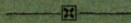


THE CITADEL

ARCHIVES AND MUSEUM

THE CITADEL

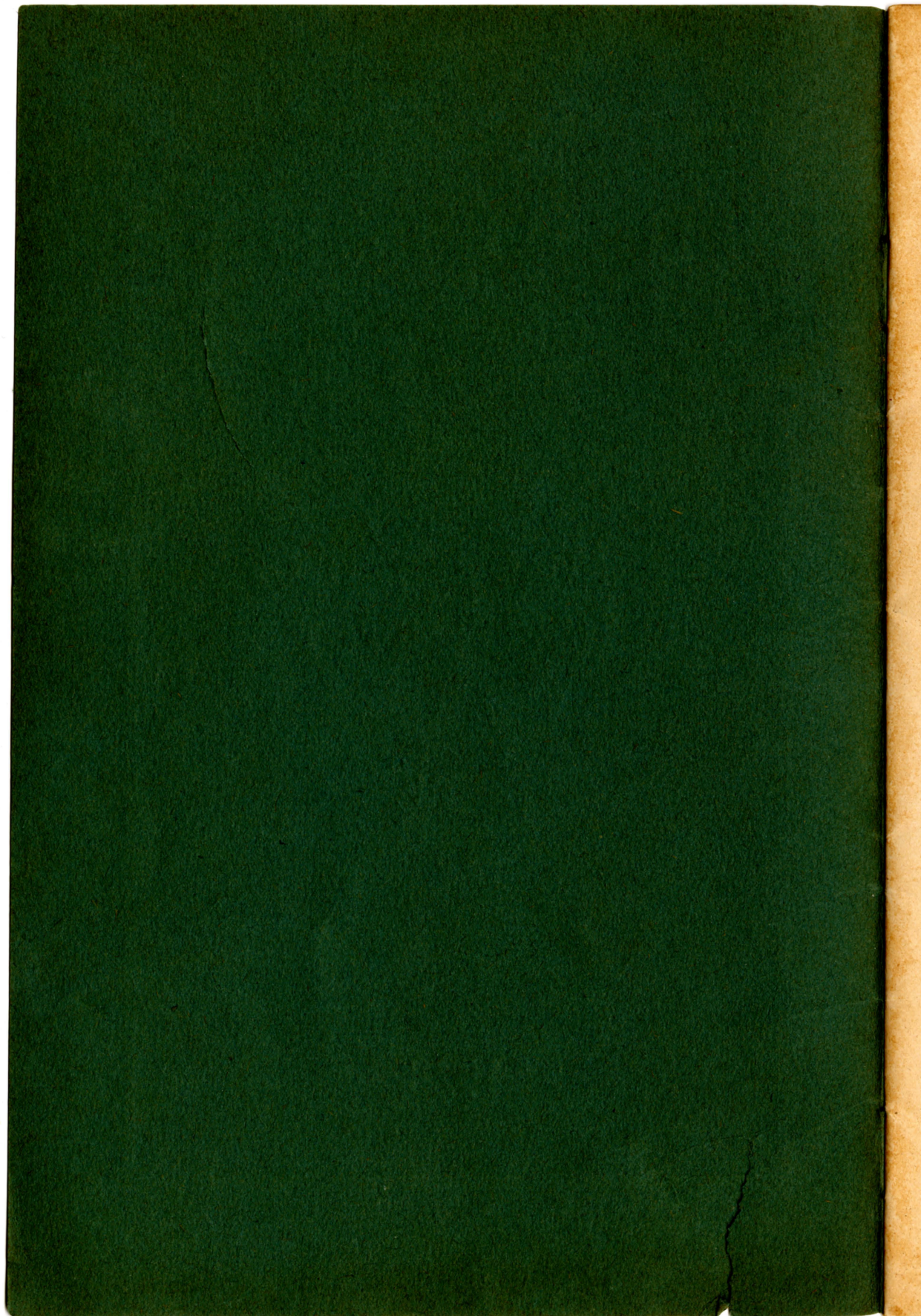
CHARLESTON, S. C.



