SOUTH CAROLINA Elects Its Leaders

Office of Instructional Technology Development
South Carolina Department of Education
South Carolina ETV

South Carolina ETV
Television That Teaches and Inspires

✓South Carolina Elects Its Leaders

An instructional television series
presented on South Carolina ETV
in cooperation with
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(Equal Opportunity Employers)

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for use by South Carolina teachers

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Contents

√OVERVIEW

South Carolina Elects Its Leaders is an eight-lesson series concerning the election of the leaders of our state designed for use in grades nine through twelve. The series may be used altogether or each lesson may be used alone as desired to enhance teaching the election of our state leaders. In some cases, lessons are divided and the teacher may choose to use only one-half of the lesson during a particular session. Each lesson is approximately 20 minutes in length. The following outline of the series provides a brief overview of the content for each lesson.

Lesson One - Voting in South Carolina
This lesson is primarily about voter registration and elections. It describes thoroughly the registration and voting process, distinguishing between primaries and general elections as well as defining related terms.

Lesson Two - Politics in South Carolina
This lesson defines political parties and traces the history of the two-party system in our state. It explains the role of political parties in the primary election system and the organizational structure of political parties.

Lesson Three - The Office of the Governor
This lesson defines the qualifications, powers, and duties of the Governor of our state.

Lesson Four - The Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of State
This lesson outlines the qualifications, powers, and duties of the Lieutenant Governor and the Secretary of State. The first half of the lesson is about the office of the Lieutenant Governor and the last half is about the office of the Secretary of State; therefore, the lesson could be shown in two parts if desired.

Lesson Five - The Treasurer and the Comptroller General
This lesson defines the qualifications, powers, and duties of the Treasurer and the Comptroller General. The first half of the lesson is about the office of the Treasurer and the last half is about the office of the Comptroller General; therefore, the lesson could be shown in two parts if desired.

Lesson Six - The Attorney General and the Adjutant General
This lesson defines the qualifications, powers, and duties of the Attorney General and the Adjutant General. The first half of the lesson is about the office of the Attorney General and the last half is about the office of the Adjutant General; therefore, the lesson could be shown in two parts if desired.

Lesson Seven - The Superintendent of Education and the Commissioner of Agriculture
This lesson defines the qualifications, powers, and duties of the Superintendent of Education and the Commissioner of Agriculture. The first half of the lesson is about the office of the Superintendent of Education and the last half is about the office of the

Commissioner of Agriculture; therefore, the lesson could be shown in two parts if desired.

Lesson Eight - Electing Our Lawmakers
This lesson outlines the electing of all legislative officials serving our state. It begins with the election of our members to the United States Congress followed by the election of members to the South Carolina General Assembly. It then explains the election and role of our 46 county councils and county officials followed by the election of our 272 city councils and mayors. Home Rule is defined and an overview of our lawmaking process from federal laws to local laws is addressed.

The purpose of the series is to help students better understand how we vote and elect our leaders in South Carolina. It is further designed to inform students of the duties of these leaders. In order to achieve these objectives, it is suggested that students define the vocabulary terms **before** viewing the lessons so the lessons will serve as reinforcement. Then the questions for review and thought can be used **after** viewing the lesson.

The activities are designed to be used with the entire series; however, some can be used with individual lessons. The teacher should select the activities that best fit the students and class situation.

The following provides a description of each lesson in the series, *South Carolina Elects Its Leaders*. Following the description is a vocabulary list of terms defined within each lesson and a list of questions for review and discussion. All of this is followed by a list of activities for use with the series.

√LESSON ONE - Voting in South Carolina

This lesson is about voter registration and the election process. While it is designed to be the first lesson in the series, *South Carolina Elects Its Leaders*, it can be used alone to enhance the teaching of the voting process.

It begins with a thorough explanation of the voter registration process. It not only explains how to register to vote; it also explains the purpose of voter registration. The various types of elections held in South Carolina are discussed along with referendums. The dates for these various elections are also highlighted.

The fact that South Carolina is one of only a few states with non-partisan voter registration is used to distinguish between partisan and non-partisan voter registration leading to an explanation of primary elections held by political parties. Selection of winners by majority and plurality vote is explained as the difference between a primary election and a general election is discussed.

Finally, the polling place itself and the use of poll watchers is explained. The actual process of casting a ballot and counting these ballots is shown and the possibility of a recount is discussed. Absentee ballots are defined and the role of the State Elections Commission is emphasized.

The program concludes with a discussion of voter participation as both a citizen's right and duty.

VOCABULARY

The following vocabulary terms are defined in the lesson.

Voter Registration	Majority Vote
Precinct	Runoff Primary
Election Day	General Election
Referendum	Plurality
Binding & Non-Binding Referendum	Recount
Partisan	Polling Place
Non-Partisan	State Election Commission
Political Party	Poll Watcher
Primary	Secret Ballot

Lesson One - Questions for Review and Thought

1. List the requirements for Voter Registration in South Carolina.
2. How many days prior an election must you register to vote?
3. Why might you ever have to re-register to vote?
4. What is the purpose of voter registration?
5. What is the difference in a binding and a non-binding referendum? Create an example of each.
6. What is the difference in partisan and non-partisan voter registration? Which does SC have?
7. Who conducts a Primary Election and why?
8. How is a Primary Election different from a General Election?
9. What is the difference in a plurality and a majority of the votes cast?
10. How could Political Parties save money by using a plurality of votes cast to determine their winners?
11. When might there be a recount of votes?
12. What is the difference in a poll manager and a poll watcher?
13. Is voting a priviledge, a right, or a duty?
14. All states except one use some type of voter registration. Is voter registration necessary?

√ LESSON TWO - Politics in South Carolina

This program defines political parties and traces the history of the two-party system in South Carolina. The fact that South Carolina was basically a one-party (Democratic) state from Reconstruction to the 1960's is pointed out along with the rebirth of the Republican Party with the election of Governor James B. Edwards in 1974. The role of third parties in the two-party system is also used in the thorough definition of political parties.

While this lesson is designed to be the second in the series, *South Carolina Elects Its Leaders*, it can be used alone to enhance the teaching of political parties in South Carolina. It can also be used in teaching the history of political parties in the state.

How political parties nominate candidates is explained as the major function of political parties. This explanation leads to distinction between primary elections and general elections along with nomination by petition.

Campaigning for political office is explained as the second major function of political parties. Old-fashioned Stump Meetings are discussed.

The lesson concludes with a general explanation of the organization of political parties from the local level to the national level and their role in motivating people to participate in government.

VOCABULARY

The following vocabulary terms are defined in the lesson.

Politics	Political Party
Two-party System	Third Party
Nomination	Petition
Primary Election	Open Primary
Stump Meeting	General Election

Lesson Two - Questions for Review and Thought

1. What is a political party?
2. Name the two political parties in our two-party system.
3. What is a Third Party?
4. List two or more examples of Third Parties.
5. How is a candidate nominated by petition?
6. What is a Primary Election?
7. What is a Stump Meeting?
8. How are political parties organized from the local level to the national level?
9. Why was South Carolina a one-party state for almost 100 years?
10. Would partisan voter registration help political parties in South Carolina?
11. Name several important Democrats and Republicans in South Carolina politics.
12. Would you like to vote as a Republican, a Democrat, or another party and why?

√ LESSON THREE - The Office of the Governor

Designed as the third lesson in the series, *South Carolina Elects Its Leaders*, this lesson is about the qualifications, powers, and duties of the Governor of the state. The lesson may be used alone in teaching about the office of the Governor if desired.

The lesson begins by comparing the Governor to the President of the United States as our Chief Executive Officer. It outlines the role of both executives in the three branches of government.

The role of the Governor in the Legislative Branch and the use of veto and line item veto is explained. The role of the Governor in the Judicial Branch is then explained. Reprieves and extraditions are defined. The many leadership aspects of the Executive Branch roles of the Governor are discussed, including the ability to call out the National Guard.

The lesson concludes with emphasis on the overall leadership ability of the persons who become Governor and their influence on the quality of life in the state.

VOCABULARY

The following vocabulary terms are defined in the lesson.

