The battle line is drawn again. This time, ironically, the battle is not between the North and the South, but between the Confederate battle flag and the Georgia state flag.

Governor Zell Miller recently said he will introduce legislation next year to remove the Confederate battle flag from the state flag. He said he wants to return to the flag used before 1956, the year the current flag was adopted by the legislature.

"It is clearly time for all of us to consider the image we want to communicate about our state," he said. Gov. Miller acknowledged that he is not the only person focused on the flag by the upcoming 1994 Super Bowl and the 1996 Summer Olympic Games factored into his decision to propose the change. He said he wants the world to see Georgia as a "vibrant, growing state which is moving ahead, not as a state embroiled and held fast to symbols of a time when we resisted efforts to right wrongs of our past."

Education, specifically the desegregation of America's educational system, was the impetus behind the flag's redesign in 1956. The decision to change the flag was spearheaded by the middle of a whole set of actions by the Georgia legislature in response to school desegregation—the case of Brown v. Board of Education in 1954, said Dr. Robert McMath, professor of history and associate dean of the Ivan Allen College of Management, Policy, and International Affairs.

In 1953, in anticipation of a Supreme Court decision making school segregation illegal, Governor Herman Talmadge introduced a bill to make Georgia's public school systems private. As soon as the courts outlawed segregation, the state would simply transfer ownership of the schools to private hands. The legislature adopted the bill, and it was ratified by popular vote in 1954. In 1955 (and this was typical of a number of states), the Georgia legislature passed a law making it a felony for a state or local official to spend any money on an integrated school," Dr. McMath said. "By 'integrate' they meant two or three black students presenting themselves for admission to an all-white school," he said. If a federal judge ordered school officials to desegregate classrooms or face jail sentences for violating a federal order, officials following the federal order were guilty, in turn, of a felony in the state of Georgia.

"The legislature was trying to create a wall of legislation to protect the state from school desegregation," Dr. McMath said.

The 1956 legislature adopted resolutions condemning the Supreme Court's decision making segregated schools illegal, and incorporated the Confederate battle flag into the state flag.

The flag became, and remains, an emotionally charged issue for many people—black and white, native and transplanted Georgians. Professor Bud Foret, School of Literature, Communication, and Culture, said the flag issue separates people into three groups.

"One group is white supremacist. Another group is African Americans and individuals sympathetic with their struggle. According to Professor Foote, the flag has very much the same meaning for these two groups, albeit from opposite sides. Then there is a group of people in the middle, the third group, whose opinion depends on their view - or version - of the Civil War, and its significance," Foote said.

For a lot of people the war wasn't about black people; it was about the invasion of the South. If you view the Civil War as an honorable resistance to outside aggression, then you can have a positive vision of racial oppression, but as resistance to outside tyranny," Professor Foote said.

Dr. Maxine Turner, professor, School of Literature, Communication, and Culture, remembers the decision to change the flag.

"This (current) flag came out of a period of turmoil," she said. "I recall so vividly why it was done. I felt then, and I feel now, that it was an act of defiance."

"I can recall being embarrassed by that act of defiance on the part of the legislature," Dr. Turner added. "In thinking about this current controversy, we must go back to the principle that is sometimes used with the U.S. Constitution, which is 'What was the original intent of the framers?' she said. According to Dr. McMath, putting the Confederate battle flag on the state flag was the Georgia legislature's way of embodying its nose at the federal government over the Supreme Court's ruling. Gov. Miller plans to stop the nose-thumbing, and he has the support of several top legislators, as well as business, religious and academic leaders including Georgia Tech President Crecine University of Georgia President and Georgia State University's former Acting President Sherman Day. The Georgia Municipal Association, which represents 430 cities, recently voted to support the governor's proposal.

Although he has support for changing the flag, Gov. Miller is certain to face opposition from Georgia residents who believe the flag is part of their southern heritage and should not be altered. "It's part of my heritage," Dr. McMath said. "My great-grandfather fought for the Confederacy, and that's part of who I am. But, I think it is inappropriate to have that symbol in our state flag."

Dr. Turner, a Georgia native, Civil War historian and Civil War Roundtable member, echoes Dr. McMath's sentiments.

