SIXTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

of the

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

of

THE CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

to the

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

1957
BOARD OF TRUSTEES

1957

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

*Ben T. Leppard died April 6, 1957; and Benjamin A. Leppard was appointed to the Board by Governor George Bell Timmerman for a term beginning November 15, 1957, and ending January 1, 1958.
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, 1956, to June 30, 1957.

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

Respectfully submitted,

R. M. Cooper
President, Board of Trustees

December 1, 1957
WHERE THE CLEMSON STUDENTS COME FROM

FIRST SEMESTER 1957-1958

SOUTH CAROLINA 2867
NORTH CAR. & GEORGIA 334
OTHER SOU. STATES 116
OTHER SECTIONS 203
TOTAL ENROLLMENT 3540

SOUTH CAROLINA 81.6%
OTHER SOU. STATES 12.7%
OTHER SECTIONS 5.7%
ANNUAL REPORT of the President

From R. F. Poole
President, The Clemson Agricultural College

To The Honorable Robert M. Cooper
President, The Board of Trustees

I have the honor of presenting to you the sixty-eighth 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 1956-1957 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

- 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
- College Bands

The Comptroller

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

Vice-President for Development

- Public and Alumni Relations
- Planning
- Sponsored Research
- Fund Development
The College and Academic Affairs

Throughout its history Clemson has sought to be faithful to its trust and has striven to give South Carolina leadership in scientific culture through its educational program of instruction, research, and extension. Our staff constantly scrutinizes our functions to be alert to any needs for change or extension. Studies and decisions during 1956-1957 have resulted in development of some new programs and extension of others.

Nuclear Education

In the light of scientific developments of the day, obviously it is incumbent on a technological institution like Clemson to so adapt its program as to include appropriate education in nuclear science and nuclear engineering. Over the last decade at Clemson there has been effort in various specialized courses to give attention to developments in the nuclear field. In the spring of 1956 Clemson initiated efforts to begin a coordinated program in the field of nuclear education. Since that time the administration and a faculty committee of scientists have given intensive attention to planning what developments should be made at Clemson to meet this modern day need. During this period of study more emphasis has been given to including nuclear applications in existing courses in sciences and engineering and to adding special courses in the nuclear field. Clemson now has a systematic graduate program planned, and this program is being implemented as rapidly as is practicable. Specialized equipment and necessary personnel are being added to make this program a reality. Clemson seeks to meet the need for nuclear education in South Carolina.

Graduate Education

During 1956-1957 the Dean of the Graduate School and the faculty committee on graduate studies made an extended critical review of all graduate school policies and called on all departments engaged in graduate work for analyses of the departments’
staff and faculty facilities for graduate work, and for the departments' potential in graduate work. Following this self-study we had a visiting group of consultants to study our materials, to visit the campus, and to appraise our program. This visiting group was also asked particularly to evaluate and criticize our programs and policies and to recommend future courses of action in graduate work for Clemson. The report of the consultants commended our "tradition of sound undergraduate work," "the sizeable number of outstanding faculty members," and the fact that we have "programs and facilities of distinctive and rare value to South Carolina." It reminded us, however, that Clemson had not kept pace in the development of graduate work and had lagged behind other Southern institutions and other Land-Grant institutions in this respect. As a result of these studies and the resulting recommendations, the institution has determined to "maintain, improve, and enlarge graduate work at Clemson."

Since any significant development in the field of nuclear education is principally at the graduate level and dependent on various other fields, this development of Clemson's graduate program is essential if it is to keep pace with modern day scientific developments.

Ginning Engineering

Members of the college staff have been working for two or three years with representatives of the National Cotton Council toward the establishment of a program in ginning engineering. In the spring of 1957 plans were completed for the inauguration for such a program in September 1957. The National Cotton Council made it possible for the college to have financial assistance from a foundation and to have graduate fellowships furnished by industry. The new program will utilize the facilities of the Schools of Agriculture, Engineering, and Textiles and the Federal Ginning Laboratory. It will be administered through the Department of Agricultural Engineering as an extension of the work of that department. It will be the only program of its kind in the country and it is expected to draw support from the whole cotton belt and to help meet needs of cotton processing that will be of a special benefit to producers and manufacturers.
Four-Year Curriculum in Forestry

For some years Clemson has had a two-year pre-forestry curriculum. With the extensive development of forestry resources in the state the need and demand for a full four-year curriculum at Clemson have been growing steadily. The 1957 General Assembly readily recognized this need and provided funds for expanding the program in forestry. After intensive planning on the campus, preparations were made to add a third year in forestry at Clemson beginning in September 1957, with plans for adding the fourth year in September 1958. Every effort is being made to build a curriculum of the highest order that will be properly accredited and recognized nationally.