ANNUAL REPORT OF
THE PRESIDENT

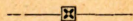


1928



THE CITADEL

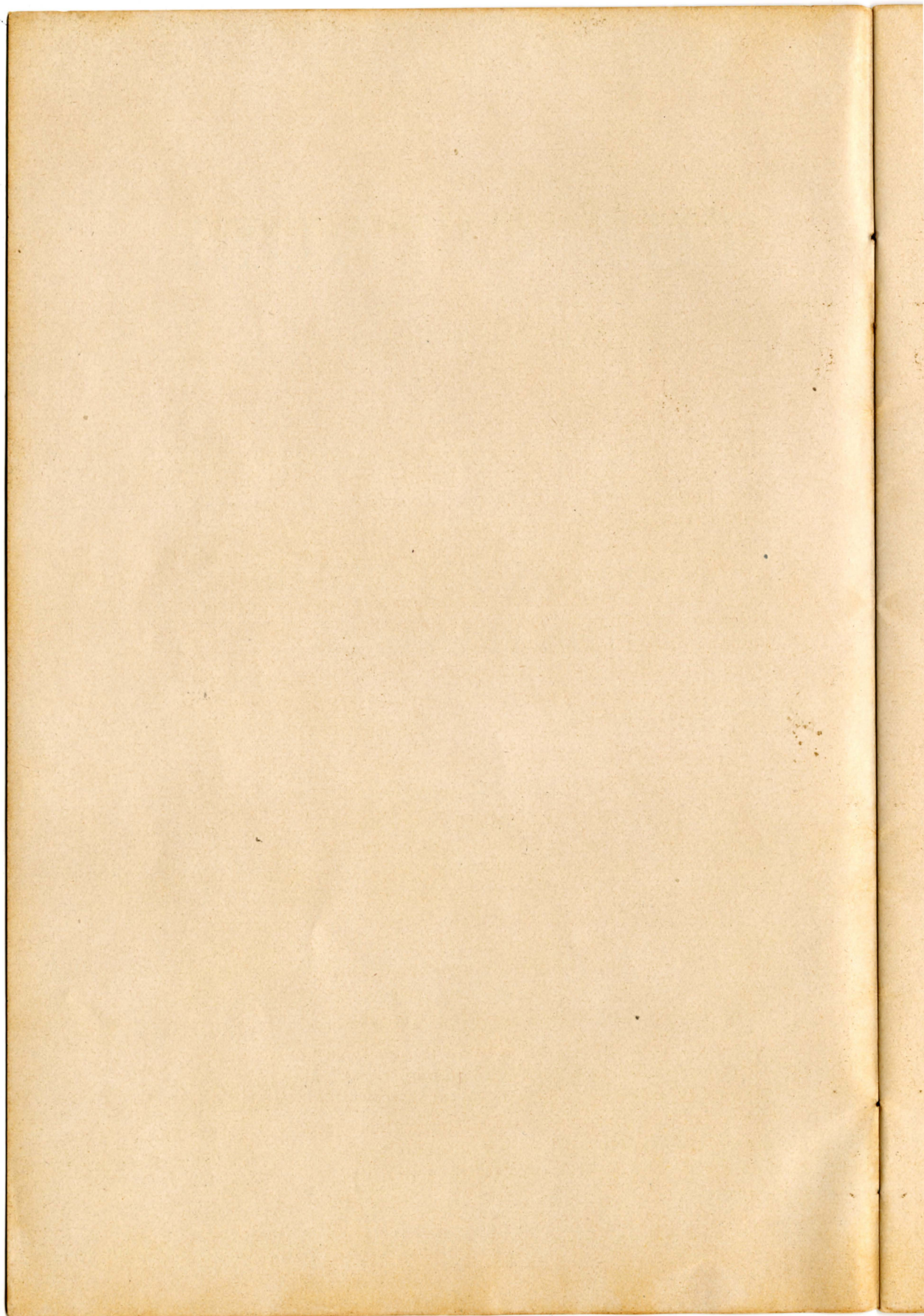
CHARLESTON, S. C.



ANNUAL REPORT OF
THE PRESIDENT



1928



Annual Report of the President

June 4, 1928.

