

THE CITADEL

ARCHIVES AND MUSEUM

THE CITADEL
The Military College of South Carolina
Charleston

June 2, 1930

To the Board of Visitors of The Citadel,

Gentlemen:

I have the honor of submitting herewith an account of the affairs of the Military College for the session now closing.

The statistical information about the present session is given in the very complete report of the Registrar which is appended.

It will be seen from this report that of the total enrolment of 671, 46 have been discharged during the session, most of whom, as usual, have been members of the freshman class. The number of resignations and other casualties in the upper classes have been remarkably small. The senior class of 112 members has suffered a loss of only one man during the session, -- a cadet who while on leave got married, and, consequently, not being permitted to return to the Citadel, was dropped. Of the 46 casualties, only one was dismissed for misconduct, -- a member of the freshman class who exceeded the limit of demerits.

DISCIPLINE.

While this would appear to be a remarkably good record, it does not mean that the conduct of all the cadets has been above reproach. There has been a considerable number of delinquencies for which the penalty could have been dismissal, -- which punishment, in times past, might have been administered, -- but these have been treated as cases capable of punishment at the college without having to expel the cadets. Cases of drinking have unfortunately, not been uncommon; but the degree of intoxication has varied from slight to decidedly noticeable, without in any case being a case of maudlin drunkenness. These cases have been punished by awarding the maximum number of demerits, 10, and confining the cadets to barracks for periods of two or three months, and tours every Saturday. Overstaying leave, and going on leave without authority have also been punished by tours and restrictions instead of by dismissal, with the result that a considerable number of cadets are serving confinements. On the whole, a fair judgment of the discipline during the session might be that it is quite as good, if not better, than usual.

CURRICULUM.

The scholastic records will also show that there are still many deficiencies in the lower classes, due to faulty preparation, lack of habits of study, and in some cases want of ability.

The problem of freshmen failures is a continuing subject for discussion by high school and college faculties. For some years, the Citadel faculty has given earnest study to the matter, and this year submit for the approval of the Board a modification of the curriculum, which I believe is worthy of trial.

The present courses in the freshman class are mathematics (higher algebra and trigonometry), physics, French, English, and history. It is proposed to postpone the course in physics to the sophomore class, and substitute for it a review course in elementary algebra as the proper preparation for the work in physics, which is largely a study of applied mathematics.

While two years work in high school algebra is required for admission to our freshman class, it often happens that this work has been done in the first two years of the high school course, and the student goes to college without having studied any algebra for the two preceding years. For any satisfactory work in a science like physics, a fair proficiency in the use of algebra, geometry, and trigonometry is essential. The faculty also recommends that the curriculum of the sophomore class be lightened by permitting students to drop either the course in history or the course in mechanical drawing, both of which are now required in that year.

It is hoped that the adoption of these two changes will diminish the number of failures in the two lower classes.

APPROPRIATION BY LEGISLATURE.

Last January when the Citadel budget was submitted to the Legislature, it contained estimates which called for an appropriation of \$232,954.77. As finally passed, the Bill made an appropriation of \$203,092.14, showing a cut of 13 per cent.

While acknowledgment must be made that the Legislature dealt generously with the Citadel as a general rule in the item of salaries, there were some small cuts in the salaries of the assistant-professors which I feel sure would not have been made if the members of the General Assembly had been fully aware of the merits of the cases.

I infer that the principle on which these cuts were made was that no injustice would be done the assistant-professors if their salaries were not reduced, and that the economic conditions in the State called for no increases not warranted by special considerations. The effect however, was to nullify the policy of the Board, which has been in vogue for some years, of giving the assistant-professors a small increase in salary after a certain number of years' service; -- (a policy heretofore approved by the General Assembly) -- and if this is to be discontinued I am sure it will be a matter of concern to a considerable number of the younger members of our faculty. In order to make the matter clear to the Board, I am attaching to this report the list of salary items in our budget, and will endeavor to explain the situation. This involves the examination of some figures and calculations which may be tiresome, but seem to be of sufficient importance to warrant the attention of the Board.

We have twenty assistant-professors, whose annual salaries range from \$1875 to \$2400 a year, depending upon their length of service. The scale of salaries is as follows:

Salary of assistant-professor for first two years,	\$1875.
" " " " " third year,	2000.
" " " " " fourth year,	2130.
" " " " " fifth year,	2260.
" " " " subsequently,	2400.