Undergraduate Curricula in 1956-1957

The 1956-1957 Catalog gives detailed information concerning the curricula, their purposes and content, as listed below:

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

In 1956-1957 graduate programs were offered leading to advanced degrees in the following fields:

**Master's Level**

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<thead>
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<tr>
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<td>Industrial Education</td>
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<tr>
<td>Animal Husbandry</td>
<td>Mathematics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bacteriology</td>
<td>Mechanical Engineering</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ceramic Engineering</td>
<td>Physics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chemistry</td>
<td>Plant Pathology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Engineering</td>
<td>Textile Chemistry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy Education</td>
<td>Zoology</td>
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**Doctor's Level**

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<tr>
<th>Field</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plant Pathology</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The College and Student Affairs

Under the college organization as revised in 1955, the Dean of Student Affairs is 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, the Director of the Student Center, the Y.M.C.A. Secretary, the Director of College Bands, and the Professors of Air Science and Military Science and Tactics. In addition, the Dean is responsible for the functions associated with counseling, orientation, class advising, housing arrangements, and student conduct and discipline.

During 1956-1957, the second year under a non-military system, students continued to respond to the increased responsibilities placed upon them. The general attitude of students was excellent, their deportment superior, and the few disciplinary problems were dealt with effectively through close cooperation with the Senior Council. The Student Government developed under superior student leadership, and the morale of the student body was unusually good throughout the year.

Improvement in Scholarship

Studies made by the Registrar in 1956-1957 revealed definite improvement in the scholastic achievement of Clemson students. These gratifying results have followed important steps taken by the college to raise academic standards.

The quality requirements for graduation have been and are being gradually raised, and the requirements for continuing enrollment are being changed to a quality basis. These two steps, along with the entrance examination, required for the first time in 1956, are resulting in improved scholarship.

Studies made in 1956-1957 revealed that the number of honor graduates increased from 12.3 percent of the graduating class in 1954 to 18.8 percent in 1957. The average grades of students in
all classes also increased significantly over a four-year period. The immediate result of the entrance examination was that of reducing drastically the number of students who had to take remedial work.

The entrance examination has been in effect for only a short period of time, and the full impact of higher standards has not yet been felt. It is therefore anticipated that further improvement in scholarship will be evident in the years ahead.

**Enrollment and Degrees**

Since the opening of the college in 1893, a total of 36,286 students have attended Clemson. A total of 12,844 bachelors' degrees and 209 masters' degrees have been awarded (1896-1957).

For the third consecutive year the enrollment of the college has shown a sizable increase. From 2,690 in the fall of 1954, the student body has increased to 3,035 in 1955, 3,283 in 1956, and 3,540 in 1957. This represents a gain of thirty-two percent over the three-year period, and there is every indication that this increase is only the beginning of a long-time upward trend. It is expected that this upward trend will continue year after year for the next ten or fifteen years, with every possibility that the enrollment will reach or exceed the seven 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 1956-1957 a total of 288 projects were under study, and as results were obtained the find-
ings 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 1957 as Circular 106 under the title of Summaries of Farm and Home Research Projects, 1956-57.

The basic report on the Experiment Station for 1956-1957 is given in the Seventieth 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, 1957.

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.

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

Closely associated with this regulatory program and coordinated 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 1956-1957. This is not to say that one hundred percent 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.

The effectiveness of improved technology was evident in 1956. New high yields of oats, wheat, barley, rye, peanuts, soybeans, milk, eggs and broilers were established for South Carolina.

In carrying the 1956 program of extension work in agriculture and home economics to the farm people of South Carolina, county extension workers made 138,402 farm and home visits, and held or took part in 39,292 educational meetings which were attended by 1,046,429 people including farmers, farm women, farm boys and girls, and business and professional people interested in agriculture and rural life.

