June 17, 1998

To All Georgia Tech Alumni:

The 75th Anniversary issue of the Georgia Tech Alumni Magazine is truly one of our finest publications. Capturing the many proud moments in Georgia Tech history was a grand task, and I am certain that this issue will evoke warm feelings from alumni.

While we usually reserve the Georgia Tech Alumni Magazine for donors to Roll Call, I wanted each and every alumnus to receive this special issue. As alumni, you and I can appreciate best the magnificent traditions of Georgia Tech. I am sure you'll agree that the 75th Anniversary issue is a magnificent reflection on the storied history alumni have shared at Georgia Tech.

Please make a gift to Roll Call and join me and more than 20,000 fellow alumni as we support Georgia Tech. As a thank you for your contribution, we will extend to you a subscription to the Georgia Tech Alumni Magazine for the 1998-99 year.

Warmest regards from the Georgia Tech Alumni Association.

John B. Carter, Jr., IE '69
Vice President and Executive Director
Georgia Tech Alumni Association

P.S. Your contribution must be received by July 15th to receive the next issue of the Georgia Tech Alumni Magazine. Also, your gift will count toward the $400 million goal of the Campaign for Georgia Tech.
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Remember: Your gift will count toward the $400 million goal of the Campaign for Georgia Tech.
IT WAS THE BEST OF TIMES when the first issue of Georgia Tech Alumnus, now the Georgia Tech Alumni Magazine, rolled off the press in March 1923.

Marion L. Brittain, an experienced, highly respected educator, was beginning his second year as president; the reorganized Georgia Tech Alumni Association was in its third year of operation and had hired Albert H. Staton, a 1922 mechanical engineering graduate, as its first full-time secretary; Georgia Tech was wrapping up a $1 million Greater Georgia Tech capital campaign with pledges totaling $750,000 more than its goal; and the campus was bustling with the activity of students and construction. Enrollment had tripled since 1917-18; a new physics building was half completed (and graced the cover), and seven other buildings were planned, including one for chemistry and another for architecture.

The publication was straightforward and confident. Staton, as editor, encouraged alumni to roll up their sleeves and help build the Alumni Association.

President Brittain wrote a column introducing himself. A former superintendent of education for the state of Georgia, Brittain also had served for five years as state vocational director before taking the helm at Tech.

Alumni Association President Y. Frank Freeman, who would later become a vice president at Paramount Studios and claim a couple of Oscars, also wrote a column. Publishing the magazine, he said, was the second-most-important step the Association had taken. The first was bringing Staton aboard as secretary and editor.

Since its first issue, the publication has been your magazine. Its objective has been to be your primary source of information about Georgia Tech, and to give you a voice. The magazine has proclaimed the dreams and ambitions of Tech's leaders, fretted over...
its frustrations and disappointments, and heralded its successes. It has celebrated sports triumphs and anguished over defeats. It has spotlighted campus personalities, publicized alumni successes, recorded significant events, noted the comings and goings of historic figures, and chronicled the births, deaths, travels and careers of alumni.

After serving one-year as secretary and editor, Staton was hired by Georgia Tech’s North Avenue neighbor, the Coca-Cola Co. The October 1923, magazine was edited by a 1922 civil engineering graduate who would become dean of students and a legend in his own right—George C. Griffin. His opening remarks under the heading “By Way of Explanation,” was uniquely George Griffin:

“It has fallen on the writer to more or less carry on the work of the Association in some poor way and not let it die. So if you have not been getting real service from the Alumni Association, please lay it to this fact, because along with his other duties as assistant to coaches Alexander and Clay, as well as instructing freshmen in the fundamentals of math, it has been pretty hard at times to get anything done.” It was Griffin’s only issue as editor.

Alumnus R. J. “Jack” Thiesen, a 1910 electrical engineering graduate, was hired on Nov. 12, 1923, as the Association’s new secretary and editor. Thiesen, who was recruited from the corporate world, began operating the Association and the magazine as a business. The December issue carried the magazine’s first advertisements—and an editorial announcing, “it has been decided earnestly to solicit subscriptions for our advertising columns.” In January 1924, the Coca-Cola Co. began advertising in the publication and is the magazine’s longest continuous advertiser.

Thiesen served as executive secretary of the Alumni Association and editor of its publications until his retirement on Jan. 1, 1951. During his era, the country went bust in 1929, endured the hardships of the Great Depression, fought through World War II and began a new period of prosperity.

Howard Ector, IM ’40, a football hero and Army Air Force veteran, was hired as the executive secretary of the Alumni Association and editor of the magazine. Ector, as quarterback of the 1939 football team, directed Tech to an Orange Bowl victory. He had served five years in the South Pacific as an Army Air Corps pilot, then worked as secretary to the Georgia Tech Foundation. Ector and Thiesen changed jobs, Thiesen becoming secretary to the Georgia Tech Foundation.

On May 1, Ector left to pursue opportunities in the business world, and Roane Beard, IM ’40, his friend and a football teammate, was named executive secretary, assuming the duties of magazine editor. Beard had been an assistant to Thiesen.

The next year, Beard hired Robert B. “Bob” Wallace, IM ’49, a World War II navigator-bom­bardier, as manager of alumni activities, and a year later named him editor of the magazine. It was a wise move. Wallace demonstrated all the instincts of a newsman and outstanding editor. During the next 18 years, covering a period of tumultuous change, Wallace turned the magazine into an award-winning publication that covered the issues. In 1970, at age 48, Wallace died of a heart attack.

After Wallace’s death, the magazine changed emphasis. The alumni newspaper, Tech Topics, began publication, reporting both alumni and campus news. The magazine’s role became fuzzy and less defined.

The worst of times for the magazine came in 1973—on its 50th anniversary—when editor Ben Moon, IM ’62, wrote a “-30-” at the conclusion of a column. In journalism jargon, that means the

Over the years, alumni magazine writers and photographers have captured the traditions, victories, defeats, changes, the promise and the potential of Tech, including this look at a future U.S. Senator—Sam Nunn—whose reward for winning the cake race was a kiss from the Homecoming queen.
end of the story. In this case, it meant the end of the magazine: -30- for the Georgia Tech Alumnus.

It was an economical move. The glossy magazine ceased publication, to be replaced by Tech Topics, a less expensive tabloid. But after a half-century, announcement of the final issue caught devoted readers by surprise. After a year of protest, the magazine resumed publication in 1975, returning as the Georgia Tech Alumni Magazine—a name change that readily identifies its audience as both men and women. Its modern editorial focus is the management of technology, and it continues to be a national-award-winning publication.

This anniversary issue is a reflective look at Georgia Tech during the past 75 years—a history of the Institute seen through the eyes of the editors of this publication. It has been the goal of every editor to continue a rich heritage, publishing a magazine that is informative, entertaining and accurate—one that is true to the heartbeat of Georgia Tech.

Bob Wallace Gloried in Career as Magazine’s Editor

PERHAPS NO EDITOR has been more synonymous with the Georgia Tech magazine than Robert B. “Bob” Wallace Jr. Under his editorial direction, the magazine garnered national acclaim—winning more than 40 awards—and chronicled some of the most profound changes and events that have shaped Georgia Tech, including the first women graduates, integration, the Vietnam War and the volatile 1960s.

Wallace came to Tech in 1939 from Clearlake, Pa., but his studies were interrupted in 1942 when he joined the Army Air Corps as a navigator-bomber pilot during World War II. He returned to Tech after the war to earn his industrial management degree in 1949.

Hired as manager of alumni activities in 1952, Wallace was tapped by former Alumni Secretary Roane Beard, IM ‘40, as editor of the magazine a year later. In his 18 years at that post, Wallace traveled with the Tech football and basketball teams, served as the coliseum announcer for basketball, spoke to alumni clubs and covered campus issues under four Georgia Tech presidents. He also served as head of the Georgia Tech publications office and director of the office of Information Services. Wallace also served as a faculty adviser to the staffs of The Technique and the student feature magazine, the Rambler.

Wallace was the author of Dress Her in White and Gold; A Biography of Georgia Tech, a populist, best-selling history of the Institute.

Wallace used the talents of his whole family in producing the magazine. His wife, Jane, and three daughters were all talented artists whose works appeared in various magazines. Jane Wallace’s illustrations of Dean of Students George Griffin and Coach Bobby Dodd were featured as covers.

Wallace had a knack for finding talented student writers and photographers at an institution more widely known for slide rules and T-squares. Deloye Burrell, a former photographer under Wallace, said, "He found out what we liked to do and he let us do it. I wound up transferring to Georgia State to get a degree in journalism. You might say Bob made me into the only journalism graduate that Georgia Tech ever produced."

Wallace would often devote large sections of the magazine to feature an alumnus, student, staff or faculty member. “We did a story on a young married couple with two kids, full-time jobs and a full course load at Tech,” Burrell said. “I stayed with them for almost a week, and I was practically at their house every second. I followed them from early in the morning until they put the baby to bed at night. We ended up doing 10 pages instead of the two we planned.”

Bob Wallace died April 6, 1970, at the age of 48. The May-June 1970 edition of the Georgia Tech Alumni Magazine paid homage to the late editor with stories, photos and several pages of tribute from friends and loyal readers. John Stuart McKenzie, Cls ’46, Wallace’s friend and a designer of the magazine, said, “I can think of no one who gloried more in his daily work. For Bob Wallace, the institution called Georgia Tech was a cause and a reason for living.”

Ugly Election

As reported in the April 1923 Alumni Magazine ...

O n Saturday last a momentous question was definitely settled. No longer will there be any doubt in the public’s mind as to who the Ugliest Man at Tech is. Skinny Brannon is that man, as the ballot box proves beyond question.

Skinny Brannon was a dark horse, but no one doubts that he won the election on his merits. That is, no one but John Staton, runner-up and favorite of a great many. Staton, in an interview, expressed the opinion that he should have won by a landslide. He says he was running strictly on merit, and suspects foul means were used in defeating him.
On the Cover

Over the 75 years of the Alumni Magazine's history, many famous people have visited Georgia Tech, and many students have gone on to fame in their careers. Dozens of administrators and faculty have given campus a life of vigor and excitement. If a representative sample had gone with George P. Burdell to a football game, the crowd might have looked something like this.

On the Field
1. Al Cridaio, play by play announcer
2. Coach Bobby Dodd
3. Coach Bobby Ross
4. Coach W. A. "Alex" Alexander
5. Kim King, alum, quarterback, color announcer
6. Buzz—mascot
7. Ramblin' Wreck
8. Frank Roman, bandleader, wrote famous arrangement of Ramblin' Wreck fight song
9. Bill Diehl Jr., chief photographer
10. Cheerleaders

In the Stands
12. George Woodruff, philanthropist, Coca-Cola executive
13. Antonio McKay, 1984 Olympic Gold Medal winner
14. Registrar William Carmichael
15. Provost Michael Thomas
16. Dean Robert Hawkins, Ivan Allen College
17. Dean Jean-Lou Chameau, Engineering Sciences
18. Dean Gary Schuster, Sciences
19. Charles M. Brown
20. Thomas B. McGuire, Air Ace killed in WWII
21. Mark Trail, created by Tech alumnus Ed Dodd
22. Margaret Mitchell
23. Jeff Foxworthy, comedian
24. Dean Peter Freeman, computing
25. Robert "Bob" Rice, former Alumni executive director
26. Mary Nell Ivey
27. Ann-Margaret, actress
28. Gen. (ret.) Ray Davis
29. Nobel Prize winner Kary Mullis
30. Paul Heflerman, former architecture dean
31. Col. Frank Grosseclose, former director ISyE
32. Arthur Murray, alum, dance instructor
33. Roane Beard, former Alumni executive director
34. Dean Thomas Galloway, architecture
35. Harold Bush-Brown, former architecture director
36. Frank Lloyd Wright, architect
37. Dorothy Crosland, former librarian
38. George P. Burdell
39. Vernon Crawford, former professor, dean, chancellor
40. Tech President Wayne Clough
41. Astronaut John Young
42. Astronaut Jan Davis
43. Shirley Clements
44. L. W. "Chip" Robert Jr., received first Alumni Distinguished Service Award
45. Philip Trammell Shutze, architect
46. Dean W. Vernon Skiles
47. Magnificent Seven (students who stole the whistle)
48. Thomas M. DuPree Jr., entrepreneur and philanthropist
49. John B. Carter Jr., Alumni executive director
50. Winston Churchill
51. George C. Griffin, former dean of students
52. Edwin Harrison, former Tech president
53. Joseph M. Pettit, former Tech president
54. Sam Nunn, former senator
55. Ivan Allen Jr., former Atlanta mayor
56. M. L. Brittain, former Tech president
57. President Franklin D. Roosevelt
58. President Jimmy Carter
59. Bobby Jones, Grand Slam champ
60. Y. Frank Freeman, vice president of Paramount
61. Richard Truly, astronaut, former head of NASA
62. C. J. "Pete" Silas, chairman of Campaign for Georgia Tech
63. Ed Hamm, 1928 Olympic Gold Medal winner
64. Homer Rice, former Athletics Director
65. Professor D. M. Smith
66. Alfred Hitchcock
67. H. L. Smith, Tech's first graduate
68. James "Jim" Dull, former dean of students
69. Bob Hope, comedian
70. Blake Van Leer, former Tech president
71. John Henry "Uncle Heinie" Heinie
72. Charles Lindbergh
73. Jack "Stumpy" Thomason
74. Stumpy's Bear
75. Basketball Coach Bobby Cremins
76. Russ Chandler, Mayor of Olympic Village
77. Arthur G. Hansen, former Tech president
78. Frank Gordy, founder of The Varsity
79. John P. Crecine, former President of Tech
80. Cherry Emerson, former dean
81. Howard Ector, former Alumni executive director
82. Derek Mills, 1996 Olympic Gold Medal winner
83. Derrick Adkins, 1996 Olympic Gold Medal winner
84. Albert Stanton, first Alumni secretary
85. Ralph Long Jr., one of first African-Americans to enter Tech
86. Lawrence Williams, one of first African-Americans to enter Tech
87. Ford Greene, one of first African-Americans to enter Tech
88. Elizabeth Herndon, one of first women to enter Tech
89. Diane Michel, one of first women to enter Tech
90. John "Whack" Hyder, former basketball coach
91. John S. Coon, first chair of mechanical engineering
92. Fuller Callaway, textile executive and philanthropist
93. Students stealing the "T"
94. J. Erskine Love
95. Charles Yates
96. R. J. "Jack" Thiesen, former Alumni executive director
The circle is now complete.

