SERVING THREE GREAT GROUPS
OF PEOPLE

From statement by Walter S. Gifford, President, American Telephone
and Telegraph Company, at 1946 Annual Meeting of stockholders

"It is not without significance that our Annual Report opens with
the statement that "The Board of Directors of the American Tele-
phone and Telegraph Company presents herewith the management's
accounting of its stewardship for the information of stockholders,
employees, telephone users and the entire American people who have
entrusted to private enterprise the responsibility for carrying on this
essential national service."

"There is every reason for the management of your company to treat
equitably each of the three parties concerned, namely, the telephone
users, the employees and the stockholders. For in the long run, the
interests of these three great groups of people, individually and
collectively, are mutual and interdependent.

"More and better service at the least cost is as much in the interests
of stockholders and employees as it is of the telephone users.

"Well-paid employees with steady employment; with opportunities
open to all for advancement; and with reasonable protection against
contingencies of illness, accident, death and old age are as much to
the benefit of telephone users and stockholders as to employees.

"A stable and fair return on the money invested in the business—
sufficient to attract the new money needed to develop and expand
facilities — is as good for the telephone users and employees as it is
for the stockholders."

WALTER S. GIFFORD

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM
Oxygen to breathe is the most important thing in the world to one who is ill and unable to get enough for life from the air alone.

The use of oxygen in medical practice has grown rapidly in recent years. Physicians have found it effective in the treatment of certain types of heart disease, shock due to wounds or injuries, following major operations, and for numerous other illnesses.

The need for extra oxygen is so frequent in hospitals that many of them, instead of depending on cylinders of oxygen brought to the bedside, now have convenient oxygen outlets in many rooms and wards. Oxygen is brought directly to the bedside through an unseen pipeline from a centrally located “bank” of oxygen cylinders.

Oxygen is a principal product of Units of Union Carbide. It is supplied to hospitals—and in much greater amounts to industry for numerous mass-production operations—largely through The Linde Air Products Company.

Linde Oxygen is now so readily available that no one need ever be without oxygen for any purpose. Oxygen is but one of the many basic and essential products from UCC—materials which, all together, require continuing research and engineering work with over a third of the earth’s known elements.

FREE: Physicians, nurses, teachers, and others who would like more information on the availability of oxygen, and on the various types of oxygen therapy equipment, are invited to write for a copy of the "OXYGEN THERAPY HANDBOOK." Ask for Booklet P-8.
National Alumni Officers Elected

Election of officers of the Georgia Tech National Alumni Association, for the 1946-47 period, was formally ended on June 30, last, following the unanimous spring nominations; and the alumni are to be commended, again, for returning their efficient, energetic incumbents for another, although concluding, term of office from September 1, 1946, through August 31, 1947.

The elections confirmed the nominations on the following group of prominent and highly co-operative leaders:

President: Frank A. Hooper, Jr., 1916.
Vice-President: Lawrence Willet, 1918.
Vice-President (At Large): John L. Davidson, 1915.

A brief summary of the activities of each of the nominees is again, as follows:

President: Frank A. Hooper, Jr., 1916, B.S., L.L.M., Atlanta, Ga., current president of the National Alumni Association, as elected last year by the alumni. A Georgia State Legislator from 1925 to 1928 former Judge Georgia Court of Appeals; Judge Fulton County Superior Court, outstanding in state and local activities, experienced alumni board member, familiar with Alumni Foundation matters and general alumni work.

Vice-President: Lawrence Willet, B.S. in C.E., 1918, Rhodes-Haverty Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., present vice-president, Atlanta District. An Alumni Board member, outstanding in state, civic and Georgia Tech affairs and development, experienced and most helpful to Georgia Tech and to the Alumni Association.


Alumni Board Members

In conformity with an official resolution of the Executive Board of the National Alumni Association, half of the board members go off at the end of each term and are named to important alumni committees; new appointees from among other highly prominent, active alumni replace the retiring group.

In accordance with the foregoing, the following outstanding alumni have been newly appointed to the Executive Board of the Association, by the recently elected officers, and all have very graciously consented to serve on the Board:

Charles M. Brown, 1925, Fickett-Brown Company.
Oscar G. Davis, 1922, Trust Dept., Fulton Nat'l. Bank.
Price Gilbert, Jr., 1921, 2772 Arden Rd., N.W., Atlanta. Alumni who were reappointed for a concluding year on the Board are:

(Continued on next page)

The Cover

The cover illustration is from an excellent sketch of the Old Administration Building, by Mrs. Blake R. Van Leer, wife of the President of Georgia Tech. Mrs. Van Leer is an outstanding artist and a prominent graduate of the University of California.
Home Coming and Navy, Nov. 9

Georgia Tech's home coming will be observed this year over the week-end of the Navy-Ga. Tech football game, on November 9.

In addition to the home coming dances, fraternity "open houses" and other gatherings—to all of which there is a standing welcome to the alumni, their families or dates, as the case may be—it is planned to have an alumni barbecue luncheon on the day of the Navy game.

Dean George Griffin is chairman of the committee on alumni meetings and home comings; and, despite the terribly overcrowded situation, practically everywhere on everything, in Atlanta, every effort will be made to hold a highly enjoyable celebration over the week-end of November 9.

Reservations for rooms in hotels or elsewhere, in or near Atlanta, have already been sold out, unfortunately, but the alumni who anticipated that situation as well as the necessity of ordering football tickets early in the summer, will comprise the 1946-'47 Executive Board of the Georgia Tech National Alumni Association.

The eight foregoing alumni, together with the officers, will comprise the 1946-'47 Executive Board of the Georgia Tech National Alumni Association.

Class Secretaries


Alumni Board Members—(Cont’d)

Otis A. Barge, 1912, Barge-Thompson Company.
M. A. Ferst, 1911, M. A. Ferst, Ltd.
J. J. Westbrook, 1929, Westbrook-Smith Motor Co.
Robt. H. White, Jr., 1914, Southern Wood Preserving Co.

There is no thought being given whatsoever, nor will there ever be, undoubtedly, as to altering the loyally established, and highly acceptable, Alma Mater phrase, "Georgia Tech" to anything else as it will always endure with everything that it implies as to name, exceptionally high standards, and outstanding ideals.

Georgia Tech is an institute or college, composed of many departments and schools; such as, the Daniel Guggenheim School of Aeronautics, the Graduate School, the A. French Textile School, and other major, degree granting, departments; and, since an institute embraces schools and colleges—like a university is composed of colleges—it was considered timely and very much in order to poll the alumni, directly, over the next few months, concerning Georgia Tech's title.

In accordance with the foregoing, the Public Relations Department at Georgia Tech will soon mail a ballot, along with a general information blank, to each former registrant of the college on whom an address is obtainable from the Alumni Association records or other files, as to recommendations one way or the other regarding the name of Georgia School of Technology. If anything is finally presented to the Board of Regents on the subject, it certainly won't be done hastily or without the mature reasoning and recommendations of the alumni, as a whole.
One of Georgia's outstanding citizens, Fuller Earle Callaway, Sr., was gratefully remembered when the Georgia School of Technology, with the approval of the Board of Regents, recently gave his name to the new apartments at Tenth and Holly Streets, near the Georgia Tech campus. The Fuller E. Callaway Apartments are part of the $4,000,000 apartment and dormitory projects for veterans now under construction on the Georgia Tech campus.

As head of the Callaway enterprises, Mr. Callaway performed a vast service in developing American citizens. His other services were likewise of note. To a grateful community, Fuller E. Callaway, Sr., left a heritage of work well done for the majority of the people. He was the benefactor of a whole community and, as such, will be remembered for all time. A man of creative ability, courage, geniality, kindness, he was the friend of all without regard to station, creed or color. His mental attitude was that of a philosopher who knew and loved his fellow man.

Fuller Earle Callaway, Sr., was born in LaGrange, Ga., July 15, 1870. He died there, February 12, 1928, at the age of 57 years.

Conditions with the Callaways and their large family of children were such that the children had to be content with little schooling of the standardized sort. Fuller Earle Callaway attended public school until fairly well along in what would correspond to the high school course of today. Early he realized that for him there was no "golden spoon," and courageously he began to attempt business enterprises. He worked with his father on the plantation; he sold spool thread to neighbors; eventually he set up a small store in his father's barn for sale of this and other articles. At the age of 13 he hired a mule and a piece of land; raised a crop of cotton, selling it in the fall, and banked $36.45. The merchandising of thread and kindred products interested him more than farming, however. The little store at the barn did very well, and in 1886, when he was 18 years of age, Mr. Callaway borrowed $500.00 on his brother's endorsement to open a store for merchandise selling at 5 and 10c. By wise direction he became a substantial merchant, running a department store. Later he went into the wholesale field, meeting with a success here that equalled the departmental field. But his forte was not to be exclusively in merchandising. Manufacturing and the growing cotton mill industry was beckoning.

On April 28, 1891, Fuller Earle Callaway married at Jewell, Ga., Ida Jane Cason, daughter of Alexander Toombs Thomas Cason, merchant and planter, and Olivia Pratt (Jewell) Cason.

Mr. and Mrs. Callaway were the parents of two sons: Cason Jewell and Fuller Earle, Jr.