Governor	Executive Branch
General Assembly	Constitutional Officers
Legislative Branch	Veto
Override	Appropriations Bill
Line Item Veto	Judicial Branch
Reprieve	Extradition
State Militia	Impeachment
Inauguration	State of the State Address

Lesson Three - Questions for Review and Thought

1. What are the qualifications to be Governor?
2. How long can the Governor serve?
3. What does it mean for the Governor to veto a bill?
4. What is line-item veto?
5. What does it mean when the Governor grants a repreive?
6. What does it mean when the Governor extradites a prisoner?
7. Why might the Governor call out the State Militia?
8. Where does the Governor live?
9. How does the Governor of the State compare to the President of the United States?
10. What do you think are good qualificatons for a person to become Governor?
11. Is the Governor of South Carolina powerful or merely influential?

√ LESSON FOUR - The Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of State

This lesson defines the qualifications, powers, and duties of the Lieutenant Governor and the Secretary of State. While it is designed to be the fourth lesson in the series, *South Carolina Elects Its Leaders*, may be used alone or in part. The first half is about the Lieutenant Governor and the second half about the Secretary of State.

The lesson begins with an explanation of the duties of the Lieutenant Governor emphasizing the chief role as being the designee for Governor should something happen to the Governor. Some history of Lieutenant Governors who have become Governor is provided. Also the fact that the Lieutenant Governor does not have to be of the same political party as the Governor is pointed out.

The fact that the office of Lieutenant Governor is considered a part-time job is also pointed out, and that the influence of the person holding the office is the real power of the office is also incorporated in the program.

The second half of the lesson explains the duties of the Secretary of State. The record-keeping process and procedures of the office is thoroughly explained. The keeping of laws and the registration of incorporated businesses and non-profit organizations is distinguished. There is also a definition of a Notary Public and the role of the Secretary of State in issuing their commissions.

The lesson concludes with a brief explanation of how the South Carolina Secretary of State is very different from the United States Secretary of State.

VOCABULARY

The following vocabulary terms are defined in the lesson.

Lieutenant Governor
Secretary of State
Eleemosynary Organization
Code of Laws
Ex-Officio Officer
Charter
Notary Public

Lesson Four - Questions for Review and Thought

1. What are the qualifications for Lieutenant Governor?
2. Why are the qualifications for Lieutenant Governor the same as Governor?
3. Why is being Lieutenant Governor considered a part-time job?
4. Does the Lieutenant Governor automatically become the next Governor?
5. Why do we say the power of the Lieutenant Governor lies in influence?
6. What are the qualifications for Secretary of State?
7. How does the South Carolina Secretary of State contrast with the United States Secretary of State?
8. What does the Secretary of State have to do with corporations doing business in our state?
9. What is an eleemosynary corporation? Name one.
10. What is the Code of Laws?
11. How is the Secretary of State responsible for the South Carolina Code of Laws?
12. What do you think should be the qualifications for Secretary of State?

√ LESSON FIVE - The Treasurer and the Comptroller General

This lesson defines the qualifications, powers, and duties of the Treasurer and the Comptroller General. While it is designed to be the fifth lesson in the series, *South Carolina Elects Its Leaders*, it may be used alone or in part. The first half of the lesson is about the Treasurer and the second half that of the Comptroller General.

The lesson begins by briefly relating the work of the two officers in regard to the money of the state, then goes into an explanation of the duties of the State Treasurer.

There is a thorough definition of the State Reserve Fund, also referred to as the "Rainy Day Fund." There is also an explanation of bond issues and why the state might need to borrow money.

The second half of the lesson is about the Comptroller General and begins by explaining why this office is not called the State Auditor. It then provides a thorough explanation of the duties of the Comptroller General and the relationship of these duties to the General Appropriations Bill.

The difference in a fiscal year and a calendar year is explained and the lesson again ties together the role of the Treasurer and the Comptroller General and their relation to state revenue. The lesson concludes with an explanation of how taxes create the state revenue.

VOCABULARY

The following vocabulary terms are defined in the lesson.

Treasurer	Revenue
State Reserve Fund	Bond Issues
Credit Rating	Comptroller General
Auditor	General Appropriations Bill
Taxes	Local Option Sales Tax

Lesson Five - Questions for Review and Thought

1. What are the qualifications for State Treasurer?
2. What are the qualifications for Comptroller General?
3. Should there be more qualifications for these two offices that handle so much money?
4. How is the State Reserve Fund a "Rainy Day Fund"?
5. Why might the state need to borrow money?
6. What is a bond issue?
7. What is an auditor?
8. How is the Comptroller General more than just a state auditor?
9. List some examples of taxes we pay.
10. What is a local option sales tax? Name a county that pays local option sales tax.
11. What is the largest source of revenue for local governments?
12. Are taxes necessary?

√ LESSON SIX - The Attorney General and the Adjutant General

This lesson defines the qualifications, powers, and duties of the Attorney General and the Adjutant General. While it is designed to be the sixth lesson in the series, *South Carolina Elects Its Leaders*, it may be used alone or in part. The first half is about the Attorney General and the second half of the lesson is about the Adjutant General.

The lesson begins with an explanation of the duties of the Attorney General. The role of the office in litigation involving the state is explained along with a definition of an opinion and how the Attorney General's office issues opinions.

In discussing the role of the Attorney General in the Judicial Branch of government, the distinction between civil and criminal court cases is explained. The role of the nine Circuit Solicitors is also addressed. This part of the lesson concludes with and explanation of the death penalty, and the role of the Attorney General in executions.

The second half of this program explains that South Carolina is the only state that elects an Adjutant General. The duties of the Adjutant General and his relation to the State Militia or the National Guard is explained.

The relationship of the National guard to the United States Army is explained along with the various duties of the National Guard and the Air Guard. Snow storms and hurricane are featured in the lesson to show how the Guard helps in times of emergency.

The lesson concludes with a discussion on emergency preparedness and the role of the Adjutant General in directing the National Guard in the event of emergencies.

VOCABULARY

The following vocabulary terms are defined in the lesson.

Attorney General	Litigation
Opinion	Judicial Branch
Civil Case	Criminal Case
Solicitors	Death Penalty
Clemency	Adjutant General
State Militia	Emergency Preparedness

Lesson Six - Questions for Review and Thought

1. What are the qualifications for Attorney General?
2. Should the Attorney General be a lawyer?
3. What is an opinion issued by the Attorney General's office?
4. What is litigation?
5. What is the difference in a civil case and a criminal case?
6. What is a Solicitor?
7. How many Solicitors are in South Carolina and how are they chosen?
8. How can a person be sentenced to death in South Carolina?
9. Is the death penalty the same in all states?
10. What are the qualifications for Adjutant General?
11. How do other states choose an Adjutant General?
12. Should the Adjutant General be in the US Army?
13. What is the State Militia?
14. Give an example of how the National Guard might be used in a national emergency.
15. Give an example of how the National Guard might be used in a state emergency.
16. Because they are both called Generals, is there any relationship between the Attorney General and the Adjutant General?

√LESSON SEVEN - The Superintendent of Education and the Commissioner of Agriculture

This lesson defines the qualifications, powers, and duties of the Superintendent of Education and the Commissioner of Agriculture. While it is designed to be the seventh lesson in the series, *South Carolina Elects Its Leaders*, it may be used alone or in part. The first half of the lesson is about the Superintendent of Education and the second half is about the Commissioner of Agriculture.

The lesson begins by showing the various people who are in charge of operating the state's 91 school districts and numerous public schools. The role of the Superintendent of Education and how it relates to all public schools is then explained.

The State Board of Education is defined and distinquished from the Superintendent of Education. There is also a brief explanation of property taxes and how they create revenue for schools. This first half concludes by distinguishing higher education from other public schools.

The fact that the Commissioner of Agriculture does not have to be a farmer begins the second half of the lesson. The duties of the Commissioner are then explained.

The State Farmer's Market is shown and the role of the Commissioner in relation to the market is explained. The duty of proper weights, measures, and food quality is also addressed.

The lesson explains how the Commissioner of Agriculture publishes the *Market Bulletin* and oversees a Consumer Service. It concludes by pointing out the changes in farming technology and how the Commissioner of Agriculture must keep up with modern technology.

VOCABULARY

The following vocabulary terms are defined in the lesson.

