



Junction Adjunct
... preparation is the key

Junction Adjunct Prepares Fish For Campus Life

Two summer sessions at A&M's Junction adjunct are over, meaning 240 of the expected freshman class this fall will be better equipped to tackle the big job of college that lies before them.

Located on the banks of the South Llano River, 250 miles west of College Station in Kimble County, the Adjunct combines camp life with college training in a remarkable way.

The 411-acre campus, a gift of the citizens of Kimble County to the State of Texas, provides the setting each summer for approximately 335 students in their quest for higher education.

Physical facilities will accommodate only 120 freshman each six weeks, although demand is much greater and there is a waiting list for both sessions. In addition civil engineering and geology majors complete necessary laboratory work at the Adjunct.

Adjunct freshmen take six semester hours of classroom work, usually mathematics and English, plus one course in either college reading or college study. Physical education is required in either life saving or conditioning.

Professors and instructors from the main A&M campus conduct activities at the Adjunct each

summer. The camp is directed by W. Dee Kutach of the Counseling and Testing Center. A. E. Denton is camp counselor.

This summer, English was taught by Louis F. Hauer, Roy E. Cain and H. S. Creswell.

Mathematics courses were conducted by Haile D. Perry, R. R. Lyle and R. A. Knapp. W. J. Dobson and R. L. Provost provided instruction in college study and college reading.

Physical education classes were in charge of by H. B. Segrest and Paul M. Andrews.

The Department of Civil Engineering requires one six-week session be spent at the Adjunct. This laboratory work is usually done between the student's junior and senior years. J. A. Orr and E. L. Harrington had 40 students enrolled for each of the two summer, 1961, sessions. Students do land surveying, topographic mapping, highway surveying and measurement of stream flow.

In addition, 15 geology majors used the Adjunct this session. Under the direction of Karl Koenig of the Department of Geology, this group did field work preparing maps and plane tabling. Laboratory operations extended as far as the Marathon Basin and the Big Bend country.

"The A&M Adjunct is student-centered, not institutional centered," Kutach pointed out. "Only two privileges exist: One is to teach and the other is to learn. We are dedicated to the development of the complete student in all of his capabilities."

Why is the demand for admission to the Junction Adjunct so great? First session students offer an insight:

Stephen Williams, freshman from Gilmer who plans to major in architecture, says, "I went to the Adjunct to learn how to study. In addition I wanted to get some of my English and mathematics requirements behind me so I will not have to take such a heavy load in the fall."

Dickey Forns, a mechanical engineering major from Eagle Pass, said that his high school counselor had recommended the summer Adjunct program as ideal preparation for college.

Tom Ralph, junior civil engineering major from Clifton, points out, "this is not a place for freshmen to pick up easy credit; it is just as difficult, scholastically, as the main campus. But boys get more help from the professor here and a student studies in a more relaxed atmosphere."

Aggie Mascot 30-Year-Old Tradition

Aggie spirit takes life at each football game halftime when a 50-pound brown and white collie walks onto the field at the head of A&M's famous 260-piece band.

The story of this lovable Aggie mascot, Reveille II, and her earlier counterpart, Reveille I, began in 1931 when a group of Aggies returning to A&M from Houston in an automobile ran over a little mongrel pup near Navasota.

They picked up the yelping, injured pup and brought her to College Station and began one of the greatest traditions in the history of a tradition-rich school.

The next morning the dog began barking at the sound of reveille and was immediately dubbed "Reveille."

For 13 years the little dog endeared herself to thousands of Aggies' hearts as the school's official mascot.

In January, 1944, Reveille I died and was buried with full military honors. A memorial in her honor was erected at the north entrance of Kyle Field.

Two dogs, "Rusty" and "Spot," were then in as the official mascot of the school, but never regained the prominence of Reveille I.

In an election in the fall of 1951, the students expressed a desire for another mascot.

Their wish was granted in January of 1952, when the late Arthur Weinert, '00, donated a three-month-old shetland shepherd pup to the school.



Music Makers Of '95
... 11 horns and a snare drum

Aggie Marching Band

A&M's proud, famous 260-piece marching band—the world's largest—is an ancient Aggie institution. The first band was founded around 1895, and had a whopping 12 members, not counting the drum major.