Mr. Callaway entered the cotton manufacturing industry with the organization of Unity Cotton Mills at LaGrange. At his death his entire interests had been diverted to the textile industry. He controlled directly many corporations, such as The Unity Cotton Mills, Unity Spinning Mills, Hillside Cotton Mills, Valway Rug Mills, Oakleaf Mills, Rockweave Mills, Elm City Cotton Mills, and Valley Waste Mills, all of LaGrange; the Milstead Manufacturing Company of Milstead, Ga.; Manchester Cotton Mills, Manchester, Ga.; J. T. Perkins Co., of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Truline, Inc., of Roanoke, Ala. In addition to these, he organized and was the head of a dozen subsidiary companies handling various outside activities in the mills.
"Preventive Medicine" in Engineering Education

By GEORGE W. REID, Assoc. Prof. Civil Engineering
Georgia School of Technology

Despite the current popularity enjoyed by public health and sanitary engineering, both intra- and extra-murally, it appears to me that one important educational phase is being immeasurably neglected. This phase, and I prefer to call it "preventive medicine in engineering education," deals with the training of engineers other than those in sanitary and public health. It is roughly analogous to the comparison of preventive and curative medicine, wherein, for instance, the engineers practice the prevention of typhoid fever by the purification of water and milk. This phase of the education of the engineer should give him sufficient knowledge to recognize industrial and domestic health problems when he encounters them, to know where to go for expert advice, and lastly, to know how to apply that advice.

A program such as this should make possible effective "stop-at-the source" as well as "early diagnosis" of health hazards. In addition to the actual financial saving to industry itself in time, insurance, and labor relations, the service of the existing sanitary engineering facilities could be greatly expanded. Carrying the analogy further, the Sanitary Engineer would cure the hazards after they cause damage while the plant engineer, by early diagnosis or preconsultation, would prevent the hazard from arising; thus, "Preventive Medicine."

There are now existing glaring instances in the everyday life of the practicing Sanitary Engineer, where a minimum amount of training in public health responsibilities to other engineers would greatly assist him in his work. For example, consider the multitude of cases of "man-made malaria" caused by civil engineers through inadvertently-placed culverts and barrow pits or reservoirs, so constructed as to provide prolific breeding grounds for malaria mosquitoes. Some acquaintance with the fundamental sanitary engineering considerations involved in malaria control could completely eliminate the curative engineering necessary. The multitude of "cross-connections" encountered should further this testimony.

Quite frequently, architects, as well as civil engineers, are called upon to design food processing facilities such as ice houses, kitchens, canneries, milk plants and the like. These installations are seldom adequate from a health engineering standpoint, therefore, the experience of the average public health worker is to find much of their time and energy employed in the correction of the resulting health hazards. This could be salvaged if they were called in on initial design. One of the more serious diseases confronting the nation today, particularly in the South, is typhus fever, and one of the most important preventive measures is that of "rat-proofing" dwellings. If the architects were advised in advance of this necessity, all "rat-proofing" activities could be curtailed. Recently the American Public Health Association has made available a pamphlet entitled Basic Principles of Healthful Housing which is a further indication of the trend.

How many mechanical engineers who are responsible for exhaust systems in industrial plants have a working knowledge of the noxious substances which they are required to exhaust or their physiological effects on man? For example, many noxious gases from welding, contrary to common opinion, cannot be safely removed by general ventilation because of their very low toxic limits or their accumulative effects. Quite often, due to the localization of the gases at the point of generation and usually in the face of the welder, the exhaustion of enormous quantities of air develops a false sense of security. But time and time again the industrial hygiene engineer is confronted by an elaborate general exhaust system handling large quantities of air when a simple "point" exhaust system would be the satisfactory answer.

The great majority of the noxious gas exposures come under the jurisdiction of the chemical engineer. In general, he is cognizant of the acute exposures usually encountered, and perhaps a certain amount of the dermatitis, but seldom the more insidious prolonged exposures. For instance, it was the author's experience to observe a degreasing operation using trichloroethylene as a solvent in which the unprotected workers were required to work over day after day. Prolonged exposures to trichloroethylene running literally into years result in serious physical damage and possible death, and with very little hope of repair. The engineers in charge of like processes could not be expected to be specifically informed, but had they had some advanced information they would have been alert to such hazards and called in the services of the State consultant or Federal Public Health Agencies, and more important still, had they the willingness and ability to cooperate, such situations in all probability could be eliminated.

It is the author's belief that in most every phase of engineering there is some marginal infringement on health. Furthermore, it is his belief that this health infringement is the responsibility of the engineer involved, and that by giving him the necessary knowledge to recognize the hazard, to know where to go for help, and to know how to receive and apply expert advice, he can shoulder the responsibility.

It is only fair to bear in mind that any work or process that can in any way affect the worker, affects also the health and welfare of the entire community. Thus the burden of cost of such training can and should logically fall on the people as a whole. Though not advisable, making this mandatory would be reasonable.

Also as previously noted, considerable saving in time and energy of the Sanitary Engineer can be a result of such training. First, other engineers will become receptive to services of the sanitary engineer. They will have established a common nomenclature, while now much valuable time is lost to sanitary engineers in explaining the basic problems. Second, the Sanitary Engineer will no longer spend his time searching out problems. Third, the burden of minor problems will be estimated. Fourth, time required in follow-ups will be greatly reduced. Fifth, the sanitary engineer will have plenty of time to extend his services to new and urgently needed fields of investigation and all of this will logically result in a saving to the community at large in increased production, and better living.

Realizing the engineering curricula are grossly overcrowded, it is still the considered opinion of the author that every engineer should become acquainted with the actual problems confronted by the practicing sanitary engineer, created by other engineers like himself. All engineers should have a speaking knowledge of food and premise sanitation; water supply, sewage, and waste disposal. It is suggested that material in this connection, might be in the form of descriptive course work

(Continued on page 16)
It has been the practice in the past, and there is still a tendency in evidence, to consider a maximum flow of practicable suggestions with attendant savings or other material advantage to the organization as the principal and only important reason for installing a suggestion system.

This non-critical viewpoint contributed, perhaps, more than any other one factor to the high mortality rate among suggestion systems up to a decade ago. Failure to recognize the true value and place of a suggestion system in the organization encouraged managements to view their demise with a sigh of relief rather than concern, and no real effort was put forth to make them function. Even when there was a desire to do so, lack of understanding as to what a suggestion system should achieve meant that no standard levels of performance had been set up; there was no point of departure from which a critical analysis of the system might be instituted and the reason for its failure attributed to anything except the impracticability of the basic idea.

The advent of the second World War gave the suggestion system an opportunity to prove its true worth. Adopted by almost every major organization in the nation, such systems were in varying degrees everywhere successful. Informal exchanges of experiences, organizational literature, reports in trade magazines, and critical analyses in personnel and industrial journals have resulted in a gradually accumulating (though still incomplete) fund of basic information. The field has been recognized by methods engineers as fertile for specialization, and their activities have further organized existing knowledge.

In the process of accumulating and classifying this information, it has developed that the principle objective for a Suggestion System should be somewhat differently stated than formerly, and that the benefits derived from its successful operation are so generally uniform that they may be considered as secondary objectives which should be attained by any system if it is functioning correctly.

A successful system should be basically designed and at all times administered with this end in view; to make it possible for every employee to participate to the full extent of his ability in the conduct of the organization. Secondary objectives include stimulation of constructive thought, improvement of morale, monetary savings, better working conditions, training programs, and use of the system as a basis for promotion.

The first requisite for the success of an employee suggestion system is that it have the sincere and enthusiastic support of top management. If employees are initially convinced and continue to be given tangible evidence that the plan is an honest effort on the part of their employers to enlist their aid and co-operation in the better conduct of the organization, and if it is shown that such assistance is appreciated and put to good use, the most important step toward the continuing success of the plan has been taken.

Supervisory approval of the plan and active cooperation in all of its phases are invaluable for its success. Department managers, assistant managers, and supervisors under them are the agents of management who come into daily and intimate contact with the employee. Their encouragement can spur him on to take an active part in the program. Their advice can assist him in preparing his suggestions. Their favorable attitude will aid in leveling the psychological barriers which ordinarily deter the employee from presenting his ideas for improvement. Conversely, their disapproval of the suggestion system can make it almost inoperative within their sphere of authority.

The majority of successful suggestion systems now in operation ascertain the eligibility of employees to participate in the distribution of awards by determining whether or not the ideas submitted fall outside the limits of their regular responsibilities and duties. These limits have both a quantitative and a qualitative nature: “What is the employee supposed to do?” “How well is he supposed to do it?”

The quantitative limitations are easy to determine. They will be physical—a section, a department, a certain number of machines or desks. The qualitative boundaries are less easy to define, and it will in most cases be necessary to trace them anew for every individual case. Probably the best standard of measurement will be the normal degree of responsibility assumed in every day work by the average person holding a position similar to the one in question. This is a vague criterion, certainly; but it is likely to be found that further amelioration will add to the complexity of the situation without eliminating the necessity for finally revert to the general rule just stated.

Personnel workers have discovered that certain psychological barriers impede the free flow of suggestions from employees to employers. These must be either removed or neutralized, since it is their presence that necessitates a formal suggestion plan in the first place. It is preferable that the barriers be removed, for their elimination not only expedites the flow of suggestions but will result in an improvement in morale that is even more valuable. Neutralizing them may be effective as a temporary measure; but adopting this course as a matter of policy also neutralizes the most beneficial features of the suggestion system. It is in this aspect that the true value of a suggestion plan presents itself; for it will be seen to be a nucleus about which the entire program of management-employee relationships may be reevaluated and revised for the better.

