

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
South Carolina
State Planning Board

TO THE
General Assembly
OF THE
State of South Carolina

For the Fiscal Year 1942-1943



**PRINTED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SOUTH CAROLINA**

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Columbia, S. C.,
July 1, 1943.

*Governor Olin D. Johnston and the General Assembly of South
Carolina, Columbia, S. C.*

Gentlemen:

I have the honor to transmit herewith the sixth annual report of the South Carolina State Planning Board for the fiscal year terminating June 30, 1943.

Respectfully submitted,

S. C. STATE PLANNING BOARD,

By Robert L. Sumwalt,
Chairman.

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I.

WHAT THE PLANNING BOARD DID IN 1942-1943

During the fiscal year ending July 1, 1943 the Planning Board received no financial assistance, or its equivalent, from federal or other state agencies as was the case for the preceding year. However, the Industrial Development Committee of the State Defense Council printed three bulletins for the Board which enabled it to publish and distribute the results of its studies in the fields of plastics, chemurgy and the people of the state.

The appropriation of the State Planning Board for the fiscal year was \$10,600.00 which was an increase of \$4,600.00 over the previous year. No provision was made in that appropriation for printing the findings of the Board and inasmuch as a considerable amount of work was prepared in addition to that done for the Board by the Industrial Development Committee, a deficiency appropriation was obtained during the last hours of the 1943 session of the Legislature, in the amount of \$3,000.00 for printing one bulletin and two pamphlets.

Just as in the case of other non-military agencies, the staff of the State Planning Board was affected during the year by the induction of certain of its members and by inability to employ other full-time assistants.

Fortunately the Board was in a position to utilize the part-time services of some of the personnel of the University of South Carolina, located in Columbia, through the employment of certain faculty members during their free time as consultants, and of some of its students in engineering as technical assistants and draftsmen. This assistance which was rendered indirectly by the University has enabled the Planning Board to function efficiently, and it is hoped that the connection that has been formed, at first on a temporary basis, may continue to grow and that it may in time be extended to some or all of the other state institutions, and particularly with Clemson College.

It was not possible to employ the entire personnel on a full-time basis owing to inadequate funds. Under the circumstances the Board did the best it could.

The Director resumed work with the Board during the second half of July, 1942 and has been on a basis of three weeks

per month during each of the months of the fiscal year thereafter. Dr. J. T. Penney of the University of South Carolina worked as a consultant on a basis of ten days per month for nine months of the fiscal year and full time for one month. Dr. Penney started his work with the Board to make a study of certain chemurgic possibilities and developments, the results of which are contained in Bulletin No. 12. His work went on from that to assemble or assist on most of the other bulletins that have been compiled since and he has, during the off-time when he was not engaged with University duties, rendered the Board very valuable services.

A resumé of the staff and its component employment during the year is as follows:

Personal Services:

- Director, 11 1/2 months on basis of three weeks per month
- 1 Consultant full time 1 1/2 months
- 1 Consultant 1/3 time for 9 months and full time for 1 month
- 1 Stenographer-Clerk full time for 12 months
- 1 Senior Technician full time for 3 months
- 1 Senior Technician 1/2 time for 3 months
- 2 Assistant Technicians part time on 2/3 time basis for 8 months
- 12 Student assistants on an hourly basis, all part time, total of 1009 hours

Funds, or the equivalent, received and disbursed by the Board:

State Planning Board appropriation	\$10,600
Deficiency appropriation	3,000
Contributions toward publication of Bulletin No. 10 ..	150
Total	\$13,750

Contributions by the Industrial Development Committee in the form of printing:

- 3500 copies of Bulletin No. 9, "Plastics from the Farms and Forests of South Carolina"
- 2500 copies of Bulletin No. 12, "From Farm to Factory"
- 2500 copies of Bulletin No. 11, "Growth and Distribution of Population in South Carolina"

Approximate equivalent estimated cost if it had been
 necessary for the Board to pay for these 4,600

Total equivalent cost for the work turned out by the
 State Planning Board for the year\$18,350

WORK DONE

July 1, 1942-June 30, 1943

Publications:

Bulletin No. 5, revised, "Industrial Directory", was completely worked over during the greater part of the fiscal year, printed by the Board and distribution started on a wide basis at the end of the fiscal year.

Bulletin No. 9, "Plastics from the Farms and Forests of South Carolina", was received from the printer and widely distributed. It had been prepared during the preceding fiscal year.

Bulletin No. 11, "Growth and Distribution of Population in South Carolina", was completed during the first two months of the fiscal year, turned over to the Industrial Development Committee for printing and delivery is promised early in the next fiscal year.

Bulletin No. 12, "From Farm to Factory", is a study of some chemurgic possibilities in the State. County vegetable crop statistics contained therein were used in locating the six new dehydration plants in the State. The bulletin is receiving widespread recognition and requests for copies are being received from all sections of the nation and even from outside the country.

Pamphlet No. 8, "Towns of South Carolina", was first issued in mimeographed form, and after complete revision extending over several months, was printed by the Board and distribution started.

Pamphlet No. 9, "Is New Industry Tax Exemption Effective?", was completed, printed by the Board and distributed to all State planning boards and other interested agencies.

Bulletin No. 3, "The Natural Resources of South Carolina", has been under complete revision during the last half of the fiscal year and will be completed, printed and distributed early in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1943.

Work on the county industrial surveys has progressed steadily and the counties of Darlington, Greenville, Lexington and Richland were completed. Work is proceeding on the other counties.

Other Projects:

Other phases of the work of the staff, which will be described later, include press releases descriptive of work being done by the Board, a compilation of new industries year by year since 1923, recording of the financial statistics of counties and towns from the records of S. C. Municipal Council, summarization of the projects completed by the Public Works Reserve, a survey and report of the Columbia Defense Area made in collaboration with the federal office of Defense Health and Welfare Service, cooperation with the state office of the War Production Board, work with Chambers of Commerce and other agencies, and with industries in the state on industrial problems with particular reference to the fields described in the bulletins of the Board.

Conferences Attended During the Year:

Dehydration conference at Atlanta.
 Dehydration conference at Columbia.
 Vegetable crop conference, Columbia.
 Chemurgic conference, Columbia.
 National Resources Planning Board, Southeastern section conference, Atlanta.
 General Industrial conference, Columbia.

Magazine Articles Prepared by the Planning Board:

Population study of the State for South Carolina Magazine.
 Dehydration article for South Carolina Magazine.
 Plastics from cellulose for Manufacturer's Record.
 South Carolina—1943 for The Dealers Digest, New York.

**THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE NATIONAL
 RESOURCES PLANNING BOARD**

The National Resources Planning Board was not in a position to furnish consultants during the past fiscal year and collaboration was confined to office communication and conferences.

The Southeastern Regional Planning Commission, of which South Carolina is one state member, operated in connection with the Atlanta office of the National Resources Planning Board. Two members of the State Planning Board, namely Dr. Ben F. Wyman and Homer M. Pace, are the South Carolina members of that Commission. One meeting was held during the year at the headquarters office in Atlanta and a comprehensive economic report of the Southeastern Region was compiled and is now being published by the National Resources Planning Board and should be ready for distribution shortly.

The National Resources Planning Board was abolished by Congress as of July 1, 1943. The Southeastern Regional Planning Commission, Mr. Henry T. McIntosh, Albany, Ga., will continue, at least for the present, to function as an independent body. Its continuance will be contingent on whether or not support will be given by the member states.

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE OF THE STATE DEFENSE COUNCIL

During the fiscal year the Industrial Development Committee has printed for the Board the following bulletins: No. 9, "Plastics from the Farms and Forests of South Carolina", No. 12, "From Farm to Factory", and No. 11, "Growth and Distribution of Population in South Carolina".

Now that the Industrial Development Committee has a staff of its own the State Planning Board is not called upon for fact-finding information, research, etc. and with the completion of the three bulletins named above the work of collaboration between these two state agencies is brought to a conclusion. The State Planning Board desires to make acknowledgment here for the valuable assistance received from the Industrial Development Committee in financing the publication of several of its bulletins.

PRESS RELEASES OF PLANNING BOARD WORK

One of the objectives of the Board for the fiscal year was to prepare and distribute to the press of the state articles concerning agriculture, industry, economics, resources and other

subjects that are under study by the State Planning Board and to release this information in the form most effective to distribute facts and figures compiled by the staff of the Board.

A total of fifteen press releases were sent out to the eighty-five dailies and weeklies of the state, and to the members of the General Assembly, both Senate and House of Representatives. A summary of the releases and material is as follows:

Release No. 1, September 15, 1942, to the dailies. This was a joint meeting of the Board with Governor R. M. Jefferies at which the Board presented its Fifth Annual Report descriptive of the Board's work and its plans for assisting in increasing war industries of the state.

Release No. 2, September 15, 1942, to all newspapers. Descriptive of preparations for the application for dehydration plants throughout the State. This material is to be presented in State Planning Board Bulletin No. 12, "From Farm to Factory".

Release No. 3, October 6, 1942. A description of a report on food production in South Carolina which is to be a part of Bulletin No. 12, "From Farm to Factory", prepared by the Planning Board and printed by the Industrial Development Committee. A summary by counties is described showing the position of each county in respect to the production of vegetable crops particularly suited to food processing.

Release No. 4, October 13, 1942, the hardwood resources of South Carolina. This is a description of material contained in Bulletin No. 8, "Building a New World with South Carolina Hardwoods". It is concerned principally with opportunities in the development of the plywood industry utilizing Carolina hardwoods and particularly the red gum.

Release No. 5, October 17, 1942, Industrial Development for War and Peace. In the Fifth Annual Report of the Board for the fiscal year 1941-42 an outline is included for a complete economic and industrial survey of the state to include the natural, agricultural and industrial resources which should be investigated and developed for pressing war time needs, followed by a long range plan for the post-war growth of the state.

Release No. 6, October 21, 1942. Bulletin No. 10, "An Opportunity for the Woolen and Worsted Industry in South Carolina," describes advantages for establishing a woolen industry in the state after the war when a great many plants located in the north, with machinery obsolescent and worn out will be looking around for re-location as well as reconstruction.

Release No. 7, October 27, 1942, Population Increases in the State since Census of 1940. The State Planning Board has prepared from the war ration books issued by the Office of Price Administration a study by counties of the population increases during the two-year period 1940-42, with particular reference to increases in those counties engaged in war industries.

Release No. 8, November 9, 1942. This is a description of Bulletin No. 6, "County Taxes and Public Service in South Carolina", which was issued in 1941 and which is concerned with a study of county taxes and finances.

Release No. 9, November 28, 1942. A description of the material contained in Bulletin No. 3, "The Natural Resources of South Carolina".

Release No. 10, December 10, 1942. New Manufacturing plants which have been constructed in the state since 1940. A short description of some of the principal plants and reasons for the southward movement of industry.

Release No. 11, December 17, 1942. A report of a dehydration conference held in Atlanta to discuss practical methods for obtaining several of these for the state of South Carolina.

Release No. 12, January 5, 1943. A description of Pamphlet No. 8, "Towns of South Carolina". This material had just been issued in mimeographed form concerning the utilities and communities of the towns of the state and incorporation data with respect to those towns which are incorporated.

Release No. 13, January 14, 1943. County economic surveys. The industrial, agricultural and manpower problems can be best studied in each county if existing data is presented in systematized form. Industrial surveys are being made for each of the counties of the state and the release describes the start of this work.

Release No. 14, February 4, 1943. This describes a meeting of the State Planning Board on January 27th with Governor

Olin D. Johnston at which the Board made a report on the year's work to the new Governor and outlined plans for the future.

