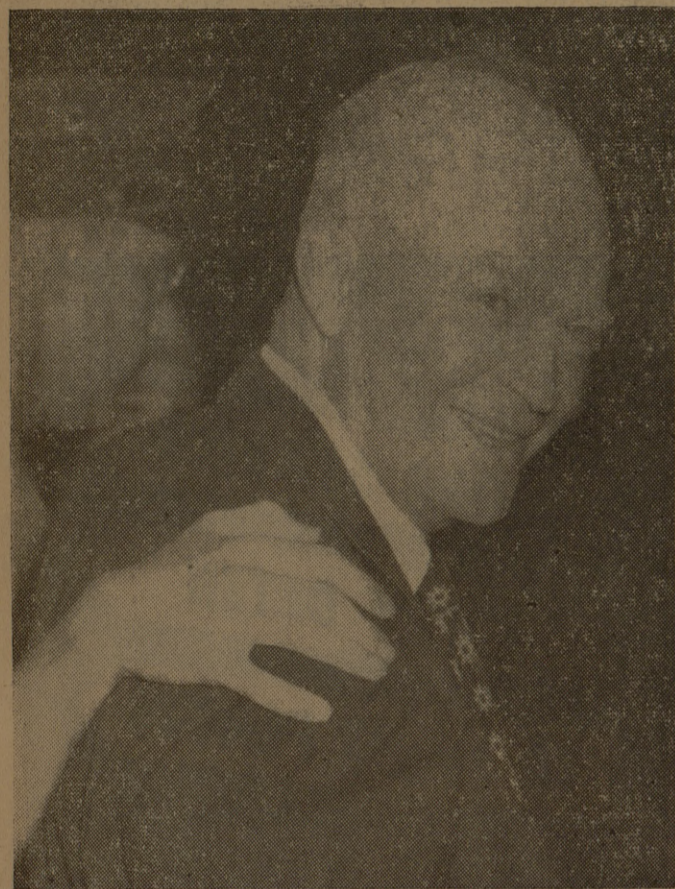


Harrington Formally Inaugurated Today



Gen. "Ike" Eisenhower



Dr. M. T. Harrington

Eisenhower Gives Principal Address

BY CLAYTON SELPH

Amid formal finery and a colorful display of academic robes, Dr. Marion T. Harrington was this afternoon formally inaugurated as A&M's twelfth president.

First former student to hold the presidential office, Harrington is a graduate of the Class of '22. His formal inauguration makes complete his climb to the top of the executive ladder at A&M. He has held the offices of dean of the college, dean of arts and sciences, and dean of the A&M Annex in the past four years.

Gibb Gilchrist, Chancellor of the A&M System, installed the new executive, who has been exercising the duties of his office since June of this year.

General Dwight D. Eisenhower, president of Columbia University, honor guest, and main inaugural speaker, discussed in his address the challenge to institutions of higher learning in this country.

Stressing the need for unity and understanding among free peoples of the world, Eisenhower said that it was difficult for men concerned with earning their daily livelihood to realize the danger of present day trends toward giving up our identity as free, independent individuals.

Vote Right Abused

Warning against the ever-present threat of power-madmen trying to gain control of the people, he said that only half of our people exercise the right to vote, a right which Hitler of Mussolini did not tolerate.

In our fight for freedom against regimentation, he said,



Dr. John A. Hannah

Ross Statue Unveiled In Ceremonies

May 8, 1919—Prominent Speakers Take Part in Beautiful Ceremony.

Promptly at 2:30 Sunday afternoon the flags hiding the statue of the late Governor Ross were drawn aside. Before a gathering of approximately fifteen hundred loyal Texans perhaps one of the most impressive and solemn ceremonies was held in honor of a true and loyal Southern gentleman.

A selection following the invocation by the Rev. Jamison of Bryan was given by the band, the colors accompanied by the Ross Volunteers, were presented. President Bizzell in a few brief remarks stated the object of the occasion and presented Miss Betsy Ross, granddaughter of the late Law-

Only Transportation . . .

Joint Traditions Bind Aggie-Tessie

By HENRI BOB RUSSELL and DAVE COSLETT

Time's drawing nigh for the annual get-together with the little sister—Tessie, that is. So while we are in the process of digging into our own past, let's pause for a look at hers, too.

You'll notice we said "little sister." Seems we Aggies are some 27 years her elder, for it was not until 1903 that a school in Denton—then known as the College of Industrial Arts—opened its doors.

A brother-sister relationship between the two schools has existed at least since modern means

of transportation made such a relationship possible. Aggie uniforms were well-known on the Tessie campus as far back as the late '20's.

