An attempt to capture the spirit of Tech.
The 1963 Blue Print

Annual Of Georgia Institute Of Technology
Ed Joy, Editor  Dan Hartley, Business Manager
More than ever, the student of today is marked by an intenseness and an air of determination as he explores the mind's frontiers.
New ideas in music, government, law and many other aspects of life are at the disposal of the student. Popular jazz and folk musicians, prominent statesmen and lawmakers, noted journalists all contribute to a mellowing of the mechanistic view of life that is all too prevalent in technological schools.
A cigarette between classes—the companionship of friends over a cup of coffee in the Robbery or a few beers—an intramural football game—means of relaxation and relief from scholastic pressures are constantly sought.
A melting pot of architectural styles, the campus is a place where isolated beauty may be found in the midst of dreariness—where an effect of harmony may occur surrounded by confusion.
As a dark room reverberates with the blare of a combo—as a profusion of paper cups becomes more and more obvious, a party provides a welcome escape from academic worries.
For many, football games symbolize the collegiate way of life. Loud, spirited, colorful, they are the focal point of student activity during fall quarter.
The establishment and preservation of traditions by means such as Homecoming Weekend are vital to the character and "personality" of the institution.
Female companionship—an age old need of the college man.
A realization of responsibilities—a sudden searching for one's aims in life—the student faces the hopes, uncertainties, disappointments and fulfillments of the future.
Dedication

Determination and ambition have moved Georgia Tech's graduates to achieve outstanding successes for the past 75 years. Progress in the fields of science, technology, and business has been the result. To these men, this volume is dedicated.
1885, October 13, bill passed in the Georgia legislature appropriating $65,000 to found a technical school; 1886, October 20, Atlanta chosen as the location for the school; 1887, January 27, land in Atlanta selected for the school; 1887, May 5, contract let for the main (present administration) building; 1888, April 5, Dr. Isaac S. Hopkins elected as first president; 1888, summer, first Shop Building constructed; 1888, October 3, school formally presented to the state; 1888, Alpha Tau Omega is first national fraternity at Tech; 1888, school of Mechanical Engineering established; 1889, Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity establishes chapter at Tech; 1890, first graduating class, G. G. Crawford, H. L. Smith; 1894, February, Yellow Jacket began publication; 1895, Kappa Sigma establishes chapter.

1896, Dr. Hopkins resigns as president; 1896, June 24, Dr. Lyman Hall elected president; 1896, Electrical and Civil Engineering added; 1896, Sigma Nu Fraternity establishes chapter; 1899, Textile Engineering added; 1899, Kappa Alpha Fraternity establishes chapter; 1901, Chemical Engineering added; 1902, Phi Delta Theta Fraternity establishes chapter; 1904, June 2, Chi Phi Fraternity establishes chapter; 1904, Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternity establishes chapter; 1905, August 16, President Lyman Hall dies; 1906, June 21, Dr. Mathieson elected president; 1906, October 3, B.S. in Chemistry added; 1906, first honor system established; 1907, Sigma Phi Epsilon Fraternity establishes chapter; 1908, March 2, Engineering Evening School established; 1908, first Blue Print.

1908, June 17, B.S. in Architecture added; 1911, November 17, first issue of Technique; 1912, December 12, Cooperative plan added; 1912, Briaean Society established; 1913, Pi Kappa Phi Fraternity establishes chapter; 1914, Phi Kappa Phi establishes chapter; 1915, AIEE established; 1915, Co-op Club established at Tech; 1916, November 23, Phi Epsilon Pi Fraternity establishes chapter; 1916, Army ROTC begun; 1916, ASME established; 1917, Beta Theta Pi Fraternity establishes chapter; 1918, January, Tech becomes member of NCAA; 1918, February 1, Greater Tech Campaign launched; 1918, April 24, faculty approves design of Tech seal, designed by Prof. F. P. Smith; 1920 Alpha Epsilon Pi Fraternity establishes chapter; 1921, February 19, the "Knights," local honorary military society, initiated into Scabbard and Blade; 1921, March 17, Georgia Tech Woman's Club organized; 1921, May 3, Pi Phi Delta, local fraternity, installed as Gamma Psi of Delta Tau Delta; 1921, October 4, Dr. K. G. Mathieson resigns as president.