Release No. 15, February 20, 1943. The release describes Bulletin No. 9, "Plastics from the Farms and Forests of South Carolina." It describes the opportunities that exist in the state for the production of plastics from cellulose products from farm and forest.

NEW INDUSTRIES SINCE 1923

From time to time some articles have appeared in the press with regard to the small number of new industries that have started business in South Carolina, as compared with other Southern States. It was decided, therefore, to search all available sources for exact information and to compile a list of industries for each year from 1923 through July 1, 1942, which is the latest date for which all records have been completed.

A list of foreign corporations which migrated to South Carolina during this time was compiled, giving the name of the corporation, the state in which the parent company was incorporated, classification, date of registration with the Secretary of State, and the location of the industry within the State.

Records of the Secretary of State were carefully examined for domestic industries and a list compiled and classified under the nomenclature used by the Census of Manufactures, U. S. Department of Commerce, starting with "food and kindred products" and ending with "miscellaneous industries." This list is being checked with the Secretary of State's records and with local Chambers of Commerce in order to eliminate those that were chartered but which never operated.

A final list is in preparation which will give for each year, the name of the firm, its location, classification, date of charter, and general information, including survival, dissolution, cancellation, or withdrawal from business.

The industries in this list will be summarized to show survival by classification and location, and other pertinent facts.

A comparison will be made with the surrounding states and inferences drawn therefrom.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF COUNTIES AND TOWNS

The S. C. Municipal Council prepared over the course of two years complete financial reports of each of the counties of the State and of eighty towns and cities. Certain other reports were also made of special school districts and of the State colleges of South Carolina. These reports were originally made for subscribers to the service which included banks, bond houses and financial institutions.

During the early part of the year the Municipal Council surrendered its charter. The right to prepare copies of all reports and use the material at the discretion of the Planning Board was purchased and several stenographers were engaged for a month in copying and compiling the reports in three duplicate sets. One volume is made up alphabetically for all of the counties of the State. The second volume, also alphabetically arranged, contains information on the eighty towns and cities covered, a third volume includes the State college and school district statistics.

In a general way the material in each report is made up of the following information:

Assessed valuations, 1938-41, inclusive

Indebtedness, 1941

Comparative gross debt statements, 1938-41, inclusive

Power and Water systems ownership

Sinking funds

Bond requirements for several years in advance

Tax rates, 1938-41, inclusive

Tax records, 1938-41, inclusive

Revenues and expenditures

Payment record

This material is used as reference and the county industrial surveys contain copies of the statistics for that county and towns and cities in the county for which financial reports were made.

PUBLIC WORKS RESERVE PROJECTS

On August 15, 1941 Governor Maybank informed the Chairman of the State Planning Board of the organization of the Public Works Reserve whose duty it was to make careful study of the future needs of departments of State government and of local governments over the long term and to project a plan

of public work construction in connection therewith. The State Planning Board was instructed to act as liaison between the state departments and the Public Works Reserve.

In July, 1942 the Director in charge of the Public Works Reserve informed the Planning Board that appropriations for a continuance of the work had been withdrawn and the records were turned over to the Works Progress Administration for temporary safe-keeping. It was requested that the State Planning Board take over the records and summarize the work that had been done, and if practicable continue some or all of the projects to completion. Owing to lack of authority and funds the Planning Board could do nothing more than copy the records and summarize them, retaining them in form for possible future use. The records were accordingly compiled, each project in detail, and summarized. The projects as worked out by the Public Works Reserve for each of the departments concerned are itemized as follows:

1. Clemson College	\$3,883,000.00
2. The Citadel	1,689,000.00
3. State Board of Fisheries	858,000.00
4. S. C. Commission of Forestry	1,276,543.50
5. S. C. Commission of Forestry—Parks	1,851,031.00
6. Industrial School for Girls	72,100.00
7. State Board of Health	9,393,548.00
8. Industrial School for Boys	137,891.00
9. John G. Richards Industrial School for Boys	59,280.00
10. Colored A. & M. College	903,000.00
11. State Hospital	528,500.00
12. John de la Howe School	145,700.00
13. State Penitentiary	849,000.00
14. State Training School	368,415.00
15. S. C. Sanatorium	76,337.00
16. University of South Carolina	2,770,000.00
17. Winthrop College	814,577.00
18. S. C. National Guard	167,900.00

Total\$25,843,822.50

The above is as far as the work could be carried by the State Planning Board and the material is available for use if and when required.

ECONOMIC, HEALTH AND WELFARE SURVEY OF THE COLUMBIA DEFENSE AREA

A detailed study and report was initiated during the year by the Federal office of Defense Health and Welfare Service acting with and through the State Planning Board. A field representative was located in the office of the State Planning Board at Columbia and a very complete survey was made and a report compiled to serve as confidential information for the proper authorities. Only one copy of the report is in the files of the State Planning Board and it cannot be distributed freely at this time. However, the material of the report is available to the proper persons. It covers the following general items:

1. General characteristics, including geography, population, economics and government.
2. Defense activities, military, industrial and labor.
3. Planning agencies, activities and programs.
4. Community facilities and services—housing, transportation, public utilities, education, sanitation and health, public safety, recreation, family security, social protection, nutrition and consumers' problems and resources.
5. Defense organizations, State, local and volunteer.

It can be said that this survey is perhaps the most detailed and complete that has been made of the Columbia Defense Area which embraces parts of Richland and Lexington Counties.

COOPERATION WITH THE WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

Practically constant contact has been maintained with the Columbia office of the War Production Board, under the direction of Mr. T. Keith Legare, for the past several months. The records of the Planning Board have been utilized by the WPB and such of our bulletins as the Industrial Directory and Pamphlet No. 8, "Towns of South Carolina", have been particularly useful. Complete and up-to-date lists were furnished the lumber section working out of North Carolina in rounding up increased lumber supplies, particularly from the small mills.

Perhaps the most notable phase of cooperation was in the establishment of dehydration plants in the State. The WPB,

both in Columbia and in Washington, made constant demand on the State Planning Board for information concerning availability of the types of vegetables most needed, the information of which was compiled and presented through Bulletin No. 12, "From Farm to Factory". Six dehydration plants have been certified for South Carolina, as contrasted with from one to three plants placed in each of the other nearby Southern States. The records and research work of the State Planning Board since 1940 have been used freely and to much advantage by the War Production Board.

II.

SUMMARY OF BULLETIN ISSUED BY THE STATE
PLANNING BOARD DURING THE FISCAL
YEAR 1942 - 1943

*Bulletin No. 5, "Industrial Directory of South Carolina".
Revised as of May, 1943*

The staff of the Planning Board has been engaged for the last year and a half in completely revising and bringing up-to-date the Industrial Directory of the State. When this bulletin was first compiled only limited information concerning the industries was available. Through constant communications with sources in the various counties, and particularly by working with state and federal trade associations, the industries listed have been very materially increased, corrections made, and brought up-to-date.

Some additional sections have been added such as dairies, cotton gins, sub-classifications of the lumber and timber industry, and utilities. Locations of some of the principal groups of industries are shown on state maps and included as a part of the report. The result is an Industrial Directory which is by far the most complete that has ever been attempted in the state and, if measured by the pre-publication demand for it, is bound to be of material service to all federal and state agencies, commercial firms, etc. that are interested in industrial lists.

*Bulletin No. 11, "The Growth and Distribution of Population
in South Carolina"*

This is a study of South Carolina population development from earliest settlement through the 1940 census. The changing characteristics of the population are analyzed statistically, the regional differences described, and the relationship between population changes and the main aspects of the economic development of the State are considered.

The study is divided into the following parts and chapters:

Part I, Physical Background of the State.

Chapter I, Physical Characteristics of the State.

Part II, Population Growth and Distribution before 1790.

Chapter II, The Indian Population and Early Attempts at Colonization.

Chapter III, The Royal Government Period.

Part III, Population Growth and Distribution 1790-1940.

Chapter IV, General Survey of Population Growth 1790-1940.

Chapter V, Population Growth under a Cotton and Rice Economy 1790-1830.

Chapter VI, Slow Population Growth under a Declining Slave Economy, 1830-1870.

Chapter VII, Moderate Population Growth with the Beginning of Industrialization, 1870-1920.

Chapter VIII, Recent Trends and Characteristics of the Population.

Part IV, Re-distribution of Population.

Chapter IX, Interstate Migration.

Chapter X, Intrastate Migration.

Part V, Conclusion.

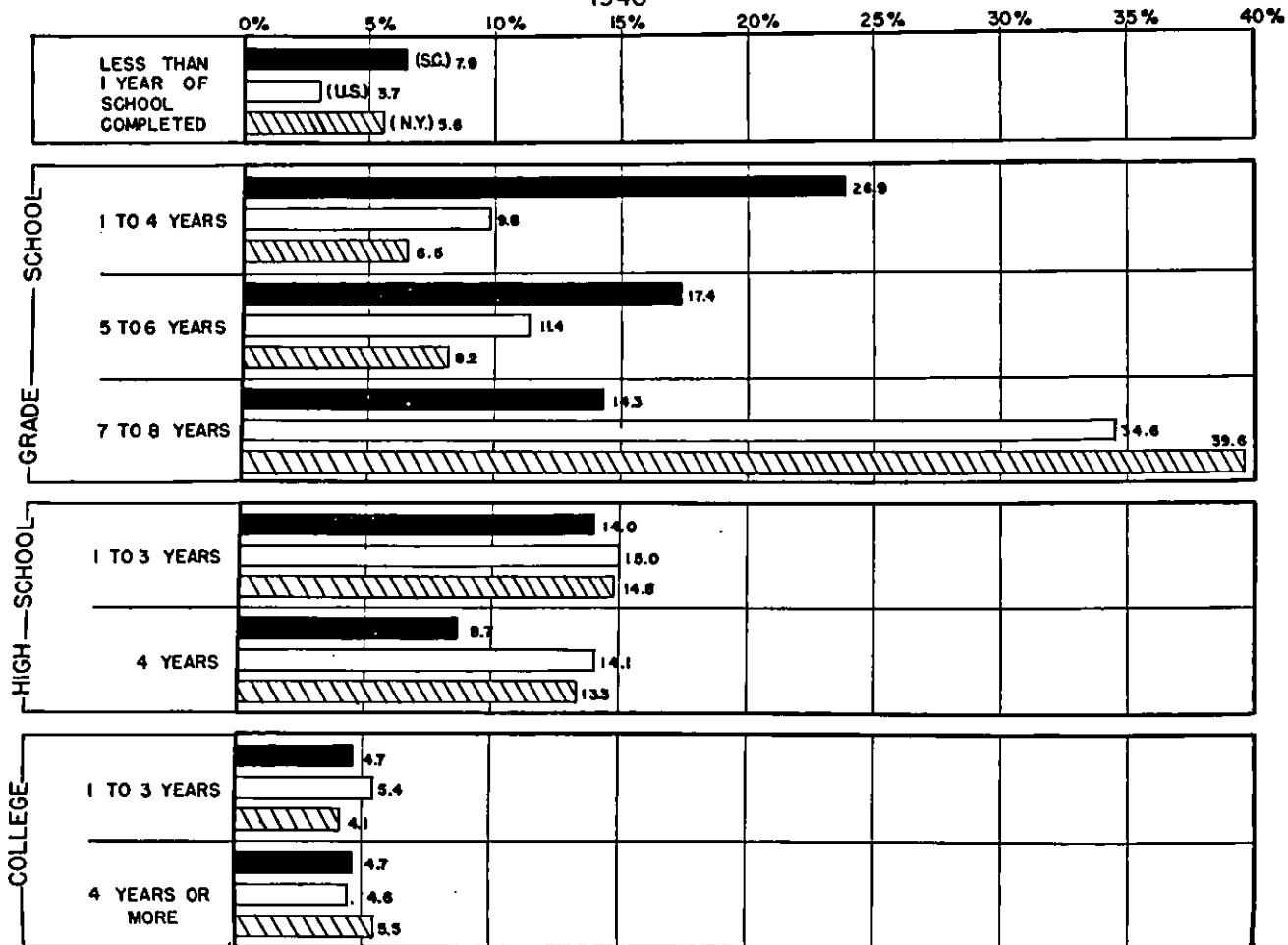
Chapter XI, Conclusion.