These barriers should, then, be systematically attacked, not only for the good of the suggestion system but for the greater good of the organization itself. Among these barriers are the mental and physical inertia inherent in the performance of any routine task, distrust in one's own ability, fear of misappropriation of ideas, fear of criticizing superiors, and fear of affecting fellow employees.

Offering some sort of award for acceptable suggestions is an integral part of all suggestion systems. The mere offering of an award for ideas is not sufficient to obtain satisfactory results, since many other factors enter into consideration when the employee appraises the suggestion system with relation to himself. Those mentioned in the preceding paragraph are negative; they tend to prevent him from participating despite the award offered. There are as well positive factors. Certain of these may supply or stimulate through an educational program—desire for better working conditions, sincere concern for the welfare of the organization, the sheer pleasure of creative thinking. Others are innate characteristics pos-

(Continued on page 22)
"Am I My Brother's Keeper?"

By WILLIAM LOREN BATT

President, SKF Industries, Inc.; Vice-Chairman of the former War Production Board; Past-President, American Society of Mechanical Engineers; American Member, Combined Production and Resources Board, and Chairman, Interdepartmental Committee on Rubber.

Several weeks ago when your distinguished president invited me to address you at this commencement ceremony, I reviewed several topics which might have suited the occasion.

I might have spoken to you about the part which you, as young engineers and technicians and trained business administrators, can play in remodeling our economic structure to meet the demands of a changing world and an atomic age.

Or I might have confined my remarks to a discussion of the very stimulating industrialization of the Southland which is so heartening to everyone who has watched and sympathized with the long struggle of this vast and fruitful area to achieve its destiny. Indeed, I shall return to that topic a little later on.

I might have talked to you about any one of a dozen problems facing the nation and its various regions. But all of these topics fade into insignificance before the one great problem that is now clamoring for solution — not just by the residents of the North and South but by every citizen of the United States, and, indeed, by every inhabitant of this earth.

That question is the course of action that the United States must follow in its national and international relationships and the many urgent problems that must be solved so quickly if the uneasy peace that now hangs over the world is not to become merely the intermission between disaster and catastrophe and if you are not to exchange your academic robes for garments of more sinister design.

If I can succeed in causing some of you to think seriously about some of these problems and to probe your minds for answers, I shall be well compensated. For I am convinced that we Americans are not thinking enough about our national and international relationships; that too much of the time we are tragically indifferent to the flow of significant events happening all around us; that we are too willing to drift in that vague and lazy philosophy which hopes that things left alone will probably work themselves out.

Let us ask ourselves today, if it may not well be that the future world is being determined right now by us, the American people, and by the decisions that we are making — or more ominously, failing to make — in these very weeks. I don't know all the answers — that would require the wisdom of a Solomon — but solutions must be found, and you and I and every American must begin searching our hearts and minds for convincing solutions if we expect the world we know and love to be saved from destruction.

There is no longer a North or a South nor an East nor a West. There is one global community whose confines are constantly being narrowed by the startling advances of science and engineering.

And in this community of the world, we are our brother's keeper, whether we like it or not. The strangely garbed residents of distant regions whose picturesque houses and interesting mannerisms once were merely the subjects for the travel films are today our next-door neighbors. America's frontier is not merely on the Rhine. It is also on the Elbe and the Volga and the Ganges and the Amazon and the Nile and the Yangtze, and the waters above and below the earth.

Yes, we are our brother's keeper — and at the same time, the rest of the world is unquestionably looking to us for leadership.

The United States is incomparably the most powerful nation in the world. Our acts, and almost equally our failure to act, will have profound repercussions on the economies of the rest of the world.

A prosperous United States does not guarantee a prosperous world, but I can assure you that a widespread depression here will almost surely guarantee depression across the water.

When I think of the appalling number of agreements which are still to follow in the wake of peace — remember that none of the many peace treaties has yet been agreed upon — and as I know the cumbersome character of our governmental machinery, I am dismayed at the task facing our top administrative officials.

There is indeed pick and shovel equipment and they can't do much about improving it, either. It is up to you and me and our millions of fellow-citizen voters to insist that our machinery of government shall be streamlined to enable it to function more efficiently in this atomic world; not for the mere advantage of efficiency, as desirable as that is, but for the infinitely more pressing reason that it can only be through such improved facilities, that we can take that place of influence in the conduct of world affairs that will promise to save the world. No less than that.

If I have brought you to share any part of my concern, you will think prayerfully over these questions and try to find your own answers. It is because I believe the young people of today are trying as never before, to think these things out for themselves that I lay some of these grave international questions on your doorstep.

It is not inappropriate to do that in one of the most influential centers of the South, in view of your direct interest in world prosperity.

I believe that you young men of the Southland will have an unusually keen appreciation of these problems. After all, most of you and your fathers before you have long been engaged in a struggle to eliminate the inequities of distribution that have stunted the growth of the Southern States. Although your homeland is potentially among the richest areas of the world, you have been labelled as the " Nation's number one economic problem."

For decades you have realized that so long as you continued to export only raw materials and import virtually every manufactured item that you required, there could be no permanent prosperity for the South.

Along with the citizens of other sections of the United States, I rejoice that the South is fast becoming "the nation's number one economic opportunity." It is especially heartening to see that the old "tin cup philosophy" of attempting to lure industries to the South by promises of cheap material and cheaper labor has gone by the board.

The South has wisely turned to creating new and indigenous industries where none existed before. Modern manufacturing is mingling with the moonlight and magnolias to the detriment of neither. Many of us in the North have been especially impressed by the vigorous way the South is now proclaiming her natural advantages of climate and materials, the inherent intelligence of her population and her vast untapped resources. New industry is responding, not by dropping a nickel into a tin cup but (Continued on page 10)
Shortage of Men Trained in Textiles Still Acute

By MURRAY WYCHE

DAILY NEWS RECORD

"Wanteds:"
"General manager for knitting plant. Starting salary, $7,500. Top salary is what you make it."
"One or more textile graduates for research laboratory."
"Four textile graduates in Southern textile mill."
"Young textile graduate for assistant superintendent of Southern mill."

These ads, taken at random from textile trade publications, tell the story of another shortage existing in the textile industry, a shortage that has reached serious proportions with even more serious implications for the future.

The textile industry, a recent survey disclosed, was 1,000 graduates short in this year's class. At Georgia Tech, in Atlanta, each 1946 textile graduate had a choice of more than 100 jobs.

Never, textile leaders say, has the industry's need for trained men been so acute. And never has the supply been so small.

Textile students, not exempted from the draft, were called to war in large numbers, emptying classrooms that had been contributing the supply of college-trained men to the industry. Now, with the need for trained men greater than ever before in the history of the textile industry, the number available is at its lowest point.

School Has 250 Calls

The files of one Southern textile school contain unfilled requests for 250 men trained in textiles and at starting salaries ranging from $165 to $275 per month for graduates and much larger offers for experienced men.

During the war the nation's textile industry was at top production, clothing and supplying an Army that was the "best dressed in the world." Since V-J Day this production peak has been maintained as it sought to provide civilian clothing for these same men and at the same time build up the greatly depleted wardrobes of this nation and that of ournegged neighbors.

Except in those materials used by the Army and Navy in the war, research and the development of new uses and methods in textiles lagged during the last four years. At the same time, mill operators were necessarily squeezing the "last drop" of production from their machines. With a year of civilian production, the textile industry now is beginning to run into a highly competitive market and to meet this new competition will require men who can do the job on a scientific and efficient basis.

The demand today is for top-notch, trained researchers, production men and executives. And, for the first time, textiles can meet the manpower competition of other engineering branches in paying the salary.

The opportunity offered the young man in textiles today is virtually unlimited. The field itself has broadened, both from the standpoint of manufacturing fabrics and finishing them. Fiber blends will play a big part in new developments. And to meet these needs the industry is going to require better basically trained men than the vocationally trained men of the past.

See Need for Research

In the future, textiles will require more research than ever before.

Already mills are more research minded than ever before in the industry's history. This calls for trained men.

Today the field for synthetics is virgin and it can hardly be said that the surface has been scratched. In the South the possibilities for wool are fast growing with large woolen mills moving to this section in increasing numbers.

With all this will come more finishing plants, dye plants and related industries. Then, naturally, will follow the needle industries converting these materials into finished garments.

In the field of cotton alone there are great opportunities for research and development. Would cotton itself do all the new things being claimed for its competitors? Would a better surface treatment make cotton do a better job in some of its old uses? In the laboratory and in research can these answers be found?

With the new competition also will come the requirements of good mill practices. Until the great shortage can be met machinery development and maintenance will be a problem. Efficiency in operation shortly will become a necessity. To accomplish all this, technical-trained men are required.

In the first 2,400 years the producers of textile products have used natural fibers because they were all that were available. Now the synthetics have opened a vast new field and natural fibers, particularly cotton, are at the crossroads.

Generally, the fields in which research is needed include:

1. Fibers;
2. Aids to fibers;
3. Synthetics;
4. Machinery;
5. Operations processes; and

"The textile industry is wide open," one executive remarked. "What it needs is the right type of men."

In procuring the "right type of men," textile executives can greatly aid in going into the mill villages and seeing that the most promising youths are encouraged to attend textile schools where they will get the right type of training.