Superintendent of Education
State Commission of Higher Education
Farmer's Market
State Board of Education
Commissioner of Agriculture
Market Bulletin

Lesson Seven - Questions for Review and Thought

1. What are the qualifications for Superintendent of Education?
2. Should the Superintendent of Education have previously been a school teacher?
3. How many school districts and how many public schools are there in South Carolina?
4. Where does most of the money come from to operate public schools?
5. What is the State Board of Education?
6. How does the Superintendent of Education and the State Board of Education work together?
7. What are the qualifications for Commissioner of Agriculture?
8. Should the Commissioner of Agriculture have experience as a farmer?
9. Where are the three Farmer's Markets located in South Carolina?
10. What is the Farmer's Market?
11. What is the *Market Bulletin*?
12. How do farmers keep up with modern technology?
13. How does the Commissioner of Agriculture help protect consumers?

√ LESSON EIGHT - Electing Our Lawmakers

This lesson provides graphics to show the electing of all legislative officials serving the state. While it is designed to be the final lesson in the series, *South Carolina Elects Its Leaders*, it can easily be used alone in connection with teaching the Legislative Branch of government.

The lesson begins with the election of our members to the United States Congress showing the difference between two Senators elected at-large and six Congressmen elected from single-member districts. Their role in Congres is compared to the role of legislators in the South Carolina General Assembly.

A break-down of the bicameral composure of the General Assembly is then explained and how 46 state senators and 124 members of the South Carolina House of Representatives are elected. Because members of the US and SC House of Representatives are elected from single-member districts that often change after a census is taken, reapportionment is explained.

There is an explanation of the 1976 Home Rule Act and how it set up governments for the 46 counties and 272 incorporated municipalities in the state. The election of these County Councils and City Councils is then explained.

An overview of our lawmaking process from federal laws to local ordinances concludes the program.

VOCABULARY

The following vocabulary terms are defined in the lesson.

United States Congress
South Carolina General Assembly
Bicameral
Census
Ordinances
Election-at-Large
Charter
Federal Laws
State Laws
Single-member District
Reapportionment
Home Rule Act of 1976
Incorporated Municipality

Lesson Eight - Questions for Review and Thought

1. What is meant by a bicameral legislature?
2. How many people does South Carolina elect to the United States Congress?
3. For how many of these positions will you be able to vote to elect?
4. How many members are in the South Carolina General Assembly? How many in the Senate? House of Representatives?
5. What is the census?
6. How does the census affect single-member districts that elect representation based on population?
7. What is reapportionment?
8. Who governed counties and cities before the 1976 Home Rule Act?
9. What is the 1976 Home Rule Act?
10. What is an ordinance? Give an example of a local ordinance.
11. How many counties are in South Carolina?
12. How many incorporated municipalities are in South Carolina?
13. There are very few qualifications for legislators. What qualifications should they have?
14. List examples of national, state, and local laws.

√ *South Carolina Elects Its Leaders* - Activities

√. Write letters to each of the nine Constitutional Officers and request a description of a typical day in their office. You might also request other helpful information for teaching students about their duties.

√. Invite one or more to visit your classroom and talk with students about their office and duties.

√. Take a field trip to Columbia and visit some of the offices of the nine Constitutional Officers. Make sure you notify offices ahead of time.

√. Invite someone from the State or County Election Commission to speak to your class. Ask them to bring sample ballots and voter registration.

√. If you teach seniors, get voter registration forms for them to complete when they turn 18 years of age. These can be obtained from local registration boards.

√. Have students prepare a chart of the nine Constitutional Officers, who holds these positions, and their duties. This can be a poster or small individual charts.

√. Invite a member of your local county or city council to speak to the class about local ordinances.

√. Write the South Carolina Association of Counties and the South Carolina Municipal Association requesting a handbook listing all county and/or city officials.

√. Invite someone from the Republican and Democratic Party to speak about political party organization and platforms.

√. Conduct a mock election and have students portray candidates giving speeches telling why they feel qualified for their positions.

√. Have students create a map showing all the election districts where they live.

APPENDIX

SOUTH CAROLINA GOVERNORS

Governor	Party	Term
PRORIETARY		
William Sayle		1669-71
Joseph West		1671-72
Sir John Yeamans		1672-74
Joseph West		1674-82
Joseph Morton		1682-84
Sir Richard Kyrle		1684
Joseph West		1694-85
Robert Quary		1685
Joseph Morton		1685-86
James Colleton		1686-90
Seth Sothwell		1690-92
Phillip Ludwell		1692-93
Thomas Smith		1693-94
Joseph Blake		1694-95
John Archdale		1695-96
Joseph Blake		1696-1700
James Moore		1700-03
Sir Nathaniel Johnson		1703-09
Edward Tynte		1709-10
Robert Gibbes		1710-12
Charles Craven		1712-16
Robert Daniel		1716-17
Robert Daniel		1717-19
James Moore		1719-21
ROYAL		
Francis Nicholson		1721-25
Authur Middleton		1725-30
Robert Johnson		1730-35
Thomas Broughton (Lt.Gov.)		1735-37
William Bull (Lt.Gov.)		1737-43
James Glen		1743-56
William H. Lyttelton		1756-60
William Bull (Lt.Gov.)		1760-61
Thomas Boone		1761-64
William Bull (Lt.Gov.)		1764-66
Lord Charles Montagu		1766-68
William Bull (Lt.Gov.)		1768
Lord Charles Montagu		1768-69
William Bull (Lt.Gov.)		1769-71
Lord Charles Montagu		1771-73
William Bull (Lt.Gov.)		1773-75
Lord William Campbell		1775

Governor	Party	Term
STATE		
John Rutledge		1776-78
Rawlins Lowndes		1778-79
John Rutledge		1779-82
John Mathews		1782-83
Benjamin Guerard		1783-85
William Moultrie		1785-87
Thomas Pinckney		1787-89
Charles Pinckney		1789-92
William Moultrie	Fed	1792-94
Arnoldus Vander Horst	Fed	1794-96
Charles Pinckne	Dem-Rep	1796-98
Edward Rutledge	Fed	1798-1800
John Drayton	Dem-Rep	1800-02
James B. Richardson	Dem-Rep	1802-04
Paul Hamilton	Dem-Rep	1804-06
Charles Pinckney	Dem-Rep	1806-08
John Drayton	Dem-Rep	1808-10
Henry Middleton	Dem-Rep	1810-12
Joseph Alston	Dem-Rep	1812-14
David R. Williams	Dem-Rep	1814-16
Andrew Pickens	Dem-Rep	1816-18
John Geddes	Dem-Rep	1818-20
Thomas Bennett	Dem-Rep	1820-22
John L. Wilson	Dem-Rep	1822-24
Richard I. Manning	Dem-Rep	1824-26
John Taylor	Dem-Rep	1826-28
Stephen D. Miller	Dem	1828-30
James Hamilton, Jr.	Dem	1830-32
Robert Y. Hayne	Dem	1832-34
George McDuffie	Dem	1834-36
Pierce M. Butler	Dem	1836-38
Patrick Nobel	Dem	1838-40
B.K. Henagen	Dem	1840
J.P. Richardson	Dem	1840-42
J. H. Hammond	Dem	1842-44
William Aiken	Dem	1844-46
David Johnson	Dem	1846-48
Whitemarsh B. Seabrook	Dem	1848-50
John H. Means	Dem	1850-52
John L. Manning	Dem	1852-54
James H. Adams	Dem	1854-56
R. F.W. Allston	Dem	1856-58

