The Georgia Tech Marching Band cheers the Yellow Jackets' offense after a rousing verse of the "Ramblin' Wreck." Members were among Tech's most loyal supporters, and their enthusiasm at sporting events lifted the spirits of fans and players alike. *Photo by David Pauli.*

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INDIVIDUAL PARTS...

More than half of the world's countries and every state of the United States were represented by the 1992-1993 Georgia Tech population. With this great variety of student backgrounds, the campus was a colorful mixture of cultures and opinions where each person could feel free to express himself or herself.

The strongest voices supporting individualism came from the smaller groups on campus. More than ever before, minorities stressed the need for each person to be faithful to his or her own heritage and culture. From the Georgia Tech Afro-American Student Union and the Society of Black Engineers' celebration of black history month to the various festivals and performances of traditional dance presented by India Club, each group found a means of sharing its culture with its members and the Georgia Tech student body.

Whether minority or not, all students found that the Georgia Tech campus provided them with several opportunities to express their individualism and uniqueness. Throughout the year, the Presidential election, religious questions, and the state of the administration and the reputation of the school were only some of the issues which divided the student body.

Although opinion, culture, and other dissimilarities often did set students apart, these differences made each person unique and defined his or her own personality. Each of these individual elements helped create the varied and diverse student body of 1992-1993.
A member of Sigma Phi Epsilon fraternity combines speed with skill to complete a Greek Week obstacle course. Such events prompted individuals to use their talents for the good of their team. Photo by Ted McCrobie.

Impersonating George P. Burdell for a Homecoming contest, a student gets an incorrect answer from her calculator. Each student at Tech was proud of his or her academic achievements; nevertheless, the effort required to maintain high grades was often a topic of jokes among friends. Photo by Todd Sleeman.

Finished with classes for the day, a student catches up on the latest issue of a computer magazine. Outside of classes, interests among students varied from electronics to theater. Photo by David Pauli.
New freshman recruits leave the student services building to meet their FASET leaders for the first time. The FASET and newly implemented Freshman Experience programs ensured that new students found friends and necessary help with their classes. Photo by David Pauli.

Friends gather at the library fountain before studying for a test. Students of the same major helped each other with difficult class material to improve their grades. Photo by David Pauli.
ith over 12,000 students comprising Georgia Tech, it is difficult for anyone to personally know even half of the student body. Exposure to college life at Tech, however, binds a person to all others who have been a part of the campus, past or present.

Almost all students state academics as their primary purpose for coming to Georgia Tech. Education and career advancement are a driving force for each person on campus, and several ties result from this common bond. Within any major, higher level students are always willing to help those who are just starting. Likewise, word files have been passed down from concerned students of the past to aid the current students struggling with the same classes.

Pride in athletics also unifies the students of Georgia Tech as they cheer on their Yellow Jackets. In the fall, fans pour into Bobby Dodd Stadium at Grant Field to motivate the football team with the resounding cry, "to hell with Georgia." Basketball draws similar crowds to their Alexander Memorial Coliseum, and even Tech's smaller sports can attract fans anxious to sing "The Ramblin' Wreck" and "Up with the White and Gold" whenever the Jackets score.

Despite their differences, all students at Georgia Tech are part of the same legacy. Every year is a new chapter in the history of Tech, and anyone who becomes part of campus also becomes part of that history. The Georgia Institute of Technology is the tie that unites each individual student element.
Elements of Style

Students at Georgia Tech helped to create a part of history during 1992-1993. Recognizing that turning opinions into actions could make changes both locally and globally, each person made sure that his or her voice was heard.

Perhaps the loudest outcries of the year came just before November as Tech students rallied behind the Presidential nominee of their choice. As campus hosted the Vice-Presidential debate in its new Theatre for the Arts, the college voting community gathered outside to shout its concerns to the candidates. On November 11, the student body became part of the largest voter turnout in Georgia history as they took their convictions to the polls.

Concerns for the Tech community also moved many students to action during the year. From calling for a reconstruction of the Tech administration to demanding better campus security, each person was determined to make the changes he or she deemed necessary to build a promising future for Georgia Tech.

Although the opinions on campus were as diverse as the individuals, all students learned to accept the differences of their peers and used this exposure to new ideas to better themselves. Each person discovered that every belief is a small part of a personality and an element of their individual style.
Students Continue Traditions and Create History

When the Georgia School of Technology opened its doors on October 5, 1888, Tech's students and faculty worked in only two buildings surrounded by trees and small houses. Since then, the college has developed into the Georgia Institute of Technology, the most well-known institute of technical learning in the South.

The boundaries of Georgia Tech expanded throughout the years since its founding, and during the 1992-1993 academic year, the campus covered the area bounded by North Avenue, Tech Parkway, Tenth Street, and Interstate 75. What was once trees and dirt roads gave way to highways and the skyscrapers of the Atlanta skyline.

Many grassy areas of the campus were covered by concrete in order to accommodate the changing needs of the institute. Peter's Parking Deck, for example, was Peter's Park, a wooded area used by students for recreation and relaxation. Much of this area was leveled to make way for the parking deck, but tennis courts and basketball courts were built on top so that students could still use the area for play.

The past of Georgia Tech is reflected in the names of the campus buildings. Lyman Hall was a graduate of West Point who headed the Mathematics Department and was named Chairman of the faculty in 1896. The Lyman Hall building, or "Lyman Hall Hall," as it is sometimes called, housed freshman chemistry labs until it was closed for renovations in 1989. In 1991, the cashier's office was moved into the reopened Lyman Hall with expanded facilities to better serve students.

A building well-known by every Tech student, the Skiles building was named after Dean William Skiles. A scholar and administrator, he played an important role in establishing Tech's strong academic reputation. The mathematics, English, and psychology departments were moved to Skiles, and the English and calculus classes required for many majors at Tech are taught here.

Gilbert Boggs was a former Head of the chemistry department at Georgia Tech, and the Boggs chemistry building was named after him. It consists of two lecture halls, smaller classrooms, chemistry labs, faculty offices, and a 24-hour computer lab. Chemistry, biology, and chemical engineering students complete much of their junior and senior level work in this building.

When Georgia Tech football began its great tradition in 1892, Tech did not meet its opponents on the turf of Grant Field; at that time, a creek ran through the area. During the early part of the 1900's, Fulton county donated inmates' labor to grade the field and install the drainage system. Georgia Tech students volunteered to construct the concrete west stands, which seated 5,600 spectators. Construction of the west stands began in 1913.

Grant Field not only housed football games. From the Rolling Stones to New Kids on the Block, concerts held on the field have also benefited Georgia Tech as well as the Atlanta community. Also, graduation ceremonies were held at Grant Field until June, 1970, when services were moved inside the Alexander Memorial Coliseum.

The Techwood Homes Project, the United States' first housing project, was dedicated in 1935 by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. The buildings, which included McDaniel (Techwood) Residence Hall, were constructed to offer low-rent housing and eliminate slum houses. At the time, Techwood was considered the best housing available to Georgia Tech students; however, in a move for the future of Atlanta and Tech, plans were made during 1992 to demolish the building for the upcoming Olympic games. Thus in an effort to keep up with the demands of progress, Georgia Tech continues to evolve and create an ever-changing history for its students.

"I can't imagine this campus being any smaller than it is!"
—Randall J. Cook

Story by Kelley Taylor
Headline Photo by David Pauli
The roof of the Mechanical Engineering building is a colorful and entertaining display of graffiti from past and present Tech students. Senior ME majors since construction of the building have taken spray paint in hand to vent their frustrations about their classes and professors. Photo by David Pauli.

Adjacent to Georgia Tech campus, Junior's Grill is a favorite place for students to get a hot meal for little money. The establishment began looking for a new site during 1993 due to Olympic planning, which calls for the building to be demolished. Photo by David Pauli.

Few restaurants in Atlanta can claim the popular history of The Varsity, a fast service drive-in on North Avenue. Opened by Frank Gordy, a former Georgia Tech student, The Varsity became such an attraction over the years since its 1928 founding that it branched to Athens and other Georgia locations. Photo by David Pauli.
Georgia Tech Celebrates a "Haunted" Homecoming

The witches, ghosts, and goblins were up to their usual hauntings on the Georgia Tech campus on October 31, 1992, but many other things were on students' minds as well. For the first time in Tech history, Homecoming fell on Halloween day. This fact, coupled with the 100th birthday of Tech football, made Homecoming 1992 a special event for both students and alumni.

The spirit and fun of Halloween was reflected in each of the week's activities. Many people began to build the excitement early by attending the Homecoming concert in the Alexander Memorial Coliseum on the Friday before Homecoming week. The concert was organized and ushered by the Homecoming Committee and amassed a crowd of approximately 2,000 people. Those who attended were entertained by The Connells, Ocean Blue, and Follow For Now, and many roused crowd members began a frenzy of slam-dancing near the stage to the music of these alternative groups.

With the week off to an enthusiastic start, the traditional competitions between campus organizations began. Of these contests, the outdoor display contest was the most brilliant. Members of organizations, residence halls, and fraternities and sororities spent a week of sleepless nights slaving away on these masterpieces, and the colorful crepe paper exhibits were set up across campus on Homecoming day for viewing by the contest judges and students.

Some of the other competitions during the week prior to the Homecoming game included the Mini-500 race, a test of speed and endurance as racers maneuvered tricycles up the "hill" to the finish line, and the George P. Burdell look-alike contest, original, humorous skits in which participants brought the fictitious Georgia Tech student to life. One participant in the Mini-500, Tina Hill of Alpha Gamma Delta said, "(Competition) was fun, but I think it was the most exhausting thing I've ever done. It doesn't look that hard, but then you do it and you say, 'never again!'"

The talent show was another major event during Homecoming week. Students packed the Theatre for the Arts to capacity to cheer for the Musicians' Network and Tech's Greek organizations as they presented their finest singing and dancing skills. The live acts ranged from bands to vocal groups, and the all of the sororities included high-energy dance routines in their performances. Finalists in the costume competition filled the intermissions between the various presentations.

The Ramblin' Wreck Parade, which tested the participants' knowledge and ingenuity with cars, included the contraption, fixed body, and classic car competitions. The early morning hours of Homecoming day hosted the creaks and groans of student-built contraptions slowly making their way down Fowler street. The fixed body contest exercised competitors' artistic capacities as they captured the Haunted Homecoming theme in a parade float, and the classic car competition brought antique cars out of storage for a grand exhibit of automotive engineering past. Spectators marveled over the mechanical wizardry as well as the elaborate floats and classics.

On game day, Halloween ghosts of the great teams and students of Georgia Tech's past returned to haunt Duke's Blue Devils and cheer for a Yellow Jacket victory. The game was a close and frustrating one for Tech, but the Jackets buckled down and came out on top with a 20-17 win. During halftime, the Georgia Tech band members delighted the Georgia Tech fans both with their music and by performing in costume, which added a bit of fun and surprise to the halftime entertainment.

Ending the suspense for those organizations whose representatives had made it through the first stages of voting, Mr. and Ms. Georgia Tech of 1992-1993 were also announced during halftime. From Beta Theta Pi, Sean Kelley became Mr. Georgia Tech, and from Alpha Delta Pi, Shannon McCrutchen became Ms. Georgia Tech.

