

Convocation marks end of school's first century

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ould give our team, inspirational or otherwise," Freeman said. The crowd whooped loudly in response. Freeman also introduced Sen. Bill Moore, then turned the platform over to John Koldus, vice president for student services. Koldus said that since its inception A&M has seen many fine young men and women enter its halls, but that among them Fred McClure, current student body president, is one of the finest. McClure, a senior agricultural economics major from San Augustine, said that

A&M has grown from a small college stressing agriculture and the mechanical arts to a national leader in agriculture, engineering and many other disciplines. McClure added that much of A&M's success could be attributed to the support of its graduates. One A&M graduate, U.S. Rep. Olin "Tiger" Teague, said that our nation's leaders have a special something that sets them apart. "Fred McClure has got it, and I cannot conclude that all of it came from San Augustine," Teague said. "I think that some of it came from Texas A&M."

"When the Aggie jokes started," Teague said slowly as he scanned the audience, "they made me just flat mad as hell." But Teague said that he soon realized the jokes were prompted by envy, jealousy and even a little respect for Texas A&M. Lee H. Smith, president of Southwest Texas State University, said that Texas A&M is not just a university, it is the personification of the American Way. "I know of no single Aggie who has not at some time stood on Aggie soil and thought, 'I shall never hear the spirit without having chills go up and down my spine.' A&M is not just a university — A&M exudes

heart," Smith said. The heart of Texas A&M can be traced back to its beginning in 1876, when it opened with six faculty members and six students. Dr. Betty Unterberger, a history professor speaking for the A&M faculty, said that Texas A&M was founded in days when Indians harassed settlers and wolves prowled the brush. In those days of sudden justice and six-shooters, Unterberger said, the wild and woolly cattle center of Bryan was 15 miles away from the newly founded University. Unterberger said that A&M was founded by rugged individualists who dreamed of

educating their sons to build a great state upon the land which they had pioneered. Although the A&M campus was opened in poverty and distinguished by inadequate quarters and one lone native tree, its founding was the first earnest, practical step toward affording a working class of people a college education, Unterberger said. The president of the Association of Former Students, Mayo J. Thompson, compared A&M's centennial to the nation's Bicentennial and said that A&M and America share a common dream. He said that the spirit of Aggeland prods Aggies on

to greater achievements, and that the nation can count on Aggies to aid its progress. Texas Secretary of State Mark White brought A&M greetings from the state, and Harry Provence, chairman of the Texas College and University System Coordination Board, presented greetings from that group. After Connally's address and the Centennial Affirmation by Freeman, the voices of the centennial celebrants joined together in one final chorus of "The Spirit of Aggeland," the final song of Texas A&M's first 100 years.

New trends require policy adjustments

By GAIL JOHNSON

Universities must adjust their policies to accept the situations predicted by trends in higher education, Dr. Archie R. Dykes, chancellor of the University of Kansas, said yesterday in Rudder Theater. Dykes, speaking at a Texas A&M University centennial seminar, said universities will have to broaden their teaching fields and recruiting areas. Dykes spoke to students, faculty, and visitors about the prospects and problems that universities will have to deal with in the future. Dykes said that since zero population growth has been achieved, enrollment in colleges and universities will eventually level off and drop. "Part of our interest now must be to plan for this eventuality," he said. Dykes said that the drop in enrollment could be counteracted by opening the university to the elderly and those who could take time out from their careers to study. "I believe that the greatest difference between our campuses in 1976 and in 2000 will be the age of our students." The universities must be prepared to counteract the drop in enrollment or they may face the loss of state and federal funds, Dykes said. "All of these developing trends will cause problems for us only if we are unprepared for them," he added. Dykes also expressed concern for the amount of government intervention involved in higher education. He said that the government should not be directly involved in the academic affairs.