Governor	Party	Term	Governor	Party	Term
STATE, continued					
William H. Gist	Dem	1858-60	Charles A. Smith	Dem	1915
Francis W. Pickens	Dem	1860-62	Richard I. Manning	Dem	1915-19
Milledge L. Bonham	Dem	1862-64	Robert A. Cooper	Dem	1919-22
A. G. Magrath	Dem	1864-65	Wilson G. Harvey	Dem	1922-23
Benjamin F. Perry (provisional)		1865	Thomas G. McLeod	Dem	1923-27
James L. Orr	Conservative	1865-68	John G. Richards	Dem	1927-31
Robert K. Scott	Rep	1868-1872	Ibra C. Blackwood	Dem	1931-35
Franklin J. Moses, Jr.	Rep	1872-74	Olin D. Johnston	Dem	1935-39
Daniel H. Chamberlin	Rep	1874-76	Burnett R. Maybank	Dem	1939-41
Wade Hampton	Dem	1876-79	J. E. Harley	Dem	1941-42
W. D. Simpson	Dem	1876-79	R. M. Jefferies	Dem	1942-43
Thomas B. Jeter	Dem	1880	Olin D. Johnston	Dem	1943-45
Johnson Hagood	Dem	1880-82	Ransome J. Williams	Dem	1945-47
Hugh S. Thompson	Dem	1882-86	J. Strom Thurmond	Dem	1947-51
John C. Sheppard	Dem	1886	James F. Byrnes	Dem	1951-55
John P. Richardson	Dem	1886-90	George B. Timmerman	Dem	1955-59
Benjamin R. Tillman	Dem	1890-94	Ernest F. Hollings	Dem	1959-63
John G. Evans	Dem	1894-97	Donald Russell	Dem	1963-65
W. H. Ellerbe	Dem	1897-99	Robert E. McNair	Dem	1965-71
Miles B. McSweeney	Dem	1899-1903	John C. West	Dem	1971-75
Duncan C. Heyward	Dem	1903-07	James B. Edwards	Rep	1975-79
Martin F. Ansel	Dem	1907-11	Richard W. Riley	Dem	1979-87
Coleman L. Blease	Dem	1911-15	Carroll W. Campbell	Rep	1987-94

ADDRESS OF EACH CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICE

The Governor -

State House
P.O. Box 11369
Columbia, SC 29211
Phone - (803) 734-9818

The Lt. Governor -

State House, 1st Floor, East Wing
P.O. Box 142
Columbia, SC 29202
Phone - (803) 734-2080

The Secretary of State -

Wade Hampton Office Building
P.O. Box 11350
Columbia, SC 29211
Phone - (803) 734-2170

The Treasurer -

Wade Hampton Office Building
P.O. Drawer 11778
Columbia, SC 29211
Phone - (803) 734-2101

The Comptroller General -

Wade Hampton Office Building, Third Floor
P.O. Box 11228
Columbia, SC 29211
Phone - (803) 734-2121

The Adjutant General -

1 National Guard Road
Columbia, SC 29201
Phone - (803) 748-4217

The Superintendent of Education -

1429 Senate Street
Columbia, SC 29201
Phone - (803) 734-8500

The Commissioner of Agriculture -

Wade Hampton Office Building, Room 527
Columbia, SC 29211-1280
Phone - (803) 734-2210

Additional addresses:

State Election Commission
2221 Devine Street, Suite 105
P.O. Box 5987
Columbia, SC 29250
Phone - (803) 734-9070

South Carolina Association of Counties
1901 Gadsden Street
Columbia, SC 29201
Phone - (803) 252-7255

South Carolina Democratic Party
2730 Devine Street
Columbia, SC 29205
Phone - (803) 799-7798

South Carolina Republican Party
P.O. Box 21765
Columbia, SC 29221
Phone - (803) 798-8999

SO...
YOU WANT TO BE A CANDIDATE?

Facts you need to know to run for public office in South Carolina

1994 Party Primary- Tuesday, August 9
1994 General Election- Tuesday, November 8

To be elected to public office in South Carolina, you must be a resident of the district in which you are running for office* and a qualified registered elector (except Congress). To be elected to Congress, you do not need to reside in the district. You only need to be a qualified registered voter in the state.

To register to vote, you must:

1. Be a citizen and a resident of the United States, South Carolina, the county and voting precinct you are to vote in.
2. Be at least 18 years of age (as of the next election).
3. Not be under a court order declaring you mentally incompetent or confined in a public prison.
4. Not have been convicted of a felony or offense against the election laws. If convicted, you must have served the entire sentence, including probation and parole or have been legally pardoned.

• • All candiates must complete a Statement of Economic Interest. This must be turned in to the proper authority before you can have your name on the ballot.

• • Filing Statement of Intention of Candidacy forms and deadlines are set by state law.

• • If you as a candidate fail to file the proper forms, your name will not appear on the ballot.

• • No one can hold two offices of honor or profit at the same time.

• • **Your nickname** may be used if it does not exceed 15 letters, does not imply professional or social status, is a derivative of your given name properly acquired or bears no relation to your given name but is used in good faith.

You must make a written request to the authority responsible for printing the ballots no later than the deadline for certification of candidates.

Nominations of Candidates By Political Party

Primaries to nominate candidates for the November general election are conducted by the State and county election commissions. Conventions are conducted by the parties. Candidates file with their respective political party. The filing fee is one percent of the total salary for the term of that office or $100.00, whichever is greater. Certified parties in South Carolina are the American, Democratic, Libertarian, Republican, and United Citizens Party. Contact these parties for more information concerning nominations.

Nomination By Petition

Petitions must contain the signatures of at least 5% of the active registered voters of the area of the office. The 5% is based on the total number of registered voters in the area of the office 120 days prior to the election.

The last date to submit a petition for the November general election is 12:00 noon, August 1. There is no filing fee.

No petition requires more than 10,000 signatures.

Petitions must be standardized as follows:

Be on 8 1/2" x 14" good quality original bond paper.

Contain a concise statement of purpose, name of candidate, office, and date of election.

Contain in separate columns from left to right the signature and printed name of voter, address where registered and precinct.

Each petition page must contain signatures of registered voters from the same county.

Each page must be consecutively numbered.

• • Copies of petition forms are available at your county election commission or voter registration office.

continued on back page

Candidate's qualifications are determined at the time of the election and not at the time of nomination.* Therefore, you may seek nomination when you have not yet met the qualifications of a registered voter, if these qualifications will have been met by the date of the general or special election.

*The SC House of Representatives is an exception. You must be a resident of the district at the time you file.

Qualifications for office:

United States Senate
Be at least 30 years of age.
Be a United States citizen for at least nine years.

US House of Representatives
Be at least 25 years of age.
Be a United States citizen for at least seven years.

SC Govenor and Lt. Governor
Be at least 30 years of age.
Be a United States citizen and a citizen and resident of South Carolina for five years next preceding the election.

SC Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Superintendent of Education, Comptroller General, Adjutant General
There are no age requirements. You need to be a qualified registered voter.

South Carolina Senate
Be at least 25 years of age.

SC House of Representatives
Be at least 21 years of age.
*You must be a resident of the district at the time you file.

County Government
Meet any qualifications for that particular county office.

Municipal Government
Be a resident within the city limits for at least 30 days prior to that particular election.
Meet any qualifications for that particular city office.

Where To File

Candidates for statewide, congressional, or multi-county district offices file with the State Executive Committee of their political party.

Candidates for state senate or house of representatives, countywide or less than countywide offices file with the County Executive Committee of their political party.

Petition candidates do not prefile but must turn in their peititions by the appropriate deadline.

Write-in Candidate

- There are no filing forms or fees required to run as a write-in candidate.
- A defeated primary candidate may not actively offer or campaign as a write-in candidate for the ensuing election.
- The use of pasters or stickers on the ballot is not permitted.
- A voter must cast his write-in ballot in his or her own handwriting or that of a duly authorized assistant.
- Write-in votes are not allowed in primary elections or the election of President and Vice-President. Write-in votes are allowed for all other elections.

Special Elections

Non-scheduled elections called special elections are held throughout the year to fill vacancies created by death, resignation or removal from office.

Filing for these seats opens at noon, the [illegible] Friday, after the vacancy occurs.

Filing closes ten days later at noon.

For Partisan elections, a primary is held [illegible] Tuesday after the vacancy occurs. A runoff, if necessary, is held on the 13th Tuesday after the vacancy occurs. The special election is held on the 18th Tuesday after the vacancy occurs.

For Non-partisan elections, the special election is held on the 13th Tuesday after the vacancy occurs.

Do's And Don'ts For Candidates

It is illegal to distribute any type of campaign literature or display any political posters within 200 feet of any entrance used by the voters to enter the polling place. No bumper stickers, signs, buttons, brochures, etc. may be displayed inside the polling place or within this 200 feet zone.

