The front and back covers depict Clemson's new Student Activity Center and Dormitory Housing Units.
SIXTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

of the

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

of

THE CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

to the

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

1956
BOARD OF TRUSTEES
1956

LIFE MEMBERS

R. M. Cooper, Chairman ______________________ Wisacky, Lee County
Paul Sanders ______________________________ Ritter, Colleton County
T. B. Young _______________________________ Florence, Florence County
J. F. Byrnes ________________________________ Columbia, Richland County
Edgar A. Brown ______________________________ Barnwell, Barnwell County
Charles E. Daniel __________________________ Greenville, Greenville County
Winchester Smith ______________________________ Williston, Barnwell County

TERM EXPIRES 1958

Ben T. Leppard ______________________________ Greenville, Greenville County
J. F. McLaurin ______________________________ Bennettsville, Marlboro County
W. A. Barnette ______________________________ Greenwood, Greenwood County

TERM EXPIRES 1960

T. Wilbur Thornhill __________________________ Charleston, Charleston County
Robert S. Campbell __________________________ Gaffney, Cherokee County
Robert L. Stoddard __________________________ Spartanburg, Spartanburg County

STANDING COMMITTEES OF BOARD

Executive:
Daniel, Chairman: Leppard, Byrnes, Thornhill and Campbell.

Agricultural:
McLaurin, Chairman: Young, Stoddard, Smith and Sanders.

Development and Public Relations:
Barnette, Chairman: Thornhill, Smith, Brown, Daniel and Campbell

Educational Policy and Student Affairs:
Leppard, Chairman: Brown, Stoddard, McLaurin and Sanders.

STATED MEETINGS OF BOARD

Third Friday in March
Third Friday in June
Fourth Monday in October
Members of the General Assembly
Columbia, South Carolina

Gentlemen:

In behalf of the trustees of The Clemson Agricultural College, we are pleased to transmit herewith for your consideration the report of President R. F. Poole for the fiscal year July 1, 1955 to June 30, 1956.

The Board advises with pleasure of the fine progress at Clemson College.

Respectfully submitted,

R. M. Cooper
President, Board of Trustees

December 1, 1956
THE CLEMSON STUDENT BODY - SIXTY-FOUR YEARS OF GROWTH - 1893-1957

TOTAL ENROLLMENT FOR EACH REGULAR SESSION
1893* TO 1944-1945

TOTAL ENROLLMENT FOR EACH SEMESTER
1945-1946 TO 1956-1957

* SESSION BEGAN AND ENDED WITHIN CALENDAR YEAR.
I have the honor of presenting to you the sixty-seventh report of the President of Clemson College. This annual report of the President is supplemented by other annual reports and publications issued by the institution each year on various phases of its activities. For the year 1955-1956 special attention is called to the College Catalog, The Graduate Bulletin, and the Annual Reports of the South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station and the Extension Service. These publications give extensive information relating to instruction, research and public service—the three general areas in which the institution is privileged to serve.

In 1889 the General Assembly of South Carolina accepted the bequest of Thomas G. Clemson which set aside the bulk of the Clemson estate for the founding of a scientific and technical college. The institution was also established under the Morrill Land-Grant Act passed by the National Congress in 1862. Legislative Acts of the General Assembly of South Carolina and the National Congress subsequent to the early acts have enhanced rather than modified the basic purposes of Clemson College.

The concept of teaching, research, and public service is basic to the public trust of the Land-Grant Colleges and basic to Clemson in particular. Acts of the General Assembly of South Carolina have also assigned to Clemson certain agricultural programs involving regulatory procedures as programs associated with and companion to research and public service in agriculture.
Administrative Organization

The government of the College is vested in a Board of thirteen members, including six elected by the Legislature and seven life and self-perpetuating members in accord with the Clemson Will. The President of the College is the chief executive and administrative officer appointed by the Board of Trustees; and under the President there are four areas of administration, each headed by a chief administrative officer responsible to the President. The organizational units under each of these officers are outlined below:

Dean of the College and Dean of the Graduate School

School of Agriculture
School of Arts and Sciences
School of Engineering
School of Textiles
The Graduate School
The College Library

Dean of Student Affairs

The Registrar’s Office
Student Center and Y.M.C.A.
Student Aid and Placement
Athletic Department
Student Health Service
R.O.T.C. Units

The Comptroller

Accounting Division
Personnel Director
Physical Plant Division
Purchasing Division
Auxiliary Enterprises
The Clemson House Hotel

Vice-President for Development

Public and Alumni Relations
Planning and Sponsored Research
Fund Development
The session of 1955-1956 was an unusually successful year. Under the organization outlined above, many milestones in Clemson's growth and development were achieved through the fine spirit of cooperation which pervaded the entire faculty, staff and student body.