1922, April, Sigma Chi Fraternity established on campus; 1922, May 1, Tau Epsilon Pi Fraternity establishes chapter; 1922, spring, Pi Delta Epsilon journalism fraternity established; 1922, July 14, Dr. Marion Luther Brittain elected president; 1922, fall, the "Alma Mater", first performed; 1922, November, Student Council adopted at Tech; 1923, March 15, first issue of the GEORGIA TECH ALUMNUS; 1923, April 6, Phi Sigma Kappa Fraternity installed; 1923, May 28, Theta Chi Fraternity establishes chapter; 1923, July 19, WGST presented to school by Clark Howell; 1923, Phi Kappa Phi Fraternity establishes chapter; 1923 Phi Sigma Kappa Fraternity establishes chapter; 1924, April 12-13, Kappa Kappa Psi, national music honorary, installed; 1924, School of Industrial Engineering established; 1924, School of Ceramic Engineering established; 1925, January 10, Phi Psi Textile Society established; 1925, February 6, Tau Beta Pi installed; 1925, May 16, first Dad's Day, forerunner of modern Parents Day.
1926, spring, Naval ROTC established; 1926, October 16, Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity installed; 1926, November 4, student chapter, American Ceramics Society formed; 1928, April 7, Kappa Eta Kappa absorbs Hi-Tension Club; 1929, Rose Bowl Field constructed from receipts of the Rose Bowl game; 1930, May 26, ODK installed; 1930, Phi Eta Sigma established; 1930, Daniel Guggenheim School of Aeronautics established; 1932, Pi Tau Sigma established; 1935, present day homecoming celebrations began; 1935, School of Industrial Management established; 1938, May 1, issue of the Engineer; 1939, School of Physics established; 1940, December 16, Alpha Phi Omega established; 1940, first annual Engineer's Day; 1941, Eta Kappa Kappa established chapter.

1942, December, Society of American Military Engineers formed; 1944, July 1, Col. Blake Ragsdale Van Leer succeeded Dr. Marion Luther Brittain as president of the school, Dr. Brittain becomes President Emeritus; 1945, July, Ramblin' Reck Club organized; 1945, September, faculty votes to change to the quarter system; 1946, February, Degree of Ph.D. in Engineering authorized by the Board of Regents; 1946 spring, SAM formed on campus; 1946, spring, the Research Engineer began publication; 1946, student chapter AIIE formed; 1946, Testing and Guidance service instituted; 1947, February, Drama Tech founded; 1947, August 14, "Sideways", Tech mascot dies; 1947, Student chapter of Pershing Rifles organized; 1948, February, Tau Kappa Epsilon enters campus; 1948 March 24, Southern Technical Institute opens.

1949, February, Keramos established; 1949, March 10, Alpha Phi Mu I.E. established; 1949, Delta Kappa Phi granted its charter; 1950, January 13, St. Patrick's Council formed; 1950, April 25, Coach Dodd named Athletic Director; 1950, September 17, first freshman camp held; 1950, Air ROTC established; 1951, January 27, Theta Xi Fraternity established; 1951, February, Air Society granted charter; 1951, February 9, Tau Omega AE Honorary established; 1951, October 26, Phi Lambda Upsilon honorary chemical society installed; 1951, fall, tradition of blowing whistle in celebration of a football victory is born; 1951, Circle K established; 1952, April 9, Board of Regents votes to make Tech coeducational, 7 to 5: 1952, School of Mathematics established; 1954, September 4, Alpha Xi Delta, Tech's first sorority, established on campus; 1955, September, Rich Electronic Computer Center begins operation; 1955, John W. Heisman and A. R. "Buck" Flowers elected to National Football Hall of Fame; 1955, Society of Women Engineers founded on campus.

1956, January 23, President Blake Ragsdale Van Leer dies; 1956, February, Dr. Paul Weber appointed Acting President; 1957, January 15, American Rocket Society formed; 1957, June 26, Dr. Edwin D. Harrison appointed President; 1957, October 26, Delta Upsilon Fraternity installed; 1959, February Bachelor of Science in Engineering Mechanics added; 1959, October 15, Bobby Dodd elected to the National Football Hall of Fame; 1959, School of Psychology established; 1960, fall, Dr. Mary K. Cabell becomes Tech's first woman instructor, Mathematics; 1960, Bachelor of Science in Textile Chemistry added; 1960, School of Applied Biology established; 1961, May 27, Athletic Association purchases the first official "Ramblin’ Reck", a 1930 Model A Ford; 1961, New Southern Tech campus at Marietta completed and opened; 1961, fall, three members of Negro race enter Tech; 1962-63, Celebration year in honor of Tech's seventy-fifth anniversary, including noted speakers, forums, and discussion groups. Fifty-sixth anniversary of the Blue Print.
IT CANNOT ALL BE TOLD IN A FEW SHORT PAGES SO LET US TAKE GLIMPSES INTO THE PAST
The first small seeds which grew into the founding of Tech were sown when two Civil War veterans had a conversation in May, 1882. These men were Major J. F. Hanson, publisher and manufacturer, and Nathaniel E. Harris, a Macon attorney, who later became governor of Georgia.