A total of 145,705 farm people called at county extension offices and 191,006 called by telephone for information and assistance. County extension workers prepared and made 6,190 radio and 598 television broadcasts, distributed 350,790 farm and home bulletins, and prepared 14,429 news articles for publications on timely farm and home information.

A new high record of 56,630 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, 1956. This progress report outlines the 1956 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 1956 program.
The College and Its Development

The establishment of a Department of Development was authorized by the Board of Trustees effective July 1, 1955, at the time the new organizational structure for the administration of Clemson College was adopted. The Department was not completely activated, however, until July 1, 1956. This report covers the activities of the Department during its first year of active operation.

This Department is responsible for all planning necessary to the future development of the College, for conducting a system of alumni and public relations, for coordinating and promoting a college-wide program of sponsored research activities, for developing a college-wide system of statistical reporting, for coordinating and directing all of the fund-raising activities of the College.

Planning and Development

The necessity for careful planning for future needs is clearly evident in the enrollment outlook for the years ahead. This outlook is based upon the anticipated increase in the college-age population of South Carolina and the increasing percentage of high-school graduates attending college.

The college-age population in the state (18-21 age group), which decreased from approximately 173,000 in 1940 to approximately 146,500 in 1950, will increase to approximately 221,000 by 1970. The significance of this increase is much greater than the figures indicate, since the percentage of high-school graduates attending college, and Clemson in particular, has been and is steadily increasing. Thus, while the college-age population in the state decreased by fifteen percent from 1940 to 1950, the enrollment of Clemson actually increased by twenty-three percent.

From 1954 to 1957, the enrollment of Clemson has increased from 2690 to 3540, a gain of thirty-two percent over the three-year period. There is every indication that this is the beginning
of a long-time upward trend, with every possibility that the enrollment will reach or exceed 7000 students by 1970.

During 1956-1957 significant progress was made on a study of space utilization. With the very rapid increase in total enrollment, accentuated by the fact that an increasingly higher percentage of entering students major in engineering, the matter of providing and balancing the utilization of adequate classroom and laboratory space is a major problem. While it is recognized that additional teaching facilities must be added as the College expands, at the same time it is essential that Clemson realize maximum utilization of existing space.

The space study has been established on a systematic and continuous basis. The objective is to utilize every classroom to maximum capacity consistent with good educational procedures and quality instruction in the courses offered. The same analysis of space is being applied in planning for additional facilities as needed.

During the year plans were completed for a new structural science building to house architecture and civil engineering. In addition, urgent needs were established for a Physics Building, a Classroom Building for the School of Arts and Sciences, and a Chemical Engineering Building.

Public and Alumni Relations

Since January 1, 1956, the Clemson News Bureau has materially stepped up its program of informing the people of South Carolina and the surrounding area of the educational activities and services rendered by the College. These news items and pictures have been published in area newspapers and used by radio and television stations in greatly increased volume. Several have been relayed for national distribution by the press services. Every continued effort will be made to keep the public well informed of the services being rendered by this institution and of its educational, economic and cultural contributions to its state and nation.

The alumni program is showing marked progress. Prior to the year 1956, the largest number of active alumni in a given year was 1385; this was in 1953. For the calendar year 1956, a new record
of 2118 was established. For the calendar year 1957, a goal of 3500 has been set. By June 30, 1957, 2500 active members were on the roll. The program of expanded services to the alumni is being financed entirely from funds contributed by the alumni for this purpose.

Sponsored Research

A tremendous amount of thought and careful consideration has been devoted to sponsored research and its development at Clemson. A considerable volume of sponsored research is currently being conducted by each of the four Schools of the College. In addition, careful plans have been laid for the addition of a sound nuclear education program which will affect every curriculum where nuclear technology has an application. The Department of Development has worked very closely with the Dean of the College in coordinating future plans for sponsored research with an expanded graduate program. The Board of Trustees has approved plans for expanding the graduate program and this policy decision is being implemented immediately. The existing program of sponsored research will be expanded as is practicable.

Fund Development

In the matter of fund development, much time has been devoted to analyzing the problem and working out the most satisfactory approach. In the current year, IPTAY memberships have reached a new high, when nearly 7,500 members have contributed. Contributions to the alumni operating fund and to the Clemson Foundation have shown very marked increases. In spite of this progress, however, Clemson is not yet ready to concentrate on a major fund raising program. The fund development phase of the long-range development program must be carefully integrated to reflect the requirements of total needs. Active alumni interest, combined with top-flight leadership, is necessary if Clemson is to obtain major financial contributions from individuals, businesses and industries of various types, foundations, etc.