Dr. Archie R. Dykes

Dykes added that some federal programs were desirable, but many were too expensive to implement. He said that universities should expand their programs to offer more courses and explained that universities must incorporate programs for those wishing to continue their education. Universities and educators must make a full scale effort to bring those people not normally involved in higher education into it, Dykes said. "Higher education must train people to think. Dykes said that if the universities meet their challenges in the future, the idea of public education could reach its full potential.

War Hymn is special tribute

Marine Band concert climaxes centennial day activities

The United States Marine Band concert in Rudder Center Auditorium yesterday evening was a superb climax for the Texas A&M Centennial Day activities. The red-coated Marine Band, directed by Lt. Col. Jack Kline, played the "Aggie War Hymn," which was not announced on the printed program, to a packed house as a special centennial tribute. Currently on an annual nationwide tour, the 45-member band performed 17 numbers including famous marches, instrumental and vocal solos, master works by great composers and two Bicentennial works by the band's own chief arranger, Thomas Knox. Highlights included a solo by euphonium player Luke Spiros, who performed a difficult arrangement of Herbert Clarke's "Carnival of Venice," and an encore, Wagner's "Hymn to the Evening Star." Michael Ryan, concert moderator, sang an Italian aria from Rossini's "The Barber of Seville" and sang the traditional spiritual "Old Man River" as an encore. Music by Knox included "Celebrations," a fast-paced Bicentennial melody featuring variations on "Yankee Doodle," "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," "The Bonnie Blue Flag," "Over There,"

and the "Marine Corps Hymn." The band also performed Knox's "Four-Score and Seven," a chronicle of Broadway musical hit songs from the past 87 years composed by Ger-shwin, Cole Porter and others. Employing an innovation of the band's most famous director, John Phillip Sousa, about a dozen brasses played from the edge of the stage a moving fanfare on Sousa's "El Capitán" march. Other marches included "The Stars and Stripes Forever" and "Washington Post" by Sousa, and "The Chimes of Freedom Liberty" by Edwin Goldman. The band also played Finnish Patriotic Jean Sibelius's tone poem "Finlandia," and Wagner's "Tannhauser" overture. "Tannhauser" posed an especially difficult test for the woodwinds. Its features and its numerous key and tempo changes are a challenge to any musical organization yet the Marine Band received a standing ovation for this and several other pieces. Other music included "Festive Overture, Opus 96" by Dimitri Shostakovich, the "Prairie Legend" suite by Elie Siegmeister and "Cake Walk" from "Suite of Old American Dances" by Robert Russell Bennett. —Steven Knowles

Universities face society's conflicts

By JIM NORTHCUTT

American universities are still facing several of society's obstacles, a California professor said Monday at Texas A&M University. The Centennial speaker, Daniel G. Aldrich, Jr., Chancellor of the University of California at Irving, said that American society is presently in conflict over giving new information to the public. "The American society is in conflict today, not over matters of basic ideas, not over the kind of society we want, but rather over the strategy, the means and the devices we should employ to meet the changing conditions," Aldrich said. One obstacle faced is the difference between the problems of industrial society and the nature of available solutions to work with, he said. "The problems become more and more general, but the solutions become more and more specific. There are now agencies with special tasks which are organized to relate to consequences rather than causes," Aldrich said. One reason for the obstacles is the example of the hardened university head who becomes the crew chief and manager of knowledge, he said. This management includes not only the production and storage of knowledge, but also the experimentation with new techniques, he said. "Another obstacle refers to the frequent imbalance between technical and social inhibitions, or the continuing disagreement over word definitions and phrases. A third obstacle emerges from the elaborate fashion by which urban industrial



Daniel G. Aldrich

societies are organized," the tall, gray-haired man said. Many problems, such as congestion, pollution, disorganization and delinquency are due to inefficiency in the use of knowledge and can be solved by education, planning and actions, he said. But although the problems are present, it is more crucial for the universities to supply society with generations of educated people than it is to attack specific problems on special groups, Aldrich said. "Research to provide understanding of man himself and the world in which he lives is the most valuable research the universities can pursue in a society. The university should always maintain an even balance between research opportunities and the maintenance of fine academic standards," Aldrich said.

