructor in Agricultural Engineering; Effective August 31, 1951.

School of Arts and Sciences

W. A. Wilson, Instructor in Mathematics; Effective August 31, 1951.

School of Chemistry and Geology

S. W. Boddie, Graduate Assistant in Chemistry; Effective June 30, 1951.

G. E. Bruner, III, Instructor in Chemistry; Effective June 30, 1951.

M. O. Brunson, Instructor in Chemistry; Effective June 30, 1951.

W. E. Grant, Graduate Assistant in Chemistry; Effective August 31, 1951.

E. G. Hardin, Graduate Assistant in Chemistry; Effective August 31, 1951.

D. R. Spiner, Instructor in Chemistry; Effective June 30, 1951.

D. T. Thompson, Graduate Assistant in Chemistry; Effective June 30, 1951.

J. F. Williams, Instructor in Chemistry; Effective June 30, 1951.
RESIGNATIONS (Continued)

School of Engineering

M. Barret, Associate Professor of Architecture; Effective August 31, 1951.

J. D. Hromi, Instructor in Mechanics and Hydraulics; Effective August 31, 1951.

S. R. Putnam, Assistant Professor of Architecture; Effective August 31, 1951.

School of Textiles

W. O. Allen, Assistant Professor of Knitting; Effective September 13, 1951.

L. H. Hance, Assistant Professor of Weaving and Designing; Effective August 31, 1951.

E. D. Jones, Instructor in Textiles; Effective August 31, 1951.

R. C. Lathem, Assistant Professor of Yarn Manufacturing; Effective August 31, 1951.

W. L. Wylie, Instructor in Yarn Manufacturing; Effective August 31, 1951.

Extension Service

J. T. Graves, Extension Livestock Specialist; Effective August 31, 1951.

J. F. Lyles, Market Information Specialist; Effective June 30, 1951.

R. H. Martin, Extension Marketing Specialist; Effective October 13, 1951.

E. V. Ragsdale, Assistant County Agent, Fairfield County; Effective October 8, 1951.

L. B. Shelley, Assistant County Agent, Dorchester County; Effective September 30, 1951.

W. D. Wood, Assistant County Agent, Pickens County; Effective July 19, 1951.

W. G. Yarborough, Assistant County Agent, Edgefield County; Effective August 16, 1951.

Military Department

Major William E. Pynum, Assistant Commandant; Effective June 30, 1951.

Sergeant William T. Davis, Sergeant Major, Air Force; Effective July 31, 1951.
RESIGNATIONS (Continued)

Fertilizer Inspection and Analysis

R. C. Chapman, Fertilizer Inspector; Effective May 16, 1951.

W. B. Epps, Jr., Fertilizer Inspector; Effective September 17, 1951.

B. H. Gerritsen, Assistant Chemist; Effective August 31, 1951.

A. R. Slone, Assistant Chemist; Effective September 14, 1951.

Miscellaneous

A. Chandler, Assistant Manager, Clemson House; Effective June 30, 1951.

R. S. Collins, Plant Engineer, Service Division; Effective July 31, 1951.

Sidelle B. Ellis, Assistant Librarian; Effective August 31, 1951.

Annie G. Guthrie, Manager, Old Clemson Hotel; Effective June 30, 1951.

Faye J. Mitchell, Assistant in Library; Effective August 31, 1951.

3. TERMINATION OF SERVICES

G. H. Griffin, County Agent, Oconee County; Retirement effective October 31, 1951.

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

E. C. Abrams, Acting County Agent, York County; Effective July 13, 1951; Military Leave.

L. A. Carson, Instructor in Weaving; from September 1, 1951 to September 1, 1952; for graduate work at Oklahoma A and M College.

J. F. Chaplin, Assistant Agronomist; from October 1, 1951 to April 1, 1952; for graduate study at North Carolina State College.

C. M. Jones, Associate Professor of Agronomy; from September 1, 1951 to September 1, 1952; for graduate work at Michigan State College.

E. A. LaRoche, Assistant Professor of Weaving; Effective September 1, 1951; Military Leave.

J. R. Parker, Assistant Agricultural Economist; from September 24, 1951 to June 15, 1952; for graduate work at Duke University.
LEAVES OF ABSENCE (Continued)

J. M. Reames, Reference Librarian; from July 1, 1951 to September 1, 1951; for graduate work at the University of Michigan.

S. T. Russell, Assistant Extension Agricultural Engineer; from October 6, 1951 to October 1, 1953; for graduate work at Texas A and M College.

H. L. Streetman, Assistant Agricultural Economist; from October 1, 1951 to January 1, 1953; for graduate work at Ohio State University.

J. R. White, Jr., Assistant County Agent; from November 1, 1951 to February 19, 1952; Military Leave.

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

N. C. Anderson from Assistant County Agent, Clarendon County to Assistant County Agent, Pickens County; Salary $3,300; Effective September 1, 1951.

Matilda Bell from Home Demonstration Agent, McCormick County to Home Demonstration Agent, Charleston County; Salary $3,140; Effective November 1, 1951.

J. L. Brown from Assistant County Agent, Marlboro County to Assistant County Agent, Clarendon County; Salary $3,420; Effective September 1, 1951.

J. W. Califf from Assistant in Student Affairs to Associate Director of Public Relations and Alumni Affairs for Information; Salary $3,505; Effective October 1, 1951.

W. T. Cox from Assistant Coach, Athletic Department, to Assistant to the President and Director of Public Relations and Alumni Affairs; Salary $7,500; Effective September 1, 1951.

Margie V. Davis from County Home Demonstration Agent, Marion County to County Home Demonstration Agent, Newberry County; Salary $3,210; Effective July 1, 1951.

Willie N. Elliott from Assistant County Home Demonstration Agent, Chester County to County Home Demonstration Agent, Marion County; Salary $2,940; Effective July 1, 1951.

C. I. Fant from Assistant County Agent, York County to Acting County Agent, York County; Salary $4,440; Effective July 16, 1951.

Jean W. Fennell from Clerk, Business Manager's Office, to Assistant Internal Auditor; Salary $2,500; Effective October 1, 1951.