These figures, however, do not appear in the budget as such, because the increases in salary begin in September at the beginning of the college year, and the salary for the calendar year has to be calculated.

An example will explain. Take item No. 28, for instance, for "Assistant-professor of mathematics", where the amount requested was \$2166.10. This figure was arrived at by the Quartermaster in this way: The assistant-professor was beginning his fourth year of service on September 20th, 1929, at a salary of \$2130, according to the scale above. ~~Next~~ September 20th, he will begin his fifth year of service at a salary of \$2260 (if the Board's scale is to stand). The salary for this assistant for the calendar year 1930, therefore, (the salary requested of the Legislature), was computed for eight and two-thirds months at the first rate, \$2130, and for three and one-third months at \$2260, which gives the amount \$2166.10.

It may be contended that the refusal to provide the small increase works no injustice to the teacher, since his salary is not decreased, but kept at the same figure that it was for the year 1929. This is true, but actually, in working out, an anomalous condition was created. Referring still to item No. 28, this assistant-professor drew a monthly salary of \$177.50 from September 20th to December 31st, 1929, which was authorized and provided by the Act of 1929. His monthly salary for the present year is \$169.67, -- or, \$7.83 a month less. In fact, the March salary of this teacher had to be reduced to make up for overpayment in January and February, so that he got a check for March of only \$154.01.

This case is typical of the assistant-professors.

I cannot believe that the Legislature will insist upon this discouraging policy towards the young men who are earnestly serving the State as teachers, -- especially as the total increase in the salaries of all the assistants amounted to only \$1524.52.

That these assistants are striving to fit themselves for more efficient service as teachers is amply shown at this time by applications from four of them for a year's leave of absence in order that they may pursue advanced University studies along the line of their special subjects; -- this, of course, without any financial assistance from the State, but altogether at their own expense.

Due to the somewhat intricate method of determining the salaries of the assistant-professors illustrated above, it might be advisable for the Board to change the date at which the increases go into effect from the beginning of the session to the beginning of the calendar year, and I recommend that this be done when the budget for 1931 is prepared next October.

The elimination of the item for the salary of the Director of Cadet Affairs, (Item No. 4) was most unfortunate. At the Citadel this is a very necessary official, as he is charged with the oversight and control of a number of important student organizations. It will be inadvisable for the students to be in charge of activities involving the collection and expenditure of many thousands of dollars. A responsible bonded officer of the college is, therefore, necessary for the supervision of these affairs and a proper accounting of the funds involved.

The athletic activities for the season now closing show an income and expenditure of over \$40,000. The financial statement of The Bull Dog, (the college paper), shows receipts of \$2200, and of the Sphinx, (the college annual), of \$7118. The Class Fund for social entertainments amounts to \$3200, and the Cadet Canteen does a business of about \$12,000 a year. The aggregate of these figures shows that the Director of Cadet Affairs looks after the expenditure of about \$65,000 annually for non-collegiate activities of the cadets.

It seems clear to me that the College has the responsibility of seeing after these activities, and that the Legislature might well provide the salary for the officer for that purpose.

The salary of Capt. McAlister, the Director of Cadet Affairs, was paid by the State for the months of January, February, and March of this year. It will be necessary to provide the salary for the balance of the year for which he was engaged, -- up to September 20th, -- from fees collected from pay cadets. It is imperative, also, in my judgment, that this officer be retained for the next session. I would, therefore, recommend the re-election of Captain McAlister at his present salary of \$2400 for the next college year, and that his salary be paid from the proceeds of the matriculation-fee of \$5.00 to be charged each cadet next year.

The reduction in appropriations requested for other college purposes is also a matter of serious concern. It is not feasible to cut the wages of servants, or the number of them, twenty-five per cent (as was done) without impairing the efficiency of the institution. Whether we can pay for the necessary amount of coal, water rents, light consumption, and other indispensable supplies on the reduced budget is a question which the Quartermaster must attempt to solve.