In the area of faculty development, perhaps the most important milestone was the drafting of a "Constitution and By-Laws of the Academic Faculty and Faculty Senate of Clemson College." This document, as approved by the administration and the Board of Trustees, provides an organized basis for the Academic Faculty to have a participating voice in the affairs of the institution. The helpful suggestions of faculty members through committees and other channels have always been of inestimable value to the College, and the new Constitution and By-Laws recognizes more fully the importance of faculty participation and provides a regular systematic channel of communication.

Faculty Committees were reconstituted in 1955-1956 as advisory groups to the top administrative officers of the College. The twenty-eight standing committees of previous years were reduced to eleven plus the Athletic Council and Y.M.C.A. Advisory Board. The functions of these committees were defined and their responsibilities clarified. The result has been a more effective and efficient use of faculty members in committee work.

In the area of curricula, an initial enrollment of 232 students in Industrial Management amply justified the addition of this new curriculum in 1955-1956. In fact the demand and interest in this area was so great as to further justify the organization of a curriculum in Industrial Engineering to be offered first in 1956-1957.

Clemson's initial effort toward the organization of a coordinated program in Nuclear Education was also made in
1955-1956. In previous years attention had been given to the nuclear field in conjunction with various scientific courses, but in 1955-1956 a committee of scientists on the faculty prepared the first basic report on nuclear education at Clemson and the importance of needed developments in this field.

Reexamination of existing curricula is a regular procedure of the College. All of the Schools continually review curriculum organization and content to keep offerings abreast of the times. There is a constant effort to improve, and a thorough study of curricula in 1955-1956 resulted in appropriate revisions in Agriculture, Ceramic Engineering, Education, Industrial Education, Industrial Physics, Mechanical Engineering and Textile Engineering.

Curricula are also eliminated when they no longer fulfill needs or when the demand is insufficient to justify their continuance. Thus appropriate action was taken to eliminate the curricula in Agricultural Chemistry and Botany after 1955-1956, since the few students interested in these fields can get nearly comparable training through the curricula in Chemistry and Arts and Science. It was also deemed wise to eliminate the four-year curriculum in Architectural Engineering since the five-year program in Architecture was more appropriate to the profession and the offering of the two separate curricula could not be justified.

In the area of academic standards, significant steps were taken in 1955-1956 to emphasize quality performance. Clemson has always had high standards required in the individual classroom, and the steps taken during the year extended these high standards to general performance in all courses. The minimum requirements for continuance in College were shifted from a quantity credit-hour basis to a quality average-grade basis. The quality requirement for graduation which had already been raised in recent years was raised again, effective in 1960. Students have responded well to these changes with the result that better performance is being achieved in individual courses, higher grades attained, and a greater percentage of students qualify for honors and high honors on the annual honor list as well as at the time of graduation.
Entrance Examinations

For the first time in the history of the College an entrance examination was required of all applicants, beginning with the second semester of 1955-1956. Under the requirements established, a definite passing score must be attained, and each applicant must meet this requirement in addition to all other requirements in effect in previous years. During the first year of the program approximately ten per cent of applicants failed to qualify on the entrance examination.

The entrance examination program was based upon sound principles. Studies made in previous years revealed that in almost every instance students who scored low on similar tests dropped out of college within one year due to scholastic deficiencies.

The entrance examination program met with an unusually wholesome response. It was generally accepted as a very reasonable program by applicants, their parents, high school principals, and the general public. Following the announcement of the program, applications for admission actually increased greatly, instead of decreasing, due to this and other factors.

The program received a hearty welcome by faculty members, especially those who were familiar with the scholastic struggle of deficient students in the freshman year. Using the same criteria used in previous years for assignments to remedial courses resulted in a drastic reduction in the number who had to take remedial work.