"I think the South has a very rich culture, but I have never felt quite comfortable with the current state flag," she said. "I would remove the stars and bars. I think it's okay to use the stars and bars in Confederate cemeteries, on Memorial Day or at Sons of Confederate Veterans' meetings. The Civil War is, after all, a central event in American history."

She said support for the flag proves there's still an element of defiance among Southerners. "Many people want to keep the flag unchanged as a way of saying, 'This is who we are.' In a way I think it is a resistance to interference in our affairs more than it is a civil rights issue," she added. "I don't think people want to go back to a time before civil rights."
Series of Robberies Reported in June

African-American male walked up behind his victims and grabbed them. He put them into a headlock and demanded money, the reports stated. One of the victims refused to give him his wallet. They struggled and the victim escaped without injury, according to police reports.

In two cases the offender asked the victims for the time. The robber grabbed them when they checked their watches.

In one incident, the victim gave the perpetrator a $20 bill. When the victim left the scene the perpetrator followed him. Reportedly, he told the victim he only wanted $10 and wanted to find someone to make change.

When the two people reached the library, the victim entered the building and the alleged robber continued walking down the street. The victim saw the alleged robber panning about three weeks earlier, the report stated.

Two people reported being robbed in front of the Alumni/Faculty House, according to police reports. The victims said three African-American males and one African-American female walked up to them and asked for a cigarette. One of the men grabbed the first victim by the collar of his jacket, said he had a gun and would kill him. He grabbed the victim’s wallet. The victim’s friend told them they could have his money if they gave back the wallet. The perpetrator took $1 from the second victim, kept the wallet and left, the report stated.

A female student was allegedly robbed while working in the Skiles building, reports stated. She heard someone enter the building using keys. A man entered the room where she was working and they talked briefly before he tried to take her book bag. She talked him out of taking the book bag by offering him money.

She gave him $2 and escaped. The alleged perpetrator chased after her but the victim locked herself in another room. The man tried to unlock the door using keys, but left when she failed. Police are investigating the case in connection with another robbery occurring at the same time, reports stated.

The male assailants are described as African American, between 140-160 pounds, 16-21 years old and 5’10”-6’3” tall. The female was also African American.

If you are robbed:
1. Do not try to become a hero. Hazard over your wallet or purse quickly and quietly. Do not risk injury for property.
2. Look closely at the criminals. Make mental notes of the number of thieves, their appearance, clothing, voice, nicknames used, personal items, identifying marks, peculiarities and weapons.
3. Be realistic about your ability to protect yourself. Run to a place of safety at the first opportunity.
4. Call police immediately after reaching safety (984-2500 or 911).

Also, emergency telephones are located at the main entrances of all the dormitories and throughout campus. The free-standing phones are marked with a blue light. Stingray vans provide transportation to any campus location within a one mile radius of campus between 6 p.m. and 2 a.m. Call 835-9062. The police department has recruited student volunteers to provide foot escorts to cars or buildings.

The service is available between 7 p.m. and 1 a.m. Call 894-2500. Both services are available seven days a week.

Your Secret’s Safe With Fish

by Sallylyn Hill

The fictional veterinarian Dr. Doolittle, always wanted to talk with the animals. Even though, in the movie, most animals loved the doctor, he still would get a cold shoulder from most species of fish. Not because fish wouldn’t like Dr. Doolittle, but fish only listen, they don’t talk. Not even to one another.

Fish are unique in that they have ears to listen but don’t emit any sounds. So why do fish have ears? What are fish listening to if they can’t communicate with other fish?

These were the questions asked by Georgia Tech Professor Peter Rogers, Mechanical Engineering, after he began his experiments on fish hearing more than five years ago.

Fish ears are inside the head below and behind the brain. Unlike human ears, their ears don’t need an air system to detect sound so they don’t have outside receptacles. Inside each ear is a stone-like object covered by a membrane and macula, hair cells similar to those in human ears. Fish ears have 10-15 more hair cells than human ears.

For a fish to hear, sound moves the fish back and forth by passing through its body and through a swim bladder. The bladder is a pouch full of air that keeps them afloat. The stone in the ear is more dense than the fish so its motion varies with body motion. Hair cells detect the motion and send signals to the nervous system in the brain. The sound that passes through the swim bladder becomes scattered sound and redirected out into the water for other fish to pick up. So if fish cannot actually hear other fish what are they listening to? Storm activity is one logical explanation, said Dr. Rogers.