Continued on page 14...

"The combination of Homecoming, Halloween, and 100 years of football made this year's Homecoming three times the fun." —Kellie Ballew
Alpha Delta Pi president Heather Jones and member Ashley Wolff are just "Too Funky" for Mock Rock. This dance/lip-sync contest featured students performing to their favorite music, and was one of the most entertaining events of Homecoming week. *Photo by Allen Turner.*

The "Jason" mask hides this student's grimace as he competes in "Morticia's Mile." Many Homecoming contests delighted spectators but disgusted competitors with food, mud, or shaving cream. *Photo by Ted McCrobie.*

A Kappa Sigma brother waits patiently for his turn to race the fraternity's contraption in the Ramblin' Wreck Parade. The parade was a less dangerous version of the 1929 tradition in which students raced their cars from Atlanta to Athens, GA. *Photo by Ted McCrobie.*
The brothers of Phi Kappa Tau "inch" their way down the course during competition. Constructions were judged on creativity of design as well as whether they finished the race. Photo by Ted McCrobie.

The Georgia Tech Band, the oldest campus organization, keeps many Tech traditions alive—from the "Ramblin' Wreck" song and "Up with the White and Gold" to rat caps. For Homecoming, the group invited alumni band members to join their playing during the football game. Photo by David Pauli.

Homecoming 1992
The Georgia Tech Yellow Jackets pull through a difficult game to beat the Duke Blue Devils 20-17. Despite a disappointing season, the Homecoming game was a thrill to the Tech fans who turned out in white and gold to cheer for their team. Photo by Mary Whaley.

Kappa Alpha brothers escort their fixed body, a "Headless Heisman" to haunt Duke, during the Ramblin' Wreck Parade. The float-like creations allowed students to use their artistic ideas to express the Homecoming theme and curse the opposition. Photo by Ted McCrobie.

A Delta Chi member poses as Deiter, host of Saturday Night Live's "Sprockets" during the George P. Burdell look-a-like contest. Held on the steps of the Student Center, the event entertained several passing students who stopped to see what the imaginary Tech graduate might have looked like. Photo by Todd Sleeman.
The final standings for all competitive Homecoming events were also announced during the game. The overall point winners for fraternity competitions were: first place—Phi Kappa Tau, second place—Pi Kappa Phi, and third place—FIJI. Sororities winners were: first place—Alpha Delta Pi, second place—Alpha Gamma Delta, and third place—Phi Mu. These groups were recognized for the hard work and dedication that they put into the week.

For alumni, Homecoming was a special time to come back to relive memories of Tech. Gary Bookout, class of 1992, expressed his sentiments. “It feels good to come back and see people you haven’t seen in a while and also to see new faces.”

The visiting alumni also contributed history lessons to current students. The returning students exchanged their stories of the past campus, administration, and academics with the present students’ news of happenings at Tech. Kevin Bolton, a member of Phi Sigma Kappa, even became friends with some of the alumni returning to visit his fraternity. “It was cool meeting all those people. The alumni joined in and partied with us,” he commented.

Homecoming week was a success due to the efforts of the Homecoming Committee, who first began making preparations during spring quarter 1992. The members were in charge of running each event, choosing judges for the competitions, and organizing special events such as the Homecoming concert. John David Ewalt, a member of the committee, remarked, “Being involved took a lot of time and effort, but we were pleased with the outcome.”

Students likewise enjoyed the committee’s final results. “My favorite event was the Wreck Parade,” remarked sophomore Catherine Cleaveland, “but every event was a lot of fun. I’m really looking forward to next year’s contests.” By promoting pride in Georgia Tech and the excitement of competition, everyone involved with Homecoming 1992 helped to give true meaning to the theme “the spirit lives on.”

Story by Kelley Taylor
Layout by Dawn Wyatt

The ghost of George P. Burdell haunts the Homecoming look-a-like contest. This Lambda Chi Alpha entrant was one of the many imaginative embodiments of the famous fictitious Georgia Tech student. Photo by Todd Sleeman.

Paul Geertgens cruises down Fowler street during the classic car competition of the Ramblin' Wreck Parade. Zeta Beta Tau’s 1958 Corvette was one of the various antique and collectable automobiles entered by members of campus organizations. Photo by Ted McCrobie.

Mr. and Ms. Georgia Tech, Sean Kelley and Shannon McCutchen begin their 1992-93 reign. Representing Beta Theta Pi and Alpha Delta Pi, the winners were selected by a campus vote. Photo by Mary Whaley.
Phi Kappa Tau's Greg Murphy carries a lard-covered pumpkin to his waiting teammates during the "Greasy Pumpkin Relay." Participants were required to pass their slippery burden from person to person without dropping it, and the winners received points toward becoming the overall 1992 Homecoming champions. Photo by Ted McCrobie.

Guarding the Kappa Alpha contraption before the Ramblin' Wreck Parade, a brother ignores the last-minute preparations of other competitors while trying to get some sleep. The mechanical creations were required to complete the quarter-mile trek by means of an indirect-drive-train in less than seven minutes. Photo by David Pauli.
Bail out is a very wet experience, even for the spectators. The Student Athletic Complex swimming pool was one of the various campus locations where Greek Week events were held. Photo by David Pauli.

"Wonderful Tonight," the theme of the FIJI Greek Sing performance, takes top honors in the fraternity division. For this talent show of Greek Week, most groups spent weeks assembling a music or dance routine in hopes of winning points for their team. Photo by Ted McCrobie.
very spring, the Greek community of Georgia Tech gathers for one week to compete and celebrate. Greek Week 1992 saw some adjustments to tradition, however. In an effort to alleviate the negative inferences often surrounding Greek life and the consumption of alcohol, the Keg Toss and Keg Relay competitions were replaced with non-alcoholic events.

The games began Friday with a banner contest and the Quintaped, a five-legged race. On Saturday, fraternity and sorority members attempted to pull the opposing team into a mud pit during the Tug-O-War. Although spectators tried to avoid the mess, in the end they were as muddy as the tuggers. The year's winners of the Tug-O-War were Zeta Tau Alpha and Lambda Chi Alpha.

The Olympus Derby, a race of soapbox cars down the "hill," occurred on Sunday. One of the qualifications for the cars was that they have adequate brakes; however, most of them did not and crashed into the tire barrier at the bottom of the course. Delta Sigma Phi was the victor.

Throughout the rest of the week, the organizations vied for first place in events such as the Obstacle Course, the Bat Race, Bail Out, the Chariot Race, Shoot the Moon, and two new events—the Ski Race and the Backpack Relay. The volleyball tournament was won by Alpha Delta Pi and Tau Kappa Epsilon. The competitions took place at various locations around campus including the Burger Bowl, the Student Athletic Complex, and fraternity houses.

Another Greek Week tradition, the selection of a Greek God and Greek Goddess, brought out the groups' finest in costumes and modeling. The contestants, sponsored by their fraternity or sorority, dressed in traditional or non-traditional "Greek" attire and presented themselves to a panel of judges. Phi Mu and FIJI were declared the winners.

Philanthropy played an important role in Greek Week during 1992. The American Red Cross Blood Drive ran for three days prior to Greek Week, and fraternities and sororities were able to get points for their group by donating blood. In addition, the American Heart Association benefited from the proceeds of the raffle tickets sold at Greek Sing and tickets sold for the awards banquet. Another project added to the Greek Week schedule—a work day to benefit the Techwood community—helped to promote involvement with Atlanta's less fortunate. Over 700 students spent a Saturday planting flowers, repairing playground equipment, and cleaning up the area. They also worked at Fowler Street Elementary School.

Greek Sing, the Greek Week talent show, was held on Thursday night. The fraternities and sororities danced and sang in a variety of entertaining acts ranging from bands to dance troupes. FIJI won fraternity Greek Sing with their rendition of "Wonderful Tonight," and Phi Mu won the sorority division with songs from The Phantom of the Opera.

An awards banquet was held on Friday to honor the fraternities and sororities that accumulated the most points during the week. Representatives from each Greek organization attended the ceremony to collect their group's honors. Overall winners of the week, FIJI fraternity and Zeta Tau Alpha sorority, were presented their trophies as were the winners of Homecoming and other awards.

Greek Week was a success in that it was a show of the camaraderie between the fraternities and sororities on campus as well as a means of giving to others. The competitions bonded brothers and sisters together with pride for their group and a spirited determination to excel. Both Georgia Tech and the Atlanta community benefited from another year of this time-honored tradition.

"I'm glad that philanthropy has become an integral part of the spirit of Greek Week."
—Robert Lindsay
Greek Week

FJII member Donald Upton shows his determination to win. Dedication, talent, and desire to excel helped the fraternity to become the 1992 Greek Week champions. Photo by Billy Said.

Frank Lee, a brother at Zeta Beta Tau, prepares to fight for his team as he digs in for the Tug-O-War. Although the event left many participants with blistered hands and muddy clothing, everyone agreed that it was fun. Photo by Mary Whaley.

Planting flowers for the Techwood community, Zeta Beta Tau president Tim Hamel enjoys helping others. Greek Week 1992 emphasized philanthropy and provided fraternities and sororities several opportunities to help the less fortunate. Photo by Mary Whaley.
Jason Dell of FIJI expresses uncertainty during competition. The 1992 Greek Week events built individual confidence as well as group spirit. Photo by Billy Said.

“Left, Right, Left, Right, Left,” chants Wally Schwab as he leads the Phi Kappa Tau team in the Ski Race. The competition was new to Greek Week during 1992, and many groups found that it was not as easy as it looked. Photo by Mary Whaley.

Two brave racers cruise their soapbox cars toward the Olympus Derby finish line. Because adequate brakes were a problem for most of the Greek-built cars, a barrier was placed at the bottom of the hill to prevent injury. Photo by David Pauli.
Student Debt

Student’s Lives Revolve Around Money

During the recent recession, one thing remained constant. College students were still big spenders of money. Besides the school-related costs of tuition, books, room, and board, students’ money was called from their wallets for various kinds of entertainment. In order to satisfy their needs and wants, members of the college crowd often chose to plummet deeper into debt.

Although college students were not known for being extravagant in their purchases, they did spend a lot of money on entertainment. A night for two at the movies in Atlanta could cost up to $20, depending on where the movie was shown and how many munchies were bought. Tech students often went to the Galleria and Phipps Plaza theaters to take advantage of college discounts on nighttime showings. Real penny pinchers, though, opted to wait for the movies to reach Cinema 12 on Buford Highway, where all movies were only $1.50. Frugal students also frequented the video stores such as Blockbuster, where a three evening rental was around $3.00. Dinner costs varied widely, with some of the more expensive restaurants costing around 30 dollars per person. More popular were those in the $5.00 to $15.00 range such as Mick’s or Bennigan’s. Students who opted for the club scene could expect to pay $6.00 to $10.00 per person on cover charges. The Wreck Room, with its $1.00 cover, was a notable exception to the typical high prices.

The college crowd also spends a great deal of money on music. Compact discs, which ranged in price from $10 to $15, were the main formats of purchase. Cassettes, though not as popular as they once were, also made up a significant portion of the music purchased. Prices on cassettes ranged from $6.00 to $10.00. Tower Records, Turtle’s, and Camelot Music were the three most frequented music stores by Tech students. All three offered a wide variety of music and video paraphernalia.