A provision in the Appropriation Bill requires the State colleges to deposit with the State Treasurer the tuition fees collected during the current year. This provision states that "this fund shall be held in trust by the State Treasurer to the credit of the institution and shall be paid out and expended for permanent improvements or other purposes on the order of the Board of Trustees subject to the approval of the State Finance Committee."

On April 24th, the Quartermaster of the Citadel paid to the State Treasurer \$9480, being the tuition fees collected since January 1, 1930, and the receipt of the Treasurer is in hand. About \$800 was later added.

The tuition fees collected last year and deposited in the savings department of the Carolina Savings Bank amounts, with the interest, to \$22,405.64.

It will be seen that the total amount now available for the Main College Building, which is the next objective in the building program at the Citadel, is about \$32,685. As the estimated cost of this building is about \$250,000, it is evident that a larger income from tuition fees must be obtained if our plans are to be realized in the next ten years. Raising the tuition charge from \$40 to \$100 a year for cadets outside of the State will probably increase the annual income from this source to at least \$25,000, and it seems reasonable therefore to expect that by January, 1934, the building fund may reach a total of \$125,000, -- half the amount needed. If the Legislature will permit us at that time to borrow a like amount, pledging the future income from tuition fees, it is possible that the Main College Building may be constructed and occupied in the summer of 1935. While that appears a long time to wait for a building which

is urgently needed in the present year, 1930, it would seem to be the part of wisdom to make plans even for a remote future rather than to make none at all, and to trust that good fortune may expedite in some unexpected way the realization of our hopes.

The census of the Citadel taken in April shows that thirty-three officers are living at the Old Citadel, who with the members of their families make a total of ninety-five persons occupying the buildings at Marion Square.

There are five separate buildings composing the group which is known as the Old Citadel. The large central quadrangular building is the historic "Citadel" which was first occupied just a hundred years ago. It was then only two stories high, -- the third story being added in 1849 and the fourth not until 1910. At the present time, the medical unit of the National Guard occupies the front rooms on the ground floor of this building, and officers use other rooms as garages. The Citadel officers have quarters on the second floor, but most of the second floor and all of the third and fourth floors are unoccupied. The whole building is serving very little purpose, and is falling into disrepair. The East Wing is also totally deserted and in its present condition uninhabitable, no repairs having been made for many years. The three other buildings, however, -- the West Wing, the King Street Extension, and the Meeting Street Extension, -- have been kept in good condition and furnish accommodations for the great majority of Citadel officers, -- the present quarters for officers at the new Citadel being limited to five apartments, and therefore entirely inadequate to accommodate a faculty of more than forty professors.

The problem of furnishing quarters to married officers is already a difficult one, and is becoming more so each year as the bachelor professors make plans for entering the matrimonial estate. In the summer of 1928, we fitted up two additional sets of quarters at the Old Citadel, and in 1929 two more. Owing to the reduction in the appropriation for maintenance, it does not appear possible to make any additions this summer, although it would be desirable to do so.

The desired ultimate solution of the problem is, of course, the building of adequate quarters on the campus of the new Citadel for all the officers of the college. In the meantime, however, the necessity for the Board to retain control of the buildings at Marion Square, probably for many years, is very evident, as any other disposition of these buildings would create a faculty housing problem that would be extremely difficult to solve.

HONORARY DEGREES.

At the Commencement a year ago, upon the recommendation of the faculty, the Board of Visitors conferred the first honorary degrees of the Citadel, -- the degree of LL.D. upon the only two alumni of Civil War days, at that time living. In the past year both of these graduates have died, -- Mr. Orlando Shepard, Class of 1865, on December 14th, at the age of 85 years, and Mr. R.O. Sams, Class of 1861, and "Oldest Living Graduate" at the time, on March 4th, at the age of 89 years.