Hanson saw the need for the school, and encouraged Harris to help make it a reality. He was elected to the State Legislature using the need for a technological school as a major part of his platform. He directed his efforts to this end, and in 1885, the bill was passed by a very narrow margin. Three years later, Tech's doors were opened to one hundred and thirty students seeking the degree of Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering.

In 1888 the school began classes with its first two buildings. They stand now. Aging and obsolete, the Administration and Old Shop Building have endured time to see the modern outline of the Electrical Engineering Building, and will probably see the new Chemistry Building and many others.

But they once stood alone on the hill, with the rest of the campus just tree-covered hills and a lazy stream on the northermost edge of Atlanta, 1888.

Before 1900, Swann and Knowles dormitories and the A. French Textile Building were completed. The Smith Shop Building was built—now the post office. At that time, the annual appropriation had reached the ponderous figure of $40,000.

The following fifteen years saw the Lyman Hall Chemistry Building, Carnegie Library, Whitehead Infirmary, YMCA Building and M.E. Building completed. Grant Field was built in 1913.

In the twenties and thirties came the Physics, Ceramics, Naval Armory, C.E., and Engineering Mechanics buildings, along with Harris, Cloudman, Techwood, Harrison, and Howell dormitories. Brittain Dining Hall was built in '28.

Glenn and Towers dorms, the Hightower Textile Building, the Architecture building, completed in the late forties and early fifties, mark the beginning of the campus's newer buildings. Construction has been constantly in evidence in the last few years.
IT MEANS
A square deal for Georgia Boys—an equal chance for a technical education with boys of any state.
An equal chance for Georgia's industries with those of any state.
Opportunity for Georgia citizens—a means of overcoming the handicaps imposed by a lack of industrial development.

ULTIMATE PLAN
THE GREATER GEORGIA TECH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KEY TO VIEW</th>
<th>BUILDINGS</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Mines and Ceramics</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Architecture</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Commerce</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Power Plant (additions)</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Shops (additions)</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Auto and Aeronautics</td>
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<td>15-16-17</td>
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<tr>
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</tbody>
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TOTAL COST $5,000,000.00

TO BE BUILT OR IMPROVED IN FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

After the first world war, a great number of veterans wished to enter Tech. Facilities were almost inadequate, and it brought to light that something must be done to relieve the strain then and the future strain. So began the Greater Georgia Tech Campaign—to produce a greater Georgia Tech.

It was both a public relations and a money-raising campaign. It was to bring to the state administrators and the public the true meaning and value of technical training. The monetary goal was originally set at five million dollars, but the result was a little over the million-and-a-half.

Though not as successful as hoped for financially, the campaign realized great success in its other goals. It cracked the barrier of partial rejection or non-realization of the importance of a technical school in Georgia.
A list of the accomplishments and contributions of Tech's presidents would be unending. As head of the school, each took an enormous part in most all that was done while they held the office. A lengthy listing of these deeds is uncalled for here. The campus as it stands today, and the school's reputation are their greatest tributes.

Sketches courtesy of Jane D. Wallace for *Dress Her in White and Gold.*
Dr. William Henry Emerson, known as "Big Doe" on Campus, was a Naval Academy graduate who received his Ph.D. at Johns Hopkins, and was appointed the first head of the chemistry department in 1888. He was appointed dean of his school in 1910, but continued teaching until he died in 1924. The motto he chose to be engraved on the cornerstone of his chemistry building was graven into himself—"IN THE FIRST PLACE I WOULD PUT ACCURACY."

Emerson took a great interest in athletics, and always strove to keep Tech's athletic program in the hands of the faculty. He and his followers have kept it so until even now, forty years after his death.

Dr. William Vernon Skiles was one of the most powerful and most beloved men to ever set foot on campus. He was a forceful leader and was satisfied with nothing less than perfection in scholastics, but he drove himself harder than he did his students.