Tillman Hall, the Administration Building, overlooks the Clemson Campus.
Undergraduate Curricula in 1955-1956

The 1955-1956 Catalog gives detailed information concerning the curricula, their purposes and content, as listed below:

- Agricultural Chemistry
- Agricultural Economics
- Agricultural Engineering
- Agronomy
- Animal Husbandry
- Architecture
- Arts and Sciences
- Botany
- Ceramic Engineering
- Chemical Engineering
- Chemistry
- Civil Engineering
- Dairy
- Education
- Electrical Engineering
- Entomology
- Horticulture
- Industrial Education
- Industrial Management
- Industrial Physics
- Mechanical Engineering
- Poultry
- Pre-Forestry
- Pre-Medicine
- Pre-Veterinary
- Textile Chemistry
- Textile Engineering
- Textile Manufacturing
- Vocational Agricultural Education

Graduate Programs

The 1955-1956 Graduate Bulletin gives detailed information concerning the graduate programs leading to advanced degrees in the following fields:

### Master's Level

- Agricultural Economics
- Agricultural Education
- Agricultural Engineering
- Agronomy
- Animal Husbandry
- Botany and Bacteriology
- Ceramic Engineering
- Chemistry
- Civil Engineering
- Dairy
- Education
- Electrical Engineering
- Horticulture
- Industrial Education
- Mathematics
- Mechanical Engineering
- Mechanics and Hydraulics
- Physics
- Textile Chemistry
- Zoology and Entomology

### Doctor's Level

- Entomology
- Plant Pathology
The transition from a military college to a civilian type institution was effected smoothly and efficiently in 1955-1956. Students indicated through daily performance that they welcomed the new system and were able to measure up to the student-government responsibilities imposed upon them.

In connection with the transition, student regulations were revised, student dormitory counselors appointed, and for the one year of 1955-1956 freshmen were housed separately in the dormitories. The cadet corps was discontinued, but all non-veteran physically qualified students were required to take R.O.T.C. during the first two years, except for certain groups such as married students and students entering over 21 years of age. The practice of wearing the cadet uniform was discontinued except during drill and other military occasions.

The response to the change was most gratifying. There was definite improvement in the morale of the student body. The Student Government Organization previously established took on new life. Scholastic work improved, most notably among the freshmen with an increase in A and B grades from 27.1 per cent in 1954-1955 to 29.2 per cent in 1955-1956.

Under the new system the Dean of Student Affairs was made responsible for organizing and coordinating the functions actively performed by the Registrar, the Director of the Student Health Service, the Director of Athletics, the Director of Student Aid and Placement, and the Director of the Student Union and the Y.M.C.A. Secretary. In addition, the Dean was assigned responsibilities for the functions associated with counseling, orientation, class advising, housing arrangements, and student conduct and discipline.

Student Aid and Placement

The new service added in 1955-1956 was that of a Student Aid and Placement Office. In addition to the demand from industrial concerns for a central office for contact purposes in employing graduates, there was also an institutional need for coordinating placement activities and assisting students in lo-
The Loggia and Lounge of the Student Center
cating part-time jobs and seeking financial assistance. The activities of the office and the service it rendered during the first year amply justified its existence.

During this first year, over three hundred representatives of industrial concerns conducted more than 3100 group or personal interviews as scheduled through the Placement Office. Twenty-five mimeographed placement bulletins listing campus interview plans and career openings were posted on campus bulletin boards and distributed for requested periods to 181 alumni. Nearly three hundred companies which did not interview on the campus had openings listed periodically in the bulletin.

During the year 190 students applied for part-time work and over a hundred job contacts were made with companies and individuals seeking student employees. In addition to these general applications, more than 200 current students applied for jobs in the dining hall or as dormitory supervisors. Thirty-eight loans were processed from available funds, and a number of students were helped through off-campus referrals.

Enrollment and Degrees

Since the opening of the College, a total of 34,964 students have attended Clemson. A total of 12,314 bachelors' degrees and 169 masters' degrees have been awarded (1896-1956).

The recent growth of the College is indicated by the fact that forty-five percent of all bachelors' degrees awarded have been awarded during the past ten years. The recent growth of the graduate program is indicated by the fact that ninety-six percent of the masters' degrees have been awarded in this same period.