That the roll of alumni contains many names worthy to be thus honored by their Alma Mater may be confidently asserted, but the faculty believes that the number of honorary degrees that should be conferred at any one Commencement should be small if the degree is to carry the distinction to be desired. They,

therefore, believe that in presenting to the Board the names of four ~~four~~ alumni of the Citadel for the degree of LL.D. they are recommending the maximum number that should be conferred this year. Three of these are members of the Class of 1886, now the senior alumni class: Thomas Perrin Harrison, Ph.D., dean of North Carolina College of Agriculture and Engineering, Raleigh, N.C., James Pinckney Kinard, Ph. D., president of Winthrop College, and Elliott Crayton McCants, Superintendent of Schools, Anderson, S.C. The fourth is John Lake, an undergraduate of the Class of 1891, for many years a minister and missionary in China. Rev. Mr. Lake completed three years of the college course at The Citadel with distinction, leaving at the beginning of his senior year to begin the religious work which has been his life-calling. With the approval of the Chinese government, he has done a notable work in the organization on the island of Tai Kam of a colony for Chinese lepers. He is not only a preacher, but a great administrator and a scholar, who is worthy of any honor which his Alma Mater may wish to bestow upon him. The faculty recommends that he be awarded the diploma of the Citadel as of the Class of 1891 and that the degree of Doctor of Laws be conferred upon him at this Commencement.

Professor McCants, besides being a veteran school man, is the author of a number of books in which the background is a portrayal of interesting episodes in South Carolina history. His latest book, "Ninety-Six", is not only an informing historical novel dealing with the Revolutionary period, but is a delightful piece of literature.

Dr. Harrison and Dr. Kinard are both Doctors of Philosophy of Johns Hopkins University, and have done much literary work as well as many years teaching of college classes in English. I am sure that the Board will feel that these sons of the Citadel are all worthy of the highest recognition their Alma Mater can give them.

CHANGE IN COLLEGE YEAR.

For the past few years, it has been found advisable, due to the time for holding the R.O.T.C. camps, and other summer activities, to advance the date for our Commencement, which was ordinarily set for the second week in June, to the first week. This seems desirable as a permanent policy, and conforms to the custom of most of the other colleges. The curtailment of a week at the end of the session should, however, be balanced by a corresponding advancement of the beginning of the session by one week, in order that the session may not be diminished below the required number of weeks work. The approval of the Board is asked for this change.

The following assistant-professors, desiring to pursue advanced university courses, ask the Board to give them a year's leave of absence on condition that they obtain a competent substitute acceptable to the head of the department and the president of the college:-

Capt. R.M. Byrd, department of chemistry,
Lieut. R.M. Lyon, department of education
Lieutenants J.G. Harrison and J.I. Owen, department of English.

An addition was made to the historic relics at the Citadel last fall when the government, through the local U.S. engineer, Major N.Y. DuHammel, presented the Citadel with an old Confederate gun of seven-inch bore dredged up out of Town Creek in Charleston harbor. Through the researches of Mr. Wm. G. Mazyck, of

this city, this gun has been identified as the bow gun of the Confederate ironclad "Palmetto State", and he quotes from "The Defense of Charleston Harbor", by Major John Johnson, that "two ironclad rams built on the general plan of the famous Merrimac, (of Hampton Roads fame), with slanting casemate sides, were built in Charleston and took their places for the defense of the harbor in the end of the year 1862.

"The first launched was the Palmetto State, with iron plating four inches thick, a battery of one 80-pounder rifle gun forward, a sixty-pounder rifle aft, and one VIII-inch shell gun on each broadside. The next was the Chicora, armed with six guns, two IX-inch smoothbore and four 60-pounder rifles. These boats were well-built but their steam power was insufficient for the speed required of rams, and their engines called for constant repairing. Their crews numbered 120 to 150 men.

"A third and stronger ram, the Charleston, was completed early in 1864." None of the guns of this vessel was of seven-inch bore.

Mr. Mazyck quotes conclusively from Commodore Duncan N. Ingraham's official report of the engagement of January 31, 1863, with the blockading fleet off Charleston when he commanded the Palmetto State.-

"At this moment we struck her (the U.S.S. Mer-
cidita) and fired our seven-inch bow gun into her." Mr. Mazyck concludes: "These quotations are from works of acknowledged authenticity and they bear positive testimony to the fact that there was but one seven-inch gun in the flotilla of the Confederate Navy in Charleston harbor, and that was the seven-inch rifle bow gun on the Palmetto State, and that gun is now in the possession of the Citadel."

The Board will note with satisfaction the improvement recently made in the appearance of the Alumni Hall by an exterior coating of cement, which makes this building now conform architecturally with the others on the grounds.

The funds for this purpose, amounting to over \$3000, were contributed by the alumni, and turned over to the Chairman of the Board of Visitors this spring.