Concerts were another money drainer. In the Atlanta area, tickets to most concerts were priced from $20 to $25. Acts like U2, Public Enemy, and Garth Brooks offered chances for all music lovers to exchange their money for a good show. The Omni, Lakewood Amphitheater, and the Georgia Dome were hosts of many large events, while the smaller ones were dealt to the many exciting nightclubs of the city.

Often the pressures of Tech would become too much. Weekend trips to Athens, GA, Hilton Head, SC, Jekyll Island, GA, Myrtle Beach, SC, or Panama City, FL provided an escape for those students who could afford it. Many students also made a pilgrimage to New Orleans or another location on the Gulf Coast such as Mobile, AL during Marti Gras. A trip could cost anywhere from $50 to over $100 depending on location, fuel economy, and entertainment choices.

Faced with all of these consumer choices, some students could not resist wanting to “have it all.” A large number of students had regular spending cycles. This cycle consisted of a long period of saving and starvation which ended when financial aid check arrived. Then the students would go out and spend without thought only to begin the cycle again.

Some, however, still found themselves in debt. They were forced to turn to part-time jobs to pay for certain luxuries. Others earned money by enrolling in the co-op program. They saved their money during their work quarter to spend at school. Many of those in debt just kept calling mom and dad every time they ran out of money. However, they resolved their debt problems, most students found that getting out of debt is usually harder than getting into it.

Story By Eric Ansald
Headline Photo By Matt Back

"Money ... I never seem to have enough of it."
—Robert Lindsay
Waiting in line to pay fees and pick up financial aid checks has become a quarterly tradition for many Tech students. Check distribution was moved to Lyman Hall starting winter quarter of 1993. Photo by Ted McCrobie.

Chris Goldman stares at his ATM receipt, shocked at how low his balance has gone. Though the Wachovia, NationsBank, and Credit Union ATMs in the student center provide a convenient way to get money, many students neglect to keep track of their withdrawals. Photo by Sean McNeal.

On-line schedule verification is required before students pick up their checks. In an effort to streamline the disbursement process, the bursar's office set specific times for pickup based on the student's last name. Photo by Ted McCrobie.
Due to Georgia Tech's demanding academics, students acquired a reputation as being avid studiers who never have time for a good time. Students knew, however, that although classes were important, relieving pressure was also necessary.

Being located in the middle of downtown Atlanta gave the students of Georgia Tech countless things to do or see throughout the year. From the arts of the Atlanta Symphony Orchestra and performances at the newly-opened Theatre for the Arts on campus to the sciences of Sci-Trek exhibits and Zoo Atlanta, the city always provided means for students to forget about the rigors of their classes.

For a few weeks during fall and spring quarters, the most popular form of stress relief was the Atlanta Braves. With an outstanding second straight National League championship in 1992, the team dazzled fans who hoped for a 1993 World Series title.

For those fans who could not afford or even find the fast-selling tickets, sports bars became the place to go to see the game action with friends. Students packed Dirty Al's Saloon, Chicago Pub and Sports Arena, and Jaggers' on game nights to see the highlights. Additional frequented food spots included Fellini's, Mick's, and Houlihan's with various locations throughout the Atlanta area. Especially popular, the Hard Rock Cafe made its debut in Atlanta at the end of fall quarter and immediately became a hit. Lines wrapped around the block as people waited to try original dishes such as their "veggie burger." Customers also braved the gift shop crowds to buy the opening limited edition t-shirts, caps, and other Hard Rock Cafe memorabilia.

Many Georgia Tech students enjoyed shopping, and the city provided them with thousands of stores featuring items from used cassette tapes and compact disks to exotic foods. One of the most interesting areas of the city, Little Five Points afforded shoppers almost any hard-to-find item. The Five Points area even offered several stores that would barter used items for their merchandise—a system praised by students on a tight college budget.

For shoppers who preferred the serenity of a mall, the Atlanta area aimed to please with over a dozen centers within 30 minutes from campus. Most visited by Tech students, Lenox Mall brought together department stores such as Macy's and Rich's, specialty shops such as The Nature Company and The Disney Store, and a food court and movie theater on its bottom level.

The prestigious Phipps Plaza shopping center early in December after extensive remodeling. Containing over 75 stores including Lord and Taylor and Tiffany and Company, it competed with the stores of Lenox Mall just across Peachtree Street. In addition to the shopping areas, Phipps Plaza opened a movie theater on its top floor with the capacity for 12 shows. One of the few theaters in the area that offered a discount with college identification, the facility attracted students from Tech and other local colleges and was a popular meeting place on weekends. The theaters were also the first ones in Atlanta to accept major credit cards as a form of payment for movie tickets.

On weekends, the bar scene in Buckhead was a good place to find Tech students relaxing after a week of classes. Bars, cafes, dance clubs, and restaurants in the Buckhead area were gathering places for the 21-and-up club. For under-age students, various dance clubs, restaurants, and comedy clubs had special hours or days of the week during which all ages were admitted.

With its variety of activities and entertainment Atlanta was never a disappointment to the students of Georgia Tech. When a study break was needed, each person could find something to divert his or her attention and relieve some stress.

—Lee Green

Sometimes I just need to get away from the pressures of being a Tech student—far away.

—Lee Green
One of the largest cities in the United States, Atlanta boasts a myriad of entertaining activities to its residents. Students needing to get away from academics for an afternoon were never disappointed with the variety of things to do or see. Photo by David Pauli.

The Cinema 12 theatre on Buford Highway offers not-so-new movies for only $1.50. By waiting until regular theaters stopped showing a film, students could see it here and save the six or seven dollars usually charged for a new release. Photo by Ted McCrobie.

With finals week underway, students can enjoy a midnight stop at Krispy Kreme for doughnuts. Some restaurants and coffee shops in Atlanta are open all night and are frequented by late-night studiers. Photo by David Pauli.
Students Create Ultimate “Rush” with Daredevil Stunts

Robert Lindsay hangs precariously from his padded bungee cord after jumping from a 75’ tower. Several Georgia Tech students took advantage of the bungee jumping locations near campus to try this new sport.

Photo by David Pauli.

Three...two...one...bungee! This was a familiar call at several locations throughout the world last year as several people jumped from towers, cranes, and bridges in search of an ultimate “rush.” Students trying to test the limits of the harsh realities of nature fought the forces of gravity and the power of the ocean in their quest for excitement.

Bungee jumping, a relatively new sport, received a great deal of attention from the media early in the spring of 1992. The sport was criticized for its lack of basic safety regulations throughout the United States.

Despite the bad publicity, however, some bold Tech students ignored the risk to go bungee jumping. There were three major bungee jumping businesses in the Atlanta area during fall quarter. They were to the north and the south of campus, and they offered a wide range of heights from which to jump.

One bungee tower located south of the perimeter offered four areas to jump from—each of them 75 feet from the ground. Jumpers were fitted into a safety harness attached to the bungee cord. Several different bungee cords designed for various weight ranges were used to minimize the number of injuries and assure safety for each jumper. For added protection, an airbag was placed under each jumping site.

Another local bungee tower, located at Lakewood, boasted a crane which allowed thrill-seekers to jump from as high as 200 feet. Here, jumpers were attached to the bungee cord by a strap that was wrapped around their ankles. This location also had a large airbag beneath the jump site to catch anyone who came too close to the ground.

The sport lost momentum after media reports of accidents involving “reverse” bungee jumping and illegal bungee jumping. “Reverse” bungee jumping involved holding the jumper on the ground, while stretching the bungee cord. The jumper was then released, and allowed to shoot straight up at a cage hanging from a crane.

Other bungee jumping accidents included illegal jumps. People were hurt, and even killed, because they used shoddy bungee cords or miscalculated the length of the cord needed.

Illegal jumps did not only include bungee jumps, though. Daredevil skydivers jumped from skyscrapers and bridges for thrills. These jumpers would climb or ride elevators to the highest point of a bridge or building, hold a small parachute in their hands, and throw the parachute out as they jumped off of the side. This was a late night or early morning sport due to the risks of being seen by the police or meeting on-coming traffic in the streets below.

Traditional skydiving attracted more students, however. Georgia Tech’s Skydiving Club offered opportunities for students to take skydiving lessons and speak with professionals who used the sport both for fun and for practical reasons. To attract members, the club even gave demonstrations over campus and landed on the Student Center lawn.

For those who liked the ocean, surfing gained popularity during the year. Because a board and equipment usually cost hundreds of dollars to buy, many students chose to rent their equipment. Whether they had time for a vacation to a near-by beach in Florida or a far-off paradise in Hawaii, their trips were not complete without skimming across the waves.

Although few Georgia Tech students admitted to wanting to make such daredevil stunts regularly, each bungee jumper, skydiver, or surfer claimed that the occasional rush that they felt during their activity was a welcome relief from day-to-day activities.

Story by Eric Ansaldo

Headline Photo by Todd Sleeman

"Bungee jumping gives you a great rush. Free falling for a few seconds helps you forget about failing a test.” —Chris Carson
A member of Georgia Tech's Skydiving Club makes his decent onto the Student Center lawn during a fall quarter exhibition jump. Many Tech students joined the organization to experience the thrill of free-fall. *Photo by Todd Sleeman.*

A Georgia Tech student takes advantage of his time off during spring break to ride the waves in Hawaii. As surfing's popularity grew during 1993, college crowds flooded beaches across the nation to learn the new sport. *Photo by Billy Said.*

Chris Carson spreads his arms wide as he flies off of a bungee tower. Despite several reported accidents attributed to the sport, bungee jumping was still popular among students who were willing to take a risk. *Photo by David Pauli.*
First started as a one-person operation to aid Georgia Tech’s many international students, the Office of International Student Services and Programs (ISSP) has expanded to provide valuable services to both international and American students.

In 1962, an office was created to take over the work Dr. David Comer, an English professor, had been doing with international students on a volunteer basis. The assistant dean of students administered the office from 1964 to 1968. In 1968, Mr. Miller Templeton was appointed to fill the position. Since 1980, the office has had three full-time counselors available to assist students. A restructuring in 1990 moved the office from the Division of Student Services to the Department of International Programs.

The office functioned as the liaison between Tech and 1200 international students during the 1992-1993 school year. Among its many duties, it assisted students in navigating the complex Federal regulations which govern international students, helped students to adjust to American culture, and acted as an ombudsman to clear up any difficulties international students may have had with the Georgia Tech administration.

In addition to its primary mission, the international office administered several programs of benefit to the general student body. Starting in 1992, part of Smith Residence Hall was designated as an “International House.” The program paired an American student with an international student, providing each with an invaluable learning experience.

The ISSP office also served American students by promoting study abroad programs which allowed Tech students to spend a quarter experiencing a foreign culture first-hand. For programs offered through Tech’s academic units, such as the building construction program’s summer in Britain or the Electrical Engineering Department campus in Lorraine, France; the office provided a centralized clearinghouse. In addition, information about programs offered by other units of the university system, other colleges in Georgia through which transfer credit had been prearranged was available. Finally, the office kept a library of study abroad programs offered by schools and assisted students in obtaining academic credit for them.

In addition, the office worked with Georgia Tech’s Human Resources department to educate personnel about the differences in visa types available for faculty and staff who came to Georgia Tech.