They also can assist in seeing that all types of textile products are available to schools and colleges and that new and modern machinery is available.

"Am I My Brother's Keeper?"

(Continued from page 9) on a basis of value for value.

I believe that in working out a basis of permanent and soundly based industry for the South you will be contributing mightily toward a solution of world problems. And I sincerely hope that in broadening your new industrial structure, you will consider the problems that all of us must solve together.

It is not an idle truism to say that you face a great challenge. The need to find a formula for industrial peace and economic stability at home has never been so crucial. Continued conflict between labor and management, such as we have been seeing in the last months, is intolerable. Another major depression, with the mass unemployment that would certainly exceed that of the '30s, could readily spawn some kind of "man on horseback," wearing some kind of colored shirt. That threat fills me with dread. Need I go further on this unhappy road on this happy day? Is it not crystal clear that American citizens must become better thinking citizens, more intelligent citizens, more determined citizens?

Is it not increasingly clear that Americans cannot live only to themselves—that their brothers' welfare and their own are inextricably tied together—that the ignorant and pinched philosophy which thinks only of the South or the North or the West or the East or the United States is today a dangerously short-sighted philosophy which may well find itself swept out of existence in another Hiroshima blast?

Think for yourselves, graduates of 1946, but think and start thinking at once.
The Georgia which we toast tonight is industrial Georgia—a new Georgia built upon and growing from the old. Each generation endeavors to pass on to their children a heritage of better living, so tonight as we look to the future we also pay a respectful and reverent tribute to those of the past who have brought us to where we are today. We do not worship our ancestors but we honor their memories.

An industrial revolution is taking place today in the great State of Georgia, similar to that which occurred in Great Britain a century ago and in New England about the time of the American Civil War. Georgia, the largest State east of the Mississippi River, is changing from an agricultural to an industrial economy.

This change started just 25 years ago and was brought about by various things. From 1870, following the Civil War, up to 1920, there was a steady increase in the State's largest single source of cash farm income, namely, cotton, upon which Georgia's economy was chiefly predicated. Production of cotton reached its peak in Georgia in 1911 when 2,769,000 bales were produced on about 5,000,000 acres. But in recent years, production of this item has decreased until today it averages about 1,000,000 bales per year. This decrease was brought about by erosion, impoverishment of the land, a drastic decline in cotton prices following World War I, and the invasion of the State by the boll weevil.

However, the loss in cotton has been replaced to a large extent by new and expanding industries and by other crops such as peanuts, tobacco, and vegetables. Believe it or not, up to recent times, the largest item of expenditures by Georgia farm families was for food, most of it imported from other States.

It was about this time groups of Georgia leaders began to see in the cotton-textile industry the possible medium for commercial prominence and the reconstruction of Georgia's industries. Georgia had an almost unlimited supply of raw cotton and a vast amount of labor which could be drawn from farms and villages and put to work in the cotton mills. Since working in a cotton mill requires relatively little skill or training, these farmers and farmers' children could be easily and quickly trained for cotton-mill work.

These groups of leaders, not having the funds themselves, secured financing credits from cotton-goods merchants and textile-machinery companies. For the most part, however, our early cotton mills were built by cotton-mill manufacturers from New England who expanded their plants by establishing branches in Georgia.

From these early beginnings the textile manufacturing industry has grown until today it is composed of more than 200 plants located in 59 counties. These mills are engaged in the production of a wide variety of cotton yarn, fabrics, knit goods, finished materials, and many other types of products. Georgia ranks third among the States in its textile-machinery companies. For the most part, however, our early cotton mills were built by cotton-mill manufacturers from New England who expanded their plants by establishing branches in Georgia.

We at the Georgia School of Technology, realizing the need for scientific planning, have for the past several years been engaged in industrial research and survey projects with the aim to determine what our resources are, how abundant they are, and what can be made from them. The main idea in these studies has been to catalog the material and human resources with the idea of determining what would be the best course to pursue in utilizing both to bring about a higher standard of living. Certain facts stand out prominently. Among these are: first, the utter destruction, waste, and neglect of our material resources; and second, a wasteful and uneconomical use made of our human resources. Both of these undesirable things may be avoided by the use of planning and sense. Too many of our native raw materials are still being shipped out of the State as such. I am reasonably sure that we could double our industrial employment rolls and add $1,000,000,000 to Georgia's annual income by processing our own raw materials in our own plants.
ALUMNI ACTIVITIES

Macon, Georgia, Alumni Club Elects Officers: Following the reorganization of the Georgia Tech Club of Macon, Ga., on May 23, 1946, officers were elected. The new officers are shown, from left to right, with one of the two oldest graduates, Mr. Howard D. Cutter, 1892; then Jack Virgin, Secy.-Treas., Thos. Peeler, Vice President, and James Walton, President.

Following the publication of the "Directory of Georgia Tech Alumni Clubs," in the last issue of the ALUMNUS, it's encouraging further to announce that considerable alumni interest continues to be shown in the organization and meetings of Georgia Tech Clubs.

Additional large Georgia Tech gatherings have been held at Augusta, LaGrange, Macon, and Marietta, in Georgia; and at Danville, Va., New York, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., and Tampa, Fla.

All the meetings have been most enjoyable, hospitable, and decidedly loyal. One or more officials or alumni representatives from the college have attended the gatherings, at different times, including President Van Leer, Dean Emerson, Coach Alexander, Director of Athletics; Coach Dodd, Dean George Griffin, Judge F. A. Hooper, Roy Mundorff, Jack Thiesen and others; and they have always returned with glowing accounts of the respective parties.

From among the clubs mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs, new or additional officers have been reported, as follows:

Augusta, Georgia
President, F. A. Saxon, Georgia Power Company.
Vice-President, Frank S. Dennis, Graniteville Company.

Dean Cherry L. Emerson attended the June sixth meeting of the Augusta Club and gave a most interesting talk on the progress of Georgia Tech and its plans for the future. The alumni greatly appreciated his visit and decided to hold more frequent meetings. Officers were elected as shown.

Danville, Va.
Leonard Thompson, Acting Chairman, Dan River Cotton Mills.

The Dan River Cotton Mills sponsored the highly enjoyable luncheon meeting on August 30. Mr. George Harris, 1902, is President of the Dan River Cotton Mills and R. B. Newton, 1920, is Vice-President and General Superintendent of the Mills; and their fine interest contributed largely to the great success of the occasion.

Dean George Griffin and Professor H. A. Dickert, new Director of Georgia Tech's Textile Department, attended as representatives of the college. Both gave glowing accounts of the hospitable reception that was afforded them by the Danville, Va., alumni.

LaGrange, Ga.
President, Charles M. Geer, Callaway Mills.

Other officers will be announced, upon receipt of the full report of the August seventh meeting at LaGrange. Mr. Fuller E. Callaway, Jr., presided at the meeting which was attended by 34 out of a total of 40 Tech men in LaGrange. The other six were either out of town or tied up with important business affairs.

Dean George Griffin and Roy Mundorff attended from Georgia Tech, and they reported that the gathering was excellent from every point of view.

Macon, Ga.
President, James Walton, The J. W. Burke Co.
Vice-President, Thomas Peeler, Peeler Hardware Co.
Secy.-Treas., Jack E. Virgin, 206 Bankers Building.
Honor Alumnus, Mr. Howard D. Cutter, 1892, 129 Summit Ave.

The Macon alumni really did a swell job, also, upon the reorganization of their Georgia Tech Club on May 23, following a buffet supper at Lakeside Park. With the exception of a few who were out of town, practically all others, from a total of 66 correctly listed alumni, were in attendance, including Raymond W. Burkett '33, of Mil ledgeville, Ga.

Mr. Howard D. Cutter, 1892, was the honor alumnus at the very enjoyable party. Mr. Cutter is one of the original 1888 registrants of Georgia Tech, and is most prominent throughout Georgia and the South. He, and other members of the club, gave very interesting talks.

Dean George Griffin, Head Coach Bobby Dodd, and Roy Mundorff "pepped up" the group with their speeches, which were well received.

The club plans additional meetings, throughout the year.

(Continued on next page)

An outstanding, most enjoyable, and distinctive meeting was held in Marietta, Ga., on May 15; comprising a Reunion of the 1914 "Sub" Class, the "Last of the Subs." Mayor Blair, "Shang" Reid — honorary alumnus — George Thomas, S. O. Fitzgerald, Jr., just returned from France, all of Marietta, and Roy Mundorff of Georgia Tech, were guests of the "Subs," who included: Coach Alexander, "Dean of Sub Classes"; Frank McNeel, Morgan McNeel, Dawson Teague, Augusta, Ga.; Harry Stearns, "Rip" Rhorer, S. O. Fitzgerald, Sr., Montgomery, Ala.; Burke Ponder, Eugene McNeel, Charlie Gardner, Geo. Howard, Sam McDaniel, and George Griffin.

It was an excellent party. Talks and anecdotes of the Sub Class and the old "Shacks," from all in attendance, added to the immense enjoyment of the get-together. Mayor Blair was at his best and "Coach Alex" was unexcelled, as he really turned loose with a wealth of his unusual experiences.

If and when a full report of the meeting is turned in, it will surely be well worth reading.

New York, N. Y.