To the Board of Visitors of The Citadel.

Gentlemen:

In submitting the annual report of the affairs of the Military College, there is so much of satisfactory progress to report that it would seem inappropriate to lay stress upon the disappointments which we have had. A year ago, however, we looked forward to one great hope which has not been realized, and which is so fundamentally important for our future progress that it deserves the place of first consideration in this report. I refer to the unsuccessful efforts which were made to get funds for the construction of the Main College building of the New Citadel.

At the request of the Chairman of the Board the architects prepared plans and estimates last summer which showed that the cost of this building would be approximately as follows:

Main Administration Building.....	\$259,200.
Auditorium.....	144,000.

At its meeting last October the Board directed that an item of \$400,000 be put in the budget of The Citadel for this purpose and that an effort be made to get an appropriation from the Legislature to cover the cost of construction. However, at a special meeting of the Board held in Columbia in January last, it was decided not to press this request, but to obtain the approval of the General Assembly to a bill which would authorize the Board to borrow \$250,000 on an amortization plan, making use of tuition fees.

The pressing need of a building program is not peculiar to The Citadel, but is a problem common to all the State institutions of learning. It will be of interest to examine the statements of these institutions as to their needs for permanent improvements as shown in their reports for the past two years, and also the provision which the Legislature has

made to meet them. The following tables shows the "requests" made, and also the actual appropriations passed:

	1927		1928	
	Request	Appropriation	Request	Appropriation
University	\$ 153,000	\$ 9,000	\$ 102,000	\$ 8,500
Citadel	1,000	1,000	404,200	700
Clemson	421,160	121,810	195,350	30,350
Winthrop	234,464	2,464	213,900	15,900
Medical College	150,000	0	264,000	0
Colored College	15,000	15,000	9,500	9,500
de la Howe School..	13,000	3,000	4,250	4,250
Deaf & Dumb Inst.	209,200	28,000	113,736	11,736
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$1,196,824	\$180,274	\$1,306,936	\$80,936

A trustee of one of our notable universities who had an unbounded confidence in the mission and the integrity of his institution, announced with all seriousness that "it was the sole duty of the Committee of Finance to find whatever sums the Committees on Education and on Buildings and Grounds might state to be necessary to carry on adequately the work of the University."

From the point of view of the colleges, this would be an ideal view for the Legislature to take in regard to their budgets. Nor would it appear altogether absurd, perhaps, even to the economists of the General Assembly if they felt assured that the figures submitted expressed the real minimum of actual needs and not ambitious desires for expansion. In the table above, the requests of the various institutions for their building programs are undoubtedly based upon authenticated needs and careful estimates. And yet, for a total of two and a half millions stated as their needs for new construction, only ten per cent was granted.

This policy cannot, of course, be adopted as permanent. The facilities for higher education must be enlarged to meet the growth of the State in population and resources. The members of the Legislature, however, may say that the amounts asked for by the colleges,—while entirely reasonable from the point of view of their needs,—cannot be provided

for on account of the inability to raise a sufficient revenue from taxation.

It is to meet this serious situation that the governing boards of the colleges have been seeking other methods of financing their building programs. Various methods are being tried in different parts of the country.

1. A State Bond Issue.
2. Direct legislative appropriation.
3. Private financing (benefactions and campaigns).

The first of these methods has been adopted in a number of States, but was decisively rejected in South Carolina a few years ago when a Constitutional amendment for that purpose was submitted to the people.

The experience of the past two years gives little hope that sufficient funds can be obtained from current appropriations.

The Citadel has been particularly fortunate in receiving several notable benefactions, which have provided our beautiful and well-equipped hospital and the splendid new Andrew B. Murray Barracks. Funds from the same source have assisted largely in the addition of the president's house, and the officers' quarters on the campus. In these latter buildings, the cost has been partly borne by funds from tuition fees. The construction of Alumni Hall is due to voluntary subscriptions from members of the Association of Graduates. But benefactions cannot be counted upon even when most needed. Therefore, the proposal of the Board to utilize tuition fees to amortize a loan seems to be the only feasible plan yet proposed for continuing our needed building program. If the Citadel is to become a really important educational institution, the construction of the Main College Building is the immediate need.