If success is to be achieved, it is imperative that Clemson's needs be understood and accepted, and that the plans to achieve
the objectives be sound. In addition, the program must be understood and supported by the members of the General Assembly and other key state Government officials. Clemson alumni and the public generally must rally to the support of Clemson College to insure success in supplementing present income with substantial outside support. This additional income is absolutely essential if Clemson College is to successfully meet the challenge of the future.

Hartwell Reservoir

During 1956-1957 the Department of Development was charged with the responsibility of protecting the interests of the College in connection with the proposed Hartwell Dam and Reservoir. This was and is an enormous task.

The Trustees and the Administration of Clemson College have consistently maintained a position of seeking to protect the public interest of the citizens of South Carolina in connection with the Hartwell Project. This means providing assurances that Clemson College will be able to continue its various programs of education, research and extension without interruption or permanent impairment. At the same time, Clemson has consistently sought to work out the many complex problems involved in such a way that the taxpayer of South Carolina will not be called upon to assume an added tax burden for the future operation of Clemson College as a result of the construction of this project.
The College and Its Financial Report

The financial report for the fiscal year 1956-1957 is given as an attachment to this report of the President. The College follows a policy of strict accounting for all funds received and all disbursements made. In addition, special attention is given throughout the institution to effective procedures for planning, justification, analysis and control of every phase of the budget. Every effort is made to assure that every dollar is thoroughly justified and effectively spent.

The College and Its 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 1957 is incorporated as a part of this report and is presented on the following pages.

R. F. Poole, President
Financial Report for 1956-1957

THE CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
Fiscal Year July 1, 1956, to June 30, 1957

COLLEGIATE ACTIVITIES

Balance Brought Forward July 1, 1956 $334,780.81

Receipts:

Legislative Appropriations:
State Appropriations — Maintenance $2,297,032.00
Federal Funds 45,558.86
Endowment Funds 9,266.36

2,351,857.22

Student Fees:
Laboratory Fees $155,717.94
Class Maintenance Fees 56,115.70
Summer School 93,796.17

305,629.81

Other Income 211,056.86

Auxiliary Enterprises:
Dining Hall $838,948.78
Dormitories 118,155.17
Hospital 65,801.40
Laundry 137,595.22

1,160,500.57

Total Balance & Receipts $4,363,825.27

Disbursements:

A- Salaries & Wages $2,570,291.56
B-2 Travel 37,247.43
B-3 Telephone & Telegraph 18,760.22
B-4 Repairs 116,892.78
B- Other Contractual Services 173,915.20
C- Supplies 853,828.44
D- Fixed Charges 80,387.99
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<td>Permanent Improvements</td>
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Balance June 30, 1957: $3,984,518.34

Total Disbursements & Balance: $4,363,825.27

*Includes encumbrances and prepaid student fees and expenses.

**SOUTH CAROLINA EXPERIMENT STATION**

Balances Brought Forward July 1, 1956:

| Public Service Operating Revenue Balance | $73,373.70 |
| Appropriation Balance Construction Seed Storage Lab. | 8,288.35 |

**Receipts:**

| Hatch (Non-Regional) | $537,946.00 |
| A.M.A. Title II     | 6,140.00    |
| Hatch (Regional)    | 84,317.00   |
| State Appropriation—Maintenance | 565,820.00 |
| Farm Sales          | 460,306.04  |

Total Balance & Receipts: $1,736,191.09

**Disbursements:**

Federal Funds:

| A- Salaries & Wages | $473,209.17 |
| B-2 Travel          | 14,988.20   |
| B-3 Telephone & Telegraph | 379.97    |
| B-4 Repairs         | 15,145.24   |
| B- Other Contractual Services | 15,179.20 |
| C- Supplies         | 70,122.92   |
| G- Equipment        | 27,095.16   |
| H- Improvements     | 45.38       |
| H- Buildings        | 12,237.76   |