However, he found it illogical that fish would develop an auditory system to listen to weather. In addition it is always noisy underwater and Dr. Rogers wondered if fish could distinguish between environmental sounds and noise scattered by other fish.

So the professor, along with Tom Lewis a graduate researcher working on his Ph.D in mechanical engineering, devised a set of experiments to determine what fish hear.

Mr. Lewis and Dr. Rogers conducted the experiments in two parts. They involved classical music conditioning, a kind of shock treatment patterned after the famous Pavlov’s dog experiments.

In the first part of the experiment, Dr. Rogers and Mr. Lewis worked with goldfish and oscars to determine the sound of scattered noises. Then a harnessed fish was put into a tank with two transducers. A large transducer at one end of the tank simulated ed aquatic noises. A second, smaller transducer, shaped like a fish’s swim bladder mimicked scattered noises. The large transducer constantly filled the tank with noise simulating an underwater atmosphere. The fish was electrically shocked a few seconds after researchers turned on the second transducer causing its heart to skip a beat. After several trials the fish’s heart skipped a beat when Mr. Lewis turned on the second transducer, but didn’t skip it.

That shows they’re detecting a scattered ambient noise in an ambient noise field, said Mr. Lewis.

In a third part of the experiment, Mr. Lewis is measuring thresholds by moving the sound farther away and changing the frequency. While his experiment is still incomplete, data shows that fish use both sound and pressure to determine the direction of the noise.

The outcome of these experiments may not seem important, especially to the person who only questions whether to brew or fry the fish. However, researchers of human hearing could use the findings. The military is also considering applications for building submarines that passively detect underwater mines. In any event, both Dr. Rogers and Mr. Lewis agree, learning about fish hearing advances acoustic studies.
Tech Becoming Unparallel in Computing

by Sallylyn Hill

B rainstorming is a popular method used when people need to solve a problem in a hurry. So it is perhaps not surprising that, there is growing attention focused on parallel computing. Similar to the concept of brainstorming, parallel computing is several computers working on different parts of one problem to solve it much faster than usual. The speed depends on the number of machines involved.

Recently Georgia Tech took a big step toward becoming a leader in parallel computing technology by purchasing a Kendall Square Research (KSR) parallel computer. The KSR is a newly designed 32 processor parallel machine. It has 32 independent computing nodes, working simultaneously on parts of a problem. The KSR uses novel architecture that looks very promising, said Dr. Bill Ribarsky, senior research scientist, Information Technology and Client Services.

Only one other U.S. university, Carnegie Mellon, has a KSR machine. Although at least 12 universities have parallel machines, said Mary Trauner, manager of the Parallel Computing Group in the Office of Information Technology.

The KSR has extensive computer capabilities, ranging from weather predictions, global climate studies, designing aircraft, and molecular dynamics, said Trauner.

"We certainly have made a jump toward the front. We're not at the front but toward the front by obtaining this machine," Dr. Ribarsky added.

The entire campus will have access to parallel computing when the High Performance Computer laboratory opens. HPC is a joint effort between Office of Information Technology, College of Computing and members of a Parallel Task Force set up by the late Dr. F.L. "Bud" Saddough.

Although Georgia Tech has been doing parallel computing internally for years, this is the first time it will be available to everyone, said HPC member Karsten Schwan, associate professor College of Computing. It can solve "real" problems instead of just serving as "toys" in labs, he said.

Not only will the lab help parallelize real problems. It gives computer science students real problems to work on, as opposed to text book problems. It allows an engineering student who isn't really excited about fine tuning a computer program a chance to work with computer science students too.

In addition to allowing researchers and students access to a parallel computer, the laboratory will play an important role in getting government funding. The government is pushing this technology, said researchers, but workstations also will be available campus-wide for students, said Trauner.

The idea of a lab is to allow computer science students to rub elbows with engineering and other students," she explained. "This way computer science students can pass on the tools and instructions that Dr. Ribarsky. The Federal High Performance Computing Act funded recently by the government calls for a teraflop computer by the end of the decade. A teraflop computer is a trillion floating operations, or a thousand times faster than the KSR.