In this connection, the subject of raising the charge for tuition has a direct bearing. An examination of the statistics of 102 State Universities and State Colleges in the United States shows the following interesting facts:

For residents of the State:

- 70% make no charge for tuition,
- 20% charge less than \$50 a year,
- 5% charge from \$50 to \$100, and
- 5% charge more than \$100.

For non-residents:

- 30% make no charge,
- 28% charge less than \$50,
- 18% charge from \$50 to \$100, and
- 24% charge more than \$100.

The charge for tuition to both resident and non-resident students in the State colleges of South Carolina is the same, \$40 a year. Of 16 other Southern universities and colleges, only two charge tuition to residents of the State. It would seem, however, that a charge of \$50 a year at The Citadel to students from South Carolina, except in cases approved by the State Board of Public Welfare, would not be a hardship, and a charge of \$90 to non-residents would be reasonable. On this basis, the probable annual income from tuition fees would be about \$30,000, an increase of about 50% over our present income.

If the Board is allowed to set aside this amount each year a building program can be planned which, while not adequate, will at least help us slowly to attain the objects we have in view. It should be said that if the raise in the tuition fees proposed above is adopted by the Board, it should not go into effect until the Session 1929-1930, as we have already made a be about \$30,000, an increase of about 50% over our present basis of a forty-dollar fee.

ENROLMENT.

The enrolment for the session now closing was 722, by far the largest in the history of The Citadel. The following statistical table will be of interest, and is inserted here.

Year	Number of Cadets	Appropriation for Maintenance
1925	313	\$142,100.93
1926	438	151,767.23
1927	580	188,833.04
1928	722	200,966.47

A simple calculation shows that while the enrolment has increased 130 per cent in three years, the appropriations made for maintenance have been increased only 41 per cent, showing

a disproportionate provision for the enlarged necessities of the college. When the Legislature was considering The Citadel items in the appropriation bill at the last session, some criticism was made by certain members about the number of students in attendance at The Citadel from outside the State. The distribution by States, and also the distribution by counties of the students from South Carolina is inserted here for reference.

Distribution by States.

Alabama	10	Florida	9	Pennsylvania ..	3
Arkansas	1	Georgia	47	Rhode Island....	1
California	2	Illinois	1	S. Carolina	581
China	6	Mississippi	1	Tennessee	9
Cuba	1	New Jersey.....	2	Texas	2
Dist. Columbia	1	N. Carolina.....	41	Virginia	3
		Panama	1		

Distribution by Counties.

Abbeville	7	Darlington	13	Lexington	12
Aiken	17	Dillon	4	Marboro	18
Allendale	3	Dorchester	6	Marion	14
Anderson	33	Edgefield	4	McCormick	2
Bamberg	5	Fairfield	4	Newberry	8
Barnwell	11	Florence	24	Oconee	3
Beaufort	1	Georgetown	8	Orangeburg	27
Berkeley	4	Greenville	32	Pickens	4
Calhoun	6	Greenwood	13	Richland	17
Charleston	76	Hampton	7	Saluda	6
Cherokee	2	Horry	9	Spartanburg	40
Chester	8	Jasper	4	Sumter	30
Chesterfield	6	Kershaw	13	Union	10
Clarendon	8	Lancaster	6	Williamsburg	11
Colleton	8	Laurens	12	York	16
		Lee	5		

The table above shows that eighty per cent of the students at The Citadel are from our State. The largest numbers of non-resident students come naturally from neighboring, or near-by States,—North Carolina furnishing 41 and Georgia

47. But an examination of the catalogs of the colleges in these States shows that they are as hospitable to outside students as we are. At Washington and Lee University, for instance, the Virginia boys are a small minority of the student-body, — 22 per cent. To give just a few figures, North Carolina State College at Raleigh is educating 72 South Carolina boys; Georgia Tech at Atlanta, 59; Alabama Polytechnic at Auburn, 17; Washington and Lee at Lexington, Va., 19; and University of Florida at Gainesville, 8. It would seem to be highly desirable to have students from all parts of the country come to our colleges, not only for the educational value to our own students, but also from the advertizing value of the resources, attractions, and business of the State.

