Chart demonstrates the effects of World War II, the return of veterans to Clemson, and the continuation of the college’s all-male, all-military policy on enrollment. Data and chart prepared by graduate research assistant Paul Alexander Crunkleton.

<table>
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<th>Year</th>
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The swell in enrollment at Clemson caused by the end of World War II and the arrival of veterans at the college in the school year 1949–1950 reached an apex of 3,522. However, the number of returning veterans dropped from 1,943 in 1947–1948 to 1,672 in 1948–1949. The commencements for those years bore witness to the beginning of the decline. The June Class of 1948 received 303 undergraduate diplomas and one postgraduate degree. A year later, the Class of 1949 received 490 undergraduate and three graduate degrees. In June 1950, undergraduate degrees dropped to 369 while graduate degrees increased to 9.1 While most colleges and universities showed a slight decline, few land-grant schools had sharp downturns.2

One obvious reason was the supply of GIs. Many who enrolled had some college credits when they arrived. While no records of either the number of veterans or the average amount of transfer credit for the veterans are available, traditionally Clemson had received a small number of transfer students, beginning with the first entering cadets in 1893. But the entire influx of veterans bringing transcripts from a great variety of institutions produced a new situation for Gustave Metz, the registrar. He assembled teams of experienced faculty from several academic fields with advisors from the professional fields. The core members included Marvin Owings (English), Gaston Gage (Textiles), and K. N. Vickery (assistant to the registrar). With diligence they sat and mulled over transcripts, frequently working with little more than a course title to make the decision whether to accept the course or not, and if so, for which degree-granting curriculum. They sent complex issues to the deans of the schools.

Many of the returning veterans were former Clemson students. Ab Snell from Elloree had enrolled in Clemson in the autumn of 1942 and enlisted in the Army Air Corps, having already begun training as a pilot. Stationed in the United Kingdom, and following the success of the Normandy invasion in 1944 in France, he served in the occupation army detailed to Oberfaffenhofen, Germany. In June 1946 with other American military, he shipped out from Le Havre, France, and returned to the States in time to enroll with the new student group in September.3 With his own interests in “how things work” and the knowledge he acquired in the Army Air Corps, Snell graduated from Clemson in 1949 in
agricultural engineering. He was a member of Phi Eta Sigma, Alpha Zeta, and the Wesley Foundation. From Clemson he attended Iowa State College for his master’s degree and then North Carolina State College for his doctorate. Snell returned to Clemson and joined the experiment station, from which he retired years later.4

Snell and other returning Clemson veterans received the highest priority for entrance. Second came other veterans. Then priority was given to nonveterans, usually young men between the ages of seventeen and nineteen who had finished the eleventh grade and enrolled, but not in the numbers as before because South Carolina had added the twelfth grade in 1945–1946, and finally to those who had completed the twelfth grade.

The flood of applications caught Metz shorthanded. Fortunately, Kenneth N. Vickery, who had graduated from Clemson in 1938, was back in 1946. He had begun working with Metz in the summer of 1938 and interspersed that with graduate study in educational statistics at the University of North Carolina. As a Clemson graduate with the rank of second lieutenant, he was called to active duty and was deployed to the United Kingdom. He remained overseas until mid-1946. Upon demobilization, he returned to Clemson to the Registrar’s Office, where he served as assistant (the only other professional staff) and concentrated on admissions.5 In that capacity, he kept statistics on many different things, among them the reasons accepted applicants decided not to enroll. He had a particular interest in the applicants coming straight from high schools. Slowly, he discerned a pattern among those who did not enroll at Clemson. He also surveyed the students who did matriculate, asking them about the effectiveness of Clemson’s recruiting materials. And he asked especially if any had friends who ap-

Kenneth Notley Vickery (1917–2006), 1938 Clemson graduate and early assistant to the registrar. After service in World War II, he returned to Clemson in 1946 and successively served as the school’s chief registrar, director/dean of admissions and registration, and assistant vice president of student affairs. He played a key role in the establishment of the Atlantic Coast Conference’s academic eligibility standards for student athletes, the reason for Clemson’s current student-athlete enrichment center’s being named Vickery Hall in his honor. He retired in 1982, having a role in the assigning of approximately 90 percent of Clemson’s diplomas up to that time. Clemson University Photographs, CUL.SC.
plied, were offered admission, but chose to go elsewhere, and why the friends
made that decision. Three answers clearly emerged: narrow curricular choices, no
women, and the four-year military requirement. These were major problems for
the trustees to study and resolve.6

The trustees turned to Poole to develop solutions. He willingly agreed to
broaden the curriculum. From his contacts with other land-grant colleges and
his consultation with the Clemson school deans, he decided to build a program
in business with a strong bent toward industrial management. Because Poole and
the deans were gradualists, they began by creating programs in economics and
industrial management to differentiate the Clemson thrust from USC’s emerging
business program. They recognized that the industrial management area would
also draw support from the existing fields of agriculture, engineering, and textiles.
In the latter, textile management was already operating.

President Sikes had raised the question of female students years earlier, fol-
lowing what he felt had been a great success with women enrolling as full-time
(nonresidential) undergraduates during the 1932–1933 Depression school year.
Upon reporting that the experiment had succeeded, Sikes had recommended that
female undergraduates be added permanently to the student body. But the Board
of Trustees rejected the president’s proposal.7 Later, toward the end of World War
II, Poole, Littlejohn, and the Buildings and Grounds Committee had begun an
analysis of Clemson’s construction needs. Among the recommendations they
made to the board was a residence hall for female students. By taking the entire
building phase of the recommendations upon advisement and further review, the
board effectively killed the female issue. Poole, therefore, resorted to a gradual
approach to the issue.8

Women had also attended summer sessions since the establishment of the
federal-mandated vocational education teacher preparation programs at the time
of World War I. Some women came to the campus for classes, but generally the
Clemson faculty traveled to “centers” in the surrounding counties to teach wom-
en and other vocational education students, and the Clemson director traveled
the wider state in a move reminiscent of the earlier Clemson extension trains.
However, the costs of such travel had increased greatly. Consequently, in 1945
Poole requested that the trustees set aside one of the smaller dormitories (Barracks
Four, Five, Six, or Seven) for summer female student occupancy. They complied.9
Nine months later, and in order to shorten the time required for women to obtain
a master’s degree, Poole recommended that female graduate students be allowed
to enroll across the entire year in response to the requests and needs of women,
many of whom were veterans’ spouses. The trustees decided in favor of Poole’s
recommendations, but they still refused to permit fall and winter term enrollment
for undergraduate females.10
The Korean Conflict

To add to the erratic enrollment trends that gave problems to Metz and his staff was the unexpected attack of North Korea on South Korea (June 25, 1950). Emboldened by communism’s recent successes in Czechoslovakia (1948) and in the Chinese Communist Party’s mainland victories (1949) over the Chinese Nationalists, a very large, well-trained, and well-armed North Korean army launched its attack south across the border. Under the orders of U.S. President Harry Truman, a contingent of United States forces was shipped from Japan to bolster the underarmed forces of the Republic of Korea (South Korea), a United States ally. One of the contingents contained William H. Funchess, Clemson 1948, who was with the Twenty-fourth Division of the Nineteenth Infantry. It set sail from Japan with armaments Funchess described as “a few small tanks, some corroded hand grenades, old vehicles, and weapons left over from World War II. In addition, South Korea had made no preparations to fight a war. We were in a desperate plight.”