For the second consecutive year the enrollment of the College has shown a sizable increase, from 2690 in the fall of 1954 to 3035 in 1955 and 3283 in 1956. This represents a gain of twenty-two percent over the two-year period, and there is every indication that this recent increase is only the beginning of a long-time upward trend. It is expected this upward trend will continue year after year for the next ten or fifteen years as the enrollment figure passes four thousand and approaches the five thousand or six thousand mark.
The College and Agricultural Service

The Public Services in Agriculture are organized under the School of Agriculture. These include the South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, the South Carolina Extension Service, and regulatory activities. The regulatory services include the Fertilizer Inspection and Analysis Department, the Livestock Sanitary Department, and the Crop Pest Commission. Closely associated with the regulatory program is the work of the Seed Certification Department administering rules and regulations as approved by Board of Directors of the South Carolina Crop Improvement Association.

Agricultural Experiment Station

The South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station of Clemson College includes the central unit at Clemson and the six substations located in the different agricultural regions of the state. The central station works on problems of statewide interest and those of particular interest to the Piedmont region. The six substations devote most of their research activities to the problems of their respective regions: the Pee Dee Station at Florence, the Edisto Station at Blackville, the Sandhill Station near Columbia, the Coast Station at Summerville, the Truck Station near Charleston and the Sheep Station at Johnsonville.

In addition to the first five substations receiving state support, the College has established the sixth substation at Johnsonville under the sponsorship of Mr. Arthur O. Wellman and the Wellman Foundation. This new station is organized as a modern sheep-growing demonstration farm for the primary purpose of determining the best methods of raising sheep for profit for South Carolina farmers.

The South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station has an extensive research program. During 1955-1956 over 300 projects were under study, and as results were obtained the findings were published on a current basis in South Carolina Agricultural Research, a quarterly publication of the Station. A comprehensive listing of every project with a concise description of each was also published in June 1956 as Circular
The basic report on the Experiment Station for 1955-1956 is given in the Sixty-Ninth Annual Report of the South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station. This report as published separately reviews the important findings of research during the year ending June 30, 1956. In addition, the report lists the fifty-four special bulletins and circulars published in 1955-1956 and the seventeen staff articles which appeared in professional agricultural journals.

The results of the research program have been most gratifying. Station workers in furthering agricultural knowledge have made important contributions to the economic development of agriculture in the State. There is hardly any project under study which has not or will not wield an important influence through specific results in raising the standard of living of farm families in South Carolina.

**Regulatory Service**

By acts of the South Carolina General Assembly certain agricultural programs involving regulatory procedures have been assigned to the Clemson Agricultural College.

The policy of the College as authorized and directed under these acts is that of operating an efficient and impartial compliance program. This program includes the promulgation of rules and regulations by the Board of Trustees of the Clemson Agricultural College in the furtherance of these services for the protection of South Carolina farmers and agriculture.

*Irrigation during dry seasons is rapidly becoming established as a standard practice on South Carolina farms.*
Grassland farming continues to increase on South Carolina farms as the foundation for expanding livestock and dairy production.

These regulatory services include the Fertilizer Inspection and Analysis Department, the Livestock Sanitary Department and the Crop Pest Commission. All co-ordinate and co-operate with other agricultural agencies in striving for a better and more efficient agricultural program.

Closely associated with this regulatory program and co-ordinated with the College is the work of the Seed Certification Department. The rules and regulations of this department are promulgated and approved by the Board of Directors of the South Carolina Crop Improvement Association.

The regulatory program was carried out smoothly and effectively in 1955-1956. This is not to say that one hundred per cent compliance was achieved but rather that the various regulatory functions were carried out fairly and as effectively as possible within the funds allotted for this work.

The Agricultural Extension Service

In agricultural affairs the Extension Service is the educational arm of the College and the United States Department of Agriculture to the farm people of South Carolina. It endeavors in all of its activities to help farmers produce more at less cost and to use their incomes effectively for improving the farm and raising the standard of living of the farm family.
Interest in sheep production is increasing among South Carolina farmers.

