A LOCKED in the brain of every man is a memory unit specifically set up for recording and relaying information on a single subject — the things in this world that move a man himself. There is no duplication of this unit, and it is a private thing to almost everyone. Here at the end of another year, is a look at the emotional stimuli of one man — the printout of a single memory system.

A SOFT SNOW falling on a winter evening against a backdrop of Georgia pines lighted only by a solitary street lamp. And the squeals of delight issuing from a trio of young girls the next morning when they first see the coat of white that for an instant in time makes everything in this world look pure even to the disenchanted parents.

Saying goodbye to the old year — snowbound at WGST with Al Ciraldo and his gang—talking of basketball and news handling and other things of interest only to those in our business. And greeting the new one at home. Only a man who has spent over half of his New Year's Eves on a bandstand can possibly appreciate the sheer joy of celebrating at home with his family.

A little man named R. D. Craddock and a giant named Jim Caldwell methodically destroying once-proud Kentucky in a game that may be the last for a long time between the two great rivals. Basketball season won't be the same this year without the Baron's annual visit to his personal "Death Valley."

A THE PRIDE of Robert Lee Dodd in a football team for which he held little hope of greatness in the won-lost column. But he said all along that character was what it had in abundance. He was never more right in his life, writing about a squad such as this one is an honor that comes to few men, and then usually but once in a lifetime.

The way that Dick Inman took one
of the great disappointments of his life. And the man who made it possible for him to accept it and grow in spite of it was Jim Carlen who edged him for the job he wanted more than any other.

Johnny Gresham scooting around in a field seemingly overpopulated with enemy shirts, looking like a small boy playing a giant's game.

The Birmingham trip. It had considerably more to offer this year than at any time in the past including the first win on Legion Field since 1957. Standing in the press box before the game completely breathless through the playing the Auburn band gave the Star Spangled Banner. The rendition had the overtones of a hymn, soft and with a meaning and spirit far above that usually accorded our National Anthem.

Autumn on the campus. The season of approaching death has a different meaning at a university — the young come back just as it starts, softening the blow for those of us who were young only last July.

* * *

**STANDING IN ONE of those long lines to vote in November, amused at those who complained about the wait. Our thoughts went back to 20 years that same day when we stood in another line to be interrogated and waited for 15 others in our barracks who would never be able to stand in any line again.**

* * *

**READING Ray Bradbury or Bruce Catton or A. E. Houseman or Thomas Wolfe — we never seem to tire of their works.**

Listening to Basie and Sinatra or just Tony Bennett by himself on a cold winter night. They have a way of bringing back just the things that were good about yesterday.

**Editing the photography of Bill Sumits, Jr. — he graduates in June, and someday we can tell our grandchildren that we acted as his first editor. Few alumni editors get to work with one photographer of his talent — we have already had Diehl and Sumits.**

* * *

**HOMECOMING this year, a special one for us. The Association gave us a gift which we certainly didn’t deserve. Working in this job is thanks enough. Tech alumni have that wonderful trait of forgetting all those mistakes and thanking you when you luck up on something good. And the administration acts the same way — no one could ask for anything else. But then we never were one for refusing gifts when there were no strings attached.**

Happy 1965 to all of you.

B.W.
College men in good company

Ask any alumnus who's a Massachusetts Mutual policyholder. (And there are lots of them!) He'll tell you Mass Mutual is outstanding.

It is a company with 113 years of experience, a dynamic record of growth and $3 billion in assets.

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Robert H. McDonough, '59, Atlanta
Norman C. Oien, '61, Atlanta
Bruce McClure, El Paso
THE COVER

In a semi-abstract mood, student photographic genius Bill Sumits, Jr. presents his own impression of the subject of the architect. With the bulk of this special issue being devoted to this subject, Bill gets a chance to be more realistic about it on page 8.

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the making of an architect
Nurturing creativity and then instilling self-confidence are what make the job of an architectural teacher different from any other found on the campus of a technological university. "In architecture the teacher does not instruct the student and then test him," points out Associate Professor Frank Beckum of Tech's School of Architecture. "Instead the student first creates and then the teacher corrects and encourages through constructive criticism."

This time-honored and often painful method forces the architectural student to commit himself early in order to learn to perfect his idea in an allotted time.
the making of an architect

The lights burn until midnight in the architectural labs for the students who are working on their special problems.
To express their ideas in architecture, students, of course, must be able to draw and paint adequately and to build three-dimensional models of their conceptions.

"We try to teach them to express themselves in a variety of media so they can finally choose those they prefer working in," says George Beattie, prominent Atlanta artist who finds his work as a Tech lecturer extremely rewarding.

"We let them know that art is an important human activity," he continues. "And we encourage them to try and understand their own capacities. We usually start them with pen and ink because most people are too familiar with a pencil to be objective with it. The point is made again and again that the students are not to be confined by any tool or medium.

"We also emphasize experimentation because this is such a vital part of the learning process. There should be no thought of failure, here. The students are bound to progress if their minds are focused on trying to make a concept interesting and exciting.

"We are not teaching people who must ultimately be painters. We are simply attempting to get them to think creatively and then to express their thoughts."

At Tech, students take introductory studies in drawing and in the principles of visual expression as well as some exercises in simple architectural problems. Outside the Architecture School, the student takes three English courses (composition and rhetoric), three math courses (algebra, trig, analytic geometry, and calculus), three quarters of a modern language, and the physical training, ROTC, and orientation courses common to all Tech freshman curricula.

In the second year, they study basic composition and elementary architectural problems. In these courses they may design anything from posters for airlines in foreign countries to plans for buildings like some currently on display in the School's foyer — A House for a Botanist, A Book-Stationery Store, A Pottery Shop, A Desert Residence. The rest of their time is taken up with those traditional Tech sophomore courses — humanities, calculus, physics, physical training, and ROTC.

In their junior year, the emphasis shifts to architectural studies. Only three courses in social sciences and three electives (one a quarter) are taken outside the Architecture Building. In this year they move on to the more complicated problems, designing things like A Rapid Transit System Station, A Montessori School, A House Boat, An Architect's Office, A Bathhouse. The names of the courses are architectural design, history and theory, structures, and building materials. And the lights burn until midnight in the building for the students working on their problems.
The architectural teacher approaches things differently—the student works out the design then the teacher criticizes.

By the senior year and fifth year, the students have advanced to building scale models of large structures like art museums and apartments. A project so large it is termed a thesis is demanded in the fifth year. This project is a building or group of buildings with many floors and a complex design. Included in the project must be drawings of all floors, wall sections, in fact all of the basic drawings required of a professional architect on an assignment. And, of course, there must be a completed full-scale model or perspectives included in the project.

In these final two years the architectural student at Tech continues with the design, history of architecture, and structures courses and picks up special courses in structural analysis, mechanical equipment of buildings, reinforced concrete, professional practice, and mechanical equipment (electrical).

"There are no short-cuts in learning to be an architect except maybe having exceptional talent," says Paul Heffernan, "and by talent I mean that some people just seem to be tuned in a little better in certain areas than others. But no matter how much talent a student has, he is no better off than anyone else if he doesn't have the motivation. The properly motivated hard worker can always develop his talent, great or small, to the fullest extent.

"To do well as an architect, to be creative in any field, a man must be fascinated with his work — he must be willing to sacrifice some of his own pleasures. You can't drive a man into being an architect. If he doesn't have the urge to create, he'll never make it. The biggest problem with many of our present-day students is that they are involved in so many activities that they don't have time to give of themselves fully to the real reason for their being in this school.

"An architect," Heffernan goes on, resting his head on his hand, "has to assimilate a vast amount of knowledge and of material and out of it develop something purposeful and new."

"There is nothing easy about it, but it's the way he makes his living," explains Frank Bockum. "The only unique thing he has to sell is his ability to compose."

Many men who come to Tech or to any architectural school, find that they are not equipped from a motivation, intellectual, or talent standpoint to stay in this demanding profession. About three-fourths of those entering as freshmen do not come back as sophomores. Unfortunately, there does not seem to be any way to avoid this attrition for no college entrance tests have yet been designed that can measure accurately motivation or creativity.

Some of those students who are more interested in construction than in design prefer the building construction curriculum — a program similar to the old architectural engineering one in which a degree can be obtained in four rather than five years. They take the same two first years as the architect and then specialize in the final two in construction techniques and management and engineering courses. After graduation most of them enter construction work generally working with the architects and engineers in coordinating building projects. In the average year there are about 40 students in this program at Tech as against 300 in architecture.
Photographed for the Alumnus by Bill Sumits, Jr.
the making of an architect

A continuous series of exhibits and lectures help give the architectural student as enriching a background as possible.
Another 30-35 students study in industrial design, the other four-year program in Tech’s School of Architecture. They also take the first four quarters of architecture and then begin specializing in this relatively new field. The industrial designer deals with the creation of furniture, tools, household equipment, automobiles, lawn mowers — in fact all of the things that man utilizes with which he has a direct visual and operational relationship.

“Because of mass production there will never be a need for a large number of industrial designers,” says Hin Bredendieck, professor of industrial design. “By contrast there will be a continuing demand for many new architects because every building or group of buildings must be tailored to fit special functions and to effectively utilize space.”

A graduate of the pre-war Bauhaus school in Germany, Bredendieck says that he believes the greatest weakness of present industrial design is the lack of a body of well-established knowledge — in other words a discipline — to provide a basis upon which the designer can create.

In teaching his students, Bredendieck tries to emphasize principles of design. Along with this conventional approach, he traces the history of exactly how particular objects came into existence, how and why they were modified and improved over the years, and how these improvements related to the needs of men of the period and to their tastes.

“Nobody can produce an object that does not somehow relate in some way to our existing world,” he says.

To give students in all its programs as enriching a background as possible, Tech’s School of Architecture continuously sponsors a variety of exhibits of paintings, sculpture, ceramics, building materials, and fabrics during a year. There may be a show of eighteenth and nineteenth century French sculpture, a show of Japanese prints, or one on modern art.

A variety of lecturers also visit the School. Recently, they have included: Peter Blake, managing editor of Architectural Forum, lecturing on the works of Corbusier; Walter Granville on color in architecture; Alexander Styne on color in interiors; the son of the Dutch architect H. Th. Wijdeveld to play on the piano a composition composed in response to his father’s thoughts; and Kenneth Gale talking on the mosaics and tiles of Byzantine Greece and Turkey.

“We just try for variety and for lectures and shows that will tie in with our academic programs,” Associate Professor Vernon Shipley explains. “The emphasis is on the contemporary but we don’t ignore the past. We ordinarily have eight to 10 two-week exhibits in a year, plus three to five visiting lecturers.”

The more of this enrichment a student can absorb the better. If he reads and chooses his electives carefully the storehouse of his knowledge and experiences will be that much greater—he will have more for his imagination to draw upon.
The author, John C. Portman, Jr., Arch. '50, is one of the Nation's best-known architects and developers. He is presently a partner in the firm of Edwards and Portman and president and developer of a number of Atlanta projects, including the Merchandise Mart (background).

A PHILOSOPHY FOR TOMORROW'S ARCHITECT

I BELIEVE and cherish the ideal of freedom with truth and order in both government and architecture. Today, both are becoming confused because of a super abundance of froth surrounding underlying basic truths.

It becomes more and more difficult to cut through the froth to the meaningful integrity of truth. Our society and architecture within it is evolving. The great struggle of man is to control transition—to guide and direct it to the betterment of mankind. Nothing is static. My philosophy consists in recognizing this fact of constant change and evolution. This philosophy, once grasped, carries with it a discipline of the ideal with integrity of origin—a synthesis of instinct and intellect.

All great accomplishments come from great goals sometimes vaguely seen through an inner hope so strong as not to be denied. In architecture, as well as life, to evolve things naturally with indigenous character and purpose is the object. To lift man's great spiritual need through inspiration, hope and enthusiasm is the greatest of accomplishments.

Architecturally speaking, now is the golden age of building in America. We are living in the most rapidly changing time in the history of man. The rate of world transition is staggering. The architect in his position of interpreter of all things physical to the human spirit is faced with complex problems. The speed of technological advances, plus the fantastic condensed growth factor, make it necessary for the architect to broaden his vision and interest to properly cope with tomorrow's society.

The architect must see the future with great hope and aspiration and with a clear view to his objective. We have a responsibility to our society and to ourselves to direct this great evolving growth pattern into a physical environment befitting the greatest nation on earth. The environment must be spiritual as well as physical. It must be an environment dedicated to the dignity of the human being and his greatest ideals. Many men can build, but only dedicated architects can breathe life and spirit into inert materials. Our architectural values must be to produce in meaningful ways, in sincerity, and in depth of thinking. One must think noble thoughts to produce noble ends.