Part VI, Bibliography and Appendices.

One of the significant aspects of South Carolina's population which is brought out in this study is the inequality in the distribution of child population relative to the supporting adult population. In 1930 South Carolina had the highest ratio of children of elementary school age per 1000 adults 20 to 64 years of age of any state, when 26.6 per cent of the State's population was in the 5 to 14 year age group. Although the proportion had decreased to 22.7 per cent in 1940, as compared with California which had 13.2 per cent and New York which had 14.4 per cent in the 5 to 14 year age group, South Carolina's adult population still had to put forth far greater effort than the adult population of California or New York to attain the same results in child care and education. The unequal distribution of the burden of child care and education becomes even greater when viewed in relation to economic resources and income levels. In 1930 South Carolina had 0.50 per cent of the total national income and 1.85 per cent of the nation's children, while New York with only 8.85 per cent of the nation's children had 18.61 per cent of the income. The disparity in income and number of children is reflected quite obviously in the educational attainment of the population. The 1940 Census data on years of schooling completed for the State's population 25 years old and over are shown graphically in the accompanying chart, which likewise shows for comparison the data on the United States as a whole, and for New York. South Carolina had 7.9 per cent of its population 25 years old and over which had completed

PERCENT OF POPULATION 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

1940



22

PLATE 2

S.C. STATE PLANNING BOARD



From Bulletin 11—Growth and Distribution of Population in South Carolina

no years of school as compared with 3.7 per cent in the United States and 5.6 per cent in New York. The highest proportion of South Carolina's population 25 years old and over was in the group which had completed from 1 to 4 years of grade school. In the United States as a whole the highest proportion of the population 25 years and older was in the group which had completed 7 or 8 years of grade school, 34.6 per cent having attained that level of schooling. In New York State 39.6 per cent had completed 7 or 8 years of school. The median number of years school completed for South Carolina's population 25 years and older was 6.7 years whereas in the United States as a whole it was 8.4 years.

The relatively high birth rates, the considerable migration of its people of productive age, and the low average income of its population have made it impossible for South Carolina to attain with the same proportionate effort the educational levels reached by the country as a whole. The equalization of educational opportunity merits the serious consideration of our people.

Bulletin No. 12, "From Farm to Factory"

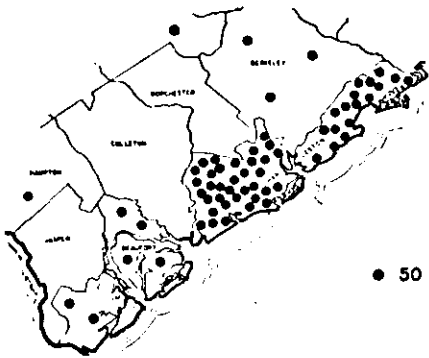
South Carolina, primarily a farming state, can and should industrialize by the processing of its farm products. "From Farm to Factory" cites some chemurgic possibilities that are present. It is not urged that farmers discontinue their regular products, or that they reduce them but that they follow the advice of their agricultural experts in the further diversification of farm products. Sufficient types of processable crops are cited that will aid in some form of diversification in every county of the State. Industry will locate where raw materials are most available, other factors being even.

Food and its preservation probably offers the greatest opportunities. Potentially a very good producing area, South Carolina is not even feeding herself. Truck and fruit growers have often in the past been greatly disappointed in prices received for perishable goods. This can be avoided by the systematically planned processing of such truck and food. Dehydration, quick-freezing and canning offer at least a partial solution of this problem.

**PLATE 3
VEGETABLE BELTS**

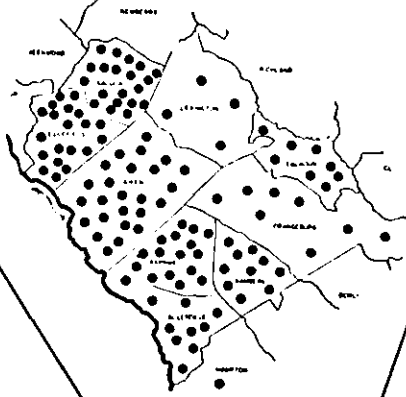
**BASED ON 1939 ACREAGE
CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE**

1. CABBAGE



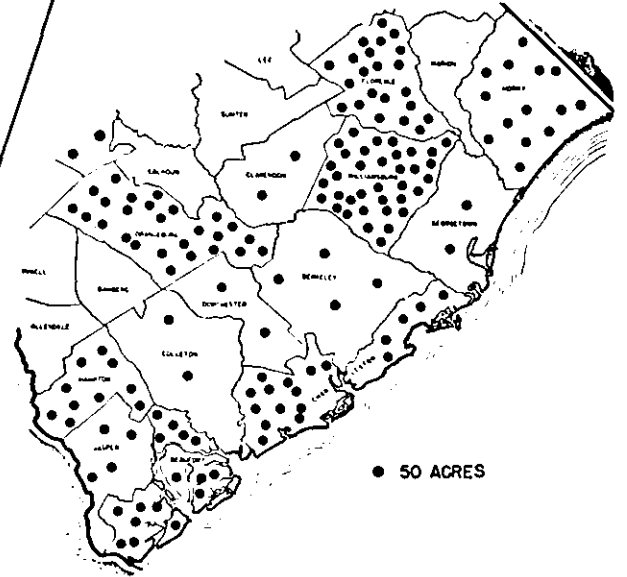
● 50 ACRES

2. ASPARAGUS



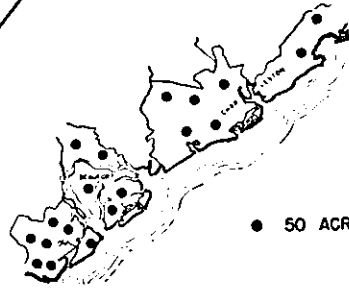
● 50 ACRES

3. SNAP BEANS



● 50 ACRES

4. BEETS



● 50 ACRES

6. TOMATOES



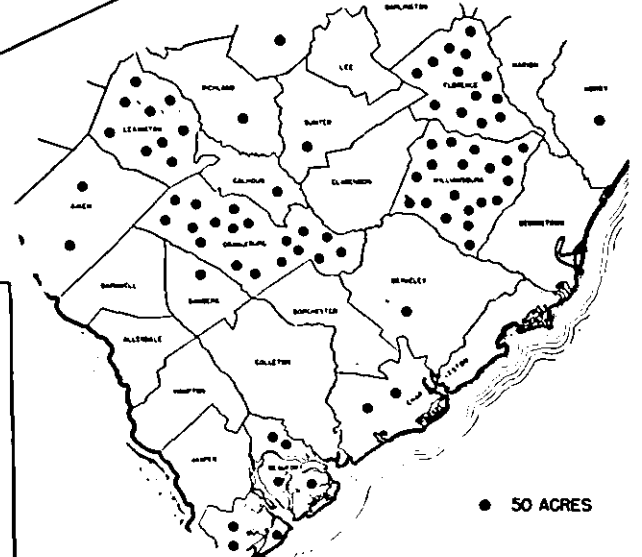
● 50 ACRES

5. SWEET CORN



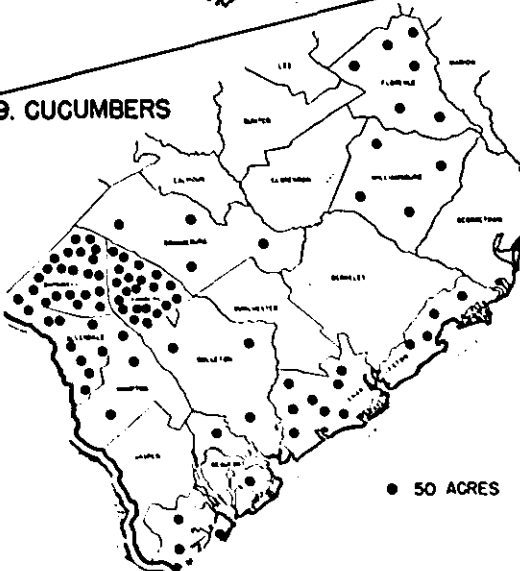
● 50 ACRES

10. GREEN PEAS



● 50 ACRES

9. CUCUMBERS



● 50 ACRES

**SOUTH CAROLINA
STATE PLANNING BOARD**

SCALE IN MILES
0 10 20 30 40 50



The demand for dehydration plants has grown out of the need for preserved foods for the lend-lease agreements and the armed forces. A product that will keep, take up less room on ships, and be lighter in weight is a necessity. New and better methods of dehydration have almost perfected the process. Vitamin content is fairly well preserved and the calorie value completely preserved. The finished product rehydrates to its original size, texture and much of its original color. Such plants can be operated for most vegetables in this area and even after the war can produce great quantities of food for export and domestic use.

Since the pre-treatment method for canning, dehydration and quick-freezing are essentially the same it is urged that all three methods be adopted where possible in food processing plants. Quick-freezing preserves most vegetables and fruits readily and will probably be the most popular method for home consumption if storage locker plants are located in suitable areas in conjunction with the food processing plants. Canning in all probability will continue to be the basic method of preservation for general consumption. South Carolina products processed in various independent plants under common methods and inspection if sold under a common label will produce a demand that offers the State a great opportunity. Charts, tables and maps showing the production areas, amounts of production, harvest zones and suggested areas for the location of plants are given.

Hog production and the establishment of beef herds is on the increase. This production is still small but can be encouraged by the building of more cooperative meat curing and packing houses.