South Carolina farmers wage a diligent fight against crop and livestock pests with striking results.
The effectiveness of improved technology was evident in 1955, a season of ample moisture for most crops. New high yield records per acre and per animal were established for flue-cured tobacco, soybeans, corn, hay, milk, and eggs. Although costs for items which farmers purchased were higher and prices for farm products were lower than in 1954, farmers as a whole fared better because of improved practices which lowered the per unit cost of operation.

In carrying the 1955 program of extension work in agriculture and home economics to the farm people of South Carolina, county extension workers made 137,402 farm and home visits, and held or took part in 37,545 educational meetings which were attended by 960,832 people including farmers, farm women, farm boys and girls, and business and professional people interested in agriculture and rural life.

A total of 135,271 farm people called at county extension offices and 168,141 called by telephone for information and assistance. County extension workers prepared and made 7,843 radio and 710 television broadcasts, distributed 404,300 farm and home bulletins, and prepared 15,813 news articles for publications on timely farm and home information.

A new high record of 55,062 farm boys and girls, including both white and Negro, were enrolled in 4-H club work.

The effectiveness of this vast communicative net-work in reaching the farm and home is very gratifying. There is a definite evidence that research discoveries of experiment stations and industrial concerns are effecting improved farming and farm family life.

The basic report of the Extension Service is published separately under the title of Agricultural Progress in South Carolina, 1955—Farm and Home Development. This progress report outlines the 1955 ten-point program in agriculture in South Carolina and gives further information concerning the activities and the effectiveness of the Extension Service in carrying out the 1955 program.
Mechanized harvesting demonstrations were conducted on 250 farms with extension supervision in 1956.

Truck growing is a big industry in the Coastal Plains Area of South Carolina.
Under the new organization the position of Comptroller replaced the previous positions of business manager and treasurer. Under this unit plan of organization the Comptroller was made responsible to the President on both the business and financial affairs of the institution.

Important steps were taken during the year to adjust the internal business services to the needs of the college program and to improve efficiency of operation and avoid duplication of effort. Important procedures were also established to review current and projected budgets to assure that every dollar is thoroughly justified and effectively spent.

In 1955-1956 a completely new expenditure accounting system was established and the ground-work laid for converting as much of the accounting work as possible to IBM accounting machines. Preparation of regular salary payrolls was centralized and placed on the machines with the result of a more efficient and time-saving operation. An internal auditing system was established on a constructive basis.

Procedures were established for more effective control of equipment purchases. These procedures include an evaluation of need, a determination of whether or not suitable college equipment is already available, and purchasing through competitive bids when such equipment is not available within the institution. The purchase, issue, and inventory of all office and maintenance supplies were also centralized under the Director of Purchasing with the result of improved efficiency of operation, better prices, and more effective control of inventories and use of supplies.

To a newly established Personnel Office, the various personnel records were transferred and an effective organization of personnel procedures established. Work was begun on a job classification program including all non-academic personnel, and centralized recruitment of clerical employees and laborers was largely achieved during the year.
Under the Director of Auxiliary Enterprises, a central mail and messenger service was established to replace the part-time use of individual janitors for this purpose. The janitorial service was organized on a college-wide basis under the Director of Physical Plant. Plans were well underway during the year to establish a central duplicating and addressograph service and a central motor pool.

The various central services were all designed to promote an efficient and economical operation with adequate control. The central services were also organized in the general interest of the college program by providing on a college-wide basis essential services previously available to certain departments and individuals but not readily available to others.

Much progress was made in 1955-1956 to assure effective and efficient business operations on a long-time basis. Throughout the institution, in its many departments and activities, special attention was given to the establishment of more effective procedures for the planning, justification, analysis, and control for every phase of the budget; and valuable background information was developed for continued improvement of future budgeting and effective expenditure of funds. A copy of the financial report for fiscal year 1955-1956 is given as an attachment to this Report of the President.
The College and Its Development

The Office of Development as outlined at the beginning of the report under the Vice President for Development was only partially implemented in 1955-1956. A vacancy in the position of Director of Public and Alumni Relations was filled in January and the Director of Planning was designated in April. The position of Vice President for Development was filled, but not until July 1, 1956.

The Office of Development is responsible for the systematic planning necessary to the future development of the College to meet the needs of an expanding enrollment. The Office is also responsible for developing a college-wide system of sponsored research activities, for conducting a system of alumni and public relations, and for co-ordinating and directing the fund-raising activities of the College.