By July 7, 1950, the United Nation’s Security Council, having resolved that North Korea must withdraw, asked Truman to name the commander of the U.N. forces in Korea. The next day Truman named Gen. Douglas MacArthur as commanding general of U.N. Military Forces. The pale blue and white U.N. flag joined those of the two nations that were part of the very early operations against North Korea. But it took time to move men, arms, and equipment from around the globe to Korea, and by August 3, 1950, the U.N. forces were hemmed in the small southeastern corner of South Korea guarding the Port of Pusan. At that point, the United Kingdom and Australia had joined the United States at the port. The U.S. draft was also re-energized, reducing the number of young high school graduates available for college and calling back young veterans.

As men and supplies became available, the consolidated U.N. command planned a counterattack. By September 15, 1950, nearly 85,000 U.N. troops were in the “Pusan Perimeter,” equalizing the forces on both sides. Then, new U.N. troops carried by ships attacked the Korean peninsula on September 15, just south of the South Korean capital of Seoul, far north of the invading North Korean Army. The area was called Inchon. In the Pusan Perimeter, the penned-up U.N. forces began attacks at all points of the front. Within a matter of days, most U.N. forces simultaneously were in pursuit of the rapidly retreating North Koreans. The Inchon invasion, surely one of the boldest military strikes in recent western military history, was successful.

When the U.N. forces reached the border between North and South Korea, they held up, uncertain of what to do. Funchess remembered, “We departed Taegon (South Korea) the next day and continued our march north. We met very little resistance. We held up near Kaesong just south of the 38th parallel, the ne-
gotiated division between the two Koreas. We didn’t know if we were going into North Korea, but before the day ended, orders came for us to continue north.”

By September 30, 1950, South Korean troops crossed the 38th parallel and, on October 9, led by the U.S. Cavalry, the U.N. forces crossed the parallel. The People’s Republic of China warned the United Nations to withdraw to the 38th parallel. Five days later, a massive P.R.C. Army entered North Korea, crossing the Yalu River at Andong under cover of night. MacArthur and his staff were shocked when they became aware of the Chinese counteroffensive.

By this time, sixteen U.N. countries took part in the combat. In addition, five others sent medical units. But as the U.N. forces moved deeper, the P.R.C. forces increased. Funchess’s unit received orders to halt north of the North Korean capital. On November 4, 1950, Funchess was taken prisoner along with other American and South Korean soldiers. Funchess had been wounded in the foot, and enemy soldiers would not allow captured U.N. medics to help him.

Even though cease-fire negotiations began on July 10, 1951, brutal fighting continued until a cease-fire was finally signed by July 27, 1953. Only then would the exchange of prisoners of war begin by both sides. The United Nations, led by the United States, had achieved its original objective to defend the territory of South Korea. Most Clemson men came home, including Funchess after nearly three years in captivity in dreadful conditions.

Among those who never returned was William C. Fowler Jr., who would have been in the Class of 1952. A South Carolinian, he was born in 1927 and entered the service in the last winter of combat in World War II. Upon entering Clemson, he remained in the reserves until President Truman called the reserves into readiness. He died in fighting in South Korea on January 30, 1951. By the time the widespread fighting had ended, seventeen Clemson men had been killed, adding to those who died in earlier wars.

**Student Campus Life**

The series of long and costly wars had many effects in the United States and certainly at a military college such as Clemson. In spite of the fears of President Poole, few faculty or staff were called for duty to Korea, but some other phases of life did change. First, student involvement emerged in nonacademic collegiate government. Of course, the process unfolded gradually. Students had class officers from the very early years. Much of the class officers’ duties, in such free time as they had, included organizing social activities, interclass sports, and rare trips to follow intercollegiate teams on the road. But as nonacademic disciplinary power lessened, first under Riggs and then under Sikes, social life grew.

Dance clubs, county clubs, and regional clubs took their place alongside the original literary societies. The professional clubs were first local societies open to
all and supported by most students studying in a general field. In the years between the World Wars, most of the local Clemson groups converted into national student preprofessional associations. The honor societies emerged next in each academic field. The honor societies usually required a high academic grade average and class standing for members and occasionally a membership vote of something greater than a simple majority. Arching over this were the general academic societies. Membership again was selective.

Immediately after World War II, most of the clubs and societies attached to professional honorary national societies quickly reawakened. The academic societies, such as Phi Kappa Phi, the all-fields honorary society in which faculty participated and served as one or more of the lead officers, never “went to sleep” but continued receiving new student members. The revival of local academic societies depended upon their advisors. Thus, Gamma Alpha Mu, a society for students who excelled at writing, reactivated through the strength of John D. Lane, Clemson’s highly regarded teacher of English. A clutch of alumni who had gone on to brilliant careers in journalism and writing—men such as (Octavus) Roy Cohen, Wright Bryan, George Chaplin, Earl Mazo, and Harry Ashmore—helped renew interest. Other less-fortunate societies did not revive.

Few, if any, of the county and regional clubs seem to have been active after 1943. But by November 11, 1946, two quickly activated. Beta Sigma Chi, which included men from the coastal counties of South Carolina, and Gamma Kappa Alpha, composed of North Carolina men, operated and received a reminder that they might have only the students’ place of primary residency as a condition of membership. Other such groups gradually revived or formed. Most of the regional clubs took Greek-letter names, usually indicating their region. So, for example, the students from the counties of Marlboro, Dillon, and Marion became the Mu Delta Mu Club. The idea of Greek-letter national social fraternities fascinated many students, and some who had been members of one of the local social groups begun during Sikes’s administration asked Poole to allow them to affiliate with national fraternities. Poole carried the request to the Board of Trustees, which quickly answered “No.” The local groups simply diminished; some died.