Cooperation and association between the two student bodies has grown in many forms. The most official of these, the annual joint Corps Trip, is probably the most recent.

It was first officially sanctioned during the fall of 1938 for the SMU game in Dallas and drew 2,000 Tessies and 5,000 Aggies on the first go round. The precedent had been set the year before at the

Girls Petition A&M Leaders For Acceptance

"Bryan and Hearne Girls Seek Entrance to College By Court Action," a headline from The Battalion, screamed September 27, 1933.

Yes, in 1933, and prior years, girls did go to school here. It seems that permission had been granted to daughters of college employees residing in Brazos County to attend A&M. When this permission was granted, a petition was drawn up and signed by twelve girls from Bryan and two lasses from Hearne, demanding the same privilege.

On January 10, 1934, Judge W. (See GIRLS, Page 2)

College Place to Start Democracy—Hannah

By ANDY ANDERSON

Those who work in the field of higher education have reason to be greatly encouraged by the evidence of ever-mounting public interest in college and university training.

Dr. John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State College told the delegates at the inaugural luncheon at noon today.

The luncheon, held in the Sbis Hall Annex, was in honor of Dr. M. T. Harrington, who was inaugurated as president of the college at 3 p.m. today.

Dr. Hannah, immediate past president of the Association of Land

Grant Colleges, expressed the views of national leaders, placement offices of business and industry and public interest when he said these concerns are becoming aware of the fact college trained graduates are needed.

He said it is disconcerting to find all is not harmony and cooperation within higher education itself, even though the general situation is encouraging.

Machine Like Education

There has been much sniping at publicly-supported higher education, such as charges of political control of public schools, robot-like quality to education because

of lack of attention to ethical and spiritual values and charges that "mass education" is education of poor quality.

"There is ample authority" the Michigan educator said, "for the claim that the land-grant college and the modern State University are more characteristic when thinking of the American way."

The program began with Reverend Orin G. Helvey, Vicar, St. Thomas Episcopal Chapel, giving the invocation.

H. L. Heaton, registrar of the college, welcomed the delegates and introduced to them, Dr. M. T. Harrington. (See HANNAH, Page 2)

A&M Military Preparedness Has Been Proven In Two Wars

By DAVE COSLETT

You'll have to excuse the folks that mistakenly call us the Athletic and Military College of Texas—they've got pretty just cause.

A look at the athletic accomplishments of the school lends credence to the first belief. A mere glance at the history and present nature of the school easily justifies the second error.

The simple truth is that this place has been military from the word "go."

Official origin of the situation is the Morrill Act under which the college was sanctioned. That law provided for the establishment of a college dedicated to the teaching of agriculture and the mechanical arts in each state of the Union. The government was to aid these colleges through grants of land—

thus Land Grant Colleges.

The law further stipulated that military training be given at each college thus established. Accordingly, provision was made for such training when the college was first opened. The fact that the military aspect has been so prominent at A&M, though, must be accounted for in other ways.

Reasons offered are as numerous as they are varied. Probably the most popular with Texans is the idea that natives of the state are natural-born fighters in the first place; hence, it's only normal that more than adequate provision be made to develop a natural talent.

Oddly enough, exact information concerning the military history of the college is not readily available. The early years of that history are retold only in a few relatively un-

known and often unsubstantiated stories plus dry statistics from college catalogues.

College Opened Twice

Since any attempt to trace that history leads to Oct. 4, 1876, the story must logically begin there. That date is officially listed as the day the college opened. Actually, a previous attempt had been made to open on Sept. 17. The appearance of only six students, however, rather discouraged the faculty, composed of an equal number, and prompted the later date.

When an estimated 30 or 40 students did finally get the school off to a rather inauspicious start they found that one of the faculty members, R. P. W. Morris, had the three-fold job of teaching them applied mathematics, mechanics and military tactics. A major, Morris

was also designated commandant of cadets.

The spirited Virginian was a devoted militarist who firmly believed in military discipline. He is generally accredited with having laid the foundations for the "esprit de corps" so outstanding at A&M.

Marches and Exercises

His course of military training consisted of setting-up exercises, bayonet and artillery drills and single-file marches. The original military organization of the college formed one battalion of Infantry.

Major Morris, who actually carried out the functions of today's corps commander, had a staff of 24 cadet officers and NCO's by the time the second session of college arrived.

Students, incidentally, were required to study military tactics, though it was not stressed as a leading subject. The course was aimed at establishing discipline and affording "gymnastic exercise" rather than at producing professional soldiers.