Report of the Board of Visitors

In accord with a long-established practice, the Board of Trustees invites each year a Board of Visitors to spend several days on the campus and appraise the work of the institution. This Board consists of two citizens from each Congressional District selected each year by the Trustees.

The Board of Visitors has access to every feature of the College work and its organizations and reports its findings in a special report. A copy of the Board of Visitors Report for 1956 is incorporated as a part of this report and is presented on the following pages.

R. F. Poole, President

**THE CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF SOUTH CAROLINA**  
Fiscal Year July 1, 1955 to June 30, 1956

## COLLEGIATE ACTIVITIES

Balance Brought Forward July 1, 1955 $ 196,574.43*

### Receipts:

<table>
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<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tr>
<td>Legislative Appropriations:</td>
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<tr>
<td>State Appropriations — Maintenance</td>
<td>$2,147,032.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Federal Funds</td>
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<td>Endowment Funds</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>2,201,857.22</strong></td>
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<td>Student Fees:</td>
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<td>Laboratory Fees</td>
<td>$ 141,660.93</td>
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<td>Class Maintenance Fees</td>
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<td>Summer School</td>
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<td><strong>285,169.85</strong></td>
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<td>Fund Transfers from Restricted Accounts June 30, 1956</td>
<td>7,002.60</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Income</td>
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<tr>
<td>Auxiliary Enterprises:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dining Hall</td>
<td>$ 774,430.12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dormitory</td>
<td>107,339.29</td>
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<td>Hospital</td>
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<td>Laundry</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>1,077,925.94</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Balance &amp; Receipts</td>
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### Disbursements:

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<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Personal Services:</td>
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<td>Administration &amp; General</td>
<td>$ 247,166.27</td>
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<td>Instruction</td>
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<tr>
<td>Physical Plant Operation &amp; Maintenance</td>
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<tr>
<td>Teaching &amp; Research in Water &amp; Sewerage</td>
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<td>Auxiliary Enterprises</td>
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<td><strong>2,387,987.21</strong></td>
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<td>Operating Expenses:</td>
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<td>Administration &amp; General</td>
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<td>Instruction</td>
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<td>Physical Plant Operation &amp; Maintenance</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Auxiliary Enterprises</td>
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<td><strong>1,255,548.27</strong></td>
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*Note: All amounts in dollars.*
Revolving (Public Service Operating Revenue)
Personal Services _______________________ $ 125,029.41
Supplies & Expenses _____________ _ ______ 234,411.87
Equipment ------------------ - ---------- - 17,383.54
Improvement ______________ __ ____________ 7,574.39 $ 384,399.21

Balances June 30, 1956:
Public Service Operating Revenue ____________________ _ $ 73,373.70
Construction Seed Storage Lab _________________________ _

Total Disbursements & Balances ____________________________ $1,558,046.83

EXTENSION SERVICE

Balance Brought Forward July 1, 1955 ____________________ $ 262.50

Receipts:
Federal Appropriations __________________ $1,166,405.62
State Appropriation ______________________ 915,000.00
Camp Long Appropriation _______________ 2,400.00
Camp Cooper Appropriation _____________ 2,400.00 $2,086,205.62

Total Balance & Receipts ____________________ $2,086,468.12

Disbursements:
Federal Funds:
Personal Services _______________________ $1,027,739.47
Supplies & Expenses ____________________ 79,342.44
Equipment ___________________________ 46,360.86 $1,153,442.77

State Offset Funds:
Personal Services ______________________ $ 557,436.76
Supplies & Expenses ____________________ 208,998.59
Equipment ___________________________ 16,030.94 $ 782,466.29

State Non-Offset Funds:
Personal Services ______________________ $ 24,251.19
Supplies & Expenses ____________________ 94,756.82
Equipment ___________________________ 13,525.70 $ 132,533.71
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<tr>
<th>Equipment:</th>
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<td>Administration &amp; General</td>
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<tr>
<td>Instruction</td>
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<tr>
<td>Physical Plant Operation &amp; Maintenance</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Water &amp; Sewerage</td>
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<td>Auxiliary Enterprise</td>
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<td>$173,588.26</td>
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<td><strong>Balance June 30, 1956</strong></td>
<td>$334,780.81*</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Disbursements &amp; Balance</strong></td>
<td>$4,151,904.55</td>
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*Includes encumbrances and prepaid student fees and expenses.