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The Editor's View
By John Dunn

A young George Griffin once served as interim editor of the Alumni Magazine.

The Write Stuff
Letters from Readers Throughout the Years

Tech's Greatest Professor
By John Dunn

An Early History of Georgia Tech
By H.D. Cutter, ME 1892
Interesting
Times

By Hoyt Coffee

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In Research

By Gary Goettling

Cover: See identifications on page 4. Illustration by Eddie Ross

Georgia Tech Alumni Magazine (ISSN: 1061-9747) is published quarterly (Spring, Summer, Fall and Winter) for Roll Call contributors by the Georgia Tech Alumni Association, Alumni/Faculty House, 225 North Avenue NW, Atlanta, GA 30332-0175. Georgia Tech Alumni Association allocates $10 from a contribution toward a year’s subscription to its magazine. Periodical postage paid at Atlanta, GA, and additional mailing offices. © 1998 Georgia Tech Alumni Association.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to Georgia Tech Alumni Magazine, Alumni/Faculty House, 225 North Avenue NW, Atlanta, GA 30332-0175. Editorial: (404) 894-0750/0761. Advertising: (404) 894-9270. Fax: (404) 894-5113. E-mail: editor@alumni.gatech.edu
www.gatech.edu/alumni/
Change Tech's Name
While I have called myself a graduate of the Georgia School of Technology for many years, I see considerable advantage to changing the name to Georgia Institute of Technology, and very few disadvantages.

A technological institution having 5,000 students and a rapidly growing graduate program is getting a little bit beyond the category properly described as a school. We are not a university, and therefore the word Institute would be more appropriate.

We would continue to be known colloquially as Georgia Tech. The initials changed from GST to GIT would be appropriate, for the new administration has demonstrated considerable "git up and git."  

Dean Cherry L. Emerson, '08
Georgia Tech — Nov.-Dec. '46

No Name Change
Funk and Wagnalls' New Standard Dictionary of the English Language, 1944, gives the following definition for a school: "An educational institution, in the widest sense, including all establishments for systematic instruction of every kind and grade, from universities and colleges to establishments for teaching riding and dancing."

This same definition of a school probably prevailed intact at Georgia Tech's inception, for that is the name they chose, and wisely; for it allowed growth of the place of learning without the necessity of changing its name later, since the word 'school' was applicable to any form of educational establishment.

We have a name that applies to any grade of school however great, and since, in future years we might easily outgrow the "Rooty-ty Toot" word, it would seem much more fitting that we retain the name that has truly made a name: The Georgia School of Technology.

William A. Pryor, '23
Savannah, Ga. — Jan.-Feb. '47

World Business
I am taking the first really commercial 'round the world business trip and have the number one ticket. [Soerabaja, Java] is one heck of a place to spend my birthday with no Georgia Tech Club close around. You must get busy.

I'm stranded here en route back from New Guinea and the Island of Bali.

I visited with Gen. [Douglas] MacArthur in Tokyo. The world everywhere is upset and on the move. Fighting and revolution is going on in earshot of my hotel—machine guns all during the night. Dutch soldiers are in complete possession of this city, airport and harbor—so we are safe. Hold things together until I return.

L. W. "Chip" Robert, CE '08, EE '09
Atlanta — Sept.-Oct. '47

Address, Please
George Griffin is at it again. Shortly before the Alabama game, a young alumnus mailed the dean a pair of tickets to sell for him. George sold them but lost the young graduate's name and address. If one young alumnus will drop George a line, the president of the "Sackbrains" will send him the money collected for the tickets.—Feb. 1963

I happened to notice a small insignificant paragraph [in the magazine] that, much to my surprise, pertained to me. How a young, poor alumnus like me could go almost five months without missing even a dime is far beyond me. I guess I was so elated over the final outcome of the Alabama game I forgot anything else.

The money that was collected from the sale of the tickets I have done well without, so well that if you could, I would appreciate it if you would drop it by the Alumni office and they could consider it as part payment on the next alumni contribution period.

The president of "Sackbrains" is definitely a purely mythical character. Certainly Dean Griffin must be considered the most outstanding contributor to our alma mater, not only in financial gain for the school, but in service and tradition. As long as there will be a class on the hill, it will be there because of a man called Mr. Georgia Tech.

Dale Cloninger, '62 — May '63

Not An Easy Question
Your letter of March 1, 1963, asks whether Georgia Tech alumnus John Jones, reported by us to be on the rolls of this company since Nov. 10, 1952, and is listed in the Oldtown News telephone directory as residing in this city.

J. Barron Anthony — March '64

Good Impression
While traveling in Romania, Hungary and Austria during August, my wife and I had the privilege to come in contact with a group of nine students from Georgia Tech who were taking a tour of Iron Curtain Countries on a Cultural Exchange Program.

In these times when many believe that students in general convey a rather poor impression ... such an opinion can immediately be overcome in light of the fine manner in which this group conducted themselves.

Walter Winius Jr.
Phoenix, Ariz. — Jan.-Feb. '71

Missing in Action
Our son, Melvin Earl Ladewig, AE '66, became missing in action while flying over North Vietnam. Not only are we awaiting word from him, but so are his wife and son, now 4 years old. Should there
be any movement on campus for POWs or individuals MIA, we would surely appreciate Melvin being included as one to be remembered.

**Earl Ladewig — July-Aug ’71**

My son, Mark Gartley, ’66, has been a prisoner in North Vietnam since August 1968. Surely there are alumni of Georgia Tech who would be willing and perhaps anxious to help. Some may be in a position to do more than write, but all could write.

**Mrs. Gerald A. Gartley**

Greenville, Ma. — Jan.-Feb. ’71

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**Rat Cap Returns**

My wife and I were cleaning our attic and discovered a rat cap among some of my father’s college memorabilia. The name “Fradin” is written inside. Apparently Fradin was a freshman at the time my father and his cohorts from the University of Florida assaulted Atlanta one weekend. I would guess that the cap was lifted during the late 1940s.

Please attempt to return Fradin’s cap. I extend my apologies to him for not discovering it sooner.

**John M. Farrell Jr., IM ’76**

Atlanta — Spring 1990

**EDITOR’S NOTE:** The rat cap has been returned to its original owner in New York City, Dr. Seymour Fradin, an ophthalmologist. “I had a rat cap, but I don’t know whatever happened to it,” said Fradin, a member of the class ‘46. “In ’44 they drafted the whole school, and I think I may have left the cap behind at the dormitory in the rush to get home,” he speculated. Fradin said he plans to exhibit the cap in his trophy collection.

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**Unpleasant Surprise**

Ordinarily, I find the articles in the *Georgia Tech Alumni Magazine* to be both objective and informative. I was therefore unpleasantly surprised by Paul Craig Roberts’ article, “The Economy Takes a Fall.”

Roberts’ article, which glorified the economic policies of the Reagan Administration of which he was a member, may have been appropriate as an op-ed piece in a newspaper or as the text of a speech for a Republican fundraiser, but seemed curiously out of place in the alumni magazine. Roberts is certainly entitled to his opinions; however, opinions should be clearly labeled as such, not disingenuously wedged between objective, fact-based articles in the alumni magazine.

**Louis Sorell, MS ChE ’81**

Katonah, N.Y. — Fall 1991

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**Admirable Mascot**

I have often wondered why the Georgia Tech athletics team mascot is a yellow jacket—that is, until now.

This fall, when I was in my yard sawing timber, I was attacked by a swarm of yellow jackets. Fortunately, I am immune to insect stings, so I had no problem on that score. A couple of days later, I noticed they were still there, circling the entrance to the nest, a hole in the ground.

I decided I had to do something about this hazard. I doused the entrance with wasp spray. The effect was nil. I poured about a pint of gasoline into the hole and the surrounding area. It burned for almost 15 minutes.

The guard force of the hive went berserk. I kept a safe distance, but stayed close enough to watch. Eventually, almost all of them, one by one, attempted to fly into the entrance of the hive—taking a final stand on some protective maneuver.

I began to regret what I had done. As an old soldier, I appreciated the devotion and bravery that marked their last effort. Georgia Tech, you chose well your mascot.

**Lt. Gen. (ret.) Dan Raymond**

Columbus, Ga. — Spring 1992

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**Science Fun**

I am pleased that the article “Ph.D. in Fun,” [Winter 1994 magazine] describing the fine work of Tech alumnus Alan Friedman, director of the New York Hall of Science, stressed the “fun” in science.

While our Georgia Tech students constantly complain about the hard work they undergo to earn their degrees, once they put their Georgia Tech education to use professionally, they bubble over with enthusiasm about the “fun” they derived from the science/engineering work—including the fun while studying at Tech.

**Dr. Melvin Kranzberg**

School of History, Technology and Society — Spring 1994

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**Superb Teacher**

The article on Vernon Crawford [Spring 1996] was excellent. It concentrates on his superb sense of humor, while mentioning how he started as a faculty member in the Georgia Tech School of Physics and advanced into administrative positions, eventually becoming chancellor of the University System of Georgia. But it does not emphasize what a good teacher he was.

As a physics student in the late ‘50s and early ‘60s, I was fortunate to be in several of Dr. Crawford’s classes. Quite simply, he was the best professor I had when I was at Tech. His wonderful sense of humor was one facet of his great skill in communicating ideas. His lectures were clear and to the point.

There were even a few good jokes. Clearly, Vernon Crawford was a very able administrator, or he could not have risen to the top as he did. It’s just a shame he couldn’t have continued to teach.

**Matthew Lybanon**

Phys ’90, MS Phys ’92

Slidell, La. — Fall ’96
MISSION: To continually create new chapters of innovation in a legacy that exemplifies American ingenuity and the human spirit. And thereby achieve the ultimate objective: the preservation of freedom.

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protect freedom.
ONE SEPTEMBER MORN, 1888, FOUND ME KNOCKING AT THE FRONT DOOR of Georgia Tech for admittance. This was the first day that Tech was opened to the prospective student body of Georgia to have a technical education—a most memorable occasion for me.

Col. N. E. Harris of Macon had worked long and hard to have such a school established. When the legislature passed an act creating this school, a Board of Commissioners was appointed in control. It was decided to offer the cities of the state an opportunity to have this school located in or near one of them. It depended largely upon the best offer of financial support, taking into consideration a central location. Atlanta was selected, and Richard Peters donated approximately nine acres.

I had spent the year before at old Emory College at Oxford, after graduating from the Boys High School in Macon. Dr. I. S. Hopkins [president of Emory at that time] was elected president of Georgia Tech, and accepted the offer.

My father was a building contractor and wanted me to have technical training. I had a cousin who was a civil engineer and I had often heard them say that he made $20 per day, so this naturally appealed to me, and I went to Tech.

In the act creating the school, each county was to be awarded a scholarship for each representative in the House of Representatives. The examinations were held by the superintendent or their representatives of the schools.

In Bibb County there were some seven or eight [of us] who took the examination. In due time I was notified that I was awarded a scholarship.

When the prospective students appeared on this first day, we were all ordered into chapel and given another examination. It seemed that this first examination was a preliminary to the real, serious one. The delay in the latter, I suppose, was on account of the first examination being different from that in the acts passed by the legislature.

I was told that the principal of the school was to be a man with a college education. I was informed that my scholarship was given me because of being one of the first to pass the examination and that the scholarship was to be awarded to the student who passed the examination.
preliminary, and on its face it looked as though they might have suspected that the first examination was not thorough enough or not properly held.

The classes at that time were called apprentice, junior, middle and senior. I believe that Capt. [Lyman] Hall brought this idea from West Point. About 150 were admitted to the apprentice class. There were two who took examination and were passed to entry into the middle class. Both of these men, I understood, were college graduates at the time they entered Tech, but diplomas and degrees had no weight with Dr. Hopkins. They must have more than 20 years of age at the entrance. There were about 13 to 15 who took examination for entrance to the junior class. Those who were candidates for junior and middle class had to take a third examination. Dr. Hopkins' nicknames were "Old Hop" and "Big Ike." I was shocked to hear a student call a man of the dignity of Dr. Hopkins by any such names, but it was current on the campus.

Lyman Hall was professor of mathematics and naturally it fell in line with surveying and civil engineering. I doubt there was a better informed mathematician in the country. He knew his texts so well that he could tell you the page on which any subject was, in geometry, trig or calculus. The only fault I found with Capt. Hall was he thought every little country boy should know about as much as he did.

On one occasion, Capt. Hall had our class and was so enthused with the subject that he held the class five minutes after the bell rang. We were all due then in the English class. Before Capt. Hall dismissed the class, Professor Lane entered the room and told Capt. Hall that this was his period and he wanted his class dismissed.