An ongoing project of the international office was hanging the flags of students’ home countries in the atrium of the Student Services Building. (To fusion, “home country” was defined as the country which student’s passport.) Over 84 countries were represented during the school year. As students from countries attend the Institute, will be added.

Future plans for the international office included hiring two additional staff members. One would act as another full-time student advisor, and the other would be available to administer the go-abroad program full-time. In addition to hiring the office planned to sponsor a study abroad fair to inform students of the many opportunities.

For over thirty years, the Office of International Students and Programs has provided a link to other cultures. They programs, both international and American students gained a better understanding of themselves and others.

“The global marketplace comes to our own backyard — when international students come to Tech to study.” —Miller Templeton
One of the most visible projects of the ISSP office is hanging the flags of Tech students' home countries in the Student Services Atrium. Over 84 countries were represented during the 1992-1993 school year. Photo by David Pauli.

International students wait to see an advisor. Three full-time advisors were available to assist students in adjusting to life at Tech. Photo by Ted McCrobie.

Students review the information available about study abroad programs. The ISSP office maintained a library of such opportunities from colleges throughout the country. Photo by Ted McCrobie.
Delta Sigma Theta performs at the AASU Step Show. The show provided an opportunity for members to display their talents. Photo by Charles Clinton.

At the AASU step show, Omega Psi Phi performs its routine. In 1993, the AASU, which was formerly GTAAA, the Georgia Tech Afro-American Association, changed its name to better reflect its goals, purposes, and ideals. Photo by Charles Clinton.

Dr. Jawanza Kunjufu speaks to an audience during the AASU lecture series. The lecture series provided the campus an opportunity to learn more about a major cultural group. Photo by Brandon Yee.
Black History Month Teaches Afro-American Culture

First started in 1926 by African-American historian Dr. Carter G. Woodson as a week-long celebration, Black History Month grew to an event that celebrated African-American culture and history throughout February, 1993. In addition to spotlighting the accomplishments of present-day African-Americans, the achievements of such historical figures as Frederick Douglass, Rosa Parks, W.E.B. DuBois, George Washington Carver, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and Malcolm X were emphasized. At the same time, a serious effort was made to examine the problems facing the African-American community such as drugs, sexism, and low retention rates.

On the Georgia Tech campus, the African-American Student Union (AASU), in conjunction with the National Society of Black Engineers and other campus groups, sponsored a number of events celebrating the achievements of African-Americans. Formerly the Georgia Tech African-American Association, the group has been sponsoring cultural events at Georgia Tech since 1968.

The focal point of the AASU’s efforts was the lecture series entitled “Where Do We Go From Here?” Major funding was provided through the Georgia Tech Student Government Association with additional support from such diverse sources as the College Republicans. The series started on February 3 with Dr. Jawanza Kunjufu’s lecture “The Importance of a Multicultural Curriculum”. Dr. Kunjufu spoke about the problems facing the African-American community and outlined possible solutions through a change in the educational system.

One feature of the 1993 lecture series was that it presented a variety of viewpoints. The second lecture was given on February 10 by Susan Taylor, the editor-in-chief of Essence magazine. Titled “Succeeding When the Odds Are Against You,” Ms. Taylor’s lecture provided an inspirational look at how one could rise to the top of one’s profession against incredible odds. Ms. Taylor also gave valuable job hunting tips.

Michael Williams provided a conservative viewpoint with “A Conservative Solution to Today’s Problems.” Mr. Williams served in a number of high-level positions with the Bush administration.

Patricia Russell-McCloud’s “Diversity: A Competitive Advantage” on March 1, and Dr. Molefi Kete Asante’s “The Importance of Afrocentricity in Today’s Society” on March 11 completed the series. Ms. Russell-McCloud held several high-ranking positions with the Federal Communications Commission. Dr. Asante was the chair of Temple University’s Department of African-American Studies.

In addition to the lecture series, several other events occurred to commemorate the month. On February 5, an AASU-sponsored step show was held in the student center ballroom. Many of the historically African-American fraternities and sororities participated. To encourage participation in the SGA election, a discounted admission price was offered to all who voted. On February 11, the renowned dance troupe “Queens of the Nile” gave a historically-based performance to elementary school children at the Theatre for the Arts. Branford Marsalis performed two shows at the Theatre on February 13. An AASU-sponsored talent show completed the month.

“...We have a wonderful history behind us ... We are going back to that beautiful history and it is going to inspire us to greater achievements.”

—Dr. Carter G. Woodson

Delta Sigma Theta members listen to Dr. Jawanza Kunjufu's lecture. Many campus groups took advantage of the educational opportunity provided by the lecture series. Photo by David Pauli.

Story by Robert Lindsay
Headline Photo by David Pauli
At the fashion show, students display the costumes of their native land. The fashion show was added to the festivities in 1992 and included as a part of the talent show. Photo by International Student Services and Programs.

Before the fashion and talent show, students share a buffet of international foods. All were encouraged to sample each of the dishes offered, and many found that they enjoyed the foreign foods. Photo by International Student Services and Programs.

Waiting to answer questions about his homeland, a student mans his country's display in the Student Center. Displays were set up in the Student Center during the International Festival and provided information to all students who passed by during the day. Photo by International Student Services and Programs.
International Festival Shows Global Diversity

Since 1985, the students of Georgia Tech have had the opportunity to experience cultures from around the world through the annual International Festival. The festival was started by a group inspired by and under the guidance of Linda Duckworth of the Office of International Student Services and Programs. It was originally envisioned as a way for Tech's sizeable international student population to participate in the Institute's centennial celebration. Since that time, the festival has grown from just two days each year to a week-long event celebrating the immense diversity of Georgia Tech's campus.

Like other years, the festival was sponsored by the International Festival committee, a group open to all interested students. Administrative support was provided through the Office of International Student Services and Programs located in room 123 of the Student Services Building. Additional support for the festival came from a variety of sources. Included in the diverse list of sponsors was the Residence Hall Association, Student Government Association (through student activity fees), many of the over sixteen cultural clubs on campus, corporate sponsors from the community such as ethnic restaurants and Coca-Cola, and individual donations.

Now in its ninth year, the festival, held May 4 through May 9, showcased the many different cultures of Tech's community. With students from eighty-five countries attending Georgia Tech, festival participants provided a truly global representation. Displays were set up throughout the Student Center, each representing a different country or culture. Both individuals and cultural clubs, such as the Caribbean Student Association or the US/Japan Intercultural Society, worked to give the students, faculty, and staff of the Institute a taste of life in their home countries. Recently, cultural groups such as the Georgia Tech Afro-American Association have participated as well.

Besides the cultural displays in the Student Center, the festival offered further educational opportunities. The food fair, held in the Student Center ballroom, provided those who wished to taste something new the opportunity to sample foods from around the world. A talent and fashion show in the Theatre for the Arts allowed international students the opportunity to show off the dress and performance arts of their native lands. Throughout the week, a foreign film festival entertained cinema buffs with various movies in their original languages. A cross-cultural learning experience course provided participants, primarily Georgia Tech faculty and staff, with a way to see other cultures from a different viewpoint. Last but not least, the fields of the Student Athletic Complex were the location for the wildly popular soccer tournament. Competitors from around campus were pitted against each other in a sport enjoyed world-wide.

The International Festival provided a unique opportunity for Georgia Tech students, faculty, and staff. Through the exposure to other cultures that the festival produced, participants gained a better appreciation of both their own culture and the cultures of others. In addition, the festival brought together Georgia Tech's often fractured international community and gave them a sense of belonging on campus.

"This is the one time when the international community comes together...It gives them more of a sense of belonging."
—Linda Duckworth
Student Groups Get Involved in 1992 Election

Tech's political organizations had a chance to shine as Georgia Tech played host to the year's only, and history's fourth Vice-Presidential debate. In the fall, groups hoping to raise the political awareness of students or to promote their favorite cause flocked to campus where banners announcing rallies for local, state, and national candidates became a common sight.

By appealing to college students' wide range of political persuasions, the College Republicans, the Young Democrats of Georgia, the College Libertarians, and independents offered different viewpoints on the major issues facing the country. Weekly or monthly meetings became a place for lively discussions and debates concerning issues and candidates. The groups also sponsored a variety of speakers for the entire campus.

These political groups were showcased, however, during the 1992 election. Each group had a chance to campaign for their candidates at all levels of government but were able to focus more than ever on the two highest political offices in the nation. When the Vice-Presidential debate spotlight hit campus, it hit these organizations as well.

The College Republicans, a strong-voiced campus group, campaigned for their candidates with their traditional fervor. On the traditionally conservative Georgia Tech campus, the College Republicans had a large pool of students to serve.

Members campaigned for Paul Coverdell and George Bush across campus with rolls of stickers bearing their candidates' names. Students even wore these stickers to football games. Posters, bumper stickers and pins were visible on campus as well.

Rallies on the Student Center steps for political officials were a common occurrence. Vice President Dan Quayle appeared at a rally in the Heisman Gym after the debate in the Theatre for the Arts.

Uniting and serving the more liberal Georgia Tech students, the Young Democrats of Georgia received their charter in the fall. As a local unit of its national political party, the Young Democrats of Georgia were concerned mainly with politics on the state and local levels, but like the other politically oriented special interest groups on campus, these spear-headed the campaign for their national candidates on campus.

The College Libertarians offered a non-traditional view of politics. With the belief that less government is better government, they strived to support their candidates on the state and local levels. During the Vice-Presidential debate these students rallied outside the Theatre for the Arts as they tried in vain to get their candidate included in the debate.

Independent supporters also took part in one of the most interesting campaigns in history. Supporters of Texas businessman Ross Perot were active in the campaign early in the year. Student on campus worked with the effort to get Mr. Perot on the ballot for the November election. Perot dropped out of the election during the Democratic Convention, but he rejoined the race as it came to a close, and he proved to be a strong contender in many states.

Student involvement and interest in the election were evident. Several thousand students registered to vote on November 3 as part of a campus-wide project. The lines on election day were long—at times the wait was one to two hours. However, students who voted believed their time was well spent.
Students share their opinions with national press before the debate. As Georgia Tech captured the country's eye for the night, its students shared in the limelight by offering their views concerning election issues. Photo by Mike Mayer.

On the Student Center steps, Susan Sutherland, Undergraduate Student Council president, draws the names of the 30 fortunate students who will receive tickets to attend the Vice-Presidential debate. Over 200 students submitted an index card bearing their name in hopes of being one of the few people drawn. Photo by Mike Mayer.

Ralliers voice their opinions concerning national AIDS awareness outside Georgia Tech's Theatre for the Arts. The Vice-Presidential Debate attracted outspoken individuals from around Atlanta and across the nation. Photo by Steve Johnson.
n October 13, 1992, the Georgia Institute of Technology hosted history’s fourth Vice-Presidential debate in the newly-opened Theatre for the Arts. The debate featured Republican Dan Quayle, Democrat Al Gore, and independent candidate Vice-Admiral James Stockdale in a verbal contest to win voter support.

