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The Georgia Tech Alumni Magazine is published twice a year for active alumni by the Georgia Tech Alumni Association, Atlanta, Georgia 30332.
The Georgia Tech Alumni Association

SERVICE TO YOU

Service is what your alumni association is all about: service to you, service to the Tech community and service to the institute as a whole.

LOCAL ALUMNI CLUBS

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For more information on this program, you may write:
New England Alumni Trust
Plan Administrator
790 Farmington Avenue
Farmington, Connecticut 06062
or call 1-800-243-5198 Toll Free
(In Connecticut, call 677-2825)

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Tech alumni and friends have established a record of loyalty that has become the measure of success in the annual giving programs among public institutions. The great tradition of voluntary support exemplifies the highly cohesive spirit of the "Ramblin' Reck" of Georgia Tech.

THE ROLL CALL CONCEPT

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Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin gave the keynote address at the dinner following the conferring of the medals, which marked the 100th anniversary of the birth of Ze'ev (Vladimir) Jabotinsky, the legendary Jewish leader, statesman and poet, who was an architect of the State of Israel. The medals, given for contributions to Israel in the fields of science, technology, arts, economic and trade relations, and public affairs, were given to Kranzberg for his lectures in Israel and his recent book, Ethics in an Age of Pervasive Technology. The book is based on a conference held at the Technion, the Israel Institute of Technology.

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Tech President Joseph M. Pettit, Southcon chairman of the board, observed, "By serving as a focal point for electronics in the Southeast, Southcon will operate as a catalyst for the orderly development of the electronics industry in this region."

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Georgia Tech Alumni Association

Executive Director

We are seeking a college graduate with a special talent for organization, design, composition and fund raising. Working knowledge of all phases of membership and activities and programming experience in fund raising desirable.

The Director of Annual Giving is responsible for planning, organizing and implementing the annual giving program for the Georgia Tech Alumni Association.

The Director of Annual Giving works closely with the Alumni Association staff, Roll Call Committees, Parents Councils and volunteers involved in fund raising on behalf of the Georgia Institute of Technology.

The Director of Annual Giving also supervises the central records office of the Alumni Association.

Contact: Mr. Robert H. Rice, Executive Director
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The John F. Kennedy Space Center in Florida will be the focus of world attention once again this March when the National Aeronautics and Space Administration launches the world's first space shuttle—a launch that will mark a new era in space exploration.

The commander of the space shuttle is astronaut John W. Young, a veteran of two Gemini space flights and two Apollo flights, including a journey to the moon. Young is also Georgia Tech's most prominent aeronautical engineering graduate. The pilot of the Shuttle will be Robert L. Crippen who joined NASA in 1969 from the USAF Manned Orbiting Laboratory Program.

NASA calls the space shuttle "a true aerospace vehicle. It takes off like a rocket, maneuvers in Earth orbit like a spacecraft, and lands like an airplane."

The launching will mark the beginning of frequently scheduled flights by NASA's space shuttle to and from earth orbit—and it will mark the coming of age of space travel.

NASA says the shuttle will turn formidable and costly space missions into routine, economical operations, and will open space to men and women of all nations who are reasonably healthy and have important work to do in space.

"It is a milestone in technological accomplishment," said Young, chief of the Astronaut Office, in a telephone interview from his office at the Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center in Houston. "It is about ten years ahead of what our closest competitors can do, and light-years ahead of what the rest of the world can do," Young said.

Young believes the space shuttle will stimulate a new emphasis on space technology which will result in spin-off technology benefiting related fields, such as medicine. "I believe advanced technology is essential," Young added. "If we don't make it by advanced technology, we're not going to do it. It is very important what advanced technology will mean to related fields and not just the space program."

The space shuttle launching will realize a goal Young had worked toward since January 1973, when he was assigned responsibility for the Space Shuttle Branch of the Astronaut Office.

In an article written by Young in the Georgia Tech Alumni Magazine's 1973 Spring issue, he expressed the importance of the shuttle era. "So far, we have investigated very little of the potential of space because placing payloads up there is costly—although in the fields of communications and weather, countries and companies are starting to beat NASA's doors down even with the high launch costs! Our next major program ... is the space shuttle. As the news commentator said, it will be a space 'truck,' a space plane with 60 x 15-foot cargo bay to haul satellites, scientific stations and crews to and from orbit. Since the Shuttle is reusable it will cut the costs of launches tremendously. In addition, it will be able to retrieve malfunctioning satellites for repair and re-launch."

The space shuttle orbiter can accommodate a crew of seven persons and may be reused as many as 100 times.

NASA says the shuttle will have a short "turn-around time," and can be refurbished and ready for another journey into space within a few weeks after landing.

Unmanned satellites such as the space telescope which can multiply man's view of the universe, can be placed in orbit, erected and returned to earth by the space shuttle. Shuttle crews can service the telescope, replacing film packs and lenses.

The types of satellites that the shuttle can orbit and maintain include those involved in environmental protection, energy, weather forecasting, navigation, fishing, farming, magnetography, communication sciences, and many other fields useful to people worldwide.

The shuttle will also be used to transport into space a complete science laboratory called Spacelab. Developed and financed by the European Space Agency (ESA), Spacelab is adapted to operate in zero gravity (weightlessness). It provides conditions suitable for working, eating and sleeping in ordinary clothing.

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that could convert the unlimited solar heat and sunlight of space into electricity for an energy-hungry world," a NASA report said.

"The components could be assembled by specialists whom the shuttle might transport to, and support in, space—perhaps in modular units carried in space by the shuttle itself. One can imagine manufacturing facilities for pharmaceuticals, metals, glass lenses and electronic crystals. Such manufacturing in weightlessness in space flight, among other things, includes the costs of certain drugs, create new styles and produce drugs and lenses of unusual purity, and crystals of very high purity."

Young was named chief of the Astronaut Office in January 1975. He is responsible for the coordination, scheduling, and control of astronaut activities. He was assigned as spacecraft commander of the space shuttle's first orbital flight in March 1978. The spacecraft, "Columbia," is not undergoing an extensive test and checkout at Kennedy Space Center as the launching date nears.

A native of San Francisco, California, John Young graduated from high school in Orlando, Florida, and went on to Georgia Tech in 1952, receiving a bachelor of science degree in aeronautical engineering with highest honors, there was nothing else as a space program. The conquest of space was the stuff of fantasy and science fiction. However, Young's interest resulted in an article on space exploration for the campus publication, "The Engineer."

After graduation, Young entered the U.S. Navy and served on a west coast destroyer for one year when he was sent to flight training in props, jets, and helicopters. He was then assigned to Fighter Squadron 103 for four years, flying "Cougars" and "Crusaders."

After test pilot training at the U.S. Navy Test Pilot School in 1959, he was assigned to the Naval Air Test Center for three years. His test projects included evaluations of the "Cruiser" and "Phantom" fighter weapons systems.

"I was a Navy test pilot when they selected the original seven astronauts. They were looking for test pilots, and I thought that would be the ultimate. President John F. Kennedy said we were going to the moon, and I thought that would be good. I recommended to all my friends that they put in for it."

In 1962 Young set world time-to-climb records to 3,000- and 25,000-meter altitudes in the "Phantom." In 1966, Young was assigned as command pilot on the Gemini 10 mission, with Michael Collins as pilot. On May 18-26, 1969, Young was the command module pilot for Apollo 10, with Thomas P. Stafford, spacecraft commander, and Eugene Cernan, lunar module pilot. The Apollo 10 mission was the lunar-orbital qualification test of the Apollo lunar module. Apollo 10 verified the performance of the docked spacecraft configuration during translunar coast and lunar orbit insertion, and verified lunar orbital performance during the lunar module separation and descent within eight nautical miles of the moon surface.