ROADS.

Our hopes for the improvement of the roads in the Citadel grounds have been deferred from time to time, but we have some assurances that with the beginning of the State Highway Department's program of road construction under the bond issue, this important matter will receive favorable consideration. It is also very desirable that some of the sidewalks between buildings, which are in constant use by the cadet classes, should be concreted. An item for \$1700 for this purpose was in our last budget, but was, unfortunately, cut out in free conference. This is such an important item that I would suggest that the Board urge the Contingent Fund Committee to make the necessary appropriation out of its funds. Due to the courtesy of the Weston-Brooker Company, of Columbia, we have received as a gift from them 150 tons of crushed rock for aiding us in this paving work.

Due largely to the efforts of Congressman McMillan, the present Congress has made an appropriation for the study of sand-fly eradication in the coastal part of the Southeast. As we at the Citadel have a very practical interest in this matter, I have extended to the Agricultural Department which will make the investigation an invitation through Congressman McMillan to make use of whatever facilities we have at the Citadel which can be of assistance in the work.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Vacancies in the beneficiary scholarships will be filled by competitive examination on July 11th in the following counties: Anderson, Bamberg, Charleston, Cherokee, Chesterfield, 2, Darlington, Florence, Greenville, Jasper, Laurens, Lee, Marlboro, Oconee, Richland, Spartanburg, and Union.

There are also three vacancies in the City scholarships; and the Jas. R. Crouch scholarship will be awarded from the State at large to the candidate who makes the highest average on the examination.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The report of Lieut.-Colonel Wm. C. Miller, Professor of Military Science and Tactics and Commandant of Cadets, shows that the military department is in a very satisfactory condition. The annual inspection by the War Department was made on April 24 and 25, and from informal expressions of the officers it is believed that the general rating of The Citadel will, as usual, be designated as "excellent."

Among the recommendations of the Commandant is one that cadets be permitted to smoke in their rooms and in private homes where they may be guests. There is no question that the regulation against smoking is constantly being broken at the Citadel, and that probably the boot-legging of cigarettes in barracks affects discipline adversely.

The statement of the Commandant is as follows: --
"I believe that from all standpoints it will be advantageous to permit cadets to smoke in their rooms. I do not recommend that cadets be permitted to smoke on the galleries, in the recreation rooms, or in any place outside of their rooms except in private residences when invited by their host to do so."

He believes that the punishment for smoking outside of barracks or in any public place should be rather severe, but should not exceed seven demerits and 25 confinements for one offense.

It does not appear that parents generally attempt to enforce the prohibition of smoking by their sons (and daughters), and it is likely that the approval of the Commandant's recommendation may help discipline. I therefore submit it to the Board for their consideration.

I transmit, also, for the Board's consideration some other recommendations of the Commandant, about which the members of the Board may have definite views of their own, and may perhaps wish to take action.

Par. 5.

c. Add to cadet fees the cost of transportation to and from the Citadel-Carolina game at Orangeburg.

At the time of this game there is a great deal of traffic on the roads between here and Orangeburg, a considerable part of which is under the control of drivers who are rendered irresponsible by liquor or fast driving and I believe it is unwise to permit cadets to go and return by automobile under conditions which expose them to accident. In the past cadets have been advised, in ample time, that they will be required to get the affirmative consent of their parent or guardian to go by automobile (the permission usually states "through the country"), but many of them wait until the last minute and produce statements which are open to the suspicion of being spurious and there are usually some cadets who go by automobile without authority of any kind. These cadets frequently drive too fast in order to get to Orangeburg early and to get back to the Citadel in time. It is my opinion that the Citadel can ill afford to be placed in a position of being in any degree responsible for any untoward occurrence for the amount of money involved, and I believe that the parent would be better satisfied with the arrangement here proposed. The cost of the trip is \$2.00 railroad fare, 14¢ trolley fare, total \$2.14.

Another feature worthy of consideration is that of keeping control of the Corps of Cadets during its absence from the Citadel. The seniors have been permitted in the past to go to Orangeburg the night before the game and other cadets have arrived in Orangeburg by automobile beginning about 8:00 o'clock in the morning and have remained as late as 11:00 P.M., and there have been complaints of an indefinite nature which have reached me alleging that cadets have misbehaved themselves in Orangeburg. By arranging the trip to Orangeburg so that the cadets will arrive on the field about 11:30 A.M. and form for departure about 5:00 P.M., arriving and departing in a body, the exposure to such criticism would be lessened.

d. Grant a spring furlough of one week.