The federal government wants to form a network backbone for the entire nation, for communications' sake, that will carry not only data between computers but digital data of all sorts. What they want to do is solve grand challenge problems. These are big problems that require big computing resources.

Several of these grand-challenge problems being studied at Tech are in areas of physics, aerospace engineering and chemical engineering. An example of a grand-challenge problem is heart valve research. Using a three-dimensional image, the computer simulates pieces of the heart. A parallel computer will be able to simulate the whole heart plus the blood vessels and the blood flowing through.

"The whole structure being an immensely complicated calculation, they'll be able to do it accurately and design a valve that is long lasting and efficient," Dr. Ribarsky explained.

Parallel computers may make it possible to diagnose heart problems without invasive surgery.

Parallel computers are also used to design airplane structures such as wings and turbine formations. With a teraflop machine, researchers will be able to look at an airplane's integrated systems. This means it can compute the flow of air around the fuselage, plus determine the effects on an engine and effect of the deformation of the airplane's surface caused by air pressure. All of that can be studied together, Dr. Ribarsky explained. The computer can solve different aspects of a problem that require different computational approaches but in a synchronized fashion.

Parallel computing will play an important role in U.S. competitive- ness because of its speed in solving technical problems, all three researchers agree.

"The machines are here to stay and if they want to solve their problems faster they need to use parallel," said Dr. Schwan when asked about industry acceptance of the computers.

For those planning a vacation, parallel computing will even help them through improved weather predictions. Now, weather is forecast using very approximate data, said Dr. Schwan. Parallel computers can complete more detailed computations. It can complete weather predictions 10 times faster, he said.

For more information on research being done, contact Mary Trauner, associate director and senior research scientist, Information Technologies and Client Services, at 894-6166.

Scientists Examine Ground-level Ozone

by Victor Rogers

ost people look skyrocketing when the word "ozone" is mentioned. The upper atmosphere ozone which protects us from the harmful effects of ultraviolet light. Georgia Tech scientists are studying another type of ozone, ground-level ozone, which in excessive quantities has an adverse effect on human and plant life.

Scientists only partly understand the negative effects of ground-level ozone. They need more research and data before recommending ways to reduce ground-level ozone. Some of that data will be collected during the five-week measurement period of the Atlanta Intensive Study beginning in March.

Chemical measurements will be taken during the Atlanta Intensive using surface sites, the elevated tower between the Boggs Chemistry Building and the Manufacturing Research Center (MARC), and a helicopter.

Mission Scientist Michael Rodgers, School of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences will determine a limited number of "event days," during which the major data collection occurs. Event days during the Atlanta Intensive must have high temperatures and light winds, according to Jim Wilburn, program manager for Southern Ozone Research Program Ozone Non- attainment (SOF-ONAT). Organizers are hoping for 10-15 event days.

Regulatory agencies, scientists and industry leaders will use data collected during the Atlanta Intensive to make decisions affecting everyday life. The kind of equipment in automobiles, standards for emission tests, mass transit policy, locations of industry and even the kinds of paint available could be affected by what scientists learn from the study, according to Dr. Rodgers.

The Atlanta Intensive study is part of the Southern Oxydants Study (S.O.S.), an alliance of universities, state and federal agencies and industry created to investigate and understand the causes and formation of ground-level ozone air pollution in the southeastern United States. Dr. Rodgers said the results of the study will be used to help achieve an acceptable lifestyle and outstanding environmental quality.

No, it's not Tech's own bungee jumping tower. The new air sampling tower, built between the Boggs Chemistry Building and the Manufacturing Research Center, is sparking curiosity both on and off campus.
The Reaper by Chris Daley

The one-man show, "The Balanced Brain," is on display now through July 17 in the Georgia Tech Student Center Gallery. Daley is an Atlanta artist and 1985 Tech graduate.

JULY 13 MONDAY


NTU short course and seminar via satellite. "Turbulence Modeling," 11 a.m., 5 p.m., room 209, ESM building on Cherry Street. For info call 894-3378.

JULY 14 TUESDAY

GT Continuing Education Course "Introduction to C (COMP 102)," July 13-15. To register call 894-2547.

"tech television network" summer movie "Huns On The Run," all day, July 13-19, 1st floor monitors and Music Listening Room, Student Center.

Fall Tech Topics articles/story ideas due.