Two crops, soybeans and sweet potatoes, now under cultivation offer an excellent opportunity for local industry. Until the present soybeans have been grown principally for seed or stock feed but with the increased production there has been and will be a greater demand for the processing of seed in this State. It is understood that at least one cotton seed oil mill will process seed this year. The oil is readily saleable and the meal left over is usable as a stock feed and as a fertilizer. Growing plants improve the soil. Various products of the beans, meal and oil, are reproduced from Farmers Bulletin 1617. The use of meal as a filler in plastics may play an important part in the possible de-

SWEET POTATO PRODUCTION 1939

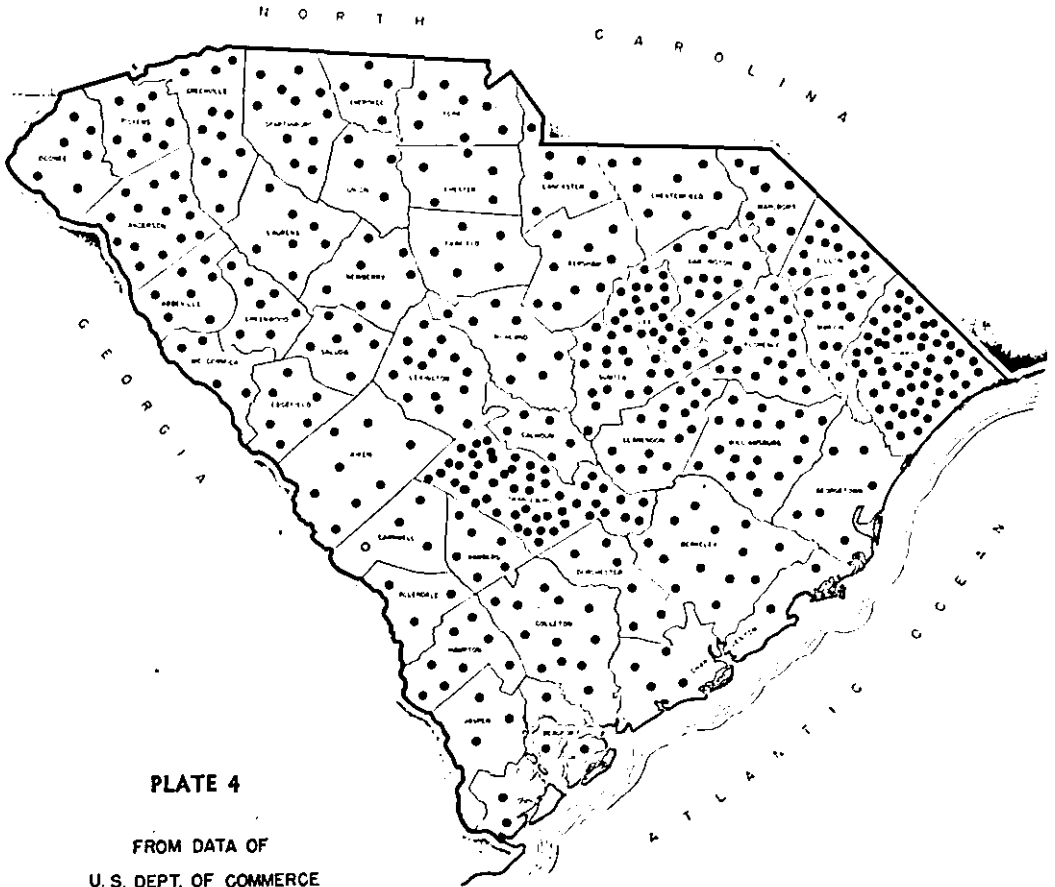


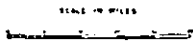
PLATE 4

FROM DATA OF
U. S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

SOUTH CAROLINA
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Note: Each dot represents 10,000 bu.

From Bulletin 12—From Farm to Factory



velopment of the plastic industry in this State. Soybeans grow "in the clay soils of the Piedmont, the sandy soils of the Sand Hills, the sandy loam of the Coastal Plains and on all the varieties of these types. Soybeans are of more universal utility than any other legume crop grown in South Carolina."

Sweet potato production in this State is high but can be greatly improved if the methods urged by the farm demonstration agents are followed. Aside from the afore-mentioned use as a product for dehydration and human consumption the dehydrated run-of-field potato makes an excellent stock feed. Researches of Clemson College agriculturalists laid the ground work for the production of sweet potato starch that eventually resulted in the establishment of the only existing operating sweet potato starch plant at Laurel, Miss. There is a definite opening for the establishment of such a plant in this State. Production per acre as shown by chart and statistics is greater than that of Mississippi. The entire output of the Mississippi plant is utilized by the textile mills of that area. South Carolina mills could use more than a single plant could produce. The meal left over from the starch process is readily saleable as stock feed. Detailed requirements for a factory capable of producing fifteen tons of starch daily are included.

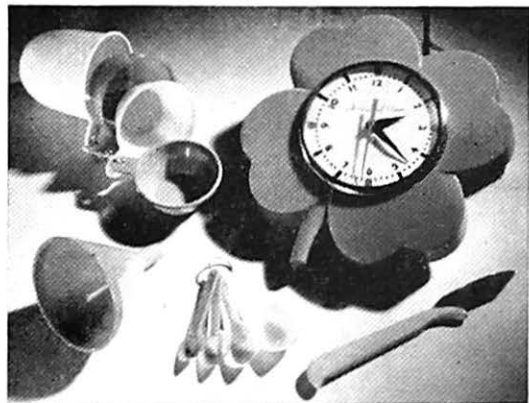
Tung trees, castor beans, perilla, rape and stramonium are suggested as new crops for the State. All are urged as a minor crop for any particular farm. An experimental orchard of tung trees in Beaufort County is doing well. Explicit requirements as to soil, location, etc., are given for tung tree planting.

The castor bean plant so easily grown in this area is urged as a plant from which many products such as oil, insecticides, and plastic fillers can be produced.

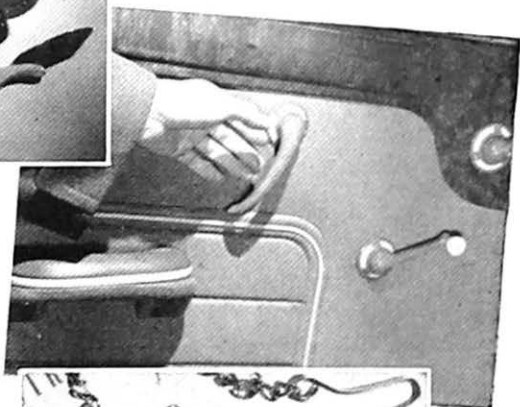
Perilla oil is produced from the seed of the perilla plant. It is an essential rapid-drying oil urgently needed by the paint and varnish industry. The meal left over after the extraction of the oil has a value of \$20.00 a ton as fertilizer.

Annual and biennial varieties of rape are urged as one of the best grazing winter crops adaptable for this area. Rape seed oil is extracted from the seed. It has a variety of uses including insulating enamels and as an ingredient in paints, varnishes, lacquers and artists colors.

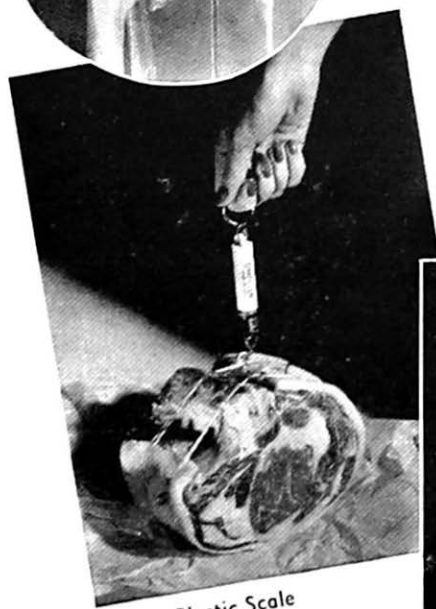
SUBSTITUTES FOR
Metal



- ▲ Kitchen Accessories
Automobile Handles →
▼ Curtain Hooks



- ▲ Air Raid Warden's Whistle
▼ Spectacle Case



Plastic Scale



PLATE 5

Photographs Courtesy Hercules Powder Company
From Bulletin 9—Plastics from Farms and Forests of South Carolina

Stramonium, cultivated variety of our common jimson weed, may afford to a small degree a crop that can be used by the drug trade. Its cultivation on a large scale is not advised but an acre of so may give good extra income.

References for the cultivation of these miscellaneous crops are included. A county by county account for the production of these various crops discussed in the report is included.

COUNTY INDUSTRIAL SURVEYS

Industrial surveys of the various counties of South Carolina are being made by the State Planning Board as time and personnel permits. The Planning Board is not in a position to do any field work and the reports therefore, comprise all available facts and information taken from all known sources, such as the various publications of the State Planning Board and the annual reports of the various State departments, federal agencies, chambers of commerce, trade and professional associations, etc.

During the course of the survey made by the Federal Health and Welfare Service, working with the State Planning Board, of the Columbia Defense Area it was found expedient to make up these county informational reports for Richland and Lexington Counties. After those reports were completed work was continued in collecting information from the various sources and for all counties in the State. Surveys have been completed, in addition to Richland and Lexington, for Darlington and Greenville Counties as of the past fiscal year. The information accumulated with respect to the other counties has progressed sufficiently at this time to warrant an estimate that most of the other counties of the State will be ready for distribution during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944.

These bulletins are not being printed or mimeographed. Five typewritten copies are being made up of each county, the idea being to furnish one or two copies to some agency in the county which is most interested in utilizing the information and which may be in a position to reproduce the report in numbers for general distribution, thereby relieving the State Planning Board of the cost for turning out the report in volume inasmuch as no funds are available for that purpose.

The scope of information included in the report is outlined in the following index:

INDEX

- Airports and Air Transport—(Not obtainable now).
- Banking Facilities.
Business Data—1940 (Wholesale, Retail, Service).
- Chemicals and Allied Products.
Churches.
Climatological Characteristics.
Communications and Utilities.
Community Industrial Development.
County Industrial Directory.
County Map—(State Highway Department).
Crop Statistics—1939.
- Drainage Districts.
- Education.
Employees—Number of—1940—Wholesale, Retail, Service.
Employed Workers by Industry Group—1940.
Employed Workers by Major Occupation—1940.
Establishments (1940)—Wholesale, Retail, Service.
- Farm Statistics—1940.
Financial Statistics—County.
Financial Statistics—Principal Municipalities.
Foods and Kindred Products.
Forest Products.
Forest Resources.
Forest Types (Map).
- Geographic Divisions (Map).
- Highways and Railroads of the County (Map).
Highways (State Road Map).
Hospitals.
- Incorporated Towns—Dates of Incorporation.
Industrial Directory—County-wide.
Industrial Development—Community.
Iron, Steel and Their Products.

Land Classification (Map).
 Land Erosion (Map).
 Leather Products.
 Libraries.

Machinery.
 Mineral Resources.
 Miscellaneous Industries.

Newspapers of the County.

Outline for an Industrial Survey and Report.

Paper and Allied Products.
 Payrolls—1940, Wholesale, Retail, Service.
 Physical Characteristics.
 Political Subdivision.
 Population by Minor Civil Divisions.
 Power Resources.
 Printing and Publishing.
 Publications—State Planning Board.

Railways and Highways in County (Map).
 Rank of County with respect to the other Counties.
 Retail Establishments—1940.
 Retail Trade Statistics—1940.

Sales—Wholesale, Retail, Service.
 School Districts.
 Service Establishments—1940.
 Soil Conservation District.
 Soils.
 Stone, Clay and Glass Products.

Tax Exemption to Manufacturing Establishments.
 Tax Rates in Mills—1940-41.
 Tax Rates and Trends.
 Textiles and Their Products.
 Towns of the County—Their Communications and Utilities.
 Townships.
 Transportation Facilities.

Utilities (and Communications).

Water Resources.

Wholesale Establishments—1940.

The maps made for each county show the geographical position, the land erosion conditions, land classification with regard to farming lands, the major forest types and a county sketch map showing the highways and railways. Also included is a State Highway County map and a State Highway Road map.

At the end of each report standardized suggestions for making industrial surveys are included in order that each county may be in a position to survey what it has and plan for its future in industry, agriculture and its general economic welfare.

As other useful information accumulates it is hoped that it can be furnished to the various counties in loose leaf form in order that these industrial and economic surveys may be maintained reasonably up to date. For instance, the State Planning Board makes a revision from time to time of its "Industrial Directory" and of its information with respect to towns and communications and as these are made the information will be sent out to the counties in order that it may be incorporated in these reports.

Likewise, it would be of value to maintain financial statistics of the county and cities as of the end of each fiscal year. That can best be done through the cooperation of the county and city officers.

PRESENT
Waste

Material now burned in trash burners and waste from logging operations can be utilized to advantage in making high grade plastic substitutes for vital defense metals and materials.