Discipline Strict

The discipline it established was unmistakably military—so much so that it led to friction between Maj. Morris and anti-military Thomas Gathright, first president of A&M.

Card details, in the strictest sense of the phrase, were standard routine. And no student was allowed to leave college during session without permission of the president. Students were prohibited, under penalty of dismissal, from having ammunitions, weapons or arms not issued.

This latter restriction, comparable to one of today, was especially applicable in view of the campus of that time. Deer ran unmolesed over the college prairies and the scream of muses often startled sentries on cold winter nights.

Strength Doubled

By the third session of college, Captain George T. Olmstead had been appointed by the War Department as commandant of the corps of cadets. The military staff had increased to 53 members; the num-

ber of companies from an original two to four.

As the years passed, the military instruction continued in the aim of a disciplining factor unrelated to and non-conflicting with academic activities. This flavor of strict discipline soon proved to be a drawing card for a below average type of student whose parents were anxious to have him disciplined by more capable hands.

Haven for Delinquents

Roughnecks and wayward sons came to constitute a large part of the corps and disputes between officers and cadets frequently arose. Fist fights were officially sanctioned to settle such differences. Reports indicate they did so effectively.

By 1882, military instruction consisted of Artillery and Infantry drills, target practice and the duties of a sentinel

A schedule of calls at this time was as follows:

- 6:00 Reveille; roll call
- 6:30 Inspection of rooms
- 7:00 Breakfast
- 8:00 Guard mounting; language recitations
- 9:00 Recitations; shop work
- 1:00 Dinner
- 2:00 Recitations, Shop, field and lab work.
- 5:00 Drill, 3 times a week
- 6:00 Retreat
- 7:00 Supper
- 8:00 Study Call
- 9:00 Tattoo

The size of the corps that year was diminished by epidemics of measles and pneumonia. And cadets met these epidemics by doing nursing duty. Cadets were also tried as janitors that year with unsatisfactory results.

Full-Pack Marches

Other pleasantries of the era included compulsory Chapel services, before-breakfast, guard-mounts, Sunday morning inspections and yearly, full-pack marches to the Brazos "to relieve the monotony of school life."

Cadet dismissals for breaches of discipline had reached a high in 1883 when a recommendation was

studied making the telling of a deliberate lie punishable by dismissal and nothing less.

The caliber of incoming students was still low in 1890 when Commandant B. C. Morse, Lt. USA, remarked in his report "It is not thoroughly understood by parents that this is not a reformatory."

The handling of the students, however, was apparently effective for good discipline was reported throughout the period beginning in 1885. Reports of the military department were requesting more authority be given the commandant.

Period of Crisis

Though things were running rather smoothly within the college and the corps, the citizens of Texas were beginning to voice discontent with the isolated Brazos Bottom school as the nineteenth century moved into its final decade.

Faculties and administrative policies of the college had been anything but static in recent years and an agriculture minded Texas was a bit leary of this "new fangled" scientific agriculture being taught at the Land-Grant School.

Besides, the University of Texas

had come into operation and captured the eyes of the state. Some people advocated that everything but farm and shop work be turned over to the new state school. The latter two undertakings they would leave to the College Station institution.

Then, too, A&M military features met with disfavor in some circles. Continued enrollment of "problem boys" did not ease the situation.

Lawrence Sullivan Ross

The college, faced with a decidedly uncertain future, called for help to a proven leader, Lawrence Sullivan Ross. The former Confederate general, then governor of Texas, took the reins of the school and led it to a new era.

Military reports during the administration of "Sully" were few—an indication, perhaps, of a transition within that department of the college. The president himself relieved the military department of its primary job as disciplinarian.

His ability to handle boys approached the miraculous. Parents were actually sending their sons to Sul Ross rather than to A&M.

The eyes of the state were once more drawn to its oldest college.

Enrollment increased overnight.