But special-interest groups were easily formed and open to all, and they attracted the youngest freshmen as well as the seasoned veteran. One of the more popular was the Clemson Aero Club, revitalized in 1947 by Robert R. Russell Jr. A nonveteran freshman in 1946, Russell had built his first model airplane as a ten-year-old. No doubt the heroics of airmen in World War II had fascinated him. With his father’s permission, he began flying lessons in the summer before his freshman year in college and continued at the local airport when Clemson started anew in September. His enthusiasm stirred up others, and the club formed. The twenty members agreed to buy shares in the club, which they could sell upon leaving school or leaving the club. The founding money was used to buy a Piper J-3
Cub. Each member agreed to pay two dollars per month for hangar rental space, maintenance, a “bit” toward a club savings account, the cost of his own fuel, and the instructor’s fee. Another Clemson student, James M. Jackson from Rock Hill, who had served in the U.S. Army Air Corps as a flight instructor, joined the club and served as the instructor. So the Tigers were off and flying, using the new Clemson-Central Airport that Leonard Meldau of Seneca had just built.20

The many other special-interest clubs that came and went across the years included the Amateur Radio Club and the Clemson Little Theatre, which had townsfolk and faculty as members. The latter performed in a number of makeshift venues until it settled in the demonstration auditorium of Newman Hall.21

As a mark of the college’s growing diversity, one of the most stable of the regional clubs was Nu Epsilon, a society for students who came from the northeastern states. Good-natured teasing went on between the students who were from the southern states and the others. One of the true “Yankees” (in the New England use of the word) was an architecture student from Augusta, Maine. Ward Buzzell, ever a champion of his home state, wrote Governor Frederick G. Payne of Maine and complained that he was forever losing the argument over the superiority of Maine lobsters to Carolina and Georgia shrimp. Amused by the problem, Payne enlisted the state’s commissioner of Sea and Shore Fisheries, and they air-shipped a dozen live lobsters to Buzzell, who invited his southern comrades to test the product. The lobsters were cooked in the Clemson House kitchen and served with bibs, drawn butter, and claw crackers. At the end of the experiment, all twelve students representing Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina signed a “lobster confession,” attesting that the State of Maine lobster is “the best I have tasted; and that I will uphold and defend the State of Maine lobster as the most distinguished and flavorful food of its kind.” Buzzell, an active student, returned to his drafting table but found time to serve as editor of the architecture publication *Minaret* and resumed his hobby of broadcasting over the campus radio station.22 After a long and successful architectural career, Ward and Beverly, his wife, returned to Clemson, first to bring their two sons to Clemson and then for Ward to teach in architecture.

In fact, most students from outside the South got involved quickly in student life. The two wars had carpeted over much of the old sectional animosity, and the growth of national radio networks also played a role in the development of a more national culture. *Taps*, in 1949, quipped about the “northerness” of the Nu Epsilon men, “Those ‘Damn Yankees’ have once again invaded the Southland, but this time they are more than welcome.”23

Also foreign students found in Clemson a home away from home. When he graduated on January 28, 1951, H. Islam, a student from Pakistan, wrote President Poole, “Your kind and sympathetic treatment together with that of all the faculty members will…keep afresh the map of Clemson College in my mem-
Mian Mohammed Rafique Saigol (left), winner of the Trustee Medal for public speaking, applied his schooling in Clemson’s textile management and economics programs with great success in Pakistan’s emerging business world during the 1950s and 1960s. During his career as an industrialist, Saigol was director of six business ventures, on seven national industrial advisory boards, managing director of the Kohinoor Textile Mills in Lyallpur, chairman of the All-Pakistan Textile Mills Association, a founding member of the Lahore Stock Exchange, and on the Board of Directors for the State Bank of Pakistan. Clemson University Photographs, CUL.SC.

Diversity: Not for All

But all males were not so welcomed. When, in June 1948, the registrar received applications from Spencer M. Bracey and Edward Bracey desiring to transfer from South Carolina A&M (now South Carolina State), each listed “Negro” as his race. The trustees met to ensure that Clemson’s correspondence with the applicants conformed to the letter of the state’s law. Not surprisingly, the board directed Poole to respond that Clemson was full and that it was “the well established policy of this state to furnish separate and comparable facilities for the education of white and Negro races within the state.” Five years later, Freddie C.
Fortune, a graduate of SCA&M, applied to Clemson to enroll in the architecture program, writing on his application that because architecture at SCA&M was not accredited, he wanted to attend Clemson. Fortune received the same rejection and reasons as stated before. There the matter of African Americans at Clemson rested for the time being.

Community

Koloman Lehotsky (1906–1975), a professor of forestry at Clemson from 1947 to 1969 and dean of the college’s Department of Forestry beginning in 1956. The World War II veteran created Clemson’s first arboretum in 1951 and a master’s degree program in forestry in 1965. Clemson University Photographs, CUL.SC.

Among the traditional college-aged students, the denominational-based collegiate groups had as strong an appeal as before World War II. The Lutheran students and community members realized their hopes when their fellowship and congregation were organized and a Rudolph Lee-designed deep red brick church building was erected on downtown Sloan Street. California-based Clemson alumnus Wofford “Bill” Camp gave money for the organ. The new church joined St. Andrew’s Catholic, Fort Hill Presbyterian, and Clemson First Baptist to create one of the two church “precincts” in the community. A small fellowship of Unitarians met also, using the campus YMCA as their regular meeting place.

The Jewish students organized into the Hillel Society and met in the YMCA. Even though there were few Jews in the faculty or community, the students had no trouble finding supporters and an advisor. The Rev. Dr. Sydney Crouch, pastor of Fort Hill Presbyterian Church, continued to serve as a “moral advisor” to the young men, while Koloman Lehotsky, a forester and member of the Presbyterian
congregation, served as Hillel faculty advisor. Born in 1906 in the then-Austro-Hungarian Empire, Lehotsky received his education at the Bohemian Technical University, Grenoble Institute, and the University of Michigan, from which he earned a PhD in 1934. In the years after his PhD, he headed the Forestry Department in Escola Superior de Agriculture e Veterinaria, Brazil. Lehotsky had fluency in sixteen languages. After his service in the U.S. Army from 1942 until 1946, Clemson recruited him to build a forestry program.28

_Student Governance Emerges_

All of these changes weakened the monolithic cadet corps. To be certain that all their myriad voices were adequately heard, the students created several new groups. Veterans formed a Veterans Council, which included representation for single veterans living in the temporary barracks set in the field to the north of the gymnasium (now Fike Recreation Center) and for the married veterans residing in the clusters on the north and south sides of the central campus. The clubs that were recognized by the faculty committee on student organizations, the local religious groups, the class presidents, and the corps-elected officers constituted the Council of Club Presidents. In all, the council had seventy-three student organizations, each with its own faculty advisor. The college, allowing clubs for the first time a greater-than-majority vote requirement for membership, permitted a no-more-restrictive vote than approval of three-fourths of the members.29