PLATE 6



(Left) Trash Burner at Hardwood Sawmill. (Right) Logging Operations in South Carolina (Note saw dust pile and waste slabs in background).



Swamp Growth in South Carolina

In the interest of better forests, swamp growth should be cleared of all but the timber which is to be used for lumber and veneers. In the photograph at left only the five trees marked with circle should be left. The remainder of the growth which at the present time would be waste could be used in the manufacture of plastics. However, under present conditions the trees marked with circles are the ones which will be cut. Will the "trash trees" ever grow into usable trees?

Photographs
courtesy S. C.
Dept. of
Forestry

FUTURE
Resources

III

SUMMARY OF PAMPHLETS ISSUED BY THE STATE
PLANNING BOARD DURING THE FISCAL YEAR
1942 - 1943

Pamphlet No. 8, "Towns of South Carolina," issued December 1942, Revised May, 1943

There is an ever growing demand from the people of the State to become acquainted with its component parts, its resources and what is being done with respect to them. The Planning Board has compiled one bulletin after another to register facts that have been gathered as to what is in the State, and what should be done with it.

Such bulletins as the Industrial Directory, the Natural Resources, the Agricultural and Manufactured Resources, etc., have led to a demand for more information concerning the towns, both large and small, in the State. The bulletin on Plastics specified certain towns, indicating neighboring lumbering operations, utilities, etc. This led to drawing up more complete information and Pamphlet No. 8 under the title of "Towns of South Carolina" was originally compiled to furnish location of utilities and communications with respect to some of the principal towns of the State. It was then found that more of such information was needed for other towns and the mimeographed pamphlet which was first issued was sent out to all agencies listed therein for revision, corrections and additions, with the result that this present revision now includes all name places in the State, including railway flag stops, and is, we believe, the most complete list that has ever been attempted to cover this information.

Table A of Section I includes all name places in the State. It lists opposite each name place the county, the state and federal highways, the passenger and freight motor lines, the railroads, power utilities, the post offices and railway express offices. The telephone companies, with location of exchange and name of operating company, are listed in a separate section under Table B as that form of recording was found preferable to inclusion in Table A.

The railroad map of the State that is included indicates with appropriate numbers the location of each railroad. All terminal points and junctions are shown on the map.

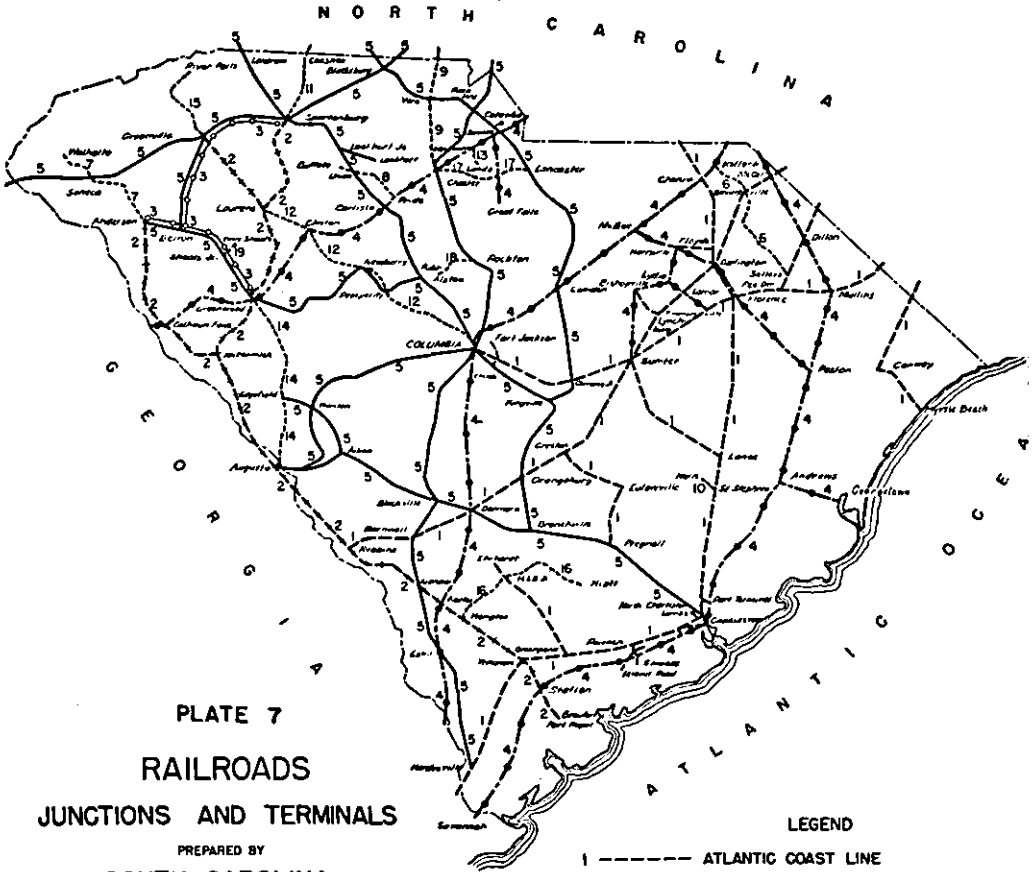


PLATE 7
RAILROADS
JUNCTIONS AND TERMINALS

PREPARED BY
SOUTH CAROLINA
STATE PLANNING BOARD

FROM RECORDS OF
S C PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

1942



LEGEND

- 1 - - - - - ATLANTIC COAST LINE
 - 2 - + - + - + - CHARLESTON & WESTERN CAROLINA
 - 3 - o - o - o - PIEDMONT & NORTHERN RAILWAY
 - 4 - <- - - -> SEABOARD AIR LINE
 - 5 - - - - - SOUTHERN RAILWAY
 - 6 - - - - - ALL OTHERS
- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 6-BENNETTSVILLE & CHERAM | 13-EDGEMOORE & MANETTA |
| 7-BLUE RIDGE | 14-GEORGIA & FLORIDA |
| 8-BUFFALO UNION-CAROLINA | 15-GREENVILLE & NORTHERN |
| 9-CAROLINA & NORTHWESTERN | 16-HAMPTON & BRANCHVILLE |
| 10-CAROLINA & WESTERN | 17-LANCASTER & CHESTER |
| 11-CLINGFIELD | 18-ROCKTON & RION |
| 12-COLUMBIA NEWBERRY & LAURENS | 19-WARE SHOALS |

Section II outlines the city and town incorporation dates. Opposite each incorporated town is stated the county, the population, the date of charter and also notes regarding any charter changes. These records were compiled from the records of the Secretary of State and are complete.

It was found desirable to include some additional county information and that information has been outlined under Sections III and IV. Section III, which goes under the heading of "Political Representation by Counties," tabulates the representation in the General Assembly of each county as to Senators and Representatives; a tabulation is also given of the Congressional Districts and the counties which comprise each district; and, the Judicial Circuits, with the counties that make them up, are set out in the third table of that section.

Section IV sets out (1) the area in acres, the percentage of the area in timbered lands, 1940 and 1942 population, the percentage of white population and (2) the financial statistics compiled by the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce as of 1941 for each county. This includes the property tax levy in total amount and per capita; the assessed valuation; and the gross debt in amount and per capita.

Pamphlet No. 8 is a useful reference volume to accompany Bulletin No. 5, the Industrial Directory of the State. It will be revised if and when needed.

*Pamphlet No. 9, "Is New Industry Tax Exemption Effective?",
issued May, 1943*

The question of tax exemptions granted to new industries has long been a controversial one considered from a local, state and national viewpoint. Subsidies in one form or another have been used in varying degree in many of the states, and the need for more industrialization in the agricultural states of the South has brought about sharp competition, which has been expressed in the form of subsidies. Here in South Carolina there has been much discussion, as elsewhere, concerning the effects of the practice of granting tax exemption to industries with the intention of inducing them to establish local plants. However, if more or less the same condition exists in all the counties of the state the competitive advantage disappears and the situation returns to the same status that existed before tax exemptions

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS AND ASSESSED VALUES 1929 AND 1942

County	Number of Industries 1929	Number of Industries 1942	Persons Employed in Industry 1929	Persons Employed in Industry 1942	Value of Manufactured Products 1929	Value of Manufactured Products 1942	Percentage of Change 1942 Over 1929 Value of Mfg. Products	Assessments 1929	Assessments 1941	Percentage of Change 1941 Over 1929 Assessments
(1) No Tax Exemption										
Dillon	11	18	633	1,033	\$2,585,293	\$2,770,044	8	\$5,416,275	\$4,704,105	-13
Horry	13	18	987	966	1,626,278	2,617,135	61	4,102,945	5,847,711	42
Jasper	14	6	806	824	893,429	1,403,274	58	3,412,008	2,984,983	-12
(2) Minimum Capitalization \$25,000 and Under										
Abbeville	16	9	1,076	1,464	3,769,636	7,970,418	111	5,327,851	3,901,298	-27
Allendale	18	11	369	235	750,192	842,786	12	2,848,117	2,002,415	-30
Anderson	55	67	8,276	11,203	30,310,090	62,127,889	105	20,549,060	19,608,640	-5
Barnwell	19	5	262	452	667,772	739,176	11	4,394,930	3,638,428	-18
Beaufort	16	12	691	432	802,662	573,419	-29	4,080,930	4,196,760	3
Cherokee	25	37	3,657	3,711	10,075,808	16,259,419	61	9,477,235	8,025,791	-15
Chesterfield	35	20	593	923	2,166,600	3,955,657	82	5,548,880	4,321,330	-23
Clarendon	21	11	851	603	1,467,010	1,104,062	-25	3,919,080	2,373,670	-39
Dorchester	15	11	602	543	1,199,027	1,696,214	41	4,143,085	4,120,100	0
Fairfield .....	.....	20	.....	1,809	.....	11,223,471	.....	8,024,729	7,791,739	-3
Florence	33	45	1,410	1,175	4,166,118	4,777,205	15	12,768,690	11,734,440	-9
Greenville	112	152	15,976	22,656	57,887,553	133,412,777	130	32,635,860	32,996,930	1
Hampton	35	15	1,067	697	1,585,025	1,344,519	-15	3,712,824	3,418,040	-8
McCormick	29	5	233	125	705,221	757,502	8	2,405,230	1,453,960	-40
Oconee	32	20	1,929	2,126	6,412,829	11,161,519	74	6,460,100	5,301,340	-18
Orangeburg	34	45	1,226	2,064	3,328,577	9,928,604	198	11,702,800	10,611,600	-9
Pickens	26	25	3,577	3,735	10,680,609	15,711,694	47	7,116,084	7,207,986	1
Spartanburg	99	125	12,265	22,863	46,613,101	152,779,267	228	37,255,981	31,351,189	-16
Sumter	50	48	1,906	2,982	6,375,801	11,289,905	110	9,736,482	8,150,090	-16