M/Sergeant Thomas E. Frias from Assistant Sergeant Major, Air Force to Sergeant Major, Air Force; Salary $216; Effective August 1, 1951.
TRANSFERS (Continued)

F. D. Garrett from Negro Agricultural Agent (Temporary), Orangeburg for training to Assistant Negro Agricultural Agent (Regular), Florence; Salary $2,700; Effective September 18, 1951.

Eloise F. Gettys from Stenographer, Home Demonstration Office, Kershaw County to Stenographer, State Home Demonstration Office, Winthrop College; Salary $1,800; Effective September 1, 1951.

Corinne H. Goldgar from Library Aid to Assistant in Library; Salary $2,000; Effective September 1, 1951.

A. M. Howard from Director of News Bureau to Associate Director of Public Relations for Athletics; Salary $3,505; Effective October 1, 1951.

Betty A. Locke from Assistant Home Demonstration Agent, Abbeville County to Home Demonstration Agent, Edgefield County; Salary $2,940; Effective June 16, 1951.

Annie L. McCall from Assistant Agent, Chesterfield County to Home Demonstration Agent, Greenwood County; Salary $3,180; Effective August 1, 1951.

R. H. Martin from Extension Marketing Specialist, Greenville to Extension Marketing Specialist, Columbia; Salary $4,440; Effective August 1, 1951.

E. Carolyn Meares from Assistant County Home Demonstration Agent, Horry County to County Home Demonstration Agent, Horry County; Salary $2,940; Effective July 1, 1951.

J. C. Morgan from Assistant County Agent, Oconee County to County Agent, Oconee County; Salary $4,140; Effective November 1, 1951.

W. T. O'Dell from Clerk to Assistant Professor of Dairying; Salary $3,740; Effective September 1, 1951.

Sallie A. Pearce from Extension Marketing Specialist, State Home Demonstration Office to District Home Demonstration Agent, State Home Demonstration Office; Salary $3,900; Effective July 1, 1951.

Annie N. Rogers from County Home Demonstration Agent, Hampton County to Extension Marketing Specialist, State Home Demonstration Office; Salary $3,420; Effective July 1, 1951.

H. V. Rogers from Assistant County Agent, Saluda County to County Agent, Allendale County; Salary $3,900; Effective September 1, 1951.

C. H. Weedon from Assistant Chemist, Department of Fertilizer Inspection and Analysis to Student Assistant Chemist; Salary $1,920; Effective September 10, 1951.
Doris E. Wilson from Assistant County Home Demonstration Agent, Clarendon County to Home Demonstration Agent, Hampton County; Salary $2,940; Effective July 1, 1951.

M. Jane Winn from Assistant County Home Demonstration Agent, Newberry County to Home Demonstration Agent, Greenwood County; Salary $3,180; Effective July 1, 1951.

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

H. G. Allbritten, Associate Agronomist; Salary $5,000; Effective September 6, 1951.

J. D. Boykin, Instructional Assistant; Salary $2,600; Effective September 1, 1951 for an additional temporary period.

J. T. Craig, Instructor in Agricultural Engineering; Salary $3,190; Effective September 1, 1951.

W. W. Gnann, Graduate Assistant in Zoology and Entomology; Salary will be paid direct from South Carolina Fish and Game Department, Columbia, South Carolina; Effective September 7, 1951.

V. M. Kirk, Associate Entomologist, Pee Dee Experiment Station; Salary $4,500; Effective July 16, 1951.

D. L. Peery, Assistant Agricultural Economist; Salary $3,630; Effective September 13, 1951.

R. M. Prince, Jr., Instructor in Agricultural Engineering; Salary $2,750 for ten months; Effective September 1, 1951.

E. M. Rallings, Associate Professor of Agronomy; Salary $3,960; Effective September 1, 1951 substituting for an additional year for C. M. Jones on leave of absence.

B. M. Ritter, Associate Professor of Agronomy; Salary $4,200; Effective September 1, 1951.

D. E. Wade, Associate Professor of Zoology and Entomology; Salary will be paid direct from South Carolina Fish and Game Department, Columbia, South Carolina; Effective September 1, 1951.

R. F. Wheeler, Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry; Salary $4,100; Effective September 1, 1951.

S. P. Young, Assistant Professor of Agricultural Engineering; Salary $3,500; Effective September 1, 1951.
APPOINTMENTS (Continued)

School of Chemistry and Geology

R. W. Duvall, Instructor in Chemistry; Salary $2,500; Effective September 1, 1951.

R. T. Estes, Graduate Assistant; Salary $116.66 per month; Effective July 1, 1951 for an additional year.

C. L. Grimes, Instructor in Chemistry; Salary $2,900; Effective September 3, 1951.

W. D. Jacobs, Graduate Assistant; Salary $108.33 per month for ten months; Effective September 3, 1951.

P. K. Mooyd, Instructor in Chemistry; Salary $200 per month for ten months; Effective September 3, 1951.

J. E. Smith, Graduate Assistant in Chemistry; Salary $108.33 per month for ten months; Effective September 3, 1951.

School of Education

R. E. Lovett, Acting Director of Music and Acting Associate Professor of Music; Salary $3,520; Effective September 1, 1951.

School of Engineering

F. F. Bainbridge, III, Instructor in Architecture; Salary $3,000; Effective September 1, 1951.

R. F. Nowack, Instructor in Mechanics and Hydraulics; Salary $3,500; Effective September 1, 1951.

A. F. Schildhauer, Visiting Professor of Mechanical Engineering; Salary $3,000; Effective September 1, 1951.

J. D. Simonds, Instructor in Mechanical Engineering; Salary $3,500; Effective September 1, 1951.

School of Textiles

S. W. Boddie, Graduate Assistant; Salary $1,200; Effective September 1, 1951.

H. L. Loveless, Assistant Professor of Spinning; Salary $3,600; Effective September 1, 1951.

J. M. Niver, Instructor in Textiles; Salary $2,700; Effective September 1, 1951.

J. L. Thompson, Assistant Professor of Yarn Manufacturing; Salary $3,300; Effective September 17, 1951.

D. H. Witt, Instructor in Textile Testing; Salary $2,700; Effective September 1, 1951.
APPOINTMENTS (Continued)

Extension Service

W. C. Johnson, Extension Entomologist and Beekeeping Specialist; Salary $3,720; Effective August 1, 1951.

Military Department

Captain George H. Boucher, Assistant Commandant; Salary $126; Effective July 1, 1951.