The juniors are allowed to go on furlough and this creates in the mind of other cadets a feeling that part of the corps gets a spring vacation while the remainder do not; this causes this remainder to feel the necessity of a spring furlough themselves. It is probable that the same feeling would exist even though the juniors were not given a furlough, since many of the schools in the state do grant a spring furlough.

During February, March and April there were 239 cadets who went on furlough for reasons which appeared to be satisfactory; most of these reasons were backed up by letters or telegrams from parents or guardians. It was impracticable to investigate all these requests from parents or guardians, but a number were so investigated and a considerable number were found to be for causes which were deemed insufficient for granting a leave of absence although the original statement from the parent or guardian would create the impression that there existed an emergency for which a leave should properly have been granted. I believe that probably in the majority of cases the parents are interested in having their sons come home during the spring. There is always manifested every spring a spirit of unrest which is very apparent in the military department and is probably apparent in the academic department. I believe that there is no doubt that the quality of the work in the academic department as well as the military department will be materially improved.

Should a spring furlough be granted I recommend that it be for a period of one week and that it begin after the work is completed on the Wednesday before Easter and extend until class call on the following Wednesday so that there will be academic instruction both immediately before and immediately after such a furlough, which would tend to discourage extensions being sought at either end of the furlough.

I believe that this matter is of sufficient importance to justify beginning the school year earlier. Should this for any reason not be practical it might be possible to make up the time lost from instruction during this furlough by having four hours of academic instruction on each Saturday morning for four weeks, and the attendant loss of time in the military department could be made up by an additional hour of drill on each week day for the same period.

e. All cadet dances to be on Citadel grounds.

At present the larger hops, of which there are some four or five during the year, are held at Ashley Park outside the Citadel grounds. At this place control is much more difficult than at the gymnasium, the civilians feel less restraint there than they would at the Citadel and in addition cadets go outside the building at Ashley Park more freely than they do at the gymnasium; the result is that there is a greater tendency on the part of both civilians and cadets to use intoxicating liquors at Ashley Park than is the case at the Citadel.

The larger hops occur at times when the bleachers are not required at the gymnasium, so that the whole floor will be available for dancing. At present the bleachers are used by cadets for seats at chapel, but if their use can be lessened there will be added a dignity to the chapel exercises which is not now the case due to the dropping of books from the bleachers to the floor and the general feeling of lack of dignity on account of sitting on bleacher seats; this statement with regard to chapel exercises is not intended to introduce a new subject, but to indicate that the removal of the bleacher seats for the purpose of these larger hops will not interfere with the chapel exercises.

f. Hops to end not later than 1:00 A.M.

Hops now extend until two o'clock, after which cadets with ladies are given an hour to take their ladies home and return to the Citadel; this brings them back to the Citadel at or about 3:00 A.M. and results in the cadets being exhausted the next day due to lack of sleep. In looking after the welfare of the cadets I do not think it fair to them to authorize a practice which permits such exhaustion.

Such dissipation on these occasions naturally leads to other dissipations at the same time and encourages dissipation at other times.

At the Military Academy dances do not extend beyond midnight. I am sure that the hops of the Citadel cadets will be as enjoyable if they begin earlier and end earlier, and there will be eliminated to some extent the objectionable feature above referred to.

With hops ending at one o'clock the dance leave to take young ladies home would extend until 2:00 A.M.

g. Provide extra pay for the personnel of this department.

The personnel of the military department is detailed at the Citadel for the performance of certain duties in connection with the R.O.T.C. training which includes the training at drills and supervision thereof and theoretical instruction in certain subjects prescribed by the War Department. Beyond these duties the officers assist materially in discipline and a system of discipline has been built up with these officers as the backbone of the system; they devote approximately one half of their time to disciplinary matters and the preparation of memorandums, sometimes at my direction, sometimes of their own initiative, requiring the devotion of time at night at their quarters. As a rule these officers are on duty at the Citadel from eight o'clock in the morning until approximately 4:00 P.M. every day and I have to require them to take time off on one week day afternoon for recreation to keep themselves in proper physical condition.