Union	35	27	3,534	4,515	13,621,175	23,111,747	106	8,787,540	7,682,460	-13
York	51	51	4,973	9,086	16,624,437	43,361,025	191	13,694,703	13,568,097	-1
(8) Minimum Capitalization Over \$25,000										
Aiken	26	34	2,996	5,570	9,486,974	23,952,980	152	11,805,580	9,997,370	-15
Bamberg	22	11	868	438	1,185,402	924,118	-22	3,554,040	3,213,770	-9
Berkeley	18	9	720	841	1,467,542	785,194	-47	4,305,835	3,679,010	-14
Calhoun	23	14	170	863	408,565	603,548	48	3,145,570	2,859,300	-9
Charleston	89	97	5,270	6,628	32,574,467	44,567,766	37	36,067,834	33,660,846	-6
Chester	20	23	2,811	3,959	9,991,134	24,125,262	141	10,588,325	10,806,613	2
Colleton	35	18	879	454	1,297,249	868,297	-33	4,576,660	4,237,795	-7
Darlington	86	25	1,738	3,227	7,160,783	13,667,175	91	9,788,112	9,081,816	-7
Edgefield	25	12	366	675	1,701,756	2,507,645	47	3,792,730	3,096,180	-18
Georgetown	13	13	2,172	2,223	2,696,253	17,756,232	559	4,673,135	7,883,306	72
Greenwood	48	45	4,346	9,526	17,492,409	50,678,024	190	10,457,186	10,851,986	4
Kershaw	39	20	761	787	2,630,788	5,486,195	109	7,704,536	6,673,878	-14
Lancaster	39	17	2,723	4,421	9,854,172	24,149,500	145	5,762,815	7,552,195	31
Laurens	25	26	3,458	5,226	10,810,491	30,711,086	184	9,721,295	8,813,975	-9
Lee	15	8	210	119	1,109,941	984,790	-11	5,288,864	3,404,038	-36
Lexington	81	40	1,346	1,636	4,954,294	8,194,988	65	7,422,219	9,211,103	24
Marion	22	16	1,308	1,743	3,089,978	4,096,781	33	5,065,940	4,476,695	-12
Marlboro .....	.....	26	.....	1,689	.....	8,068,842	.....	7,445,805	5,098,210	-31
Newberry	66	25	2,995	3,615	11,298,814	20,697,154	83	9,677,200	7,884,300	-18
Richland	116	111	4,580	6,722	21,552,903	39,823,062	85	29,434,705	36,678,830	25
Saluda	37	8	270	710	570,378	481,384	-16	3,043,128	2,402,370	-21
Williamsburg	12	13	69	396	179,906	1,622,518	802	5,632,300	4,662,880	-17

39

SUMMARY

Total of (1)	38	41	2,425	2,823	\$5,105,000	\$6,795,453	85	\$12,931,228	\$13,536,799	5
Total of (2) Excluding Fairfield County ..	761	741	64,334	91,645	218,209,248	512,904,804	135	214,590,090	193,352,195	-10
Total of (3) Excluding Marlboro County ..	812	585	29,545	59,379	151,514,194	316,683,682	109	198,837,815	196,229,466	-1
Fairfield and Marlboro Counties, Grouped..	48	46	2,473	3,498	11,063,810	19,292,313	74	*.....	*.....	.....
Totals	1,659	1,413	108,777	157,345	\$385,892,252	\$855,676,252	122	\$426,359,133	\$403,118,459	-5
Change from 1929 to 1942	-346		48,568		\$469,784,000			-\$23,240,674		

1929 figures from Biennial Census of Manufacturers. 1942 figures from Seventh Annual Report of the S. O. Dept. of Labor. Assessment figures from reports of State Comptroller General. *Included with (2) and (3).

From Pamphlet 9—Is New Industry Tax Exemption Effective?

were thought of, but now with an undesirable element introduced that was not there before. This same condition applies to neighboring states and sections.

An editorial in a local paper raised the question of just what is gained by this matter of tax exemption to new industries and the Planning Board decided to make a study of the matter. Questionnaires were sent out to all of the counties of the State to obtain their views and also to industrial interests, representatives of the industrial departments of large railway systems, and to the other Southern States, and additionally a few Northern and Western States. The present laws and practice of these other states, as well as their opinion of the efficacy of this measure, is set out in the report and summarized. Of sixteen counties of the State, eleven are not in favor of exempting new industries; of the three largest railway systems in the South two were unreservedly against such exemption and one stated that it might be advantageous for certain local small industries; of the Southeastern States three do not have laws authorizing the exemption of taxes by cities, towns or counties. Two of these states, Georgia and North Carolina, adjoin South Carolina. Of ten other Southeastern States, exclusive of South Carolina, nine have laws permitting tax exemption and seven of them state that the practice is undesirable. Six of the principal northern and western states have stated that tax exemption is not allowed and the practice is regarded as very undesirable in every way. In one other midwestern state questioned tax exemption is allowed but no benefits have been observed. Of the total of eighteen states other than South Carolina which reported on tax exemption only one was in favor of such exemption and one other expressed no opinion. Sixteen of these states are all against that practice.

If tax exemption is not of prime importance in attracting industry to new locations what is its real effect? This question is discussed under the section bearing the title of "What Are the Magnets that Attract Industry?"

Here, and in the three appendices which follow that section, the fundamental factors for industrial location and relocation into and out of different sections of the country, as the economic pendulum swings from one direction to another, are discussed.

Experience in working with industries has indicated that the fundamental factors should run in parallel. Those which are the first consideration of an industry which may be thinking of

transplanting its operations elsewhere, or which may be persuaded to do so, relate to the physical resources. Before the investigation goes very far, however, a second and parallel series of factors are introduced which must find favorable answers. Taxes fall in this second group.

These fundamental factors can be stated as follows:

Of Parallel Importance

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Raw Materials | 1. Attitude of Lawmakers |
| 2. Markets | 2. Industrial Laws |
| 3. Power and Fuel | 3. Taxes |
| 4. Transportation | 4. Plant Site |
| 5. Labor | 5. Financial Aid |
| 6. Climate | 6. Personal Reasons |

Appendix A is a discussion of the subject of tax exemptions under the title of "Luring Industry Through Tax Exemption." Reasons for industrial re-location are given therein as worked out for the nation by two large financial institutions. In that tabulation of fundamental factors taxes ranks twelfth. Also, another committee studying the matter of industrial removals from New Jersey placed taxation as fourth as a motivating cause. This discussion excoriates the practice of tax exemption and endeavors to show why the practice is false economically and ethically.

Appendix B, "Extract from Municipal Subsidies in Industries in Tennessee," offers concrete examples of assistance to industries in a number of towns in Tennessee and endeavors to present the pros and cons through statistics of actual experience.

Appendix C, which is a study of the reasons for migration of industry from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, is a very valuable and interesting report on this important matter. That study ranked taxation as fifth in importance in influencing industry to move away from the State. Its investigation of economic conditions contrasting the north and the south is of much interest. Some of the reasons for the movement of the cotton textile industry into the south are developed and discussed. The older industrial sections of the country, some of which have lost industry during the past two decades are fully alive to the shift in economic factors that have brought about these changes and with the return of normal conditions every section will have to review its position in the general economy of each industry and of the nation as a whole if it wishes to obtain its share of new industries and even to hold those which it has.

IV

PLANNING BOARD PROGRAM FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1943 - 1944

At the beginning of the fiscal year 1943-44 the Planning Board has under way two new bulletins, the revision of a third, another bulletin in preliminary study, and county industrial surveys for the remaining 42 counties of the State. In addition, a pamphlet will be issued descriptive of new industries established each year since 1923 and other publications will be issued as needed.

This is in addition to other phases of the Planning Board work which are outlined below.

The State Planning Board will be limited in the scope of its work and in the extent of its expenditures to the appropriation granted by the General Assembly and which totals \$13,670.00. No help directly or indirectly can be expected from the National Resources Planning Board or from the Industrial Development Committee of the State Defense Council. The appropriation includes \$2,500.00 for printing and advertising. It is estimated that this amount will pay for the printing of only two of the projected bulletins and possibly one pamphlet.

Projects which are now under way and listed for completion during the fiscal year are as follows:

1. *Publications:*

Bulletin No. 3, "The Natural Resources of South Carolina," has been under complete revision, and enlargement, for several months. The original issue has been entirely exhausted and there is now a waiting list of requests for the bulletin. The revised edition as brought up to date will be more comprehensive than the original. It will contain two additional sections, one on soil conservation written in collaboration with State and Federal Soil Conservation Departments; the second on wild life for which the data was compiled from the Federal Soil Conservation Service, the State Game Warden, State Fisheries Commission, Charleston Museum and from Dr. J. T. Penney, Biologist of the University of South Carolina. The first section on physical and climatological characteristics is being re-written with the assistance of the Meteorological Department of the University of South Carolina and the State office of the U. S.

Weather Bureau; water supply resources is reviewed by the representative of the U. S. Geological Survey, located in South Carolina; water treatment plants and sewage disposal are brought up to date by Mr. D. F. Frick of the State Board of Health; power resources by Mr. W. C. Herbert of the S. C. Public Service Commission; mineral resources by Dr. Stephan Taber, State Geologist, and Dr. F. C. C. Calhoun of Clemson College; forest resources by Mr. M. C. Hammerle, State Forester. New maps will be included and all data brought up to date. The bulletin will be ready for printing by August, 1943.

Bulletin No. 13, "Fisheries and Marine Life," is being compiled under the direction of Mr. G. Robert Lunz, Curator of Crustacea of the Charleston Museum. The fisheries catch of the United States each year is over \$200,000,000.00; that of South Carolina is under \$250,000.00. This bulletin will review the various classes of fish under one section, shell fish under another, and desirable new fishery industries under a third. It is the intention to bring out the facts which will indicate methods for improving and extending the present local marine fisheries practice.

Bulletin No. 14, "State Agricultural Drainage as a Post-War Measure," is being written and reviewed by federal and state agricultural authorities at Clemson College and Washington. It proposes post-war agricultural projects where needed in the State as one measure for taking up slack in unemployment.

Bulletin No. 15, "Clays and Ceramics," is a projected study for the year. Some interesting results are being obtained in one or two of the ceramics industries of the State and it is hoped that a much more comprehensive survey of the clay possibilities of South Carolina can be presented. Clays of various types ranging from high grade kaolins to the common shales exist in a diagonal zone running through the State from southwest to northeast. Vast quantities of high alumina content clays are contained in this zone and the potential value of these clays has hardly been tapped.

County industrial surveys will continue along the lines as described on pages 30-33 of this report. Material has been assembled for a considerable part of the remaining 42 counties of the State and it is expected that during the year most of the county industrial surveys will have been completed.

The study of new industries established in the State since 1923 had led into ways and by-ways, the final result of which it is hoped will develop some interesting facts with regard to new industries established during the past two decades. It is expected that when this study is finally completed we will have information concerning new industries that has not hitherto been available and it will be presented in pamphlet form.

Other bulletins and pamphlets will be issued as the need arises or as our hoped-for collaboration with research laboratories in the State brings forth information of value to the people of the State.

2. *Work on the Long Range Program:*

The plan of procedure for the fiscal year 1942-43 as outlined in the Fifth Annual Report included a proposed long range industrial development program for South Carolina on pages 20, 21 and 22 of that report. It is contemplated that during this fiscal year work on the program will continue as follows:

a. Investigation of the natural resources

- (1) Water supply—Ground water, surface water and chemical analysis. The U.S. Geological Survey is assisting the Planning Board in outlining the proposed expansion of water investigations in the State. The Geological Survey will cooperate with any state in making these water investigations by contributing a like amount to that appropriated by the State and by furnishing the expert personnel, equipment and facilities to conduct investigations and surveys. Money being appropriated at the present time by the other southern states for all purpose water investigations are as follows:

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Alabama	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$3,000	\$10,550	\$3,000	\$12,500
Florida	6,000	34,772	47,050	42,677	36,250	42,677
Georgia	18,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Kentucky	5,500	8,000	13,000	11,764	9,000	11,764
Louisiana	10,415	15,415	10,000	15,632	18,000	15,632
Maryland	6,900	6,000	6,000	9,927	5,950	9,927
Mississippi	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,183	15,000	15,183
North Carolina	10,905	12,905	12,905	18,570	20,000	18,570
Tennessee	9,250	9,400	11,450	10,648	13,750	10,648
Virginia	20,500	25,000	18,615	22,501	27,816	22,501

The current appropriations by the other Southern States enumerated above represent only maintenance of investigations on which the first, and heavy work has been done and on which informative bulletins are now available.