Captain Edward T. Brown, Assistant Commandant; Salary $126; Effective July 1, 1951.

M/Sergeant William T. Davis, Sergeant Major, Air Force; Salary $216; Effective July 1, 1951.

Colonel John B. F. Dice, Professor of Air Science and Tactics; Salary $126; Effective July 1, 1951.

Sergeant James M. Finch, Assistant Sergeant Major, Air Force; Salary $108; Effective August 1, 1951.

M/Sergeant Thomas E. Frias, Assistant Sergeant Major, Air Force; Salary $108; Effective July 1, 1951.

Captain John C. Von Kaenel, Assistant Commandant; Salary $126; Effective July 1, 1951.

Fertilizer Inspection and Analysis

J. H. Brockman, Jr., Fertilizer Inspector; Salary $7.70 per working day; Effective September 20, 1951.

W. H. Holladay, Fertilizer Inspector; Salary $7.70 per working day; Effective September 28, 1951.

J. L. King, Fertilizer Inspector; Salary $7.70 per working day; Effective September 28, 1951.

C. H. Thomas, Fertilizer Inspector; Salary $7.70 per working day; Effective September 28, 1951.

Miscellaneous

Marjorie Dew, Bibliographer, Assistant Librarian; Salary $3,000; Effective September 10, 1951.

Barbara F. Estes, Library Aid; Salary $1,695; Effective September 6, 1951.

A. T. Gilpin, Livestock Inspector, Livestock Sanitary Department; Salary $3,800; Effective August 5, 1951.

Enoch D. Stockman, Chaplain (Pastor, Lutheran Church); Salary $1,000; Effective July 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.

A. N. J. Heyn, Professor of Natural and Synthetic Fibers; Salary $1,946; $500 for work under Extra Professor program of Sirrine Foundation from June 12 to July 20, 1951.
EXTRA WORK (Continued)

N. S. Kendrick, Jr., Instructor in Physics; Salary $3,000; $865.43 for working 21.50 hours on Electrostatic Contract for the United States Department of Agriculture.

C. E. Kirkwood, Jr., Associate Professor of Mathematics; Salary $3,900; $576.26 for working 337.50 hours on Electrostatic Contract for the United States Department of Agriculture.

R. W. Moorman, Assistant Professor of Mechanics and Hydraulics; Salary $4,000; $180 for coaching golf team in addition to his regular duties.

E. L. Stanley, Assistant Professor of Mathematics; Salary $3,700; $180 for tutoring athletic students 72 hours at night in addition to his regular duties.

The following did summer work on Fabric Investigation for the United States Department of Agriculture. Payment was from funds made available for such purpose by the United States Department of Agriculture.

T. A. Campbell, Jr., Associate Professor of Textiles; Salary $4,180; $339.25 for 373 hours of work.

J. S. Graham, Assistant Professor of Research and Testing; Salary $4,300; $302 for 151 hours of work.

T. A. Hendricks, Associate Professor of Textiles; Salary $4,000; $576 for 256 hours of work.

J. C. Hubbard, Jr., Assistant Professor of Weaving; Salary $3,630; $933.50 for 46.75 hours of work.

L. H. Jameson, Instructor in Textiles; Salary $3,100; $283.07 for 161.75 hours of work.

J. Lindsay, Jr., Professor of Textile Chemistry and Dyeing; Salary $5,280; $115 for June 1 to August 31.

J. H. Marvin, Instructor in Yarn Manufacturing; Salary $3,300; $741.32 for 42.75 hours of work.

J. L. Richardson, Assistant Professor of Textiles; Salary $3,630; $135.50 for 47.75 hours of work.

W. E. Tarrant, Associate Professor of Weaving; Salary $4,180; $392.52 for 174.50 hours of work.

D. F. Thomson, Assistant Professor of Carding and Spinning; Salary $3,900; $924.50 for 162.25 hours of work.

J. V. Walters, Associate Professor of Textiles; Salary $4,180; $126.56 for 56.25 hours of work.

W. C. Whitten, Jr., Assistant Professor of Textiles; Salary $3,500; $175.50 for 1175 hours of work.

W. B. Williams, Associate Professor of Weaving; Salary $4,200; $394.88 for 175.50 hours of work.

S. N. Willis, Instructor in Weaving and Designing; Salary $2,900; $704.56 for 402.60 hours of work.

H. B. Wilson, Assistant Professor of Textiles; Salary $3,520; $26 for 13 hours of work.
W. L. Wylie, Instructor in Yarn Manufacturing; Salary $2,900; $22.75 for 13 hours of work.

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.

School of Agriculture and Division of Agricultural Research

G. W. Brandt, Associate Dairy Husbandman; from $4,850 to $5,085; Effective July 1, 1951.

D. E. Crawford, Assistant Agricultural Economist; from $3,630 to $3,960; Effective October 1, 1951.

J. W. Henderson, Poultry Plant Foreman; from $2,300 to $2,360; Effective October 1, 1951.

F. W. Thode, Assistant Professor of Horticulture; from $3,520 to $3,800; Effective September 1, 1951.

Extension Division

Marie K. Adams, Negro Home Demonstration Agent, Greenwood County; from $2,316 to $2,340; Effective July 1, 1951.

L. W. Alford, County Agent, Colleton County; from $4,320 to $4,800; Effective July 1, 1951.

Juanita S. Armstrong, Stenographer, Extension Service Headquarters; from $1,740 to $1,860; Effective October 1, 1951.

M. A. Bouknight, Assistant County Agent, Lexington County; from $3,540 to $4,740; Effective July 1, 1951.

Mattie C. Buchanan, Assistant Bookkeeper, Extension Service Headquarters; from $3,000 to $3,120; Effective October 1, 1951.

Marjorie N. Ginn, Stenographer, State Home Demonstration Office; from $840 to $960; Effective July 1, 1951.