GT Recreational Sports, "Aerobic Fitness," eleven classes offered a week, from now until 8/30. For more info call 894-3987.

NTU short course and seminar via satellite, "Software Requirements: Definition and Design Methods and CASE Tools for the '90s (1 of 2)," 11 a.m., 5 p.m., room 209, ESM building on Cherry Street. For info call 894-3378.

Jazz Concert, 11:55 a.m., 12 p.m., Student Center 2nd Floor Lounge.

GT Continuing Education Course "Pulp and Paper Technology for Nontechnical People (PST 614)," July 14-17. To register call 894-2547.

Alumni Association committee meeting.

"The Balanced Brain" exhibit works by Atlanta Tech graduate Chris Daley through July 17 in the Tech Student Center Gallery. For info call 894-2805.
Career Services Office Ice Cream Social, 3:00 p.m. - 4:30 p.m., Fred W. Ajax Building. For info call 894-3922.

The Student Center Theater presents the movie "Road Warrior," July 17 & 18, 8, 9 p.m., $1.50, Architecture Auditorium.

18 SATURDAY

Selections from the Georgia Tech Student Center permanent art collection are on display in the Richards Gallery, Georgia Tech Theatre for the Arts, now through December 31.

20 MONDAY

NTU short course and seminar via satellite, "Advancement of Science (AAAS) at 202526-6448.

22 WEDNESDAY

ORGT (Outdoor Recreation Georgia Tech) Beginner Caving class and logistics session for July 25 trip, 7 p.m., room 319, Student Center. For more information call 894-6267.

GT Continuing Education Course "UNIX Tools (COMP 124)," July 22-24. To register call 894-2547.

24 FRIDAY

External Affairs Retreat.

The city of Atlanta's Chastain Park presents "Las Siete Potencias: Messing and the Aesthetics of Santeria." The exhibit opens with a public reception on July 24 and runs through September 3. For info call 257-1804.

28 TUESDAY

46th Roll Call volunteer meeting.

NTU short course and seminar via satellite, "Applying Total Quality Management to Software Systems," 11:00 a.m. - 5 p.m., room 209, ESM building on Cherry Street. For info call 894-3378.

Houser's Quarterly Racquetball Tournament, July 28, 29 & 30, open to all faculty, staff and students. For info call GT Recreational Sports 894-3987.

29 WEDNESDAY

Fall Tech Topics camera-ready ads due.

Roll Call Victory Party.

GT Continuing Education Courses "UNIX System Calls (COMP 111)," July 29-31 and "Harvard Communication for Construction (EST 133)," July 29. To register call 894-2547.

27 MONDAY

"tech television network" summer movie "Raising Arizona," all day, July 27-28. 2nd floor monitors and Music Listening Room, Student Center.

30 THURSDAY

GT Recreational Sports invites you to join the Walking Club, open to all faculty, staff and students. For more info call 894-3378.
Construction workers are busy making changes to the stadium. Plans are to have the work completed by the first Georgia Tech football game. Tech hosts Western Carolina on September 12.

**People in the News**

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Georgia Tech is a unit of the University System of Georgia

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**Cutting the Red Tape**

How do you become active on a faculty committee?

There are about 20 faculty committees which govern almost every aspect of faculty work and life at Georgia Tech. Our faculty is broken into five major groups, The General Faculty, the General Faculty Assembly, the Academic Faculty, the Academic Senate, and the Executive Board. Committees handle everything from benefits to faculty grievance issues to undergraduate curriculum. Those committees are divided into two groups, standing and elected representative bodies.

You should know the following if you want to become a member of a faculty committee.

Standing committee elections occur early in Spring Quarter. Members usually serve staggered three year terms. Elections for members of the Executive Board occur in the middle of Spring Quarter, or as soon as all representatives to the General Faculty Assembly are elected.

There is a nominating committee for elections. Nominating Committee contacts are in The Whistle each January for the upcoming term.

Descriptions of each committee are available in section two of the faculty handbook. Be prepared, this section is about 100 pages long.

The nomination process, described by Secretary of the faculty, Dr. Gary Lunsford is rather simple, including "self-nomination." Nominations are taken starting in Winter Quarter.

For a complete listing of committees and duties available, look in the handbook. For more direct or follow-up questions, Dr. Lunsford is available at 528-7786.