It is against the law for any person to display, place or affix a poster within any right-of-way and visible from the main-traveled way of the highway. Telephone/utility poles are considered within the right-of-way. They also are private property. Placing posters on these poles can be considered destruction of private property. Individuals can be prosecuted as such.

Placing posters on utility poles is not only illegal, but also the staples and nails left in the poles are very dangerous for the workers who must climb these poles during an emergency.

Anyone who has filed as a candidate for public office may not serve as a witness on the registration by mail form.

A candidate or a member of a candidate's paid campaign staff, including volunteers reimbursed for time expended on campaign activity, may not request absentee ballot applications for any person unless that person is a member of their immediate family.

Candidates are permitted to observe the election process in the various polling places where their name is on the ballot. Candidates may also greet voters waiting in line to vote as long as they do not intimidate the voters or interfere with the orderly conduct of the election.

Candidates or poll watchers should be permitted to look at the voter registration list or poll list in the polling place, provided, however, that no one is waiting in line to vote, and they do not interfere with the orderly conduct of the election.

Poll Watchers

Each candidate in a general election may appoint one watcher for each polling place where his or her name in on the ballot. However, in a general election, all candidates of the same political party shall be jointly represented at any one polling place by not more than two watchers for each 1,000 registered voters in that precinct.

Poll watchers must:

1. Be registered electors of the county in which they are to watch.
2. Present written certification, signed by the candidate or appropriate party official, to the managers of the polling place where they are assigned to watch.
3. Wear visible identification specifying themselves as a poll watcher and the name of the candidate or political party they represent.

If the watcher meets these standards, poll managers must provide an area within the polling place where watchers can obseve the election throughout the day. Watchers must be able to observe the entire election process from this area.

Watchers are just that! Watchers. They cannot talk to voters or do anything that would interfere with the orderly conduct of the election. Watchers are, however, permitted to question the managers as to procedures in the polling place or the qualifications of voters and are permitted to challenge voters through the managers.

[illegible] the S.C. Election Commission, February, 1994.

For more information, contact your county election commission or the South Carolina Election Commission, 803/734-9060.

Are YOU Eligible to Vote?

FACTS you need to know about VOTING

To vote in South Carolina, you must be registered.

To register to vote, you must be a citizen of the United States and South Carolina, a resident in the county and voting precinct you are to vote in, be at least 18 years of age as of the next election, not be under a court order declaring you mentally incompetent or confined in a public prison, and not have been convicted of a felony or offense against the election laws. If convicted , you must have served the entire sentence, including probation and parole or have been legally pardoned.

Applications may be made in person at your county voter registration office, at legally organized voter registration drives in your county, or by completing a mail-in registration form.

There is no length of residency requirement in South Carolina in order to register to vote. You can register at any time.

You must be registered at least 30 days prior to any election in order to vote in that election. Registration by mail must be postmarked at least 45 days prior to that particular election to be eligible.

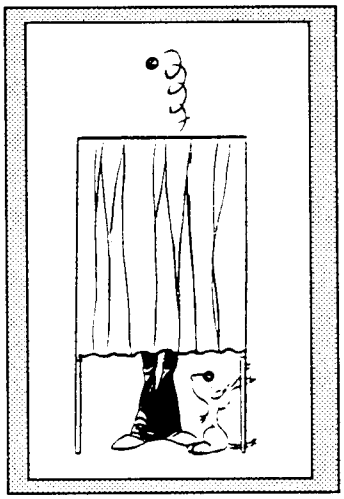
Your county voter registration office is located at the county seat and is open during normal courthouse hours. Before an election, the office may be open for registration additional hours with prior public notice..

You may obtain the name of your elected officials and polling place by calling your county voter registration office.

You must vote in at least one election every two years or your name will be removed from the list of active voters.

If you move from one voting precinct to another within the state, you must reregister in your new precinct. Your reregistration must be completed at least 30 days, in person, or 45 days, by using the mail-in registration form prior, to any election in order to vote in that election.

For identification to vote, you may present either your voter registration certificate, a valid South Carolina drivers license, or a South Carolina Highway Department issued photo I.D. card. If your registration card is ever lost or stolen, you may obtain a duplicate, even on election day, from your county voter registration office.



Primary elections, conducted by a political party, are held to determine who will be that party's nominee.

Polls open at 7:00 am and remain open without interruption until 7:00 pm.

A student may register to vote where he attends college only if he establishes that he is a bona fide resident of that community. In establishing such residency, the student must demonstrate that he intends to remain in the community permanently or indefinitely.

A person who was not qualified to vote in the first election for failure to register 30 days prior to an election is not qualified to vote in that election's subsequent run-off.

Husbands and wives cannot vote together in the same voting booth.

A person who does not live within the municipality, but who owns property within the municipality, would not be considered a resident for the purpose of voting in a municipal election.

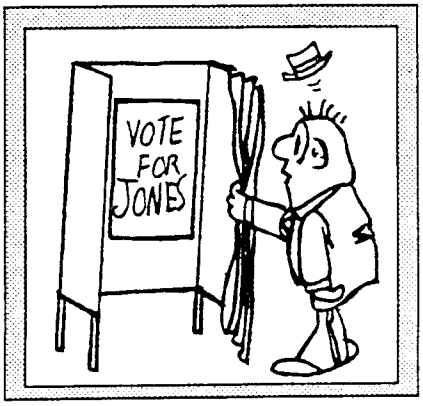
Assistance in marking a ballot is allowed only if the voter is blind, illiterate or physically handicapped. A voter entitled to receive assistance may choose anyone to assist except his employer, agent of his employer, or an officer or agent of his union.

It is illegal to hand out or display any political material or place any political posters within 200 feet of the entrance used by the voters to enter a polling place.

If you will be absent from your county of residence on election day, you may be eligible to vote by absentee ballot. To find out if you qualify, contact your county voter registration office.

Any voter who, because of physical handicap or age (65 or older), cannot enter the polling place in which he is registered to vote, or is unable to stand in line to vote, may vote outside that polling place in the closest available parking area utilizing the vehicle in which he has driven or has been driven to the polls (Curbside Voting).

The counting of ballots after the polls close is public. Space must be made available for the public to observe the counting if they choose to be present.



For more information, please contact your county voter registration office or the South Carolina Election Commission.

If you are interested in serving as a poll manager in upcoming elections, contact your county election commission or voter registration office.

prepared by the S.C. Election Commission
January, 1992.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Application for Voter Registration

Registration Number

Social Security Number is required by the S.C. Code of Laws and is used for internal purposes only. Social Security Number **does not** appear on any report produced by the State Election Commission nor is it released to any unauthorized individual.

NAME	Last			First				MI	Suffix			
SEX	Male ☐	Female ☐	RACE	White ☐	Black ☐	Indian ☐	Hispanic ☐	Oriental ☐	SSN or other ID	- -		
RESIDENCE ADDRESS	Street									Inside City Limits Yes ☐ No ☐		
	City					State			Zip Code			
MAILING ADDRESS (if different from above)	Street or Post Office Box											
	City					State			Zip Code			
BIRTHDATE	Month	Day	Year	PHONE #	Home			Work				
PREVIOUS REGISTRATION	Precinct			County			State					

☐ I am not under a court order declaring me mentally incompetent or confined in any public prison.

☐ I have never been convicted of a felony or offense against the election laws OR if previously convicted, I have served my entire sentence, including probation or parole, or I have received a pardon for the conviction.

I, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am a citizen of the United States and that on the date of the next ensuing election, I will have attained the age of eighteen years and am a resident of the State of South Carolina, this county and of my precinct. I further swear (or affirm) that the present address I listed herein is my sole legal place of residence and that I claim no other place as my legal residence.