Nonetheless, the idea of student involvement and government as an attractive alternative to the club council resulted in several experiments. But the basic structure that came into existence in 1950 would last with internal expansion and some modifications, changes, and development for half a century. Austin Mitchell, a junior, created the concept of the new plan with executive, judicial, and legislative branches. The faculty committee on student organizations studied the proposal recommended by the Council of Club Presidents. The faculty devoted a great amount of time and thought, both to the student government’s recommended structure and the suggested jurisdiction. Plainly, the faculty wanted to minimize the types of “inter-branch” struggles that characterized that form of government, and by implication, they reserved academic matters to the faculty, which included department heads and academic administrators, the president, and the Board of Trustees. After the faculty concurred, the document was submitted to a student referendum. It passed. Then President Poole consulted with the deans, all of whom were the heads of the schools. With their agreement, Poole took the proposal to the trustees. They also considered the issue carefully and with the understanding that the approval, in accordance with Mr. Clemson’s will, was always conditional.30 This step represented one of the major ones taken during President Poole’s eighteen-year presidency.31
**Student Behavior**

Besides desires for greater liberty in general social matters, marked change had occurred in student attitudes toward public behavior. The near disaster of the federal government’s constitutional amendment of 1919 prohibiting alcoholic beverages seemed to make public drinking of distilled liquor more widely accepted upon the amendment’s repeal in 1933. The economic dislocation caused by the Depression, coupled with the rise of “statism,” whether in fascist or socialist form, and then the horrible atrocities of the Second World War had major effects on the public social behavior of Clemson students, whether veterans or traditional college students.

Also the rise in the entrance age of freshmen contributed to the change. As a result, the graduation rate climbed from the 1939 figure of approximately 40 percent of the entering freshmen in five years or less to 64 percent in the graduating Class of 1954. Of all students who had entered as freshmen from 1893 to 1953 (31,625), a third (11,072) had graduated through the summer of 1954.²²

Disciplinary issues also changed. The personal, and sometimes vicious, hazing that had permeated the lives of the fourteen- through sixteen-year-old freshmen had lessened and become more a token, a rite of passage. Surviving were the pranks, such as the announcements in the mess hall or dining hall that the refrigeration in the Dairy Building had broken and the soon-to-melt ice cream

One of Clemson’s prank traditions, the freshman rush on the Dairy Building for melting ice cream at the instigation of upperclassmen. Clemson University Photographs, CUL.SC.
was free “for the taking.” That sent freshmen galloping to get handy buckets and bowls. The stampede across the ravine, past the outdoor theater, and on up to the Dairy Building usually halted when “rats” returned with empty buckets and embarrassed in face. But the vestiges of personal servitude, such as running errands for soft drinks, sandwiches, and cigarettes, or the polishing of shoes and boots remained. Public displays of inferior status, such as wearing special symbols, found widespread acceptance in the various student groups. These were not considered hazing or humiliation, but matters of pride.

Some clubs, particularly the regional societies, interest groups, and a few others, had risky initiation practices, usually in the evenings. On a very few occasions, bodily injury required infirmary attention. One death not related directly to hazing occurred when a just-returning initiate, standing in a road talking with a person in a car, was struck by an oncoming vehicle and killed. The leadership societies and scholastic honoraries reported no such incidents with their initiations.33

The greatest increase in problems involved those related to alcohol consumption. Automobile accidents appeared minor because the number of cars owned by students, faculty families, and other folk was low in comparison to later years and also because the students who had automobiles generally did not use them on campus. So accidents, even those associated with alcohol, received almost no mention in disciplinary reports. However, public use of alcohol on campus, possession of alcohol in dormitory rooms (veterans’ “prefabs” were not subject to regular room inspections), and public drunkenness accounted for a bit more than half of the disciplinary reports.34

The age maturity of the seniors, both veterans and students who entered Clemson directly from high school, in combination with alcohol led to one of the unfortunate social discipline decisions of the era. Student leaders had promoted a free day of no class attendance for seniors in the late spring shortly before final examinations, and in 1949 President Poole granted what was called “Senior Day.”35 During the official lifetime of Senior Day, some students organized for the upcoming exam ordeal, some slept late and then lolled or played games or pick-up sports, and some left campus for other activities. But some made themselves more than campus public nuisances.

Probably the most infamous Senior Day happened in that first spring of 1949. The activities became particularly ugly late that evening. The signal for the revelry was a spilled bottle of ink on the post office steps. However, a diligent janitor cleaned it up so fast that the signal giver had to repeat the “sinister sign.” Some students, supposedly led by unmarried veterans, broke into the motor pool of the college and the military unit transport lots and started up equipment such as bulldozers, tractors, and tanks. They rumbled through the campus pushing over garbage cans and signs. The tractors “drag-raced” across Bowman Field, and the front loaders extracted a concrete pad, once the site of the town’s gas pump. It had
Three instances of humorous hazing at Clemson: “rats” pushing eggs up a grassy hill without the use of their hands while onlookers enjoy the show (top); a “rat” being prepared for shearing (center); and “pooling” in process (bottom).

Taken from the 1950 and 1951 editions of the Clemson College annual, Taps.
The hijinks of Senior Night, 1949, as recorded in that year’s edition of the Clemson College annual, *Taps*. 
jutted out into the (Old) Greenville Highway in front of Mr. Sloan’s commercial building and was a driving nuisance. When a storeowner in a neighboring town refused to sell some drunken students more beer, he was struck.

One group of students, not part of the mayhem, returned to campus late from a trip to Atlanta to attend a touring Metropolitan Opera production and were quite surprised. The faculty member who had driven them there and back, Frank Burtner, a sociologist and advisor to several student societies, was called to President Poole’s office at 6:00 the next morning, along with several other faculty group advisors, to discuss Senior Day and what should be done. The police chief presented the toll. Of course, one could plainly see most of the chicanery and mess, but according to the chief, a relatively small number of students were involved. Other universities and colleges experienced something of the same rowdiness that year. The faculty group decided to substitute more productive activities for future Senior Days, frequently confined to the stadium.

Senior Day officially lasted a few more years. At the spring 1952 faculty meeting, that body withdrew its approval of Senior Day. After lengthy consideration of it, the trustees officially abolished Senior Day. But more than a decade passed before the vestiges of that unfortunate “new” tradition died. One diversionary tactic had graduation candidates spend a day impressing their names in newly poured concrete walkways. So the custom of senior sidewalks began. They were soon abandoned because of lack of permanence of the concrete and the cost.