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**Dr. Krishna Arija**
Dr. Krishna Arija recently attended the DGLR/94 American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics (AIAA) Aeronautics Conference held at Aachen, Germany. He was one of the organizers of the conference and chair of a session. He presented an invited paper entitled "Supersonic Jet Noise Measurement." Two additional papers prepared by Dr. Arija and his students were also presented.

**Tom Atkins**
Tom Atkins, director, Cooperative Division, recently addressed the southern regional meeting of the American Physical Society on "Developing Competency in the Workforce." He also made a presentation on "Cooperative Education" to human resource professionals from the National Society of Professional Engineers. Atkins recently received a $3,000 check on behalf of Tech's Co-op Program from the Meade Corporation.

**Mark Allen**
Electrical Engineering Assistant Professor Mark Allen traveled to Zurich, Switzerland to give two invited talks at ETH-Zurich. He also traveled to Neuchatel, Switzerland to give an invited talk to ES-Marin (member of Swiss watchmaking consortium), June 6-12.

**Mark Allen, Martin Brooke, and Nan Marie Jokker**
Prof. Mark Allen, Martin Brooke and Nan Marie Jokker, Electrical Engineering, are the recipients of a $90,000 award from the Manufacturing Research Center for their proposal entitled, "A Low Cost Manufacturing Technology for Photonic Interconnection.

**Donald Scott Barley**
Donald Scott Barley, locksmith, Plant Operations Division, was recently recognized by the Associated Locksmiths of America, Inc. for achieving the status of Certified Registered Locksmith through successful completion of that portion of the Proficiency Registration Program (PRP).

**Debbie Bell**
Debbie Belling, research associate II, in the Office of the President, is this year's recipient of the Academic Achievement Award from the College of Public and Urban Affairs at Georgia State University. The award is given to the graduate with the highest grade point average in the Master of Public Administration degree program.

**Kelly Bilton**
Kelly Bilton, grounds keeper III, Landscape Services, was chosen as the Employee of the Quarter for Winter, 1992.

**Martin Brooke**
Electrical Engineering Assistant Professor Martin Brooke received a gift from General Electric in the form of a large screen room for sensitive electrical measurements valued at $40,000. This facility will be housed in the Microwaves and Electromagnetics Research Center (MERB). Brooke was recently elected to a three year term on the Analog Signal Processing Subcommission of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) Circuits and Systems Society.

**Daniel B. Bullen**
Professor Daniel B. Bullen, Nuclear Engineering, was elected as the American Nuclear Society Outstanding Faculty Member for 1992-1993.

**Dr. Anthony J. Calise**
Dr. Anthony J. Calise, professor, School of Aerospace Engineering, is the recipient of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics and Mechanics and Control of Flight Award for 1992. The award will be presented in August, during an awards luncheon in Hilton Head, S.C.

**Dr. Helen R. Citron**
The Georgia Board of Regents approved Dr. Helen R. Citron as librarian-professor emerita, effective July 1.

**Kenneth A. Curcic**
Professor Kenneth A. Curcic, Mechanical Engineering, has been selected by the Georgia Tech Research Advisory Council as an institutional nominee for the Packard Fellowship program.

**Robert K. Frenay**

**D.C. Fiedler, C.O. Alford**

**Dr. Rosario Gerhardt**
Dr. Rosario Gerhardt, associate professor, Materials Engineering, recently traveled to Minneapolis to give an invited talk entitled, "Localized vs. Non-localized Conduction in Ionically Conducting Materials," at the 94th annual meeting of the American Ceramic Society. She was also co-chair of a symposium on high temperature superconductors and chaired two technical sessions.

**John Gilmore**

**Dr. Jack K. Halle**
Dr. Jack K. Halle, director, Center for Dynamical Systems and Nonlinear Studies and professor in the School of Mathematics, has been named Regents' Professor by the Board of Regents.