Total: $628,403.00

Agricultural Research:

| A- Salaries          | $437,866.39 |
| B-2 Travel          | 14,014.58   |
| B-3 Telephone & Telegraph | 4,499.03  |
| B-4 Repairs         | 11,541.52   |
| B- Other Contractual Services | 14,630.64 |
| C- Supplies         | 55,473.92   |
| D- Fixed Charges    | 6,563.20    |
| G- Equipment        | 19,830.86   |

Total: $628,403.00
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**Total Disbursements & Balance: $1,736,191.09**

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**SMITH-LEVER AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK**

Balance Brought Forward July 1, 1956: **$13,225.35**

**Receipts:**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Federal Appropriations</td>
<td><strong>$1,283,760.39</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Appropriations</td>
<td>915,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Balance &amp; Receipts</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2,211,985.74</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Disbursements:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A- Salaries &amp; Wages</td>
<td><strong>$1,729,345.76</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-2 Travel</td>
<td>253,802.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-3 Telephone &amp; Telegraph</td>
<td>22,794.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B- Other Contractual Services</td>
<td>58,205.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C- Supplies</td>
<td>62,547.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G- Equipment</td>
<td>47,972.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2,174,668.45</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Balance June 30, 1957: **37,317.29**

**Total Disbursements & Balance: $2,211,985.74**
MISCELLANEOUS STATE APPROPRIATIONS

Extension Service

Balance Brought Forward July 1, 1956 — Camp Daniel $ 4,562.85

Receipts:

- Camp Long Appropriation $ 2,400.00
- Camp Cooper Appropriation $ 2,400.00
- Camp Daniel Appropriation $ 2,400.00

Total Balance & Receipts $ 11,762.85

Disbursements:

- Salaries & Wages $ 3,720.00
- Contractual Services $ 296.69
- Supplies $ 783.31

Total Disbursements & Balance $ 11,762.85

LIVESTOCK SANITARY WORK

Receipts:

- State Maintenance Appropriation $ 211,711.00
- Sale of Serum $ 20,371.22

Total Receipts $ 232,082.22

Disbursements:

- Salaries & Wages $ 148,349.85
- Travel $ 19,913.05
- Telephone & Telegraph $ 3,263.91
- Repairs $ 2,389.80
- Other Contractual Services $ 3,021.84
- Supplies $ 28,182.08
- Fixed Charges $ 21,451.05
- Equipment $ 5,510.64

Total Disbursements $ 232,082.22
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance Appropriation</td>
<td>$74,517.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sale of Containers</td>
<td>$1,076.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Receipts</strong></td>
<td><strong>$75,593.54</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A- Salaries &amp; Wages</td>
<td>$58,378.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-2 Travel</td>
<td>$7,297.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-3 Telephone &amp; Telegraph</td>
<td>$564.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-4 Repairs</td>
<td>$366.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B- Other Contractual Services</td>
<td>$2,407.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C- Supplies</td>
<td>$5,741.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D- Fixed Charges</td>
<td>$759.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G- Equipment</td>
<td>$77.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Disbursements</strong></td>
<td><strong>$75,593.54</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Board of Visitors Report for 1957

The Board of Trustees
Clemson Agricultural College
Clemson, S. C.

Gentlemen:

During the first week of May it was our privilege to visit the campus as guests of the institution for the purpose of reviewing the operation of the state's great Land-Grant College.

For some members of our board, it was their first opportunity to get a close look at the institution which has faithfully served the agricultural and industrial interests of the state for so many years.

We were deeply impressed by the following:

1. The magnitude of the institution. The physical plant, now in the midst of a great building renovation and expansion program, is functionally designed to serve effectively the purpose of technological education. The new additions to the plant in the various schools, combined with the ones now planned for construction, attest to the forward look of the administration and the Board of Trustees. The great new dormitory, student center and mess hall facilities on the location of the old barracks buildings are a credit to the state.

2. The well-balanced curricula. There is every indication that the administration is fully cognizant of the agricultural and industrial revolution through which the country is now passing and its implications for technological training. The agricultural revolution is reflected in the steadily declining number of students enrolling in the School of Agriculture. To offset the declining number of students seeking training in agricultural science, the administration is intensifying effort in the field of research and experiment to make possible greater production by fewer farm
people. Clemson's contribution to the unprecedented production record of today's farm population is very large. We need have no fear that the nation's growing population will be deprived of necessary food and fiber as long as agricultural science is pursued as diligently as it is at Clemson. The new agricultural science building provides among the finest facilities the South has to offer for the pursuit of agricultural sciences.