Young journeyed to the moon on the fourth space flight as spacecraft commander of Apollo 13 on April 18, 1972, with Charles M. Duke, Jr., lunar module pilot, and Thomas K. Mattingly II, command module pilot. Young and Duke spent over 71 hours on the Cayley Plains at Descartes, and logged 20 hours in extravehicular activities, activating scientific equipment, collecting about 200 pounds of rock and soil samples, and driving the lunar rover for 27 kilometers on the rugged lunar terrain.

"You can't see earth from the moon unless you're in orbit," Young said. The space suit prevents the necessary movement to look up toward the earth, he explained. "Earth at lunar distances looks very much like the moon does. You can see the clouds and the blue, but you can't see formations of land or anything that would make it look inhabited."

Young retired from the Navy as Captain, in September 1976, after completing almost 25 years of active military service. He has logged more than 8,000 hours flying time, including 533 hours and 33 minutes in four space flights.

The Space Shuttle launching in March is scheduled to be the first of four test flights. In its 16-hour flight, the Columbia will make 36 orbits of the earth. While the Columbia will be launched at Kennedy Space Center, it will land at Edwards Air Force Base in California.

The second test flight is scheduled several months later, after an evaluation of the performance of the initial test flight. Plans call for the Columbia to be used in all four test flights.

Many Georgia Tech graduates have become involved in America's space program through the National Aeronautics Space Administration or related technology. Their role, although often in the background and out of the glare of the spotlight, has been important and vital.

Georgia Tech has played a role in the space program through the contributions of its alumni and faculty, and through its contributions as a leading technological institution.

As a leader in the space program, John Young has come to symbolize America's pioneering spirit. And he is a symbol of the realization of one of man's greatest technological dreams—the conquest of space.

When the shuttle is given its fiery thrust into space, the glow from that launching will highlight a new age of space adventure, a new technological vitality. And the glow of that technological achievement will also reflect on the contributions of Georgia Tech.
that could convert the unlimited solar heat and sunlight of space into electricity for an energy-hungry world," a NASA report said.

"The components could be assembled by specialists whom the shuttle might transport to, and support in, space—perhaps in modular units capable of space by the shuttle itself. One can imagine manufacturing facilities for pharmaceuticals, metals, glass fibers, and electronic crystals. Such manufacturing in weightless space flight, among other things, includes costs of certain drugs, create new alloys and produce drugs and lenses of unusual purity, and crystals of very large size." ; ;

Young was named chief of the Astronaut Office in January 1975. He is responsible for the coordination, scheduling, and control of astronaut activities. He was assigned as spacecraft commander of the space shuttle's first orbital flight in March 1979. The spacecraft, "Columbia," is not undergoing an extensive test and checkout at Kennedy Space Center as the launching date draws near. A native of San Francisco, California, John Young graduated from high school in Orlando, Florida, when he graduated from Georgia Tech in 1952, receiving a bachelor of science degree in aeronautical engineering with highest honors, there was no such thing as a space program. The conquest of space was the stuff of fantasy and science fiction. However, Young's interest resulted in an article on space exploration for the campus publication, "The Engineer." After graduation, Young entered the U.S. Navy and served on a west coast destroyer for one year when he was sent to flight training in props, jets, and helicopters. He was then assigned to Fighter Squadron 103 for four years, flying "Cougars" and "Cruisers." After test pilot training at the U.S. Navy Test Pilot School in 1959, he was assigned to the Naval Air Test Center for three years. His test projects included evaluations of the "Cruiser" and "Phantom" fighter weapons systems.

"I was a Navy test pilot when they selected the original seven astronauts. They were looking for test pilots, and I thought that would be the ultimate. President John F. Kennedy said we were going to the moon, and I thought it would be good. I recommended to all my friends that they put in for it." In 1962 Young set world time-to-dump records to 3,000- and 25,000-meter altitudes in the "Phantom." On July 18, 1966, Young was the command pilot on the Gemini 10 mission, with Michael Collins as pilot. On May 18-26, 1969, Young was the command module pilot for Apollo 10, with Thomas P. Stafford, spacecraft commander, and Eugene Cernan, lunar module pilot. The Apollo 10 mission was the lunar-orbital qualification test of the Apollo lunar module. Apollo 10 verified the performance of the docked spacecraft configuration during trans-lunar coast and lunar orbit insertion, and verified lunar orbital performance during the lunar module separation and descent within eight nautical miles of the moon surface. Young journeyed to the moon on his fourth space flight as spacecraft commander of Apollo 16 on April 16-21, 1972, with Thomas K. Mattingly II, command module pilot, and Charles M. Duke, Jr., lunar module pilot. Young and Duke spent over 71 hours on the Cayley Plains at Descartes, and logged 20 hours in extra-vehicular activities, activating scientific equipment, collecting about 200 pounds of rock and soil samples, and driving the lunar rover for 27 kilometers on the rugged lunar terrain.

"You can't see earth from the moon unless you're in orbit," Young said. The space suit prevents the necessary movement to look up toward the earth, he explained. "Earth at lunar distances looks very much like the moon does. You can see the clouds and the blue, but you can't see formations of land or anything that would make it look inhabited." Young retired from the Navy as Captain, in September 1976, after completing almost 25 years of active military service. He has logged more than 8,000 hours flying time, including 533 hours and 33 minutes in four space flights. The Space Shuttle launching in March is scheduled to be the first of four test flights. In its 16-hour flight, the Columbia will make 36 orbits of the earth. While the Columbia will be launched at Kennedy Space Center, it will land at Edwards Air Force Base in California.

The second test flight is scheduled several months later, after an evaluation of the performance of the initial test flight. Plans call for the Columbia to be used in all four test flights. Many Georgia Tech graduates have become involved in America's space program through the National Aeronautics Space Administration or related technology. Their role, although often in the background and out of the glare of the spotlight, has been important and vital.

Georgia Tech has played a role in the space program through the contributions of its alumni and faculty, and through its contributions as a leading technological institution. As a leader in the space program, John Young has come to symbolize America's pioneering spirit. And he is a symbol of the realization of one of man's greatest technological dreams—the conquest of space.
In the late 1950's, Ned West came upon an idea which would make his life a little easier as director of sports information and public relations for the Georgia Tech Athletic Association. It was an idea which grew to such proportions as to make the name Ned West synonymous with sports statistics at colleges and universities across the country.

At that time, all sports publicity directors prepared their own statistical forms before a game, drawing up or typing up a form, making two or three carbons. At the end of the game, the forms were sent home, revised it to conform with NCAA (National Collegiate Athletic Association) reports that had to be sent out at the end of the season. Now I could take my information off of it.

I got up a flyer, took a picture of the stats forms, and then mailed that out to all college athletic offices.
In the late 1950's, Ned West came upon an idea which would make his life a little easier as director of sports information and public relations for the Georgia Tech Athletic Association. It was an idea which grew to forms before a game, drawing up or signing their own forms, they used my forms as a basis. They followed the principal I was doing. "It was something I just fell into," adds West, who retired from Georgia Tech Athletic Association in 1976 after 24 years as director of sports information and public relations.

His association with athletics at Tech came as naturally as did the forms he prepared for statistics.

"I have just loved sports all of my life," West says.