SAMPLE

_____

Signature of Applicant

Whoever shall, willfully and knowingly, swear (or affirm) falsely in taking any oath required by law, administered by any person directed or permitted by law to administer such oath, shall be guilty of perjury and, on conviction, incur the pains and penalties of the offense.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this _____ day of _____, 19____

_____

Member, Deputy Member or
Clerk of Registration Board

For Registration Board Use Only

	Mail City	Mail Co.	Township	Precinct	House	Senate	Co. Council	School	City Cncl	Cong	Watershed		

Changes (For Registration Board Use Only)

NAME

City	Twnshp.	H.D.	S.D.	C.D.	Sch.D.	Other	Other

Address:
Street or Route
City Zip
Precinct:
Telephone #:
Other Changes:
Date:

City	Twnshp.	H.D.	S.D.	C.D.	Sch.D.	Other	Other

Address:
Street or Route
City Zip
Precinct:
Telephone #:
Other Changes:
Date:

City	Twnshp.	H.D.	S.D.	C.D.	Sch.D.	Other	Other

Address:
Street or Route
City Zip
Precinct:
Telephone #:
Other Changes:
Date:

City	Twnshp.	H.D.	S.D.	C.D.	Sch.D.	Other	Other

Address:
Street or Route
City Zip
Precinct:
Telephone #:
Other Changes:
Date:

City	Twnshp.	H.D.	S.D.	C.D.	Sch.D.	Other	Other

Address:
Street or Route
City Zip
Precinct:
Telephone #:
Other Changes:
Date:

City	Twnshp.	H.D.	S.D.	C.D.	Sch.D.	Other	Other

Address:
Street or Route
City Zip
Precinct:
Telephone #:
Other Changes:
Date:

VOTER REGISTRATION BY MAIL APPLICATION

DATE: ____/____/____

Application for State of South Carolina *(Please type or print)*

I, | | | |
Name: Last | First | Middle Initial

am a citizen of the U.S. and this State. I hereby apply for registration as an elector and certify that the following information is correct:

1. a Residence address (street and box number)
City | State | Zip Code

Is your residence inside city limits? yes ⌟ no ⌟

b Mailing address (if different from above)
City | State | Zip Code

c Telephone No. (home) (work)

If you have no telephone number at home or at work, give the number of a neighbor, relative, or friend ____

2. Sex | Hair | Eyes | Weight | Height
Race | Occupation | Social Security No.

Date of Birth (month/day/year)

Place of birth (City) | County | State

If Naturalized Citizen:
Naturalization No. | Date of Naturalization | Place of Naturalization

Do not fill out above block if you were born in the United States

County of ____

3. ⌟ I am not now under a court order declaring me mentally incompetent or confined in any public prison.

4. ⌟ I am a resident of South Carolina, this County and in the voting precinct at which I will be entitled to vote if a Registration Certificate is issued to me upon this application.

5. ⌟ (a) I have never been convicted of a felony or offense against the election laws.

⌟ (b) I have been convicted of a felony or offense against the election laws.

Date of conviction ____ (month) ____ (year)

The criminal offense convicted of was ____

The total length of my sentence was ____ (Number of years or months)

⌟ (c) I have served my entire sentence, including all probation and parole time, or I have been legally pardoned for such conviction.

6. I was last registered in ____ (county) ____ (state) and hereby authorize cancellation of my previous voter registration.

* ____ Signature of applicant Date

Witness (please print name) | Registration No.
Address | phone no.

** ____ Signature of witness

Witness must be registered voter in county where registration sought.

ANY APPLICANT OR WITNESS CONVICTED OF FRAUDULENT REGISTRATION SHALL INCUR THE PENALTY FOR THAT OFFENSE.

Would you be interested in working as poll manager in future elections? yes ⌟

TEAR OFF & INSERT IN ENVELOPE

INSTRUCTIONS

TO REGISTER TO VOTE IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAIL

Please Read Carefully Before Completing Application

USE THIS FORM to register to vote by mail in South Carolina if you are:

- A Citizen of the United States.
- A resident of South Carolina, the county and precinct in which you wish to register.
- At least 18 years old, or will be 18 years old before the election in which you wish to vote.
- Not convicted of a felony or an offense against the election laws.
- Not under a court order declaring you mentally incompetent.

PRINT LEGIBLY IN INK OR TYPE all information except signatures. After checking all answers, sign on the signature of applicant line (*) and have your witness sign on the signature of witness line (**). Your witness must be a registered voter of the county in which you wish to register. Anyone who has filed as a candidate for public office prior to the time of your application may **NOT** serve as a witness.

All applicable information on the application **MUST** be completed. Failure to supply all requested information will result in delay or rejection of your application.

The map is an important part of your application. It will enable the County Registration Board to place you in the proper precinct and election districts. It is important that you complete this map as accurately as possible. Show the highways, roads and streets on your location on the map. Also include any local landmarks such as creeks, schools, churches or stores. Finally, show your residence on the map in relation to these local landmarks. Be careful to show your residence on the correct side of the highway, street or road on which you live.

Your completed application must be received by your County Voter Registration Office (see County Form 5 (a)) before an election in order for you to be registered to vote in that election.

ELECTION SYSTEMS BY COUNTY

County	Paper ballots	Vote recorder	Optical scan	Lever machine	Electronic
Abbeville	X				
Aiken		X			
Allendale					X
Anderson		X			
Bamberg					X
Barnwell					X
Beaufort		X			
Berkeley					X
Calhoun	X				
Charleston					X
Cherokee		X			
Chester		X			
Chesterfield			X		
Clarendon			X		
Colleton					X
Darlington					X
Dillon	X				
Dorchester					X
Edgefield					X
Fairfield					X
Florence		X			
Georgetown		X			
Greenville		X			
Greenwood					X
Hampton					X
Horry					X
Jasper					X
Kershaw		X			
Lancaster			X		
Laurens			X		
Lee	X				
Lexington		X			
McCormick	X				
Marion					X
Marlboro	X				
Newberry					X
Oconee		X			
Orangeburg			X		
Pickens		X			
Richland				X	X
Saluda			X		
Spartanburg					X
Sumter		X			
Union			X		
Williamsburg	X				
York		X			

Paper ballot - individual ballots printed on paper, marked with a pencil, counted by hand.

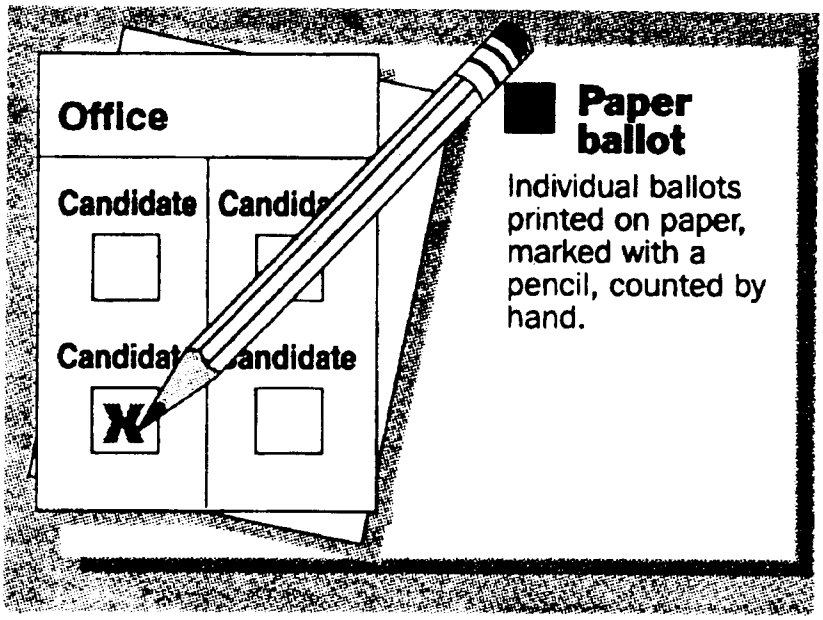
Optical scan - choices are darkened in with pencil on card which is read by scanner for vote totals.