The distribution of the student-body by classes is as follows:

Seniors	80
Juniors	123
Sophomores	161
Freshmen	358

The total casualties to date in these several classes are:

Seniors,	2
Juniors,	4
Sophomores,	10
Freshmen,	49

The numbers in the two lower classes will be considerably increased after the records of the session are completed. The considerable number of failures in these classes is not peculiar to The Citadel, but is the common problem in all grades of the educational field in all the States. The University Society of New York, in a review of the whole field of education, has compiled records to show that of the multitudes of boys who start out in the grammar school, only 2½ per cent go on to the completion of a college course. The losses, according to this authority, occur about as follows: "Of all the boys who start school, more than a third drop out without ever finishing the Eighth Grade. Another third—almost—stop at the end of the Eighth Grade. The final third go on into the High School — but less than half of them graduate. Only about one of every ten boys who start school goes on to college.

Even of that ten per cent who enter college, less than a third graduate." Of the living American men today, it is estimated that less than one in a hundred are college graduates. But the number is increasing, and the value of a college education is not diminishing in the esteem of the public. On the contrary, the facilities of the higher educational institutions are everywhere being taxed by increasing number of applicants for admission who have very different degrees of aptitude and qualifications for advanced work, and many who are not qualified at all.

Some very serious problems are involved, and solutions are being sought in the establishment of junior high schools in the field of secondary education, and of junior colleges further on, with the possibility of the old-time "college of liberal arts" being finally forced to give the specialized courses of the modern university or go out of existence. At The Citadel, we are holding to the conservative plan of using the first two years of the college course for laying the foundation of what may be called a "general education", during which time the student is required to take a prescribed course of studies, and in the junior and senior years offering elective courses which bear directly upon his prospective life-work.

LITERARY ACTIVITIES

A gradual decline of the literary societies has been one of the regrettable features of our colleges generally. It is probably due to the increasing attention which is being paid to athletics and to social activities by students. There is always, however, a limited number of men with literary tastes who are willing to give some of their spare time to purely scholarly pursuits, and during the past year a committee of professors from the literary departments organized in the Corps a selected group under the title of "The Round Table" for the purpose of discussing questions of intellectual and cultural interest and for the practice of oral expression. This society meets bi-weekly, and has discussed such topics as "The purpose of education", "The general status of education in the United States", "Prohibition", and "The presidential election."

The Round Table also arranges for inter-collegiate debates

and oratorical contests, and it is gratifying to report that the Citadel debators won in contests both with the College of Charleston and Wofford College this session. A member of the Round Table represented the Citadel in the State oratorical contest, and two others submitted theses on "John C. Calhoun" in the competition for the U. D. C. medal which were adjudged the most excellent.

We have reason to look upon the experiment of the Round Table with decided hopefulness.

BENEFICIARY SCHOLARSHIPS

There are nineteen vacant scholarships to be filled by competitive examinations on July 13th in the following counties: Anderson 1, Beaufort 1, Calhoun 1, Charleston 1, Dorchester 1, Greenwood 1, Hampton 1, Horry 1, Kershaw 1, McCormick 1, Newberry 1, Pickens 1, Richland 1, Saluda 1, Spartanburg 2, York 2, and Union 1.

Advertisements of these vacancies are now being carried in the several county papers and also in the principal State dailies.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The military department has been conducted with efficiency, and the report of the annual inspection dated May 16th states that the units at The Citadel are pronounced proficient, which carries with it the privilege of designating four "honor graduates." This does not mean, however, that four of our graduates will receive commissions in the Army, as that depends upon the number of vacancies available. It is also to be noted that no "distinguished colleges" are designated this year, but only a statement regarding proficiency is published. I have, however, a letter from General Richmond P. Davis, commanding the Fourth Corps Area, stating that the military department at The Citadel is considered proficient in all departments and that the practical work is especially noteworthy.