Edward P. West was born in St. Petersburg, Florida, March 29, 1912 "when it wasn't much more than a fishing village."

His father had infantile paralysis as a child and was unable to participate in most sports. But his father did develop a love for bass fishing. Young Ned also picked up the sport of fishing, and as a boy of 5, he caught his first bass on an artificial plug at a lake near his summer home in Maine.

Ned grew up in St. Petersburg, attending St. Petersburg High School, where he lettered in tennis. He studied journalism at St. Petersburg Junior College where he graduated in 1933 and lettered in both basketball and tennis. Attending college during the depression years, West had to alternate between attending college and working.

His coverage of sporting events began in high school, where he became an unpaid stringer for Pete Norton, sports editor of the St. Petersburg Times. But his stringing allowed him to attend sporting events free, and he helped get statistics for Norton at the Friday night fights.

St. Petersburg was an exciting sports community, with the New York Yankees and the St. Louis Cardinals had training camps there. "In one of the homes I lived in at St. Pete, I could walk out the front door of my house across the street and there was the Yankee's training camp on the other side of some woods." West would go outside the stadium and catch foul balls that cleared the fence during baseball training games. "If you caught a foul ball and brought it to them, you could sit in the bleachers for free."

St. Petersburg also was the hotbed for softball, and West was a fielder for his softball team. For two years West batted over .300, an unusual feat in those days of softball, and he attended two national softball tournaments with St. Petersburg all-star teams.

He married the late Leona Myers of Washington, Pennsylvania on October 15, 1938, and they reared three children, two daughters and a son.

His son, Edward P. (Ted) West,
Edward P. (Ned) West, former director of sports information and public relations at Georgia Tech, died in December. A native of Washington, Pa., she had lived in Atlanta since 1952 when her husband accepted the post at Georgia Tech. She was a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity with Scott.

More than a few Georgia Tech alumni have followed the career of the lanky, handsome athlete-turned-actor during the intervening 60-odd years. Among those who recall Scott attending Tech is James H. Johnston of Atlanta, ME’23, who was a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity with Scott.

"We called him Scotty," Johnston said. "When he went off to Hollywood, they called him Randy. "He was very good-looking," Johnston said.
Tech in Industrial Management in international meetings, then we would get we were all members of the National formation directors. The major organization for sports in­
found the College Sports Information of five sports information directors to the
City of Tallahassee where he contin­
ued writing as a correspondent for the Florida Times Union in Jackson­
ville. He joined Georgia Tech in 1952.
In the mid-1950's, West was one of five sports information directors to found the College Sports Information Directors of America (CoSIDA), a national organization which is now the major organization for sports in­
formation directors.
"When I first got into the business, we were all members of the National College Public Relations Association," West said. "We had no meetings of our own. When we went to the na­
tional meetings, then we would get together. One year at such a meeting, we decided to try and get a group of our people together.
"The Big Ten was holding a meeting in Chicago. We began our own organization and set up commit­
tees."
In 1963-64, West was selected to receive the Arch Ward Award pre­sented by CoSIDA to the member who has made an outstanding contri­
bution in the field of college sports information or who by his activities outside the field has brought dignity and prestige to the profession. West was the sixth man selected to receive the award.
West has also been named to the Helms Foundation National Hall of Fame, CoSIDA division, and to the Georgia Tech Football Letter­
man's Club.
During his tenure as sports infor­
mation director at Tech, he helped promote 21 official All-Americans; nine academic All-Americans, one two­
time All-America in basketball; and one three-time academic All-America in basketball.
During the 13 years of his tenure, Tech was in the Southeastern Confer­
ence, West helped promote 28 foot­
ball players who were named to all SEC teams, and 10 basketball play­
ers named to all SEC team. During the eight years the school was inde­
pendent, West helped promote 33 football players selected as All-Southeast­
ern Independents.
West enjoys retirement and plays tennis regularly. He and Henry G. (Hank) Crawford, class '36, a tennis stand­
out at Tech and a member of the Georgia Tech Hall of Fame, have played doubles in several state tour­
naments. West and Crawford won the state tennis championship for doubles in the 65 and over age group in 1977.
"Frankly, I've turned down more jobs since I retired than when I was working," West said. "I've worked a long time, and now I'm enjoying re­
tirement."
Even in his retirement, West still has one big iron in the fire, his "Ned West's Stats Forms." And Ned West takes special pride in the role he has played in helping create a national standard for recording statistics.
Mrs. West Dies
Mrs. Leona Myers West, wife of Edward P. (Ned) West, former di­
rector of sports information and pub­
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West estimates that by 1975, 80 percent of the major colleges and universities were using or had used his forms.

What Ever Happened to Randolph Scott?
(After He Left Georgia Tech?)

A record which climbed the radio charts not very long ago asked in rhetorical repetition: "What ever hap­
pened to Randolph Scott?"

It was an intriguing question. After making "Ride the High Country" with Joel McCrea in 1962—his last and perhaps his best film—the popular Western star deliberately rode into the sunset and out of the public eye.
The question has been especially intriguing at Georgia Tech, however. Scott attended Tech in 1919 and played varsity football. Interestingly, 1919 was the year another well-known entertainment personality attended Tech—Arthur Murray, who later be­
came the world's most famous dance instructor.

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tending Tech is James H. Johnston of Atlanta, ME '23, who was a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity with Scott.
"We called him Scotty," Johnston said. "When he went off to Holly­
wood, they called him Randy."
"He was very good-looking," John­
Randolph Scott, third from left on the back row, played an end on the 1919 Georgia Tech football team coached by John Heisman. It was the last Georgia Tech team coached by Heisman and included such standouts as tackle Bill Fincher, back Buck Flowers, center C. Griffin, who is still active in alumni affairs, has also followed the actor's career. Dean Griffin was manager of the 1919 scrub football team when Scott played as an end for the varsity team coached by the famous John Heisman, for whom the Heisman trophy is named. It was the last team coached by Heisman at Tech. Dean Griffin recently forwarded a copy of the 1919 photograph to the actor. Scott is inaccurately identified in the 1919 photograph which appears in the 1920 "Blueprint," as R. P. Scott. His full name is George Randolph Scott. Dean Griffin relates a story about the actor told to him by the late Cervis Morrison, BS '37, recalling a game between Tech and Duke at Durham, North Carolina. Scott was then an established actor, but no one was aware he was attending the game.

"Scott walked into the motel dining room for breakfast," Dean Griffin related. "It was very crowded—every table was taken up. Scott finally spied one vacant seat at a table where a group of Tech boys were having breakfast. There were a couple of Sigma Alpha Epsilon boys (Morrison was one) at the table and the others were Kappa Alphas. After Scott had been at the table for a short while, one of the boys asked, 'Aren't you Randolph Scott?' Scott replied that he was no one's brother."

The KA's were very much aware of Scott's past affiliation with their fraternity at Tech. Dean Griffin laughed gently remembering Morrison's later account. "I never heard so many 'brothers' said in my life. It was brother this and brother that. Everyone of those KA's were claiming Randolph Scott as their brother."

Scott was born in Orange, Va. on Jan. 23, 1898. George G. Scott, his father, a descendant of pioneer settlers in Virginia, was a textile engineer. His mother, Lucy Crane Scott, was the daughter of an established Charlotte, N.C. family. Randolph was the only son in the family and had four sisters.

The family made its home in Charlotte, where young Scott attended private schools and was a talented athlete.