The architect must go beyond the mere technical and fundamental aspects of building and create living architecture. Only then will architects live up to America's great promise. The architect of the future must make every facet of the birth cycle of the building being born, his concern and interest. He must anticipate growth patterns. He must analyze needs before they occur. Only when the architect is in front of growth can he influence its direction to the highest level of reality.

In addition to anticipating growth patterns, he must create respect from business and government—his principal clients. This respect must be earned through understanding and an ability to communicate.

The architect must know costs! He must be able to produce within programs and budgets. An idealist, yes—but a practical idealist.

The cities of America today testify to the lack of architectural leadership. America has been indigent in the name of culture, and the architect is as much to blame as business and government. He must take command of physical growth in a new and vigorous way. He must build with integrity, determination and dedication. Yes, a crusade if you will. He must emancipate art in architecture. He must eradicate shallow thinking and expediency. His structures must be born of deep concern by the many and not the few. He must somehow create within the entire profession a sense of urgency and new inspiration to a great cause—a cause that justifies a great profession and inspires men to exceed themselves in great accomplishments. It is through accomplishment that man makes his contribution and contribution is life's greatest reward.

I have entered the development field, a move architecturally inspired by my desire and belief that the architect should have a stronger influence on the environment of our society. I have made it my business to know the building birth cycle, need feasibility, real estate, finance, design, and construction. My ideal of perfection is to conceive the origin of development, analyze its feasibility, design the environment, secure the financing and build it. Total creativity! It appears complex, but it can be and is being done. It is a new kind of architect performing much as a composer who writes the music and conducts the execution with perfection in mind.

Within the problem lies the solution—an entelechy. The architect must understand his position or others will establish it for him. It is to the great benefit of all that he assert himself. He must do this in an aggressive way in order to make a contribution in a higher realm of reality. America is now the most affluent society the world has ever known. Yet compared to past civilizations and past cultures, we have no genuine in-
A PHILOSOPHY – continued

Part of the Rockefeller-Center-type complex envisioned by John Portman is this 21-story Regency Hotel which will be located just across Peachtree Street (at Harris) from Portman’s Merchandise Mart and new office building. All three of these structures were designed by Portman and Edwards. The announcement about the first major downtown hotel for Atlanta in 40 years was made jointly by George Hausell for the Phoenix Investment Company, Charles Massell of the Massell Companies, and, of course, John Portman for himself and Dallas developer Trammell Crowe. Only the Dallas money is from out of the city, another tribute to Portman.

digenous culture befitting our society. If not possible now — when?

It is time we in America should appeal more to the higher instincts of spiritual man and less to duplicating materialistic things. We would have a greater democracy if our government would inspire its people to a higher level of spiritual thought and give to the masses an understanding of the finer fruits of man in the arts. But government cannot do it because it is not educated to it. President Kennedy was aware of this and was the first president to take a genuine interest in the future culture of America. If the architect and others concerned with the culture of our country would learn and understand the problems of our society as a whole, they would be better able to make progress through common sense.

Too many architects take too little interest in things not directly related to their field. Most professional men are guilty of this from physicians to lawyers and accountants to engineers. The architect, however, in order to interpret society and produce for it, must have a thorough understanding of it. Only his deep and genuine understanding can produce the roots for an indigenous culture.

The architect cannot gain this understanding by isolating himself. He must expose himself through participation and public experience. The poor isolated artist that lives in a world that does not exist will have little influence on the kind of world that will evolve. All great artists have somehow been able to communicate and make lasting contributions to society. How can one communicate with something he does not understand? How can an artist or architect communicate from isolation? It is for this reason that architects must be unlike other professionals and become a free-wheeling man of our society, exposing himself to as many aspects of it as possible. From this experience through exposure, he will gain knowledge that can elevate his level of contribution. Yes, he must know the building birth cycle, and, underlying all this, he must understand his society for whom he is performing in order to make a meaningful interpretation through knowledge.

It is now time in this great country of ours for the architect to come forward and take the lead in creating this indigenous culture backdrop that would inevitably have its influence on all phases of American society. The obvious position of the architect should be the supreme director of physical environment. But it will not be granted unless it is earned and justified. This is the great role I see for America’s architect of the future.
While he was on the campus, he taught the Tech men to say “back to the pyramids” in Arabic, and he wrote his thesis on “Methods of Capturing the Potential Benefits of the Aswan High Dam in Egypt.” Then he went back to the land of the giant stone tents and today is director of planning for the City of Giza and the chief planner of Pyramids City — a new town built around one of the seven wonders to trap tourists comfortably.

This latter-day Nile planner, Salem N. Habib, is but one of the 75 enterprising young men Georgia Tech’s graduate City Planning Program has educated in the
past 12 years. The Program offering a master's degree for a two-year curriculum is one of some 12 planning schools in the U.S. recognized by the American Institute of Planners. The course work is broad and tough. The master's theses have a habit of looking like doctoral dissertations.

"We aim to train planning directors," Professor Howard Menhinick, head of the program says. And a surprising number of his graduates do become chiefs of planning for cities, states — even regions — quickly.

The director of planning for the federal district in the Republic of Colombia is Jorge Rivera, a Tech man; so is John Bivens for the State of Delaware; V. R. Stuebing for Georgia; Jerrold Moore for Memphis; Robert H. Doyle for Cape Kennedy; Frederick S. Kerpel for Savannah. The previous Director of Planning for Savannah, Arthur D. Mendonsa, is now Savannah's City Manager.

for Savannah, Arthur D. Mendonsa, is now Savannah's City Manager. Edwin H. Folk serves as executive director of the Citizen's Council on City Planning of the City of Philadelphia. And this is but a sampling.

The men who have enrolled in the Tech City Planning Program have had a wide variety of academic and professional backgrounds. Some have degrees in civil engineering, physics, animal husbandry, electrical engineering; others in architecture, the social sciences or business administration. They have come from all over the world, and they have found jobs in a wide range of longitudes and latitudes for men today seem bent on city living whether their country is three-fourths jungle or three-fourths lush farmland.

Antonios A. Tomazinis came to Tech from Greece where 2,500 years ago Hip- podamus began city planning, because in Athens he had learned that there were only two planning schools in the world — that at Tech and the one at the University of London. Georgia Tech, he was told, also had a good football team.

So he came to Tech and with a series of jobs along with his main course of study, managed to pay his way and support his mother in Greece while making very good grades. He wrote his thesis on "The Application of Advanced Planning Practices to Greece" and tried to interpret modern U.S. planning to the Greeks and contemporary Greek thought to planners on this side of the Atlantic.

The theses by the Tech planners have been so well written on such a variety of subjects that today they constitute an excellent body of valuable research, important as reference material for city planners here and abroad. They are even

CITY PLANNERS — continued

LAND REQUIREMENT PROJECTIONS BY STAGE

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TECH ALUMNUS
being used for airport planners. Just a few weeks ago the research office at Shannon Free Airport near Dublin, Ireland wrote asking for two city planning theses relating to airports. Shamrock hasn't been so lucky in the last few years because the big jets just fly over on their trans-Atlantic flights to the continent, never stopping to refuel the way the old propeller jobs did.

Suffering from this loss of international traffic the Irish are looking for ideas that might possibly help them meet the challenges of today and tomorrow. Nobody knows how they found out about the Tech theses.

One was Walter R. Hunziker's "Vertical-Take-Off Aircraft and Long-Range Urban Planning Considerations," completed in 1958. In this research, Hunziker looks ahead to the time when new forms of vertical-take-off (VTO) aircraft much better than helicopters will be used for public and private transportation — when people will drive to work in "convertiplanes," for instance. He writes that when engineers perfect the new VTO's they are already thinking about and building, there will be new three-dimensional freedom in urban movement which should be planned for. This new form of transportation will eventually re-shape our cities even as railroads and expressways have in the past and the present.

"The sphere of influence around our cities will expand from the present 20-100 mile radius to 100-1,000 miles, i.e., there will no longer be individual spheres of influence for each city," Hunziker wrote.

He didn't go on to say whether the city that plans first for VTO's will tend to dominate in regional and national power struggles, but do you suppose the Irish have designs on the British Lion?

Meanwhile back in Shannon, the Irish also wanted Frank William Osgood's thesis on "The Control and Protection of Land Uses in the Vicinity of Airports." Almost everywhere there is an airport there is some friction between the needs of the jets and the needs of the neighboring populace. Osgood tried to formulate controls which would eliminate or reduce these conflicts by giving adequate protection of airport approaches against the creation of obstructions and hazards to air navigation and by protecting the "legitimate interests of persons and property located in the vicinity of airports."

Several years ago, Menhinick received a letter from the Los Angeles County Planning Commission asking for the loan of a thesis on "Esthetic Zoning," which somehow seems very logical for the Land of Hollywood, Disneyland, and one of the nation's largest, continually floating, traffic tangles. In this thesis Vernon R. Stuebing, Jr., reviews the rather unhappy court history of municipalities attempting to zone under their police power for "esthetics and promotion of visual beauty, or conversely to prevent visual ugliness — for the general welfare of the community." He cites the failure of regulations requiring that junk yards and auto wrecking yards be hidden by fences and a variety of similar cases. He notes that so far the most success in esthetic zoning has been in requiring particular architectural styles for historic areas as in the French Quarter of New Orleans.

But Stuebing states that the courts have, in recent years, begun upholding esthetic zoning laws a little more often, particularly where property values are important so perhaps the planners in Los Angeles can take heart. Stuebing discusses the kind of professionally competent zoning board which he thinks would best be able to pass and administer zoning rulings.

Bruce Briggs' thesis on "Planning for Recreational Boating" was published by the American Society of Planning Officials Planning Advisory Service in June, 1961 because it covered exactly the points the Advisory Service had intended to explore in a proposed monograph. Briggs very thoroughly describes what should go into planning a marina — from the location and shape of the harbor and boat parking places to the service facilities that should be available and the financing and administration of the marina.

A thesis of interest to Atlanta planners has been Lewis Lubka's "City Planning Considerations in the Development of Rapid Transit in Metropolitan Areas." In his argument for rapid transit Lubka warns that "when streets have reached their capacity for moving people into the downtown area, a brake is placed upon further construction in the central business district. Property in the downtown areas of some cities is actually declining in value."

He states that real estate values have dropped a billion dollars in downtown Detroit in the past 15 years "primarily because of delays and inconvenience of moving in and out of the city."

Lubka discusses the types of rapid transit systems that have been tried, how they were organized and financed. Traffic, of course, is a problem everywhere and Victor James Robinson studied "The Motor Vehicle and the British Central Business District," noting that "the whole pattern of modern Britain, its population centers, ports, rail and road network, although laid out 100 years ago, has become a formidable geographical fact . . . ."

And then there is the research by Charles LaMar Sellers on the "Economic Development and Urbanization of the Navajo Indian Reservation." It is Seller's thesis that the trend on the nation's largest reservation is "from blanket to business suit." He says that while Navajos are not by custom town dwellers they are about as adaptable as the Japanese, and by the 1970's many of them should be gathered in bordertowns working in a wide variety of manufacturing enterprises.

He quotes psychological tests showing that Indians have "greater aptitude for spatial perception, form perception, manual dexterity and motor coordination than does the general work force of the U.S." They should be especially good as machinists, carpenters, office machine service men, electronic bench and radio assemblers, and as workers in aircraft and plastics products manufacturing.

Sellers discusses at length the possibilities for development of natural and human resources on the reservation and how these can be promoted.

The range of research projects undertaken by the Tech city planners is indeed marvelous and has reflected a wide range of interests: Flavio Jose Magalhaes Villaca wrote on "The Experience in the Planning and Building of New Towns, and Its Application to Brazil's New Capital City"; Jose H. Murgia on "Planning for Peruvian Coastal Fishing Communities"; Richard R. Lilly on using air rights over railroads, highways, etc., for constructing buildings; Robert Bivens, "The Taxicab in Modern Urban Transportation in the United States." Donald Ingram wrote on "State and Local Planning for the Community College" and Thomas D. Eskow on "Determination of the Need for and the Location of Cemeteries in the Community."

The Graduate City Planning Program which is organizationally a part of the School of Architecture, recently received a grant of $100,000 from the Richard King Mellon Foundation which will provide for 5 years $10,000 annually for fellowships and $10,000 for the salary of a professor who will undertake research and advise students on their research programs. This should give even more strength to an already vigorous program.

Because of the work of the city planners perhaps we can hope for a future in which there will be no mass destruction brought about by traffic strangled, no pastoral Indians loose from the mass production assembly lines, and no hot countries without cool watering places for tourists.

Tech is doing her part.
III. THE CHOICE OF THE FACULTY

Dr. Kenneth G. Matheson was a man obsessed with culture and in only three years he brought Tech a library and an architectural school.