**SOUTH CAROLINA EXPERIMENT STATION**

Balance Public Service Operating Revenue July 1, 1955 $10,881.09

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receipts:</th>
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<td>Federal Appropriations</td>
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<td>State Appropriations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Farm Sales (Public Service Operating Revenue)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special Appropriation — Construction</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seed Storage Lab</td>
<td>$12,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$1,547,165.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Balance &amp; Receipts</strong></td>
<td>$1,558,046.83</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disbursements:</th>
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<td>Federal Funds:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Personal Services</td>
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<td>Supplies &amp; Expenses</td>
<td>88,432.93</td>
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<td>Equipment</td>
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<td>Improvements</td>
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<td>Buildings</td>
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<td>$526,953.92</td>
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<td>State Funds:</td>
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<td>Personal Services</td>
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<td>Supplies &amp; Expenses</td>
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<td>Equipment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Improvements</td>
<td>1,924.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>Buildings—Const. Seed Storage Lab</td>
<td>4,211.65</td>
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<tr>
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<td>$565,031.65</td>
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Camp Long Appropriations:
- Personal Services: $1,800.00
- Supplies & Expenses: $600.00
  Total: $2,400.00

Camp Cooper:
- Personal Services: $1,350.00
- Supplies & Expenses: $1,050.00
  Total: $2,400.00

Balance June 30, 1956—Federal Appropriations: $13,225.35

Total Disbursements & Balance: $2,086,468.12

LIVESTOCK SANITARY WORK

Receipts:
- State Appropriation: $211,711.00
- Sale of Serum: $20,416.03
  Total Receipts: $232,127.03

Disbursements:
- Personal Services: $151,566.51
- Supplies & Expenses: $78,455.25
- Equipment: $2,105.27
  Total Disbursements: $232,127.03

FERTILIZER INSPECTION & ANALYSIS

Receipts:
- State Appropriation: $74,517.00

Disbursements:
- Personal Services: $57,576.19
- Supplies & Expenses: $14,301.41
- Equipment: $2,639.40
  Total Disbursements: $74,517.00
Board of Visitors Report for 1956

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

Gentlemen:

It was with a great deal of pleasure that the undersigned received invitations to serve as members of the 1956 Board of Visitors; it was with a great measure of profit to ourselves that we fulfilled our duties. We came away from our three-day visit to the Clemson campus with a far greater degree of understanding of the magnificent place that Clemson has achieved for itself in the education of young men and women and in the cause of the agricultural advancement of our state.

Our visit was a busy one, through necessity, but it was a very pleasant one, too, made so by the hospitality extended to us through President R. F. Poole and his administrative staff. We visited every major department of the college and were given every opportunity to observe its intricate operations and have explained to us how they are carried on. We are more than grateful to Dr. Poole, to his administrative staff and to the other college officials who conferred with us, answered our every question in detail and gave the utmost cooperation in making it possible for us to understand the college functions and operations.

We were impressed with the recent physical growth that has occurred at Clemson. It has done much to alleviate overcrowded conditions, but it is all too apparent that the college facilities, as fine as they are, still need expansion and extension.

This is particularly true in the School of Engineering and in the School of Arts and Sciences, where the need for additional class room and laboratory space is critical.

The problem shows no sign of easing. With an enrollment of 3,035 now and one of 3,350 anticipated next September, space problems will be increased. This will be particularly true in the School of Engineering in which is enrolled nearly half of the student body.
The enrollment in the School of Engineering is due largely to the high salaries being offered by industry to graduate engineers. We were told that prospective 1956 graduates of this school, who will have a B.S. degree and no experience, are being offered salaries that are greater than those being paid full professors at Clemson with doctor's degrees.

This points up one of the observations which gave us major concern. The scale of salaries at Clemson, even with last year's increment, is still below the average of comparable institutions of higher learning. We feel that every effort should be exerted materially to increase salaries now being paid to bring them more nearly in line with salaries which can be commanded in the collegiate field.