Dean Skiles thought teaching was the greatest profession. In his own words, "What is finer than working with young men? The teaching profession has the advantage over all the others. The doctor sees the boy when he is sick, the lawyer sees him when he is in trouble, but the teacher sees him when he is young, ambitious, and happy."

Floyd Field came to the campus as a math instructor and became head of the department in 1909. His students called him "BoCat" because of his fierce approach to teaching. He became the first dean of men, after first selling the board on the idea of creating the office.

Field was of great benefit to Tech fraternities in many ways, improving their scholarship, and promoting good business practices. He also worked toward establishing a better student government. He died in 1959 after 14 years of retirement.

Dr. D. M. Smith was the last of his kind at Tech. When he retired in 1954, the school had grown so big that it was almost impossible for any one teacher to make a lasting impression on the entire student body. But he did it. He became known and loved by almost every student in school, enabled only by his dynamic personality and teaching ability.

He became head of the math department in 1934, and worked hard toward making it one of the best in the nation. He died in 1962 after 8 years of retirement.
BEST KNOWN AND MOST LOVED OF THE TECHMEN TURNED LEGEND

After working in almost all phases of activity on campus, George C. Griffin became Dean of Students upon the retirement of Dean Floyd Field. In 1914, he entered as a student, and after hindrance from World War I and chemistry, he received a degree in Civil Engineering in 1922. He was a student leader, scrub football player, and outstanding track and cross-country man.

Griffin taught mathematics at Tech after Coach Alexander, in 1930, lured him away from McCallie Prep School where he was athletic director and math teacher. He coached Tech’s freshman team for two years, and the scrubs for a year. He even was trainer for the athletic teams for a year. He coached track for 16 years and is still cross-country coach.

Upon returning to campus in 1930, George Griffin became an assistant Dean of Students. During World War II, he was executive officer of the naval units. He has also been personnel officer of the school, alumni club organizer, alumni placement director, student placement director, and even engineer on the construction of Tech’s Naval Armory. Coach Alexander started a saying that became standard on the Tech campus: “Let George Do It.”

But the Tech student body has benefited most of all by his being made Dean of Students. This is where George Griffin belongs. He loves people, and the student body has always been his concern.

He has spent many hours in Atlanta courts and jails getting boys out of trouble, and has done more than all the rest of the faculty in starting organizations and plans to aid the students.

Dean Griffin started the Tech placement office, which was the second of its type in the country. After a couple of incidents brought the need for such a function to his attention, he opened the office out of his own pocket. Tech soon was convinced it should support the program with school funds.

Griffin has gained fame aside from all his help to the school and students. He organized the “Sack-brain” Club during his days as a student. To qualify for membership, one must be so forgetful that he needs to carry his brain around in a sack lest he forget it. The beloved dean is the outstanding member of the club, having one of the faultiest memories known in the history of mankind. But it is part of the personality that those who know him love. He has missed meetings, gone to the wrong church, services and funerals, and missed christenings in which he was the Godfather.

A part of Tech’s personality and greatness will be gone forever when Dean Griffin retires and steps down from his post as Dean of Students.
WHAT CAUSES WHITLOCK TO BLUSH
(Sung only on the bleachers)
I wish I had a barrel of rum and of sugar three thousand pound,
A college bell to put it in, and a clapper to stir it round.
Like all good honest fellows, I take my whiskey clear;
I'm a rambling wreck
From Georgia Tech,
And the —— of an engineer.

Oh, if I had a daughter, sir, I'd dress her in white and gold,
And take her on the campus to cheer the brave and bold; 
But if I had a son, sir, I tell you what he'd do—
He'd yell like —— for the Georgia Tech, like his daddy used to do.

I'm a — of a, — of a, — of a, — of an engineer;
I'm a — of a, — of a, — of a, — of an engineer;
Like all good honest fellows, I take my whiskey clear;
I'm a rambling wreck
From Georgia Tech,
And the —— of an engineer.

(owing to the melting of the type, it has been impossible to print the parts
of the above song represented by blank spaces.)

FIRST PRINTING of "Ramblin' 'Reck"—1908 Blue Print

"Ramblin' 'Reck" Parade

There have been various attempts to install customs and traditions on the Tech campus, but as is usually the case, the enduring ones have had spontaneous origins. Probably because the student body is primarily of one gender, the exhibitionism of campus fads has never had much effect here. Panty raids and bed pushing contests don't appear, but Tech has a few rich and cherished traditions.