A subject came up in Professor Lane's class in regard to a certain house on West...
They all sat there when lo and beholding his jokes he few to drink in the the failure of quite a was dampened by the failure of quite a few to drink in the the failure of quite a few to drink in the the failure of quite a few to drink in the

About... D

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rally he was furious. These men were charged in the article with manufacturing brass knucks, bayonets, daggers, guns and knives for a supposed uprising. The article was so well timed (as many had really made knucks in the foundry) that the faculty took exception to the article and gave notice that Billy was to be expelled from school. The student body aroused almost to a man, said, “If Walthall goes, we go.” [Walthall stayed].

After Dr. Hopkins’ death, Capt. Hall was made president, and he made a remarkable record for Tech. After Lyman Hall’s death, Dr. K. G. Matheson was made president. He also made a fine record establishing other departments and also other buildings.

It was customary on Fridays to have some member of the [English] class make a speech. It could be original or a speech by some famous orator. Jim Spence from Camilla chose Patrick Henry’s famous speech. I do not know if he failed to properly prepare the speech or if he was just frightened. He got to the lines, “I have no lamp by which my feet are guided.” He hesitated and repeated three or four times and could go no further. Professor Lane said, “Jim, I am afraid your lamp has gone out; sit down.”

Professor Shepherd taught math and drawing, free hand as well as mechanical drawing.

Professor [J. S.] Coon, a Cornell man, called “Uncle Si” or “Si” Coon, taught mechanics and kinematics.

Mr. Higgins from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was superintendent of Shops and was rated as a professor of the faculty. Later, Frank Spain was made assistant professor of math. Professor Coon brought Professor Oviat from Cornell to teach math and drawing. In addition to these, we had other men in the shop who were rated as foremen and instructors. Billy Van Houten was instructor. The boys, since Billy has grown older in the service, I believe, dubbed him Uncle Billy.

Horace Thompson was in charge of the blacksmith shop. No, we did not make horse shoes, nor did we shoe a horse, but we made bolts and more bolts. Later Mr. Higgins sent a young and inexperienced man as superintendent of the shops or as his assistant in his absence. The boys took a dislike to him and a group of students one night derided him. I knew nothing of this episode until the next morning, and this was true of the vast majority of the students, but it came near breaking up the school.

During the second year of Tech, so many students applied for admission who were not prepared that the faculty decided to establish a sub-apprentice class.

It was a motley looking lot of boys that entered Tech during those days; some had bright red socks with green ties, a great many had trousers that were like the character in the “Deestrick Skule”—trousers “sorter long and sorter short.” But most of these were real Georgia boys or Georgia Crackers, if you will, and many of them have made fine men and have been a credit to our great state as well as to Tech.

When [I was boarding] on Calhoun Street, Dr. Emerson lived next door. One afternoon I came home with a high temperature and was quite sick. The other boys insisted that I have a doctor, so I told them to send for Dr. Armstrong, as he had attended to me once. Dr. Emerson, hearing of my illness, came over to see me. I naturally called him Doctor Emerson. So Dr. Armstrong immediately addressing Dr. Emerson said, “Doctor, is this your patient?” Dr. Emerson courteously and properly informed Dr. Armstrong as to himself and his interest in the students.

I can never quite forget this episode: W. P. “Billy” Walthall from Palmetto organized and edited a college paper called The Technologian. He was the most popular man in school. He was very bright and when he read a thing, he knew it; he did not have to dig for it. He had written an article appearing in the paper making a travesty of an occurrence that had happened in New Orleans. Several members of the faculty were mentioned, not by name, but by implication.

These men were charged in the article with manufacturing brass knucks, bayonets, daggers, guns and knives for a supposed uprising. The article was so well timed (as many had really made knucks in the foundry) that the faculty took exception to the article and gave notice that Billy was to be expelled from school. The student body aroused almost to a man, said, “If Walthall goes, we go.” [Walthall stayed].
PROFESSOR FRANK SPAIN was one of the pioneers in Tech football and played on the team in 1893, when Dr. Leonard Wood came over from Fort McPherson and enrolled as a student and gave Tech its first introduction in the game.

It will doubtless be of interest to many to know the origin of the Tech colors and the famous "Techety Rex Yell." After the opening of the institution at least two years had passed and no colors had been selected, although several of the classes had organized, elected officers and selected their individual colors. Class 1892, of which the writer was a member, selected White, Gold and Blue and had class pins made up in the shape of a GST monogram and the above colors filled in, in enamel.

In the fall of 1891, football was just started as a major sport in Southern colleges and up to that time, other than one or two individually owned balls kicked over the slope in front of the main buildings, Tech did not know the first rudiments of football.

Around Thanksgiving time of that year, a game had been scheduled between the University of Georgia and Auburn, and as a result of some of the feelings developed in previous baseball games, Tech students had been invited to attend the game and root for Auburn. The invitation was referred to the officers of the senior class—the class of 1892. The president of the class called a mass meeting, and it was voted that the students attend in a body. A committee was appointed to submit colors to be worn and yells to be used for the occasion. This committee was composed of A. R. Colcord, Arthur Solomon, the writer, and one or two others whose names have passed out of my recollection.

The committee reported, recommending that White and Gold be worn and suggested several yells. The famous "Techety Rex Yell" as it appeared in the first Blue Print in 1908 under the heading, "What the Winds Whisper".

Ve—vi—ve—vo—ve—vi—vo—vum!
Johnny get a rat trap
bigger than a cat trap!

Bum—bum!
Hannibal—cannibal—sis—boom—bah!
Tech of Georgia—rah—rah—rah!
Tech—e—ty reck—reck—reck!
Tech—e—ty reck—reck—reck!
Boom—rah! Boom—rah!

Georgia Tech!
Bow—wow—hi—yi!
Hot—cold—wet—dry!
Get—there—E—li!

Tech!

The "Techety Rex Yell" was immediately so popular that nothing else was considered at that time. The game was attended by about 200 students, this being a very representative number, and for the first time Tech students saw a college football game, displayed their colors and used their Yell. The cheering evidently was effective and played a considerable part in enabling Auburn to win the game, and doubtless had something to do with some of the old feelings, which, in view of the game to be played on Nov. 14, has evidently long since become a memory only.

In 1893, Georgia Tech was attracting its own crowd of football following. Among the early football fans was a group of young women from the Lucy Cobb Institute for Girls who dressed in white and gold to cheer for Tech. They were among the earliest supporters to show their allegiance by wearing the traditional white and gold.
ON FIRST MEETING PROFESSOR JOHN SAYLOR COON, the mother of one of his students asked conversationally, “Doctor, I understand that you teach mechanical engineering.” “No,” Coon replied. “I teach ethics.”

In fact, he taught both—with a passion.

Coon joined the faculty in 1889, a year after Georgia Tech first opened its doors, and served as chairman of mechanical engineering until his retirement in 1923. Affectionately known by his students as “Uncle Si,” he was offered the job as president when Dr. I. S. Hopkins, Tech first president died, but he turned it down.

The late George C. Griffin, whose career at Tech began as a student in 1914 and included coaching, teaching and serving as longtime dean of students until his retirement in 1964, called Coon “Tech’s greatest professor.” Although Griffin was a 1922 civil engineering graduate, he said that as a student, he would visit Coon’s classes “just to hear him lecture.”

In his book, Griffin—You’re a Great Disappointment to Me, Griffin relates an anecdote concerning Coon’s inspection of Atlanta’s first automobile. Coon gave his class a first-hand assessment. “Young men, I have just seen a machine to which they have harnessed many horses,” Coon proclaimed. “It smells, runs like hell and they are going to give it to all the college students, women and delivery boys to drive. They are going to kill more people than all the wars in history.”
A native of Burdett, N.Y., Coon went through Cornell University's four-year mechanical engineering program in three years, graduating at the head of his class. Working in the Cornell university shops, Coon constructed an engine and a dynamo electric machine—the first one built in the United States. Both the engine and dynamo were exhibited at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition in 1876. He was a charter member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, organized in 1880.

After graduation, Coon was an instructor at Cornell for a year before working as an engineer in the mining industry, where he headed an office that designed mining machinery. He also spent several years as a consultant, conducting efficiency tests on pumps and locomotives.

In 1888, Coon married a young woman he had met the year before on a trip to Texas, and he accepted the chair of mechanical engineering at the University of Tennessee.

Although Tech started in the fall of 1888, because there was no senior class the first year, the chair of mechanical engineering had not been filled. Georgia Tech's trustees spent 1888-89 conducting their search for the man who would head the school's only discipline granting a degree. Coon was their man.
Georgia Tech's immediate high standing and early strength as an engineering school has been attributed to Coon. "While Dr. Coon ranks high as an engineer, it is [my] opinion that he ranks higher still as a teacher," said Dean W. H. Emerson, one of Tech's original faculty members and a close friend. "His central idea has been to make his students think. He puts a tremendous amount of enthusiasm and energy into his work, which to him has never become perfunctory, and his insistence has always been that the student must understand the subject in order to pass."

Coon's retirement was announced in the May 1923 issue of the magazine, which was dedicated to him. Editor Albert Staton, a former student, expressed his dismay and personally tried to persuade Coon to continue. "I didn't see how he could leave Tech," Staton said. "It would seem as logical for the academic building to get up and move off the campus."

Staton's appeal was unsuccessful, but he persuaded Coon to write a magazine piece about his decision, and Emerson to write about Coon. Staton had his own anecdotes.

Although he had no interest in football at the time, Coon played a role in bringing John Heisman to Tech, Staton relates. During the negotiations, Coon, Tech President Lyman Hall and Professor Randle each put up $100 to guarantee Heisman's salary and lure him away from Clemson.

Coon would probably never have gone to a football game, except that on one occasion Heisman and Randle sought him out, "took him by the arm and made him go," Staton said. "They told him that his moral influence on the game was bad because he stayed away."

A fervid Tech baseball fan, Coon became equally zealous about football.

In addition to his professional interests, Emerson said, Coon appreciated classical music and was a patron of grand opera in Atlanta. He had a great love of nature and the outdoors, and possessed an extraordinary knowledge about birds and flowers.

"He was the first to set about beautifying our campus, on which he planted shrubs and especially roses, in which he delighted," Emerson said. "Fishing was one of his chief recreations, but he states that it was not so much the fishing as being in the wilds which led him to seek the Canadian lakes for so many summers."

When Coon's retirement became known, Tech students petitioned him to stay. But after 35 years, he said, the time had come to retire.

"You should know that I resigned three years ago, but Dr. [K.G.] Matheson seemed so provoked that I withdrew the letter," Coon wrote in the magazine. "He refused to present it to the Board of Trustees, and I thought too highly of him to present it over his head."

"As to what I am going to do, I should worry," he wrote, describing retirement as a dream life. "Last summer, Mrs. Coon and I built us a comfortable summer home in my native village."

"I never saw the day I wouldn't rather sit on a log in the woods, listening to the singing of the birds, or by the brook, my feet dangling over the bank, watching the fish," Coon said.

"I guess that's why I didn't think it worthwhile to try to get rich. I look about me and notice the feverish activity of my brothers in the streets. For what? Say, have you looked in the store windows? That's for what. It does not seem worthwhile to me."

"But there is no fool like an old fool. I have at last succumbed, after years of obstinacy, and have bought me a Ford to be delivered to me when I get to my native village, and I'm going to learn to drive it. Gosh!"

Coon retired to New York, where he died in 1938 at the age of 84, the last of Tech's pioneer faculty.

As a senior, R. Rodney Garrison, ME '23, was in the last class Coon taught. He wrote down many of the proverbs and barbs that peppered Coon's lectures, a collection of which appeared in two issues of the Georgia Tech Alumnus in 1952.

Also in the article, Edward B. Newill, ME '15, EE '15, recalled an occasion when Coon marched into class without saying a word and began pacing back and forth. At last, Coon proclaimed, "I belong to that group of people who just can't help accumulating money."

"Complete silence followed as Uncle Si placed his thumbs in his vest and strutted back and forth a little longer," Newill recalled. "Finally, he whirled around and—shaking his finger under the nose of one of the men in the front row—he said, 'And do you know why this is? It is because I spend less than I get.'"
THE-THY neighbor do unto thee. The scientific truth is the word. Tradition is not evidence—thing sacred in life—that is truth outside. We will have no myth, superstition, doubt, door you will please leave all cussi
temperament. Result of environment and duct in our relation to our Golden Rule of Jesus is the real)
ience in the last hundred years of God.
In the realm of scientific knowledge • A man who can't shut his eyes and see through the cast iron walls of a cylinder and watch the piston moving up and down isn't fit to study engineering.
• Don't go blindly about the world, but try to find out the reason for things. Be observant.
• Knowledge comes from reflection. Learning comes from books.
• There is no great difference between ingenuity and brains. Genius is nothing but the will to take pains. Patience is genius.
• One source of wealth is raw materials, the other labor. The woes of the past have been caused by the determination of the strong to gather into their hands the profits of labor.
• There are many who loathe and despise those who succeed.
• The greatest civilizer in the world, bar none, is a properly conducted business.
• Remember this: Changes are not always improvements; many don't know that.
• Money is very jealous. It has got to be satisfied.
• The strongest force in the world: public sentiment.
• The conflict going on now between men who have knowledge and men who have opinions is as old as time.
• I used to love to walk along the highways out into the country—can't do that anymore. There are too many wild men driving these "stink wagons." I walk along the railroad tracks now. If killed, I want to be killed by a real man—a locomotive engineer. He won't try to run over you.
• You can't get water out of a sponge if you haven't got no sponge.
• Ignorance is popular.
• With liberty goes immense obligations. Liberty imposes great obligations of fairness. Free speech should not extend beyond statement of fact. Statement of fact is either true or false. The world is full of opinions.
• What happens to the engineer if he makes a mistake in his delving—in the realm of spirit and truth? What happens to a surgeon? An artist? They can conceal their mistakes! When an engineering structure fails, a man's head should be cut off.
• The greatest men are men of simplicity. Boys—don't take yourselves too seriously.
• When you start talking about yourself, you begin to shrink.
• The automobile has given to the young a wrong sense of their importance—material outrunning our moral responsibility. Do you think civilization has been improved by the introduction of the automobile, dance halls, etc.? Well, I think not. If it is not causing a greater number of people to live by the Golden Rule, I say, to hell with frills!
• I may be forgiven for not turning out good engineers, but I will have failed if you boys do not develop into men of high moral character.
"MAY YOU LIVE IN INTERESTING TIMES." That bit of Oriental wisdom—a blessing of sorts, as old as China’s memory—might well have been coined in the heady days of 1923, the year the Georgia Tech Alumnus was born.