The details of Major Jacob A. Mack, C. A. C., and Capt. Paul B. Robinson, Inf., having expired, these officers have been relieved of duty at The Citadel to take effect at the

close of the present session, and Major Abram V. Rinearson, C.A.C., and Capt. Lewis Simons, Inf., have been detailed to take their places.

An encampment for the purpose of rifle instruction and practice was held for the Junior Class and a number of Senior instructors on the range at Mt. Pleasant during the week of April 23-28. The members of the Junior Class will go to the Government camps immediately after Commencement, the infantry students to Camp McClellan, Ala., and the C.A.C. students to Fort Moultrie.

There seems to be a possibility of the national rifle matches being held at Camp Perry this summer, and that State civilian teams may be authorized to go. General Dozier has kindly promised to designate The Citadel team again as the South Carolina civilian team if this goes through. Authority to spend \$300 if so much be necessary, is asked for expenses incidental to the sending of our team.

The increased size of the Corps has added considerably to the impressiveness of the military exercises, particularly the reviews and dress-parades. During the past session, we have had the opportunity of paying honor to a number of distinguished visitors, and an actual count shows that fifteen special reviews have been given as follows:

- Oct. 18th, by the Board of Visitors,
- Oct. 28th, by Admirals Robertson and Clark, of the U. S. Navy,
- Nov. 9th, in attendance at General C. I. Walker's funeral,
- Nov. 11th, Armistice-Day Parade.
- Nov. 16th, by the United Daughters of the Confederacy—National Convention.
- Nov. 19th, by the Alumni on Home-coming Day.
- Jan. 10th, by the officers of H.M.S., "Capetown", and also Major Maloney, inspector from Fourth Corps Area Headquarters.
- Jan. 12th, by General Richmond P. Davis, Commanding Fourth Corps Area,
- Mar. 23rd, by the Pennsylvania Naval Cadets and Officers.

Apr. 9th, by the French ambassador, Paul Claudel, and Admiral Laws, U.S.N.

Apr. 16th, by Lt. Col. Merriam and Major McCaughey, inspectors for the War Department.

Apr. 19th, by Major General Hero, Chief of Coast Artillery.

May 5th, by Marcel Franck, a prominent citizen of Paris, and district governor of Rotary International.

May 10th, Memorial Day exercises at Magnolia Cemetery.

May 16th, by Maj.-Gen. Robert H. Allen, Chief of Infantry.

DISCIPLINE.

With the increase in the size of the Corps, the problem of discipline has become more difficult, and the work of administration more exacting. This is especially true as regards applications for cadets to be absent from duty. The trouble does not lie altogether with the cadets, but the responsibility must be shared by many parents who do not cooperate with us in trying to enforce the regulations of the institution. Applications for furloughs are requested for the slightest reasons and sometimes even upon very doubtful pretenses. A remarkable condition has arisen in the colleges generally due to modern rapid highway transportation, and that students are making a custom of setting out at the week-end ostensibly to hike to their homes, — sometimes more than a hundred miles away, — but with the expectation of getting free transportation on the way from obliging motorists. This practice has many objectionable features, and should be strongly discouraged not only as a bad thing *per se*, but also because it is demoralizing to the students and to the educational work of the college.

The prevalent practice of drinking intoxicants, not uncommon, unfortunately, among even our best people, has had its effect upon our student-body, some of whom have been reported for being under the influence of intoxicants and suspended. The Board at a special meeting on March 22nd confirmed the suspension of three of these by dismissal. I have to report two additional cases since that time, and I recommend that these cadets be dismissed. I do not believe that this

vice among college students can be controlled except by stringent enforcement of the penalty of expulsion.

The abandonment of the Honor System by the Corps of Cadets might seem to indicate a considerable set-back to discipline. Among a number of irresponsible cadets, the removal of this very powerful agency in the student-body resulted in some cases of hazing, and also engendered a feeling, perhaps, among some of the lawless element that they may now be a little bolder in wrong-doing, but on the whole, I do not believe that the general sentiment of the corps has been altered, either towards what is morally right, or in their attitude toward discipline. There may be a certain feeling of relief from the direct responsibility of disciplining their fellows, — always a disagreeable duty, — but a very large element can be depended upon to favor a strict enforcement of regulations by the regularly constituted authorities.