Forty-three members of the Georgia Tech Club of New York attended a dinner held at the Midston House in New York on the evening of May 22. Many members who had been in service with the armed forces were welcomed back to the Club and many recent alumni, who had immediately entered service after the completion of their schooling, made their first appearances. Dr. Blake R. Van Leer, President of Georgia Tech, was unanimously elected an honorary member of the New York Club.

Other features of the meeting were the reading of a report concerning the work being done in China by Gene Turner, the report being read by W. R. Snyder, '08, and an address by Major Ira B. Thompson, a graduate of the University of Alabama and Provost Marshal at Halloran General Hospital, Staten Island, New York. He spoke on the subject of the South today.

The assistance of any friends or alumni of Tech who know of Tech men in the metropolitan New York area would be greatly appreciated. Information concerning such men may be sent to Roland Gooch, '21, 70 East 45th Street, Room 502, New York 17, N. Y., Secretary of the Club.

Dr. Van Leer has accepted an invitation to meet with the New York Georgia Tech Club, Thursday evening, December 5. This is the evening designated by the A. S. M. E. for college reunions; and it is hoped that any Georgia Tech alumni attending the annual meeting of the A. S. M. E. December 2-6, will make it his business to contact J. F. Hohmann, Room 502, 30 East 42nd St., New York 17 (Murray Hill 5-8800, Ext. 331) and make his reservation to meet with the New York Georgia Tech Club that evening. Philadelphia, Pa.


Mr. Kimbell, former president, kindly agreed to serve in the place of Ernie W. Harwell, Secretary elect, as the latter has been transferred to Pittsburgh, Pa.

The club plans to hold its fall meeting either late in September or in October, and all alumni in or near Philadelphia during those months are invited to attend the meeting. Reservations may be made with any of the foregoing officers.

Tampa, Fla.


As so regretfully announced in this issue, Candler Coachman lost his life in a plane crash, in Florida, on July 1. His great interest and outstanding loyalty were paramount in Georgia Tech meetings and in the organization of the Alumni Club in Tampa.

The noteworthy gathering of the alumni, from in and near Tampa, was held on May 27. Colonel Hesterly presided and was among the speakers of the evening. Dean George Griffin and Roy Mundorff represented Georgia Tech; both spoke of the present expansion of the college and its comprehensive plans for the future, and their praises of the hospitality of the Tampa area alumni continue to date; and it's certain that their visit will always remain as a most pleasant remembrance for them.
Dr. Weber Succeeds Dr. King

Dr. Homer Weber, Georgia Tech 1924, was appointed head of the Mechanical Engineering Department, during the first week of September, by President Blake R. Van Leer. Dr. Weber becomes the third head of the department which has had only two such changes, including the present one, throughout the fifty-eight years of its existence.

Dr. Roy Stevenson King, his immediate predecessor, who retired at the end of summer school, held the position for twenty-three years. In 1923 Dr. King succeeded Dr. John Saylor, "Uncle Si" Coon, the first head of the department who was the founder, really, and director for thirty-five years from 1888.

Dr. Weber was born in East Lake, Tennessee, and attended the public schools there until he entered Georgia Tech in 1921. He graduated from Georgia Tech in 1924 with the degree of B.S. of Mechanical Engineering. Appointed an instructor in the Drawing Department immediately after graduation, he continued his studies at Georgia Tech where he received his M.S. degree in 1930. Dr. Weber then studied further at the University of Michigan for several summers and finished his work for a Ph.D. degree at Stanford University in 1938.

Membership is held by Dr. Weber in Phi Kappa Phi, Pi Tau Sigma, A.S.M.E., A.A.V.P., and S.P.E.E. Here at Georgia Tech he is a member of the Executive, Library, and Admission Committees, the Graduate Council, and the Veteran's Committee.

Dr. King, retiring head of the department, came to Tech in 1917 as Professor of Experimental Engineering. The Experimental Engineering Department has since then been dissolved. In 1923 he was appointed head of the Mechanical Engineering Department and held this position until now.

Outstanding in Dr. King's educational record is that his first degree was a degree as a Mechanical Engineer and not a B.S. in Mechanical Engineering. After his graduation in 1902 from Ohio State University, Dr. King studied further until he received his M.S. degree from the University of Minnesota in 1907. In 1932 he received his Sc.D. from the University of Georgia.

Dr. King was an instructor in the M.E. Department of the University of Minnesota, a Professor of Experimental Engineering at Ohio State University, and an instructor in the M.E. Department of the University of Arizona. Dr. King has had considerable experience in industry also.

Dr. King is a member of Phi Kappa Phi, Tau Beta Pi, Pi Tau Sigma, Sigma Xi, A.S.M.E., S.P.E.E., and the Georgia Society of Professional Engineers. He is also chairman of the Atlanta Smoke Abatement Board.

"Preventive Engineering Medicine"
(Continued from page 7)

in the senior year with a supplement of film strips and movies which, it is the author's understanding, will be made available shortly through the agency of the U. S. Public Health Service.

Rather than a complete course devoted to these plans, perhaps the selective insertion of pertinent material by means of a lecture or two in an established senior course would work best. Thus, the chemical engineers, for example, might get two or three lectures on health consideration applied to chemical engineering in a senior seminar. Further, it might be possible to so schedule this material that a student could follow the course and lecturer from department to department and get all the material as well as course credit. The lecture should, of course, be developed by the Sanitary Engineering Department.

Every engineer has a responsibility for the processes that he creates, the purpose of this training would be to develop this responsibility and at the same time effect considerable saving in time, energy, and lives of all concerned, engineers, workers, and management.
Gold Star Alumni

Commander Lawrence Lott Edge, U. S. N., missing in action since June, 1945, has been declared dead by the Navy Department. Commander Edge was in command of the submarine U.S.S. Bonefish, when she was presumed lost in Toyama Bay, June 18, 1945, during the first raid into the Japan Sea since 1943. While in command of the submarine, he won the Bronze Star Medal, three Navy Cross Medals and a Navy unit citation for the ship.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph W. Edge, Commander Edge was born in Columbus, Ga. He attended Georgia Tech for two years with the class of 1934, before entering the U. S. Naval Academy, where he graduated in 1935 with high scholastic and military honors.

Surviving are his wife, the former Miss Sarah Simms, of Atlanta; a daughter, Sarah Simms Edge, and a son, Lawrence L. Edge, Jr., of Atlanta.

Lt. Wm. C. Haigler, U. S. N. R., B.S. in M.E., 1942, of 2578 S. W. 10th St., Miami, Fla., was lost aboard the U.S.S. Honolulu when torpedoed off Leyte Gulf, October 20, 1944.

Lt. George F. Maddox, Jr., who was reported missing in action May 29, 1945, was killed on that day, the War Department has announced. "The City of Atlanta," the B-29 of which he was the radar navigator, was badly damaged by enemy fire over the target, Yokohama, and crashed at sea 150 miles north of Iwo Jima.

Lt. Maddox, the son Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Maddox, of 477 Lytle Ave., S. E., attended Georgia Tech for two years with the class of 1947, before he entered the Army. He received his wings at San Marcos, Texas, went overseas and completed 12 missions over Japan.

The Air Medal and Purple Heart were awarded him posthumously.

Technical Fifth Grade Charles G. Rowland, U. S. N. R., Class of 1941, of Savannah, Ga., has been declared dead by the Navy Department. He was aboard a vessel which completely disappeared on December 1, 1942. This vessel failed to arrive at its destination and all efforts to locate her failed.

Capt. Alfred Q. (Sonny) Smith, Class of 1942, reported missing in action on February 12, 1944, and a year later listed as dead by the War Department, is the subject of a memorial poem "For a Flier Missing in Action," published in a recent issue of the Emory University Quarterly.

Written by his cousin, Dr. Anderson Scruggs, Atlanta poet and professor of histology at Emory, the poem is a warm tribute to the memory of the young man. Captain Smith was a member of the S. A. E. fraternity at Georgia Tech.

As wing commander of his fighter squadron in New Guinea, he participated in 30 missions, including escorts, bombing and convoy strafing on two islands where United States troops landed.

He was the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Q. Smith, of 66 The Prado, and was 24 years of age at the time he was reported missing. His father is a 1912 E.E. graduate of Georgia Tech.

First Lt. James W. Swindell was killed in an airplane crash on December 5, 1944, in Italy. A member of the 15th Air Force, Lt. Swindell entered the service in February, 1943, and went overseas in August, 1944. He attended Georgia Tech from 1941 to 1943 and was a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. Lt. Swindell was awarded the Air Medal.

In addition to his mother, Mrs. R. G. Swindell, 1711 Villa Place, Nashville, Tenn., Lt. Swindell is survived by two brothers and an aunt, of Nashville.

Lt. Charles Ray White, of the Marine Corps, who was reported missing over Okinawa on May 24, 1945, has officially been declared dead.

Lt. White, the son of Mrs. Leon White, No. 5 Louise Place, N. W., Atlanta, Ga., was attending Georgia Tech with the Class of 1946 at the time of his entrance into service. He won his wings at Pensacola, Fla., and went overseas in June, 1944.

Lt. Allan L. Wilcox, B.S. in M.E., 1940, of Tyler, Texas, who has been missing since September 9, 1944, on night patrol off the Celebes Islands in the Pacific, has been declared deceased by the War Department.