According to records in the registrar's office at Georgia Tech, Scott enrolled on Sept. 17, 1919. By April of 1920, however, Scott had decided that a career as an engineer was not for him, and he withdrew.

Hollywood's bright lights attracted him, and there he landed a job as a movie extra.

Scott, who stood 6 foot 2, was broad shoulders and narrow hips, came to the attention of Cecil B. Mille who was looking for a handsome young actor for a role in his movie "Dynamic." DeMille gave Scott a screen test, but told him he needed additional experience. The actor who got the part was Joel McCrea.

Scott joined the Passadena Playhouse for two years, but decided that he had no future in Hollywood. It was making plans to see Hawaii before returning to Charlotte, when he was offered a part in the stage production, "Under a Virginia Moon."

In 1919, Scott married Marianna Somerville, of Charlotte. He did not make another film for five years.

He continued to star in the series, but forceful, actor during the 1930's. The roles played by Scott and Mc­ McCrea were characters who were symbols of the Old West which had long vanished. They were hired to bring a gold shipment from a mining town to a bank.

The movie company saw the film as just another Western, but Pekin­ pah described its major theme as "salvation and loneliness."

It was named the best film of 1962 by Newsweek and Film Quarterly. It also received an award at the Venice Film Festival.

The movie marked the end of Scott's 34-year film career. While Scott may have retired from movies, he was not completely retired. He has been a smart businessman and has substantial real estate holdings in San Fernando and Palm Springs. He is also involved in the oil and gas business.

Scott, who was known in the movie industry as "The Gentleman from Virginia," no longer consents to interviews. He politely explains that part of his life is behind him now. He maintains an office in Beverly Hills, which is staffed by a secretary, but Scott is satisfied to be out of the spotlight and enjoying his retirement.

It was the last Georgia Tech team coached by Heisman and included such standouts as tackle Bill Fincher, back Buck Flowers, center

dy Griffin was manager of the 1919 football team when the actor played as an end for the varsity team coached by the famous John Heisman. Dean Griffin relates a story about the actor told to him by the late Gervis Morrison, BS '37, recalling a game between Tech and Duke at Durham, N.C. Scott was then an established actor, but no one was aware he was attending the game.

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A Year of Maturity Brings Hope for the Future...

Somewhere between a 1980 opener against the defending national champion and the season finale against their third number one-ranked opponent, the Georgia Tech Yellow Jackets grew into a mature football team, one capable of playing competitively against the nation's best on any given Saturday.

That fact was never more evident than in its final contest of the season when Tech gave its followers, as well as its 1981 opponents, perhaps a look into the future as it rolled to 451 yards of offense during a 38-20 loss to the top-ranked Georgia Bulldogs.

In a season which included some highs, such as a 3-3 tie against number one-ranked Notre Dame, and several lows, including losses to seven teams which participated in post-season bowl contests, the Yellow Jackets compiled a 1-9-1 record but gave ball fortunes is imminent.

With a healthy Mike Kelley at quarterback behind a much improved and matured offensive line, the Bulldogs on the day and another successful recruiting effort, the future holds promise.

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With a healthy Mike Kelley at quarterback behind a much improved and matured offensive line, the Bulldogs on the day and setting several records during the course of the game.

Kelley, a junior from Augusta who missed much of the '80 season due to a shoulder injury, completed a school record 27 passes against Georgia's defense, good for 333 yards and two touchdowns. The passing yardage gave him 4,362 yards passing for his career, breaking the school record of 4,080 set from 1970-72 by Eddie McAshan.

Another McAshan record also fell under Kelley's heroics against Georgia as he set a career total offense mark of 4,407 yards, well above the old record of 4,262. The 333 yards gained passing marked the second time Kelley has topped the 300-yard plateau and the sixth time he had thrown for more than 200 yards.

Almost overshadowed by Kelley's efforts was the kicking of senior Johnny Smith, whose two conversions against the 'Dogs gave him 75 PATs for more than 300 yards and three touchdown tosses, while backup Ted Peeples and Stu Rogers each threw for more than 300 yards and three more scores.

On the other side of the line, Tech's defense against the pass led the ACC. Almost 241.7 yards per game this season.

The innovative program would assist high technology entrepreneurs in such fields as electronics, computers, and alternate energy sources, by providing space for start-up companies and offering administrative, management, marketing and financial direction.

There is nothing exactly like this," said Dr. Joseph M. Pettit, president of Georgia Tech, and a proponent of high technology development in Atlanta since taking the helm at Tech.

"What we are trying to do is accelerate a process that we think will take place anyway," Dr. Pettit said.

"It is an idea whose time has come," agrees Jerry Birchfield, director of the Technology Applications Lab at Georgia Tech, and acting director of the Advanced Technology Development Center.

Birchfield said the purpose of the center will be to help start up new technology companies, recruit outside Georgia companies, and provide educational programs in high technology business development.

The ATDC will also assist industry in developing new high technology products and alternative energy resource.

Georgia Tech has joined with the State of Georgia in forging a dynamic Program to establish the Atlanta area as a hub for high technology development and expansion.

The Institute has been asked by the state government to form the Advanced Technology Development Center, created last July 1 to foster, promote and attract high technology growth in Atlanta is inevitable, sees the role of the ATDC as that of a catalyst.

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A Year of Maturity Brings Hope for the Future...

Head football coach Bill Curry, center, runs onto the field with team and assistant coaches. Tech's 3-3 tie with Notre Dame was the highlight of the season, but after a successful recruiting effort, the future holds promise.

Somewhere between a 1980 opener against the defending national champion and the season finale against their third number one-ranked opponent, the Georgia Tech Yellow Jackets grew into a mature football team, one capable of playing competitively against the nation's best on any given Saturday.

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Almost overshadowed by Kelley's efforts was the kicking of senior Johnny Smith, whose two conversions against the 'Dogs gave him 75 PATs for his career, breaking the mark of 73 set by Bunky Henry from 1964-66. Smith, an Ellenwood native who had an outstanding season. The Atlanta junior saved his best game for last as he ran for a season-high 98 yards against Georgia, including a 47-yard second-half scamper which was the longest run against the Bulldog defense this season.

Kelley wound up the season with 333 yards gained passing and three touchdown tosses, while backup Ted Peeples and Stu Rogers each threw for more than 300 yards and three more scores.

On the other side of the line, Tech's defense against the pass led the ACC.

Georgia Tech has joined with the state government to form the Advanced Technology Development Center (ATDC) to promote and attract high technology growth in Atlanta.

The Institute has been asked by the Georgia Tech Athletic Association, a proponent of high technology development in Atlanta since taking the helm at Tech.

Dr. Pettit, who believes high technology growth in Atlanta is inevitable, sees the role of the ATDC as that of a catalyst.

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The ATDC will also assist industry in developing new high technology products and alternative energy resources. Georgia Tech is actively involved in alternative energy technol-
Jerry Birchfield, director of the Technology Applications Lab at Georgia Tech and acting director of the Advanced Technology Development Center.

The 1980 General Assembly appropriated $500,000 for acquisition of land on the north edge of the Georgia Tech campus. A $5 million ATDC building will be constructed on the site, financed equally by the state, federal government and private sector.

The legislature also awarded $185,000 for program operations for fiscal year 1981.

As an architect has been selected and is now working on plans for the building which is expected to be completed in 1982.

The three-story structure will have about 90,000 square feet. The ground floor will have open bay areas and a modular partition system capable of subdivision into 2,500 square foot modules. The modules would serve as "incubators"—providing low rent facilities for new companies. The second and third floors would be designed for occupancy by firms in such fields as computers, electronics and softwares, Birchfield said.