It was the Roaring ’20s. Flappers danced the Charleston, and gangsters battled for a slice of Chicago as an illusory wave of prosperity swept the nation.

In Atlanta, the once-colloquial “North Avenue Trade School” was developing a national reputation—a reputation destined to become global both in scope and nature.
On campus, Georgia Tech men were learning a new “Alma Mater,” and getting to know a new president, Dr. Marion Luther Brittain. Meanwhile, a nascent National Alumni Association was taking its first steps as graduates teamed with administrators in Tech’s first capital campaign.

For the 75 years since, the editors of this magazine have witnessed very interesting times—dramatic change at a dramatic pace. They have seen Georgia Tech become a truly international institution; they have seen the nation reshape itself, expanding opportunities for all; and they have seen the planet compressed by the weight of borderless business and communications.

Interesting times, indeed.

Depression, a New Deal and Total War

In its first six years, the Georgia Tech Alumnus recorded a period of exceptional growth, despite the apparent indifference of tight-fisted state lawmakers.

During the period that started with 1921’s Greater Georgia Tech campaign, the Tech campus added several buildings: Brittain Dining Hall, the Ceramics Building, Army ROTC Building, Physics Building, Rose Bowl Field, Julius Brown Memorial Hall, Harris Dormitory and the Emerson addition to Lyman Hall.

In addition, Knowles and Swann dormitories; the Mechanical, Textile and Academic buildings; and Grant Field were renovated. Thanks to a gift from newspaper editor Clark Howell, radio station WGST began broadcasting from campus, and the

First sound-on-film motion picture, Phonofilm, shown in New York City.

Volume One, No. One of the Georgia Tech Alumnus, now the Georgia Tech Alumni Magazine, is published.

Clark Howell presents a radio station to Tech. The school received an FCC license in 1924 to operate station WBBF. The call letters were changed to WGST (Georgia School of Technology) in 1925.

Rich’s department store opens in Atlanta.

1929

1923
1924

Rich's department store opens in Atlanta.
Duties of the Dean
April 1923

Georgia Tech has taken another forward step, which brings her again to the fore in her work and care for the welfare of the students who are crowding her halls.

In June 1922, the board of trustees created the office of Dean of Men, and elected to this office Prof. Floyd Field.

The duties of the Dean of Men are:
- To be a friend and advisor of all students.
- To assist each student in finding himself.
- To advise with them as to their course in school.
- To assist each student in his attempt to make a life.

It was a “golden” time for athletics and tradition, too. In 1928, the “Golden Tornado” won a national championship—making a local hero of California’s Roy “Wrong Way” Reigels—and former student Frank Gordy opened the Varsity. Tech’s basketball, baseball, swimming, rifle, tennis and lacrosse teams also won championships during the decade, and student Ed Hamm won a gold medal in the 1928 Olympics.

As the decade closed, a new reality emerged for a generation of students. In October 1929, some of the same financial flim-flam that had brought an age of plenty, brought it to an end.

Within six months of the market crash, the Great Depression was being felt at Georgia Tech. Contributions dropped, and jobs were scarce for both alumni and students.

When George Bailey, CE ’36, arrived at Georgia Tech as a co-op student in 1931, the “general conditions” had already cut into enrollment, which steadily decreased until it reached a low of 2,482 in the 1933-34 school year—roughly a thousand fewer students than three years earlier.

“I went home without a job at Christmas. I had $25 left, and the day after New Year’s, I got a notice that the bank had failed, so that was running a little close.” In the fall, Bailey found work as a bellhop, but he had to pay the hotel 50 cents a day to work there. Any tips over that amount, he could keep.

Income from athletics plummeted, and while major sports were reduced in manpower, others were canceled completely. Students rallied to keep some afloat with dances and other fund-

IN OCTOBER 1927, the Georgia Tech Alumnus reported on the preparation of Grant Field for a reception in honor of “the most important personage and the most universally popular hero who ever trod Southern soil”—Trans-Atlantic flier Col. Charles A. Lindbergh.

Atlanta mayor I. N. Ragsdale and Reception Committee Chairman Henderson Hallman had planned to hold a hero’s welcome for Lindbergh on Oct. 11 in the city auditorium, but they approached Georgia Tech President M. L. Brittain for permission to use Grant Field when it became obvious that the expected 100,000 people couldn’t be contained indoors.

“We feel that we are honoring Tech in offering the field to so noted a man and to the city of Atlanta,” Brittain said. “Tech will be proud to assist in the welcome of Col. Lindbergh, and we feel honored that we can be of service to him and to the general cause of aviation.”

An invitation was issued to all railroads to arrange special trains to Atlanta on the day of the event to permit all of Georgia to join in honoring Lindbergh.

The Georgia Power Co. flooded Grant Field with giant lights on the night of the reception, and large amplifiers carried Lindbergh’s voice to the throngs of admirers.
LIKE ALL ENDURING legends, the story of how George P. Burdell made his debut at Georgia Tech has remained a mystery. But a likely account was told by William Edgar “Ed” Smith, BS ’30, to the Atlanta Journal-Constitution Magazine in 1977.

Smith, an Augusta, Ga., businessman, claimed creation of Burdell in 1927, when he was filling out his enrollment papers. He decided to turn in duplicates on George P. Butler, his high school principal and a staunch University of Georgia alumnus. After writing in George P., Smith got cold feet and finished the entry with the last name Burdell, the maiden name of his best friend’s mother.

Smith then added Burdell’s name to the class rolls. He even took duplicate tests using Burdell’s name, altering the handwriting just enough to disguise his writing and fool the professors into believing Burdell was indeed a student in their classes.

By 1930, George P. Burdell had taken enough tests to “earn” a bachelor’s degree from the Institute—he later received his master’s degree—and he became an official alumnus. At the same time, he has managed to maintain his student status.

During World War II, George P. Burdell served in the armed forces on many fronts, his name appearing around the world. He was listed on the flight crew of a B-17 bomber, flying 12 missions over Europe with the 8th Air Force in England. However, when a Tech graduate became the new operations officer for the crew, he immediately recognized the name on the flight log, and Burdell’s flying days were over.

When Georgia Tech computerized its class-registration process in 1969, Burdell signed up for every course—over 3,000 credit hours. And despite subsequent fail-safe procedures to prevent it, he did so again in 1975 and 1980.

The spirit of George P. Burdell remains alive. He continues to post letters to the editor, baffle insurance salesmen, and get paged at football games. He’s also displayed a generous nature—his signature has appeared on numerous product rebate checks.

Back for More Physics
Tech’s George P. Burdell Still Around—Picked Gene
By ANN WOOD
George P. Burdell registered yesterday for the Summer session at Georgia Tech. It’s nothing new—he has registered every session for the past 30 years or so.

Brittain Dining Hall opens. Harold Bush-Brown designed the collegiate gothic building; the Ceramics Department made tiles; the Textile Department made curtains and tapestries; the School of Mechanical Engineering made wrought iron. Sculptor Julian Harris, Arch ’28, designed the large stained glass window as a memorial to the classes of 1928-32.

1929
Tech defeats California in the Rose Bowl 8-7.
In Atlanta, Fox Theatre opens.

Former student Frank Gordy opens a restaurant called the Yellow Jacket near the Tech campus. The name is soon changed to the Varsity.

1933
Stock market crashes, leading to losses of $50 billion and the Great Depression.

"Stumpy's Bear" appears on campus.

Beware of Crooks

September-October 1933
It is unfortunately necessary to warn alumni against the machinations of crooks who pretend to be from Georgia Tech [for the purpose of swindling unsuspecting alumni].

In view of the activities of a swindler who professed to be “Stumpy” Thomason, we warn alumni to be on guard against fake representatives who invariably ask for a loan or check to be cashed.

The real “Stumpy” has been working in Atlanta all summer and has given valuable assistance to Georgia Tech authorities in connection with the matter.
Fake "Stumpy" Caught
March-April 1934

A man representing himself as Jack G. "Stumpy" Thomason was held in Eureka, Kan., on complaint of Thomas Cole, a 1919 graduate who had been warned by the publicity about Georgia Tech impostors.

Cole, who lives in Madison, Kan., had [police] officers call Atlanta and college authorities immediately informed Jack Thomason. The impersonator has been photographed, recorded and incarcerated.

Despite the hard times, however, the deep-Depression year 1932 saw the first Ramblin' Wreck Parade. During that same year, Tech administration experienced change as control of the universities and colleges was placed under the Board of Regents.

American voters responded in the voting booths, electing Franklin D. Roosevelt president. The Democrat took the mandate seriously, pushing New Deal legislation through channels at a pace by which rookie presidents are still measured.

While the New Deal was never adequate to break the Depression, it comforted millions. Hundreds of Tech students were employed to work in laboratories or assist professors at 40 cents an hour. Federal programs funded research as well. But the most visible impact of New Deal largesse was in bricks and mortar. Tech received five new buildings and three dormitories, including Techwood, which brought President Roosevelt to campus in November 1935.

Although the economy still lagged, conditions had improved enough by 1938 for Georgia Tech to pause and celebrate 50 years of progress with two days of revelry. That progress had been considerable—just over the 15 years since the magazine was first published—from the many physical campus improvements to the additions of several new disciplines: ceramics, aeronautics, biology, economics and social science, and industrial management, to name a few. Also, the Engineering Experiment Station, which would become the Georgia Tech Research Institute, was finally funded and began work in a new build-

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**Rose Bowl BEAR**

**GEORGIA TECH CAME BACK** from its 1929 Rose Bowl Game against California with an 8-7 victory and a bear named Bruin. The bear was given to the team as a mascot, but it was "Stumpy" Thomason who took the initiative to care for the animal, and soon it became known as Stumpy's Bear.

The bear spent the winter under the East Stands of Grant Field, eating—growing to 400 pounds—and developing a taste for both beer and Coca-Cola. The bear became a familiar sight, riding around campus and around town in the back seat of Stumpy's car. George C. Griffin, former dean of students, once quipped that the bear was "as smart as most Tech students with all the bad habits of modern youth."

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**The Daniel Guggenheim School of Aeronautics is established with a $300,000 grant from the Guggenheim Foundation. Tech is the only Southern school to receive a Guggenheim grant and one of only seven recipients in the nation.**

**In Georgia, Gov. Richard B. Russell creates Board of Regents to oversee university system. To show disdain for the Klan, he names a Roman Catholic first chancellor.**

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**The Yellow Jacket Club, forerunner of the Ramblin' Reck Club, is founded to promote school spirit. The group also enforces rat rules.**

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**Empire State Building opens.**
Maybe it's to present that arduous proposal clenched tightly in your hands. Or simply to accept an award earned for a lifetime's work. Whatever your reason for flying, you have business on your mind. And the fact that you arrive relaxed and prepared is just as important to us as why and where you're going. Which is why, at Delta Air Lines, we make it our business to ensure getting to that important place is as smooth as possible.
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Wrong Way Reigels

It was the misdirection play to end all misdirection plays, and it naturally made sports history.

"WHAT AM I SEEING?" announcer Graham McNamee screamed as he broadcast the 1929 Rose Bowl game between Georgia Tech and California.

"Am I crazy? Am I crazy? Am I crazy? Am I crazy?"

In those moments of football history, Roy Riegels, a center and captain-elect of the California Bears, snagged a football fumbled by Georgia Tech back "Stumpy" Thomason. He caught the fumble on first bounce, got bumped, spun around and finding himself suddenly in the clear, sprinted frantically toward the goal line 64 yards distant.

He was headed the wrong way.

Teammate Benny Lorn, a fleet halfback, chased Riegels half the length of the field, shouting "Stop! Stop! Turn back, Roy.... You're going the wrong way!"

Thinking the speedier Lorn was pleading for the ball to out-race the pursuing Georgia Tech players, Riegels yelled back, "Giddoutta here, Benny! This is my ball!"

It wasn't until he had almost crossed the goal line, with Lom pulling at him, that Riegels understood and tried to reverse direction. It was too late. Georgia Tech gang-tackled him at the one-yard line.

In an era when passing the ball from the one-yard line was considered taboo, California lined up to punt out of the end zone. Riegels snapped the ball, but the left side of California’s line collapsed, and Tech’s Vance Maree blocked the punt, which rolled out of bounds for a safety. It was the margin of Tech’s 8-7 victory, and the climax to a 10-0 Yellow Jacket season and national championship.