Music

Music of all types also played roles in student interest and activities. Clemson’s sports competition made it quite clear that the music used as the Clemson alma mater and other songs was hardly unique. The fight songs were “Tiger-Rag” and occasionally “Caissons Go Rolling Along,” while the alma mater was sung to the tune that Cornell University (and a large number of other schools) used. Tiger Brotherhood, which emphasized Clemson’s uniqueness, announced in January 1946 a contest for an original tune. Entries had to be original, well pitched, setting the 1919 words in a fashion that could be sung. The records of the competition do not survive, but the winning entry does.

Robert Farmer, a student from Greenville who could neither read nor write music, created a tune in his head. He “dee-dah-dah-dee-ed” it for his roommate, who picked out the melody on his guitar. When Farmer was satisfied with the tune, it was set down as a melody single line score. The judges, composed of alumni, faculty, and students, thought Farmer’s melody the best. It was given to music professor Hugh McGarity, a new faculty member. He orchestrated and arranged the tune, making some changes in the musical logic, and then he dis-

tributed it to the college chorus. Time passed, more adjustments to the harmony were made, and finally the finished product emerged.

A record was cut, distributed to students, and sold to alumni. It featured both the words set to Cornell’s “Far Above Cayuga’s Waters” (or “Amici” or “Anna Lisa,” other traditional names of the tune) and to Farmer’s melody as developed by McGarity. The alumni in reunion and the students’ votes overwhelmingly supported Farmer’s melody in McGarity’s arrangement. Based on the response, the Board of Trustees adopted it and had it copyrighted. The alma mater remains synonymous with the words “Clemson” and “Dear Old Clemson” to this day, thanks to students A. C. Corcoran and Robert Farmer, to Prof. Hugh McGarity, and to Tiger Brotherhood.40

Hugh Harris McGarity (1919–1977), the director of the Clemson band and glee club from 1947 to 1954 and the first paid professor of music at the college, joined the faculty in 1946 and taught until his retirement as professor emeritus of music in 1968. He orchestrated the Robert Farmer tune, creating the alma mater—with A. C. Corcoran’s original words from 1919—we know today. Clemson University Photographs, CUL.SC.
Musical groups, some informal and some formal, were popular. And the groups varied widely in what styles they performed and in whether or not the college sponsored them. One band, the Brigadiers, an eleven-piece brass band, played throughout the region. Its predecessor and better-known student group, the Jungaleers, also had eleven instruments including horns, trombones, and saxophones. Both served as alternate musical outlets to the college regimental band, which served both athletics and military.\(^{41}\)

While these student musical organizations were (and in the case of the Jungaleers, remain) popular, a change had emerged in dancing music. There is no certainty where or how the new movement began. Without a doubt, it had roots in jazz and in blues. At the same time, the dancing style had similarities to the jitterbug, greatly slowed down. For the Clemson cadets, however, the origin appeared in Myrtle Beach. By the early 1950s, although the music was broadcast from out-of-state stations, the performers and dance style became associated closely with the Grand Strand, from which the local name “beach music” arose. The “shag” became the better-known name. Among many observers, it raised the spectre of interracial socializing and dancing. Nonetheless, the style dominated dancing at Clemson and Winthrop in the late 1950s and continued thereafter.\(^{42}\)

However, the cadets also desired and enjoyed “high art,” particularly the styles of the twentieth and nineteenth centuries. Prof. McGarity presented the first post-World War II student concert with the glee club in December 1946.\(^{43}\) And by 1952, Robert E. Lovett, also a faculty member in music, directed the Clemson Community Choir’s presentation of several Easter concerts. Students made up a portion of the choir.\(^{44}\)

The presentation of concerts and programs, called the Lyceum in the 1900s and on, had gained additional student revenue in 1940 and received a new name, the Clemson Concert Series. From time to time, Poole also used income from the Kress Fund for this purpose. The series continued during the war years, and afterward it kept offering the Clemson cadets, veterans, and community some of the world’s greatest performers, including Swedish tenor Jussi Bjorling, violinist Fritz Kreisler, and the Wagnerian tenor Lauritz Melchior. The last offered were “In fernem land” (\textit{Lohengrin}) and “Siegfried’s Forging Song” (\textit{Siegfried}), both by Richard Wagner. The famed ballerina Alicia Markova danced in 1948. And in 1952, Eugene Ormandy and the Philadelphia Orchestra performed in the basketball gymnasium (now Fike Recreation Center).\(^{45}\) The group returned several years later.

Also with the slow deregulation of military life begun under Riggs, hastened by Sikes, and continued by Poole, intramurals, frequently the seedbed of intercollegiate sports, expanded significantly. The presence of students from far-flung places across the rapidly dissolving European empires brought games such as...
cricket and rugby, which never had enough interest to field more than one team of foreign and American students, and they competed with some visiting clubs. The usual sports of baseball, basketball, and touch football, along with tennis, swimming, and golf, were also popular. Others, such as soccer, came and went.

Student publications remained important to Clemson’s students. Taps had stopped publication after the 1943 issue, partially because of manpower but especially because of the growing scarcity of some photographic supplies. It restarted in 1947 and has appeared continuously. The Tiger continued to report and comment on campus news and, as had been its custom since the 1920s, on the events that affected the college in the growing hamlet of Clemson. Advertisements carried the movies shown in the YMCA and the new theater on College Avenue, noting with joy that the first movie shown there was “Scudda Hoo! Scudda Hay.” Of course, the cadets had access to regular movies at the YMCA for many years. But the off-campus theater was a place for the men, particularly the veterans, to take their families. Although Tiger advertisements still appeared occasionally for pipe tobacco, cigarette ads and photographs in its pages demonstrated their widespread use.

The academic-discipline publications, such as the Bobbin and Beaker in the Textile School, The Agrarian in Agriculture, and the Slip-Stick in Engineering, along with the already-noted Minaret in Architecture, demonstrated scientific and technical work and the value of thorough rhetorical and logical skills instilled by the humanities faculties.

Athletics

Hardly surprising, however, intercollegiate athletics loomed ever larger in the minds of the cadets, the veterans, their families, and the now far-flung alumni. And football remained the most popular of all sports. For the student-veterans and alumni whose connections extended beyond the geographic reach of the southern collegiate athletic conferences, football became their school’s battle for respect. For Clemson, high moments occurred in 1945. The season record, 6–3–1, was marked by a victory over a weak but nonetheless Southeastern Conference (SEC) member, Tulane, a team the Tigers had not beaten since 1938. The victory came in New Orleans, always a great city in which to be victorious. The next week the Tigers won 21–7 over Georgia Tech, a Clemson rival since 1898. It was all the more sweet because Tech, also an SEC school, had a first-year coach, Bobby Dodd. And for the decade beginning in 1945, the season’s 6–3–1 was fourth best.