Nancy L. Evans, Stenographer, Extension Service Headquarters; from $1,800 to $1,920; Effective October 1, 1951.

S. E. Evans, County Agent, Lexington County; from $4,760 to $4,950; Effective July 1, 1951. (County funds discontinued.)

Margaret B. Fewell, County Home Demonstration Agent, Kershaw County; from $3,900 to $3,300; Effective July 1, 1951. (County funds discontinued.)

Marguerite H. Gim, Stenographer, County Home Demonstration Agent's Office, Hampton County; from $840 to $960; Effective July 1, 1951.

Bernice B. Graham, Office Assistant, Extension Service Headquarters; from $2,100 to $2,150; Effective October 1, 1951.

W. L. Johnson, County Agent, Beaufort County; from $4,260 to $3,950; Effective July 1, 1951. (County funds discontinued.)
SALARY INCREASES (Continued)

Extension Division (Continued)

Jacqueline Johnston, Stenographer, County Agent's Office, Berkeley County; from $1,710 to $2,016; Effective July 1, 1951.

Dora Lee F. Knight, Stenographer, County Home Demonstration Office, Dorchester County; from $1,380 to $1,200; Effective July 1, 1951. (County funds discontinued.)

C. McLaurin, County Agent, Marlboro County; from $1,760 to $1,260; Effective July 1, 1951. (County funds discontinued.)

Gene Nimmons, Stenographer, Extension Service Headquarters; from $2,220 to $2,340; Effective October 1, 1951.

 Eloise S. Scott, Office Assistant, Extension Service Headquarters; from $1,260 to $1,368; Effective October 1, 1951.

Frances H. Sill, Assistant Home Demonstration Agent, Kershaw County; from $3,040 to $2,640; Effective July 1, 1951. (County funds discontinued.)

Bettye E. Sosa, Stenographer, Extension Service Headquarters; from $1,980 to $2,088; Effective October 1, 1951.

Doris Timmerman, Assistant Agricultural Editor, Extension Service Headquarters; from $2,340 to $2,460; Effective October 1, 1951.

Jimmie D. Wilkinson, Stenographer, Extension Service Headquarters; from $1,980 to $2,340; Effective October 1, 1951.

Grace L. Williams, Stenographer, County Agent's Office, Barnwell County; from $1,560 to $1,680; Effective October 1, 1951.

J. R. Wood, County Agent, Pickens County; from $1,540 to $1,640; Effective July 1, 1951. (County funds discontinued.)

Service Division

A. L. Cowan, Foreman, Construction and Repair; from $3,132 to $3,650; Effective July 1, 1951.

9. Most of the major colleges of this area have established a cooperative research program at Oak Ridge, Tennessee. For Clemson the cost of such a cooperative program would be $2,000 the first year and $1,000 each following year. Such a program would enable our scientific personnel to keep abreast of the important uses of atomic substance and I recommend that you approve Clemson's participation in the plan.
10. I recommend for your consideration the request of the Air Force Department that Air cadets be roomed together and drilled together. (At the present time they are not segregated from the other cadets.)

11. I recommend that the School of Education be moved to the Old Chemistry Building when the work of renovation has been completed. This change meets with the approval of members of the staff of the School of Education.

12. I recommend that the salary of Dr. H. J. Webb, Dean of the Graduate School, be increased to $7,800 and that this be retroactive to the time of his promotion on July 1, 1951.

13. It has been necessary to use approximately $30,000 of the rentals collected from the Pre-fabs for the purpose of landscaping and doing other outside work in and around the Housing Project. I ask your approval of this procedure.

14. I recommend that you give formal approval to the granting of twenty-eight honorary degrees at the dedication of the Textile Building on November 3. (A list will be available at the Board meeting.)

15. When CLEMSON HOUSE was constructed a modern broadcasting studio was built on the first floor. Requests have been made by commercial concerns for the use of these facilities. The college broadcasting is still carried on from inadequate quarters in the basement of the library building and I recommend that all college broadcasting be done from the new studio. To make this move will require an expenditure of $6,200 for equipment, installation of equipment, and furnishings. It is my desire to have the cost borne equally by the Extension Service, the South Carolina Experiment Station, the College, and the Athletic Department. I request your authority to expend the $6,200 and to make this move at the earliest possible date.

16. With the approval of the Chairman of the Board and Chairman of the Executive Committee, Camp Clarke, the old Civil Engineering Camp near Batesburg, was sold to Mr. C. D. Barr of Leesville for the sum of $5,175. The money has been deposited in the general account and I ask your approval of the transaction.

17. Authority has been granted previously by this Board for the college to apply to the Budget Commission for an appropriation of $10,000 for research and teaching in the water works field. The South Carolina Water Works and Sewage Association is behind the movement and is most anxious for the appropriation to be granted. This association holds its annual meeting at Clemson and members of the college staff and faculty give courses in this work. The association is strongly behind the matter this year and I ask your authority to again make a request for this appropriation.
18. Clemson College has been equipped for years for handling remote radio broadcasts. At the present time nine live broadcasts originating in our studios are aired by radio stations WSPA, Spartanburg, and WIS, Columbia. In addition, a transcription service is furnished 26 radio stations.

Television has made wonderful strides in the past two years. With such a medium for the dissemination of information, I am convinced that the effectiveness of our educational and informational program to the people of the farm and industry can be greatly enhanced. Under amendments of certain sections of the Commissioner's rules and regulations of the Federal Communications Commission certain television channels may be made available to educational institutions for this purpose.

While it may not be possible to utilize a television channel at present, the fact that our new studios are wired for television make such possible whenever funds are available for this purpose.

In order to insure that a channel is issued to Clemson College before all such channels have been awarded, I have taken the liberty of making application to the Federal Communications Commission under the terms of its amended rules that such a channel be reserved for Clemson College.

I request your approval of my action in this matter.