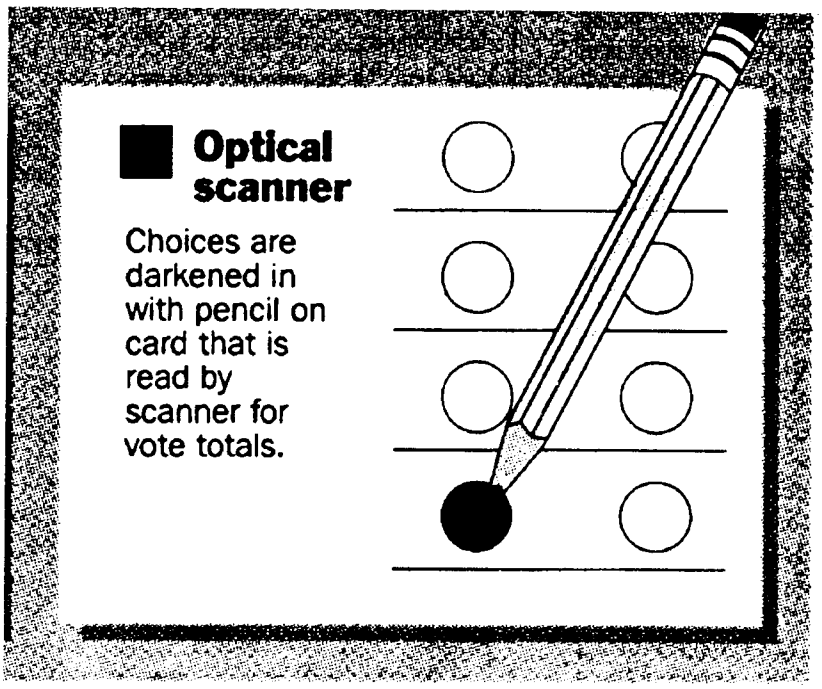
Electronic - votes are cast by pressing buttons for candidates on upright machine. Votes are totaled by computer from a cartridge from each machine.

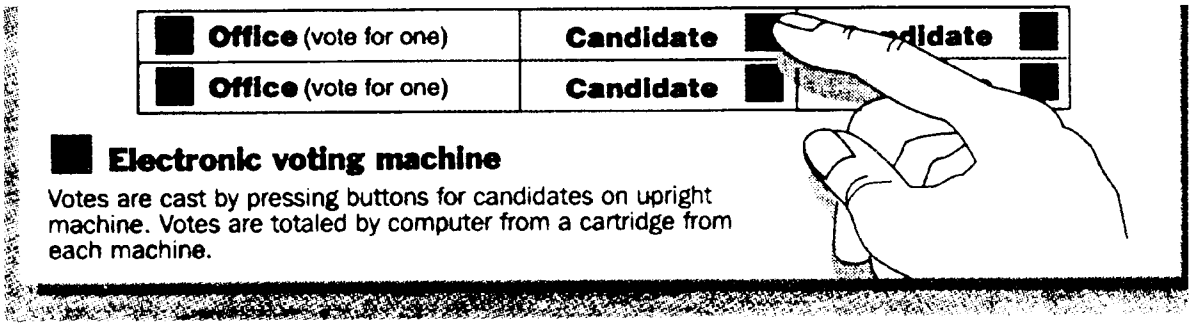
Voting machine - votes are cast by pulling down levers for parties or candidates on upright machine. Votes are totaled on each machine on a paper scroll.

Vote recorder - holes are punched out next to choice. Ballot cards are counted by computer.

FIVE DIFFERENT VOTING SYSTEMS USED IN SOUTH CAROLINA





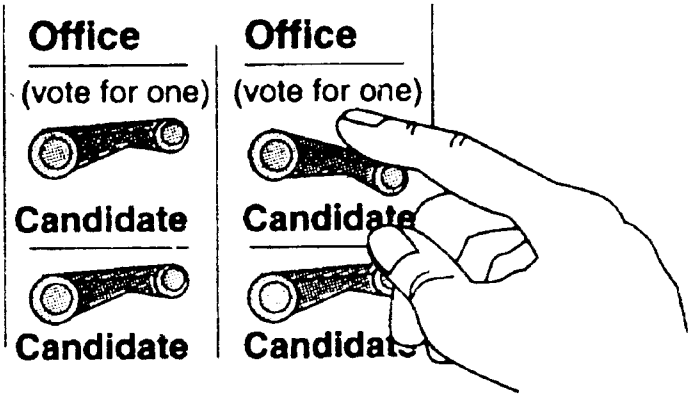


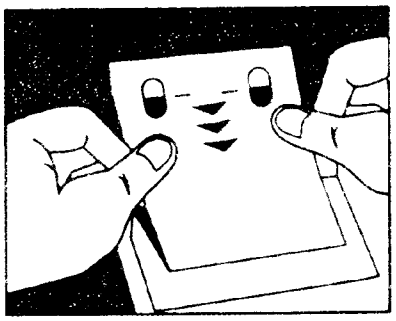
Electronic voting machine

Votes are cast by pressing buttons for candidates on upright machine. Votes are totaled by computer from a cartridge from each machine.

Lever machine

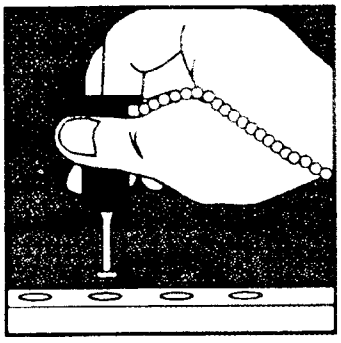
Votes are cast by pulling down levers for parties or candidates on upright machine. Votes are totaled on each machine on a paper scroll.





Vote recorder

Holes are punched out next to choice. Ballot cards are counted by computer.



STATE SUPERINTENDENTS OF EDUCATION

South Carolina had its first State Superintendent of Education in 1870 during Reconstruction as provided for in the Constitution of 1868. Those who have served since are listed below.

Justus K. Jillson	1869-75
J. R. Tolbert	1876
Hugh Smith Thompson	1877-82
Asbury Coward	1883-86
James H. Rice	1887-90
W. D. Mayfield	1891-99
John J. McMahan	1900-03
O. B. Martin	1904-10
John E. Swearingen	1911-24
James H. Hope	1925-46
Jesse T. Anderson	1947-66
Cyril B. Busbee	1967-78
Charlie G. Williams	1979-90
Barbara S. Nielsen	1991-

The Department of Agriculture office offers an abundance of information to the general public. Below is a sampling of printed material available.

Agriculture . . .

300 Years of Farming in SouthCarolina

GETTING WHAT YOU PAY FOR

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES TIPS FOR CONSUMERS

The Egg and The Earth

A Comparison of the Earth to an Egg —size, shape, fragility

A — is for Agriculture in South Carolina

Agricultural Resource Guide for Educators

South Carolina agriculture...

providing safe abundant food for all.

SOUTH CAROLINA Quality

South Carolina Department of Agriculture Reference Guide

Commissioner's Office	734-2210
Public Information	734-2182
Administration Division	734-2210
Consumer Services Division	737-2080
Laboratory Services Division	737-2070
Marketing Division	734-2200
Aquaculture	734-2151
Certified Roadside Markets	734-2221
Domestic Marketing	734-2215
Equine	734-2349
Fruit & Vegetable Inspection	253-4046
Fruit & Vegetable Market News	253-4044
Home Economists	734-2227
Ornamental Horticulture	734-2144
International Marketing	734-2211
Livestock Market News	253-4048
Peach Council	799-7923
Poultry Grading/Inspection	734-3779
State Farmers Markets	
Columbia	253-4041
Greenville	244-4023
Florence	665-5154
Tobacco & Cotton	665-5263
Commodity Boards	
Cattle	734-4069
Pork	734-4066
Cotton	665-5263
Kiwifruit	734-2225
Peach	734-4036
Peanut	734-2225
Soybean	734-4052
Watermelon	734-2215

State of South Carolina
Department of Agriculture
P.O. Box 11280
Columbia, South Carolina 29211

South Carolina Fruit and Vegetable Availability Calendar

Quality
Accessibility
Dependability

The South Carolina
MARKET BULLETIN

Oct. 6 Issue Deadline: Sept. 27 (NOON)
Sept. 15, 1994
Volume 68
Number 18

State of South Carolina
Department of Agriculture
D. Leslie Tindal - Commissioner

Farming Can Be Dangerous

It does not appear that way from the outside looking in, but farming is a job with more than its share of hazards and pitfalls. The casual observer of farm life sees a rosy picture of lush, peaceful landscape with friendly farm animals and livestock.

But a host of safety and health challenges face farmers and ranchers throughout the entire year.