But Frank Howard’s Tigers had one of their greatest seasons in 1948. Co-captains Bob Martin and Phil Prince led the team, which had four wins, no losses, and no ties as it rolled into Columbia on October 21 for the traditional clash...
Key members of the second perfect season in Clemson’s history, one that ended with a 24–23 Clemson victory over the University of Missouri on January 1, 1949.

Fred Cone, All-State fullback
Ray Matthews, All-State wingback
Oscar Thompson, end
Bobby Gage, All-America tailback
Sterling Smith, guard

Co-captains Bob Martin, blocking back (left), and Phil Prince (right), All-State tackle
with the Gamecocks. USC, led by freshman Steve Wadiak, held a 7–6 lead with 4:15 left in the contest. At that point, the Gamecocks had to punt from their 28-yard line. Prince smashed through the line to block the punt, whereupon Oscar Thompson scooped up the ball to carry it across the South Carolina goal line for a 13–7 Clemson win. The regular season ended with Clemson undefeated, untied, and ranked eleventh in the nation. The Clemson Tigers played the Missouri Tigers in the January 1, 1949, Gator Bowl game in Jacksonville, Florida. At the time, only five significant bowls existed in postseason play. Ultimately, Clemson won the two-Tiger match on a fourth-quarter field goal kicked by Jack Miller. Clemson ended its second perfect season in football ranked ninth in the country. The year produced outstanding players, including the tailback Bobby Gage, backs Ray Matthews and Fred Cone, and receiver John Poulos, who joined the others mentioned previously.

The 1949 football team ended its season 4–4–2. Then the 1950 team also produced something exceptional: The undefeated, but one-tie (with USC), Clemson Tigers won an Orange Bowl bid to face Miami of Florida in the latter’s home stadium. Both teams sported undefeated but one-tie records. With only six minutes to go in the bowl game, Miami led 14–13. Deep in its own end of the field, Miami ran a pitch-out play. Clemson’s Sterling Smith “nailed” Miami’s Frank Smith in Miami’s end zone for a two-point safety, giving Clemson a 15–14 victory.48

The spring and summer of 1951 produced a period of sports soul-searching by the Southern Conference, created in 1920 by a number of schools that were either independents or members of the Southern Intercollegiate Association. At its founding, the Southern Conference had twenty-two institutions as members. The secession of the Southeastern Conference from the Southern Conference in 1933 removed thirteen schools. By 1950, the Southern Conference had expanded again to seventeen colleges and universities and was certainly a crowded field. Further, with the post-World War II enrollment growth, which affected public universities mightily, the conference tilted askew in the size differentials of the various schools. In addition, other problems included cost concerns arising from travel and the increasing number of coaches and support staff. A host of other issues, such as the lengthening (in all college sports) of sports seasons and the effect that such matters had on academics, also were being debated.49

The Clemson Football Guide for 1950 noted Coach Frank Howard had six assistants, of whom one was Dr. Lee Milford, titled “team physician.” Another was Howard’s secretary, and others on the staff all had other athletic coaching assignments. A test of Howard’s commitment to Clemson occurred when Wallace Wade announced his retirement as Duke’s athletic director and head football coach early in January 1951. The Southern Conference appointed Wade commissioner almost immediately, and the Duke administration invited Howard to Durham to discuss the coaching position.50 He went, but whether or not he was offered the
job, there is no record. Poole’s correspondence notes that after the Gator Bowl of 1949, a number of alumni wrote him urging a significant increase in Howard’s salary. Poole answered each, pointing out that all salaried employees of Clemson earned well below the average for the type of institution (small land-grant school in the South) and that “true Clemson men do what is necessary for the College, regardless.” Years later, when asked about the outcome of his visit to Durham, Howard quipped, “I decided not to go. It’s hard enough to be a Methodist once a week, but not for all seven days.”

But even more than the number of coaches or costs of head coaches, much of the concern about money for football involved the bowl games. Certainly, the costs had grown. For any school there were bands, trustees, administrators, and other officers to take as guests, while state institutions usually also invited governors and other select public officials. Consequently, at the 1951 annual spring meeting of the presidents of the schools in the Southern Conference, the members voted to forbid member institutions to accept postseason bowl invitations, effective immediately. It passed thirteen to four. Clemson had voted in opposition to the measure, but little arose regarding the issue until the football season of 1951 began.

The cadets eagerly anticipated the September 22 season opener, which resulted in a 53–6 romp over Presbyterian College. Before the game, Lonnie MacMillian, the Presbyterian head coach, was asked how he felt taking his team year after year (an annual occurrence since 1930) to Clemson for the opener. Noting that Clemson had won all but three of the games (one loss in 1943 and ties in 1931 and 1933), the coach cracked, “It’s like going into Death Valley.” The name has stuck, even though there is no indication whether the coach’s reference was to the California desert or the much more familiar Psalms 23. Of course, the former is now reinforced by “Howard’s Rock,” taken from the desert and placed at the site of the Clemson football team’s dramatic field entry. There was no rock there in 1951, but the stadium, then only twenty-six rows, sat in a valley. The Woodland Cemetery, resting place of many of the Calhouns and hundreds of deceased Clemson faculty, presidents, a few trustees, some staff, and their families, was then clearly visible from many parts of the stadium. So, indeed, it was a “valley of death.”

When the season drew to a close, Clemson held a 7–2 record, and rumors spread of a bowl bid for the Tigers. The same was true for Maryland, also in the Southern Conference. The Terrapins had a perfect 9–0 record and ranked third in the nation. The Sugar Bowl selection committee hoped to match Jim Tatum’s Maryland against Robert Neyland’s unbeaten and also first-ranked Tennessee. Clemson received an invitation to play Miami of Florida in the Gator Bowl, and both Clemson and Maryland appealed to the conference for permission to accept the invitations. Both were denied. The Clemson trustees asked Poole and Milford about the consequences if the Tigers played. They responded that it likely meant expulsion from the conference. The trustees decided to leave the decision to the
president, and Clemson accepted the invitation. So did Maryland, who upset Tennessee 28–13, but made no gain in the final rankings. Clemson lost a rematch with Miami in the Gator Bowl and fell in ranking from nineteenth to twenty-third. Rather than expel both schools as promised, the Southern Conference suspended the two, forbidding them to play other teams in good standing in the conference. Shortly thereafter, the S.C. Legislature inserted itself into the athletic scheduling business and required USC and Clemson to play in 1952.

The bowl scheduling issue led soon to the breaking away from the Southern Conference of seven schools to form the Atlantic Coast Conference. Those leaving included the two penalized schools, plus USC, UNC, Duke, North Carolina State, and Wake Forest. The Southern Conference never really recovered. The University of Virginia, an independent, joined the Atlantic Coast Conference for the 1954 season.