Bryan resident watched A&M grow

98-year-old woman part of University's history

By PATTIE WESTMAN

Mrs. Dona Coulter Carnes, of 502 E. 26th St. in Bryan, missed celebrating her centennial along with Texas A&M University's by only two years. She turned 98 on Sept. 15. Carnes, who has lived in Bryan all of her life, has watched A&M grow from a small military school to the prominent institution it is today. Carnes was born the youngest of four children in a little house which still stands behind her present home, where she has lived for 73 years. It is a beautiful old building, with brick fireplaces, elaborately

carved mantelpieces, old-fashioned window seats and stained glass windows. Carnes has been, and still is a popular and active figure in town. She said she helped start every organization in Bryan, and said she still attends all the meetings. Carnes said she never had children that she could send to A&M, but her two brothers, Hiram and Walter Coulter, were both members of the class of 1895. She said that they entered A&M in 1892 "when they didn't know if it would grow or not." Her brothers were involved with the first football team that was organized in 1893. "They didn't know a darn thing in the world about football," Carnes explained. "Every paper and every magazine that came out was studied by them, and they tried to figure out rules and regulations about the whole thing. And in 1896 they had the first competition contest that they now have every Thanksgiving Day." Carnes helped organize the class reunions held for her brothers' class. She said that one day she noticed her brothers moping around. "I said, 'What's the matter with you? You act like you're just going to die or something.' They said, 'Well, Dona, we've just been talking, and the more we talk the

more we want to cry because we'll never be together again. Never! I asked why, and they said they were graduating soon and would scatter everywhere. And I said, 'Well, you're coming back here, every year, because I'm going to see that you get here. And my brother and I sent out the cards and wrote those boys, and they corresponded with one another just like brothers... Every year they'd come back to A&M to have their reunion. Carnes possesses the first annual ever published by the Corps of Cadets. The yearbook, called "The Olio," came out in 1895, when Lawrence S. Ross was the pres-

ident of A&M. It contained poems, drawings and editorials along with the usual pictures and lists of organizations. Carnes remarked on how drastically life at Texas A&M has changed. "In early days you had no way to get to A&M except by a horse to pull you," she reminisced. "And they didn't have enough girls to go around for the boys, either. Of course, we girls had more sweethearts than anybody. Sometimes the boys would sneak off and go to dances that the community would have. But they'd always get back, somehow or another, before time to be reported. And if they didn't, they'd fix the beds to look like

there was somebody sleeping in them. They didn't get caught often." Carnes said that she wasn't very happy about girls being allowed to attend A&M and sometimes feels strange walking around the campus. "I knew a time back that it would gradually become the kind of school that they have got now. You've got to progress with the times. But I just can't get used to it. I feel lost when I get out there," Carnes said. Carnes did add, however, that the Aggie spirit was one thing that hasn't changed, and she doesn't think it will ever be killed. "Oh, A&M's a wonderful school," she said. "Just a wonderful school!"

institution that is Texas A&M University. Perhaps he's watching the progress of the school he loved from another vantage point. Able hands during President William's administration have turned dreams into a distinct reality. And so the big celebration is on. Here's to another 100 years of good old Aggie Spirit.