With the nation’s focus on Georgia Tech for a night, the votes of college students were a priority in both the eyes of the press and the campaign staffs. The Democratic Party conducted a rally off-campus where Hillary Clinton, wife of Presidential candidate Bill Clinton spoke to the crowd of supporters. Kevin Kinney, lead singer of the Georgia band Drivin’ N’ Cryin’, also drummed up support for the Democratic Party with a live performance.

Republicans gathered on the Student Center steps and around the Theatre for the Arts on the day of the debate and shouted their interests while waving signs in the air proclaiming “Bush/Quayle 1992.” The College Republicans of Georgia Tech also held their own rally in the Heisman Gym for Vice-President Dan Quayle after the debate.

The Libertarian Party struggled to be heard in the midst of the debate. Several members of the small group were upset when the decision to include Vice-Admiral James Stockdale in the debate was announced because Libertarian candidate for Vice-President, Dr. Nancy Lord, was excluded. Dr. Lord protested outside the Theatre for the Arts where she and her followers received a great deal of attention from the media.

Although the debate may have been the event of the year at Tech, it also caused some controversy. Because of the large influx of people and vehicles on campus to prepare for the debate, administration decided against ticketing cars parked in the wrong areas. While this was advantageous for those students who were forced to park illegally on the crowded campus, it also caused many problems. Several student and faculty automobiles were blocked by the haphazard parking, and many drivers found some areas of campus to be inaccessible due to packed roadways.

Also inciting complaints from campus was news that only 30 tickets to the actual debate were reserved for students. These were awarded to the Student Government Association for distribution by lottery to the student body. Over 200 Yellow Jackets printed their name on an index card to be entered in the campus-wide drawing which was held only hours before the debate on the Student Center steps. Later, 12 additional ticket were released to students. “I was so lucky!” exclaimed sophomore Justin Lacov. “I was the last person to get a ticket!” Others who were not as fortunate left the drawing with disappointment.

Students who did not receive a ticket gathered in front of televisions across campus. In the lecture hall of the Student Services building, SGA arranged for a television to be available for any interested students wishing to view the proceedings. The largest audience, however, was outside of the Theatre where protesters and leaders of various causes shouted their demands to the candidates inside.

Overall, students felt that Al Gore won the debate although both he and Dan Quayle were criticized for their verbal attacks and unwillingness to adhere to issues. Junior Peter Hart described Gore as “well prepared and more technically accurate than Dan Quayle.” Vice-Admiral Stockdale was quiet throughout the debate and viewed a generally unimpressive, but his stabs at the traditional government that Gore and Quayle represented were appreciated by students. However, most felt that the debate was entertaining but had little or no effect on the outcome of the Presidential election.
Students gather in the lecture hall of the Student Services building to watch the debate. The Georgia Tech Student Government Association arranged for a television to be placed within the facility for students who wished to view the proceedings but were unable to obtain a ticket. Photo by Ted McCrobie.

Local and national media watch the debate from their temporary offices in the Student Center ballroom. Reporters and camera crews crowded onto campus to capture the event, and Georgia Tech became a focus of national attention for the night. Photo by Mary Whaley.

Libertarian Vice-Presidential candidate Dr. Nancy Lord joins Tech students to protest her exclusion from the debate. Her minority party was upset that although independent candidate Vice-Admiral James Stockdale was allowed to participate in the proceedings, she was excluded. Photo by Steve Johnson.
Fake IDs were not only created by underage drinkers. There were also other false identification schemes at work on college campuses.

One of the most publicized schemes at Georgia Tech involved the creation of fake student IDs. These fake IDs were used to smuggle guests and alumni into football games free of charge.

At the Georgia Tech/Florida State football game, several students were caught with fake validations, date passes, and student IDs at the game and before the game when arrangements were being made for block seating. More than one hundred IDs were confiscated after requests for block seating were turned in. Among the confiscated IDs were stolen ID cards, IDs of alumni, and even one card had a picture of a dog on it.

Several fraternities learned a hard lesson when they had their block-seating privileges revoked. Fortunately for those caught, usage of this type of fraudulent ID, which was not issued by the government, constituted the least severe penalty. Using other forms of fake identification lead to charges ranging from a misdemeanor to a felony.

Many different methods were incorporated into the obtaining or making of a false form of identification. Some of these methods were relatively simple and inexpensive. One of the easiest and least expensive was the erasure and change of the birth date on a temporary driver's license. If a decent job was done on this alteration and the ID was accompanied by a picture ID without a birth date, such as a Georgia Tech ID card, this type of identification would almost always be accepted at convenience stores, if not at liquor stores and clubs. Another simple and very common type of false identification was the use of another person's picture ID with similar features.

More advanced and creative examples of fake IDs also existed, usually in the form of alterations or creations of state driver's licenses. Obviously, some state IDs were easier to change or make, with Georgia's being one of the more difficult because of the hard plastic coating.

The production of an entirely fake driver's license was an extremely difficult task. This was not even worth consideration, since the penalties for manufacturing of a government issued form of identification were extreme.

The alteration of a driver's license of ID, however, was not as difficult as actually making one. Some time-consuming processes included such bizarre techniques as freezing, bending, copying, pasting, and sanding.

Some daring risk-takers tried to get a legitimate ID with false documents, or even someone else's proof of identification. A few spectators at the Tech/Florida State football game claimed that they were from Florida State and used student schedules to obtain valid IDs.

Other people went a step further and used an older person's birth certificate to get a legitimate driver's license. In both cases, the "faker" claimed that he or she "lost" his or her license, credit cards, and all other forms of positive identification. If this person was able to whine and moan enough to really annoy the workers in charge of giving out identification, a "legal" ID card was assured.

While fake ID usage thrived, a growing number of students saw no reason to take the risk of getting caught. Instead, several students either chose not to drink or drank with friends at private residences.

"The people that hang out at places that admit the under 21 crowd are mostly high school kids—that's no fun for us."

—Pete Fehl
Heading to Mac's to stock up on alcohol for the weekend is a common practice of Tech students. By presenting fake identification, underage customers are sometimes able to successfully purchase alcohol. Photo by David Paul.

This Tech student gets his ID checked at the Wreck Room, a local college hangout. Most area bars and restaurants watch carefully for fake IDs. Serving alcohol to a minor could cost them their liquor license. Photo by Steve Johnson.
Ever since the 1996 Olympic games were awarded to Atlanta, Georgia Tech has been caught in the Olympic fever. The school is making any preparations necessary for the games. Because Tech will be so important during those four weeks, several renovations and changes have been planned to give the school a much needed facelift before it is presented to the rest of the world. The Olympics were also a real incentive for incoming freshman because they will have an opportunity to experience the preparation for the games first-hand.

All plans must first be discussed and approved by the Georgia Tech Master Plan Committee (GTMPC). This group included administrators, faculty, and student representatives from campus organizations who communicated concerns and suggestions on Olympic developments and provided input into the overall plan for the campus's future. One of the most important tasks the Institute has been given is the housing of all athletes. Several new residence halls were being built to supplement Tech's existing dorms, which were being renovated to serve as the Olympic Village. Later, these will be used to alleviate housing problems at Georgia Tech and Georgia State. More greeneries and benches were being planned to help beautify the campus as well as a number of building renovations. In addition, the Natatorium, with its aquatic events, and the boxing venue will be located on or near campus.

The Georgia Tech Olympic Committee (GTOC) also known as "Students for 1996", worked closely with the Olympic Force, whose purpose is to help improve the quality of life in Georgia. The Force's emphasis area for 1993 was education. As a result, many of its activities centered around education in the Atlanta area. GTOC is an Student Government Association committee which allows students, faculty, and alumni of the Institute the chance to participate in volunteer and planning activities leading up to the Olympic games during the summer of 1996. Volunteers for the actual games will be selected based on their volunteer history with selected community agencies availability during the games, and any special skills.

Tech students have been very active in several activities with GTOC. Besides working with the Olympic Force, students assisted other community agencies and Georgia Tech itself. One activity that several volunteers enjoyed was being part of the Egleston Children's Christmas Parade. Several showed up to serve as balloon handlers and float walkers. Other activities that GTOC volunteers took part in included a pediatric program at AID Atlanta, a used book sale to benefit Goodwill Industries held at Northlake Mall, and sorting and distributing food for the needy in Atlanta. Many students also participated in the Institute's Futurescope program which was designed to encourage high school women to explore career fields in science and math. Volunteers answered participants' questions and gave tours of the Georgia Tech campus.

GTOC stressed that members should be flexible, dependable, and patient in order to have a real chance at volunteering during the games. Tech students have a unique opportunity to become a part of history. The only way to make it work was by going out and becoming involved in the community and around campus to ensure a place in 1996.
A map of changes to Georgia Tech for the Olympics is displayed. The Institute, as the site of the Olympic Village, will undergo extensive renovations. Photo by Matt Bacler.

Located on 10th Street near the Calloway Apartments, the Graduate Living Center is nearing completion. The Center was just one of the many additions the Olympics will bring to Tech. Photo by Ted McCrobie.

Workers place the finishing touches on the Undergraduate Complex near Woodruff. The Complex will provide, along with Georgia Tech’s other residence halls, housing for athletes during the Olympic games. Photo by Ted McCrobie.
“Intimidation is very important. If you look mean, people generally leave you alone.” —Jason Schmitt

A student opens the door of his residence hall. Lax security made it easy for unauthorized people to enter residence halls. Photo by Dampier Blanco.

In high school, many students held an idealized view of a college campus: a group of stately old buildings surrounded by trees and big, green lawns with carefree students stretched out on them. This academic paradise was nestled in some little college town far away from the rest of civilization. The greatest real threat any student worried about was not making a good grade on his or her final exams.

Unfortunately, the reality of college life was very different. Georgia Tech consisted of closely-packed buildings surrounded by concrete, asphalt, and bricks. Tech students' version of a college town was downtown Atlanta, and its greatest threat was certainly not academic. Georgia Tech students, more than students on that ideal campus, had to be careful with their belongings and, to some extent, their lives. Many came to this campus with little or no experience with the problems related to living near the heart of a major city. They never had to deal with beggars and the homeless nor concern themselves with security. Students came to Tech prepared for an academic challenge and personal growth, but they got much more than that. They also received the challenges of living downtown.

Fortunately, safety boiled down to simple applied common sense. The hardest part was applying the common sense. Everyone knew that walking around downtown late at night was a bad idea, and that doing it alone was even worse. However, when a student got hungry while studying late at night and the closest thing still open was the International House of Pancakes (IHOP), it was really tempting to walk the several hundred yards between there and campus. Many students walked to IHOP or somewhere else late at night at least once. Most did not do it again.

Many dorms had stickers on the door saying not to leave them unlocked or standing open. If the resident was not going to be home, there was no point in leaving the door unlocked. However, early in the morning when off to take a shower or just going to a friend's room for a few minutes, there did not seem to be much point in locking the door. At least not until one got back and had to call the police to report something missing from his or her room.

Most people were careful with their cars. Everyone knew that it was unsafe to leave a car on the Tech campus unlocked, and for the most part all managed to lock their doors each time they parked. Many owners also used alarm systems or devices such as "The Club" to give their cars extra protection. Unfortunately, vehicle-related crime was still common.