Farmers, according to the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, have the highest rates of death as a result of stress-related conditions. This list is topped by heart and artery disease, hypertension, ulcers and nervous disorders.

Their job is complicated by happenings like droughts, floods, pests, long hours, financial concerns and a host of other prob-

(See FARMING, page 8)

Farm Heritage To Be Observed

CONWAY — Farm Heritage Day will be observed Oct. 1 as the Horry County Museum and Indigo Farms team up. The event is scheduled from 9 a.m. until 5 p.m. at the farms location on Highway 57 north of Little River.

No admission will be charged for the day which will feature a farming atmosphere including old farm tools, barnyard animals and fowl, pig races, tractor/wagon rides, a mule demonstration and old farm equipment.

Visitors also will be able to

(See HERITAGE, page 7)

Peach Purchases Announced

South Carolina Commissioner of Agriculture Les Tindal recently received good news for the peach industry from the USDA.

The USDA recently announced several purchases intended to provide market relief for the industry. On July 7, 1994, they purchased 366,220 cases of frozen

(See PEACH, page 7)

Horsemen's Celebration Set Sept. 30 & Oct. 1

PENDLETON — The fourth annual large-scale promotional event for South Carolina's horse industry will be held Sept. 30 and Oct. 1 at the T. Ed Garrison Livestock Arena in Pendleton.

The South Carolina Horsemen's Celebration will offer something for everyone and will provide educational opportunities for those involved in occupational areas or in pleasure/recreational activities.

The event is co-sponsored by Tri-County Technical College and Clemson University. The celebration will open Sept. 30 at 6 p.m. and will continue on Oct. 1, from 9 a.m.-9 p.m.

Persons will get a look at career and business opportunities, educational seminars, free mini-clinics, breed demonstrations and events. There will be vendors representing the latest in feed, health products, fencing and equipment.

The event's special guest, Richard Shrake, will conduct three major demonstrations: "Resistance-Free Riding" on Friday evening; his newest seminar, "Bits and Bitting," on Saturday morning; and "Resistance-Free Training" on Saturday from 7-9 p.m. His Resistance-Free Training and Riding methods have become his trademark in the horse world. His instructional techniques are based on total communication between horse and rider, whether mounted or in ground work. The concept teaches willingness and produces harmony and understanding between horse and rider.

Admission is $5 for adults and $3 for children under 12 for the entire two-day event.

For more information, contact Dr. Larry Hudson at 656-5160 or Wayne Link at 646-8361, Ext. 2227.

TigerAG To Meet Oct. 1

The second annual meeting of Clemson University Agriculture Alumni, TigerAG Tailgate '94, is scheduled for Oct. 1 in Littlejohn Coliseum prior to the Clemson-Maryland football game.

Events will include a report on alumni activities, department and student organization displays, BBQ lunch and door prizes. The tunnel entrance to the coliseum will open approximately 3 hours before kickoff and meal service will begin about 2 hours prior to kickoff.

(See TIGERAG, page 7)

Les Tindal

Culture, Agriculture At State Fair

"Culture" is, indeed, in " Agriculture" — literally and physically. South Carolina farmers cultivate and nurture the land, but they also have a culture of their own, a society with art forms unique to their environment — the rural areas of the Palmetto State.

Within the walls of the Cantey Building at the State Fairgrounds from October 6 through 16, 1994, visitors can see a "bird's eye" view of the wonders of agriculture through the eyes of visual artists and craftspeople. Man and nature work hand in hand. In the "Culture and Agriculture" exhibit, visitors can see the products created by nature with the help of man's hand as well as the products of man's hand created from nature.

One of the main elements for art is teaching people to be creative. Whether a professional or amateur artist, or not, all of us need to be creative in whatever field we are pursuing, because creativity is a vital part of any segment of life. In agriculture and agribusiness, creativity results in new and improved products and innovative technology. Creative minds have developed seedless watermelons, edible packaging, and equipment that is less labor intensive among a myriad of other inventions to make life on the farm and in the manufacturing plant more efficient and effective. Many ideas for improving life emanate from creative minds.

While creativity often precedes future inventions, another element for art is to emulate the present and past for those who will follow. The works of Boyd Saunders, a printmaker and a Professor of Art, are prime examples of agricultural life as it is, or was. He received his Bachelor of Science from Memphis State University and his Masters of Fine Art from the University of Mississippi, and performed additional study at the University of Alabama and the Bottega d' Arte Grafica in Florence, Italy. Mr. Saunders came to the University of South Carolina in 1966 with a mandate to establish and develop the printmaking program, and his original prints and paintings have been exhibited and collected throughout the United States and in many foreign countries.

Mr. Saunders is also an avid harness racer, so he knows how important agriculture, especially the equine industry, is to our state's economy. He has meticulously depicted life in and around the stables and tracks, and his original stone lithographs and bronze sculptures celebrate harness racing in America. He is also the author of a number

(See COMMISSIONER, page 7)

Fair Season Opens

Fair season is underway in South Carolina, scheduled to continue into early November.

The Upper South Carolina State Fair just completed a successful 10-day run near Greenville, setting the stage for a busy time during the coming weeks.

Here is a schedule of fairs as provided the *Market Bulletin* by the South Carolina Association of Fairs:

Aiken Jaycee County Fair, Oct. 18-23, Aiken; Anderson County Fair, Sept. 16-24, Anderson; Beaufort County Fair, Oct. 11-15, Beaufort;

Berkeley County Fair, no date available, Moncks Corner; Coastal Carolina Fair, Oct. 27-Nov. 5, Ladson; Eastern Carolina Agricultural Fair, Oct. 3-8, Florence;

Georgetown County Expo & Fair, Oct. 17-23, Georgetown; Greenville County American Legion Fair, Greenville, dates to be determined; Lancaster County Fair, Sept. 19-24, Lancaster;

Laurens County Fair, Sept. 26-Oct. 1, Laurens; Marion-Dillon Agricultural & Industrial Fair, Oct. 31-Nov. 5, Marion; Orangeburg County Fair, Oct. 3-9, Orangeburg;

Piedmont Interstate Fair, Oct. 10-16, Spartanburg; South Carolina State Fair, Oct. 6-16, Columbia; Sumter County Fair, Sept. 27-Oct. 2, Sumter; Union County Agricultural Fair, Oct. 10-15, Union and York County Fair, Rock Hill, dates to be determined.

AGYouths Return To School

It's back to school for busy senior years for Sarah Lynn Howie of Abbeville and Jeff Scoggins of North Augusta.

They enjoyed a busy summer, being elected honorary Commissioners of Agriculture for Girls and Boys State, among other things.

Sixteen-year-old Sarah Lynn is a self-confessed city girl who learned to appreciate agriculture through a friend who was State FFA vice-president. "Her dad was the advisor at our high school for the FFA and since we have been friends, she told me a lot about the issues of agriculture," said Sarah Lynn.

In winning her Girls State election as Commissioner of Agriculture, she stressed the importance of keeping small farmers in business. "I pointed out farmers supply our food and fiber because a lot of those attending Girls State were not aware of this," she added. "This experience will be of tremendous benefit to me personally as I continue to grow. Everything that I learn will influence me in some way in my later life. I know I'll have a deeper appreciation for agriculture."

She represented Abbeville High School in the South Carolina Junior Miss contest at Aiken where she won a scholastic award. She carried a 3.7 GPR and would like to attend the University of Georgia to major in dance education.

The brown haired, blue eyed miss is a cheerleader for the football squad, a member of the Beta Club, the Interact Club, a service

(See AGYOUTHS, page 8)

Seminar On Herbs Scheduled

CHAPIN — Are you interested in herbs? A four-week seminar on growing and using herbs for culinary purposes will be held at the Crooked Creek Park.

The sessions will be held on Monday evenings from six to seven o'clock during the month of October under the direction of Bettye Boone, owner of Boone/Fox Herb Farm of Chapin. She is a ten-year veteran of growing and using herbs.

Cost for the seminar will be $30 with enrollment limited to 20 adult participants.

Seminar topics will include learning herbs that grow in South Carolina as well as how to grow them and use them in cooking and crafts.

Additional information on registration may be obtained by contacting Crooked Creek Park at 345-6181.

46 COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

SOUTH CAROLINA

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