The greatest tradition is the unique fight song, "Ramblin' 'Reck". It has spread Tech's name farther and wider than anything else connected with the school. The exact time and manner in which this song first became entrenched on campus is enshrouded in that mist from which most all time-honored customs emerge. It seems to have grown from an old folk ballad, "The Song of the Gambler." Tech's first graduate said that he had never heard the song while here, but an 1892 class member insisted that it was sung by the students while he was in school. It was first printed in the '08 Blue Print without a real title.

In 1919 Frank "Wop" Roman, bandmaster, set the song to the present music and arrangement. Six years later he copyrighted it, and it has been Georgia Tech's ever since, even though other schools claim to have used it first. In the eyes of the public it exclusively belongs here.

The copyright has brought no wealth to the school, but the song's public relations value is beyond measure.

"Reck" Parade

The annual "Ramblin' 'Reck" Parade began only 31 years ago, in 1932, but is as much a part of Tech as if it had originated in 1888. Competition began in November, 1933. The 'recks appeared at the pep rally and circled the track at the football game. Phi Gamma Delta took the first honors in the contest which was to become one of the school's greatest traditions.

The parade took its present form in 1946, when the judges reviewed the monstrosities from the porch of the Athletic office building.

In the fifties the parade showed a change from the original concept of mechanical monstrosities to that of fancy floats. The wrathful student body forced the "Ramblin' 'Reck" club to change it back to the original form in 1957.
GEORGE P. BURDELL

The exact matriculation date of George P. Burdell is unknown, but was somewhere around 1920. The mythical character soon became the embodiment of deviltry of the Tech student. An unidentified and brilliant student signed the name in addition to his own to his class rolls. He even made out separate exam papers, changing his handwriting, and convinced many professors that Burdell was actually a student in good standing.

Other students joined in to keep Burdell alive, and he hasn’t graduated yet, even though he is much less active than he was in the thirties and forties.

Burdell has authored countless thousands of love letters, met hundreds of young ladies at the Varsity, and ordered more unpaid record albums than anyone in history.

The name has been found on roll calls and lists in all parts of the world in which Tech men have been known to venture.

In World War II Burdell flew with a B-17 crew for twelve missions over Europe until an operations officer who was a former Tech student joined the unit and noticed the name on the flight logs.

RAT CAP

The rat cap has been a part of Tech tradition since ANAK instituted it in 1915. The first ones were much like today’s except they had a white F on the front rather than a T. The “rat rules” were introduced by the “Ramblin’ Reck” Club shortly after its organization in 1930.

CAKE RACE

The first cake races were inter-class, and were basically cross-country runs in which the winners were rewarded with cakes baked by faculty wives and mothers, and sweethearts of the contestants. In one race, cakes were given to the first 160 students to finish. In 1935, it became a freshman event, and was scheduled for homecoming. It has been compulsory for all freshmen to run the race since that year. When the homecoming queen was added to the festivities in 1954, a kiss from her became an extra reward for the winner. The name of the race has not changed but today the freshmen run more for the kiss than they do for the cake.

“SIDEWAYS”

Coming from no-one-knows-where, a black and white, long-haired mutt of the Heinz variety, found a home on the Tech campus in the spring of 1949. Because of an injury received when she was thrown from a car in front of the Varsity, Sideways walked sideways; hence, the name.

Sideways slept in the dorms—a different room each night, and followed the students up the hill to class each morning. She sat back in the classroom and interestedly watched the professors or went to sleep. Dogcatchers and Georgia students were forever kidnapping her, and the Atlanta newspapers focused many articles on her.

The little canine morale-builder ate some rat poison and was found dead by the side of the old infirmary on August 14, 1947.
Georgia Tech has had three full-time football coaches: John W. Heisman, William A. Alexander, and Robert L. Dodd. All three were included in Edwin Pope's book, *Football's Greatest Coaches*, which lists the sport's greatest mentors. Heisman and Alexander made the National Football Hall of Fame by their coaching accomplishments. Dodd has also been elected to the Hall of Fame for his playing days at the University of Tennessee, and will certainly merit the same recognition for his coaching, if he has not already.