As the football season ended, Frank Howard’s Tigers could look back on a decade with fifty-five victories, thirty-six defeats, and six ties, or about a 56 percent success rate. Further, Clemson had won two of three postseason games. And Clemson had ranked nationally as high as tenth at the conclusion of a regular season. But the games with USC produced a much less successful story. Two ties, seven losses, and only one victory demonstrated that the Rex Enright-coached Gamecocks had the Tigers chasing their own tails. Clemson’s faithful renewed the complaint that playing the game every year in Columbia during the State Fair placed Clemson at a decided disadvantage.

The other sports, although zealously followed by the students, did not have the fan base among alumni and others that football did. Basketball had only two coaches during the decade, Rock Norman and Banks McFadden. The 1945–1946 season was the last year for Norman, who had taken the position in 1940–1941. McFadden, Clemson’s only basketball All-American to that point, followed him as coach. During the ensuing eight years, McFadden had a stretch of success during 1949–1950, then a break-even season, followed by two winning seasons. The high point, the 17–7 season of 1951–1952, included a Christmas trip to the Gator Bowl basketball tournament.

Rock Norman, an alumnus of Roanoke College, was a far more effective track coach, leading the Tigers to state championships in 1949 and 1951. Further, W. J. Brown won the Southern Conference pole vaulting championships in 1948 and 1949. Baseball during the decade posted seven winning seasons, one Southern Conference and one Atlantic Coast Conference Championship, the NCAA Southern Championship in 1946–1947, and two other trips to the NCAA District Tournaments. In that era, Randy Hinson coached for two years, Walter Cox for four, and Bob Smith for three. The coaches recruited most players from the student body, and the coaches had other coaching duties. The three other sports,
golf, tennis, and swimming, had mixed success. Their coaches were faculty vol-
unteers, and the students brought from home such equipment as they needed.56

Administrative Unease

Despite the pride most Clemson families and many other Clemson admirers
felt in all the positive steps the school had taken and the sacrifices made by its sons
and their families in the wars in which America had found itself, not everything
went smoothly at the institution. First, concern had grown among the trustees
and close Clemson watchers that the administration was not functioning well.
As early as May 1951, the board directed Poole to approach either, or both, the
Carnegie Foundation and the Ford Foundation for funds to hire a management-
consulting firm. Nothing apparently happened.57 J. C. Littlejohn, the college's
business manager, provided what central direction existed in the sprawling ad-
ministration, and he could not keep up with the sources of income much less the
expenses. He proposed to Trustee Charles Daniel that Clemson needed to move
to a centralized purchasing system. After thought, and perhaps consultation with
his own company's financial officer, Daniel brought the idea to the board. The
board unanimously adopted the concept.58

In addition, Littlejohn was not in good health. Dr. Rupert Fike, founder of
IPTAY, had worried about him for some time, and in an effort to provide the
business manager some rest, took Littlejohn on an extended fishing trip to Flori-
da. Littlejohn went but stayed in touch with his office, the registrar, and President
Poole. Suggestions and concerns moved back and forth. Some ran day to day, but
a few were of the utmost importance. In March 1953, Littlejohn alerted Poole
that USC was planning PhD programs in biology and chemistry, two fields cen-
tral to Clemson's land-grant charge.59 There is no sign that Poole was aware of the
development, nor is there an indication that he worried about any of the news.

When the board met in March 1954, the matters coalesced. The trustees had
read the responses from their inquiries to some colleges and other institutions
that had used management consultants. One particularly important response
came from the head of the consolidated University of North Carolina, and the
trustees contacted the New York firm of Cresap, McCormick and Paget (CMP),
which had made recommendations previously to UNC.60 The firm accepted the
task and, by early summer, had prepared a list of Clemson documents it wanted
to study. From those, it developed a series of questionnaires for key faculty and
alumni located in selected parts of the nation and in a series of professions and
occupations. CMP also submitted a preliminary sketch of the parts and functions
of Clemson for study. The sketch came to the board on June 15, 1954, and when
it analyzed the document, its members were dismayed to discover that none of the
public service functions, such as the experiment stations, regulatory agencies, or
extension service, nor intercollegiate athletics, were scheduled for scrutiny. There is no record whether or not someone connected with Clemson had set that restriction. The trustees then directed the consultants to include in their study all parts of the college.61

The second issue that hit the table at the meeting was Metz’s long-range enrollment report and projection prepared by Kenneth Vickery. The projection ran from autumn 1954 through 1964. The registrar detailed first the recruiting activities recently used to attract more applications. These included personalized letters to male high school seniors who held membership in high school academic societies in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Tennessee and who had ranked Clemson their first or second choice. This amounted to 2,000 letters yearly. Second, Clemson’s one admissions counselor accepted and attended all in-state high school college days. A special day at Clemson brought some 500 high school students to spend a day on campus. The report also noted the gradual lightening of the military regimen and that the share of South Carolina high school students who then continued their education at Clemson had increased from 8.3 percent in 1936–1937 to 9.4 percent in the autumn of 1949 and remained there for four years. The report concluded that Clemson had growing interest from women who wanted to study more scientific subjects and wanted to attend Clemson.62

The second major report concerned the choices that future and enrolled students made in fields of study. During the past four years, the choice by freshmen for the School of Chemistry had declined 50 percent, Arts and Sciences 25 percent, and Textiles 27 percent, while Education increased 10 percent and Engineering slightly over 40 percent. But if one subtracted agricultural engineering and textile engineering from their home schools of Agriculture and Textiles, respectively, and added them to Engineering, then its enrollment, which still included Architecture, amounted to 60 percent of the student body.

If military, females, and fields of study were indications of the need to change and if the administrative structure was, in the minds of some trustees, not working, then the next announcement, while not a surprise, merely added a “timetable” for the trustees. Littlejohn announced to the board that he would retire as of September 30, 1954. He had worked for the college for fifty years and served as Clemson’s business manager for over a quarter of a century. He was the hub around which the Clemson wagon wheel turned.63

The Gender Break

The trustees sorted through the avenues open to them. The next buildings, planned for chemical engineering and structural engineering, would include space for civil engineering, engineering mechanics, and architecture. Together, these would provide academic room for an enrollment increase. The hoped-for results
of the CMP report provided indications of major organizational change and direction. Thus, the principal questions involved the nature of the student body. Should it remain all-male military or move toward two-year ROTC required and at the conclusion of the two years give students a choice of whether or not to continue in it, which was the general land-grant college style everywhere except Texas A&M, Virginia Polytechnic, and Clemson agricultural colleges? And if Clemson did the latter, should the board open all fields to women? After all, women had been in the graduate program for nine years and enrolled in undergraduate education programs since the immediately preceding September 1953.64

Recognizing that the legislature had not funded the new dormitory requests for women and that the college, with a slightly declining enrollment, could make no special plea for any housing, even conversion of one of the existing barracks to female use, the trustees determined that the most workable approach was to continue the corps for upperclassmen who were already in ROTC and to require new students to take ROTC for the two years customary in land-grant colleges.65 By May, the decision was being announced, and although some anger and concern were expressed over this truly major shift in Clemson’s military and student life tradition, a bit of which surfaced at the annual alumni reunion, most were very pleased with it.