The sudden death from overwork of the still-young Lyman Hall (he was only 45 when he died in a New York sanitarium) brought on a short but fiery battle among the trustees. First man mentioned for the vacancy was Dr. H. S. Bradley, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who was just one of the several men of the cloth mentioned every time the presidency of Tech came open.

Two unidentified trustees who were Bradley supporters argued during the first meeting after Hall’s death that the trustees should go ahead and name the minister as president immediately since he was getting ready to leave the state. Seventeen years later when another presidential vacancy occurred, one of the names most prominently mentioned was the same Dr. Bradley.

After a stormy session on August 23, 1905, the board finally named Dr. Kenneth G. Matheson, professor of English since 1896, as chairman of the faculty, a temporary move that established him as the man to beat in the race for the permanent presidency. On September 20, 1905, Bradley’s name again came up, and his supporters arrived at the board meeting armed with petitions from leading citizens of the State urging that the minister be appointed the new head of Tech. Again the matter of Bradley’s “leaving the state” appeared to be his supporters’ major selling point for quick action. Another heated discussion ensued. Two hours after the meeting opened, the trustees passed by an undisclosed vote a resolution which crushed the hopes of the Bradley supporters. The exact words of the motion were “Resolved: that in view of the action of this board at its last meeting on August 23, 1905, it is not now ready to take up the election of a president of this institution.” Less than a year later, the trustees quietly elected Matheson as the school’s third president.

Matheson was a popular choice among both the faculty and students. A quiet, dignified man, the former English teacher could be forceful and demanding when he had to be. Like Lyman Hall, Matheson also had a military background. A graduate of Citadel, his first educational job in Georgia was as commandant of cadets at the Georgia Military College. His first major move after he took over at Tech was to change the class designations from apprentice, junior, middle, and senior to the present nomenclature of freshman, sophomore, junior, and senior.

In 1906, Matheson’s major obsession—a decent library for Tech—finally paid off when on March 12, Andrew Car-
negie donated $20,000 for a building providing that the school guarantee an annual appropriation of at least $2,000 a year to support the library. The board of trustees, who had several times rejected requests by Matheson when he was just an English teacher for amounts ranging from only $60 to $600 for library support, promptly wrote in $2,000 commitment. Construction on the building was officially started on November 21, 1906, with the laying of the cornerstone in what was described in newspaper accounts as “an impressive ceremony.” By September, 1907, the new library building was opened for the students’ use. During Matheson’s entire 16 years as head of the school, the library remained his pet. His correspondence is full of letters to presidents of universities asking for book donations to the Carnegie Library and notes to important businessmen and friends asking for money to support his first love.

Matheson’s search for books

After Columbia University donated 700 books to the Tech Library when one of her professors on an inspection tour became interested in the school’s plight, Matheson dashed off letters like the following one to the librarians of all of the major Eastern universities asking for help:

January 19, 1907
Dr. E. C. Richardson, Librarian
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

My dear Sir:

During his visit to this institution, Dr. Frederick Goetze, of Columbia University, became deeply interested in our library problem, and in the vital need for its happy solution. Dr. Goetze was informed that we had begun the movement for library facilities five years ago, and that without state aid we had secured a library of some 3,500 volumes; also that Mr. Carnegie had donated a $20,000 Library Building, now in course of construction. Dr. Goetze was so impressed with our struggle and our need, that on his return to Columbia he most kindly investigated the subject of duplicate volumes in the Columbia Library, with a view of contributing to our library some of their surplus books in the field of science, literature, and history. As a result of his efforts, Columbia University donated 700 valuable volumes, a gift which only a struggling institution can properly appreciate.

It occurred to me that out of your great bounty you might feel disposed to help in the worthy cause of Southern education, as Columbia has done. I therefore take the liberty of asking if you care to donate any duplicated volumes as above mentioned? If so, your kindness will be greatly appreciated by all connected with the institution, and will prove of the greatest value to our students.

Thanking you for your consideration, with much esteem,

Very truly yours,
K. G. Matheson, President

This correspondence brought minor donations from several universities and a major one from Harvard.

To secure books for his beloved library, Matheson would try almost anything. He promoted book showers on and off campus. He talked to people in all walks of life about the great need for volumes to fill the empty shelves in the new building. Within a year, his promotion efforts paid off handsomely when 3,000 books from the estate of Julius L. Brown arrived at the library. Matheson was overjoyed.

In 1909, Matheson began to stir up the Women’s Federation of Clubs in Atlanta in order to secure funds for a campus hospital for the students. That November, he announced that Mrs. Joseph B. Whitehead, widow of a man who made his fortune in Coca-Cola bottling, had made an initial gift of $5,000 towards the building. By the summer of 1910, this amount had grown to $15,000 through gifts of cash and materials, and construction began on the Joseph Brown Whitehead Memorial Hospital. It was opened for student use by the late fall of that year.

The biggest gift to date

In February, 1910, Tech received the biggest gift in its history to date when John D. Rockefeller offered the school $50,000 towards the erection of a YMCA building providing the school could raise $25,000. A short and effective fund campaign among Atlanta and Georgia friends of Tech began and by early 1911, Rockefeller’s condition was met. The building was dedicated on June 7, 1912.

In August, 1910, the Legislature appropriated $35,000 for the erection of a new shop building (The Mechanical Engineering Building) on the ever-present condition that friends of the school raise $15,000. Through the aid of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, $22,000 was subscribed within two months. The erection of the building was begun and the first three of its five units were up by 1912. In August 1919, the Legislature appropriated $100,000 for the other units, one of which was completed in 1920 but it was 1938 before the final unit was finally completed according to the original plans. During the Matheson administration, Georgia Tech received its first major endowment fund through the will of Julius L. Brown who died on September 4, 1910. Brown—oldest son of Joseph Emerson Brown, wartime governor of Georgia from 1860 to 1865—left Tech two-thirds of his valuable estate through the terms of a will drawn up and executed without any consultation with Tech officials.

Tech’s share of the bequest included real estate in and near Atlanta (the old homestead on Washington Street with the aforementioned books and furniture and some lots in Fulton County) and 4,760 acres of land in Nolan, Mitchell, and Taylor counties of Texas. With the permission of the court and the other heirs, 1,000 acres of the Texas land were sold during the period from 1916 through 1918 because of the pressing financial needs of the school. The Atlanta and Fulton County property has also been sold over the years. But because the Texas land was potential oil-bearing and excellent income-producing farm property, the remaining 3,760 acres have been held intact. Based on lease rates for grazing land during the early days of the property, it was valued at $50,000 to $60,000. During the thirties and early forties, most of the grazing land was turned into farm land and leased to tenants on a sharing basis. This program, which continues to the present day, has upped the value of the land to roughly eight times its original worth and increased the income from $281 for the year 1925 to the current $15,000-$18,000 per year. In 1960, Tech changed agents on the property and the new agent has given every indication that the farm income from this land will continue to rise in the future.

Oil wells but little oil

Meanwhile, four oil wells have been brought in on the property by companies leasing the mineral-oil rights on a sharing basis. The first two wells came in during the mid-thirties and the other two during the mid-fifties. None of the wells have brought in much income, but there is always the hope that a significant strike will be made on Tech’s property someday.

Meanwhile, the Legislature had shown a desire to meet the growing needs of the institution. The initial appropriation made on December 26, 1888, was just $18,000. The second appropriation made in 1890 was $22,500. The maintenance fund stayed at this rate until 1898 when it was cut back to $20,000 while $20,000 was added for a two-year period for the maintenance of the new Textile Department. In 1896 the Legislature made an appropriation of $10,000 for dormitories.
for each of the following years. In 1900, the appropriation for maintenance was raised to $40,000. In 1909, it had climbed to $70,000, and by 1919 to $125,000. During the same period, the City of Atlanta and Fulton County continued to show a great interest in Tech by increasing their annual appropriations for the general maintenance fund and for the night school from $2,500 a year to a combined total of $56,000 a year by 1915.

The initial major campus enlargement

Additions of land to the eleven acres that the school owned in 1905 included the following: In August 1906, the Legislature appropriated $17,500 to enlarge the campus. The southern two-thirds of what is now Grant Field (from Fowler to Techwood and from Kimball Street [now closed] to North Avenue) was purchased with $16,000 of this money. The remaining $1,500 increased by friends to $3,500 was invested in a lot fronting 180 feet on Cherry Street and 150 feet on the old Kimball Street. Purchase was also made of a lot fronting 156 feet on North Avenue and 150 feet on Fowler Street and of two additional lots on Cherry Street. Money for the purchases was raised by Dr. Matheson in a campaign among Atlanta business leaders. In December, 1911, the school purchased from the Peters Land Company three acres of land adjoining the northern limits of the campus (now part of Peters Park). With characteristic generosity the Peters Land Company presented to the school a street (Kimball) fifty feet wide and 500 feet long. On January 29, 1913, the rest of the Grant Field area (about four acres of land north of and adjoining the athletic field) was added. The county commissioners of Fulton County agreed to grade both fields. The work completed in 1921 represents an outlay of approximately $30,000 had it been let to a private contractor.

Grant Field acquires its name

In April, 1913, Mr. John W. Grant of Atlanta gave $15,000 for building the first permanent stands, and the Board of Trustees in appreciation of the gift named the athletic field the Hugh Inman Grant Field in memory of Mr. Grant’s deceased son. This dual athletic field (football and baseball) was unequaled in the South at the time. Half of the concrete west stands was completed for the 1914 season. In 1915 through the further liberalty of Mr. Grant and the Board of Trustees the concrete west stands were completed at an additional cost of $20,000.

The growth of the school during the Matheson regime reflected the ever-increasing reputation of Tech. When Matheson took over as president there were 501 students enrolled. When he tendered his resignation on April 1, 1922, there were 2,579 students enrolled, 1,971 of them day school students. The rest were either night school or summer school students. During the same period Tech’s faculty increased from 40 to 195.

Don’t call them blacksmiths

Meanwhile, obviously irritated with the constant references to Tech as a trade school (an Atlanta banker opened an address to the student body during Matheson’s term by saying, “Young men, I am in favor of this school for I know that we need more blacksmiths and plumbers”), the proud president concentrated on building an academic reputation for the school. In 1906, the Chemistry Department was awarded degree-granting status as the first step in this direction. In 1908, the Architecture Department was opened for students and authorized to grant degrees.

The Architecture Department had the distinction of being the only major school formed at Tech as a result of student pressure. Ed Ivey who entered Tech in the apprentice class in September, 1905, started a group of fellow students thinking about the need for architectural education in the area and from time to time the group approached the administration on the subject. They were always told the same thing — “there aren’t enough people in this area who would require the services of architects and Tech couldn’t afford to start a new department.” They were then advised to study Civil Engineering and switch to architecture when and if a new department was founded.

At the April 26, 1964, symposium to honor Tech’s three great Architecture School heads — Francis P. Smith, Jack Skinner, and Harold Bush-Brown— Ernest Ivey recalled the incident that brought about the start of the department.

“Shortly before summer vacation in 1908 Henry Gibben, Sidney Hargrove and I called on the Georgia Tech Dean and requested that we be given our scholastic records so that we could use them in entering the Architectural School of Arts Institute at Chicago, Illinois, in the fall. We were told to return the next day to receive them. When we met the Dean the next day, we were advised that a called meeting of the Georgia Tech faculty had been held the night before and at that meeting it had been agreed to start an architectural department at Georgia Tech when school opened in the fall of 1908, and that they would have a teacher to head the department when we returned to school provided 15 students signed up to study architecture. Thirty students interested students signed up twenty. When we returned to school in September, we had as our teacher and Head of the Architectural Department Mr. Prescott A. Hopkins — and the Architecture Department was on its way. Most of the year was consumed in changing studies and starting new types of drawings. During the year the architectural students also formed an Architectural Society which later became affiliated with A.I.A.

A new head for the department

“Near the end of the scholastic year Professor Hopkins decided not to return to Georgia Tech the next year. When school opened in September, 1909, we were told that Mr. Francis P. Smith would head the Architectural Department. On the afternoon when he arrived in Atlanta, the Architectural Society had a night moonlight party at the Chattahoochie River. It was complete with lots of food, soft drinks, and bonfires. As President of the Society at that time, I met Mr. Smith at the Terminal Station and escorted him by auto to the party where he met and was welcomed to Tech by the architectural students. Among the members of the architectural student body at that time were I. M. Auld, W. P. Barney, R. A. Borroughs, W. Irwin, M. H. Levy, J. E. Crane, J. C. Dennis, D. A. Finlayson, W. A. Markley, H. S. McCravy, F. H. Ogletree, W. L. Oliphant, H. D. Stubbs, A. B. Swain, Phillip Shute, and myself.

“Under the direction of Prof. Francis P. Smith the Department rapidly developed; new instructors were added from time to time and we were given a thorough architectural education. We were taught all the styles of architecture used at that time and were given a thorough study of the architecture, of the colors, and ornaments of the different nations from the Egyptian to the skyscraper buildings in the United States.”