Gold Star Memorial

Roll World War II

(Additions and Corrections)

Tributes to these gallant, Georgia Tech, "GOLD STAR ALUMNI" have been published in issues of the ALUMNUS, since January 1942; unfortunately, however, information has not been received at Georgia Tech on all alumni who have made the "Supreme Sacrifice" and it is sincerely requested that those of you who may know of others, kindly check the list and report all corrections and additions to the Georgia Tech Alumni Office, Georgia Tech Y.M.C.A. Building, Atlanta, Ga.

NOTE: *Did not complete course at Georgia Tech, because of entry into service.

A—Army; N—Navy; M—Marine Corps; CAP—Civilian Air Patrol; AAF—Army Air Force; NAC—Naval Air Corps.

E

Edge, Lawrence L., Comdr. N., '34, Atlanta, Ga., Toyama Bay, June 18, 1945, in action.

H

Haigler, Wm. C., Lt., N., '42, Miami, Fla., Leyte Gulf, October 20, 1944, in action.

M

Maddox, Geo. F., Jr., Lt., A., '47*, Atlanta, Ga., over Yokohama, May 29, 1945, in action.


R


S

Smith, Alfred Q., Jr., Capt., A., '42*, Atlanta, Ga., February 12, 1944.

Swindell, James W., 1st Lt., A., '45*, Nashville, Tenn., airplane crash in Italy, December 5, 1944.

T

Trobaugh, Eugene Rowe, Jr., 1st Lt., A., '42*, Tampa, Fla., July 3, 1945, crash of B-29 on Tinian.

W


Wilcox, Allan L., Lt., A., '40, Tyler, Texas, lost in action, off Celebes Islands.
Weddings and Engagements

ACUFF-BORDERS
Mr. and Mrs. Lindsey S. Acuff announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marguerite Acuff, to Billie M. Borders, of Atlanta.

Mr. Borders attended Georgia Tech with the Class of 1939. He served five years with the Army and was recently released with the rank of Captain in the Ordnance Department of the Air Force. He is now connected with Westinghouse Electric Corp.

COTTONGIM-RICHARDS
Mr. and Mrs. Lewis H. Cottongim announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Geraldine Cottongim, to Ensign Paul Humphrey Richards, on August 16, 1946, in Atlanta.
Ensign Richards graduated from Georgia Tech in February, 1946, with a B.S. in E.E. He is a candidate for the ministry in the Presbyterian Church, and will enter Union Theological Seminary at Richmond, Va., in September.

CRAWFORD-WHITNER
Mrs. Edgar Dismukes Crawford announces the marriage of her daughter, Miss Frances Crawford, to Casper Simpson Whitner, Jr., which took place in June.

Mr. Whitner attended Georgia Tech with the Class of 1938. He is now manager of the Southern Department of the United States Aviation Underwriters, Inc.

DAVIS-GAYDOS
Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Beysiegel announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Helen Davis, to Henry Frank Gaydos, of New York City. The ceremony was performed in Atlanta on August 31, 1946.

Mr. Gaydos received his B.S. degree in Mechanical Engineering from Georgia Tech in 1944, and has just returned after 15 months of service in the Pacific theater.

GROVE-GLOVER
Dr. and Mrs. Lon Grove announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Haverty Grove, to Claiborne Van Cortlandt Glover, Jr.

Mr. Glover received his B.S. degree in Electrical Engineering from Georgia Tech in 1942. Upon graduation, he entered the U. S. Navy, serving two and a half years in the Pacific theater as a Lieutenant Commander.

HOLSBECK-DEKLE
Mr. and Mrs. Julian Davis Holsbeck announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Joyce Holsbeck, to Lieutenant Ralph Guthrie Dekle, U. S. M. C. R., on August 31, 1946, in Atlanta.

Lt. Dekle received his degree in Naval Science from Georgia Tech in 1946. He is now attending the Basic School, Quantico, Va.

MAJETTE-MURPHY
Mr. and Mrs. Roswell Swinney Majette announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Betty Jean Majette, to Robert Wiley Murphy, of Jesup, Ga., on June 21, 1946.

Mr. Murphy graduated from Georgia Tech in 1940 with a B.S. degree in Industrial Management. He was Captain of the 1939 Orange Bowl football team.

MELVILLE-JOHNSON
Mr. and Mrs. George H. Melville announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Anne Hastings Melville, to Lieutenant James E. Johnson, Jr., USNR, which took place on September 6, 1946.

Lieutenant Johnson was graduated from the Georgia School of Technology in the class of 1937.

MOORE-MERTS
Mr. and Mrs. Victor A. Moore announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Camilla Noble Moore, to Milton Baldridge Merts, Jr., the marriage to take place in the fall.

ANDEL
Mr. and Mrs. H. L. "Buck" Andel announce the arrival of a son, Michael Henry, on April 28, 1946.

Mr. Andel graduated from Georgia Tech in 1943 with a B.S. degree in Industrial Management. A former Captain in the U. S. Army, he and Mrs. Andel now reside at 119 Lakeview Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

RICHARDSON-DU TEIL
Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Richardson, of Tuscaloosa, Ala., announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Roberta Maxwell Richardson, to Captain Claude F. Du Teil, on May 31, 1946.

Capt. Du Teil recently completed his terminal leave from the Army, and is now attending the Virginia Theological Seminary.

SLACK-HUNTER
Mr. and Mrs. Searcy Bradford Slack announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Julian McQueen Slack, to Hugh Franklin Hunter, Jr.

Mr. Hunter was graduated from Georgia Tech in 1943. During the past two years he has been on Naval duty in the Pacific. He received his discharge on June 2, and is now an engineer with Glenn S. Martin Co., Baltimore.

SMOOT-BODIN
Of interest is the announcement made by Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Franklin Denning of the engagement of their niece, Miss Carolyn Jean Smoot, to Daniel Lawrence Boden.

Mr. Boden attended Georgia Tech with the Class of 1945. He served three years in the Army Signal Corps. Since his discharge, he has been connected with the American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

WALSH-BULLOCH
Mrs. Thomas Tracy Walsh announces the marriage of her daughter, Miss Mary Pressley Walsh, to Edward Stanley Bulloch, on July 27, 1946, in Charleston, S. C.

Mr. Bulloch graduated from Georgia Tech in 1924, with a B.S. degree in General Engineering.

Weddings and Engagements—(Cont’d)

Mr. Merts received his B.S. degree in Electrical Engineering from Georgia Tech in 1945.

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Mr. Bulloch graduated from Georgia Tech in 1924, with a B.S. degree in General Engineering.
Deaths

ROBERT ALVA CLAY

Robert Alva Clay, B.S. in C.E., 1915, died of a heart attack in Monroe, La., on July 6, 1946.

Alva Clay was a coach at Georgia Tech for 15 years and became famous as a developer and scout in baseball. He also helped tutor the Jacket football teams. For the past five years he had been doing an outstanding job as head coach at Riverside Military Academy, at Gainesville. He had a wide circle of friends in Georgia and the South who mourn his passing.

He is survived by his wife, two sons and two daughters, all of whom live in Gainesville, Ga.

SAMUEL CANDLER COACHMAN

S. Candler Coachman, B.S. in M.E., 1928, lost his life on July 1, 1946, in an airplane crash near Zephyr Hills, Fla. Mr. Coachman, a prominent Clearwater, Fla., citrus grower and shipper, who piloted his own plane frequently on business trips, had been missing for four days when his body was found in the wreckage of his plane.

Airport officials said a squall was reported to have struck the Zephyr Hills area about the time Coachman was due there. They theorized that he may have attempted to turn back to Clearwater or to reach the Zephyr Hills airport when he ran into the bad weather.

Coachman felt very close to Georgia Tech. His brother wrote that, next to his religion and his family, Georgia Tech entered into Candler's life. Only two months before his death, he had remarked to his family that, when he died, the "Alma Mater" was the song he wanted sung at his funeral. Georgia Tech should be proud to know about his deep feelings.

Survivors include his widow, Mrs. Lucy Cobb Coachman; a daughter, Anne Coachman; his mother, Mrs. S. C. Coachman; a brother, H. M. (Mac) Coachman; a sister, Mrs. Albert Brooker; an uncle and three aunts.

He was a nephew of the late Bishop Candler, Methodist Church leader, and the late Asa G. Candler, founder of the Coca-Cola Company.

JAMES D. LAW

James Davis Law, Atlanta insurance agent, died August 1, 1946, at his residence, 3065 Randall Mill Road, N. W. He had been ill about 10 days, following a heart attack.

Mr. Law graduated from Georgia Tech in 1915 with a B.S. degree in Mechanical Engineering. He was a Captain in the chemical section of the Army in World War I and saw service in France.

Following the war, Mr. Law entered the automobile business and became a salesman for Cadillac Motor Car Company. He continued in this capacity for many years, later becoming retail sales manager for the Atlanta Packard Motor Company, a position he held for 10 years.

In February, 1942, he entered the insurance field, becoming associated with Carson & Dobbins, general agents for Aetna Life Insurance Company.

He was appointed general agent for the American National Life Insurance Company, October 1, 1945, and held that position at the time of his death.

Mr. Law was a member of the Legion Post No. 134, a member of the A. T. O. Fraternity, a Mason, and served as director of the Atlanta Life Underwriters' Association in Atlanta.

Surviving are his wife; two sisters, Mrs. T. J. Cheshire, of Atlanta, and Mrs. Byron King, of Orlando, Fla.; and two brothers, Foster C. Law, of Atlanta, and Dr. John L. Law, of Michigan.