But Paul Quattlebaum, an alumnus and a former state legislator, wrote Poole, pointing out that two of his daughters, unable to enroll at Clemson, had to attend Auburn (Alabama Polytechnic Institute) to study their desired courses, which only Clemson offered in South Carolina. He ended his letter, “Women are entering technical fields. Many are leaving the state to acquire their education. There should be a place for them at Clemson. Clemson cannot fulfill its full obligation to the state of South Carolina until its doors are opened to girls as well as boys. Let me urge that you give the matter your serious consideration.”66

The immediate concern focused on the autumn opening of Clemson. Many eyes watched, none more anxious than those of President Poole, Registrar Metz, and his admissions officer. The work of admissions, matriculation, and registration was by hand, so the final count of the autumn enrollment remained uncertain for several days after classes began. The results were not good. The number of students enrolled, 2,690, had dropped by fifty-nine from the previous year. The all-time high enrollment only six years earlier had stood at 3,360. That amounted to a decline of some 20 percent from the figure used in the planning of the new barracks (Johnstone).67 It appeared to the trustees that lightening the military requirement had not succeeded in drawing more students.

The October meeting of the trustees received the report from Vickery’s study “Why Students Choose Clemson.” The primary thrust of the report, however, asked why friends chose to go elsewhere. The results said “required military” and “no women.”68 With the enrollment data set before them, and Vickery’s document
indicating the reasons for the enrollment decline, the trustees agreed that Clemson must admit women to all its programs, not just limited fields in education. Thus, on October 25, 1954, the sixty-one-year-old tradition of Clemson—an all-male military college—ended. Frank Jervey, Clemson 1914, an invited observer at the meeting, returned home to his wife and commented, “There are empty beds in the barracks and empty desks in the classrooms. So the trustees have voted to let girls in.”

Looking back on the twin decisions of 1954, reducing the military requirement and admitting women to the college, Wright Bryan, Clemson 1926, wrote, “Wiser heads realized that continuation of military life and government would result in dwindling enrollments and thus curtailed resources. Clemson would be less effective in the prime purpose set forth by Thomas Green Clemson to provide scientific and technological education.”

The question now was, “What kind of Clemson would emerge?”

**Notes**

5. CUL.SC.CUA. S 28 f “Vickery.”
6. CUL.SC.MSS 91 f L 451.
8. Ibid., 21.
9. CUL.SC.CUA. S 30 v 6, 24.
10. Ibid., 95.
17. CUL.SC.CUA. S 37 f “Scroll of Honor.”
18. *Taps*, 1948, 372–380. This is the section on clubs from which the material in the three paragraphs was drawn.
19. Ibid.
21. CUL.SC.MSS 68 f 245; and *Taps*, 1954.
22. Buzzell to Reel, a personal conversation.
24. CUL.SC.CUA. S 5 f 8.
26. CUL.SC.MSS 47 f 6; and CUL.SC.CUA. S 30 v 5, 754–756.
27. CUL.SC.MSS 68 f 201.
28. CUL.SC.CUA. S 28 f “Lehotsky.”
29. The administration had moved from a no restrictions by membership vote in 1946 (see CUL.SC.CUA. S 7 f 65) to a membership negative vote of no less than 25 percent (see CUL.SC.CUA. S 37 f 66).
30. CUL.SC.CUA. S 7 f 64.
32. CUL.SC.CUA. S 11 f 117.
34. CUL.SC.CUA. S 7 f 64.
35. Ibid.
36. CUL.SC.CUA. S 87 ss 1 b 34 f 13; and Clemson World, February 1987, 29. The narrative is, in part, from a reunion paper from the Class of 1949, who were the perpetrators, given to me by Tommy Thornhill, Clemson 1949, one of the two sons of Trustee “Buddy” Thornhill. The paper and other memories are in Special Collections in the Historian’s Series.
37. Douthat, Privilege, 196.
38. Greenville News, September 14, 1966; Cox to Reel; and a letter from T. Thornhill to Reel in CUL.SC.CUA. S 367.
39. CUL.SC.CUA. S 37 Student Organizations f “Tiger Brotherhood.”
40. Ibid., f “Alma Mater.”
42. Bass and Poole, The Palmetto State, 140–142; and Beacham, “This Magic Moment,” in Moore and Burton, Towards the Meeting of the Waters, 119–141. These treatises were predated by the writings of John Hook of Myrtle Beach.
43. CUL.SC.CUA. S 37 “Concerts, 1940s.”
44. Ibid., “Concerts, 1950s.”
45. Ibid., “Concerts, 1940s.”
47. Most copies of the publications are collected in Special Collections; however, few collections of this type are complete.
48. Tips on the Tigers; Charlotte Observer, January 2, 1949; and Blackman, Bradley, and Kriese, Clemson, 43–45.
49. MacCambridge, College Football, 1165. The thirteen schools were Alabama, Auburn, Florida, Georgia, Georgia Tech, Kentucky, LSU, Mississippi, Mississippi State, Tennessee, Tulane, University of the South (Sewanee), and Vanderbilt. Sewanee withdrew after the 1940 season.
51. CUL.SC.CUA. S 103 b 1 f 9 and S 105 b 1 f 9. The Howard remark was made to a Tiger Brotherhood dinner, spring 1974.
52. Ibid., S 37 f “Football 1951” and S 30 v 6, 234–237.
54. CUL.SC.CUA. S 37 “Football 1952.”
55. Ibid., f “Football 1953” and S 7 f 54.
57. CUL.SC.MSS 68 f 217.
58. CUL.SC.CUA. S 87 ss 1 b 52 f 15.
59. Ibid., S 5 f 11.
60. CUL.SC.MSS 47 f 18.
61. Ibid.
62. CUL.SC.CUA. S 87 ss 1 b 52 f 15.
63. Ibid., S 30 v 6, 336.
64. Ibid., v 6, 368–369; and President’s Report to Board of Trustees, 1954–1956, 6.
66. CUL.SC.MSS 76 f 23.
68. CUL.SC.MSS 47 f 18.
69. CUL.SC.CUA. S 30 v 6, 408. Jervey’s daughter, Mary Jervey Kilby, remembered the comment well.