The other departments’ curricula were overhauled by a grateful faculty to weed out more and more of the shop work replacing it with theoretical courses. In 1912, a Commerce Department was organized and the school began to move even closer to the university concept, a move which was stopped rather effectively when the Commerce Department was moved to the University of Georgia in 1933 on the grounds that it properly belonged there.
AN ARCHITECT'S GEORGIA TECH CALENDAR

BRITAIN DINING HALL • 1928
Bush-Brown & Galley, Architects

Illustrated for *The Georgia Tech Alumnus* by Joseph N. Smith, A.I.A.
January 1965

SUN  MON  TUE  WED  THU  FRI  SAT
1      2
3      4      5      6      7      8      9
10     11     12     13     14     15     16
17     18     19     20     21     22     23
24     25     26     27     28     29     30

February

SUN  MON  TUE  WED  THU  FRI  SAT
1      2      3      4      5      6
7      8      9     10     11     12     13
14     15     16     17     18     19     20
21     22     23     24     25     26     27

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING • 1888
Bruce & Morgan, Architects
"Brittain Dining Hall is an excellent example of the so-called Collegiate Gothic design. The bold square is the central element in what is to me one of the best open spaces on the entire Tech campus. Without it, the clumsy wall of the East Stands of Grant Field would overpower and destroy the dignity of the square."

Architect Joe Smith discusses the buildings he has illustrated

"Removing the concealing trees we can better appreciate the romanticism of the Gothic revival of the late 19th century in Tech's Administration Building. The disturbing neon letters at the top of the building so dear to the hearts of the alumni have been arbitrarily left out to better appreciate the original look."

"The Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity house is a well-designed and dignified building that adapts well to its environment. The white-columned facade provides emphasis to the meeting of Fowler and Fourth Streets. This house doesn't appear to be a fugitive from post-war Suburbia as do so many of the other structures."

"The terrace at the front of the Civil Engineering Building skillfully solves the difficult problem of providing easy access from the steep slope that is Third Street at this point. And it solves it without diminishing the importance of the central portion of this formal structure of the Collegiate Gothic period."

"The addition to the West Stands of Grant Field is an extremely bold statement in concrete reflecting the fluid movements of the crowds and the action on the playing field below. The ramps and the light towers are at their most dramatic when seen in silhouette against the sky from the up-hill approaches."

"The simple, dramatic mass of the Price Gilbert Memorial Library dominates the hill-top on which it stands. The relationship that exists between the north wall of glass and the two-storied reading rooms is the key to the unique quality of spaciousness of the reading rooms throughout this building."

"The new Chemical Engineering-Ceramic Engineering Building is organized around a dominant interior space. The retaining wall at the base is instrumental in maintaining the importance of the accesses to this great lobby. Otherwise they would be lost in the shadow of the continuous porch."
Two new campus buildings are tied to the past and future of Tech

Architecturally, two new buildings soon to rise on the Tech campus — the $3.5 million Physics Building and the $1 million Electronics Research Building — are tied to the past and the present look of the campus.

They will both be of Georgia Tech Red Brick, the campus' own special color used in construction of most of Tech's buildings, the yellowish-brown Mechanical Engineering Building being a notable exception. The Electronics Building will also have some of the pre-cast aggregate panels of an oyster-white color and the tinted gray glass that characterize the new Ch.E.—Cer.E. Building.

Both of the projected buildings have been carefully designed to meet special needs. The principal architect on the Physics Building, Edward Moulthrop of Robert and Company Associates, taught in the physics department in the mid-forties. He was also the designer of the Electrical Engineering Building and the Atlanta Airport.

The front part of the new Physics Building facing Atlantic Drive will house four large theaters in which to teach the approximately 1,200 students that take introductory physics courses every quarter. By having larger rooms there can be fewer sections and these can be taught by top professors rather than graduate assistants, Dr. Vernon Crawford, director of the school says. This should up-grade teaching of introductory physics. In the lecture rooms special floating ceiling panels have been designed to improve the acoustics and add to the aesthetic appeal. The seats will be, of course, on a sloped plane.

In the next stage of the building separated by a courtyard, will be the area for administrative offices, professors' offices, sophomore laboratories, and other laboratory and classroom space for physics majors. There are currently about 250 students majoring in physics.

The third stage of the building will be a tower for research conducted by professors and graduate students. The school is presently limited to about 65 graduate students because of facilities. If a grant for the top three floors of this tower is received in December, architects will complete the plans for this area and construction will begin on the entire building in the spring of 1965. If this money is not received, construction will begin around February and the additional floors will be added in the future. The optimistic hope is that the building will be ready for use in the fall of 1966, Dr. Crawford says.

The new Electronics Research Building will bring together for the first time all the sections in the Electronics Division of the Engineering Experiment Station which are currently housed in about 11 different locations, mostly in temporary buildings and old houses.

The building designed by Bothwell and Associates, Architects, will have approximately 55,000 square feet of floor space and will house about 125 researchers. The foundation and vertical structures have been planned so that two additional floors can be added in the future and heavy radar equipment can be operated on the roof.

The interior of the building has also been planned for maximum flexibility because the nature and size of projects conducted by the Electronics Division change rather frequently, Dr. Maurice Long, director says.

There will be an assembly area approximately 40 by 60 feet wide, most of it with a 23-foot-high ceiling. Large doors will open to the outside to allow vehicle-mounted equipment to move in and out. There will also be a moveable or "traveling crane" in this area to help with loading.

In the building as a whole, offices will be located along the outside walls, and laboratories in the core. There will be a "quiet room" or "listening room" on the second floor for testing how well voice communication systems work.

Construction is already underway on this building which will be between State Street and Atlantic Drive, facing Sixth, just south of the Frank H. Neely Nuclear Research Center. Two hundred and seventy-six piles have been driven into the site because of poor sub-soil conditions. The lot is also characterized by a sharp drop-off which posed special problems for the architects. Two of the three floors will be ground level.

The building should be completed by September, 1965.
A STRANGE END TO A STRANGE SEASON

The house of cards that the 1964 Tech team erected out of a clutch defense, a spasmodic offense, and a great deal of heart came tumbling down before a 19-point fourth quarter scoring splurge from the normally inoffensive Tennessee Vols in the eighth game of the season. The team that had won seven straight prior to that November afternoon lost to Tennessee, 22-14, followed with a 24-7 loss to Alabama, and then closed out the 7-3 season with the third in a row to an aroused Georgia, 7-0.

After winning their first two from Vandy, 14-2, and Miami, 20-0, the Jackets fractured a third-game jinx of five-years standing by beating Clemson, 14-7. Tech got off to an early start in this one when sophomore middle guard Bill Myddelton forced a fumble at the Clemson 34 on the third play of the day. On the first offensive maneuver of the afternoon, Jerry Priestley hit Jerry Bussell for a score and with Henry’s point Tech led, 7-0. The Jackets padded their lead late in the second period when the best back offensively for the year, Johnny Gresham, took off over right tackle and scampered 54 yards for the six points. Henry again did his part and the score moved to 14-0 at the half. Clemson got its seven points after a fumbled snap from center on a punt gave the Tigers the ball at the Tech 10. In three plays they were in and the added point made it 14-7.
The Jackets did all of their scoring against Navy in Jacksonville the following Friday night in the first half. The first time they got the ball, the Jackets rolled 73 yards in eight plays with the big one being a 45-yard pass from Fischer to George Morris that placed the ball on the Navy two. Gresham went in on the next try and Henry added the point. Less than three minutes later, Tech was back again, this time on a 30-yard scoring pass, Fischer to Morris, on the same play that set up the first score. Henry hit again and the Jackets were in front of the Staubach-less Middies, 14-0. Early in the second period, the Jackets drove to the Navy two and went for a field goal on the fourth down play. Jack Clark made it good and the final score was posted. Tech spent the rest of the evening fending off scoring drives by the Navy team.

Sporting brand-new gold jerseys on the second road trip, the Jackets came from behind to edge Auburn in Birmingham, 7-3. After being completely out-classed in the first half, Tech reversed its trend of scoring and came back with an 80-yard scoring drive midway in the final period to overcome the Tigers’ lead. Jerry Priestley hit four of four passes during the drive and his chief catcher was the newly-appointed lonesome end, Mike Fortier, who caught three of them including the five-yard toss for the score. Henry added the point.

Jeff Davis, the rapidly-improving fullback, was the workhorse against Duke in Durham.
FOOTBALL ROUNDPUP—cont.

for the final score of 7-3. To win this one, Tech had to put on several fine defensive stands in the first half when it looked as if the Tigers would run the Jackets out of the stadium. Tommy Jackson, Tech's consistently fine deep back, stopped the most dangerous move on the final play of the first half when he knocked down All-American Tucker Frederickson at the Tech goal. It was the Jackets first win at Legion Field in seven years.

Fortier made another great catch early in the second half of the Tulane game to pull the Jackets from a 6-0 deficit to a 7-6 Homecoming win that was even closer than the score. Tulane scored in the second period when Priestley's pass from his own end zone was intercepted by Tulane end Lanis O'Steen at the 20 and rushed in without any interference whatsoever. Henry's point was the difference in a game not calculated to send the alumni home in a relaxed frame of mind.

The following week, the Jackets donned their gold jerseys again and, playing the best game of the season, knocked off previously undefeated Duke in Durham, 21-7. Tech went to work early in this one after a Duke fumble had placed the Jackets at the Blue Devils 49-yard line for their first try on offense. Terry Haddock sprinted in from the four after a seven-play drive had put Tech in scoring position. Fischer's 22-yard pass to fullback Jeff Davis was the big play of the drive. After halting two Duke drives, Tech came back with a scoring effort of 75 yards in nine plays with Johnny Gresham acting out his part as star of the drama. Gresham went 35 yards on one play of the drive and 17 on another. Haddock took over at the three and repeated his earlier scoring sprint to make it 13-0. Henry's PAT pushed it to 14-0. Haddock opened the second half with a 55-yard kickoff return and seven plays later Davis went over for Tech's final score. Duke scored once after Tech was stopped at the one on fourth and goal. The final was 21-7.

Then came the Tennessee game. The Jackets looking much the loser from the start, built a 14-3 lead on a poor Tennessee punt, a great Gresham 12-yard run for the first six, and an 84-yard pass interception runback by Jerry Bussell. The senior's grab of the Tennessee pass and the subsequent runback was the best seen in these parts in years and it halted what looked like a sure Tennessee scoring drive. A few minutes later, the Volunteers were back in the game when a poor Tech punt put them on the Jackets' 43. Four plays later it was 14-9. Another short punt put the Vols back at the Tech 40 a few minutes later and again they wasted no time in getting in for a 15-14 lead. Tech's final drive reached the Vols' 36 when a fourth-and-six pass by Priestley was intercepted by back Archibald who promptly encored Bussell's run for the back-breaker.

The next week Tech fought off the superior Alabama team for 28 minutes and upon reaching Tide territory fumbled and all hell broke loose. Bryant called on Joe Namath who hit David Ray for 48 yards on a third-down pass to put the ball on the Tech one. The next play Bowman went in for the score and Ray added the point for a 7-0 lead. An onside kick then went to the Tide at the Tech 48 and Namath came back for a reprise this time hitting Ray Ogden for 45 yards and then Ray again for the score. In the third period, Ray added three points on a field goal and then the Tide drove 91 yards in 17 plays with the score coming on a fumble that fullback Bowman picked up and ran in from the Tech three. Tech then showed its character by driving 69 yards in 13 plays with Priestley hitting Giles Smith in the flats for the score with only 21 seconds on the clock.

In Athens, the Jackets again fell victim to their propensity for fumbling and turned what looked like a 0-0 tie into a 7-0 loss. Georgia scored late in the third quarter on a four-play drive from the Tech 22 after recovering one of the Jackets' four fumbles of the afternoon. Tech threatened one time when Tommy Jackson opened the final period with a 39-yard punt return that was not a score only because of a great effort by the Georgia punter who brought down Tech's most underrated player by a shirtdetail. Tech then drove to the Georgia 14 before losing two yards on third down and missing on a pass in its final try.

John Battle (72), Tech's great middle guard, stops Frederickson cold in Auburn action.
Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the Alumni Association

William S. Terrell, 1963-64 president, called the meeting to order at 10:00 a.m. in the Wilby Room of Price Gilbert Memorial Library.

1—The minutes of the last Annual Meeting, held November 2, 1963 and published in the December, 1963 issue of the Georgia Tech Alumnus were approved as published.

2—Mr. Terrell made announcements about the day's program.

3—Treasurer Gellerstedt gave the financial report. He stated that as of the end of the fiscal year the Association had an operating reserve of $84,000, the books had been audited and that the audit was available for inspection by those interested. The report was approved as presented.


