

'Sully' Molds Corps Character; Military Adds Wisdom In War

(Continued from Page 1)

musicians," got favorable notice, too.

First Corps Commander

The expansion of enrollment at A&M continued into the new century and, by 1905, the corps of cadets reached regimental size.

Cadet M. S. Church received the appointment as cadet major to become the first corps commander in the history of the college. Church later became a prominent Dallas lawyer, and a president of the Former Students Association. He was principal speaker at the '50 Aggie Master Day program at Aggeliand.

With enrollment increase came added emphasis on a problem which has always plagued A&M—lack of sufficient housing. Overcrowded conditions caused the rather odd description given by President Robert T. Milner in his first official report for the year 1909-10.

Acres of Tents

The new administrator referred to a campus "unlike that of any other educational institution in the world. Covering an area of about ten acres are stretched 243 tents, in which are lodged 486 cadets. There are more students in tents than were enrolled in the College in 1906."

The Corps was already the largest student body under military discipline in the world. It outdistanced West Point by some 600 cadets.

Military instruction during the first ten years of the present century was separate for juniors and seniors. Seniors were reported spending one hour of theory each week of the fall semester studying Napoleon's campaigns in Italy and hearing talks on bases of operation, outposts, marches, cavalry screens and tactics.

Juniors devoted three hours a week during the fall term to a study of school of the soldier, company and battalion, drill, guard manual and firing regulations.

Three Drill Days

Drills were held on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays throughout the year and inspections and dress parades were included on the regular routine.

Student body discipline throughout the period was reported as being good. And the Military Department was generally credited with having improved more than any department on the campus.

Additional training equipment was also procured. Included were .25 caliber rifles and 10 horses to be used in Artillery drill. The horses were borrowed from the Animal Husbandry Department.

Probably worthy of notice is the fact, more stress was being placed on utilizing military training at A&M as a step toward an Army career. Students that graduated in 1912 were given a chance to take the competitive examination for commissions as regular second lieutenants and serve in the organization of "the Nature Troops" in the Philippine Islands.

Rank Increase

Prestige of the corps command was increasing rank-wise, too. He was stepped up to a lieutenant colonel in 1908 and to a full colonel in 1911. G. E. Sanford is credited as first to hold the former rank. H. M. Pool has prior claim on being a full cadet colonel.

The early teens of the century found the military department continuing to hold a tenth place among colleges in the nation where it had been ranked 10 years previously.

International developments at the time were forming the die from which the first proof of A&M's military prowess was to be cast. World War I was in the offing.

Back at Aggeliand, college officials had applied for the establish-

ment at the school, of a senior unit of the newly formed Reserve Officers Training Corps. The school received the designation on October 19, 1916.

The school by that time boasted 1,243 students. The corps was two regiments strong in addition to a band. Eight enlisted men were assisting the commandant. Military engineering was being taught at the school and was reportedly offered at no other college in the South.

In view of the world situation in 1917, the college placed all its facilities at the disposal of the government for training purposes. And when the country finally entered the conflict, A&M men were swift to answer their first major call to battle.

The story of the senior class that resigned en masse to enlist at Camp Leon Springs has become legendary as has the faculty's granting of diplomas under a tree near the Texas camp.

Good Soldiers

The war offered those who had fostered the military aspects of the college to at last take stock on the soldiers they had produced. They were not disappointed.

Fifty-two Aggies did not return from the French battlefield, but left their records in the hands of fellow students who did return, themselves boasting praiseworthy records.

A report written in 1918 showed more than 49 per cent of all Aggie-exes to that time were in the military services. Of 1,472 graduates, 668 were commissioned officers. The 555 under graduates who received commissions brought the total to 1,233 Aggie-Ex officers.

Included were two brigadier generals, seven colonels, 12 Lt. colonels, 52 majors, 173 captains, 456 first lieutenants and 530 second lieutenants.

Military Strides

With the war over and the added impetus of ROTC, A&M began to take vast military strides. A military barracks, the artillery horse barns and three gun sheds were built for the M S Department.

Infantry, Artillery and Signal Corps units had been authorized by 1920 and that year a Cavalry unit was added. The school received the "Distinguished" Military rating for the eleventh consecutive year.