In the very serious matter of hazing, I believe that some decided pronouncement of the Board is opportune at this time.

At West Point and Annapolis, and in war-time at any institution which trains men for the military establishment, great stress is laid upon the qualities of virility, endurance, and leadership; and a selective process of weeding out the weak and timid is considered necessary. We hear much of "he-men", men of physical force rather than of moral courage and scholarly habits. In peace-times, however, there are some young men who go to college for the serious purpose of study, and do not care for the horse-play. Some of these have told me that they would like to take their college course here, but preferred to go to college where they would not be subjected to hazing. The State, by appropriate laws, has approved the protection of these men in their right to get an education without molestation, and a pledge should be required of every upper classman not to engage in the practice. Such a pledge is now taken by every new cadet when he matriculates, but to be effective it should be renewed at the beginning of each session by all the upper classmen. I therefore recommend that no cadet be given admission to the barracks until he has subscribed each year to the following pledge: "I, (cadet's

name), being fully advised of the regulation against hazing, hereby promise on my honor and without any reservation that I will not engage in hazing of any kind during my connection with the Citadel."

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.

During the past session, weekly religious services have been held on Sunday morning in Alumni Hall, use being made of the bleacher-seats which were installed for the basket-ball games and retained throughout the session. The construction of an auditorium adequate to accommodate the entire student-body for assemblies of all kinds is one of the much-needed buildings which we vainly hoped would be approved by the last General Assembly, and which is a matter of such importance that efforts should be continued for its accomplishment.

These Sunday morning services have generally been conducted by the ministers of the City of the several denominations in rotation, so that the cadets have had the opportunity of hearing not only the ministers of their own church but also of all the other denominations. An item of \$500 was allowed in our budget for the expenses of these religious services, and an honorarium of \$15 has been sent to each of the ministers who has preached for us.

On several occasions, this Sunday morning hour has been utilized for lay addresses, when there was a particular message which I wished to have presented to the Cadets. On October 23rd, Dr. W. W. Ball, editor of the News & Courier, made an excellent address to the Corps upon Wade Hampton and his services to the State. This was *a propos* of the State-wide movement among the schools and colleges for raising funds for the Hampton statue to be erected in Memorial Hall at Washington, towards which the Cadets made a contribution of one hundred dollars. Other noteworthy addresses were made by Dr. W. Cyril O'Driscoll, of the Medical College, Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, a prohibition lecturer of international renown, and Dr. Nicol, of the Salvation Army.

While we have adopted the plan of a general service at The Citadel because the distance to the various churches is

too great to send the squads of Cadets, as was the custom at the old Citadel, this service is held at an early hour so as not to interfere with the regular morning services in the City churches, and the Cadets are encouraged to affiliate with the congregations of their choice and attend individually their own denominational services. A considerable number do so.

The report of the Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., Mr. Leland, shows that the Sunday evening services at The Citadel have been interesting and well-attended, and that this organization is serving a useful purpose in the Corps. The Cadet postoffice is administered by the Secretary, who also looks after the amusement halls and certain athletic activities. Two cadets represented The Citadel "Y" at the quadrennial student convention at Indianapolis, and possibly a dozen will attend the summer conference at Blue Ridge.

The religious affiliation of the members of the present Corps may be of interest and is shown in the following table:

Baptist	219	Lutheran	34	Confucionist	5
Methodist	198	Catholic	16	Congregational ..	1
Presbyterian.....	124	Jewish	12	Universalist	1
Episcopal	93	Christian	11	Unitarian	1
		A. R. P.....	6		

HEALTH.

The report of the Surgeon shows that the percentage of illnesses among the cadets during the past session has been remarkably small. In particular, it is worthy of note that contagious diseases were limited to two cases of mumps and one of measles. Half a dozen injuries of a more or less serious kind, incident to foot-ball, were treated and fully recovered. There were also half a dozen surgical operations, mostly appendicitis. These cases were taken to the Infirmary in the City, and made good recoveries. We had two cases of pneumonia, and four cases of true influenza.