19. Clemson College has grown to the point where an administration building is almost an immediate necessity. The work of the administrative staff should be coordinated and maintained on a level of maximum efficiency. Of necessity this department of the college is so overcrowded due to the lack of space that often confusion is such that the staff members cannot carry on their important responsibilities in the efficient manner which they would like. New and burdensome details and regulations are imposed on us with the passing of each month by various agencies and governmental functions. Clemson College is a municipality, a corporation as well as a teaching college, a public service department, and a regulatory department of South Carolina. The annual financial turnover in handling all the affairs of the college approximates $9,000,000. No business of this magnitude can be carried on successfully and merit public confidence unless its administration is sound and this cannot be if working conditions of the administrative staff are not conducive to the highest degree of efficiency.

I ask your authority to request an administration building as an immediate need in our list of long-range planning.

20. On October 1, 1951, at 2:00 p.m., bids for the installation of sprinklers and other work at Clemson College were opened publicly. These were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rockwell Sprinkler Company, Charlotte, N. C.</td>
<td>$56,350.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCrory Automatic Sprinkler Company, Greenville</td>
<td>59,840.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Globe Automatic Sprinkler Company, Charlotte</td>
<td>59,150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blaw-Knox Sprinkler Company, Charlotte, N. C.</td>
<td>55,240.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Automatic Sprinkler Company, Charlotte</td>
<td>50,625.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grinnell Company, Charlotte, North Carolina</td>
<td>47,800.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These bids were for a complete turn key job approved by the Boston Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company and the South Carolina Sinking Fund Commission. Painting in connection with the work can be done more cheaply by the college.

The contract for this work was awarded, subject to the approval of this board, to the Grinnell Company, Charlotte, North Carolina, the low bidder. This company has the reputation of being one of the best in the business.
I request your authority to award the contract to the Grinnell Company and to proceed with the work as soon as approval of the National Production Authority (controlled materials plan) can be obtained.

21. At the March, 1950 meeting of this board, authority was requested to negotiate with the Sinking Fund Commission for funds necessary to complete the automatic sprinkler system of the college as required by the Boston Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company, underwriters of our insurance with the Sinking Fund Commission. This authority was granted and the administration, acting under Sections 3079-2 of the 1942 Code of Laws of the General Assembly of South Carolina, applied to the Sinking Fund Commission for funds necessary to complete the work. Our application was approved.

Proposals to prospective bidders for doing the job were made and bids for the work accepted on October 1, 1951. In a letter directed to the college dated September 5, 1951, Mr. Sam B. King, Director, Sinking Funds and Property of the Budget and Control Board instructed that we proceed with the installation of the sprinkler system and other improvements at the earliest possible date. It is estimated that approximately $50,000 will be necessary to complete this work. It is further estimated that the savings in insurance premiums brought about by the underwriting of our insurance by the Boston Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company will be approximately $10,000 to $12,000 per annum. On this basis the savings in premium will repay the loan from the Sinking Fund Commission in a period of between four and five years.

Under the terms of an act entitled "An Act to Provide for Insurance on Public Buildings" passed by the South Carolina General Assembly in 1936 and approved by the governor on the 27th day of May, 1936, the Sinking Fund Commission was authorized to make loans to the several counties and institutions for the purpose of installing sprinkler systems and other fire prevention measures in all public buildings of the state, such loans to bear interest at the rate of 5 percent per annum until repaid.

I request your authority to borrow from the Sinking Fund Commission under the terms of this act sufficient funds to complete the sprinkler system at Clemson College and to provide for other fire prevention measures.

22. I ask your approval of the transfer of approximately $9,000 from the working capital of the Uniform account to the Laundry for the purpose of providing needed space and equipment. The work was authorized by the Chairman of the Executive Committee as provided in the By-laws.

23. I ask your approval of the transfer of $30,000 from the Hospital account for the purpose of renovating the old Chemistry Building for class use. The money was accumulated in the Hospital account largely from war contracts in anticipation of a new building. When a new hospital is built funds for equipment must be provided to replace this transfer. The work was authorized by the Chairman of the Executive Committee as provided in the By-laws.

24. The Agricultural Engineering Department is utilizing Tract No. 64 known as the McHugh Tract of the Land-Use Project. It is necessary that electric current be brought into this area in order to carry out the plans of the Agricultural Engineering Department.
Mr. Goebel, Project Forester, has approved a right-of-way and the cutting of certain timber to provide the right-of-way over lands of the project to the area involved.

In order not to hold up the work I have granted this right-of-way to the Blue Ridge Rural Electrical Administration and I request your approval of my action in the matter.

25. Several years ago when the highway to the Old Stone Church near Cherry's Crossing was paved several changes in the location of the highway were made. Private parties owning property to the north of the old highway were cut off from access to the new highway by a narrow strip of the Land-Use Project land running from a width of about ten yards to as much as forty yards in some places.

This narrow strip of land lying directly across the road from the main area of the Land-Use Project lands has never been put to use and is of little or no value to the project. The parties owning the land to the north of this strip wish to develop their property as a building site for the influx of people to this area, brought about by the continuing industrial growth, and request that they be granted a 40-foot right-of-way across this narrow strip for ingress and egress to and from their lands out to the highway.

Since this strip of land is not being put to use and it is not anticipated that it will be put to use, it would be unreasonable not to grant such a request, and I ask your authority to allow the easement.

26. For the past six or seven years, it has been the policy of the college with the approval of this board to award the contract for furnishing motor vehicle fuels to the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey one year and to the Sinclair Refining Company the next year.

These two companies have distributing depots close to the college and can render excellent service. The contract having been awarded this year to the Sinclair Refining Company is being awarded for the next year, beginning October 1, to the Standard Oil Company, and I request your approval of my action in this matter.

27. During the years when the Opportunity School was held each summer at Clemson College, they were granted authority to erect two small cottages on the campus near the present site of the filter plant. These quarters were occupied by their personnel during the summer months while the school was in session and the college had the use during the regular school session at a nominal rent for members of its staff.

Since the Opportunity School was moved to the Lexington Air Base the college has been renting these cottages to members of its staff, the rent going to the account of the Opportunity School and insurance and other upkeep paid by authority of the Opportunity School from that account. Several years ago when the housing shortage was so acute the college offered to purchase these two houses for a sum estimated to be their reasonable value. We made no progress in this direction. These cottages are located in the area of old houses west of Riverside Drive which we hope to have cleared and I am asking your authority to request the Opportunity School to take steps to dispose of and remove these structures from the area. The college will cooperate in the matter in any way possible.
28. The old house located on the west side of Riverside Drive which was formerly used as the telephone exchange and later converted to a residence was occupied by Mr. Bayle Gordon, Foreman of the Service Division. Since Mr. Gordon's death this house has been occupied by his wife and son. The house is in a bad state of repair and Mrs. Gordon and her son have arranged to move elsewhere.