The ensuing 10 years found the military at A&M on a continual increase. The school, too, was growing. It was during this period the corps went from the cadet grey uniform to the standard army dress—with usual Aggie modifications.

Tops at Camp

Aggie units were consistently tops in the summer camps being held in the early twenties.

By 1923 the Infantry unit had expanded to nine companies, the Artillery unit had expanded to three batteries, the Cavalry squadron maintained its two troops, the Signal Corps had remained two companies strong with an additional flight of Air Service (at that time attached to the Signal Corps).

The formation of the Engineer unit in 1929 replaced the Air Service, dropped that year.

The school entered its fifteenth consecutive year as a Distinguished Military College in 1925 and an increasing number of cadets took advantage of the regular commissions offered because of the rating.

Rifle Team

A rifle team that had been placing high in competition since its beginning took top place in the National Intercollegiate Matches in 1930. The team also placed second in the Hearst National Matches for five man teams. The following year the team again took first and

second respectively in the two meets.

By 1936 the Chemical Warfare Service was still expanding rapidly. The Coast Artillery Corps had been added in 1935 and already numbered four companies.

Early in the '30's the office of commandant was separated from that of PMS&T on the grounds that each was a full-time job in itself. The jobs were merged again in 1938 when Lt. Col. George F. Moore took over the corps of cadets.

Gen. G. F. Moore and Students

The late General Moore, who later distinguished himself on Corregidor, had once been a member of the student body he now led. His term of command set a new high in good relationships between the

commandant and the corps.

The coming of a new decade found the corps a full size military unit complete in almost every respect.

It shaped up into one full-sized regiment of Infantry, one equally full Field Artillery regiment, a regiment of Engineers, a Cavalry regiment, and a composite regiment with a Signal Corps battalion and a Chemical Corps battalion.

The most recent ten-year period in the college history had barely begun before A&M men were again put to the test of battle. This conflict was destined to be a long and bloody one. And the sons of Aggeliand were again prepared to uphold the honorable traditions set by their forebears of some 25 years hence.

Aggies in Battle Again

A&M's outstanding role on every battlefield as well as at home shone brilliantly. This struggle found 20,000 exes under arms, 14,000 of them commissioned officers. And 29 Aggies reached the rank of general officer.

The deeds of these men have been often retold. Many of them are found throughout the pages of this issue of The Battalion. But no amount of retelling can dull the lustre that keeps them in their rightful place foremost in our nation's military history.

But not all the glory was won on the field of battle. As in World War I, Texas' oldest college again gave of its vast facilities to the training of warriors and the minds behind them.

Veterans Return

Nor did the contribution of A&M end with the signing of the surrender. Men trained and hardened in battle came home looking for an education for peace. Many of them sought this education at A&M—some for the first time, some in taking up where a war had interrupted them.

The training of new leaders in battle, however, was not neglected. Gradually the military life at A&M began its return to the peak at which it had been preceding World War II.

New guidons were standing out in the line of march. The Quartermaster Corps had been added during the war. Soon to follow were the Air Force, the Transportation Corps, and the Army Security Agency.

New Units Shine

Worthy of notice is the fact that two of the youngest units within the corps have made outstanding strides in their infant years. The Air Force literally zoomed to the largest unit on the Campus and the ASA took top military ranking in its first year.

Thus the corps stands today—4,000 strong representing 12 of the major branches of the services, ready in another time of crisis to match its men against any the world over.

Yet, as always in the history of the college, those potential followers of proven warriors seek as their ultimate aim at A&M, education in the ways of peace. And that will always be their aim.

A&M Buildings Named For Helpers of College

Jan. 22, 1908—For a long time it has been the policy of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas to perpetuate the names of men most prominently connected with the progress of the institution by naming the student dormitories after them. Gathright Hall, Austin Hall, Pfeuffer Hall, Ross Hall, and Foster Hall owe their names to this practice. The name of the new dormitory . . . (which will provide quarters for 150 cadets) . . . is to be known as Goodwin Hall.