Yet with all these precautions, crimes still occurred. Instead of relying on prevention alone to deter crime, the Georgia Tech police force began an effort to increase its visibility and effectiveness on campus. Mini-stations were planned for high crime areas of campus to provide a faster response. It was hoped that with more police cars patrolling these areas and better coverage in general, crime statistics would go down. In addition, the police placed phones equipped with "emergency" buttons to allow anyone to call them easily. In the event of an emergency, these were the best way to get help quickly.

One could not rely on the police force alone, however, to keep him or herself safe at all times. Students also needed to remain aware of potentially dangerous situations. Whether walking around, in the dorms, or in a vehicle, staying alert was essential in ensuring a student's personal safety.
Even when going to chat with her friend, this safety-minded student brings along Mace. Mace and other portable weapons were popular as a means of self-protection. Photo by Dampier Blanco.

As night falls, two students return from class. For safety, many students walked in groups. Photo by Dampier Blanco.

Greg Davis familiarizes himself with the operation of an emergency phone. Campus phones provided a quick way to summon help in the event of an emergency. Photo by David Pauli.
Yellow Jackets Combine Pride with Creativity

To an outsider school spirit would seem to be one thing that Georgia Tech lacked because its rigorous curriculum limited the free time that students had. The students' pervasive mentality was to survive and escape to a well-paying job. When not studying, most students caught up on much-needed sleep. In spite of this, the Institute supported a rich history of school spirit dating back to its 1885 founding.

One example of school spirit was the annual Georgia-Georgia Tech football game. The rivalry between the white and gold and the red and black continued one of the most time-honored traditions showcasing students' abilities to celebrate their school spirit. At that football game and others, yellow jacket fans donned their brightest gold shirts, Georgia Tech caps, and face and body paint in support of their team. With every Tech point scored, the fans filled the stands with a frenzy of waving pompons. In addition, walking billboards circled the stadium advertising that Georgia Tech was number one. Both students and alumni took great pride and pleasure in singing the "Ramblin' Reck" fight song, and the famous line "To Hell with Georgia" rolled off their tongues at a deafening volume.

The gridiron was not the only spot for a show of spirit. At basketball games in the Coliseum, also known as the "Thrillerdome," dedicated fans cheered on the Yellow Jacket basketball teams as well. Students waited in line for hours despite inclement weather to receive a ticket to see Georgia Tech play, especially when the opponent was Duke. When the top-rated Blue Devils fell to the home court, the fans who had waited for hours to obtain game passes erupted in cheers of victory. To show their gratitude to their beloved coach, students dressed up and painted their hair white for Bobby Cremins Day.

A number of organized student groups contributed to school spirit. The Ramblin' Reck Club assisted in promoting school spirit by sponsoring pep rallies, passing out shakers at games, and guarding the mascot Buzz. The cheerleaders helped fans get into the spirit of the games by leading cheers. Buzz, the mighty yellow jacket, annoyed the opponent's mascot and at football games did push-ups after each Tech score. During the game, the band played "Up With the White and Gold" and "Ramblin' Reck (from Georgia Tech)." At both football and basketball games, fans bobbed up and down to the band's spirited version of the "Budweiser Theme."

Often after major Georgia Tech victories, students displayed their spirit in a destructive manner. During football games fans sitting in the lower sections of Bobby Dodd stadium were showered by cups and pompons from the upper deck. The intersection of Techwood Drive and Bobby Dodd Way was the site of several celebration bonfires which sometimes melted the traffic light. Those same streets were attacked by students with toilet paper who enjoyed stringing it as streamers across trees and around street lights. After a big win, tradition called for fans to kidnap the goal post at the stadium and parade them around campus as a celebration of victory.

Not all school spirit involved watching sports. From everyday t-shirts and jerseys to caps, watches, earrings, and bumper stickers, students at Tech were diehard fans who lived by the phrase "be true to your school." The Georgia Tech Alumni Association won national awards for its activities. Prominent alumni visited campus often to share their remembrances of their Alma Mater. Traditions such as freshmen wearing rat caps and the prank of stealing the "T" off of the Tech Tower provided a way for students to show their pride in the Institute and its heritage.

"I waited all night for these tickets!" —Bill Petrosky

Story by Anna Steen

Headline Photo by David Pauli
Yellow Jacket fans painted with the word TECH cheer as Georgia Tech wraps up the final seconds of the Duke game. Students who waited in line for hours to get tickets were not disappointed by their home team, who defeated the top-ranked Blue Devils. Photo by Mary Whaley.

At the corner of Techwood Drive and Bobby Dodd Way, students gather to celebrate another Georgia Tech victory. Post-game parties in the streets often resulted in property damage as excited fans burned couches or littered the sidewalks and trees with toilet paper. Photo by David Pauli.

Donning a traditional rat cap, a student shouts for a Yellow Jacket touchdown at a home football game. The caps, which proclaimed the wearer's name and major and Tech's football record for the year, were not as popular as they once were, but devoted fans still wore them to games to show their school spirit. Photo by David Pauli.
Tech Students Practice More Caution in Sex

Throughout the 1993 school year, the topic of sex and its controversies was on everyone's lips. From pregnancy to sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), sexual issues had most students worried but willing to act. With the spread of the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and other STDs, unprotected sex became a major concern of most Tech students. The consequences of a frivolous sexual demeanor forced the student society to discuss protection openly.

Protecting oneself while part of the Tech society was not as difficult as some might have thought. The infirmary sold condoms to the students for less than three dollars. Also, two new condom specialty stores opened in the Atlanta area—Condom Art and Condom Sense. These two businesses offered a wide variety of condoms, informational books, and novelty items. Despite the proliferation of condoms, however, many college students still refused the use them.

With the spread of AIDS and other STDs, the Wellness Center and the Counseling and Career Planning Center constantly worked to educate the students on the importance of abstinence and safer sex. A large part of their lessons centered on a couple's communication skills. By talking, a couple could agree on how to protect one another before they decided to have sexual contact. Even monogamous couples needed to talk about how to best protect themselves and about their past partners. Counselors tried to stress the fact that unprotected intercourse with one person was just as bad as sleeping with all of his past partners.

Because of the seriousness of AIDS, the general consensus of who was responsible for protection has moved from the individual to both partners. More men and women carried condoms than in previous years. Partners could no longer depend on one another for protection. A partner's lie about his or her sexual background could have resulted in a life-threatening disease.

The use of alcohol in conjunction with sex was also a target in the battle for protection. Stressing the importance of self control, counselors urged students to keep from putting themselves in potentially dangerous situations by limiting the amounts that they drank. Intoxication often lead to precarious situations such as having unprotected sex or being at risk for date rape.

Sexual issues infiltrated all walks of student life. While protection was a major concern, social responsibility and courtesy also made its mark. Many residence hall residents experienced some sort of uncomfortable moment because of a neighbor's promiscuity. Despite strict visitation policies, residents often housed guests overnight. As one unnamed resident stated, "Nothing interrupts a good night's sleep like a neighbor having a good time without you."

To help protect the students during 1993, resident halls often sponsored seminars on how to prevent date rape as well as the importance of protection. The Wellness Center also did what it could to protect students from potentially hazardous situations. Through caution and communication, students found that they could defend themselves from life-threatening diseases and situations. By taking precautions during sexual activities, they found that they could do it right.

“...everyone has equal access.” —Tanya Isham

Headline Photo by Mary Whitey

The best and most popular form of protection from sexually transmitted diseases is a condom. Photo by Todd Sleeman

Story by Angela Sturm and Peter Neby
The sales staff at Condom Art in Atlanta is trained to answer any questions about their products and provide information on safe sex. In response to the increasing need for sexually active persons to protect themselves from disease, two new stores opened in Atlanta—Condom Art and Condom Sense. Photo by Mary Whaley.

A wall in Condom Art displays the various types of condoms available for purchase by customers. However, for students who wanted a less expensive alternative to novelty stores, the Georgia Tech infirmary offered condoms for a reduced price. Photo by Mary Whaley.

A Georgia Tech student inserts his change to purchase a condom from a machine in the Student Center. During 1992-1993, condom machines were placed in the bathrooms around campus for students' convenience. Photo by Todd Sleeman.
Preparing for an interview, a student researches his perspective employer. Besides interview services, the Placement Center maintained a library of corporate recruitment literature.

Photo by David Pauli.

Life After Tech Begins at the Career Center

"It's important to accept a job that will make you happy and to not settle for anything less." —Kristine Kennedy

I'm getting crazy and blowing off classes. I got a job offer!" exclaimed senior Steve Saris after four years of college and months of searching for a job. Most Georgia Tech students found themselves in agreement after four or five years of academic preparation and basic exhaustion from classes. The search was not easy, however. Instead of the quick five-minute procedure of applying for a part-time summer job, finding a job that would start one's career was both time consuming and frustrating.

Several students felt that every decision that they made throughout the school year would help determine whether they would receive a job offer or a "flush," the most common term for a letter of rejection. Senior Neil Gueldner commented, "Finding a job is like an ultimate criticism of your time spent at Tech." Employers scrutinized each individual's campus involvement and leadership as well as academic achievement, and most looked for an even balance of both.

Work experience usually made the difference for the job candidate who competing with other highly qualified students for a position. Although not all students chose to work during their college years through the Georgia Tech cooperative program, those students who did were often more appealing to the outside world than others.

Students who worked through co-op agreements usually found that their assignments were simple. Mark Johnson remembered, "thirty percent of it seemed to be gopher work." Despite the easy tasks, the on-the-job training guaranteed more responsibilities and higher pay in the real working world. "The first co-op quarter seemed like a stock boy's job always requiring some menial chore," remarked Steve Warren, "but after four or so co-op quarters, you're given the responsibilities of an engineer." Not only did co-op jobs provide career experience, but they sometimes provided a job after graduation as well. Senior Chuck Hodges added, "I've got my co-op company to fall back upon if I constantly get flushed, but all of the interviews are good practice."

Some companies only recruited at Georgia Tech during the 1992-93 school year. They would often buy compilations of senior resumes which were published by the placement center. Since the recruiters knew what qualifications that their companies wanted, they could review the standardized resumes and find students with the best grade point averages and leadership experience. They would then set up interviews to determine which of the prospective employees would best fit into the open position. A time to prove that four years of college had successful, the interviewing process was an end to that job hunt. "It's a pain," Saris mentioned. "It really tumbles you."

Other companies utilized a different route. Many provided the placement center with an interview schedule and let the computerized lottery system select the interviewees. While this allowed students that would have been overlooked by the preferential style an opportunity to score points with a strong interview, many students complained that they were unable to interview with the companies for which they desired to work. Some companies avoided the placement center altogether and worked through professional societies or other departments on campus.

Acquiring a job offer did not always depend on a student's major or the current job market. By simply proving his or her capabilities through previous work experience, intelligence and academic achievement, and other favorable personal attributes, all graduates could find decent jobs and pleasant working environments.

Story by Ryan Butler
Headline Photo by David Pauli
Students check to see if they were rewarded interviews by the Placement Center's lottery system. Located in the basement of the Student Success Center, the Placement Center's lobby was the center for the bidding process. Photo by David Pauli.

Looking for the company she wants, a student checks the bid book. Most interviews at Tech were administered through a computerized bidding system. Photo by David Pauli.