A&M beginnings part of event-filled year

By JOHN ADAMS

It's official. Texas A&M has amassed an amazing one hundred years of existence. There were times when students, parents, administrators, and alumni wondered if the fledgling college would survive to celebrate even a Silver Anniversary! Texas A&M opened its doors during an exciting year in the history of our state and nation. U. S. Grant was in his last year as president. His term had been marred with scandal and upheaval. His secretary of war was impeached for bribery. In a unique speech to the Congress, Grant apologized for the shortcomings of his administration "based on inexperience." He had been in office more than seven years! On February 15, 1876 the Texas constitution was ratified to guarantee the establishment of an A&M College in "due time." The little-known sport of baseball was a hit during the spring of 1876. General Custer had an eventful encounter with the Indians at the Little Big Horn on June 23, 1876. On July 4th the nation celebrated its centennial and in the later part of the summer a novice inventor named Alex Bell patented the telephone. Richard Coke, a close personal friend of L. S. Ross and avid supporter of public higher education in Texas was reelected governor. By early October 1876 had been 18 reported Indian raids in East Texas. During the first two days of October, six wide-eyed Texans arrived at the college railroad to enroll for classes which were to start Monday, October 2, 1876. Texas' first experience in public higher education was underway. On Wednesday, October 4, the governor, local Bryan residents, and faculty inaugurated what was known then as A&M College of Texas. Periodically over the past 100 years ceremonies have been held to commemorate milestones in Texas A&M's history. On the 40th birthday of the college in 1916, President W. B. Bizzell spoke to those gathered at the June commencement and called for an expansion of college facilities and an increase in enrollment to 2,500 by the year 1926. Imagine, 2,500 students. To accompany this growth, he proposed a massive building program the magnitude of which A&M has again reached during the past six years.

When the 50th Anniversary rolled around in 1926, quite a few of Bizzell's ambitions had come true. There weren't quite 2,500 Aggies in attendance, but no less than 17 major buildings had sprung up on the A&M campus. As a prelude to the 50th Anniversary celebration, Dr. Bizzell resigned to become president of the University of Oklahoma and Thomas O. Walton was appointed to fill the vacancy on September 1, 1925. He was formally inaugurated the following spring. The 1926 celebration was a three day affair prior to commencement in June. There were speeches, luncheons, memorial services and a lot of good will. Institutions of higher learning from all over the world, 103 to be exact, sent words of congratulation and best wishes for the future. But of course the farmers weren't satisfied to rest on their laurels, and after the hoopla died down, they were off and running to get the school in shape for its 75th birthday. When President Frank C. Bolton's term office came to an end in mid-1950, there might have been some history-minded Aggies who marked the day as the unofficial beginning of the 75th anniversary. Marion T. Harrington filled the post vacated by President Bolton, but before he was officially inaugurated, the 75th birthday party drew the full attention of 14,000 well-wishers. On hand to help the Aggies celebrate were Governor Alan Shivers, and past A&M Presidents Gibb Gilchrist, chancellor of the A&M System, and Frank Bolton. The Diamond Celebration festivities included a barbecue and soda pop picnic on the lawn outside the stadium. 1950 was a landmark year for A&M in several ways, not the least of which was the completion of the 18-hole college golf course. Also, the Memorial Student Center was completed and began operation that year. It might be interesting to note that both the "C" and the golf course underwent face-lifts before the Centennial year. Also in 1950 the University Archives was established. They are the folks who furnish all the photos and much of the information found in this column. I might take the time and space to express my profound thanks

for all the help they have been in filling this column from time to time. On November 9, 1950, Harrington was installed as the head Aggie. The main speaker for the inauguration was Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, then president of Columbia University. A couple of years later he resigned that job to take up residence in the White House. Also in the stage party was the president of the Board of Directors of the A&M System, G. Rollie White of Brady, Texas. That brings us to 1976. Some think it kind of sneaked up on us without advance warning. However, most of us suspected something was up when all these buildings started going up everywhere and the crowds around the bookstore at the first of the semester got bigger. One sad note in an otherwise happy story. One man whose achievements and contributions to the A&M Centennial are beyond measure by his contemporaries could not be present to join in the celebration. James Earl Rudder was the driving force behind much of the expansion that is now beginning to blossom into the dynamic

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The Commencement Procession (top) proceeds down Military Walk to Guion Hall during Texas A&M's 50th anniversary in June, 1926. Gen. Eisenhower and Chancellor Gilchrist (above) sit and talk at the inauguration ceremony of President Harrington. Nov. 9, 1950. During the 75th anniversary celebration, a barbecue picnic, similar to the one yesterday on the drill field, was held next to Kyle Field.



University Archives