Commandants Of Past



Col. H. L. Boatner

1876-78 Maj. R. P. W. Morris
 1878-83 Capt. Geo. T. Olmsted
 1883-84 1st Lt. C. V. Crane
 1884-85 Lt. John S. Mallory
 1886-90 Lt. Guy Carleton
 1890-91 Lt. William S. Scott
 1891-95 Lt. Ben C. Morse
 1895-99 Lt. Geo. T. Bartlett
 1899-02 Col. J. C. Edmonds
 1902-04 Capt. F. P. Avery
 1904-08 Capt. H. H. Sargent
 1908-12 Capt. Andrew Mose
 1912-15 Capt. C. L. Fenton
 1915-17 1st Lt. L. G. Brown
 1917-18 2nd Lt. J. R. Hill
 1918-19 Col. C. H. Muller
 1919-21 Col. C. J. Crane
 1921-23 Maj. L. R. Dougherty
 1923-25 Col. C. C. Todd
 1925-27 Lt. Col. F. H. Turner
 1927-32 Lt. Col. C. J. Nelson
 1932-37 Col. E. R. Enery
 1937-38 Col. C. R. Lewis
 1938-40 Col. G. F. Moore
 1940-42 Lt. Col. J. A. Watson
 1942-46 Col. M. D. Welty
 1946-48 Col. G. S. Meloy
 1948 Col. H. L. Boatner

Six Profs . . .

In 1876 A&M Curricula Offered Three Choices

By WAYNE DAVIS

A&M has come a long way since the establishment of the College, and no little progress has been made in the curricula offered.

Believe it or not, when the school opened, there were only three courses being taught—Agriculture, Mechanics and Engineering, and Languages and Literature.

The faculty, and their subjects, consisted of President Thomas S. Gathright, professor of mental and moral philosophy and belles lettres; Alexander Hogg, professor of pure mathematics; R. P. W. Morris, professor of applied mathematics, mechanics, and military tactics; John T. Hand, professor of ancient languages and literature; C. P. B. Martin, professor of practical agriculture, chemistry and natural sciences; and William A. Banks, professor of modern languages and literature.

The Professor of Agriculture, as it happened, was a minister of the gospel; it was his job to teach the entire Agriculture course, which was confined to the fourth year of college and included "Agricultural Science, embracing Chemistry, Farm-Tillage, Horticultural Aborigeniculture and Care of Stock."

Sound like fun?
 The undergraduate, or regular, courses in those primitive days were based upon rather elementary

entrance requirements and were only three years in length.

In 1884, in an effort to strengthen the courses, provision was made for a year of post-graduate work to lead to the degree of Bachelor of Science for agriculture majors and made possible sufficient specialization in the mechanics course so that the student in that course could earn either a degree of civil engineer or mechanical engineer.

In the next year the agricultural post-graduate degree became Bachelor of Scientific Agriculture, while the B.S. degree was reserved for agricultural chemists.

In 1888 the length of the regular courses was increased to four years, a BS or a BSA degree was awarded to those completing work in Agriculture or allied sciences, and the degrees in the Mechanics courses became the Bachelor of Civil Engineering and Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering. The Master of Science degree was awarded to those completing post-graduate work.

The year 1903 marked the adoption of the uniform degree of Bachelor of Science upon completion of the undergraduate courses. It also marked the inauguration of a wider variety of offerings for the students of the College. In agriculture, students could take an option in Animal Husbandry. In 1911 the Agricultural Department was broken up into the departments

of Agronomy and Dairy Husbandry. In 1923, the Department of Poultry Husbandry branched off from Animal Husbandry.

In 1914, the department of agricultural engineering was founded from the agronomy department, and in 1923, the department of genetics was developed from the same source. In 1927 the department of landscape art branched off from the department of horticulture.

The department of textile engineering was opened in 1903, and the next year found electrical engineering on the college curriculum. Architectural engineering was first offered in 1906, and chemical engineering was opened in 1909.

Other major developments occurred in 1910 and 1913, when the Schools of Veterinary Medicine and of Rural Sociology were founded.

In 1923 the several courses of education—agricultural, industrial, and rural education—were brought together in the School of Vocational Teaching; in 1925 the courses in history, mathematics, military science, modern language, physical education and physics—were combined under the School of Arts and Sciences.

The Graduate School was organized in 1924.

And in addition to these regular courses, the college frequently offers short non-college courses ranging in length from two to ten weeks, and in some cases extending to two years.

While these courses have aided in the development of the college, after they have served their purpose or some other agency has been established to take over their functions, they have been discontinued.