"We think the prospects are excellent for Atlanta to attract high technology development," Birchfield added. "We have the climate, the people, the transportation and the drive that it is going to take. And, we have excellent educational facilities."

Birchfield said that ATDC concept will be helped by the new emphasis of the federal government on private sector development.

"This is a new and different kind of industrial relationship at Tech," Birchfield said. "It can be extremely beneficial for the state and the region. We're very excited about being involved, and we think it is an opportunity to really make progress."

Governor Busbee has said the idea of the ATDC for research and development was conceived about seven years ago. It has been promoted by Dr. Pettit, Board of Regents Chancellor Vernon Crawford, former vice president for academic affairs at Tech; and his predecessor, George Simpson; Georgia Tech alumni, especially the young alumni serving on the "Committee of Twenty;" and the financial and business community of Georgia. When he tours other nations, Busbee said he is "always painfully reminded of the United States' lack of investment in industrial innovation."

A research study initiated by Georgia Tech determined that "advantageous in technology play a major role in determining competitive and advantageous positions on national and international markets, and, at the same time, represents the means for future progress in the efficient allocation of resources. Clearly the race for technology is a race for superiority, and innovation remains firmly entrenched as the life line determining economic status and growth..."

The "State, Science, Engineering and Technology Program" study prepared for the governor also concludes that Georgia lags behind other sections of the U.S. in high technology industry and jobs. The potential for attracting high technology industry, however, was seen as outstanding, especially considering the combined advantages offered by Tech, the City of Atlanta and the state. From the study came the concept of the ATDC.

In preparing their report, completed in February 1980, researchers visited several advanced technology centers for first-hand study, including the phenomena of Silicon Valley-Palo Alto area which developed around Stanford University; Palo Alto, in Santa Clara County, California, considered a principal cradle for electronic development and the development of advanced technology around Stanford University.

Birchfield said, "It can be extremely beneficial for the state and the region. It has been a goal of Dr. Pettit's since he became Tech's eighth president in the spring of 1972. "I felt it was absolutely essential that we encourage high technology growth. I have been utilizing every opportunity that came along to promote advanced technology here."

The program proposed through the ATDC has unique features, Dr. Pettit pointed out. "The concept of having state supported services that can help a small company—providing know-how, technical assistance, and management programs, such as preparing a business plan, determining taxes or handling inventory—is innovative."

New technology firms tend to get started by technical people who need help in management in the beginning, said Dr. Pettit.

"An 'incubator' is something I believe we need," he added. Having observed the start-up of many new high technology businesses, including those of four PhD students at Stanford, now millionaires, Dr. Pettit observed "they usually all start in low rent business areas and when they are ready, they move out into the suburbs. We want to establish something of a continuing relationship."

The "incubator" space in the ATDC building will not provide low rent space, it will provide convenient access to Tech's facilities, including library, computer, sophisticated test equipment, etc. during a firm's early formative years. After the firm grows to a healthy level, it will move to larger quarters still within reach of Georgia Tech.

"The first principle of high technology entrepreneurial development is the importance of people—investing in people with the ability to produce and produce and produce," Dr. Pettit said. "The first product is important, but the company must continue to produce other products."

"The environment is important also. The firm has to grow, and has to attract a lot of high quality technical people."

"Transportation is important. Atlanta and Stanford are in the heart of the nation's transportation of anywhere I've ever been and is a great place to live. There is a good variety of cultural events. We have the symphony, the ballet, and plays."
Jerry Birchfeld, director of the Technology Applications Lab at Georgia Tech and acting director of the Advanced Technology Development Center.

ogy and is especially strong in the areas of solar thermal and biomass conversion.

Governor George Busbee, also a strong proponent of high technology development, has given the program leadership and drive. The 1980 General Assembly appropriated $500,000 for acquisition of land on the north edge of the Georgia Tech campus. A $5 million ATDC building will be constructed on the site, financed equally by the state, federal government and private sector.

The legislature also awarded $185,000 for program operations for fiscal year 1981. An architect has been selected and is now working on plans for the building which is expected to be completed in 1982.

The three-story structure will have about 90,000 square feet. The ground floor will have open bay areas and a modular partition system capable of subdivision into 2,500 square foot modules. The modules would serve as "incubators"—providing low rent facilities for new companies. The second and third floors would be designed for occupation by firms in such fields as computers, electronics and software, Birchfeld said. "We think the prospects are excellent for Atlanta to attract high technology development," Birchfeld added. "We have the climate, the people, the transportation and the drive that it is going to take. And, we have excellent educational facilities."

Birchfeld said that ATDC concept will be helped by the new emphasis of the federal government on private sector development. "This is a new and different kind of industrial relationship at Tech," Birchfeld said. "It can be extremely beneficial for the state and the region. We're very excited about being involved, and we think it is an opportunity to really make progress."

Governor Busbee has said the idea of the ATDC for research and development was conceived about seven years ago, and it was promoted by Dr. Pettit, Board of Regents Chancellor Vernon Crawford, former vice-president for academic affairs at Tech; his predecessor, George Simpson; Georgia Tech alumni, especially the young alumni serving on the "Committee of Twenty"; and the financial and business community of Georgia.

When he tours other nations, Busbee said he is "always painfully reminded of the United States' lack of investment in industrial innovation." A research study initiated by Governor Busbee and prepared by Georgia Tech determined that "advances in technology play a major role in determining competitive and advantageous positions on national and international markets, and, at the same time, represents the means for future progress in the efficient allocation of resources. Clearly the race for technology is a race for superiority, and innovation remains firmly entrenched as the lifetime determining economic status and growth..."

The "State, Science, Engineering and Technology Program" study prepared for the governor also concludes that Georgia lags behind other sections of the U.S. in high technology industry and jobs. The potential for attracting high technology industry, however, was seen as outstanding, especially considering the combined advantages offered by the Atlanta region, the City of Atlanta and the state. From the study came the concept of the ATDC.

In preparing their report, completed in February 1980, researchers visited several advanced technology centers for first-hand study, including the phenomenon of Silicon Valley-Palo Alto area which developed around Stanford University.

Palo Alto, in Santa Clara County, California, is considered a principal source for electronic information. The development of advanced technology around Stanford University is largely the result of former provost Dr. Fredrick Terman, who, in an effort to preserve the loss of so many Stanford graduates to other parts of the country, encouraged the start of new businesses in the area through such programs as the establishment of Stanford Industrial Park.

Research at Stanford included pioneering work in nuclear magnetic resonance, high power Klystron development, and high voltage x-ray generation for industry.

From that research and development sprang the Silicon Valley, a triangular wedge of land 25 miles long and 10 miles wide along the southwestern shore of the San Francisco Bay, now the densest concentration of innovative advanced technology industry.

A major key to the high technology development was the working relationship between the Stanford University personnel and the private sector.

Dr. Pettit, a graduate of Stanford, was a member of the institution's faculty for 25 years, and as dean of the school of engineering, had responsibility for the entire Stanford campus. He was a primary force in the high technology boom around Stanford.

It is that experience and hindsight that gives Georgia Tech the potential to become a leader in the national high technology development in Atlanta evolving around Georgia Tech.

The objectives are not only mine, but those of Governor Busbee's as well: to promote advanced technology in the state, preferably in the vicinity of Atlanta, and to be of service to the state, and the private sector.