5—Butch Harris, president of the Bulldog Club, introduced the Homecoming Queen, Miss Louisa Philpott; Mrs. Homecoming, Mrs. Tom FitzSimmons and their respective attendants. A good round of applause followed.

6—John Hayes, president of the ANAK Society, introduced the 1964 Outstanding Young Alumnus and winner of the George W. McCarty-ANAK Award, Dr. Joseph LeConte Smith, Jr., M.E., '52, Associate Professor at M.I.T.

7—Trustee Bill Rocker introduced and inducted four new honorary members into the Alumni Association. Those inducted were: Professor Emeritus Earle Bortell, Mr. Oby T. Brewer, Mrs. George C. (Genie) Griffin and Mr. C. E. Woolman.

8—President Edwin D. Harrison was called on for remarks. Dr. Harrison expressed his gratitude for the wonderful support Tech receives from her alumni. He stated that there is 17 million dollars worth of construction on the drawing boards or in process on the campus now; we are in the process of acquiring 90 additional acres and we now have a budget of 20 million annually.

Georgia Tech's main job is to strive for excellence in teaching and learning, said Tech's president. Tech's alumni leadership has meant a great deal in striving for excellence.

Dr. Harrison commended Alvin Ferst for his work which led to the Arthur D. Little report and stated that the implementation of the recommendations of the report would have far reaching effects.

9—John C. Staton, president of the Georgia Tech Foundation, Inc., expressed deep appreciation to the alumni.
for the assistance made possible through the Annual Alumni Roll Call and the Joint Tech-Georgia Development Fund.

10—President William S. Terrell reported that the Association was a service organization and that through the Trustees we have strived to perform a real service to Georgia Tech.

Mr. Terrell expressed disappointment that we had not reached 50% participation on the Roll Call, but felt that we could reach this goal and promised to do what he could to achieve it. In the 1963-64 Alumni Roll Call we achieved 48.6% participation.

He stated that the Georgia Tech Foundation board was made up of dedicated and responsible Tech alumni who served Georgia Tech well and faithfully.

President Terrell outlined the committees of the Association that were working for Tech. Some of the committees are: Fund Raising, Personnel and Finance, Scholarship, Adult Education, Alumni Clubs, Public Relations, Research, Wills and Bequests and Self-Study.

Mr. Terrell introduced members of the board who had served with him.

11—Bob Wallace, editor of "The

An afterthought

FOUR OF THE BEST REASONS FOR COMING HOME AGAIN

It was the kind of day that ought to happen more often. Four pacing, arousing speakers talked about topics that mattered to them and that ought to matter to their audience—a crowd of over 100 old grads and their wives. This was the Fifth Annual Alumni Institute.

They heard math professor Dr. James Walker talk about some of the immense developments that have taken place in mathematics in the last 20 years. In the last 10 years more math has been produced than in all of previous history, he said, and pointed out that America has become a leader in this field.

"Good mathematical theory has style," he said. "It has leanness, simplicity and an abundance of ideas. When a system gets bigger and bigger and more complicated, then someone comes along and shakes it down with a new mathematics to beautiful simplicity."

"Mathematics," he said, "must have rigor without rigor mortis."

He also discussed some of the new ideas including topology and probability theories.

Economist Carl Biven gave an impartial discussion of the economic philosophies and methods of the 1964 presidential candidates—a challenging task accepted with good cheer by the professor and by his audience.

He noted that since the 1946 Employment Act, the government has had the general responsibility for maintaining a high level of economic activity and employment and the president has been required to submit annually a message to Congress on the state of the economy. The question has been, how to do this—how to maintain full employment and encourage economic growth? Monetary policy, tightening credit through the Federal Reserve System in periods of inflation and lowering credit rates in order to make more money available during periods of economic recession, has strong appeal to conservatives. This is a relatively indirect approach which is hardly noticed by the general public. As a control tool it is fairly effective but not completely so. Bivens pointed out that one of Sen. Goldwater's major advisors has favored limiting the Federal Reserve System's power of discretionary action and restricting it to increasing automatically the money supply so much each year, but the senator has not favored this.

Fiscal policy, taxing, and spending by the federal government to inhibit or stimulate the economy in conjunction with monetary policy would be used more vigorously by
There have been many startling and dramatic results. From the world, science has usually been supported for reasons that are tied to scientific development. In 1940, the administration of Harry Truman, scientists have usually been called in to help get rid of some part of the population of taxpayers in the last 25 years, research and development, while private debt and state and local government debts increased from about $200 million in 1942 to about $6.5 billion in 1963. From 1900-1930 the U.S. had only four out of 92 Nobel laureates in scientific areas; 1931-40, nine out of 34; 1941-50, 15 out of 36; and 1951-60, 27 out of 52. Of these 27 only four were foreign born or foreign educated.

We now have an eminence of scientists and the top 20 universities in the U.S. are as good, Dr. Ford said, as any in the world. The top 10 are better than any others.

If three of the sessions emphasized current developments, the last one of the day was a tribute to the ageless spirit of William Shakespeare. Dr. David Comer who directed a tribute entitled “Shakespeare at 400” told his audience that “to read and study Shakespeare’s plays is to embark on a continuous voyage of self-revelation. His characters may be larger than life but they are undeniably lifelike. Shakespeare’s poetry stamps his plays as great art.”

He noted that the plays are energetic, often sensuous and ribald, full of curses and of blessings. The moods of Shakespeare’s characters were depicted by three talented actors: Mary Nell Santacroce, director of Drama Tech; Milton Chaikin, Tech English professor; and Jonathan Phelps, Academy Atlanta. There were no props and no costumes but the actors literally turned the Wilby Room into a stage. Scenes were included from Hamlet, Henry IV, Othello, Anthony and Cleopatra, and Romeo and Juliet. With the exception of the Falstaff “robbery” from Henry IV the scenes were primarily tragic. As Prof. Comer explained: “I go in for death scenes and that sort of thing.”

Georgia Tech Alumnus, Tech publications director, and author of Dress Her In White and Gold, was called to the front. Mr. Terrell presented Bob with a silver tray and four silver cups on behalf of the Association for the outstanding work Bob has done for the Association as editor, author, composer of fund literature, and public relations aide.

12—Mr. Dan McKeever, ’32, took over the gavel as 1964-65 President of the Association. He introduced the trustees currently serving and asked for continued cooperation on the part of all alumni.

13—Secretary Beard, on behalf of the 1963-64 Trustees, presented a large engraved serving tray to retiring president Bill Terrell.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:15 a.m.


Respectfully submitted,
W. Roane Beard
Executive Secretary
Talmadge speaks on campus

BEFORE A LARGE AUDIENCE of students, faculty and staff members gathered in the Electrical Engineering Building's auditorium-in-the-round a few weeks ago, Senator Herman E. Talmadge, a graduate of the University of Georgia's School of Law, confessed that his father, the late Governor Eugene Talmadge, wanted him to attend Tech as a co-op student because "one of the most important things is to learn to work."

"I out-talked him," said the Senator.

The Senator went on to say this was the first time he had been on the Tech campus since 1956 when he went to Washington, but that he had regularly enjoyed visiting Tech when he was Governor. He recounted the strong efforts his administration had made in support of education, including the Minimum Foundation, and said how much he had enjoyed working with the Joint Tech-Georgia Development Fund. The Senator was one of the founders of this cooperative effort to enlist the financial support of industries and businesses for the State's two largest universities.

"We conceived the idea that tax money alone would never do the job well enough," he said.

Senator Talmadge's visit was sponsored by the Executive Round Table of the Tech YMCA.

There was no mention in the Senator's talk about whether he was enjoying having a group of Tech scientists, their trucks and rigs down in the pasture of his Lovejoy farm every few days for a month. Several years ago he kindly gave the Georgia Tech Research Institute a lease for a small plot of land every few days for a month. Several rigs down in the pasture of his Lovejoy farm — over 1,300 of 'em — and everywhere they clutter the preserve. The first few weeks of school, especially, they lounged on steps, on benches and in hallways and turned the streets into footpaths hazardous to small cars.

They don't seem quite as obvious now. Maybe they have gotten lost in fraternity houses or are cramming elsewhere, putting up the good fight to pass their first quarter.

The seriousness with which this freshman class seems to be approaching college life may be reflected in the fact that this year's President's Convocation drew a record crowd of 2,465 freshmen, parents, and faculty members. Dean Robert Stiemke made the feature address.

In total there are now 6,926 students at Georgia Tech — a record-breaking number, according to Registrar and Director of Admissions W. L. Carmichael. He says this figure includes 6,047 undergraduate students and 879 graduate students. In the fall of 1963 there was a total enrollment of 6,309 with 5,544 undergraduates and 765 graduate students.

The Southern Technical Institute at Marietta, a division of Georgia Tech, reported a record enrollment of 1,180 compared to last year's 991.

Hyder faces tough going

Tech recently received a $50,000 undesignated gift from Atlanta banker and businessman James S. Floyd. It represents the largest undesignated gift Tech has ever received from an individual non-alumnus, according to Georgia Tech Foundation President John C. Staton, who accepted the check at the October 6 meeting of the Foundation's Board of Trustees in Atlanta.

"The fact that the gift is undesignated means we can use it for whatever appears to be our greatest need," President Harrison said. "In the future as the needs of Georgia Tech change, the use of the funds can also be changed. Mr. Floyd is assured that his money will not be used for other than vital needs of the Institute because any use recommended by the President must also be approved by the Trustees of
At least the scholarly medieval monks sitting in their little cells contemplating the nature of man and God, the world finite and infinite, were not submerged, nay buried, in paper. Parchment was scarce and the only written material was that painfully copied by hand.

But today’s scholars in their nine-by-nine cubicles, little larger than the bare medieval cells, sit amidst piles of letters, notes, journals, newsletters, and directives. File cabinets crowd the available floor space but they seem to do little good in controlling the paper flood. For professors have been mashed to pulp to load desks and trash cans to overflow in this, the paper age. The problem of how to face these piles of scrawled, typed, man-made leaves in pink, yellow, green, coconanut brown, ivory, and just plain white, is not, of course, restricted to academicians. Professors just seem to have a little less on their side to help them win.

In the first place the average professor doesn’t have a friendly secretary to throw away 60 percent of what comes in and efficiently file the rest. Secretarial help in academe is at a premium and usually shared by a number of professors.

Furthermore, scholars tend to belong to an enormous number of professional academic organizations, all of which have a number of publications. There are general organizations, specialty, then sub-specialty organizations. Finally, there are interdisciplinary publications relating sub-specialties in several areas.

Intellectual curiosity probably keeps many professors from throwing out much clutter their offices. They keep thinking they’ll get around to reading about "The Berkeley-Illinois Collaborations in Bubble Chamber Experiments" or "Creep in Structural Concrete."

Many paper problems, of course, arise from the growing entanglement of administrative procedures and of applying for grants.

So it is not at all surprising to walk into a professor’s office, have him clear a chair of a pile of papers for you to sit down, and then as he starts to tell you about his research, have him start looking for a reprint of an article he wrote for a journal six months before. At first his face betrays mild frustration as he leafs through several stacks of papers and mumbles something about, “know it’s here somewhere, saw it the other day.”

Then follows a period of rapid pacing from one side of the office-box to the other pulling out file drawers. He shakes his head and looks more irritated. But civilized man that he is, he controls his frustration.

Finally, he just sits down with a sad and helpless look. He rests his head on his hands, purses his lips, and slowly tries to recall what he said in that article six months ago.

It is all very pitiable.

M. V. L.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA — A record turnout of over 250 heard Governor Carl Sanders talk about Tech's place in the future of Georgia at the Greater Atlanta Georgia Tech Club. Allen Hardin, president of the club, in- 
troduced the special guests at the meeting. They included President Edwin D. Harrison, 
Association President Dan McKeever, Foundation President John Staton, and 
Chairman James A. Dunlap of the Board of Regents, who introduced Governor Sanders.

Tech's Coach Bobby Dodd was the other featured speaker on the program.

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA — Tech English teacher, I. F. "Bud" Foote, an accomplished 
folk singer and entertainer, gave the. Bir- mingham Georgia Tech Club a view of another side of Georgia Tech at the Octo-
ber 12 meeting. Dynamite Goodloe of the Tech coaching staff was co-featured on the program and gave the club a run-down on the 1964 season and then blithely predicted a victory for Tech over Auburn.

During the business meeting, presided over by President Charles F. Bradley, Jr., the club voted to increase its local ac-
demic scholarship to $1,000 a year. Harold Roberts made the highly effective presenta-
tion of the club's scholarship program and its current needs.

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE — Over 40 mem-
bers attended the Chattanooga Georgia Tech Club meeting of August 27. Coach Jack Griffin, the featured speaker, talked about Tech's athletic program and the 1964 football prospects. During the busi-
ness meeting, the following officers were elected: Robert M. Compton, president; Russell McGee, Jr., vice-president; H. R. "Ron" Duke, secretary; and T. L. Bailey, treasurer.

GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA — Fifty-
four alumni and guests attended the Octo-
ber 29 meeting of the Greensboro Georgia Tech Club. Secretary Roane Beard and 
Associate Secretary Tom Hall talked about Tech's growth and current and future 
needs. Hal H. Strickland, retiring presi-
dent, presided over the meeting at which the following officers were elected: James H. Perry, president; John R. Poer, vice-
president; and J. W. Holland, Jr., secretary-treasurer.

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA — The Southern California Georgia Tech Club held a sum-
mer family outing at the home of the Dana 
Johnsons. Over 150 alumni, wives and 
guests attended the informal gathering. 
Then on October 29, the club held its an-
nual fall banquet in Van Nuys, California.

The theme of the evening was both enter-
tainment and politics. First guest speaker was Dennis Murphy, the delightfully sharp and 
entertaining son of the new U.S. Senator from California and former movie star, George Murphy. Representing former 
U. S. Senator Pierre Salinger was Dr. Frank Sullivan, renowned humorist and 
educator from Loyola University.

Officers were elected and installed for the coming year. They include Clyde A. 
Paisley, president; Andrew A. Mahoff, vice 
president; Lloyd R. Ash, treasurer; and Sid 
Smith, secretary. Outgoing president, Wil-
liam Schleich, gave a report on his visit to the Georgia Tech campus in September for the Club Officers' Weekend sponsored by the National Alumni Association.

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA — The Tech 
alumni in the Raleigh area got together on October 30, the eve of the Tech-Duke game, to hear Roane Beard and Tom Hall talk about the current and future Tech growth. There were 34 alumni, including three guests from Washington, D.C. and four from Atlanta. J. Curtis Thompson presided at the meeting.

SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA — Joe 
Guthrie, Tech's director of development, was the guest speaker at the October 19 meeting of the Georgia Tech Club of Western Carolina. He talked on Tech's new 
campus plan and showed the films of the Tech-Navy game.

Gabe C. Hill, III, outgoing president, presided at the meeting at which the fol-
lowing new officers were elected: R. King 
Rouse, president; Newt Hardie, vice presi-
dent; and James D. Ansel, secretary-
treasurer.

TAMPA, FLORIDA — Fred W. Ajax, Tech's 
director of public relations, was the principal speaker at the Florida West Coast 
Alumni Association's annual freshman meeting, September 10. Ten new freshmen, 
their fathers, and five Tech upperclassmen were special guests at the meeting which 
attracted a total of 66 alumni.

Walton Hicks, outgoing president, pre-
sided at the business meeting at which the club made its final plans for the chartered 
bus trip to the Tech-Navy game in Jack-
sonville. Officers elected during the meet-
ing included Delph Hanson, president; Fred Wolf, vice president — Hillsborough 
County; Buddy Biel, vice-president — Pinel-
las County; Albert Leach, vice president — Manatee and Sarasota County; George 
Harris, vice president — Polk County; and 
Lester Ulm, secretary; and Bob Greenbaum, 
treasurer.

TULLAHOMA, TENNESSEE — The Middle 
Tennessee Georgia Tech Club has initiated a 
$1000 scholarship program to help an 
entering freshman. This year the award 
was split and two recipients named, both 
ranking in the upper 15 percent of all 
entering freshmen: Robert Lee Young, 
from Memphis, Tenn., and John Roy 
White, from Nashville, Tenn. This is a 
long-range program, and the alumni in the 
area continue their efforts to promote bet-
ter students' learning about the opportunities at Georgia Tech.
"Should be required reading," The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

This new history of Georgia Tech, published last fall, stayed on the best-selling list in Atlanta until after Christmas. Over 6,000 Tech men have already purchased the book that Atlanta magazine called, "well researched, well written, specialized history with more than a specialized appeal. With a good sense of the narrator's skill, an eye for drama and humor, and, without sentimentality, a deep feeling for the institution and men who made it, Mr. Wallace writes a book that one (if such might be imaginable) who never before heard of Tech would enjoy."

Dress Her in White and Gold has received excellent critical reviews and more importantly the plaudits of the many Tech alumni and friends who have read it in the first months after publication:

"Reading Dress Her in White and Gold has been a tremendous experience," says a Houston alumnus • "The Book is great," reports a Chattanooga alumnus • "Either the book is exceptional or my love for Tech is deeper than I thought," says a Memphis alumnus • "A beautiful and moving book," writes the wife of a Tech official • "I have never read anything of its type to equal it," a Macon alumnus writes • "One gets a heaping dose of how Tech has ticked while under the impression that one is reading a novel," writes a Tech staff member • "One of the best books of this or any year," says an official of another college • "A good job, warm but professional," comments an Atlanta writer.

The book, over two years in the researching and writing, contains 426 pages of text and 32 pages of pictures from the collection of George Griffin plus sketches by the author's wife of Tech's six presidents. Included in the text section are selected appendices including complete scores of all of Tech's football games through 1962.

Please send me a copy of Dress Her in White and Gold and bill me after I receive the book ($5.00 includes postage and sales tax).

Name

Permanent Address

City and State

Class and Course

Fill out and return to: Georgia Tech Foundation, Inc., Georgia Tech, Atlanta 30332
Faces in the News

The classes of 1914, 1919, 1924, and 1929 (from top) at their homecoming parties.

PHOTOS—LEE STUDIO

NEWS BY CLASSES—continued

'23 Ashby B. Greene, Jr., retired Georgia Power Company executive, died October 31 at the Tech-Duke game in Durham. His widow lives at 83 Huntington Road, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia.

Clyde L. Groover died April 20, 1964. He was Vice President and General Manager of the Family Fund Life Insurance Company. His widow lives at 77 Sheridan Drive, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia.

George H. Mew recently retired as financial consultant to Emory University. He was treasurer from 1923-1957. He lives at 1182 Clifton Road, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia.

C. E. Michener, 3 Prichard Way, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia, died July 10, 1964.


Ira H. Hardin, ME, has been nominated for 1965 President of the Associated Contractors of America at the mid-year meeting of the AGC Board of Directors. Mr. Hardin is President of the Ira H. Hardin Company, 174 Mills Street, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia.

Allen W. Ripley, Jr., CE, died last December. His widow lives at 2980 Piedmont Road, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia.

William A. Williams died September 15, 1964. He was a cineradiography engineer with the University of Rochester. His widow lives at 1605 Lehigh Station Road, Henrietta, New York.

'25 Louis E. Gates, ChE, retired in January, 1964 from Champion Papers, Inc., Canton, North Carolina as chief chemist after 36 years of service. He spent 3 months in Rumania in 1963 as technical advisor for an English firm and is now with the Industrial Extension Service of North Carolina State College, Raleigh, North Carolina.

'28 M. R. Beerman, EE, died July 23, 1964. His widow lives at 2128 Lenox Road, N.E., Atlanta 5, Georgia.

E. S. Trosdal, Jr., EE, died July 27 in Savannah, Georgia. He was Vice President of the Strachan Company and President of Trosdal Shipping Company. His widow lives at 1233 Sweetbrier Circle, Savannah, Ga.
SILENCER

His business is quiet. He's a General Motors development engineer and his job is to help see to it that every GM car operates as smoothly and quietly as advanced technology and human skill can reasonably achieve. His work takes him into an anechoic chamber at the Milford Proving Ground where walls made of glass-fiber-wedges up to a yard deep absorb 99 percent of the sound made by a car in operation.

In this room GM cars are "road proved" on a chassis dynamometer under many driving conditions and at varying speeds. Every significant noise, no matter how slight, is studied, charted, evaluated. Object: quiet. This man and others like him never stop striving to reach that goal.

Highly refined laboratory setups like the Milford anechoic rooms contribute vitally to the constant improvement of General Motors cars. But they would be valueless without the knowledge and experience of the men who use them. People, after all, are the key to the continuing excellence of GM products. General Motors owes its position in industry to the dedication and ability of a great many exceptional people.

GENERAL MOTORS IS PEOPLE . . .

Making Better Things For You
NEWS BY CLASSES — continued


We are recently informed of the death of Harold Henry Higgins. Mr. Higgins died in October, 1963. His widow lives at 344 Adams Street, Sparta, Georgia.

'Martin M. (Boots) Gifford retired January 1, 1964 after 32 years as buyer with Sears Roebuck and now divides his time between homes at 256 Cambridge Avenue, Decatur, Georgia and 10195 River Drive South, Fort Pierce, Florida.

'31 Herbert M. Clark died August 31 in Argentina. He was correspondent in Buenos Aires for McGraw-Hill Publications and several European newspapers.

'33 Roland L. Toups, ME, has been elected president of The South Coast Corporation, Houma, Louisiana. He was formerly Vice President and General Manager.


James B. Henley, Jr. died July 31, 1964. His widow lives at 1190 Burnt Creek Court, Decatur, Georgia.

'35 Frederick I. Hartwig, ME, died July 29, 1964. He was with the Babcock & Wilcox Company, Alliance, Ohio.

Walter L. Susong, Manager of the Contractual Department of The Coca-Cola Company, has been elected Vice President. He lives at 98 Huntington Road, Atlanta, Georgia.

A. Calhoun Todd, ME, is Vice President-Production with the Minerals and Chemicals Division of Minerals & Chemicals Philipp Corporation, Menlo Park, New Jersey.

'M. J. Dabney, Manager of pipe line research in the Transportation Department of Standard Oil Company (N.J.) has been made available to Esso Standard Italiana, the company's Italian affiliate, to act as project manager in charge of the construction of pipeline facilities in Italy.

'Dr. P. Walton Purdum, CE, has been appointed to full professor in Environmental Engineering and Science and director of this program at Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

'37 George L. (Scrappy) Edwards died of a heart attack August 25. He played halfback at Tech in 1935, 1936 and 1937. At the time of his death he was associated with the Jack U. Nixon Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

Colonel Rex H. White, Jr., US Air Force, was named Underwriter with the James B. Ramage Agency, Equitable Life. His business address is 739 West Peachtree, Atlanta, Georgia.

'Harris M. Carter, Sr., has been appointed assistant to the director of the Ortho Division, California Chemical Company, San Francisco. He lives at 47 Charles Hill Road, Orinda, California.

'40 Tom S. Pippen, Jr., President of the Exchange Distributing Company, Birmingham, Alabama, has been appointed Jefferson County director for the 1965 March of Dimes drive in January.

'41 George S. Mauney, EE, has been transferred to WSPA-TV from combustion engineer at Calbeck Steam Plant to Acting Project Engineer at their Melton Hill Dam Project. He lives at 9205 Abrams Drive, Route 4, Concord, Tennessee.

'42 Captain J. Q. Edwards, USN, IM, has been assigned to duty in Norfolk as assistant chief of staff to commander in chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet. His address is 200 Blandy Road, Norfolk, Virginia.

William P. Holt, Jr., ME, presented a technical paper before the Annual Conference of the Instrument Society of America in New York in October. He is senior supervising engineer with Plantation Pipe Line Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

Charles R. Sanders, IM, has been appointed general manager of Spartan Radiocasting Company which owns and operates WSAP, WSPA-FM and WSPA-TV in Spartanburg, South Carolina.

'43 Jack C. Bradford is now a Life Underwriter with the James B. Ramage Agency, Equitable Life. His business address is 739 West Peachtree, Atlanta, Georgia.

William S. Johnson has been named vice president and director of the Eberline Instrument Corporation. He was formerly the company's west coast regional manager. He lives at 2 La Tusca St., Santa Fe, New Mexico.

'47 Robert D. Lowry, IM, died September 3, 1964 after a brief illness. He was assistant superintendent of gas distribution.

TECH ALUMNUS
Could a U.S. firm that helped save a cotton crop abroad also have a hand in keeping Jayne Tippman's skin soft?

You'd expect that a U.S. company engaged in mining, production and marketing in over a hundred countries might have an impact on many national economies. And you'd be right. For instance, with an insecticide sold under the trade mark "Sevin," this company was largely responsible for saving a middle east cotton crop.

And when a leading chemical manufacturer's products include silicones, which have a soothing and protective effect on skin, they're bound to turn up in skin lotions, creams, and emollients. Jayne Tippman uses them to keep a glowing complexion that weather can't beat.

Cotton fields and skin lotions are unlikely markets for one company's products. Unless that company is Union Carbide.

But then, Union Carbide also makes half a dozen major plastics, along with plastic bottles and packaging films. And it's one of the world's most diversified private enterprises in the field of atomic energy. Among its consumer products are "Eveready" batteries and "Prestone" anti-freeze. Its carbon products include the largest graphite cylinders ever formed, for possible use in solid-fuel rockets. Its gases, liquefied through cryogenics—the science of supercold—include liquid oxygen and hydrogen that will be used to propel the space ships designed to reach the moon.