BEN HEAD

Ben Head, well-known Atlanta real estate broker, was killed on July 26, 1946, when his automobile overturned during a heavy rainstorm.

A native of Monroe County, Mr. Head had lived in Atlanta since 1906. He attended Georgia Tech with the Class of 1916, and was a member of the A. T. O. Fraternity. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church.

Survivors other than his wife, include three sisters and three brothers. Funeral services were held at the Providence Church in Monroe County.

EDGAR ERNEST LINDSEY

Edgar Ernest Lindsey, 1905 Class, died on May 18, 1946, following a heart attack at his home in Rome, Ga.

Mr. Lindsey was born in Bibb County near Macon, July 24, 1881, and went to Rome in 1909. He was manager of the Rome office of the Railway Express Company for a number of years. He later was engaged in other lines of business. Mr. Lindsey had engaged in state political activities for many years and was a vice-president of the Rome Rotary Club, a member of the Masonic Order, the Al Sihah Shrine Temple at Savannah and the First Baptist Church of Rome. At one time he had served as First Commissioner of Rome.

Surviving him are his widow, the former Miss Bessie Brown, of Rome; two sons, Lieut. (jg) Ernest E. Lindsey, Jr., of Annapolis, Md., and Lieut. (jg) Mark McDonald, M.C., of the Naval Hospital, Dublin; a daughter, Miss Martha Lindsey, of Rome; a grandson, Mark McDonald Lindsey, Jr.; his mother, Mrs. M. A. Lindsey of Atlanta, and three sisters, Mrs. R.E. Hodgson, of Atlanta; Mrs. Frank Wise and Mrs. T. G. Williams, of Jacksonville, Fla.

EDMUND RICHARDS MORGAN

Edmund Richards Morgan, B.S. in Commerce, 1923, died suddenly on July 29, 1946, at his home in West Palm Beach, Fla.

Mr. Morgan was captain of the Georgia Tech football team in 1922. He was a member of the Methodist Church, Al Sihah Shrine Temple, the Sigma Nu and Sigma Pi fraternities and a charter member of the Joel Neel Legion Post. He was prominent in athletic circles during his early manhood.

Besides his wife, he is survived by his father, a brother, and a sister. Funeral services were held at Macon, Ga., his native city.

JOSEPH WINSHIP

Joseph Winship, Vice-President of the Fulton Supply Company, died June 5, 1946, in a private hospital. He had suffered a heart attack at his home and died a few minutes after reaching the hospital. He and his wife had planned to leave Atlanta the next day to attend the graduation exercises of their youngest daughter, Lane Winship, at Hollins College, Roanoke, Va.

Mr. Winship was born in Atlanta and attended Emory Junior College. He also attended Georgia Tech with the Class of 1910. He and his brother, George Winship, founded the Fulton Supply Company more than 25 years ago.

Mr. Winship was a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity, the First Methodist Church, the Rotary Club, the Gyro Club, the Masons and the Shrine. He was past Vice-President of the American Steel Warehouse Association.

He is survived by his wife, the former Miss Neil Parks; four daughters, Mrs. George Mongold, of Memphis; Mrs. Pemberton Cooley, of Birmingham; Miss Lane Winship and Miss Lillian Winship, both of Atlanta; two brothers, George Winship and Charles T. Winship; and two grandchildren.
Alumni Prominently Mentioned

1892
Mr. Frank E. Whitney, B.S. in M.E., 1892, and his brother, Mr. E. R. Whitney, B.S. in M.E., 1894, who live in Philadelphia, Pa., are members of the Philadelphia Georgia Tech Club and attended the last meeting, on June 11.

1905
J. D. Collins, Sr., B.S. in M.E., opened offices at Room 202, 82 Bartow St., N. W., Atlanta, and will promote sales of Safety and Materials Handling Equipment

1906
Albert V. Polak, 952 Peachtree St., N. E., Atlanta, is President of the Hydrolpel Products of Atlanta. This very important product is one of the few asphalt “cold mix” constituents that has met the highest laboratory tests.

1908
George Clifford Waterhouse, B.S. in M.E., is a prominent merchant and contractor at 1000 Mississippi St., Jackson, Miss. A spring number of the “Mississippi Highways” carried a full page, photo-article on him.

1912
H. Wayne Patterson, M.E., is Vice-President and Treasurer of the newly organized Home Builders Cooperative, Inc., Columbus, Ga.

1914
Edward E. Elmer is owner of the Georgia Testing Laboratories, 799 Hemphill Ave., Atlanta, Ga., and of the Mississippi Testing Laboratories, 121 S. Roach St., Jackson, Miss.

1917
Forbes Bradley, T.E., is Vice-President of the Columbus Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ga.

1918
Lewis R. Sams is now Vice-President and Associate Operating Manager of the Retail Credit Company and has been transferred to the home office in Atlanta.

1920
James T. Roberts, M.E., is President of the Southern Boiler & Tank Works, Inc., Memphis, Tenn. He recently paid a visit to the Alumni Office.

1921
R. L. “Shorty” Doyal, Spec. Tex., was elected on July 17 to the Fulton County Commission of the State of Georgia.

1922
Norman F. Stambaugh has an architectural firm, under his name, with offices in the Rhodes Building, Atlanta, Ga. Oscar G. Davis, M.E., on July 1, was made Vice-President and Trust Officer of the Fulton National Bank, Candler Building, Atlanta, Ga.

1923
Malcolm D. Girardeau is Plant Superintendent of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corp., Mt. Pleasant, Tenn. J. N. McClure, M.E., has been made Manager, Petroleum Division, Elliott Company, with headquarters in Houston, Texas.

1925
J. R. Carmichael has been appointed supervisor of purchases and stores for the Georgia Power Company. He was discharged from the Navy with the rank of Lieutenant Commander.

1926
Harry H. Purvis, Spec. Tex., has been elected Vice-President and General Manager of the Chicopee Manufacturing Co., at Cornelia, Ga. John P. Traber, B.S. in E.E., has been made District Plant Engineer for the states of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., with headquarters in the Comer Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.

1929
Charles DuBose was named joint first prize winner in an international architects’ competition for the design of a new national capitol for the Republic of Ecuador.

1932
J. D. Collins, Jr., Ch. Eng., on June 1st left Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., Atlanta district, and moved to Birmingham with the Birmingham Stove and Range Co., as Sales Manager.

1934
William Hoyt Raymond, Jr., E.E., is a partner in the Smith-Raymond Co., 1233 10th Ave., Columbus, Ga. Roy Richards, M.E., is owner of the Roy Richards Construction Co., Carrollton, Ga.

1936
John Oster, Sr., E.E., is Vice-President of the John Oster Manufacturing Co., Racine, Wisconsin.

1937
James B. Ramage has been appointed assistant state manager of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga.

1938
Robert S. Holmes, C.E., has accepted a Civil Service appointment as Assistant to the War Department Safety Director. In this capacity, Mr. Holmes will be directly responsible for policy, administration and supervision of all traffic engineering and safety activities connected with the Army Safety Program.

1939
Mr. Holmes was separated from the service on April 17, as a Lieutenant Colonel in the Officers Reserve Corps after 62 months of service. During this entire period of duty, he was active in matters pertaining to traffic engineering and control for the Army.

1943
Edward Wellington Swift, Jr., Textile, is Manager of E. W. Swift & Co., Swift Bldg., and President of Swift-Freeman Construction Co., both of Columbus, Ga.

1944
Frank Robin Adair, I.M., 208 North Greenhill Road, Broomall, Pa., has been appointed district engineer of the Middle Atlantic District, of Westinghouse Lamp Division.

Offices Moved To Remodeled Knowles

Old Knowles, on the Hill, has been modernized into an Administrative Annex and is now the headquarters for the Personnel Office, Alumni Association, Alumni Placement, and a number of other administrative branches of the college.

The change brings about a greatly needed, centralized grouping of the offices; and it will add to the convenience of the many alumni, students, business executives and others who usually visit several of the departments, at the time of their calls.

The Alumni Association offices are located in rooms 105 and 107 in Knowles; and the Personnel and Alumni Placement offices take up the south wing of the first floor adjoining the alumni offices.

Be sure to visit us when you are on the campus. All of you know, of course, that Old Knowles is on the Hill, near the Library and the Administration Building.
Service Mentions and Citations

1907
Brig. General Thomas H. Jones, of Norcross, Ga., former commanding general of the Portland subsector of the Eastern Defense Command with headquarters at Fort Adams, R. I., has been awarded the Commendation Ribbon for performance of duty in coastal defense operations from July, 1942, to July, 1944. Presentation of the award was made at Walter Reed Hospital where General Jones was a patient, awaiting his retirement.

1921

Commander Gilbert is back in civilian life and residing at 2772 Arden Road, N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Frank O. Pruitt, M. E., who served as Lieutenant Colonel in the Air Corps, is now head of Frank O. Pruitt, Inc., Insurance, Pan-American Bldg., Miami, Fla.

Charles E. Young, Eng. Chem., former Captain, AUS, for three, years, has recently returned to his home in St. Augustine, Florida, 1924.

John P. Baum, T. E., is now connected with M. T. Stevens & Sons Co., N. Andover, Mass., as Industrial Engineer. Mr. Baum served as a colonel in the U. S. Army and is living at 100 Highland Dr., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.