From that day on, Riegels would be haunted by his wrong-way run. The top sports writers in the country were at the game, and more than 450,000 column inches of newspaper space were written about Riegels’ misdirectional blunder. The phrase “Wrong Way” Riegels became something of a national chuckle and Riegels received hundreds of gifts—upside down cakes, railroad tickets starting at the end of the line, even proposals of marriage on the 1-yard stripe.

Riegels, however, handled himself well and was able to laugh at the circumstances. He even performed in a vaudeville stunt, capitalizing on his unfortunate claim to fame.

On Sept. 25, 1971, Tech’s entire 1928 team was inducted into the Georgia Tech Hall of Fame. Roy Riegels and teammate Benny Lom attended as special guests for the occasion, receiving a certain celebrity status among Georgia Tech athletes. The Georgia Tech Letterman’s Club presented Riegels and Lom with membership cards, an event covered in the Fall 1971 Alumni Magazine.

At the podium, Riegels said, “I was telling Stumpy I was really sore at him, because if he had never fumbled that ball, it would have never happened.”


When presented his membership card into the Georgia Tech Lettermen’s Club, Riegels quipped, “Believe me, I feel I’ve earned this.”
Hitler Engineer Joins Faculty

**March-April 1940**

Albert Gail, German engineer who aided in the designing of the Messerschmitt pursuit plane, which is one of Hitler's crack air weapons, has been appointed assistant professor of aeronautics at Georgia Tech.

Gail left his native Germany because of his distaste for the Hitler regime and has been employed by United Airlines in New York since 1937. In Germany, he was on the engineering staff of the Bavarian Aircraft Works, where plans for the famous German fighting plane evolved.

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**Coach HEISMAN Dies**

**November-December 1936**

**ALUMNI, STUDENTS AND FRIENDS**

learned with sorrow of the death of John W. Heisman, former coach of football and baseball at Georgia Tech, after a brief illness.

While coaching Tech's "Golden Tornado," he introduced the famous "Heisman shift." In 1909, Heisman used his Georgia Tech 11 to demonstrate some of his ideas on passing, which "opened up" the game and made the forward pass an effective offensive weapon.

Tech's Golden Tornado prospered under Heisman's reign. His 1905, 1915 and 1916 teams were undefeated. In 1917, he produced the team which Coach A. Alexander rates as Tech's best, the national champs of the year.

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...and the campus put on a decidedly military air. "When I joined Chi Phi, there were 72 members," said Paul Duke, ME '45, who spent most of his college days in an apprentice seaman's uniform. "In July of that same year, there were nine of us."

Overall enrollment remained steady with the influx of service trainees. Fraternity houses were closed and used as dormitories, and the majority of students were expected to perform as regular servicemen—daily exercise became a part of campus life for the first time, and Fred Lanoue developed his infamous "drownproofing" class—though discipline sometimes flagged.

"There were a few civilian people going to Tech in the war years of '44 and '45, but not many," Duke said. There were even some women on campus for military training.

Classes switched to a year-round calendar of three 16-week semesters. So complete was the war-time transformation of campus, even the two cannons on display at the Naval Armory were called to active service. Some vestiges of normal campus life continued, though, football for instance. But not at the level Tech was used to.

"They weren't giving many scholarships because everybody was getting signed up," said Duke, a football walk-on. "Coach Dodd didn't have much football material during the war."

Research at Georgia Tech such as Montgomery Knight's "autogyro" took off as federal contracts rolled in to supplement the small state budget. Classified research in communications gave Tech a leg up on post-war defense contracts in research electronics.

According to the January-February 1945 Alumnus, 3,000 Georgia Tech alumni were in the armed services—including four admirals and seven generals. Two alumni, Navy fighter ace David McCampbell,Cls '32, and Army flier Thomas B. McGuire,Cl's '41—the No. 2 air ace in World War II who was killed in action—won the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Of those alumni not in the services, 80 percent were in war work. To that time, 96 had become "Gold Star" alumni, losing their lives in battle.
THE FIRST ISSUE of the Georgia Tech Alumnus hailed the success of Tech's first capital campaign—a drive that was yielding much more than money. "Nearly two years ago, in April 1921, the Greater Georgia Tech Campaign was successfully launched," the article says. "Like a great avalanche, it spread from Atlanta to the entire state of Georgia, then became nationwide, and finally reached past the shores of our own great country."

The original goal was $1 million. Alumni had pledged more than $1.75 million toward the campaign.

"Of course, money—in the currency of the realm—was the object of the campaign," the article says. "But the records show that other mediums of exchange were contributed, including liberty bonds, land, brick, plumbing materials, sashes, doors, blinds, desks, chairs, bobbins, engraving and engineering services, not to mention one article which on first thought might seem to indicate a scarcity of the same among the students: a bull—not of the well-known classroom type, but a full-blooded Guernsey."

The campaign was helping finance an ambitious building effort. The half-completed physics building—an English renaissance structure featured on the cover of the magazine—was a $200,000 venture being financed by campaign contributions and a $150,000 Carnegie Foundation grant. Eight new buildings were planned, as well as improvements on existing dormitories and buildings.

In just 10 days after the campaign began, the article exclaimed, "Atlanta alone had subscribed about $750,000. Organized Tech Alumni clubs got busy, and contributions from every part of the United States came pouring in—even donations from Mexico, Cuba and Italy were received. In fact, wherever a Tech man was to be found, some help, great or small, was forthcoming."

Although the campaign was in its final stages, the momentum of the drive promised additional rewards.

"The Campaign is not yet at an end. The New York Tech Club, with its large and enthusiastic membership, has recently sent word to the office that they intend to go out in the near future and add $500,000 to the fund from the city of New York. Tech could not have done without the work of the Tech clubs in the various cities, and the work of the New York club was at the very head of the list."

Despite the ebullient assessment, however, the fund-raising effort caused some hard feelings. The campaign was being run by professionals on a percentage basis, who turned unpaid pledges over to high-pressure collection agencies. Sensitive to irate alumni, Tech stopped the procedure, appointed alumnus W. J. Milner as collections manager and changed the campaign name to the Greater Georgia Tech Expansion.
Fund. Milner set about soothing ruffled feathers and was more successful in collecting pledges.

The campaign did support a much-needed building and renovation program. It stood for many years as a lonely marker. Following the crash of 1929, fund-raising campaigns wilted in the financial wasteland of the Great Depression.

During the first 23 years, the Alumni Association operated strictly on dues. But after World War II, and with the resurgence of prosperity, trustees of the Foundation and Alumni Association decided to scrap dues-membership in favor of a new plan.

In the fall of 1947, the Alumni Association initiated an annual Roll Call of volunteer contributions as an innovative means of supporting the Institute. Alumni were asked to contribute $1 for every year since graduation. During its first year, the campaign raised $22,550 from 1,356 alumni of the 15,523 alumni of record. The average contribution amounted to $16.63. Although the most recent classes showed the strongest support, the Roll Call drew broad support from classes dating back to 1890.

In 1961, Georgia Tech was recognized for "The Best Sustained Alumni Performance" among all publicly supported institutions. In 1965, 14,920 alumni gave $279,609 for a phenomenal 52.4 percent participation by known alumni.

Since its beginning, the Roll Call has raised nearly $81 million in unrestricted funds for Georgia Tech.

The 1996-97 Roll Call, which ended with the fiscal year June 30, raised $6,587,073. Contributions came from 23,175 people. Dave McKenney, vice president for Roll Call, headed the drive.

This year's Roll Call campaign has a $7 million goal and seeks to involve 25,000 alumni, friends, faculty, staff, parents and students.

AFTER MORE THAN 60 YEARS, Georgia Tech launched its second capital campaign. The occasion was the 1985 observance of the Institute's 100th birthday. Although Georgia Tech did not open its doors until 1888, the bill creating it was signed into law on Oct. 13, 1885.

Georgia Tech announced a Centennial Campaign to raise $1 million for each of its one hundred years. The $100 million campaign was the largest for private support in the history of the Institute.

During the five-year campaign, those serving as members of the steering committee included: Honorary Chairman George W. Woodruff, Cls '17; Chairman J. Erskine Love Jr., ME '49; Chairman Charles R. Yates, GS '35; John E. Aderhold, EE '45; L. Travis Brannon, IM '49; A. Russell Chandler III, IE '67; Vernon D. Crawford; Alvin M. Ferst, IM '43; Charles E. Gearing, EE '52; Lawrence L. Gellerstedt Jr., ChE '45; John W. Hooper, MS EE '55, Ph.D. '61; Arthur W. Johnston, IM '52; W. Henry Maddox III, IM '62; Lawton M. Nease III, IM '65; M. Lamar Oglesby, IM '65; Donald S. Pirkle, IE '65; James P. Poole, IM '42; Homer C. Rice; Dell Sikes, IM '61; Cecil J. Silas, ChE '53; John Weitnauer, IE '49; and Thomas R. Williams, IE '50.

In the third year, Tech surpassed its $100 million goal and set its sights on raising an additional $45 million by the June 30, 1988, end of the drive.

"What we have set out to do we have accomplished, like a good Georgia Tech engineer—within budget and ahead of schedule," President Joseph Pettit said.

Before the campaign was concluded, however, three of its key leaders died: Pettit, Erskine Love and George Woodruff. Charlie Yates became chairman.

The campaign's finish was spectacular. Georgia Tech raised $202 million—more than double its original goal, and proportionately the most successful campaign ever for a public university. With an enthusiasm usually reserved for hard-won football victories, Georgia Tech officials punctuated the campaign triumph with a 202-second blast of the campus steam whistle.

"At the outset of our quest, we were blessed by the vision and leadership of President Pettit,
campaign Chairman Erskine Love and Honorary Chairman George Woodruff,” Yates said. “This achievement seems an appropriate memorial to these three departed friends.”

IN THE SPRING OF 1996, Tech President Wayne Clough announced a $400 million Campaign for Georgia Tech—a five-year initiative that will thrust the Institute into the next millennium.


In summary, the $400 million goal earmarks $80 million toward attracting a stellar faculty—$50 million of which would go to endowed chairs; $75 million to student scholarships, to endow the Cooperative Education Program, and establish a Public Service Cooperative Education Program; $25 million to create special high-tech classrooms; $35 million to create an endowment for the Library and enhance student-life programs; $45 million for academic and research facilities; $35 million for athletics, including the addition of men’s and women’s soccer and women’s swimming and golf programs; $105 million for the endowment—the hallmark of a prestigious institution, the endowment serves as the Institute’s venture capital of the future.

The campaign passed the $250 million mark earlier this year and is running almost a year ahead of schedule, said Barrett H. Carson, associate vice president for External Affairs.

“The three components that make a great engineering school are students, faculty and facilities,” Stith said. “As we go into the next decade, we need to improve our facilities, reduce student-faculty ratios, bring some of the most respected faculty members in the country to Georgia Tech and continue to attract the best students. And that’s what we’re going to do.”
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Expansion, Another War and the Women

AS AMERICA WAS SAYING GOODBYE TO ROOSEVELT, Georgia Tech was getting to know a new president, Col. Blake Ragsdale Van Leer, the first engineer to head the school. Van Leer, described as a direct man of military bearing, would oversee a dramatic expansion of the campus as soldiers returned home following World War II and enrolled under the G.I. Bill.

In late 1945, 50 percent more students enrolled for the fall than were registered in the summer term, including some 500 veterans. Hundreds more applied but didn’t enroll because of a housing shortage. The following spring, another 1,000 returning veterans applied to the school, making clear the need to expand. In November 1945, the Board of Regents approved a $10 million, 7.5-year building program, developed in part by the Architecture Department.

By the end of 1947, Georgia Tech had grown to 128 acres with an enrollment of 5,000 students, and with $5 million in construction nearing completion, funds were being sought for at least eight new buildings.

To solve part of the housing problem, Tech put students in houses in nearby Marietta, abandoned with the shutdown of war production facilities, and in former barracks at Camp Gordon and the Naval Air Station in Chamblee. A year later, the newly renamed Georgia Institute of Technology had space for 2,000 students, with another 750 apartments available for married students and faculty. In five years under Van Leer, Georgia Tech became the largest engineering institution in the South and third-largest in the country.

On June 25, 1950, some 80,000 North Korean soldiers crossed the 38th Parallel into South Korea, signaling the start of the “Forgotten War.” In marked contrast to the Home Front of World War II, Korea was perceived differently in America as inflation...
skyrocketed and politicians squabbled. At Georgia Tech the burning Cold War produced an even greater increase in defense research—and the Institute's fourth Congressional Medal of Honor winner, Lt. Col. Raymond G. Davis.

As the Korean War dragged on to stalemate, American women who had carried their own weight in World War II demanded more opportunities in business and industry. Tech got the word in 1952, when the Board of Regents, in response to a request by the Women's Chamber of Commerce, voted 7-5 to admit women to Tech's engineering and architecture programs.

President Van Leer, whose wife studied architecture and whose daughter had an engineering degree, deserved much of the credit for the change. As early as 1945, Van Leer had called the exclusion of women unconstitutional.

In the fall of 1952, the first two women enrolled at Tech: Barbara Diane Michel and Elizabeth Herndon. The process went smoothly, but the Tech campus had a lot of growing to do before women could really achieve equality.
In addition to limited access to educational programs, at first there were no facilities for women on campus. Within a few years women had an 11-person dormitory—an old house on Fifth Street—and they were allowed to live in the Burge Apartments, primarily through the efforts of Mrs. Van Leer, Tech’s unofficial dean of women.

She was very instrumental in bringing women to Georgia Tech, as was Col. Van Leer,” said Shirley Clements Mewborn, EE ’56, the first woman to serve as president of the Alumni Association. “She made certain we had opportunities that we might have missed otherwise.” She said Mrs. Van Leer also helped start the first sorority on campus, Alpha Xi Delta, which was chartered in 1954.