The program proposed through the ATDC has unique features, Dr. Pettit pointed out. "The concept of having state supported services that can help a small company—providing know-how, technical assistance, and management programs, such as preparing a business plan, determining taxes or handling inventory—is innovative."

New technology firms tend to get started by technical people who need help in management in the beginning, said Dr. Pettit.

"An 'incubator' is something I believe we need," he added. "Having observed the start-up of many new high technology businesses, including those of four PhD students at Stanford, now millionaires, Dr. Pettit observed "they usually all start in low rent business areas and when they are ready, they move out into the suburbs. We want to establish something of a continuing relationship."

The "incubator" space in the ATDC building will not provide low rent space, it will provide convenient access to Tech's facilities, including library, computer, sophisticated test equipment, etc. during a firm's early formative years. After the firm grows to a healthy level, it will move to larger quarters still within reach of Georgia Tech.

"The first principle of high technology entrepreneurial development is the importance of people—investing in people with the ability to produce and produce and produce," Dr. Pettit said. "The first product is important, but the company must continue to produce other products."

"The environment is important also. The firm has to grow, and has to attract a lot of high quality technical people."

"Transportation is important. Atlanta is the heart of the transportation network. Anywhere I've ever been and is a great place to live. There is a good variety of cultural events. We have the symphony, the ballet, and plays."
"And we have an educational insti­tution that is now very strong in re­search," Dr. Pettit stated. "We are bringing stu­dents here just as Stanford brought people to the Bay Area, just as Harv­ard University brought people to Route 128 (another center of ad­vanced technology). Our students have the highest college board scores of any institution in the state, board scores that average 250 over the na­tional average.

Georgia Tech offers high technol­ogy firms research assistance, consul­tation in many specific areas, and pro­vides an economical, yet skilled, labor pool through graduate students avail­able for part-time employment. Dr. Pettit said. Georgia Tech's excellent research and technical library would also be accessible. And, the institution would also offer employees of high technol­ogy firms the opportunity to pursue masters and doctorate degrees.

"The role of Georgia Tech would be to provide service and to provide an incubator building," Dr. Pettit.

Georgia Tech demonstrated a com­mitment to assisting in high technol­ogy development in the spring of 1963, when the Georgia Tech Alumni Association commissioned a study to determine ways the institution might give additional impetus to the growth of the economy of Georgia. The con­cept of Technology Park/Atlanta, one of the nation's most innovative technical parks, was the result of that study.

The park, located at Peachtree Corners in Norcross, six miles north of Atlanta's perimeter highway, was incorporated in 1971 from capital raised through the sale of stock to limited number of investors, many of them Georgia Tech graduates. Ground was broken for the first construction in the park in 1973. Through gifts, the Geo­r­gia Tech Foundation, Inc. has become the major stockholder in TP/A.

Short courses in entrepreneurship under the ATDC will also be offered, as well as basic management short courses, according to Dr. Gearing. "In order to assist the managers of the fledgling firms develop some capa­bility for the management of their com­panies, special short courses deal­ing with the basics of small business management will be offered," said Dr. Gearing. The courses will in­clude all the basic functions involved in operating a business, such as fi­nance and accounting, production and marketing," he said.

The park started with a three-fold pur­pose, according to Charles R. Brown, president of Technology Park/ Atlanta and a 1962 graduate of Tech. The first purpose was to provide more technical employment oppor­tunities for technical people, engi­neers and other professionals, and thus halt the 'brain drain' from Geo­r­gia to out-of-state jobs. The second purpose was to become a financial resource developed by private enter­prise for perpetual endowment to Georgia colleges and universities. The third purpose was to develop a unique, des­irable community of scientific research and technical organizations.

TP/A maintains a close liaison with Georgia Tech, as well as other major institutions.

Sponsors of the ATDC include the State of Georgia, through the Office of Planning and Budget for the Gover­nor, the University System, through Georgia Tech; and the private sector, specifically the Georgia Tech Re­search Institute and the Committee of Ten, an adjunct of the Georgia Tech Alumni Association composed of two members of the last 10 grad­uating classes.

Administration of the ATDC pro­gram will be the responsibility of Dr. Pettit. Dr. Thomas E. Stelson, vice president for research at Tech, will be the chief operating officer. However, the ATDC will have its own director and staff. An advisory committee will assist with the selection of companies and review programs, policies and procedures.

Wayne Hodges was named associ­ate director of the ATDC effective January 1. He was formerly West Georgia area director for Georgia Tech's Industrial Extension Division of the Engineering Experiment Sta­tion. His responsibilities will include industrial recruitment.

"Georgia Tech has spawned 15 com­panies in the last 30 years," said Dr. Robert G. Schwartz, a senior staff member in the ATDC. The most notable was Scientific Atlanta, an in­ternational equipment manufacturer for satellite, cable television, energy management, and home securities in­dustries.

"The ATDC message they relate is clear: Georgia has outstanding potential for leadership in research and devel­opment and manufacturing related to advanced technology. Advanced tech­nology industries can bring thousands of new jobs and cause a multi-million dollar economic impact in Georgia by the end of the century."
"And we have an educational institution that is now very strong in research," Dr. Pettit said. "We are bringing students here just as Stanford brought people to the Bay Area, just as Harvard brought people to Route 128 (another center of advanced technology). Our students have the highest college board scores of any institution in the state, board scores that average 250 over the national average.

Georgia Tech offers high technology firms research assistance, consultation in many specific areas, and provides an economical, yet skilled, labor pool through graduate students available for part-time employment. Dr. Pettit said. "We are considering a role as an incubator building," said Dr. Pettit.

"The role of Georgia Tech would be to provide service and to provide an incubator building," said Dr. Pettit.

There won't be any magic, but it should accelerate the process of high technology development," Dr. Robert G. Schwartz added. "I believe it will grow faster than I saw at Palo Alto."

Also associated with the ATDC goal, Dr. Charles Gearing, Dean of the College of Management, will direct a program to provide certain educational needs and opportunities.

"Among the educational offerings will be periodic short courses to provide a 'technology update,' to inform bankers, investors, venture capitalists, and other members of the financial community about technology developments. Short courses in entrepreneurship under the ATDC will also be offered, as well as basic management short courses, according to Dean Gearing. In order to assist the managers of the fledgling firms develop some capability for the management of their companies, special short courses dealing with the basics of small business management will be offered," said Dean Gearing. The courses will include all the basic functions involved in operating a business, such as finance and accounting, production and marketing," he said.

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At the end of 1980, TP/A was the home of 50 outstanding firms, four of which located in the park this past December—Scientific Atlanta corporate headquarters, General Electric installation service engineering division, EDS Nuclear, and Digital Communications Associates. The park started with a three-fold purpose, according to Charles R. Brown, president of Technology Park/Atlanta and a 1962 graduate of Tech. The first purpose was to provide more technical employment opportunities for technical people, engineers and other professionals, and thus halt the 'brain drain' from Georgia to out-of-state jobs. The second purpose was to become a financial resource developed by private enterprise for perpetual endowment to Georgia colleges and universities. The third purpose was to develop a unique, diverse and dynamic community of independent research and technical organizations. TP/A maintains a close liaison with Georgia Tech, as well as other major institutions.

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Under ATDC the development and growth of high technology is expected to increase dramatically, and provide a quick payday to the state, Schwartz said. Based on "modest projections," Schwartz said, by the year 2000, it is estimated there will be 36,000 jobs in high technology and related businesses.