1925
Walter Pat Fischer, Com., Lt. Comdr., U. S. N. R. Retired, is President of King & Fischer, Inc., Insurance and Real Estate, West Palm Beach, Fla.

Spencer W. Boyd, E.E., Lt., U. S. N. R., who served two years of active duty, is now a partner in Newcomb & Boyd, Consulting Engineers, 615 Trust Co. of Georgia Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

Starling M. Carpenter, former Captain in the Corps of Engineers, is connected with the George D. Auchter Co., Jacksonville, Fla.

Stephen N. Malone, Com., was discharged from active service on June 11, 1946, with the rank of Colonel, and is now with American Telephone & Telegraph Co., Atlanta, Georgia.

1928
Jack C. Stein, M. E., former Major, Army Air Force, has returned to his business in Atlanta, the Stein Printing Company, 161 Luckie St., N. W.

George Nolan Bearden served three years as a Lieutenant, U. S. N. R., and is now an Insurance Broker, 609 So. Grand Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

1930
John Harry McDonald, M. S. in C. E., served a tour of duty of four years in the Corps of Engineers. He was discharged as a Captain and is now with Penn-Dixie Cement Corp., Rhodes-Haverty Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

1932
John (Jack) Fitten Glenn, former Lt. Comdr., U. S. N. R., (Continued on next page)
The Alumnus Begins to Expand

Considerable thought has been given to plans for the enlargement of the ALUMNUS, not only as to the number of pages but also as to content and make-up; and it was thought timely to make the start with this new volume, at the beginning of the present, scholastic term.

Engineering and industrial review articles will be carried in each issue, and this feature will be enlarged upon, as the new program progresses. All matters of alumni interest will be continued, of course; however, with the increase in reading material, it is necessary to use standard, newspaper type but with our usual, wider spacing.

If the changes don't work out to the satisfaction of the alumni, then that which develops to be the best arrangement will be adopted.

It is also planned to increase the circulation from something more than 3,000 to 5,000 and up, along with additional advertising, by or about January 1, 1947.

Service Mentions and Citations

(Continued from page 21)

who served four years in the Navy, is associated as a partner in Courts & Co., 11 Marietta St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Major Edward S. Mathes, M.E., Coast Artillery Corps (anti-aircraft), has been assigned to the military staff at Georgia Tech, in connection with the reactivation and expansion of the military R. O. T. C. The holder of three battle stars, Major Mathes had 11 months of service in Hawaii and 16 months in China, Burma and India.

John Phillips Pickett, Gen. Sci., former Captain, C. A. C., serving in North Africa, Italy and the Philippines, is owner of the Pickett Chevrolet Co., Cedartown, Ga.

1934

Robert L. Prichard, C.E., served as a Major in the U. S. Public Health Service. He is now Regional Sanitary Engineer Consultant, F. P. H. A., 201 N. Wells St., Chicago, Ill.

Fred W. Thomas, C.E., was assigned to the Army by the U. S. Public Health Service and served two years in India, China and Burma. He is now Sanitary Engineer, U. S. Public Health Service, at Wilson Dam, Ala.

1936

Albert N. Bray, M.E., former Lt. Col., Ordnance Dept., for 6 years, is Engineer and Supt. of Distribution of South Atlantic Gas Co., Savannah, Ga.

Thomas J. Flynn, E.E., a Major in the C. M. P., served in Europe with SHAEF. He is back in civilian life as Sales Engineer for American Lumber & Treating Co., Jacksonville, Fla.

Conway Mizelle, Ch.E., served in overseas Pacific Theatre for 3½ years as a Major in CAC (AA). He is now in Rome, Ga., as Chemical Engineer for Tubize Rayon Corp.

1937


Robert M. Sweet is Foreman of Laboratory and Test Equipment, Repair Unit, Hawaiian Air Depot, Honolulu, T. H. He has received three War Department citations for "Meritorious Civilian Service Overseas."

Sam R. Young, C.E., is Airport Engineer, Civil Aeronautics Administration, Atlanta. He was discharged from the Army Air Forces as a Lt. Colonel.

(Text to be continued in next issue, beginning with class of 1938).

Textile Alumni Response Appreciated

More than 600 Georgia Tech textile engineering alumni have responded to a questionnaire recently sent out by the Textile Engineering Department.

This survey brings up to date pertinent information, including position and address. It is planned to use the list in keeping textile alumni informed about what is going on at Georgia Tech and in the textile industry.

Professor Dickert, Director of the A. French Textile School, wishes to thank the alumni, who have submitted this information, for their whole hearted response to the questionnaires.

If there are any former textile students who were not reached during the survey, information concerning the year graduated from Tech, present address, official position and the name of the firm of affiliation would be appreciated. Information should be addressed to Herman A. Dickert, Director, A. French Textile School, Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia.

Essential Features of Suggestion System

(Continued from page 8)

sessed by every normal individual — desire for recognition, the competitive spirit, and instinct for self-advancement. A suggestion plan need not stimulate these latter attributes particularly, but it should recognize them and use them for the success of the system.

It has been found undesirable to stimulate the flow of suggestions artificially, since such a practice tends to result in deterioration of their overall quality and undue emphasis on what is a relatively minor aspect of the system's operation so far as active measures to obtain it are concerned. This does not mean, however, that once the program has been set up nothing more should be done, to keep it active beyond judging the suggestions received and making awards. To begin with, the system should be properly presented to employees. It should, in addition, be made as easy as possible for them to submit suggestions. Finally, though "promotional" methods should not be used, employees should be continually reminded of the constructive ways of the existence of the program.

If hopes for success with a suggestion system are based on careful preparation rather than on a publicity campaign, the quality of submissions should be good from the beginning — if "preparation" includes not only designing a workable system, but teaching employees how to use it.

Prompt action in handling suggestions is of prime importance for the success of the system. Having submitted an idea, the employee is anxious to know its fate. Undue delay in giving him a decision will convey to him the impression that management, despite all the things it may have had to say about giving him "an opportunity to participate in the conduct of the business" when the program was instituted, is actually quite indifferent as to the value of any ideas he may have to contribute; and his future attitude, not only toward the suggestion system, but toward the organization in general, will reflect that fancied indifference. Not only must the system be well designed, therefore, but it must be efficiently and capably administered.

(Abstract of report prepared for Federal Reserve Bank of Sixth District, Atlanta, Ga.)
Following a three-year wartime layoff, the re-converted Yellow Jacket baseball team, under the direction of Coach Pittard, completed a successful summer season by winning ten out of the twelve games played, including four victories out of four games over the Georgia Bulldogs.

An excellent pitching staff was backed by a heavy hitting attack with twelve members of the squad having batting averages of .300 or better. Individual batting honors went to James K. Luck, who got 24 hits in 56 times at bat for an average of .429. Frank Broyles, with 4-1, Kalb with 4-1, and James E. Still and Frank S. Key with 1-0 records, comprised the pitching staff.

The season's record is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ga. Tech</th>
<th>Opponent</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Dortch</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Covington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Covington</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Marietta</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Chicopee</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Football Season Opens at Knoxville

Georgia Tech's football varsity opens its strenuous schedule with a game against a very strong University of Tennessee team at Knoxville, on September 28; and, as this issue of the ALUMNUS has to be printed before that date, the results will, of course, be published in the press before the next number of this publication is mailed. Nevertheless, it is interesting to note that the Jacket squad numbers about 100, in all, and the varsity teams will give a very good account of themselves, throughout the season.

At the beginning of his second year as head coach, on September 2, Coach Bob Dodd lined up his first team, in signal drill, with Duke at center; Jordan and Healey at guards; Davis and Gaines at tackles; Kilzer and Broadnax, ends; Frank Broyles, quarterback; Mathews, left half; Pat McHugh, right half, and Zeigler, fullback.

Captain Bob Davis, at tackle; Paul Duke, at center; and George Mathews, at left halfback, seem to be assured of their respective places on the team; however, ends Bill Bushin and Walter Kilzer; tackle Dean Gaines; guard Luke Bowen and fullback John McIntosh, will all have stiff opposition from such good players as: Charlie Murdock, Rabbit Jordan and Jimmy Castleberry, ends; Ralph Slatton, Ed Bascho, Rollo Phillips, tackles; Jack Jordan, Bill Healey and Hayden King, guards; Frank Zeigler and Ed Schwarzewdt, fullbacks; and including, most definitely, Frank Broyles, quarterback, and Pat McHugh, right halfback.

Phil Tinsley, Georgia Tech's 1944 All-America end, former Navy V-12 transfer, will not play this year in view of an alleged eligibility status.

1946 FOOTBALL SCHEDULE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>V. M. I</td>
<td>October 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ole Miss</td>
<td>October 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auburn</td>
<td>October 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy — Homecoming</td>
<td>November 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tulane</td>
<td>November 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furman</td>
<td>November 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ga. Freshman vs. Tech Freshman</td>
<td>November 28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GAMES AWAY

Tennessee—Knoxville, Tenn. — September 28
L.S.U.—Baton Rouge, La. (night) — October 19
Duke—Durham, North Carolina — November 2
Georgia—Athens, Georgia — November 30

For football tickets, please write or communicate directly with Charles M. Griffin, Busi. Mgr. Athletic Dept.

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Bushel (50 lbs.) prepaid as far as Georgia, $5.95; half bu. $3.65. Mixed oranges and grapefruit same price. They are delicious.

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