Barbara C. Chambless, Math ’62, said campus life was very restricted for women in the early going, something Dean Griffin had warned them about in freshman camp.

“He said, ‘You’re going to have to do twice the work to get half the credit,’” Chambless said.

Although women were exempt from ROTC, they had to make up the credits.

“So four of us got together,” Chambless said. “We had all been on precision drill teams ... so we enrolled in ROTC. It upset some people, and they went scurrying around, but they finally said, ‘OK, you can be in Air Force ROTC, none of the others.’ The only reason I remember them giving us was that the Air Force ROTC did not drill with rifles.”

One of the four women ended up No. 1 on the rifle team.

**AMERICANS WERE A PRETTY SMUG LOT in 1957—the United States was the most-powerful, most-advanced nation on Earth.**

Looking into the night sky of Oct. 4, however, Americans had that confidence shaken by a tiny speck of light. Though no larger than a basketball, Sputnik I had a huge impact.

“We are all very surprised at the way the Russians have gone ahead of us in this field,” Physics Professor M.L. Meeks said in the Georgia Tech Alumnus. “As a matter of fact, it seems to indicate that their rocketry at least is ahead of ours.”

Overnight, the world became a scarier place. No longer did the oceans mean security from nuclear attack. The so-called “missile gap,” though not exactly accurate, triggered a renewed competition between the United States and the Soviet Union. The space race was underway, and it would last until President John F. Kennedy’s goal of putting a man on the moon was realized in 1969.

Along the way, Tech alumni would play an integral role in the space program. John Young, AE ’52, flew twice in the Gemini program and twice in Apollo, landing on the moon in Apollo 16.

Young commanded the first Space Shuttle in 1981, beginning modern space travel. He and Richard H. Truly, AE ’59, both flew two shuttle missions. Truly was the first astronaut to become administrator of NASA.

Literally thousands of engineers and scientists have taken part in America’s space program over the past 40 years, and today there are nine astronauts who attended the Institute—including two women, Jan Davis and Susan Still.

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**Sideways**

A black-and-white, long-haired mongrel dog was tossed from a moving car in 1945, and landed in the hearts of Tech students. Injuries caused the dog to walk with its head and shoulders skewed about 15 degrees out of phase with its hindquarters, so Tech students called her Sideways.

Sideways was passed from one dorm room to another and thrived on dining hall leftovers. She accompanied students to class, where she either slept through boring lectures or watched animated professors attentively.

Sideways died in 1947 after accidentally eating rat poison. Her final resting place is marked by a marble headstone on the Hill near the Administration Building.

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**1950**

Tech awards its first doctor of philosophy degree, in chemical engineering, to William Lloyd Carter.

**1951**

President Truman yanks Gen. Douglas MacArthur from Korea for making unauthorized policy statements.

**1952**

Football team named national champions with 12-0 record and Sugar Bowl victory.
INEVITABLY, THE CONVERSATION DRIFTS BACK TO 1963 and the tragedy that staggered the world—and put Rufus Youngblood's name in a hundred reporters' notebooks.

Up until the time the presidential motorcade turned onto Elm Street, "it looked like just another very successful political trip," Youngblood remembers. "They wanted crowds, and they got crowds."

As the procession crawled into Dealey Plaza, Youngblood glanced up at the clock on the roof of the Texas School Book Depository. It flashed 12:30. Less than a minute to the freeway, and only five minutes to the Trade Mart, he thought. That instant, piercing through the shouts of the thinning crowd, and the stuttering "Dallas Day and backfiring of police motorcycles, Youngblood heard the shattering crack! of a rifle. His reaction was immediate and instinctive.

"Get down!" he yelled. "GET DOWN!"

And in the time it takes to pull the bolt of a Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, Youngblood had vaulted over the back of the limousine seat onto Vice President Johnson, pushing him to the floor of the Lincoln convertible and shielding Johnson's body with his own. —Spring 1992

NOVEMBER 29 WAS "ROOSEVELT HOMECOMING DAY" in Atlanta during Georgia Tech's Homecoming, and there was a great outpouring of the people to hear the President of the United States. His speech was at Grant Field, where a crowd estimated at over 50,000 people heard his address. It was well received and there was frequent and enthusiastic applause.

The Presidential parade began at Ft. McPherson and continued to Piedmont Park, through downtown Atlanta, which was profusely decorated. Thousands of people lined the streets to catch a glimpse of President Roosevelt. At Piedmont Park, approximately 50,000 school children assembled there pledged allegiance to the flag, and the President made a short talk to them.

From there he went to The Techwood Housing Project, which he dedicated, then continued on to Grant Field where he was given a big reception.

After the assembled bands played "Hail to the Chief," Senator Richard B. Russell introduced Senator Walter F. George, who in turn presented the President, who delivered his address to the Nation.

The exercises at Grant Field came to a close with the playing of Dixie. En route to the Little White House at Warm Springs, Ga., he was carried to Atlanta University, where he greeted the Negro school children who were assembled to greet him.

All in all it was a big day and gala event for Georgia; and Georgia Tech added no little to the success of the occasion. —Jan.-Feb. 1936

The Faculty Senate votes to ban further publication of the humor magazine The Yellow Jacket, after it makes scurrilous remarks about an Institute staff member. The magazine and its various incarnations had a checkered history of pranksterism dating back to the '20s.

The Price Gilbert Memorial Library is dedicated.

Al Ciraldo broadcasts his first Georgia Tech football game.

First sorority, Alpha Xi Delta, established on campus.

Montgomery, Ala., seamstress Rosa Parks refuses to give her bus seat to white man, an early, decisive moment in civil rights movement.
If I N

Saturday MAGIC AT GRANT FIELD

ROBERT LEE "BOBBY" DODD guided Tech football to national prominence. He was Tech's winningest coach during 22 seasons and its athletics director for 26 years from 1950 to 1976.

Dodd coached Tech to its most illustrious gridiron history during 1945-66, winning 165 games, losing 64 and tying eight for a 71.3 winning percentage. His success includes a 31-game winning streak in 1951-53. The Yellow Jackets compiled a perfect 12-0 season in 1952 and were named national champions by the International News Service.

Dodd won 13 post-season bowl games, including six straight major bowl victories: 1952 Orange (17-14 over Baylor), 1953 Sugar (24-7 over Mississippi), 1954 Sugar (42-19 over West Virginia), 1955 Cotton (14-6 over Arkansas), 1956 Sugar (7-0 over Pittsburgh) and 1956 Gator (21-14 over Pittsburgh).

By Furman Bisher

To understand the electricity of a Saturday afternoon of football at Grant Field when Bobby Dodd coached, you would have had to be there. The times were so different, not necessarily "good ole days," but they were good times because they were the best we had. Atlanta was still a surrey town. Tech was its one major-league franchise.

Football held the stage in autumn. To hold a ticket to watch the Yellow Jackets play was better than holding an inside straight. The West Stand was high society. Tickets to the Masters were easier to come by. Visiting coaches quivered...

... They were limited to a handful of meek voices cheering their team, and there sat that casual man in a folding chair at a card table, rarely ever standing or showing vigorous interest in the game, and those thousands worshipping him like a Buddha.

That was Dodd's style. He took his seat and left the pacing to his lieutenants... When a crisis arose, out from under that hat came the plays to be run and the designated players to run them.

Dodd sometimes made the strangest substitutions, as on a Saturday in Athens when Georgia Tech was about to be upset. He sent in a stubby little halfback who had been ardently recruited and so often injured his career was mostly spent in splints. He broke to the right faking a run, stopped, flung a pass for a touchdown and returned to the bench. Thus Chappell Rhino became known as "One-Play."

Grant Field had its magic. John Heisman had coached there. Bill Alexander had coached there. What Dodd brought to the old place was a kind of unbruising football other coaches couldn't understand: runty halfbacks; lightweight linemen; rarely, if ever, a classic quarterback....

At first, Dodd didn’t care for platoon football. He was afraid it would bankrupt athletics departments.... Once free substitution came in, no one made capital of it more than Dodd. He could adjust.

Grant Field was Bobby Dodd's domain. That was his stage. There he was regal. He was the man in command. Bobby Dodd, Bobby Jones and Coca-Cola—they were Atlanta in those days. An afternoon on The Flats was excitement in White and Gold. He felt lucky and transmitted it to the atmosphere. Atlanta hasn't felt that lucky since.

Dodd came to Tech in 1930 as an assistant coach, and he is still there, head coach in 1945, athletics director, and a fixture in alumni relations to this day.

"I don’t believe in all the history of college football any other coach has come and stayed 58 years on the same campus," said Homer Rice, former athletics director.

Many a time he could have left for richer connections, but it seemed that Dodd and Georgia Tech belonged together. Now it is done, it is official and they are forevermore—Georgia Tech and Bobby Dodd Stadium, on the place he made magic on Saturday afternoon.

Furman Bisher is a columnist for the Atlanta Journal-Constitution.
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Desegregation, Activism and a New Direction

President Van Leer didn't live to see the first women graduate from Tech in 1956; in June, Michel and Mewborn received their degrees from acting President Paul Weber. A new president, Edwin D. Harrison, inherited the mantle in 1957, and his administration would see the next major milestone in Tech's history—racial desegregation.

At Georgia Tech, the issue first erupted in 1956. After an 8-1-1 season, Bobby Dodd and the Jackets were invited to the Sugar Bowl to play Pittsburgh, which had a black starting fullback. Griffin sent a wire to the Board of Regents, trying to prevent the game. "The South stands at Armageddon," it said.

"The students organized a protest," Mewborn said. "They gathered in Peters Park about dusk and hung the governor in effigy. We weren't unruly; we just said this is not right." The students then marched to the state Capitol.

Tech went to the Sugar Bowl and defeated Pittsburgh 7-0, ironically scoring the only touchdown after a penalty against the black player, Bob Grier.

Five years later, Georgia Tech would enroll its first three black students. They were volatile years in the state. For example, in January 1961, a federal judge in Macon ordered the University of Georgia to enroll two black students; riots broke out, prompting Tech President Harrison to call a meeting of students to address the issue.

"You people seem to have been born into a time of crisis," Harrison told the 2,000 students attending. "There isn't much you as individuals are going to be able to do except learn to live with crises, because apparently we are going to have them for a good many years yet in this world."

Harrison recruited former Dean of Students Jim Dull "to be in charge of the peaceful integration of Georgia Tech," Dull remembered.
After developing an “emergency plan,” Dull said the administration identified three black students with the necessary qualifications, met with them and Atlanta’s black leadership, and enrolled Ralph Long Jr., Ford Greene and Lawrence Williams.

“The day we did it, the Ku Klux Klan came over to Georgia Tech, and they marched up North Avenue as far as the YMCA and back to Techwood,” Dull said. “And that was it; they left after staying just long enough to get their pictures taken.”

Current Tech President Wayne Clough, a civil engineering student at the time, cited a number of factors he thought contributed to the peaceful integration: an already diverse student body, a location at the heart of a city at the heart of the civil rights movement, and some experience with the trauma of change after women were admitted.

“Atlanta was going through its own changes at that time, and it billed itself as “The City Too Busy To Hate,” said Clough, CE ’64, MS CE ’65. “I think Georgia Tech was like that. It was an institution whose students and faculty were just too busy to even be concerned about something where the color of a person’s skin was a factor.”

Alumni photographer Deloye Burrell, a student at the time, remembered integration as a non-event, except that several news cameras had been pointed at the Tech campus from across North Avenue.

“This one guy from a TV station came scot­ting across when the police weren’t looking. He handed five bucks to everybody he could get to and said, ‘Look, I’m on deadline. You’ve got to do something for me.’ He went back across, and on the count of three, everybody turned around, waved at the camera and said, ‘Hi, mom.’ Then we called security so he couldn’t come over and get his five bucks back.”

IN OCTOBER 1956, six well-dressed, gray-haired graduates of Tennessee’s Cumberland University knelt down on the carpeted, makeshift gridiron at the Greater Atlanta Club to face 22 well-dressed, gray-haired engineers from Georgia Tech.

They squared-off in a nostalgic mismatch suggestive of the football game they actually played 40 years earlier on Oct. 7, 1916—the day Georgia Tech beat Cumberland 222-0.

The stories these gridiron warriors told in a hilarious reunion were almost as outlandish as the score of history’s most lopsided football game.

“The rematch is fixed,” lamented one Tech veteran. “How do they expect 22 engineers to out-talk six lawyers?”
Cumberland alum Morris Gouger of Robstown, Texas, staked claim to "one of the smartest bits of football strategy on record."

"I called for a quarter-back sneak on fourth down late in the final period," he asserted. "We needed 25 yards and were deep in our territory. I made it back to the line of scrimmage and saved us from really ignominious defeat. If we had punted, as we should have, Tech would have blocked the kick, made another touchdown and the score would have been 229-0."

In addition to the most points scored in a game, Tech set records for the most yards gained (978), most points kicked after touchdown by one player (18 by Jim Preas), most points scored in one quarter (63) and most players scoring touchdowns (13).

One of the players scoring a touchdown was Tech guard J. S. "Canty" Alexander. But it wasn't easy. According to tradition, Tech back Everett Strupper dashed down the field free and clear but instead of scoring, he downed the ball on the one-yard line. The team elected to allow Alexander to score. They put him in the backfield, but when the ball was snapped, Tech provided no blocking. The lumbering Alexander was swamped by Cumberland and dropped in his tracks. It wasn't until the fourth down that Alexander was able to score.