Today, the nearly 260 members of the band are divided into two groups, the Maroon and the White bands, each with its own company headquarters and drum major. The consolidated band staff, made up of cadet officers from both bands, commands the big unit.

Head drum major for the consolidated band this year is Manley McGill, senior plant and soil science major from Amarillo. Last year McGill was supply sergeant for the consolidated band.

John A. Betts of Austin will be drum major for the Maroon Band, and Dennis Sander of Houston will lead the White Band.

Betts was band liaison sergeant and Sander was a sergeant in the White Band last year.

Band Director Col. E. V. Adams said the new drum

Civil War Law Gives Birth To A&M

During the 1961-62 school year, A&M, along with 68 other land-grant colleges and universities in the United States, will celebrate the centennial of the Morrill Act, the law that brought the school into existence.

Signed by President Abraham Lincoln July 2, 1862, in the midst of the Civil War, the Morrill Act authorized the federal government to offer each state a grant of public lands which might be sold to secure funds for the establishment of a college designed to offer education in "agriculture and the mechanic arts" at a cost which would enable boys from all economic levels to attend.

The Civil War had caused the government to realize the value of a trained citizen-army to defend the country, so the act also specified that these colleges should offer instruction in military tactics.

Texas, as a member of the Confederacy, could not take advantage of the act until the close of the war. But in 1861, during the reconstruction period, the Texas Legislature passed an act accepting the terms of the federal bill.

Then, on April 17, 1871, the

Legislature took the first major step in the founding of A&M. The 180,000 acres of land given to the state by the federal government as a grant for the college were sold for 87 cents an acre, and the \$174,000 received from the sale was invested in seven per cent gold frontier defense bonds as the college's first endowment. At the same time, a \$75,000 appropriation was made for the erection of the main building.

The next step was to find a place to build the college. A three-man committee appointed by the Legislature for this purpose soon found themselves in the five-year-old railroad boom town of Bryan.

In picking the site for the school, the committee looked for a spot as close as possible to the center of the state's population mass (in 1871) and close enough to railroads so the students could get to and from the college. Bryan was the place.

Saloons on every street corner of the new town caused the lawmakers to frown, however, so they tramped five miles south until they came to a spot thick with

dewberries. They stuck a stake in the ground and said, "Here we'll build the college."

The people of Brazos County, knowing a good thing when they saw it, promptly donated 2,416 acres of land on which to build the college—considerably more than the 1,280 acres asked of them.

But building was slow, and the college ran out of money when nothing but the foundations for its two original buildings had been completed. More money was raised, however, and a main building, combination dormitory and mess hall and five residences for professors were completed.

At the first meeting of the college board in 1875, the presidency of the college was offered to former president of the Confederacy Jefferson Davis. Davis refused, but suggested the board consider his friend, Thomas S. Gathright, then superintendent of instruction for the State of Mississippi.

Gathright accepted the position, and the formal opening of the school was set for Oct. 4, 1876. (The college had originally opened its doors on Sept. 17, but only six students showed up for registration.)

When the college opened, the frank opinion of the majority of people of Texas regarding this experiment in high-toned farming and mechanics was not only that it was silly, but Yankee-instigated silliness. Others spoke of it as a "nest for a military aristocracy."

Despite these criticisms, the school opened with 40 students, 25 faculty members and four buildings that day in 1876.

A&M has grown from the "cow-college" to the great university it is today, with 600 people members teaching hundreds of courses in 51 departments and 150 buildings to an annual enrollment of nearly 7,000 students.

Hometown Club Major Activity

Of the many extra-curricular activities on the A&M campus, some of the most important are the hometown area clubs.

These clubs are the single student activity of campus, with approximately 100 clubs participating in some way in a large club.

The clubs offer the student opportunity to widen his horizons and experiences. Through participation in his hometown club, the student gains the value of leadership and cooperation.

Some of the purposes of various clubs are to encourage high school graduates to A&M, provide social activities for the club members on campus, to help one another, to be better Aggies and to be of service to students in getting home and back to school.

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