In fact, few other corporations are so deeply involved in so many different skills and activities that will affect the technical and production capabilities of our next century.

It's a future that glows like Jayne Tippman.
The classes of 1934, 1939, and 1949 celebrate their reunions during Homecoming.

PHOTOS—LEE STUDIO

'50 Dr. Howard S. Bryant, Jr., ChE, formerly supervisor of process development at Mobil Chemical Company's research lab at Beaumont, has been appointed manager of process engineering in the company's research and technical division, New York, New York.

Philip R. Compton, AE, has been appointed planning manager of the Research Analysis Corporation, McLean, Virginia.

Harold Roberts, CE, has been promoted to vice president of Brice Building Company. His business address is 1021 Second Avenue North, Birmingham, Alabama.

'51 Dr. Charles E. Bond is now assistant professor of Aeronautical and Astronautical Engineering at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

Married: I. Lawrence Brand to Miss Gail Schwartz. Mr. Brand is an account executive with Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith. They live at 250 West 24th Street, New York, New York.

Married: Charles E. Collum, ChE, to Miss Debbie Lee Holloway, October 31. Mr. Collum is in the Research Division of the West Point Manufacturing Company, West Point, Georgia.

William L. Mullett, ME, is a staff engineer assigned to field locations of the BONUS Nuclear Power Plant, Rincon, Puerto Rico.

'52 J. Chapple Chandler, Jr., EE, has been named assistant vice president of the Southwire Company, Carrollton, Georgia. He will continue to serve as assistant general sales manager and manager of utility sales.

William Rex Howard, of Atlanta, died September 29 in an Atlanta hospital.

'53 Dr. Elwood P. Blanchard, Chem, has been promoted to research supervisor at DuPont's Experimental Station, Wilmington, Delaware.

W. Elliott Dunwody, III, was nominated in the Democratic Primary for State Representative for Bibb County. His mailing address is P. O. Box 305, Macon, Georgia.

Carl Matthes died August 21, 1964. He was a practicing architect in Hattisburg, Mississippi.

Born to: Mr. and Mrs. Roy M. Simon, Arch., a son, Roy Michael, July 12. Mr. Simon has his architectural practice in Delray Beach, Florida. They live at 5 NE 7th Street, Delray Beach, Florida.

Here are some of the ways we handle your telephone calls today

A buried coaxial cable may carry as many as 9300 phone conversations at the same time.

Radio relay systems can handle more than 17,000 simultaneous phone conversations.

Submarine cables whisk your words undersea as clearly as when you talk across town.

These developments will speed your telephone conversations tomorrow

A worldwide system, pioneered by Telstar® satellites, may speed your calls via space.

Electronic Switching will connect you faster and provide many useful new phone services.

Directly-dialed Collect and Person calls will speed to completion with Operator aid.

And all are planned to meet an expanding nation's need for service

As the population grows and households multiply and business machines devour greater mountains of data, the Bell System must constantly find and develop new communications techniques to stay ahead of new demands. We're working hard to do that today. And we can promise you finer, faster, more versatile services tomorrow.

Bell System
American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and Associated Companies
Richard E. Inman, Arthur A. Lamas, Philip Lowenstein, Daniel A. McEachin, Joseph F. Mole, James R. Mullins, William D. Parker, Charles J. Peterson, Robert L. Rodgers, and Raymond J. Lynch, have been named assistant vice president of the Southwire Company, Carrollton, Georgia.

John M. Rungee is vice president in charge of the Highway, Bridge and Drainage Department with H. Joseph Diaz and Associates, Inc., 1001 West Platt Street, Tampa, Florida.

O. W. "Will" Simmons, Jr., IE, has joined the Cincinnati Milling Machine Company as an industrial engineer in the company's cimara division. His address is 163 Ruskin Drive, Cincinnati 45, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard K. Whitehead, Jr., ME, to Miss Martha M. Hodsdon, October 17. Mr. Whitehead is president of the Whitehead Die Casting Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Weir, IM, a daughter, Terri Lynne, September 12. Mr. Weir is a salesman for the Atlanta Engineering Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

Mr. and Mrs. James L. Dallam, IE, a daughter, Laura Shelby. Mr. Dallam is a salary coordinator with the Ethyl Corporation, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Captain Lawrence N. Sanders, USAF, IM, has completed the U. S. Air Force survival and special training course at Stead AFB, and is now assigned to Castle AFB, California.

Born to: Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Weir, IM, a daughter, Laura Shelby. Mr. Dallam is a salary coordinator with the Ethyl Corporation, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Captain Robert S. Greer, USAF, AE, is on temporary duty at Misawa Air Base, Japan.

Captain George Ragovis, USA, ChE, has been awarded the Bronze Star Medal for meritorious service in ground operations against hostile forces in Vietnam. He was in Vietnam from February, 1963 through March, 1964 serving as Technical Intelligence Coordinator, U.S. Military Assistance Command, and Technical Intelligence Advisor to the Republic of Viet Nam Armed Forces Joint General Staff. He is now a member of the military staff of the Cincinnati (Ohio) Procurement District.

Robert E. Poupard, EE, has been promoted to project engineer and appointed Flight Performance Analysis Department Manager at IBM's Space Guidance Center, Huntsville, Alabama.


Married: James Louis Altman, IE, to Miss Pauline East, October 31. Mr. Altman is an engineer with Lockheed Marietta, Georgia.

Married: Phillip E. Laney, ChE, to Miss Patricia Rooper, October 31. Mr. Laney is with the D. M. Weatherly Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

A. Burke Lutich, JE, has been transferred by the Burroughs Corporation, Todd Division, to the Division's Mid-Atlantic Printing Plant at Fort Washington, Pennsylvania.

Born to: Mr. and Mrs. Robert R. Propp, EE, a son, Kenneth Morris. They live at 35 Skyline Drive, Morristown, New Jersey.

Alec F. Redfern, IM, has been named assistant vice president of the Southwire Company, Carrollton, Georgia.

John M. Rungee is vice president in charge of the Highway, Bridge and Drainage Department with H. Joseph Diaz and Associates, Inc., 1001 West Platt Street, Tampa, Florida.

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Mr. and Mrs. Richard K. Whitehead, Jr., ME, to Miss Martha M. Hodsdon, October 17. Mr. Whitehead is president of the Whitehead Die Casting Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

Married: Lt. Britt Greer Williams, USAF, to Miss Joy Gardner, November 7. Lt. Williams is stationed at George AFB, California.

Born to: Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dowler, a son, Michael Scott, October 17. Mr. Dowler was transferred in March by Honeywell, Inc. from Atlanta to Dallas, Texas, and made business manager of the regional office. They live at 7611 Rolling Acres Drive, Dallas 40, Texas.

Frank H. Harrison, CE, has been promoted to manager of the logic and control simulation section with the Aerospace Corporation, El Segundo, California. He lives at 12742 Taylor Street, Garden Grove, California.

Thomas Daley Mahone is staff supervisor in X-40 machinery division of Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company.

Richard E. (Gene) McCleskey, IE, has been named Chicago branch manager for Weyerhaeuser Company's carton division. Richard O'Bryant, EE, received his masters in electrical engineering from Southern Methodist University last September and is now attending MIT under a fellowship from Texas Instruments. He lives at 375 Harvard Street, Apartment 13, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Married: Billy F. Perkins, TE, to Dona Shierhorn August 29. Mr. Perkins is procurement analyst with the Department of the Army, Redstone Arsenal, Alabama.

Dr. Ralph W. Pike, ChE, has joined the faculty of Louisiana State University as assistant professor of chemical engineering.

Harold E. Rollins, IM, died in a New York hospital in October. His widow lives at 400 Kime Avenue, West Islip, New York.

Born to: Mr. and Mrs. Thomas V. Schill, ME, a daughter, Mary Katherine, August 2. Mr. Schill is an assistant metallurgist with the International Nickel Company, Huntington Alloy Division. They live at 1776 Crestmont Drive, Huntington, West Virginia.

Engaged: Samuel S. Schoolsky to Miss Sydell Beck. The wedding will take place December 19. Mr. Schoolsky is purchasing agent with L & B Enterprises, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia.

Paula Stevenson, TE, is a chemist with the U. S. Public Health Service. She lives at 192 North Colonial Homes Circle, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia.


Engaged: Julian C. Burns, IE, to Miss Marie Presley. The wedding will take place December 5. Mr. Burns is with Lockheed Marietta, Georgia.

Born to: Mr. and Mrs. William C. Clower, IM, a son, John Hartley, April 19, 1964. Mr. Clower is with Dryburg Cotton Products. They live at 2114 Morning Road, Dryburg, Tennessee.

Born to: Mr. and Mrs. Doug M. Duggan, AE, a son, Glenn Alan, in September. They live at 591 Terrace Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Georgia.

Born to: Mr. and Mrs. Stephen R. Grayson, IE, a son, Dean Lawrence, July 29. Mr. Grayson is with the Service Bureau Corporation as a sales representative. They live at 3901 Battery Lane, Bethesda, Maryland.

John A. Lauch, IM, has been promoted to assistant vice president of United California Bank. He lives at 220 36th Place, Manhattan Beach, California.

Married: D. Kenneth McLain, Phys, to Judy Stockman, August 29. Mr. McLain is working on his doctorate in Math at Carnegie Tech. They live at 2000 Delaware Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Married: Harold W. "Hal" Parker to Miss Suzanne Youmans, July 3. Mr. Parker is a staff physicist at Stanford Research Institute. They live at 437 Wilton Street, Palo Alto, California.
That's Bill Emrich immersed in his work behind that Lincoln engine. He's testing new oil additive formulations, designed to make new engines produce to their potential. Yet, whatever he develops has to meet the needs of older engine models, too. You might say it's a matter of ingenuity.

Bill uses several test engines: among these are a Labeco one-cylinder, a Caterpillar one-cylinder and special Lincoln and Oldsmobile engines. He tests oil additives and formulations for sludge, rust, wear and reaction to high-temperatures under severe operating conditions. His findings will help car owners to get greater mileage between oil changes, longer engine life. A most important project. Yet, Bill is only 24 years old. Just last year, he came to American Oil and is now working for Amoco Chemicals, a sister company. Bill graduated from the University of Illinois with a B.S. degree in mechanical engineering.

The need for young professional people in positions of responsibility and creativity is great. Bill happens to be an automotive engineer, but he still might be working for us had he chosen a different field—mathematics, physics, chemistry. A variety of opportunities exist here at American Oil Company.

For information, write to J. H. Strange, American Oil Company, P.O. Box 431, Whiting, Indiana.
NEWS BY CLASSES — continued

'60

Lt. Paul L. Hodsdon, USN, Phys, is a supply officer of the USS Epping Forest with home base in Sasebo, Japan. His address is USS Epping Forest (MCS-7), c/o FPO, San Francisco, California.

E. George Hudson, Jr., IE, has been promoted to supervising service foreman in the Plant Department of the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Married: Donald Eugene Hue, IM, to Miss Claire Dempsey, September 5. Mr. Hue is with Lockheed, Marietta, Georgia.

Lewis P. Kravitz, ME, is now with Rich's, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia.

Married: Lt. Robert V. McBrayer, Jr., USA, to Miss Ann Patton, October 21. They live in Germany where Lt. McBrayer is stationed at Herzo Base, Hezogenauach, Germany.

W. W. McKeer, Jr., CE, is now assistant plant superintendent with the Mississippi Valley Structural Steel Company. He was formerly with Bethlehem Steel. His address is 3105 E. Chestnut, Decatur, Illinois.

Lt. Harold J. McKinley, USAF, EE, has received the Annual Air Force R & D Award for identifying problem areas in testing inertial guidance system components and developing methods and equipment to solve these problems. He is stationed at the Air Force Missile Development Center, Holloman AFB, New Mexico.

Engaged: Phillip Orr Meadows, ME, to Miss Virginia Stetka. The wedding will take place in December. Mr. Meadows is with the Chase Manhattan Bank, New York, New York.

Born to: Mr. and Mrs. Joe M. Norman, IM, a daughter, Mary Anne, April 19. Mr. Norman is in the Traffic Facilities Administration Department with Southern Bell, Columbia, South Carolina. They live at 1840 Hatfield Street.

T. G. Reddy, III, IE, has recently joined the Air Conditioning Division of Westinghouse Electric's Atlanta sales office. He lives at 4051 Navajo Trail, N.E., Atlanta 19, Georgia.

Born to: Mr. and Mrs. James Wesley Tate, a daughter, Julie Ann, March 14. They live at 460 Raven Lane, Florissant, Missouri.

Robert G. Young, IE, is in the Procurement and Funding Division of NASA's John F. Kennedy Space Center, Cape Kennedy, Florida. He lives at 1209-B Tropic Street, Titusville, Florida.