At the reunion, Alexander said it wasn't so.

"They framed up on me the game before, but this time I made them swear they would block for me," Alexander said. "I was so busy watching to make sure they blocked that the ball hit me in the chest and I fumbled. But I picked it up on the five and pranced across like a debutante."

George Allen, who became an adviser to several U.S. presidents, was manager of the Cumberland team, which scheduled the game for a $500 guarantee.

Tech's legendary coach John Heisman fielded two teams, which played alternating quarters against Cumberland. Heisman promised a steak dinner to the team that scored the most points. At halftime, Tech led 126-0; each team had scored 63 points.

"You're doing all right, team," Heisman told his players in a rousing, halftime pep talk. "We're ahead. But you just can't tell what those Cumberland players have up their sleeves. They may spring a surprise. Be alert, men! Hit 'em clean, but hit 'em hard!"

At the game's end, Heisman decided that both Tech teams had earned steak dinners.

Sportswriter Grantland Rice, who witnessed the contest, reported tongue-in-cheek, "Cumberland's greatest individual play of the game occurred when fullback Allen circled right for a six-yard loss."

George C. Griffin, a member of Tech's 1916 team, helped organize the reunion and was toastmaster of the event, which was featured in the December 1956 Alumnus.

The speakers were L. W. "Chip" Robert, a 1916 Tech assistant coach, and O. K. Armstrong, who played for Cumberland in the game and had written about it in Reader's Digest, "The Funniest Football Game Ever Played."

Tech Coach Bobby Dodd was also there.

"Of all players in all sports who exaggerate about their feats, I know football players are the worst," Dodd said. "But this is one bunch that never has to exaggerate about a score."
Diehling for Dollars

Bill Diehl caught the proverbial brass ring, but it was with a last-minute lunge: As he and his agents were talking on the phone about which of two offers to accept from publishing companies for his first book, the phone company cut off his service for non-payment.

"I had to walk about a half-mile to a phone booth to finish the negotiations."

From that phone booth, Diehl negotiated a $1 million deal with the Dell publishing company.

We had a local band that played every night at the YMCA. The last night before we all went off to the war, right in the middle of "One O'Clock Jump," the whole bridge fell off the bass he was playing. We left it in the corner there, kind of as a tribute. It may still be there. I hope so.

That's best-selling novelist Bill Diehl talking about his hometown friend, Bob Wallace. From Clearfield, Pa., both would go on to survive World War II and move to Atlanta. There, Wallace would become the longtime editor of the Georgia Tech magazine and many other publications. Diehl would shoot pictures for him for a decade, in the meandering path that would ultimately lead to fame and fortune through several best-selling thrillers.

Wallace has been dead for 28 years; Diehl still refers to him as "my best friend."

The time working for Tech, from the mid-1950s to the mid-1960s, "was very valuable, very rewarding," Diehl says. "We never had an argument. Never had a fight. I still look back on that time with great fondness."

Wallace returned to Atlanta after the war to complete his industrial management degree at Georgia Tech. He stayed, working on Tech publications until his death.

Meanwhile, Diehl was working as a reporter for his hometown paper, The Clearfield Progress, in a town he describes as "so far up in the mountains you had to bail out of a plane to get out."

Wallace called, with news that his father-in-law had found a job for Diehl at The Atlanta Constitution. The father-in-law had worked there years before, had read some of Diehl's work, had liked it. Diehl headed south.

But somehow, the Atlanta newspaper missed the memo. There was no job.

"I stood in the lobby, waiting for Editor Ralph McGill to come out. When Mr. McGill came out, I told him what had happened. He asked if I had been in the war. I said yes, as a ball turret gunner in a B-24. He said that if I could survive that, I could certainly do a reporter's job," Diehl recalls. "I went to work that night."

Diehl wrote obituaries, then moved to the police beat. Always, writing was his first love, but when the Constitution and rival Atlanta Journal merged in 1950, confusion and layoffs in the reorganized photo department led to his second career: photography.

To make sure there were always pictures to go with his stories, he decided to take them himself.

"I bought a cheap little camera and started taking pictures. A few years later, Bob hired me—and that really launched a photographic career," Diehl says.

"I was among the early photographers to use a 35-millimeter camera. Most of the others were using Liecas or 4x5s. What we were doing was kind of experimental.

"I shot every [Georgia Tech] football game for 12 years, then assignments for the alumni publications. We did some really experimental stuff that worked very well."

Some of Diehl's football pictures were printed in Sports Illustrated, rushed after the game to a Delta airplane that would deliver them to New York overnight.

Diehl remembers sitting backward in a moving roller coaster to take a picture of Tech football coach Bobby Dodd enjoying Disneyland while in Los Angeles to play UCLA. He also remembers taking pictures of silicone in the nose of rockets.
Before he became a best-selling author, Bill Diehl was chief photographer for the Georgia Tech Alumnus.

Diehl was billed in several Tech publications of the time as “chief photographer.” Still, the work was just part-time.

In 1956, Diehl left the Constitution, turning almost exclusively to freelance photography in the next years. Much of his work was for Georgia Tech; other assignments, including a portrait of Coca-Cola Company Chairman Robert Woodruff that appeared on the cover of Business Week magazine, came through contacts and friends from Tech.

“I also wrote speeches for Ivan Allen before he became mayor. I met John Portman,” Diehl says. “I knew a lot of people because I took photos for them; I got to meet a lot of shakers and movers in the early days of Atlanta.

“Atlanta was a wonderful town then, with just half a million people. It was easy to get around, to meet people.”

In 1960, Diehl became managing editor of Atlanta magazine. Soon, he and Wallace were freelancing for each other.

“I hired Bob to write articles for us. We also bought houses about a block apart. I became godfather for his oldest child,” Diehl recalls. They also shared a sharp sense of humor. “Both of us have a caustic, barb-wire humor that comes from being in the service,” he explains. “We were very sarcastic and would fire back at each other. Our relationship was built a lot on that.”

Then, suddenly, Wallace died of a heart attack. He was 48.

“He had a bad heart, but no one realized it was as bad as it was,” Diehl says. There seems to be an underlying regret of signs missed, history unremembered: “His father had died of the same thing, sitting in the doctor’s office, waiting for an appointment.”

The loss may have given impetus to Diehl's big career leap, on his 50th birthday.

“My wife threw a birthday party for me, and one of the gifts was an ice-cream typewriter from Baskin-Robbins. It was so neat that nobody would eat it,” he says. “After the party, I went back to get a piece, but the typewriter was just a molten pile of ice cream. I thought, ‘That’s my career.’ ”

The next morning, he sold all his cameras. Soon, he began the nine-month effort of birthing Sharky’s Machine, a dark look at the world of an Atlanta vice cop.

“I haven’t lifted a camera since.”

Karen Hill is an Atlanta freelance writer.

The Alumni Association newsletter, Tech Topics, is first published.

Because of his opposition to the Vietnam War, Georgia House of Representatives refuses to seat Julian Bond.

The Hyatt Regency, first of architect John Portman’s floor-to-ceiling atriums, opens in Atlanta.

Bobby Dodd retires as head football coach but remains athletics director. Bud Carson is named head football coach.

1965

1966

1967

Compulsory ROTC ends.

Atomic Tech

The Nuclear Age dawned at Georgia Tech just days after President Edwin Harrison assumed office, and the atom smashing continued for more than three decades at the $4.5 million Neeley Nuclear Research Center.

Although graduate students had been studying nuclear science since 1955, it was a $2.5 million pledge from Gov. Marvin Griffin in 1957 that ensured Tech would enjoy the greatest tool for studying the tiniest matter. Two years later, the National Science Foundation added $750,000.

The reactor became reality on New Year’s Eve 1964 when researchers hoisted the uranium 235 fuel rods into place, and it achieved critical mass.

Research at the 1,000-kilowatt reactor went on until 1996, when it was shut down, never to run again, amid fears of terrorist attack during the Olympics.
Tech’s claim to ’60s campus protest probably reached its peak with the reprisal of Ray Bradbury’s Fahrenheit 451: students burned the ’69 Blueprint for reasons, according to the July-August Alumnus, ranging from “they left out the color section” to “it seemed to me to be a subtle attempt to push social integration.” At least one Tech student, practical as always, used the coals to roast a hot dog.

Although black students had enrolled successfully, Ralph Long said he felt they didn’t enjoy some of the support infrastructure white students did such as fraternity test files—the bits of “underground” information, or “word,” helpful in a tough academic environment.

“Those are the kinds of things that really hurt us,” Long said. “We didn’t have very many altercations.” In time, the Institute learned more about different needs for different people and improved opportunities for minorities. “I’ve seen tremendous change, and Tech is doing a good job,” Long said. “Tech has always been somewhat fair about a lot of things, a lot more aggressive than other schools.”

In his inaugural speech in 1969, Arthur G. Hansen, Georgia Tech’s seventh president, enumerated what he saw as the challenges facing America’s universities. The first he termed “The Challenge of a Worried World,” a world “restless and searching its soul for meaning.”

Across the country, campuses were raked by ardent, sometimes violent protests. The decaying environment, unequal rights, academic “irrelevance,” the war in Vietnam especially—all were targets for demonstrations. Hippies, Yippies, Panthers (gray and black), joiners of every stripe, from the sincere to the silly, prodded teachers, administrators and police for action.

At Georgia Tech, though, things were a bit different. Sure, there was the burning of the Blueprint for somewhat obscure reasons. But for the most part, Tech remained a relative oasis in the shifting sands of the ’60s. When the 1970 invasion of Cambodia sparked explosive demonstrations—even at MIT, Stanford and other technological institutions where military research became a focus, and at Kent State, where four students were killed by National Guardsmen—Tech remained unshaken, pausing only for a quietly dignified memorial.

“These were very, very conservative students,” Dean Dull said. “It came; it went, and it was very nice, very quiet—and everybody just went home.”

It’s not that Tech students had no causes for activism. For example, following the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr. in 1968, students called for Tech to take steps to improve the blighted neighborhoods of Atlanta. Rather than raucous protest, as Georgia Tech Alumnus editor Bob Wallace put it, “they simply decided to petition their grievances through channels.”

During the controversies of the ’60s and early ’70s, the Tech campus underwent considerable physical change, as well as social change. At one point in 1967, more than $13 million in new construction was under way, with even more on the drawing board. By 1980, the campus covered more than 300 acres with some 120 buildings and more to come.

President Harrison resigns, effective 1969. Dr. Vernon Crawford is appointed acting president.

Dr. Arthur Hansen, Tech’s dean of engineering, becomes the Institute’s seventh president.

1968 1969

Industrial management becomes the final program to be opened to women.

Fulmer Hall, the first women’s dorm, opens.

Wonderful Ed’s Day is observed on April 9 in honor of outgoing President Harrison. More than 3,000 spectators gather at the site of the Old Shop to hear tributes by Atlanta Mayor Ivan Allen Jr. and others. Harrison was also presented with a T taken from the Tech Tower. In a twist, he presents student government President Carey Brown with the steam whistle, which had disappeared in March.
Student protest didn't sweep campus, but some of the decade's idealism did manifest itself around Tech. Among many altruistic projects, students built an "imaginative playground" for youngsters living in Techwood. And campus government thrived, with students like Johnny Hemrajani out appealing for votes. Of course, traditional priorities continued, as these 1965 Homecoming finalists attest.

Development. Citing the amount and variety of research ongoing at Tech—which had flourished under President Joseph M. Pettit—John Hayes, IE '70, said the opportunity existed to transfer much of the research to private industry for development. The plan called for establishing a group of experts to provide technical assistance, finding sources of venture capital and creating an incubator building on the Tech campus.

Work on creating the Advanced Technology Development Center, one manifestation of the new direction, showed up in the magazine in 1981. Promoted by President Pettit, who had experience with similar development in Silicon Valley, and Gov. George Busbee, the $5 million center was becoming reality.

"What we are trying to do here is accelerate a process that we think will take place anyway," Pettit said. So they did. In a short time other pieces, such as the Microelectronics Research Center, were added.

High-tech business did start moving into the area, and fewer Tech graduates were leaving the state to find those kinds of jobs.
Bobby Jones Out-Polls ‘Babe’

March-April 1933

Bobby Jones, ME '22, retired undefeated golf champion of the world, was voted the most dominating sports performer of the glamorous decade—1923-33—by a group of 50 veteran sports observers representing the nation’s leading newspapers.

Taking every sphere of sporting activity in the United States as well as abroad, the field was wide open, but Bobby emerged the winner by a close decision over Babe Ruth as the “athlete of the decade.” Bobby received 50 votes for a total of 207 points, while Ruth got 47 votes, giving a total of 202 points. Jack Dempsey was awarded third place in the rankings.

AP Ranks Jones Greatest Golfer

March-April 1950

Robert Tyre “Bobby” Jones Jr., ME ’22, grand slam golf champion, has been selected as the greatest golfer of the half-century in an Associated Press poll.

Georgia Tech is proud that Bob was an outstanding student and campus leader, former president of the Georgia Tech Alumni Association and past member of the board of trustees.

The Grand Slam Champion.

He won the Georgia State Amateur at age 14, qualified and soon after won his first two matches in the U.S. Amateur in 1916. From that time, he played in every U.S. Amateur through 1930; in the U.S. Open from 1920-30; in the British Amateur in 1921, 1926 and 1930; and the British Open in 1921, 1926, 1927 and 1930. He played in the first Walker Cup International matches in 1922 and was U.S. captain in 1928 and 1930, never losing a match at singles.

In 1930, Bob did what had never been done before—he grand-slammed golf, winning the British Amateur and Open and the American Amateur and Open.