Heisman coached for 39 years, 16 of which were spent at Tech. He stayed here longer than at any other school. The Heisman Trophy, award for the outstanding college football player of the year, was named in honor of him. Tech lured Heisman away from Clemson in 1903. He first brought football prominence to Tech, and was also responsible for the school getting its own athletic field. His won-lost record at Tech was 100-29-6. He never had a losing season, and did so bad as to break even only once. He had an undefeated and national championship team in 1917.

Bill Alexander was a student and football player at Tech. He was first to acquire the position of "Captain of the Scrubs," a title later held also by Dean Griffin. He coached under Heisman until Heisman left in 1919, when he started his 25 years as head coach. He took teams to five bowl games, winning three and losing two. Among these was the famous Rose Bowl game of 1929, from which proceeds Rose Bowl Field here at Tech was built. The Rose Bowl teams were National Champions for that year. His record: 134-95-15.

Bobby Dodd took over in 1944, after a number of years as Alexander's backfield coach. In 18 years he set many records. Coming into this years season he had a won-lost column of 128-50-6. Teams coached by Dodd have played in 11 post-season bowl games, winning 8. Dodd had one undefeated, untied season in 1952, finishing up the year with a 24-7 victory over Mississippi in the Sugar Bowl. Dodd is unique among coaches, both in game preparation and strategy. Other mentors do not see how he coaches the way he does and wins. But win he does. His era is not over. He should have many other successful seasons.
**POST-SEASON FOOTBALL RATINGS**

**NATIONAL CHAMPIONS:** 1917 and 1928 (Helms Athletic Foundation); 1962, (INC).

**SECOND:** 1952 (AP and UP).
**FOURTH:** 1956 (AP and UP).
**FIFTH:** 1942 (AP); 1951 (AP and UP).
**SEVENTH:** 1955 (AP and UP).
**EIGHTH:** 1953 (AP).
**NINTH:** 1953 (UP).
**TENTH:** 1947 (AP).

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**BOWL RECORDS**

Tech was the first team to appear in the five major bowls, has won more bowl games than any other school, and is the only college team ever to have won major bowl games in 6 successive years.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Opponent</th>
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<td>California</td>
<td>8-7</td>
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<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>Tulsa</td>
<td>20-18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>24-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>42-19</td>
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<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>Pittsburgh</td>
<td>7-0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rose Bowl</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sugar Bowl</td>
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<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>21-7</td>
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<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>Tulsa</td>
<td>12-26</td>
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<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Kansas</td>
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<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>Baylor</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Orange Bowl</td>
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<td>Texas</td>
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<td>1955</td>
<td>Arkansas</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oil Bowl</td>
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<td>Missouri</td>
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**FOOTBALL’S HIGHEST SCORE**

The highest scoring game in college football was played in Atlanta on October 7, 1916. Tech routed Cumberland, 222-0.

Two days before the game, Alexander, assistant coach at the time, said to Coach Heisman, “If we don’t beat Cumberland by fifty points, we ought to get beat.” Halfback Strupper replied, “If we score one hundred, will you set ‘em up for the gang, Alex?” Alex answered, “I’ll set ‘em up for the varsity, scrub, and frosh teams if you make two hundred.”

Saturday came, and the Golden Tornado racked up thirty-two touchdowns and thirty extra points in four quarters of twelve and a half minutes each. Tech neither punted nor passed, and rolled up 509 yards on end runs alone. Nineteen yards on bucks, 220 yards on punt returns, and 220 yards on kickoff returns rounded out the yardage to 968. Cumberland gained 30 yards on the ground and failed to make a first down.

These were the days of the Golden Tornado—1914, 1915, 1916, 1917. The average game score for those years was about 45-2 in favor of Tech.

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**ROGER KAISER 1957-1961**

Roger Kaiser was the first and only Tech basketball player to make All-American. He is also the only athlete in the state of Georgia to receive this honor. Ernest Vandiver, governor at the time, declared “Roger Kaiser Day” in tribute to him.

Kaiser set 21 individual player records while making his way to the Look magazine All-America in 1960, and the AP, UPI, NEA, Sporting News, and Look All-America’s in 1961.
In celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the school, there has been an extensive program throughout the year of prominent speakers, panel discussions, and forums.

Famous men from all fields have been brought to campus, and have given interesting and informative talks.

Part of the purpose of these activities is to promote the tradition that is practiced on many other campuses of bringing prominent men to speak often, thus giving the student a chance to broaden his education outside the curriculum, and to gain insight into problems of industry and politics.

Panel of nation's leading scientists.
In Memoriam

Joel Eaves
Class of 1965