'Married: Ned B. Cohen, IM, to Miss Lynn Marx in September. Mr. Cohen is with the Piedmont Paper Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

Born to: Mr. and Mrs. Harold Craig, a son, Harold Frederick Craig, Jr. Mr. Craig is with the Beloit Corporation, Beloit, Wisconsin.

C. H. "Gus" Dallas, IE, recently completed the General Electric Manufacturing Training Program and is now an operations specialist in the Household Refrigerator Department. His new address is 9816 Blue Lick Road, Louisville, Kentucky.

W. Donald Head, IE, has been named to the position of associate procurement engineer for Standard Oil Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Brian Hogg, IM, formerly with the Navy in Washington, D. C., has joined Beck & Gregg as systems analyst. He lives at 40 Peachtree Valley Road, N.E., Apartment L-8, Atlanta, Georgia.

Henry R. McKenney, Jr. recently moved from California to 1843 Roan Avenue, North Augusta, South Carolina. He is a process engineer with Columbia Nitrogen Corporation.

Born to: Lt. and Mrs. Ray W. Mothershed, Jr., USN, IM, a son, David Scott, July 2. Lt. Mothershed is circuit control officer at the U. S. Naval Communications Station, Norfolk, Virginia. They live at 9637 Grove Avenue, Apartment 8, Norfolk, Virginia.

Fred Murphy, IM, has taken a position with the Oxford Manufacturing Company in Atlanta, and is working in the Clothing and Outerwear Division.

Born to: Mr. and Mrs. Herbert F. Nicholson, EE, a daughter, Katherine Adrieannne, December 26, 1963. Mr. Nicholson is with the Department of Defense and is working on his masters in electrical engineering at the University of Maryland. They live at 2800 Federal Lane, Bowie, Maryland.

Married: G. David Peake to Miss Martha Wood, October 10. He is technical service representative for Du Pont. They live at 109-C Martin Lane, Monroe Park, Wilmington, Delaware.

Engaged: Lee McGhee Porter, Jr., IM, to Miss Jane Darden. The wedding will take place November 28. Mr. Porter is with the First National Bank, Atlanta, Georgia.

Lt. Charles M. Walker, USNR, IE, is stationed at North Island, San Diego, California and serving as Air Intercept Control Officer with an Early Warning squadron assigned to the aircraft carrier USS Coral Sea. His mailing address is VAW-11, Detachment Delta, USS Coral Sea, FPO, San Francisco, California.

John C. Walker, IE, is attending the Stanford University Graduate School of Business. His address is Barnes House 4-B, Escondido Village, Stanford, California.

William J. Wheeler, IM, is in contract administration with Dynartronics, Inc., Orlando, Florida. The Wheelers' address is Route 1, Box 774, Longwood, Florida. They have a son, Blaine Allan, born September 22, 1963.

'62

Married: John Pierce Brewster, IM, to Miss Bernadine Lawton, July 24. Mr. Brewster is with the Union Central Life Insurance Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

Born to: Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Clayton, ME, recently completed his military service and is now on the General Electric training program as a program engineer assigned to the Aerodynamics and Component Engineering Section. He is also a student at the company's Engineering "A" course. He lives at 10922 Conenoga Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Gordon Weston knows the secret word

After ten years of selling veterinary medicines, Gordon Weston had reached an impasse. His sales record was excellent, but there was no chance for advancement. Clearly, it was time to look for another career or settle for what he had.

Gordon decided on life insurance after considering several other fields. "I was convinced," he says, "that this business offered by far the greatest reward if I was willing to work hard to gain it." With a family tradition of New England Life service behind him (his father, Ray Weston, was a New England Life agent for over 30 years), he joined this company in 1962.

In October, Gordon celebrates his second anniversary with New England Life. How's he doing? His production for this period is well over the million dollar mark. He has already earned membership in the New England Life Leaders Association. And he can look forward to greater rewards for greater achievements—with no ceiling on advancement.

What does he attribute this record to? As he puts it, "There is only one secret word—work; there is only one result—success."

If this type of career with New England Life interests you, there's an easy first step to take. Send for our free Personality-Aptitude Analyzer. It's a simple exercise you can take on your own in about ten minutes. Then return it to us and we'll mail you the results. (This is a bona fide analysis and many men find they cannot qualify.) It could be well worth ten minutes of your time.

Write to New England Life, Dept. AL, 501 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02117.

NEW ENGLAND LIFE

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY: ALL FORMS OF INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITIES AND PENSIONS, GROUP HEALTH COVERAGE.

NEWS BY CLASSES — continued

Lt. Donald G. Gentry, USN, IE, is a Navy pilot flying anti-submarine patrol aircraft. He is stationed at Barbers Point, Hawaii.

Engaged: A. Arnold Gershon, Chem, to Miss Fabianne Wolff. The wedding will take place in December. Mr. Gershon is stationed at the U. S. Coast Guard Center, Cape May, New Jersey.

Married: I. Gordon Goldsmith, EE, to Miss Ingrid Alice Esser, August 3. They live at 7729 Greenview Terrace, Apartment 177, Towson, Maryland. Mr. Goldsmith is an assistant project engineer with Bendix Radio.

Engaged: Lt. Thomas H. Herrington, Jr., USA, CE, to Miss Mary Dominy. The wedding will take place December 19. Lt. Herrington is stationed at Fort Stewart.

Married: Don C. Hutcherson, AE, to Miss Wynne Jackson, August 22. They live at 2399 New Jefferson, Apartment 203, Dallas, Texas.

Roy Clark Joiner, Jr., ME, is now with the Georgia Pacific Pump Company. He was married in August 1963 to the former Nancy Oldfield. They live on Peavy Street, Vienna, Georgia.

Willsion M. Lindsay, IE, has rejoined the IE Department of DuPont at Waynesboro, Virginia after a two year tour of duty with the Army. He lives at 301 N. Market St., Staunton, Virginia.

Engaged: Joseph K. McCutchen, Jr., IM, to Miss Elizabeth McDonald. The wedding will take place December 19. Mr. McCutchen is national sales manager with J & C Carpet Company, Inc., Ellijay, Georgia.

Thomas A. Newey, IE, is now on the Corporate Auditing Staff of RCA. His business address is Building 1-265, 600 North Sherman Drive, Indianapolis, Indiana.

William E. Pierce, IE, is counselor for the Rehabilitation Residences in the Atlanta area. He is with the Vocational Rehabilitation Division, State Department of Education, Atlanta, Georgia.

Lt. Stanley Satttenger, USAF, ME, has received his bachelor's degree in Engineering Mechanics from Cornell and is now a project engineer in the Air Force Rocket Propulsion Lab. His address is Box 2418, Edwards AFB, California.

Born to: Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Saunders, IM, a son, Robert J., Jr., July 28. They live at 1322 Spruce Street, Martinsville, Virginia.

Engaged: Paul Cyril Serff, II, IM, to Miss Glenda Payne. The wedding will take place November 28. Mr. Serff is with the Ethyl Corporation, New York, New York.

Joe F. Thompson, IM, is on an Industrial Management Training Program with General Dynamics.

Born to: Mr. and Mrs. Homer W. Turner, IM, a son, Walter Wayne, September 2. Mr. Turner is with DuPont. They live at 483 Westover Hills Boulevard, Richmond, Virginia.

Born to: Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy R. Wilson, IM, a daughter, Simone Renee, April 22.

Mr. Wilson is a trainee foreman with the Ford Motor Company. They live at 3005 Terrace, S.E., Atlanta, Georgia.

'63 Charles Raymond Denny, of Atlanta, was killed September 8 at Camp Pickett when a helicopter crashed into his tent.

Married: Lt. Fielding Lewis Dillard, Jr., USAF, IM, to Miss Carolyn Chaffin, September 12. Lt. Dillard is stationed with the U. S. Strategic Air Command, Columbus AFB, Mississippi.

John R. Facey, AE, has been awarded a graduate fellowship through the U.S. Naval Air Turbine Test Station and is attending Princeton University.

Married: Ronald Harold Hardy, ME, to Miss Irene Bell, September 13. Mr. Hardy is working on his doctorate at Georgia Tech.

Rattan H. Hemrajani is now working on his doctorate in Industrial Administration at Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana.

Born to: Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth E. Holsonbeck, a son, Michael Chad, October 5. Mr. Holsonbeck is plant engineer for Cone Mills, Inc. Their address is Box 446-B, Route 1, Forest City, North Carolina.

Edward Larry Kelly, IE, has completed the training program with The Trane Company in LaCrosse, Wisconsin and is now a sales engineer in the Richmond, Virginia office. He lives at 3210 Chalfont Drive, Apartment 31, Richmond, Virginia.

Born to: Mr. and Mrs. Peter J. Linn, IM, a son, Thomas John, September 28. Mr. Linn is with Talon, Inc. They live at 710 Ravine Street, Meadville, Pennsylvania.

Lt. Stuart A. Mead, USA, IM, is serving with the Chemical Corps in Germany. His address is 15th Chemical Group, APO 28, New York, New York.

Engaged: Robert Thomas Pope, IM, to Miss Karen Elizabeth Gerald. The wedding will take place December 27. Mr. Pope is a student at the Lamar School of Law, Emory University.

Engaged: Lt. Allen Sills, AE, to Miss Sandra Brown. The wedding will take place December 19. Mr. Sills is attending graduate school at Georgia Tech.

Lt. James R. Wells, USAF, IE, has been awarded his pilot wings following graduation from flying school at Reese AFB, Texas.

Eng. Gary I. Wittick, USCG, is an Industrial Management officer at the U. S. Coast Guard base in Charleston. He lives at 1632 Ashley River Road, Charleston, South Carolina.

'64 Thomas W. Brown, EE, is with the Rural Electrification Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture. His address is 774 North Ripley Street, Alexandria, Virginia.

Married: Louie Claud Casey, IM, to Miss Martha Hodges, September 5 in Atlanta, Georgia.

Engaged: Wayne Forrest Collins, ID, to Miss Virginia Smith. The wedding will be December 19. Mr. Collins is attending graduate school at Emory University.

Born to: Mr. and Mrs. William L. Cooper, a son, William Gregory, June 27. Mr. Cooper is Assistant Resident Auditor at Hudson Pulp and Paper Corporation. They live at 2315 St. John's Avenue, Palatka, Florida.

Engaged: Allen Norris Dean, IM, to Miss Bobbie Jean Kitchens. The wedding will be December 21. Mr. Dean is with the Fulton National Bank, Atlanta, Georgia.

Engaged: Ens. Philip Henry Ellington, Jr., ME, to Miss Rita Ivey. The wedding will be November 24. Mr. Ellington is stationed aboard the USS Arcturus.

Engaged: Lt. Frederick Clifford Ford, Jr., USAF, AE, to Miss Teresa Grainger. The wedding will be December 26. Lt. Field is stationed at Webb AFB, Big Springs, Texas.

Engaged: John Webster Fite, EE, to Miss Frances Holdren. The wedding will be November 24. Mr. Fite is employed with the Martin Company, Orlando, Florida.

David D. Huff, IE, is an industrial engineer in DuPont's film plant at Richmond, Virginia. He lives at 6811 Jeff Davis Highway.

Lt. Tracy W. Latham, USA, EE, has been assigned as Officer in Charge of the U. S. Continental Army Command Communications Site at Carrollton, Virginia.

Married: Robert Paul Matteson, EE, to Miss Janice McCarty, October 10. Murray R. Paterson, IM, is in the Industrial Nitrogen Division with the Armour Company. His address is 3262 Providence Road, Charlotte, North Carolina.

Eric A. Peterson, CE, recently completed training at the University of Missouri and in Puerto Rico and is now working with the Peace Corps in Ecuador.

Edwin Phillips, AE, is attending the Stanford University Graduate School of Business. His address is 4-B Barnes House, Escondido Village, Stanford, California.

Married: Evans J. Plowden, Jr., IM, to Miss Jerry Nell Jones, October 31. Mr. Plowden is with the U. S. Navy at the Navy Supply Corps School, Athens, Ga.

J. K. Randall, AE, USAF, has received his pilot wings following graduation from flying training school at Laughlin AFB. He is now assigned to George AFB, California.

Born to: Mr. and Mrs. William J. Taylor, a son, William Kinney, June 15. Mr. Taylor is a physical scientist at the South East Water Laboratory. They live at 255 Rumson Road, Athens, Georgia.

Engaged: Sanford M. Wiener, Math, to Miss Robyn Sicro. The wedding will take place in June. Mr. Wiener is attending graduate school at Georgia Tech.

T. Allan Wilson, II, is an industrial engineer with DuPont in Camden, South Carolina.

HONORARY William Emeny Hale died October 1. Before retiring 3 years ago, he was with the State of Georgia Welfare Department. His widow lives in College Park, Georgia.
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