The South Carolina State Highway Department has for the past few years contributed out of its own funds \$5,000 per year, which is matched by a U. S. Geological Survey appropriation of \$5,000 for the purpose of stream measurements needed by the Highway Department in connection with bridge construction. The Highway Department is not interested in the subject of surface or ground waters or the chemical analyses of such waters except as to flood studies. Knowledge of the ground waters of the State is needed for industrial purposes and no organized survey has as yet been conducted in this State to study this very valuable natural resource of the State. Estimates of cost made in conjunction with the U. S. Geological Survey to initiate the work in South Carolina are as follows:

Surface water investigations for the establishment of additional stations	\$4,000.00
Ground water investigations to be conducted by the U. S. Geological Survey	5,000.00
Industrial quality survey for the waters of the State also to be conducted by the U. S. Geological Survey and consisting of continuing analyses of water collected at the 48 existing gaging stations; analysis of ten-day composites from three important streams of the State; a survey of the industrial quality of 50 public water supplies—Total of	3,000.00
Total	\$12,000.00

This amount would be matched in equal part by the U. S. Geological Survey which would give us \$24,000.00 in addition to what is now being contributed by the State Highway Department and the U. S. Geological Survey which amounts to \$10,000.00 per year.

(2) A study of the clays of the State should be made by setting up a ceramics laboratory. Clemson College has requested funds for such a laboratory. A few thousands of dollars well spent would be worth to the State many times the cost. In this laboratory the uses of marls and limestone could be studied in order to utilize the tremendous deposits which lie in the Coastal Plain of the State.

b. Agricultural resources

Extension of research and studies along the lines of Bulletin 12, relating to new crops that might profitably be added, and studies of the economic development of new and existing agricultural commodities.

c. Industrial Development

The Planning Board is now engaged on fact-finding and research. It is limited to correspondence in actual industrial development. That limitation prevents the Planning Board from following up prospects and engaging actively to bring in new industries. Sufficient funds would enable the Planning Board to follow up in a more effective manner and to build up an active new industries organization.

Industrial Departments of some of the principal railroads, as for instance, the Atlantic Coast Line, the Seaboard Air Line, the Southern, Piedmont and Northern, as well as those of some of the major utility companies and others interested in the development of their territories, are beginning at this time to make plans for the post-war period with the object of actively soliciting industries. Profitable cooperation between these agencies and the State Planning Board can be maintained by working together on procedure for one or more planned campaigns. As an instance, the Forestry Department of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway and the Industrial Department of the Seaboard Air Line Railway are making studies at this time of the plastics industry for South Carolina and are working with several local interests with the object of establishing one or more basic plastic material manufacturing plants when it will be possible to again consider peace time business. We have furnished information to both railroads and the local parties

and it will be of benefit to all concerned to maintain close contact.

Bulletin No. 10 on the woolen industry should be followed up promptly upon the conclusion of hostilities. Vigorous action at that time would probably result in obtaining a number of woolen mills inasmuch as sixty-five percent of the machinery in the woolen industry of the nation was obsolete at the beginning of the present war. When normal industry is resumed this machinery will be not alone obsolete but worn out. Woolen mill owners were beginning to look around for more economical sections before the war. By proper direction South Carolina can obtain its full share of them, but not unless a well planned campaign is carried out.

Likewise, interest is now manifested in the field of plastics. As a result of Bulletin No. 9, "Plastics from the Farms and Forests of South Carolina," we are now working with two of the large lumber and veneer industries of the State which are much interested in the establishment of basic plastic material, utilizing cut-over hardwood areas and which could supply many plastic fabricating firms in the State.

3. *Coordination and Collection of Research Work Now Under Way and Projected by Various Agencies within the State:*

At the present time certain agencies and private industries in the State have organized well equipped laboratories and are conducting research in plastics, plywoods, chemurgy, metallurgy, mineral products, etc. Clemson College is conducting important work in its agricultural and chemical laboratories and that work could be made much more valuable by proper equipment.

Taylor-Colquitt Company in Spartanburg has set up a chemical laboratory and is working on plastics and plywoods with valuable results; the Sonoco Products Company of Hartsville and the Coker interests of that place are conducting valuable research in chemurgy, agricultural products, plastics, etc.; the International Paper Company at Georgetown and West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company at Charleston have well equipped laboratories and are investigating the pulp and paper fields which should be followed up; Plywood Plastics Products Com-

pany of Hampton and U. S. Plywoods Corp. plant at Orangeburg are well equipped to research further in the fields of plywoods; the Pittsburgh Metallurgical Company is desirous of extending its existing laboratory at Charleston to study the minerals of South Carolina and their possibilities; the Carolina Ceramics Company at Pontiac is conducting very valuable practical manufacturing work as well as experimental work in ceramics and much can be learned by working with it.

All of these sources of information, and others as they are made available, should be encouraged by recognition on the part of the State and it would be of great value to the studies of the Planning Board to be able to work in collaboration with these laboratories. If regarded as the Governor's representative the Planning Board would have access to all of these sources of information to the benefit of the State as a whole.

4. *Post-War Planning:*

The Planning Board has not been charged with the responsibility of post-war studies. It has, however, as a fact-finding agency of the State Government, offered its facilities and services to the Preparedness for Peace Commission created by the 1942 General Assembly. The Planning Board has been corresponding with Federal and State agencies making post-war studies and has already collected material that could be applied to the following outline of desirable post-war projects.

A PRELIMINARY OUTLINE OF DESIRABLE POST-WAR PROJECTS

1. Municipal long range improvement program. The Federal Works Reserve started work with several of the principal cities. When that Federal agency was discontinued the records were turned over to the State Planning Board for completion and extension when, and insofar as, it was possible to do so. It is recommended that some typical planning studies be made to improve communities both large and small.

2. The Federal Works Reserve made a series of estimates totalling nearly \$11,000,000 for improvements to various State educational institutions but did not include the lower grades. Cooperative work is recommended with the Department of Edu-

cation, as well as with the higher institutions of learning to provide facilities for lifting the average of literacy and pre-college education throughout the State.

3. The FWR made studies in collaboration with the State Board of Health for rural sanitation improvements totalling \$9,500,000. Recommended would be studies for additional hospitals, rural sanitation, rural nutrition betterment, malarial control, etc., etc.

4. Housing. Cooperating with State and Federal housing authorities. Study to utilize the excess defense housing, to remedy existing rural deficiencies; a planned program for housing throughout the State.

5. In cooperation with the U. S. and State Soil Conservation Services and State College of Agriculture. Agricultural drainage, erosion control, soil studies, etc.

6. Cooperation with Forestry Department. An improved fire control system. Forest re-planting program to utilize sub-marginal and idle acreage, etc.

7. Cooperating with Park Division, Forestry Department. An extension of the park improvement work that was started before the war and temporarily abandoned. Projects totalling almost \$2,000,000 were made by the FWR.

8. Cooperating with the State Ports Authority in developing port facilities. Plans for utilization of shipping facilities at ports of embarkation which are now used for war purposes.

9. In conjunction with the S. C. Public Service Commission and the S. C. Power Authority. Water power development providing additional hydro-electric power for increased industrialization.

10. Cooperating with the U. S. Geological Survey, a comprehensive and continuing study of the ground and surface water supplies for the information of industries and others interested in utilizing the resources of the State.

11. In cooperation with the S. C. Aeronautics Commission. A comprehensive program to utilize all airway facilities and to

bring about a coordinated system for air transport development after the war.

12. In cooperation with State Highway Department. Post-war plans for highways, roads, bridges, to embrace an extensive program of improvement including through highways, traffic diversion and control, etc.

V.

SOUTH CAROLINA—1943*

South Carolina is regarded primarily as an agricultural State and has been so throughout the years. However, the value of manufactured products produced has greatly exceeded the value of agricultural products for a number of years.

In 1939 the total value of farm products was \$176,000,000 as against \$382,000,000 value of manufactured products. In 1942 the value of agricultural products totalled \$193,500,000 as against \$855,700,000 for manufactured products.

Geographic Features:

South Carolina ranges from sea level through the coastal terraces of the Coastal Plain to the sandhills of the mid-state and into the Piedmont Plateau, which in turn grades into the Blue Ridge Mountains along the extreme northwest border. The State extends 278 miles from the mountains to the sea and 211 miles from its northern to its southern boundaries at the widest point and covers an area of 30,989 square miles or 19,516,800 acres. The Coastal Plain ranges in elevation from sea level to about 400 feet at the beginning of the sandhills; the Piedmont Plateau averages about 900 feet in elevation and the highest point in the State, Mount Sassafras, has an elevation of 3,548 feet.

Climate:

For the last thirty years of record the average summer temperature is 79.6 degrees and average winter temperature is 47.7 degrees throughout the State. The average rainfall is about 48 inches and the mean temperature is 63 degrees. It has a growing season of 200 days in the upper Piedmont and 280 days on the Coast, which is a decided agricultural advantage and is conducive to rapid reforestation. The Sandhill Section contains several famous winter resorts which are indicative of the mild and salubrious nature of the climate in winter and in summer the upper Piedmont and mountain section contain many noted

*An article prepared by the Staff of the State Planning Board for "The Dealers Digest," New York.

resorts rivalled only by the sea shore summering places along the beaches of the Atlantic.

The People:

Only two cities, Charleston and Columbia, exceed 60,000 population according to the 1940 census. These two cities had increased to 126,700 and 106,600 respectively by the end of 1942. Four counties exceed 100,000 as of September 1, 1942 measured by the War Ration Books issued at that time. Charleston County is registered as having 182,544, Greenville 148,497, Spartanburg 136,927, and Richland 118,361. Four other smaller cities are in the 10,000 - 20,000 class and eleven in the 5,000 - 10,000 class. A great majority of the incorporated towns have less than 2,000 population. The 1940 total population for the State was 1,899,804 and in September 1942 it was 1,955,227 as measured by the War Ration Books.

In the period 1930-1940 thirty-five counties had an increase and eleven a decrease in population. The War Ration Books issued in 1942 indicates a considerable shift in population which occurred in the period 1940-1942. Twenty-two counties showed increase in population and twenty-four a decrease and for the State as a whole this two-year period showed a net increase of 55,423. The largest percentages of increase in the last two-year period were Aiken 8.52%, Charleston 26.64%, Georgetown 7.44%, Greenville 7%, Hampton 10.75%, Kershaw 7.31%, and Richland 11.98%. These increases were brought about by a shift of farm population from the counties which lost population during the period to counties where increased war industries were under way. Hampton County started its large new plywood-plastics plants which brought in many new workers; the Charleston Shipbuilding plants about doubled the population of Charleston; Georgetown increased its population through its paper and chemical industries, and the other counties through their textile industries.

The State was favored at the start of the present war emergency with a comparatively large farm population of unskilled labor, both white and negro. Ninety-seven percent of the population is native born. It constituted a reservoir from which to draw a supply of labor for the new industries and through special trade schools that have been set up for the purpose

throughout the State a large number of persons, both white and negro, male and female, have been trained for the specific needs. The shipbuilding industry in Charleston has developed a great many welders and other steel workers out of this farm supply.