The governor's office and Georgia Tech hosted the first of a series of ATDC seminars on December 17 to kick-off a statewide tour by ATDC officials. Both Governor Busbee and Dr. Pettit participated in the seminar held at the Garden Room across from the State Capital.

Dr. Schwartz and Cecil Phillips, special assistant to the governor, will participate in the statewide tour, presenting programs and slide shows, and explaining the ATDC concept. As they visit the various regions of the state, they will be joined by the directors of the Georgia Tech Industrial Extension Division in the eight IED regions.

The ATDC message they relate is clear:

Georgia has outstanding potential for leadership in research and development and manufacturing related to advanced technology. Advanced technology industries can bring thousands of new jobs and cause a multi-million dollar economic impact in Georgia by the end of the century.
Georgia Tech's Industrial Extension Division

Assisting Georgia's Business & Industry

A north Georgia broom manufacturing firm was faced with a major production problem. The conglomerate CBS was looking for the right site to locate its new mammoth record and tape production facility, the largest in the world. In both cases, Georgia Tech, through its Industrial Extension Division of the Economic Development Laboratory under the umbrella of the Engineering Experiment Station, helped each firm solve its problem.

The creation of the Advanced Technology Development Center at Tech. Hodges also helped each firm solve its problem. They are two of hundreds of firms that have received assistance from Georgia Tech through the services offered through the Industrial Extension Division with its network of eight area offices.

The economic research — collecting and analyzing resource data to determine the economic development potential of a community or region.

Another important role of the area office involves acting as a liaison between the statewide development organization and local and area development groups. Because of their involvement, and by maintaining active and participating memberships in professional development organizations, area office personnel are able to maintain good contact with industrial development groups as varied as utility companies, transportation companies, construction companies and financial institutions.

Georgia Tech President Joseph M. Pettit said one of the reasons the Institute is extremely qualified to direct the ATDC program is because of the longtime experience Georgia Tech has as a result of working with the many facets of Georgia businesses and industries.

Through the Industrial Extension Division, Georgia Tech will continue its important role of assisting the business and industrial community around the state.
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The creation of the Advanced Technology Development Center will involve Georgia Tech in the promotion and development of high technology, especially around Atlanta. Georgia Tech, however, has been working with and assisting Georgia business and industry since the initiation of the Industrial Extension Division at Tech in 1961.

Through the regional offices located in Albany, Augusta, Carrollton, Douglas, Gainesville, Macon, Rome and Savannah, Georgia Tech is able to advise Georgia business and industry on economic development or provide management or technical assistance.

The resident technical staff offers Georgia cities and towns guidance in attracting companies considering relocation and provides technical problem solving services.

In the case of the broom manufacturer, Georgia Tech's regional staff made an analysis of the company products and management, the plant design and surveyed company activities. The staff has made a number of recommendations including suggestions on products, improved plant layout, and a restructuring of the price schedule.

Dr. David S. Clifton, Jr., director of the Economic Development Laboratory, said the firm is following through on the recommendations and has the potential of realizing a 150 percent yearly increase in profits.

The consulting firm contacted Georgia Tech requesting information on sites in Georgia. The eight regional directors were contacted and compiled information on the most promising sites in their areas. CBS narrowed its search to three sites in Georgia: Augusta, Carrollton and Shenandoah. The latter two sites were in the district of Wayne Hodges, then West Georgia area director for Georgia Tech. The site finally selected was Carrollton.

"We put together information on three sites in our area that fit the CBS requirements," said Hodges, who has been named associate director of the Advanced Technology Development Center at Tech. Hodges also helped with the site presentation to CBS.

The 740,000 square foot facility will be completed in 1981, and when it reaches full employment will have between 2,500 and 3,000 employees.

Another example of Georgia Tech's work with Georgia industry involves a clock manufacturing firm. The clear plastic clock faces suffered an unexplained discoloration and customers were returning the products.

The firm contacted Georgia Tech for assistance, and three days later Tech engineers came up with an answer: the plastic clock faces lacked a chemical material to protect them from ultraviolet rays. With that information, the manufacturer corrected the defect.

"That's one of our real successes," said Eric O. Berg, Jr., of the Industrial Extension Division. "It's a good example of how we can help a small business quickly and cheaply when management is stumped by a technical problem.

The industrial outreach staff has a team of 22 technical extension specialists.

"We're generalists," explains Berg. "Most of us are engineers and we work mainly problem solvers. Everyone in our division has had actual business or industrial experience. Technical assistance comprises only half of the division's mission. Our other responsibilities include economic development programs to bolster local economies in Georgia. The staff helps area communities get industrial parks to help industry avoid problems and adhere to a community's economy. The EID provides technical services and information to companies that do not use the advantages of large technical staffs or extensive technical and management libraries.

"IED field specialists visit plants and interview company officials to determine how Georgia Tech can provide technical assistance. The effectiveness of the program is measured in the company employment levels or improved company profitability.

The economic development services are primarily provided to local area development groups and statewide development organizations. The IED purpose is not to assume local development responsibilities, but to create strong local organizations which it can assist and support. The regional office staff provide service as advisors and remain "on call" when services are requested. The responsibilities for formulating local policies and decisions are assumed by local leadership.

A primary service provided to area development groups, for example, is economic research — collecting and analyzing resource data to determine the economic development potential of a community or region.

Another important role of the area office involves acting as a liaison between the statewide development organization and local and area development groups. Because of their involvement, and by maintaining active and participating memberships in professional development organizations, area office personnel are able to maintain good contact with industrial development groups as varied as utility companies, transportation companies, construction companies and financial institutions.

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Through the Industrial Extension Division, Georgia Tech will continue its important role of assisting the business and industrial community around the state.
“Faraway places with strange-sounding names” means something more than the lyrics to a song at Georgia Tech's International Division—more often than not, it means a way of life.

In Pakistan, for example, Georgia Tech engineers have provided on-site technical assistance to a small manufacturer trading farm equipment especially adapted to meet that country's agricultural needs.

In Costa Rica, Georgia Tech engineers evaluate the performance and acceptability of a hand-operated water pump designed for the Agency for International Development (AID) of the U.S. Department of State.

In Korea, Georgia Tech engineers work with the Korea Institute of Science and Technology in the design of a solar energy project to be used in a traditional Korean house.

In Ghana and Indonesia, Georgia Tech engineers are involved in solar energy projects and the pyrolysis process, which converts agricultural and forestry waste materials into energy sources.

The International Division is the center for all international research, development, service, and training activities of the Engineering Experiment Station at Georgia Tech.

The International Division operates under the wing of the Technology Applications Laboratory directed by Jerry Birchfield.

"Historically, the program has involved economic development activities in other countries," Birchfield said. "More recently there has been a movement toward technology based relations with these other countries."

"We have an extensive water resources program—with particular emphasis on rural water supply and sanitary water supply."

"There is also a thrust for development of renewable energy sources," Birchfield added. "Most of these countries are dependent upon oil and renewable energy sources play a big role in their future."

Nelson C. Wall, chief of the International Programs Division, is currently working in Jamaica and Haiti for the Agency for International Development. AID is planning to provide a loan to the government of those two countries for economic development, and Wall will help propose projects, such as development of an energy conservation plan or a solar energy program for the country.

In the fall of 1979, Georgia Tech's International Division opened an Asian office headed by Ross W. Hammond at the University of the Philippines in Manila.

It was the first time Tech has operated out of a foreign country. The Asian office, however, makes it easier for Tech to supervise the programs it conducts in a number of Asian countries.