The Placement Center lobby also houses the preferential interview books. For students who did not get the interview they wanted through the bid system, preferential interviews provided an alternative source for finding a job. Photo by David Pauli.
The Freshman Experience, a new program implemented by the Housing Office, offered incoming students the opportunity to make the transition from high school to college more of a learning experience than a burden. It allowed freshmen to experience a sense of community and group involvement and a reassurance that they were not alone.

In implementing this program, Georgia Tech hoped to provide students with the opportunity to reap the academic, social, and campus benefits that previous first-year students had considered hidden. More importantly, the administration hoped to reduce the high percentage of students who left during or soon after their freshman year.

The living areas involved in this new program included Glenn, Towers, and Cloudman residence halls located on the east side of campus. Peer advisors and peer leaders lived with the participants in each of these residence halls so that they were always available to give information and advice to freshmen. Peer advisors served as the primary information source for the peer leaders. They represented the philosophy of the Institute and acted as a liaison between the student, the peer leader, and the administration. Their goal was to foster an environment that allowed freshmen to collaborate and create their own standards while maintaining a good interaction among themselves. Peer advisors were responsible for establishing effective residence hall government in addition to working with the area coordinator to develop a calendar of events that enriched the participants' experience culturally, socially, spiritually and academically.

The program ratio was one peer leader to every twelve residents, and the leaders were accessible to the freshmen on a daily basis to befriend them, provide counseling, recognize their talents, and provide a beneficial outlet for their interests so that they could readily pursue their goals. To help Freshman Experience members succeed academically, tutors were provided Sunday through Thursday from 10 p.m. to midnight in the basement of each of the residence halls.

Also, group studies were encouraged so that freshmen could vocalize their apprehensions about their classworkloads and share their feelings about college life with fellow classmates. PSY 1010, a class designed to develop time management skills, became a required part of participants' schedules. A common dining time was set aside each day to further encourage group and interpersonal development. Programs such as trips to Stone Mountain and intramural sports succeeded in facilitating good social interaction.

Socially, the interaction among peer leaders and residents with the "open-door" policy was well-received. By providing a neighborhood-like atmosphere, it encouraged the freshmen to mingle and not shut in their room all day.

Housing also initiated a faculty/student program for the Freshman Experience that provided residents with a "faculty friend" or advisor that they could go to for advice on problems they encountered, the ASSET program. An upper level student was also assigned to each ASSET group to provide experience from a student perspective. Each of these programs increased the chances of freshmen success at Georgia Tech and helped to build a brighter future for the Institute and its students.

Story by Anna Steen
Headline Photo by David Paul

Colin Wright volunteers his time to lead summer FASET group four. Some of the incoming students that he contacts become part of the Freshman Experience. Photo by David Paul.
Clutching their campus maps, incoming freshmen haplessly search for Skiles. The Freshman Experience program introduced new students to Georgia Tech and helped them feel that they belonged. Photo by David Pauli.

A prospective freshman considers joining The Technique during FASET. Freshman Experience participants were encouraged by their peer leaders to get involved in campus activities and organizations. Photo by David Pauli.

Becoming accustomed to the long lines during the first days of the quarter, a freshman waits patiently. The new programs implemented by the Housing Office increased Tech's retention rate by acquainting new students with daily life as a college student. Photo by David Pauli.
Students Develop Responsibility While Helping Society

Contrary to popular belief, going to college involved more than just surviving classes and learning to wash laundry. Far more important than graduating with highest honor was learning how to become an independent, productive member of society. Part of this included developing a sense of social responsibility—the urge to help the less fortunate. During their stay at Tech, many students found ways to give back to the community.

The Student Center Programs Area, through its MOVE program, provided a clearinghouse for philanthropic opportunities. Besides administering MOVE, the programs area provided a home for the Techwood Tutorial program, one of the more popular volunteer activities among Tech students. The program matched students from the Institute with children from the neighboring Techwood/Clark Howell Homes project. The children gained a role model and someone who could act as a personal tutor and cheerleader. In addition, many Tech students gained the satisfaction of having made a difference in a young child’s life.

A number of student organizations provided numerous hours of service to the community. Circle K, the student branch of the Kiwanis Club, assisted the Cobb County Humane Society through the first annual Kiss-a-Pig Contest. Through student and faculty cash voting, president Crecine raised the most money, and he thereby gained the honor of kissing a live pig. Besides the pig-kissing contest, Circle K assisted the Atlanta Food Bank, Hospitality House, and the Atlanta Children’s Shelter in serving the community.

Circle K was not alone in its commitment to helping others. Many of the honor societies such as Lambda Sigma, Gamma Beta Phi, and Tau Beta Pi required members and prospective members to complete a rigorous schedule of volunteer work for local and national causes. Alpha Phi Omega, a co-ed service fraternity, and Omega Phi Alpha, a service sorority, catered to students who felt a special call to serve others. Most of the religious denominations on campus sponsored regular service opportunities for their members as well. The Catholic Center, for example, assisted at St. Francis Soup Kitchen every Saturday.

Building projects were also popular. The Georgia Tech chapter of Habitat for Humanity built houses for low-income families. One of the more interesting programs involved a group of six students from the College of Architecture: as part of the Atlanta Project, they worked to refurbish old rail cars as temporary shelters for the homeless.

Georgia Tech’s large Greek population provided additional opportunities for students to get involved in the community. The Leukemia Society, the designated charity of the Greek system, was a major beneficiary of events such as Mock Rock, held during Homecoming. As a part of Greek Week, members from each fraternity and sorority participated in a massive refurbishment effort in the Techwood/Clark Howell Homes project. Members cleaned, repaired, and improved a number of playgrounds in the area, making them safer for children to enjoy. In addition to system-wide activities, many chapters had an active philanthropy program. Ongoing projects ranged from planting trees with Trees Atlanta to helping the Scottish Rite Children’s Medical Center.

Through these and countless other projects, Georgia Tech students found the time in their busy schedules to reach out and help other people in the community. Because of their efforts, Atlanta became a better place than when they arrived.
During a philanthropy project, students repair a slide in the nearby Techwood/Clark Howell Homes. Those who helped the neighboring community ended up helping themselves become more productive in society. Photo by Mary Whaley.

Adding the final touches of paint, a Tech student finishes repairs on some playground equipment. By volunteering their services, students helped renovate underprivileged areas close to Tech. Photo by Mary Whaley.

A tender hand and flowers provide the final touches to a philanthropy project. By using their skills to help improve society, students were able to pay back some of the dept they owed. Photo by Mary Whaley.
The new dorms should be a great improvement.
—Vicki Snyder

Scenes such as the one above may become common on campus. The new residence halls promise to bring apartment-style living to Georgia Tech.

Photo by Steve Johnson.

Olympics Introduce New Housing Options

ast, west, north, or south—no matter where students turned on campus, they could see construction under way in 1993. Research facilities, parking decks, and Student Success/Placement Centers were all in various stages of completion. Many of these changes revolved around the Olympics. With the onset of Olympic fever, students and teachers alike were readying themselves for the influx of people and the accompanying prestige associated with hosting the Summer Olympic Games. The campus was receiving a face lift so that "Olympic" caliber athletes could have suitable facilities for their stay at this fine institution.

Because of the changes brought about by the Olympics, the housing office was promising to provide more residents with the opportunity to stay on campus rather than be forced out if they lost the lottery. Renovations to the east campus residence halls such as Hanson and Harris severely taxed housing's capacity because of the need to transfer students to other buildings. However, housing expected things to change when the new halls and apartment-style quarters open their doors in fall of 1993. The Graduate Living Center, located on Tenth Street, was nearing completion. It was meant to replace Fitten Hall on west campus. Fitten previously housed graduate students but was rather small in comparison to the new building's 450 occupant capacity. Housing planned to convert Fitten to another undergraduate dormitory to open during spring quarter of 1993.

Graduate students were not the only ones receiving new buildings. The Undergraduate Complex was also expected to open its doors before the next school year. Conveniently located behind the Couch building on west campus, the group of four residence halls was under construction in an increased effort to provide undergraduate with on-campus housing. By constructing these new facilities, the housing office was attempting to compete with apartment-style living. The Undergraduate Complex's floor plans were designed for four to eight students with separate bedrooms around a central kitchen and living room.

The coming of the Olympics benefited old buildings as well. Georgia Tech built most of its east campus dormitories in the 1930's. Sixty years of abuse have left many in a state of disrepair. All residence halls were to receive comprehensive renovations to bring them in line with the Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games' requirements for housing athletes. In addition to making the necessary repairs, amenities such as cable TV were added. Custom calling services such as call waiting and three-way calling were already available, and additional wiring for data communications was being installed.

The Olympics brought similar changes to fraternity and sorority housing as well. Greek organizations took advantage of the opportunity that the Olympics provided to improve their houses. Almost every house planned major renovations between 1993 and 1996.

Unfortunately, not all changes turned out positive. Historic McDaniel Residence Hall was scheduled for demolition. In addition, Techwood Homes Project was scheduled for removal to make way for a high-rise complex that would provide additional housing for Olympic athletes. After the games Georgia State planned to annex this complex for its students.

Story by Anna Steven
Headline Photo by Steve Johnson.
Residence halls provide a place to relax from the rigors of Tech. For many students, the convenience of being on campus is a major factor in remaining in the housing system. Photo by Matt Baclar.

Residents' Assistants attend a staff meeting. RA's provide the front-line interface between housing and students. Photo by Chris Carson.

The new west campus residence halls will offer kitchens similar to those found in off-campus apartments. These new facilities will offer a vast improvement over the current dormitory cooking options. Photo by Steve Johnson.
Students Travel to Find Fun and Adventure

For many students the pressure became too much. To avoid stress, many opted to get away from Tech. Road trips provided a way to escape Atlanta and the Institute for a short time. Not only were students able to forget their tests, homework, and projects for the weekend, but many locations provided scenic and educational opportunities.

Popular among road trip destinations was Athens, GA. Only an hour away on US 78, Athens was home to many bars and night clubs including the Sugar Bowl, the Forty Watt Club, and O'Malleys. Tech's traditional rivalry with the University of Georgia did not deter students from enjoying Athens.

For those looking for somewhere farther from Tech, the beaches of Florida beckoned. Panama City Beach, popular with the spring break crowd, was an eight hour drive on I 75 and west on I 10. Along the east coast, Daytona Beach and the attractions of Orlando were accessible via a nine hour drive down I 75, east across I 10, and down I 95. Students enjoyed Walt Disney World, Epcot Center, Disney/MGM Studios, and Universal Studios. Farther south on I 95 was Fort Lauderdale. Once popular with students spending their spring break, its popularity waned recently. Hilton Head Island, SC and Savannah, GA; only five hours away on I 75 and east on I 16, provided a closer but pricier alternative.

Not all Tech students opted for the beach route. Skiing was popular during the winter months as students escaped to the Appalachian slopes of the Carolinas. Places such as Sky Mountain, Sugar Mountain, and Ski Beach in North Carolina attracted snow-starved students. Some traveled as far as New Hampshire, Colorado, or New Mexico in search of challenging slopes.

For those who preferred a more inland location, Memphis and Chattanooga, TN offered a number of different opportunities. The home of Graceland and the Great American Pyramid, with its basketball arena and the College Football Hall of Fame, Memphis was the place to go for Elvis and sports fans alike. Access to this riverfront city was via I 75, I 24, and finally, west on US 64. Chattanooga, two hours north on I 75, was the home of the Tennessee Aquarium, the largest freshwater aquarium in the southeast. Another attraction included the Chattanooga Choo-Choo, a historic train.