Water Supply:

Studies have been started with regard to the surface and ground water resources of the State and very large amounts of first class water for industrial purposes exist in practically all parts of the State. For instance, at the Pinopolis Dam of the Santee-Cooper Hydro-Electric Development there is available about 300,000,000 gallons of settled water daily under a gravity head of 70 feet. Some of the large industries are using tremendous quantities of river water in the coastal area. Large quantities of the best quality of ground water exist in the upper part of the State which have not yet been tapped.

Water Power:

Because of a lack of cheap fuel supplies such as petroleum oils, natural gas and coal, South Carolina depends to a large extent on water power. Eighty-one percent of the installed horse power of the State is hydro-electric, 19% being steam and internal combustion plants. Of the kilowatt hours of electricity generated in 1939, 92% came from water installations. The State ranks sixth in the nation in installed water power capacity.

The State-owned and operated Santee-Cooper Hydro-Electric Power Project began operation in February, 1942. In addition to furnishing large blocks of power to war industries in the Charleston area it is furnishing power to three of the principal private utilities in the State, thus obviating the necessity of bringing power from out-of-the-State defense areas. The total installed capacity of the Santee-Cooper is 173,300 h.p. It will produce 425,000,000 k.w. hours of primary power and 275,000,000 of secondary power annually. A number of potential developments further up the streams in the State are awaiting the post-war period when very considerable addition of power will be available. Undeveloped power projects in the Santee Basin total 252,500 h.p. of installed capacity, most of which will in all likelihood be developed as the necessity requires after the present emergency.

Mineral Resources:

The value of the major mineral products of the State for the year 1941 were as follows:

<i>Product</i>	1941
Stone	\$2,574,797
Clays	1,604,047
Sand and Gravel	611,469
Gold	542,780

Bulletin No. 3, "The Natural Resources of South Carolina," a publication of the Planning Board, contains a description and location of the mineral deposits in greatest volume throughout the State. The clays, including the kaolins, are of much importance and a ceramics industry should be a natural development. A pilot plant for the production of alumina concentrate has been authorized to use the high alumina content kaolins of Aiken County—vast quantities of those deposits exist in the clay belt that extends across the State. The granites in the upper part of the State are being quarried in considerable amount. The limestones and marls in the Coastal Plain are probably of greatest potential value of them all. They are suitable for cement, lime and other products and exist in tremendous beds covering most of the lower part of the State. Metalliferous ores exist only in small and unimportant quantities. Some very suitable silica sand deposits exist in several localities which, provided cheap fuel supply is afforded, can be used for glass, abrasives, and other silica products.

More gold was taken out of one mine in South Carolina in 1940 and 1941 than was mined from all of the other states east of the Mississippi River. That may be a surprising fact. However, the mine was closed down when the order came out to discontinue gold mining for the present.

Forest Resources:

The forests of South Carolina comprise about 55% of the land area and furnish employment for tens of thousands of people. In 1942 the value of forest products amounted to \$43,750,000. The forests are both pine and hardwoods, the pine being used at the present time to supply a pulp and paper industry which

has grown from practically nothing in 1935 to \$23,336,000 in 1942, in addition to the large lumber industry.

Pine timber is also used in the manufacture of rayon pulp. The smaller gum hardwoods, as well as the other types of hardwoods which grow profusely throughout the swamps of the State, and which are too small for veneer logs or for hardwood lumber, are suitable for conversion into basic plastic material through the hydrolysis of wood and other processes. Reference is made to Bulletins No. 3, "The Natural Resources of South Carolina," No. 8, Plywoods, and No. 9, Plastics, all of the State Planning Board, which describe in more detail the possibilities of the forests of the State in these two new industrial fields.

Taxes:

The local tax situation in South Carolina now ranks as favorably as any of the Southern States. A study of county taxes was made in Bulletin No. 6 of the Planning Board in 1941 which furnishes detailed information concerning every county of the State, its taxes, taxable property, county indebtedness, taxes levied, tax collections, tax delinquencies, millages, etc. This bulletin also discusses certain phase of the economic status of the State and the information will be found useful by industrial and financial agencies.

The State Legislature, during its recent session, removed the one mill indebtedness tax and the three mill school tax from the counties which will result in correspondingly lower county property taxes. The Legislature also increased the school term from eight to nine months and is furnishing transportation, all as county aids.

The Legislature has evidenced its desire to work with industry and to encourage its location in the State. Its attitude may be gauged by a recent investigation of the pulp and paper industry which was favorably received by all parties concerned.

Net Revenues:

Highway revenues from the State gasoline tax decreased in the amount of \$3,281,000 during the nine month period ending April 30, 1943. The Highway Department gets five cents out of the six cents State gasoline tax. In spite of the considerable decrease in gasoline tax, the net result with respect to the State as a whole is favorable because the general State tax collections

have been maintained in a steadily increasing ratio. Five-sixths of the gasoline taxes goes to the administration, maintenance and construction expense of the Highway Department, and as the operations of that Department have been curtailed sufficiently for it to live within its revenues, the State has shown a very satisfactory net revenue gain and is continuing to do so.

For the year ending June 30, 1942 the surplus amounted to more than enough to wipe out the entire State bonded debt excluding the highway debt and the Senate Finance Committee estimates that under present conditions the accumulated surplus as of June 30, 1943 may reach the sum of \$10,000,000.

Indebtedness:

An amount aggregating something over \$6,000,000, which is taken from a portion of the accumulated surplus to date, was appropriated by the General Assembly in April to be placed in a funded debt sinking fund to take up the entire bonded indebtedness of the State, including all interest charges. This includes all State certificates of indebtedness, refunding bonds, etc., but does not include the State Highway funded debt which is payable from State Highway revenues.

The county indebtedness for the forty-six counties runs as follows:

1938	\$44,025,316
1939	42,792,125
1940	40,844,698
1941	38,458,579

The General Assembly, in addition to setting aside funds for the liquidation of the State funded debt, has relieved the counties of four mills of taxation and is taking care of additional school transportation which will enable the counties to decrease their millage rates or to effect further reductions in their bonded indebtedness.

The elimination of the general State funded debt places South Carolina in a category that can be matched by only one other Southern State and very few of the other states. Many states are utilizing their surpluses to create post-war construction reserves. This State considered it better business to employ the present healthy surplus to liquidate its indebtedness and it is

expected that it will continue to proceed on a debt-free basis into the post-war period. It should then be in a much better position to finance any post-war needs that may then be required.

Industrial Summary:

The industrial production of the State has increased very materially as a result of the present war emergency. The strictly war industries that have been established are very few in number. The readjustment after the war will consequently not be as severe as in those sections where great and numerous war industries have been set up. The two chief beneficiaries during this period have been textiles and shipbuilding. The first is a peace industry as well as war; the second will be curtailed, although it is expected that the largest shipbuilding industry in the State, that of the Charleston Navy Yard, will continue in force for some time after hostilities cease.

The value of manufactured products for the State since 1929 are listed in the accompanying table. It will be noted that since 1940 the total of manufactured products has almost doubled; that textiles and clothing more than doubled, and that the great proportion of the increase was in textiles. This represents increased business for mills, most of which existed at the beginning of the present emergency and which will, therefore, not involve a re-conversion from war to peace activities. There has been a healthy growth in industries utilizing farm and forest products. The State is naturally agricultural and during a war emergency these agricultural resources are utilized to the limit and do not represent industries that must be discontinued when the emergency is ended.

The groundwork is being laid at this time for an expansion of peace industries, when the time arrives, in utilization of the natural resources for the production of plastics and plywood products and to build up new industrial production in woolens and rayons, the raw materials of which come from entirely different sources but both of which can be assembled in this State as cheaply as any other localities in the nation, and more cheaply than in many of them.

Ceramics from the clays and chemicals from the limestones, in combination with electric power and water, are developments that are ready for exploitation.

VALUE OF MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS

	Total	Textiles and Clothing	Pulp and Paper	Lumber and Timber Products, Furniture, Veneering, Etc.	Miscellaneous	All Others
1929	\$385,892,252	\$252,819,370	.....	\$38,485,074	\$35,882,823	\$58,704,985
1939	382,290,041	247,230,731	\$10,125,984	26,801,601	14,165,141	83,966,457
1940	446,083,566	297,545,575	14,046,266	26,572,616	12,966,478	94,952,631
1941	573,619,049	393,097,555	17,173,232	38,273,711	16,655,486	108,419,065
1942	855,676,252	639,211,783	23,336,389	43,746,979	21,771,136	127,609,965

1929 figures from 15th Census of Manufactures.

1939-1942 figures from reports of State Department of Labor.

Shipbuilding activities, government and private, are not included in the above.

VI

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—FISCAL YEAR 1942-1943

Item 1. Administration:	<i>Appropriation</i>	<i>Expenditures</i>	<i>Balance</i>
A. Personal Service:			
A-3. Special Payments:			
Board Members	\$175.00	\$175.00	.....
B. Contractual Services:			
B-2. Travel	300.30	300.30	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Item 1	\$475.30	\$475.30	.....
Item 2. Superintendence:			
A. Personal Service:			
A-1. Salaries:			
Executive Director	\$3,440.00	\$3,440.00	.....
Senior Technician	554.17	554.17	.....
Stenographer-Clerk	1,200.00	1,200.00	.....
A-3. Special Payments:			
Consultants and Technicians	3,245.00	3,197.71	\$47.29
Stenographic Services	309.00	309.00	.....
B. Contractual Services:			
B-2. Travel	105.60	105.60	.....
B-3. Telegraph and Telephone	200.00	180.00	20.00
B-5. Printing and Advertising	2,800	2,800.00	.....
C. Supplies:			
C-4. Office Supplies	1,097.73	1,096.46	1.27
G. Equipment:			
G-1. Office Equipment	73.20	73.20	.....
G-7. Educational Equipment	100.00	100.00	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Item 2	\$13,124.70	\$13,056.14	\$68.56
GRAND TOTAL (State Planning Board)	\$13,600.00	\$13,531.44	\$68.56

PUBLICATIONS OF THE STATE PLANNING BOARD
AS OF MAY, 1943

BULLETIN No.

TITLE

- *1. *Progress Report on State Planning in South Carolina—1938*
- **2. *The Fiscal System of South Carolina*
- ***3. *The Natural Resources of South Carolina*
- **4. *The Manufactured and Agricultural Resources of South Carolina*
5. *Industrial Directory of South Carolina*
- **6. *County Taxes and Public Service in South Carolina*
7. *Parks and Recreational Areas in South Carolina*
8. *Building a New World with South Carolina Hardwoods*
9. *Plastics from the Farms and Forests of South Carolina*
10. *An Opportunity for the Woolen and Worsted Industry*
11. *Growth and Distribution of Population in South Carolina*
12. *From Farm to Factory*

PAMPHLET No.

- ****1. *A Cement Mill for South Carolina*
- ****2. *A Chlorine Alkali Plant for South Carolina*
- ****3. *Aluminum from Santee-Cooper Power*
- *4. *Location for a Tin Smelter Plant in South Carolina*
5. *National Defense—Army and Navy Procurement Offices*
6. *Sericulture in the United States*
7. *Idle Plant Capacity in South Carolina*
8. *Towns of South Carolina*
9. *New Industry Tax Exemption*

ANNUAL REPORTS

- 1st Annual Report—1937-38
- 2nd Annual Report—1938-39 (*Not Issued*)
- 3rd Annual Report—1939-40
- 4th Annual Report—1940-41
- 5th Annual Report—1941-42
- 6th Annual Report—1942-43

*Report is now out of print.

**Available for limited distribution.

***In process of revision.

****Can be found in Bulletin No. 4, "*The Manufactured and Agricultural Resources of South Carolina.*"

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