This house, like the Tingley house, is in the area which we hope to have cleared of residences. I consider this a suitable time to dispose of this house and I request your authority to do so to the best advantage of the college.

29. Professor Tingley is building a home near the campus which he expects to occupy within the next month or two. He now resides in one of the old college houses located near the entrance to the College cemetery. This house is located at the intersection of two or our busiest streets and obstructs the view of motorists at this intersection.

We are beginning a program to do away with all of the older houses located on the west side of Riverside Drive. As stated above, this is among the oldest residences and is in a bad state of repair and I recommend that it be disposed of to the best advantage of the college.

30. With the renovation of Sirrine Hall the old lighting fixtures have been dismantled and stored in the attic. New and modern fixtures have been installed in their place. The old fixtures are heavy and are not suitable for use in other buildings of the college. I request your authority to dispose of them to the best advantage of the college.

31. The new steam plant has been in continuous operation now for over a year and has performed efficiently and economically. Some of the old boilers in the old steam plant are beginning to deteriorate from a lack of use and it seems advantageous to offer at least two of these old boilers for sale. I ask your authority to sell them to the best advantage of the college.

32. When the old steam plant was vacated after the new plant had been put into operation, an electric generating turbine was left there since it was not suitable for use with the equipment of the new steam plant.

Recently the college was offered $2,000 for this piece of equipment. It was deemed advantageous to accept this offer and, consequently, the turbine was disposed of and the funds for which it was sold credited to the general income of the college.

I request your approval of my action in disposing of this item of equipment.

33. I recommend that authority be granted to urge the General Assembly of South Carolina to match the $50,000 promised by the General Education Board for use in equipping the new chemistry building.
The following letter has been received from the State Budget and Control Board:

"In accordance with a decision of the State Budget and Control Board to withdraw their approval of any vacant positions at the several state departments and institutions, where the position remains vacant for a period of two months or longer, approval of the vacancies on the attached list is hereby withdrawn.

If in the future you desire to fill any of these positions it will be necessary that you submit form #410 (Application for Change in Salary) and have the Board's approval as a new position. These applications should contain a complete explanation as to the necessity of filling the position in question."

Clemson College must cooperate with the armed forces and grant leaves of absence for varying lengths of time to those called in service. For many years leaves of absence have been granted staff members who wished to pursue graduate work leading to higher degrees.

It is not always possible to immediately replace these men in two months. Also, it is not always necessary to replace them when the distribution of students is such that we do not need the teacher at that time. We have worked on a basis of need and economical employment of personnel. If the ruling of the Budget and Control Board is applied a hardship will be worked on the faculty members on leave.

I ask that we seek a fair ruling on this question and that we be allowed to continue the practice we have followed for many years.

Agricultural Committee

35. I present for your consideration the request of the Palmetto Beekeepers Association that Clemson College ask the Legislature for funds to build an up-to-date honey house for use in research and demonstrations.

36. I present for your consideration the request of the Pageland Merchants and Business Men's Association that a Laboratory Technician be employed for work in Pageland.

37. In connection with the cooperative control and eradication of plant diseases and insect pests program, Clemson College has received the following notification: "In most of the control programs the Federal Government is paying more than 50 percent of the costs. It is essential, therefore, that more equitable contributions be obtained from non-Federal cooperators or that Federal contributions be reduced."

I recommend that we request the South Carolina General Assembly to appropriate $25,000 in order that this important work may not be curtailed.

38. The Edisto Experiment Station, Blackville, South Carolina, is beginning to feel the effects of the housing shortage in that section of the county due to the H-Bomb plant in Aiken County.
Mr. W. E. Rogers, Superintendent of the Station, advises that it will be necessary for him to construct two concrete block houses in order to keep members of his staff who cannot find suitable quarters elsewhere near the station.

Mr. Rogers estimates that the outlay for the materials will range around $3,000 each. He proposes to use as much farm labor in laying the concrete blocks as he can during the winter months in the interest of economy.

I request your authority to proceed with this construction at the earliest practical date, the cost to be paid from the station funds.

39. I recommend that authority be granted to consider the purchase of additional land for the Edisto Station's research program within the possible financial resources of the Agricultural Experiment Station.

The Still farm which separates two tracts of Experiment Station land may be for sale in the near future and it would be to the advantage of the Station to own either part or all of this property. The tract contains an excellent site for the construction of a dam for use in connection with irrigation.

40. The Extension Service appropriation for 1951-1952 was not sufficient to provide salary raises for the Extension staff. By curtailing travel and not filling certain positions as they became vacant a raise of about 3 percent was possible.

I recommend that we ask the General Assembly for a deficiency appropriation of $80,435 which is the amount required to make salary increases of approximately 10 percent.
Clemson’s Probation as Imposed by the Southern Conference -- December 1951

On December 11, 1951, the Southern Conference moved successfully to place Clemson and Maryland on probation for one year if they played in bowl games in January 1952. The Conference voted to prohibit either team from playing other members of the Conference in football although they would be permitted to play each other. Also, the Conference specified that state acts requiring teams to play each other would be honored by the Conference. Competition in other sports by the two institutions was not barred.

The above action seems to be the result of blundering and dictatorial methods by certain college presidents. For many years the Southern Conference was regulated by the Chairmen of Faculty Committees on Athletics or Athletic Councils. I think these men were able and conscientious and the Conference was conducted on high ethical and moral standards. The aims and objectives were sound and there seemed to be a spirit of harmony and mutual trust among the member institutions and honorable intentions were respected and adhered to at all times.