Tech has been involved in more than a million dollars worth of research work in Asian countries. Research work has included a pyrolysis project in the Philippines where rice hulls are used to produce gas and charcoal; various pump projects that involve the manufacture and installation of low-cost, manually operated water pumps in Indonesia and the Philippines; and an industrial extension project in Korea.

The International Division has a program for international technical development assistance and a program of international research.

The purpose of the grant was primarily involved in helping Latin American countries.

From 1964-73, international development efforts were concentrated on work with economic development institutions in Latin America. The programs concerned technology transfer, adaptation of products, training, and on-site assistance.

International activities were expanded to a global scale in 1973 through a five-year institutional grant from the Agency of International Development. The purpose of the grant was to support Georgia Tech's involvement in generating small-scale industry in the less developed countries.

On October 1, 1980, the International Program was realigned to come under the Technology Applications Laboratory of FES.

Most of the work performed by the International Division is done through government contracts.

Georgia Tech has taken its technological skills, its research and service to "faraway places with strange-sounding names." Georgia Tech's involvement in international programs has been that of making the world a better world, and making those faraway places seem not quite so far away.
Birchfield added, "Most of these countries are dependent upon oil and renewable energy reserves play a big role in their future." Nelson C. Wall, chief of the International Programs Division, is currently working in Jamaica and Haiti for the Agency for International Development. AID is planning to provide a loan to the government of those two countries for economic development, and Wall will help propose projects, such as development of an energy conservation plan or a solar energy program for the country.

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On an overcast day, Rick Steenblik’s hand reflects light from the focal point of his spiral solar reflector, an invention he developed while working as a cooperative student in the Engineering Experiment Station. On slightly hazy days, heat generated from the focal point can set a stick of wood on fire in four seconds.

Engineer Designs Spiral-Shaped Solar Reflectors

Rick Steenblik was a Georgia Tech student working for EES when he began to design his own solar cooker three years ago.

"In the beginning, it didn’t really matter to me whether my invention was the best way to solve the problem," the 23-year-old engineer said recently. "I just wanted to come up with something new.

Steenblik has produced much more than a novelty item. His solar reflector, an invention he developed while working as a cooperative student in the Engineering Experiment Station, is coordinated properly, then reflected light will focus on a single point rather than a broad field."

The use of metal rings sets at varying angles isn’t a new approach to focusing reflected sunlight. In the past, Fresnel reflectors have used concentric rings and obtained this result. Steenblik’s innovation has been to wind a single strip of metal into a spiral configuration.

Steenblik got assistance with the mathematics needed to plot the correct spiral shape from Dr. Dur-Vig Ho, a professor of mathematics at Georgia Tech.

With this groundwork done, Steenblik spent last summer making his six reflector models with a financial grant from EES. Each model worked satisfactorily and the largest was four feet in diameter. On slightly hazy days, it can set a stick of wood on fire in about four seconds. On a clear day, temperatures at the reflector’s focal point may exceed 2,000 degrees F.

Steenblik believes that his spiral Fresnel reflector could be substituted for parabolic dishes in several important solar energy applications: solar cooking; production of steam for industrial process heat and power generation; and solar photovoltaics. Moreover, the spiral Fresnel reflector should cost much less to build than a parabolic dish, according to Steenblik.

Library Gets Grant For Invention Center

The Price Gilbert Memorial Library has received a $75,000 grant from the National Bureau of Standards for the establishment of an Inventor Information Resource Center primarily for Southeastern inventors, but also for inventors from other states.

The grant will help foster technological innovation by independent inventors and small businesses, particularly in energy-related areas.

Inventors will be able to have on-line state-of-the-art literature searches made for them of the literature available in the Library. They will also be able to receive technical assistance in preparing a written description of the device, in drawing the device and in solving design problems or in analyzing other mechanical aspects they may have questions about. Information on possible government assistance available to them will also be on hand.

Tech is the main patent depository in the Southeastern United States and has an extensive technical literature collection. The Library was one of three libraries in the country selected to participate in the program.

The grant will enable the Library to purchase additional equipment and resources for the inventors, and will provide for one professional librarian for the duration of the grant.

The National Bureau of Standards evaluates the inventions and recommends those considered sufficiently promising to the Department of Energy. Awards will then be made directly to the inventors by the Department of Energy to help in the development and marketing of those inventions.

Head of the Special Collections Department of the Library, Richard Leacy is the coordinator of the project. Patent Librarian Barbara Walker is assisting in the effort.

One of Dean Griffin’s tales from his book...

Dean Griffin Wants You Boy!

This was one of the most popular, and frightening, refrains on the campus of Georgia Tech during George Griffin’s tenue as Dean of Students. Although retired after dedicating more than 50 years of service to his Alma Mater, Dean Emeritus Griffin is still actively involved in the affairs of Georgia Tech today.

Dean Griffin still wants you! Not for one of his famous counseling sessions, but he wants to ask you to consider becoming a Friend of George if you’re not already among this special group of Tech supporters.

In 1966 the Friends of Georgia formed to recognize alumni and friends who contribute $100 or more to the Georgia Tech Foundation. In appreciation for this support, all new Friends of George receive Dean Griffin’s book of humorous tales entitled Griffin—you are a great disappointment to me.

Last year more than 3,250 alumni and friends were counted as Friends of George. Won’t you join them this year by sending your contribution or pledge of $100 or more for the 34th annual Roll Call?
The Friends Of George Club

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One of Dean Griffin's tales from his book...

For years we have all been bragging and boasting about just how well Tech instructs the youth of our nation. We always feel that Georgia Tech meets up to any engineering school in the United States. And to prove this statement we always tell the name as described below and asked the clerk what in the name of some Tech Civil Engineer who might be in the audience. The "M.A." meant that he had continued his education for one or two more years and upon the completion of his work, they gave him another degree known as a Master of Arts. The Ph.D. was the Doctor of Philosophy. That "A.B." meant that he had attended college four years with honor and they gave him a degree called a Bachelor of Arts. The "M.A." meant that he had continued his education for one or two more years and upon the completion of his work, they gave him another degree known as a Master of Arts. The Ph.D. was the Doctor of Philosophy. That "A.B." meant that he had attended college four years with honor and they gave him a degree called a Bachelor of Arts. The "M.A." meant that he had continued his education for one or two more years and upon the completion of his work, they gave him another degree known as a Master of Arts. The Ph.D. was the Doctor of Philosophy. That "A.B." meant that he had attended college four years with honor and they gave him a degree called a Bachelor of Arts. The "M.A." meant that he had continued his education for one or two more years and upon the completion of his work, they gave him another degree known as a Master of Arts. The Ph.D. was the Doctor of Philosophy. That "A.B." meant that he had attended college four years with honor and they gave him a degree called a Bachelor of Arts. The "M.A." meant that he had continued his education for one or two more years and upon the completion of his work, they gave him another degree known as a Master of Arts. The Ph.D. was the Doctor of Philosophy. That "A.B." meant that he had attended college four years with honor and they gave him a degree called a Bachelor of Arts. The "M.A." meant that he had continued his education for one or two more years and upon the completion of his work, they gave him another degree known as a Master of Arts. The Ph.D. was the Doctor of Philosophy. That "A.B." meant that he had attended college four years with honor and they gave him a degree called a Bachelor of Arts. The "M.A." meant that he had continued his education for one or two more years and upon the completion of his work, they gave him another degree known as a Master of Arts. The Ph.D. was the Doctor of Philosophy.