Undoubtedly, there are faculty members who continue their connection with Clemson at a financial sacrifice because of their love of teaching and their love of the institution. We cannot too strongly recommend that every effort be made within economic limits to install at Clemson a faculty and administrative salary schedule which will balance with the ability and the devotion of faculty and staff members and with salary schedules in effect at competitive institutions.

There has been a great deal of discussion in the General Assembly and elsewhere as to the need and wisdom of maintaining remedial courses on the high-school level in state-supported institutions.

Such courses are given in colleges to freshmen found deficient in subjects they should have been adequately taught in the state's high schools.

The question posed is: Should colleges admit students who are not completely prepared to begin college courses?

At first thought, it would appear that no college should admit any student who is not fully qualified scholastically. But the feeling changes on closer examination.

Clemson College provides a good example of the value of remedial courses. It has admitted students deficient in, for example, English and mathematics, and has found that most
of them have emerged from remedial instruction to become good students. Indeed, some of them have actually risen to scholastic leadership in courses in which they were deficient when they were admitted to Clemson.

There, then, is a counter question to the one as to whether a student deficient in one or two subjects should be admitted to college and be given remedial training. It is: Should a student be barred from a college career for a small deficiency which stems most often not from him but from the preparation he was given in high school?

Clemson has taken such students, given them the help they needed and sent them on to graduation. This college's experience shows that such students should not be barred and that remedial courses serve to increase the reservoir of the state's educated youth without damage to the college's curricula.

It is our considered opinion that remedial courses on the high-school level should be continued at Clemson as they are now being conducted. In connection with this situation, Clemson officials should use their influence at every opportunity to encourage a greater attack on this problem by the high schools themselves. We fully realize this cannot be done overnight, but we feel that it can be done eventually.

We are pleased to note that the change-over at Clemson from a military to a nonmilitary status has been accomplished, in the main, smoothly, with a good acceptance by all concerned and with a minimum of inconvenience and friction.

It is also with unanimous approval that we note the installation at Clemson of entrance examinations. We feel that this will serve to maintain the present high standards at Clemson and that the percentage of students marked as failing—the lower ten per cent—will not penalize any student with the capability of absorbing college training.

We should like to make the following specific recommendations:

1. That the tuition for out-of-state students be increased to more nearly cover the cost of education that is borne by the
state. Clemson’s percentage of out-of-state students—a little more than 19 per cent—is not excessive. We feel it constitutes a good leavening influence for South Carolina students enrolled, but that they should bear more of the cost of their education.

2. That first priority in the future building program be given to (a) the School of Engineering and (b) the School of Arts and Sciences where the need for expanded and extended facilities is acute.

3. That efforts be begun to lead to consolidation of certain departments in state-supported colleges. First among these should be the engineering schools at Clemson, the University of South Carolina and The Citadel. Four of the six engineering courses at Clemson are duplicated at the University, two at The Citadel.

4. That the Board of Trustees, as indeed we know it will, should use every means at its command to insure that the construction of the Hartwell Dam will not make unsightly the Clemson campus, particularly by the creation of mudflats at times of low water level. We commend the suggestion of a constant-level pool.

5. That all loan funds for students be consolidated into one fund for more efficient administration and for greater returns from investment. We suggest that means of expanding the fund be sought. By so doing it might be possible to increase tuition but at the same time not deny any worthy boy or girl an education for financial reasons alone. At certain schools any student with a reasonable scholastic record may apply for a loan to cover up to the full amount of tuition, repaying this loan starting two years after he graduates at the rate of $100 a year and paying two per cent interest on the unpaid balance. Experience to date on these loans has indicated a very low rate of loss and a fine appreciation on the part of the students for the assistance rendered. We commend such a plan to your consideration.

We congratulate the Board of Trustees, those charged with the administration of the affairs of Clemson and the General Assembly for the magnificent manner in which they are
working together to provide a way by which Clemson can fulfill its destiny as a prime influence in the progress and advancement of the industrial and agricultural development of South Carolina.

We recommend to you William F. Gaines as the holdover member of the Board of Visitors for 1957.

Respectfully submitted,

H. M. Kinsey
C. P. Means
Andrew W. Griffith
James Bates
N. Y. Johnson
Senator Earle E. Morris, Jr.

Representative Frank Eppes
William F. Gaines
R. J. Saunders
A. T. Quantz
Lewis Brabham
(Holdover Member)