At the present the only course of less than the standard four years is that in cotton marketing and classing, and even that is based on regular college entrance requirements and functions primarily as part of a four-year course.

President Roosevelt Visit Caused Bombshell Furor

A furor had been created at A&M. The President of the United States was coming! There was hustle and bustle around the campus; statewide publicity had been arranged, and plans for the most elaborate ceremonies had been drawn up. That was on May 11, 1937.

Roosevelt was going to make a speech.

His train arrived about one o'clock that afternoon. A 21-gun salute greeted his appearance, the first time in the history of the College that such a thing had been done.

He was taken immediately to the parade grounds, where the Corps awaited in preparation for a review. The President inspected the Corps; afterwards, he was taken on a tour of the campus.

Later he was driven to Kyle Field where thousands of residents of Brazos County and the State awaited his appearance and address.

The whole day's events were so fast and furious that when it was all over, all most persons on the campus could say was "Roosevelt had been here."

But he was not the only famous man to make a stop at Aggeliand. Admiral Richard Byrd, the explorer and discoverer of the South Pole, made the trip.

Rosebud Blondell, a "Tessie," was at many of the A&M dances in the twenties. She's now Joan Blondell.

Ann Sheridan came. Winston Churchill's son, Randolph, spoke on the campus also at a Great Issue's session. And Kermit Roosevelt did the same thing.

Hollywood moved to the campus in '41 when "We've Never Been Licked" was filmed. Many entertainers from all over the world have been brought to Town Hall.

But Roosevelt's short afternoon visit—in its entirety about four hours long—was the all-time bombshell of campus excitement.

Recruiting Duties Go to Commandant

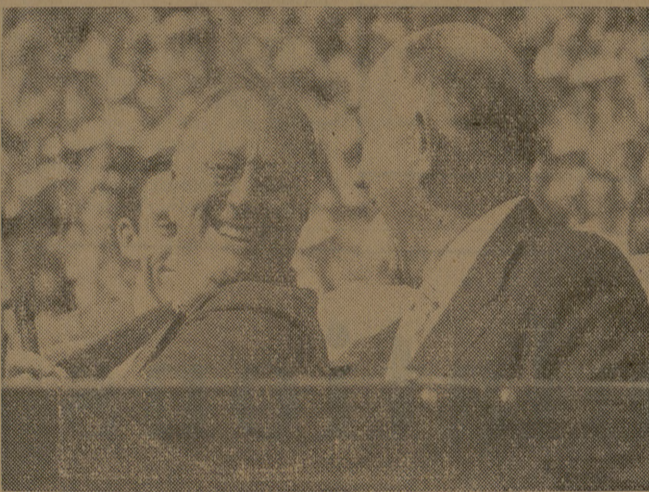
May 3, 1917
 Captain C. H. Mueller, commandant at the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College received Monday an appointment as recruiting officer for the United States Army.

He wants all the available able-bodied men who desire to do so to join the reserve officers training corps which is to begin training May 15 and continue work until some time in August.

'08 News Notes Show CE Tops

April 15, 1908—Of the 592 living graduates of the A&M College of Texas, 163 took the courses in Agriculture or in Horticulture; 222 took the course in Civil Engineering; 130 in Mechanical Engineering; 19 in Electrical Engineering; 5 in Textile Engineering and 3 in Architectural Engineering. Three hundred and eight of these men are now following the professions for which they were especially educated.

April 22, 1908—There are fifty-three members of the present senior class who are candidates for degrees in June.



FDR's visit—four hours of history

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DONNA COOK

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is the thing that counts . . .

What do you think of when you think of a man? . . . You think first of his personal qualities. And the job that the A&M College of Texas has done is outstanding, for Aggies are known everywhere for their outstanding work and leadership. We wish to extend our heartiest best wishes to the college and to President Harrington for many more progressive years.

And as we want quality in men, so do we want quality in other things. First of all we seek this quality and next we seek economy. So if you want to get both of these at one time, come by Pruitt's Fabric Shop at South Gate. Here you will find just the thing that you have been looking for — quality and economy.

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LEGAL HOLIDAY

Saturday, November 11, 1950 being a Legal Holiday, in observance of Armistice Day, the undersigned will observe that date as a Legal Holiday and not be open for business.

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