The enlargement of the Hospital to meet the possible needs of the growing student-body is a matter which should be given consideration.

During the coming vacation, the inside of the hospital will be given a fresh coat of paint, funds for that purpose having been provided in our last budget.

The report of the inspection by the State Health Officer was entirely favorable as to the health conditions on the campus, and inspections by several mosquito experts also indicate that there are no breeding-places for mosquitoes on The Citadel premises.

During the past session, The Citadel sewerage system was connected up with the City system just north of The Citadel grounds, an appropriation of a few hundred dollars having been made by the Contingent Fund Committee for that purpose.

CADET ACTIVITIES.

The so-called "extra-curricular" activities of the modern college cover a wide field. At The Citadel they require the constant supervisory attention of one academic officer, the director of cadet affairs. He looks after the financial affairs of the Canteen and the cadet publications, supervises all the public social functions of the cadets, and has responsible charge of all phases of college sports. Athletics have become so prominent not only in the colleges but also in the high schools that in many of the letters we get from high school superintendents about prospective teachers from our graduating class, precedence is given to ability to coach athletics, and the teaching of some school subject is of secondary importance. Nearly all branches of college sports are represented by Citadel teams, — foot-ball, basket-ball, base-ball, track, swimming, tennis, and this year, fencing. Of course, the greatest of these is foot-ball.

The construction by the City of Charleston of the Johnson Hagood Memorial Stadium in proximity to The Citadel campus has been of the greatest service to us, as its use is practically confined to The Citadel foot-ball games. The Director of Cadet Affairs points out that the original plan of the City in building the stadium was to utilize it not only for foot-ball but also for base-ball by the City League during the summer.

The desirability of reserving the Johnson-Hagood Memorial Stadium for foot-ball and putting the base-ball diamond and stands apart from the Stadium was so apparent that an arrangement was made between the City and the Citadel Athletic Association whereby a separate grand-stand was erected at a cost of about \$9,000, — \$5,000 from the City and \$4,000 from the Association — The Citadel to have use of the Stadium for fifteen years.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.

The Citadel has now been a member of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States for four years. It is the practice of this Association to make a triennial inquiry into the work of the member institutions and report such matters as they deem subject of criticism. The report on the Citadel received in December last states that this institution conforms to the standards of the Association in most essential particulars, but that two important criticisms must be made: first, as to the excessive number of hours which the modern language professors teach, and second, the entirely inadequate library facilities furnished the students.

The unexpectedly large freshman class last fall caught us unprepared in teaching force. At the last moment, we engaged Mr. E. C. Seabrook, a graduate of last year, to assist in the mathematics department, but it was not so easy to get a French teacher on short notice, and four professors in the modern language department undertook to take care of the work by assuming extra hours. We expect to relieve them of this undue burden by the election of an additional assistant. As to the library, a remedy is not apparent at the present time. If the plans for the construction of the main college building had been carried out as we hoped, the opportunity for providing ample library facilities would have occurred. If these plans should develop in the future, the conspicuous examples of the University of Virginia and of Columbia University of having the library as the central feature of the college plant could be admirably carried out at the Citadel.

With the increase in the number of cadets there is neces-

sarily a corresponding increase in the size of the faculty, and the problem of furnishing quarters to professors is a difficult one, especially to married men. We are in immediate need of two additional sets of quarters, which can be arranged in the Meeting Street Extension of the Old Citadel on the ground floor in rooms temporarily used by the Medical Unit of the National Guard. There are nine families now living in the building, and while it may occasion the Medical Unit some inconvenience to move to other quarters, our need for the room they occupy is urgent, and, besides, it is in every way desirable that this building which is already occupied by so many families be reserved altogether for such purposes.

The faculty recommends to the Board the award of the degree of Civil Engineer on Mr. A. G. Hampton, graduate of The Citadel in the Class of 1921, who has been engaged in engineering work since that time. His thesis, which has been approved by the engineering department is entitled: "Controlling Displacement of Concrete Forms", a study in connection with the construction of the lower Santee highway-bridge.

Respectfully submitted:

O. J. BOND,
President.