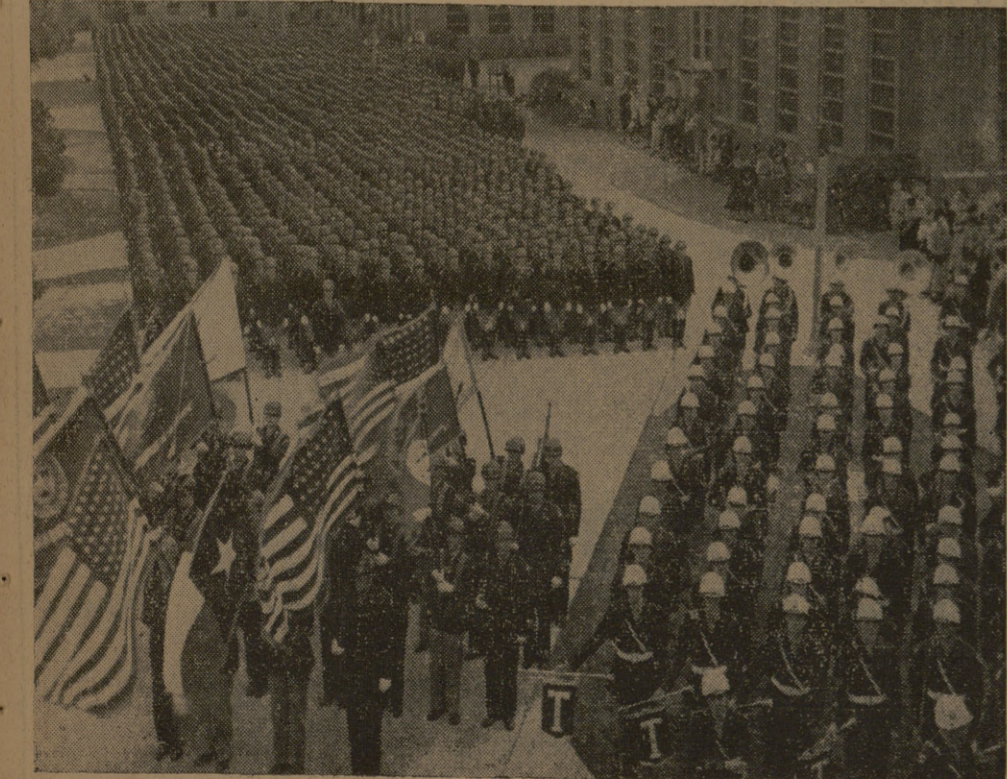
But the military was not being left in the background. In fact, the first reported federal inspections came during the Ross administration. The first of these was in May, 1895, by Gen. Guy V. Henry. The second, a year later, was conducted by Col. H. W. Lawton, Inspector General at the time.

Reports Favorable

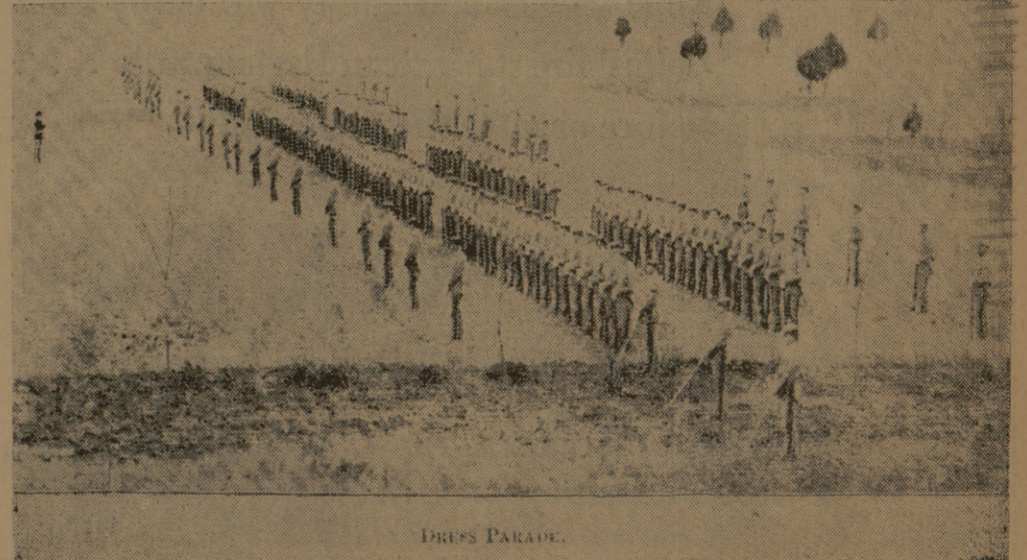
General Henry reported, "The general appearance as a battalion was most creditable. Condition of the Military Department was good with its discipline, order, military appearance and manner of performing duty at all times."

Colonel Lawton was also favorable in his comments. "This institution, unlike the others under my inspection, has a thorough military organization, is much stronger in numbers, and fewer young boys. All the details of instruction are conducted on military principles, and, as has been stated in previous reports, is modeled as far as practicable on the plan of the USMA at West Point."

The band, "composed of 15 good (See "SULLY," Page 3)



Strong in number, steeped in fighting tradition . . .



DRESS PARADE.

. . . Enjoying the wisdom of years, a foundation of strength