The industrial revolution is reflected in the increasing enrollment in the School of Engineering. It is worthy of note that enrollment in the School of Agriculture which has declined every year since 1950-51 has been paralleled by an annual enrollment increase in the School of Engineering during the same period.

We were impressed with the eagerness with which industry seeks to obtain Clemson graduates. This, we believe, is substantial evidence of the thoroughness of the training required of all Clemson graduates.

Especially were we impressed with the ceramics building and the opportunity ceramics offers in South Carolina. We urge the Board of Trustees and administration to push forward as rapidly as practical building plans for the School of Engineering.

The school curricula afford a balanced opportunity for students to take full advantage of the great opportunities offered in industry and agriculture.

3. The ability and loyalty of the faculty. We got the impression that the institution's faculty are a dedicated group of educators whose loyalty is not only to the teaching profession but also to Clemson. The courtesy they extended us was warm and sincere. The several department heads were very cooperative in furnishing us with all information pertaining to their departments. They spoke frankly and without restraint. For both the administrative and the teaching staff they had only the most loyal regard.

But the department heads were troubled with a serious problem which this board believes should constitute the burden of its report. The problem concerned salaries and the very great difficulty they are experiencing in obtaining and holding competent members of the teaching staff in competition with other colleges and universities inside and outside the state.
We are, of course, aware of the difficulty faced by the Board of Trustees in obtaining a sufficient appropriation to meet the growing needs of the institution. All of us are acquainted with the statewide demand for additional funds for educational purposes, especially a higher pay schedule for teaching staffs both on the public school and the university level. Nor do we wish to presume upon the patience of the Board of Trustees in reciting conditions with which they are familiar.

But our board was so impressed with the urgency of the salary problem at Clemson that we concluded that special emphasis should be given it in this report in the hope that the Board might in the immediate future lay special stress upon bringing Clemson salaries into line with other institutions with which Clemson must compete in obtaining members for the teaching staff.

A comparison of salaries in the School of Engineering will illustrate the problem.

The high average salary for an assistant professor in competing Southern colleges is $6200 as compared with $5040 at Clemson. The same professor in another South Carolina institution receives $5850.

The high average salary for an associate professor in competing Southern colleges is $7500 as compared with $5904 at Clemson and $6370 at another South Carolina institution.

The high average salary for a full professor in competing Southern colleges is $11,000 as compared with $6504 at Clemson and $7500 at another South Carolina institution.

We found this comparison virtually in the same ratio in the several Schools of the institution. From these data, the problem faced by the department heads is obvious: how can they continue to obtain teaching personnel qualified to maintain the high scholastic standards which are the tradition of the institution?

This is a problem we believe the Board of Trustees should apply themselves to with increasing seriousness. Dr. Poole and the school comptroller were very free and frank in discussing the financial philosophy of the administration. We find no fault with
the able and efficient management given to the school's financial affairs by the administration and the Board of Trustees. But we note that original requests for salary increases as made by department heads are scaled down considerably by the administration and the Board of Trustees before being adopted as an appropriation request to the legislature, and that, in general, the legislature grants the amount requested.

We raise the question, gentlemen, whether, in view of the competitive position occupied by Clemson in the teachers market, it would not be advisable to request of the legislature a larger appropriation to make possible the amount needed to put Clemson in more favorable position to obtain and hold the caliber of professors required to uphold the institution's high standard of scholarship?

We submit this to you for your serious consideration.

Otherwise, we find a general state of excellence in all departments of the institution. We appreciate deeply the courtesies shown by Dr. Poole and every member of his administration and teaching staff. We are proud of the excellent training Clemson College is offering to the young men and women of South Carolina and the South. We commend you, the Board of Trustees, for your farsighted leadership.

We recommend James A. Rogers as hold-over member for 1958.

Respectfully submitted,

Paul Quattlebaum
H. E. Bailey
Edward Richardson
G. E. Hawkins
Senator Marshall J. Parker
George P. McClennen
W. L. Abernathy
George W. Gregory
Brown M. Hamer
W. F. Gaines
James A. Rogers, Secretary