These officers have rendered and will continue to render loyal and faithful service in this work, and this is not in any sense intended as a threat that they may decline to do this work, because such is not the case. I am making this recommendation because the officers are performing the work and it seems to me appropriate that their services should be recognized. The amount of the compensation is relatively unimportant.

h. Authorize appointment of cadet sergeants as well as cadet officers from the senior class, and corporals from the junior class.

At present it is prescribed by paragraph 39 College Regulations that in general cadet officers will be taken from the senior class, sergeants from the junior class, and corporals from the sophomore class.

The advantages of the proposed recommendations are believed to be as follows:

(1) The members of the senior class will be given a greater share of responsibility in the military control of the Corps of Cadets, which will tend to develop in them a response to responsibility and fit them better for their duties as members of the Officers Reserve Corps.

(2) Improve discipline by eliminating the present system of having members of lower classes senior in military rank to a large percentage of the senior class and required to enforce discipline with regard to these privates of the senior class, while at the same time these members of the lower classes at times find themselves subordinate to these same privates of the senior class when the latter are detailed as company commanders or officers of the guard; such a shifting of relative rank naturally impairs discipline.

The disadvantages of the proposed system are believed to be:

(1) Juniors advancing to the senior class would in some cases move from the grade of corporal to the grade of major and captain. I believe this is not an especially important objection.

(2) The quality of the higher non-commissioned officers would not be of such a high character coming from the middle of the senior class as would be the case if taken from the most efficient men of the junior class. I believe that this would be overcome by the increased prestige of the sergeants being seniors, and from my observation this year after having used them as instructors I believe that the seniors of the middle class will develop proportionately to their responsibilities.

(3) Result in complete change in the command of staff groups each year without juniors having been in the grade of sergeant and understudying these groups. It is my belief that this objection is more apparent than real.

(4) In case it should become desirable to return to the present scheme there might be an unfavorable reaction in the new senior class due to their feeling that they had been "martyred" by having "rights" taken from them. Should this become necessary it would be cared for by the military system of the school.

It is my opinion that the advantages of the proposed scheme decidedly outweigh the disadvantages. I do not recommend, however, that the change be directed now but that the President and Commandant be authorized to make the change if in their judgment it appears wise. I expect to go to West Point next month and I would like to confer with the officers of the tactical department at that institution to determine their observation in the success of this proposed scheme that is now in use there.

1. Increase the number of demerits to 200 for all classes.

Paragraph 5, College Regulations prescribes the number of demerits allowed all classes as 130 for seniors, 150 for juniors, 170 for sophomores, and 200 for freshmen.

This recommendation is made for the reason that under the present administration of discipline in the military department most of the demerits which cadets receive come from reports entered by tactical officers (officers of the military department in charge of the companies) and these reports are entered without regard to academic class. The present system was adopted when most of the reports were entered by cadets. There will naturally be more reports entered against freshmen during the early part of their attendance at the Citadel, but this is taken care of by a two-thirds reduction in the number of their demerits after they have been at the Citadel for two months.

I believe that the proposed system will be fairer to the cadets and will result in more efficiency in the turning in of appropriate reports by cadet officers and non-commissioned officers when there is a greater margin of safety; in the case of cadets who are incorrigibly careless I believe that the increase in the number of demerits authorized will not prevent their exceeding the authorized number and being reported as deficient in conduct.

It is important that the limit of demerits be placed at a number where it can be adhered to as a dead line without the cadet being justified in feeling that he has been made a victim of an unwise and unfair provision.

The present division of the Corps of Cadets into two battalions, each consisting of two infantry and two coast artillery companies, makes a balanced and satisfactory military organization. If either R.O.T.C. unit should preponderate in numbers, it seems likely that an adverse effect would be produced in the morale of the smaller unit. It appears that in the R.O.T.C. colleges generally throughout the country, that there is a considerable excess of infantry units, with the result that more Infantry Reserve Officers are being graduated than are needed, and that there is a corresponding deficit in the number of Coast Artillery reserve officers needed. Intimations have been received that it is the desire of the War Department that more of the cadets at the Citadel be enrolled in the Coast Artillery Unit, the close proximity of this institution to the coast defenses on Sullivan's Island making it specially suitable for instruction in this branch of the service. If an unequal division of the Corps into infantry and artillery companies be proposed, in favor of the latter, it would likely be desirable to establish a single unit of the R.O.T.C., and limit it to coast artillery work. This would probably be in accord with the policy of the War Department, which favors a reduction rather than an increase in the number of different units at any particular institution.