New Orleans, with the attractions of its French Quarter, provided another popular location for road trips. During Mardi Gras, many students made the 11 hour trek down I 85 and I 65 and west on I 10 to visit Pat O'Brien's, Fat Tuesdays, or any of the many other bars, restaurants, and jazz clubs in the French Quarter and to watch the Mardi Gras parades. Beignets, a type of fried dough covered with powdered sugar, were available from Cafe du Monde and other restaurants. Other local culinary specialties included jambalaya and gumbo.

The West provided a plethora of road trip possibilities for the truly adventurous. The Grand Canyon, the Painted Desert, Carlsbad Caverns and other monuments provided many scenic exploration opportunities. Because of the distance involved, such trips were usually limited to quarter breaks.

Many students turned to road trips to avoid stress. Beaches, mountains, and cities throughout the southeast and beyond provided the opportunity to get away from Tech.

Story by Robert Lindsay
Headline photo by Paul Heney
One of the attractions of Athens, GA is Sanford Stadium. The stadium was home to Tech's rival, the University of Georgia Bulldogs. Photo by David Pauli.

On the return trip from their publisher in Marceline, MO, Blueprint staff members take a break under a Mississippi River bridge. The trip was taken after the completion of the 1992 book. Photo by Mary Whaley.

Tech students inspect desert flora at close-range. The southwest offered a vastly different environment from Georgia for those who spend the time for a long trip. Photo by Paul Heney.
Co-op Experience

Now, more students co-op to pay for school

Being a co-op has always been a rewarding experience. Besides having the opportunity to work in a professional environment, co-ops got to experience what working in their field is like. Other reasons students decided to participate in the cooperative program included getting a break from school, having experience when they graduate and making money in order to help pay for school.

The Cooperative Office set up interview days every quarter. This involved between thirty and sixty companies coming to campus for three days to interview potential co-op students. The students were generally allowed to sign up for seven interviews. The types of companies that participated in the program vary from local businesses to multi-national corporations.

There were approximately three thousand co-op students at Georgia Tech last year. Tech has had one of the largest cooperative programs in the country for several years, and is ranked among the very top. Students worked either during the fall and spring or the winter and summer unless special arrangements were made with their employer and the co-op office.

Every student was assigned to an advisor who guided them through the interviewing process. Advisors not only set up interview days, but also individual interviews with other companies with open positions. Contact with the advisors usually dropped off after a student got a job unless there was a specific problem.

Students who wished to join the program had to complete at least one quarter of school and have a 2.0 grade point average. As a part of the co-op program, they were required to maintain a "C" in every class and take at least fourteen hours of classes during their school quarters.

Employers evaluated and reviewed their co-op students at the end of every work period. These reviews were shared with the Cooperative Office and the students. They discussed the strengths and weaknesses of the students' performance and ways that they may improve.

The co-op program was most beneficial for in-state students who were able to land a job in their hometowns. Co-ops who could live at home with their parents saved a lot of money that they would have spent on rent, extra utilities bills, and other miscellaneous expenses. In-state co-ops who lived at home made enough money to completely pay for their quarters at school. This situation greatly eased the financial burden of a college education.

Over half of Georgia Tech's co-op students worked outside the Atlanta area. This meant they had to move all of their belongings back and forth every quarter. They also had the hassle of finding a place to live while out of town, although, some companies did have apartments that they rented to their co-ops.

These students worked all over the country, from Ft. Lauderdale and New Orleans to Wisconsin and Pennsylvania, for companies like Motorola, Exxon, Honeywell and Ford. Many of the Atlanta co-op students were employed by IBM, Oglethorpe Power Corporation, Delta, Georgia Power and the Georgia Tech Research Institute (GTRI).

Other students were involved in an international co-op program. Engineering students were sent to all corners of the globe by this program.

Although there were many advantages to the co-op program, there were a few disadvantages as well. In addition to the constant moving around; co-ops had to sacrifice the summer vacation that all of the regular students enjoyed. This was often outweighed, however, by the salary earned during work quarters.

While there were many drawbacks, most co-ops believed that the co-op experience was a worthwhile and necessary experience in today's competitive job market.

"I like being a co-op. I don't know if I could stand going to school year-round."
—Marlo Bautista

Story by Belle Gayler
Headline Photo by Ted McRobie
Some students can find co-op jobs on campus. Here, Steve Bright shows off his power tool skills in the Electronics Research Building. He works for the Georgia Tech Research Institute (GTRI). Photo by David Pauli.

Co-op students are assigned a large number of tasks. This co-op awaits a printout of the work he was doing on a computer in another room. Is this caption long enough Charity? Photo by David Pauli.
Throughout the Georgia Institute of Technology's history, graduation has held a special significance for Tech students. After four, five, or more years of hard work, chronic sleep loss, and ARA food, the thought of graduating was like having a life sentence commuted. The countless projects, programs, quizzes, tests, and homework sets suddenly became worthwhile. Georgia Tech graduates left with the confidence that they could handle the demands of the outside world.

The first graduating class left the Institute (then the Georgia School of Technology) in 1890. Henry L. Smith and George G. Crawford were the first graduates, receiving bachelor's degrees in mechanical engineering. It was the only degree offered until the late 1890's when the departments of civil engineering, electrical engineering, and the A. French School of Textiles were added.

Diversity soon came to Georgia Tech. International students first matriculated in the early 1900's. Annie Titlebaum Wise became the first woman to graduate from Tech in 1919. Her Bachelor of Commercial Studies degree was offered through the School of Commerce. (In 1931 the School of Commerce was transferred to the University of Georgia. In response, the School of Management and what later became Georgia State University were created.) The first women to graduate from the Institute proper were Barbara Diane Michel and Shirley V. Clements in June of 1956. Four years after Georgia Tech's successful integration of Afro-American students in 1961, Ford Greene, Ralph Long Jr., and Lawrence Williams became the first black graduates of the Institute. By 1992, Georgia Tech ranked first in the country in minority engineering graduates and second in women engineering graduates.

After graduation came the inevitable challenge of a career. Many alumni have made invaluable contributions both within their field and in the community. Floyd Furlow became president of Otis Elevator Company. Ivan Allen, Jr., the namesake of the College of Management, Policy, and International Affairs, and Roy LeCraw became mayors of Atlanta. Charles M. Brown, after whom Atlanta's municipal airfield is named, served as Fulton county commissioner and state senator. John Portman, whose buildings adorned downtown, was another alumnus. Ron Allen was the president of Delta Air Lines. Dennis Hayes invented the intelligent modem. Ashworth Stull created Elmer's Glue. Bleach was developed by Frank Mayo. Joseph Byrd invented the "grasshopper" oil field pump. The cellulose sponge was designed by Gerald Murray. Arthur Murray started a chain of dance studios. Y. Frank Freeman headed Paramount Studios. Finally, a number of astronauts, including Rear Admiral Richard Truly (who became Georgia Tech Research Institute director in December 1992), Captain John Young, and N. Jan Davis, the keynote speaker at the fall 1992 graduation, were Tech graduates.

Ironically, some of Georgia Tech's famous alumni did not actually graduate. Former president Jimmy Carter transferred before receiving his degree. Senator Sam Nunn also briefly attended Tech.

Early graduations were held at Grant Field and the Fox Theater. Since the spring quarter commencement of June 1970, they have been held four times per year at the Alexander Memorial Coliseum. In recent years, a reception has been held immediately following, either in the Student Center ballroom or the president's house.

Story by Robert Lindsay
Headline Photo by David Paul
Graduation is also a time to say good-bye to good friends as job opportunities moved graduates to corporate locations across the nation and around the world. Georgia Tech graduates were in high demand world-wide. Photo by David Pauli.

In the Alexander Memorial Coliseum, graduates proceed into their seats. The ceremony has been held at the Coliseum since 1970. Photo by David Pauli.

Students prepare for the culmination of their careers at Tech. In order to ensure a smooth graduation, graduates were required to line up hours before the ceremony. Photo by David Pauli.
Since Tech is located in the heart of downtown Atlanta, students had an unlimited number of interesting places to go on dates in 1993. Many preferred the classic “dinner before a movie” date, especially on first dates, and Atlanta was perfect with its countless restaurants and theaters. For those who preferred a more unique date, Atlanta also offered many opportunities for adventure and excitement.

Since there were plenty of places in Atlanta that specialized in all different types of foods, anyone looking for a nice place to take a date for dinner did not have to look far. Ethnic eateries abounded, and restaurants that offered a vegetarian menu such as Lettuce Souprise You were also popular. Some of the most sought-after eateries for the Georgia Tech dating crowd included Mick’s and the recently opened Hard Rock Cafe.

With a number of movie theaters within the general area of the Tech campus, finding a place to see a movie was no problem. For those on a limited budget, many theaters offered student discounts, and there was even a discount theater which showed a variety of great movies for the low price of $1.50. Students could also spend an evening in a bygone era at the drive-in movie.

Atlanta offered many alternatives for those individuals who preferred to skip the tried-and-true dating scheme. Spending a day with a date at the Atlanta Zoo was one choice. Checking out some fabulous art at one of the many Atlanta galleries provided another alternative. The Fox Theatre featured many different plays throughout the year that would be perfect to see with a date. Closer to home, the Theatre for the Arts and the DramaTech Theatre offered performances right on campus. For those who loved music, Atlanta boasted many concerts by various artists. People could take a date to a concert at the Roxy, Lakewood Amphitheater, the Omni, or the Georgia Dome. For those who lived for excitement, they could go to Six Flags Over Georgia. The only truly necessary elements for a successful date were creativity and imagination.

Many night clubs were available for those who liked to explore the partying aspects of Atlanta on a date. Most of these clubs catered to a specific musical taste, and the majority were open to the eighteen-and-up age group. Many were also located very close to the Georgia Tech campus including PJ’s and the ever-popular Wreck Room. Whether a couple’s musical taste steered toward country, rock, jazz, alternative, or rap, Atlanta was sure to have a club to suit their preferences.

Life at Tech was bound to leave many students without the energy to go out on a date. For these burned-out Tech students, low key and relaxed dates were helpful. This, once again, required a little imagination. Grabbing some take-out food and renting a movie had several advantages: the atmosphere was bound to be much more relaxed, talking during the movie did not disturb others, and one’s relaxation could be done in the company of someone he or she loved spending time with. If one enjoyed cooking, another great culinary idea was to sharpen those skills. Most people loved to have someone cook for them, and it was a sure way to spark a romance.

Whatever path one’s dating preferences took him or her, there was enough diversity in Atlanta to make any date special. Of course, there was no way to guarantee every date was going to go perfectly, but with a little planning and careful thought, almost any couple could have a good time.
A couple enjoys reading books in Piedmont Park. Relaxing with a loved one was but one of the many possibilities available for a date. Photo by Ted McCrobie.

On their way to another exciting date, this couple cuts through Piedmont Park. Walking provided a quiet time for couples to talk. Photo by Ted McCrobie.

Two Tech students enjoy a bike ride together. An exercise date was a good way to have fun and get in shape. Photo by Ted McCrobie.