On March 3, 1951, President Gordon Gray of the University of North Carolina, under the sponsorship of the Presidents of Davidson, Wake Forest, North Carolina State, Duke, and the University of North Carolina, invited the Presidents of the seventeen colleges that were members of the Southern Conference to be his guests at Chapel Hill to discuss college athletics. The idea of college presidents holding a meeting to discuss athletics seemed to be meritorious and the invitation was accepted. Mr. Gray was elected President of the meeting. The invitation and preliminary agenda were not identified with the Southern Conference although the Commissioner and President of the Conference were both present for the meeting.

I am listing below the proposed agenda for the March 3 meeting of Southern Conference presidents.

1. Should the presidents of the member institutions of the Southern Conference actively concern themselves with the conduct of inter-collegiate athletics? In other words, is not their obligation and responsibility as great in the field of athletics as in the classroom, laboratory, etc.?

2. If they should so concern themselves, what are the specific matters which should receive their attention? At least, should they not undertake to put themselves in a position to certify that their respective institutions are in compliance with Southern Conference regulations and rules whatever they may be?

3. If this undertaking is jointly shared, can there then be developed an atmosphere of trust and mutual confidence?

4. Should the presidents agree that there should be a uniform minimum entrance requirement for individuals who are to receive grants-in-aid on a basis of need?
5. Should not the presidents agree, irrespective of Southern Conference regulations, that once a prospective student has applied for entrance and has been conditionally or unconditionally accepted by the institution to which he has applied, upon notification any other president would order such a student declared ineligible should the student be later enrolled in his institution?

6. Should the presidents not agree that their institutions will comply with the N.C.A.A. recruiting provisions, although they are not to be found in their entirety in the Southern Conference regulations?

On September 28, 1951, after the football season had started, a second meeting of college presidents was held in Chapel Hill. At this meeting the institutions present voted by considerable majority to prohibit bowl games. The Presidents voted to instruct their representatives to the Southern Conference (scheduled to meet in Richmond on December 14 and 15) to refuse permission for any member of the Conference to participate in a bowl game on January 1, 1952.

In compliance with the Southern Conference By-Laws, Clemson asked for permission to participate in the Gator Bowl on January 1, 1952. The Conference membership was polled through the Commissioner and for the first time in the history of the Conference the request was denied by a substantial majority.

It is evident that the Presidents attending the meeting in Chapel Hill in September acted in haste and placed themselves in an untenable position on bowl matters. It seems to me that those who were in haste to condemn bowl games, spring practice, and the two platoon system, showed bad manners and dictatorial methods.

For some reason, not clearly understood, the Conference, meeting in Richmond on December 14 and 15, not only failed to recognize but refused to consider recent undesirable happenings at and among member institutions. The newspapers have carried accounts of scandalous happenings at William and Mary, student riots at North Carolina State College where the football coach was relieved of his position, and at the University of North Carolina when the coach was on the verge of losing his position. Although the Conference was willing to eliminate bowl games it ignored the opportunity to eliminate the basketball conference and the playing of games in off-campus areas where the majority of the athletic scandals have originated. The recent actions of the Conference do not seem to be influenced by and directed at those athletic situations among conference members which involve unethical and unsound moral standards. So far as we know, nothing has happened at Clemson as a result of bowl participation that compares with the above situations which were ignored.

According to President Gray, the penalty of probation was originated on the University of North Carolina campus after Clemson and Maryland accepted bowl bids. In the meeting of College Presidents at Richmond the motion was offered by Chancellor House of the University of North Carolina and was seconded by Chancellor Harrelson of State College. The pre-arranged probation procedure was known by some of the college presidents but not all of them knew before the Conference convened. At the proper time to consider the matter no one seemed willing to act. President Gray was detained and another session of the College Presidents was called after he arrived in Richmond.

The Southern Conference is made up of church, private, military, state, and land-grant institutions and there is great athletic rivalry among the seventeen member schools. Most of the schools have never competed with the larger schools in anything like an equal chance. During the history of the Conference the University of North Carolina and Duke University have been at the top. The former accepted at least one bowl bid without first polling the Conference. Both institutions
have had the pick of athletes. The Southern Conference took no action to equalize financial support of its member institutions. Whether or not it will confiscate part of the gate receipts at institutions that have large stadia and are well supported by the public is not yet indicated. On the basis of denying bowl bids in the face of and ignoring trustee approval it seems only logical for the Conference to move in that direction if there is serious intent to de-emphasize athletics. If there is any genuine loss of integrity at an institution resulting from athletics it centers around unethical practices, poor sportsmanship, below-standard courses and curricula, and low moral standards of conduct. It therefore seems queer that North Carolina and Duke could afford to take the leadership unless they are willing to bring their own institutions to the level of Davidson College, not many years ago truly a member of the big five, but now far outclassed.

At Clemson we believe in and aspire to maintain good, clean athletics. We know our athletes are here to get an education. I am attaching a statement from the Registrar which shows the situation at Clemson. The College Treasurer handles all receipts from games and none of the money is used for scholarships. Athletic Scholarships are awarded by the Iptay Club which is composed of more than six thousand members who pay ten dollars annually. This money is placed under the custodianship of the College Treasurer and no athlete receives any actual money. From Iptay funds an athlete's expenses are paid in accordance with the published schedule of fees. Each year the Athletic Department presents its budget along with the budget of other departments. The Athletic budget is acted upon by the Administration and the Board of Trustees just as other budgets are handled.

At Clemson members of the Coaching Staff are secure and are on the retirement basis just as are other members of the faculty. Mr. Howard, head coach, has been at Clemson for more than 20 years and his assistants also have long tenure records. We can challenge any institution to show a cleaner record.

In my opinion, barring bowl games solves nothing. Action of the Southern Conference has placed many of the Presidents of member institutions in an untenable position because they have ignored the situations that may affect the moral integrity of the institutions. I am not laying the entire blame for Clemson's probation at President Gray's door. I want to know more about what he and his backers will do to put Duke and North Carolina on a par with other southern institutions and how far they will go to eliminate unethical practices and low moral standards.

December 26, 1951
Of 51 Block C men enrolled at Clemson in October 1946, 46 have been awarded the bachelor's degree, two are still enrolled but are in line for graduation in January, 1952, and the remaining three students are no longer in college. This information has been compiled in the Registrar's Office, and is based upon a study of the students whose names were listed in the 1947 college annual as men awarded major letters for participation in inter-collegiate athletics.