**John Hannback**
John Hannback, director, Placement, was a panelist at the 1992 Tri-annual College Placement Council Meeting held in San Francisco.
Richard Stephen Mole

**AGE:** 34

**OCCUPATION:** Assistant Director of Housing, Georgia Tech; Adjunct psychology professor at the Art Institute of Atlanta

**EDUCATION:** Bachelor of Arts degree in psychology - State University of New York at Plattsburg; Master of Arts degree in counseling psychology - University of Vermont; post-master's study in Human Performance - Florida State University

**MARRITAL STATUS:** Single

**CHILDREN:** None

**PET:** A dog named Mops

**LAST BOOK:** Killers of the Dream

**LAST MOVIE:** Howard End

**BEST PIECE OF ADVICE YOU EVER GAVE:** To always treat others as you would hope to be treated.

**BEST PIECE OF ADVICE YOU EVER RECEIVED:** Feel honest with yourself and never compromise your convictions.

**PET PERVERSE:** Self-abused / inconsiderate acts

**PERSONAL HERO OR IDOL:** Sabrina Sujivin - Journalist and Lecturer

**FEW PEOPLE KNOW THAT:** E.g., tremendous satisfaction from landscape design and gardening.
Computers
PS/2 50Z under warranty, 8513 VGA monitor, 60MB hard disk, 1MB memory and keyboard. $750, call Darryl 853-0607.

Real Estate
3 BR home convenient to Tech, located just north of 14th Street, newly renovated, fireplace, central heat/air, hardwood floors, workshop, fenced yard and lots of extras. Ready to move in. $94,900. Call 876-1637.

Classifieds

Large 3 1/4 bedroom Victorian house in Grant Park for rent. Hardwood floors, high ceilings, updated systems, central air, huge dining room, library, breakfast room with bay windows. Call Wendy or Paul 233-0091, $900 month, available September 1992.

1 1/2 acre fully developed lot in the Austell area, great subdivision. Call 438-4056.

Miscellaneous
XT14 XEROX copier, works, but needs minor repairs, $175 or best offer, call 438-6563.

Tickets-2nd row box seats for the Chastain Park Michelle's Dry; Coca-Cola Summer Concert Series. Face value price includes two tickets and parking pass. Tickets available for either 8/10 Howie Mandell, Sunday, 8/23 John Denver, Tuesday, 8/25 Natalie Cole; Tuesday, 9/1 Steppenwolf, Jefferson Starship & Edgar Winter; Saturday, 9/5 Pointer Sisters; Saturday, 9/12 Ice Cocker and Friday, 9/26 Wilson Phillips. If interested, contact Diane 636-5827 (leave message), before 10:00 p.m.

SHARP cash register, brand new with 20 department keys, works great. $75 or best offer. Call 438-6563.

Typing
Will do typing and (simple) drawings for you in my home on computer. Call 443-2592, after 1:00 p.m.

TV/Video
Console TV, beautiful wooden frame, great picture, remote control. $175 or best offer. Call 438-6563.

The 1992 Georgia General Assembly passed a few amendments to the Teachers Retirement System Laws that went into effect July 1. Act 1017 provides members the opportunity to repay credits in withdrawn accounts on a pro rata basis. Act 1313 allows members to retire at age 55 as long as they have 25 years of credited service. Their benefit, however, is reduced by the lesser of 7 percent for each year the retiree is under age 60 or 7 percent for each year a member has less than 30 years of service. Normal retirement age is now considered to be age 60. After completing 10 or more years of service, a member can now retire at age 60 with no age penalty.

Temporary employees not participating in teacher retirement or optional retirement are now required to participate in the Georgia Defined Contribution Retirement Plan. Under the plan and instead of social security temporary or part time employees must give 7.5 percent of their salary without a matching contribution from Georgia Tech. Both Tech and employees continue to contribute 1.45 percent for medicare. Students who are working while enrolled and attending classes at Georgia Tech are excluded from this plan. For information on the legislation contact John Greenstein, staff benefits manager at 894-8374.

Applications for Options class instructors are available in the programs area on the third floor of the Student Center. If you have a talent, special interest or hobby you may qualify to teach an Options class this Fall Quarter. The deadline for applications is Monday, July 27. For information on Options call 894-2805.

The Georgia Education Advancement Council (GAEc) is accepting nominations for this year's GAEc Distinguished Service Awards program. The deadline for nominations is October 1. Awards will be presented at a December conference in Augusta. Contact Gail White, director of programs for the Georgia Tech Alumni Association at 894-9278.

Something sounds "fishy." See what it is on page 2.