For this reason, no encouragement has been given to the proposal for the establishment of a cavalry unit at the Citadel, -- a subject that has been taken up fruitlessly with the War Department several times in the past eight years.

Similarly, the Department does not consider favorably the establishment of a unit of the Air Corps at the Citadel.

Gen. Fechet, Chief of that service, says that "consideration is being given now to the advisability of discontinuing Air Corps R.O.T.C. units", and states further that "the establishment of military flying training units at civilian institutions of learning is not considered feasible or practical at present."

The Government, however, is anxious for graduates from institutions like the Citadel to attend the Air Corps flying schools, where they are trained not only in the art of practical flying, but are taught allied "ground subjects", such as the construction of air-plane motors, aerodynamics, aerial navigation, meteorology, etc.

Gen. Fechet says: "The establishment of Air Corps R.O.T.C. units at institutions of learning is considered unnecessary duplication as long as the Air Corps already has an overage of non-flyers in the reserve. I should, however, like to have your graduates enlist as flying cadets in the Air Corps to be commissioned in the Air Corps Reserve upon completion of the flying cadet course."

It is taken for granted that even if the Citadel should confine its R.O.T.C. work to that of a Coast Artillery unit, this need not, and should not, interfere with the necessary infantry instruction to preserve the present organization of the corps as two battalions of infantry for purposes of ceremonies.

During the past session, we have received a number of distinguished officers with special reviews, and the Friday afternoon dress parades have always been largely attended by the interested citizens and visitors to the City.

HEALTH

The report of the Surgeon, Lieut. Col. R.S. Cathcart, M.D., states that the general health of the Corps during the past session has been excellent. He states "that there has been less illness and fewer serious cases than in an previous year." With the exception of five cases of appendicitis, there have been no serious surgical operations, and contagious diseases, under the effective system of isolation carried out in the cadet hospital, have been confined to four cases of mumps and two of Vincent's angina.

The excellent facilities of the Mary Bennett Murray Hospital, and the competent services of the Surgeon and nurses, are sources of the greatest satisfaction in the assurance which we can give to parents that at the Citadel the physical welfare of their sons is amply looked after, and that we believe that they are safer with us than they would be at their own homes.

CADET ACTIVITIES

The report of the Cadet Y.M.C.A. Secretary is appended showing the scope of that work in the Corps of Cadets.

It is also gratifying to note that other cadet activities have done worth-while work during the past session. Several members of The Round Table, in particular, are worthy of mention. Cadet Cooksey, president of this literary organization, was also president of the South Carolina Intercollegiate Oratorical Association this year. In the State oratorical contest held at Rock Hill a few weeks ago, the Citadel representative, Cadet H.E. Hamilton, took second place, speaking on the subject "The Black Legend." The Citadel had two debating teams which engaged in contests with Wofford, Presbyterian, Furman, and the College of Charleston. Among the subjects of public interest studied and debated have been such topics as The New Humanism, Mass Education, Prohibition, Disarmament, and the Negro Question.

Cadet Stalvey, the member of the senior class to make an address at the Commencement exercises tomorrow, is also one of the best of the Cadet speakers.

QUARTERMASTER'S REPORT

The annual report of the quartermaster will be made out for the fiscal year ending June 30th and will be submitted to the Board at its budget meeting in October with such other information as the Board may require.

Recently the quartermaster has taken out a guaranty policy to cover the bank deposit of the Citadel's open account. This policy provides for the protection of a deposit of not more than \$20,000 from September to February, and of only \$5000 for the other months, -- these figures being sufficient in Major Tiller's judgment to cover any likely loss. This policy, however, does not protect the tuition fees of last year in the savings department, amounting to \$22,405.64. It may be that the Board will consider the advisability of investing this money in securities that bear interest in excess of that allowed by the bank, -- 4%.

Respectfully submitted,

O. J. Bo
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