The average grade point ratio of the 46 graduates is 3.60 compared with ratios of 4.05, 4.19 and 4.08 for students graduated during 1947, 1948 and 1949 respectively. While participating in extracurricula activities, a fourth of these graduates completed the requirements for graduation in eight semesters or less while the average for the group was nine semesters. This average of nine semesters to complete the requirements for graduation compares with the average of eight and one-half semesters for all graduates according to a comprehensive study made in 1950.

A study made of the cumulative grade point ratios of 223 students currently enrolled at Clemson who participated in inter-collegiate athletics during 1950-1951 indicates that this group had an average grade point ratio of 2.74 and a median ratio of 2.35. This compares with an average ratio of 3.08 and a median of 2.59 for the entire student body enrolled during the current semester.

/s/ G. E. Metz, Registrar
The Clemson Agricultural College
of South Carolina

Dedication of

THE J. E. SIRRINE TEXTILE BUILDING

SATURDAY
NOVEMBER THIRD
NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY-ONE
Dedication Exercises
Ten O'Clock
College Auditorium

PROCEDUREAL
The Clemson College Band

INVOCATION
The Reverend S. J. L. Crouch
Pastor of the Fort Hill Presbyterian Church

ADDRESS OF WELCOME
The Honorable Robert M. Cooper
Chairman of the Board of Trustees

THE DEVELOPMENT OF TEXTILE EDUCATION AT CLEMSON
Dr. H. M. Brown
Dean of the School of Textiles

THE ROLE OF INDUSTRY IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S PROGRESS
The Honorable James F. Byrnes
Governor of South Carolina

THE AWARD OF HONORARY DEGREES
Dr. R. F. Poole
President of the College

PORTRAIT OF THE LATE JOSEPH EMORY SIRRINE
The Honorable T. Frank Watkins

BENEDICTION
The Reverend S. J. L. Crouch
Award of Honorary Degrees

DOCTOR OF TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

WILLIAM HAMLIN BEATTIE

HAROLD BLANCKE
Business executive, president of the Celanese Corporation of America and its foreign and domestic subsidiaries.

HENRY MATHER BLISS
Textile manufacturing executive, director of business enterprises, civic leader, president and treasurer of Pacific Mills.

JAMES FRANCIS BYRNES
Statesman, diplomat, author, humanitarian, Congressman, Senator, Supreme Court Justice, Secretary of State, Director of War Mobilization, Governor of South Carolina.

ROBERT HETT CHAPMAN

CHARLES EZRA DANIEL
Industrial executive, promoter of industrial development and progress in South Carolina, director of textile organizations and business enterprises, life member of the Clemson College Board of Trustees, president and treasurer of Daniel Construction Company.
DOCTOR OF TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

BENJAMIN BROWN GOSSETT

FRANCIS EBENEZER GRIER
Textile executive, banker, educational leader, treasurer of Erskine College, president and treasurer of Abney Mills.

LAWRENCE ORR HAMMETT

ROBERT EVELYN HENRY

HENRY PLIMPTON KENDALL
Business executive, author, educator, manufacturer, economist, civic leader, chairman of the board of the Kendall Company.

LEON LOWENSTEIN
Business executive, humanitarian, director of textile and other business enterprises, co-chairman Fund Appeal Federation for Support of Jewish Philanthropies, president of Leon Lowenstein Foundation, chairman of the board of M. Lowenstein & Sons, Inc.

ELLISON SMYTH McKISSICK
Textile manufacturing executive, civic leader, former president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, president and treasurer of Alice Manufacturing Company.
DOCTOR OF TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

RALPH TANNAHILL MARSHALL
Textile executive, director of business and civic enterprises, president of the Utica Willowvale Bleaching Company, president of the Utica and Mohawk Cotton Mills, Inc.

ROGER MILLIKEN
Textile manufacturing executive, chairman of the board of the Institute of Textile Technology at Charlottesville, Virginia, president of Deering-Milliken & Company.

WALTER SCOTT MONTGOMERY
Textile executive, civic leader, trustee of Converse College, trustee of the J. E. Sirrine Textile Foundation, president and treasurer of Spartan Mills.

JAMES CUTHBERT SELF
Textile executive, director of business enterprises, civic leader, director of Piedmont and Northern Railway, president of Greenwood Mills.

ROBERT TEN BROECK STEVENS
Manufacturing executive, director of banking and other business enterprises, director of American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, chairman of the board of J. P. Stevens & Company, Inc.

SAMUEL HUBERT SWINT
Business executive, director of banks, railways, and other business enterprises, trustee of the J. E. Sirrine Textile Foundation, director and president of Graniteville Company.

FREDERICK WILLIAM SYMMES
Business executive, civic leader, director of various business concerns, vice-president of the Camperdown Company, president of Piedmont Plush Mills, president and treasurer of Nuckasee Manufacturing Company.

GEORGE MANN WRIGHT
DOCTOR OF AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES

WOFFORD BENJAMIN CAMP
Business executive, agriculturist, scientific cotton planter, civic leader, president of Calolina Farms, president of W. B. Camp & Sons, Inc.

FRANCIS BREESE DAVIS, JR.
Engineer, agriculturist, director and trustee of business enterprises, director and former president and former chairman of the board of United States Rubber Company, chairman of the board of National Distillers Chemical Corporation.

JEREMIAH MILBANK
Corporation executive, civic leader, agriculturist, promoter of improved farming and marketing practices in Jasper County, South Carolina, director of the Chase National Bank, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Southern Railway, the American Surety Company.

DOCTOR OF INDUSTRIES

NORMAN ATWATER COCKE

FRANK McCLELLAN GUNBY
Engineer, designer of textile manufacturing plants in the United States and foreign countries, vice-president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers for Region One, associate and director of Chas. T. Main, Inc., consulting engineers.

MILTON CLARKSON LIGHTNER
Manufacturing executive, director of business enterprises, president of the Singer Manufacturing Company.

HOMER MacGEE PACE
Industrialist, author, civic leader, member of Research, Planning and Development Board of South Carolina, director and vice-president of South Carolina Electric and Gas Company.