The Big Step Nobody Noticed

Fall 1985

President M. L. Brittain went to his grave believing an award Tech received in 1930 was the school’s greatest honor. But he never really understood why practically nobody else got excited about it. Why, Brittain wondered 18 years later when he published his history of Georgia Tech, did everyone shrug off the news that the Guggenheim Fund had chosen Georgia Tech as the site of its only school of aeronautics in the South?

“Less than half a column was given to the news in each of the two official periodicals, the *Technique* and the *Alumnus,*” Brittain noted. Looking back, we now know Brittain was correct in his assessment.

“The Guggenheim grant put Tech in the big leagues,” says historian Dr. Robert McMath, one of the authors of *Engineering The New South: Georgia Tech, 1885-1985.* The $300,000 award made excellence possible.

But at the time not many Georgians realized how important air travel would become. Tech had trained military pilots during World War II, and Charles A. Lindbergh had received a rousing welcome when he visited Atlanta after his historic trans-Atlantic flight. He even flew his “Spirit of St. Louis” over Grant Field.

Nor did everyone know what Brittain had to go through in order to land the Guggenheim prize. Guggenheim representatives had told Brittain as early as 1926 that they were interested in funding a school in the South, but their money would go only to a school where aeronautical work was already under way and where “eminent mathematicians and physicists were on the staff.”

Brittain arranged to recruit the necessary expertise, expanded the course offerings, acquired a small aeronautical library, and pulled every political string within reach—including a successful entreaty to Franklin Delano Roosevelt, then governor of New York, to write a letter to the Fund on Tech’s behalf.

Within months, a handsome building erected at a cost of $91,088 stood on the corner of North Avenue and Cherry Street, equipped with the finest wind tunnel in the South.

Brittain recruited the quiet, widely respected Montgomery Knight from Langley Field to head the program, and in 1932 the school graduated its first aeronautics students—13 of them. Knight also launched a program in rotary wing aircraft.

The Guggenheim money made excellence possible. Had Brittain procrastinated, the story would have had a different ending. The letter that brought Brittain a $300,000 check—a princely sum in those days—also carried news about the Fund: “The establishment of an Aeronautical Engineering School in a leading educational institution in the South is the last act of The Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics.”

—B. Eugene Griessman

Montgomery Knight *(right)* and Harry Vaughan.
Atlanta's Titanic

For many years during the 1920s and 1930s, The Hotel Winecoff advertised in the Georgia Tech Alumnus, billing itself as "Absolutely Fire Proof." On Dec. 7, 1946, some 280 visitors to the downtown Atlanta hotel awoke to find it burning wildly out of control. One hundred nineteen people died in the flames and smoke, or on the sidewalk of Peachtree when they leaped to their deaths. A Georgia Tech student, Arnold Hardy, took this famous photo of an unidentified woman. When it ran in newspapers around the world, captions said the woman "crashed to her death on the marquee of the Winecoff Hotel." The woman actually survived.

American Hero

January-February 1953

The history of the First Marine Division of the United States Marines is replete with gallant victories, from the beaches and jungles of Guadalcanal to the ridges and valleys of Korea. At no time during any of their victories did the officers and men of this proud unit stamp the mark of greatness more indelibly upon the First Marine Division than during the tragic retreat from Chosen Reservoir in the first week of that cold, bleak Korean December of 1950. Some of the greatest acts of heroism in the history of the Marines were carried out during the bitterly contested retreat to the Port of Hungnam, Korea.

One of the outstanding heroes of this action was Lt. Col. Raymond G. Davis, ChE '38, of Goggins, Ga. Nothing illustrates more graphically the heroism of Col. Davis than the citation which accompanied the Congressional Medal of Honor presented to the colonel on Nov. 24, 1952, by the president of the United States during ceremonies at the White House.

"For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as Commanding Officer of the First Battalion, Seventh Marines, First Marine Division (Reinforced), in action against enemy aggressor forces in Korea from 1 through 4 December 1950.... His valiant devotion to duty and unwavering fighting spirit in the face of almost insurmountable odds enhance and sustain the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service."

Mr. President


Hugh Carter Jr., IE '64, a cousin of the president, served as special assistant; Hubert L. "Herkey" Harris, IM '65, served as assistant director of the Office of Management and Budget; and Phil Wise, IM '73, served as deputy appointments secretary.

President Carter spent the 1942-43 school year at Tech before transferring to the Naval Academy at Annapolis. "Georgia Tech was the best school in the nation to prepare me for the Naval Academy," he said. "I took the most advanced courses I could in chemistry and physics.

"The Tech experience was wonderful for me. Tech was much more difficult academically than I thought it would be. I've been to four universities, and Tech was the most difficult. I made fairly good grades because I was a dedicated student."

Carter and his official White House party came to the Tech campus twice in 1979. In February, Carter delivered a major foreign policy address in Alexander Memorial Coliseum and was presented an honorary doctor of engineering degree, along with the Alumni Distinguished Service Award. In August, Carter returned to campus to conduct a White House seminar on energy.

Billy Howard
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Olympics and Beyond

FOLLOWING PETTIT'S DEATH, Carnegie-Mellon's John Patrick Crecine took over Tech's development—at an opportune time. Forces at work since the '40s had propelled Tech into the engineering elite, earning it a No. 3 ranking in research by the National Science Foundation in 1985. More than 10,000 students were getting a technological education that also was showing up in the rankings—a path that would put Tech in the Top 10 nationwide by the mid-'90s.

The work of Pettit, Busbee and many more was paying off in high-tech business development. Tech was moving rapidly ahead, too. The $100 million Centennial Campaign was providing some of the resources for further physical improvements and to attract the best educators, researchers and students. Tech had become truly a leader in meeting the challenges of the new, technologically driven Information Age. But a study by the ATDC and Arthur Andersen the same year Crecine became president pointed up the next challenge for Tech, one that Crecine played an integral part in achieving.

The study, cited in the fall 1987 magazine, included a survey in which the CEOs of Atlanta technology firms said international competition was their most serious business concern. The city, indeed the entire South, needed an international boost—something that would attract the attention of the entire world.

It was about that time that Billy Payne came up with his "crazy, long-shot idea" of attracting the 1996 Olympics to Atlanta. The South still suffered from a poor international image, and it would take a phenomenal presentation to the International Olympic Committee to dispel it.

"The reputation of the American South in the rest of the world was as a backwa-
The Fuller E. Callaway III Student Athletic Complex is completed.

Roll Call tops the $1 million mark for the first time.

The YMCA Building is renovated and dedicated as the L.W. "Chip" Robert Jr. Alumni/Faculty House. Offices of the Alumni Association and the Georgia Tech Foundation are located there.

Radioactive material released in a partial meltdown of a nuclear reactor at Three Mile Island in Pennsylvania.

In Georgia, "Georgia On My Mind" becomes the state song.

Getting It All

The biggest problem Georgia Tech students have at graduation is deciding which job to take, the Alumni Magazine boasted in March 1980. And co-op students graduate with both a job and experience.

Starting with just 12 students in 1912, Tech's Cooperative Division is among the oldest in the country. Since 1925—under the succeeding direction of J. E. McDaniel, Jim Wohlford, William Hitch and Thomas Akins—the program has evolved into one of the most successful, serving some 3,000 students. Forty percent of engineering students are on plan.

"I think the co-op student is more highly motivated and sees more clearly the relation between grades and performance in industry," Wohlford said in the article.
Golden Athletes

Four Tech track stars have won gold medals in Olympic competition. Ed Hamm, Cli '30, took gold in the 1928 Amsterdam Olympics with a broad jump of 25 feet 4 3/4 inches. Antonio McKay, Cli '87, won gold on the 4x400-meter relay team in the 1984 Olympics. At the Centennial Olympics in Atlanta, Derrick Adkins, ME '93, captured gold, running the 400-meter hurdles in 47.54 seconds, and Derek Mills, EE '95 (below), ran the fastest U.S. split time (43.66 seconds) on the gold-medal 4x400-meter relay team.

"On average, we had a new prospect considering relocation or expansion in Atlanta once every hour-and-a-half, every business day," said Bill Hubbard, senior vice president of economic development for the Metro Atlanta Chamber of Commerce.

Tech experienced an unprecedented time of growth. As the site of the Olympic Village, Tech launched a $108 million building plan, adding seven new residence halls. Another $17 million was spent on renovating existing housing, leaving the Institute with enough space to accommodate 70 percent of its students.

Sports facilities were added or upgraded, and a high-speed campus communications system was installed.

When Wayne Clough became the first alumnus to serve as president, he inherited a Georgia Tech ready to lead in the next millennium. Already in the top tier of U.S. colleges and universities, Tech’s ascent continues among the nation’s fastest. When a $400 million capital campaign kicked off, it quickly exceeded expectations, moving a full year ahead of schedule in less than two years. Planners looked at the options for further expanding the campus. Individuals and businesses made huge investments in new research and development realms, from biomedical technology to wideband communications.

Looking to the future, Tech’s new strategic plan paints a picture of a vital campus community of the first order. With increased endowments the Institute is attracting top talent, both in faculty and students. Through alliances with business and other universities, Tech is multiplying its achievements in research and education. New facilities are providing the capability to move into new ventures—sustainable technologies, environmental sciences and bioengineering.

Programs in the humanities and other areas are broadening opportunities, enhancing student life just as the student population grows toward 15,000, and the campus is becoming an oasis of green space with an air of true community.

"Among institutes of higher education, we have a unique opportunity," Clough said. "The parameters are changing for the world we are living in, and Georgia Tech is positioned to be a leader in this new era. We will succeed in these endeavors by following our core values and building on the great history of the Institute, our foundation for the future."

Such goals may have seemed the stuff of fantasy when that handful of Tech men sat down to fashion this magazine in 1923. No more than they could have foreseen the coming Depression, "total war," nuclear terror or routine space flight could they have foretold the Georgia Tech of today.

Like those creators of the Georgia Tech Alumni Magazine, the editors in 1998 cannot imagine what Tech will look like in another 75 years. But the future is brightly lit, and the view from the editor’s window is promising.

No doubt, they will be interesting times.
A 1/25 scale replica of the official Ramblin’ Wreck

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From Byrd

January 1929

A communication from the Eleanor Bolling steamship which has been towing the City of New York, Commander Richard E. Byrd's vessel, on his South Pole expedition, was received in Atlanta December 14th at 5 a.m. by J.M. Eubanks ... amateur radio operator and Georgia Tech freshman.

Howard Mason, operator on board the Eleanor Bolling, which left the Byrd ship Wednesday ... had several personal messages from members of the expedition which could not be sent by Byrd because of difficulties in passing through the great ice-jams.

Eubanks took the communications, which were addressed to members and friends of the men on board the City of New York, and relayed them to their proper addresses.

ON MAY 16, 1964, Georgia Tech observed "Dean George Griffin Day," honoring a man who held the respect and devotion of a legion of graduates, faculty, staff and students. Griffin would retire as dean of students June 30. He enrolled in the apprentice class in 1914 and—with the exception of serving in two world wars and a brief venture into the business world—spent his entire career at his alma mater. Griffin, CE '22, played football under Coach John Heisman and ran track. He became an instructor, coach and administrator who was universally acclaimed as "Mr. Georgia Tech." Griffin was named dean emeritus after his retirement, but he continued his affiliation with Tech, working as a consultant with the Georgia Tech Alumni Association. He died in 1990 at 93. No one had more impact on Georgia Tech than George Griffin; Coach Bobby Dodd called him the most loved man at Georgia Tech. Tech President Edwin Harrison's tribute helped explain why: "A dean of students is a dad, a Dutch uncle, a wise man, a counselor, a judge, a disciplinarian, a guide, a walking bank and a handyman. George is all of these, and the phrase, 'let George do it,' has real meaning at Tech."

Editor Bob Wallace devoted a nine-page spread in the July 1964 magazine to the event—and in his Ramblin' column, reflected on the man he knew. George is no saint, and to make him one is a mistake in our book. He is a man—the noblest one we have known—and like all great men, he is temperamental and at times most difficult. He is prone to chew out his favorites before he hears what they have to say—often about something in which they were never involved. But a chewing-out by George amounts to considerably more than a hymn of praise from anyone else we know.

He is kind and considerate to children of all ages and gives his godchildren beautiful English books and American silver dollars on festive occasions. But he never seems to remember their names.

He has the physical stamina of two men half his age and the moral fiber of 100 men of any age. But he drives an automobile like a man whose senses have long departed him.

His approach to administration is old-fashioned and personal. He dislikes machines almost as much as we do. But he is gifted with an extraordinary visionary sense. And when he crystallizes an idea in that mind of his, George will fight anyone to see it through to either complete victory or utter defeat. We have seen him defeated in more than one campus battle, and he takes his defeats hard. But he never carries any antagonism.

He loves people, and no one can convince him ever to believe the worst about any of his friends or, for that matter, about anybody. This love is honest and far from maudlin. But he covers it up by the gruffness of his approach to everyone around him. The louder his roar, the more you are getting to him.

This is our George Griffin.
Down through the decades, many famous politicians have visited—and enrolled at—Georgia Tech.

Churchill On Campus

March 1932

The Right Honorable Winston Churchill, one of the outstanding statesmen of the British Empire, internationally famous speaker and author, was a recent guest of honor at a joint Military and Naval parade of the R. O. T. C. units of Georgia Tech.

The Honorable Mr. Churchill was accompanied by his attractive daughter, Miss Diana Churchill, who was escorted by Mr. Moffett of the Naval unit and Mr. Hungerford of the Military R. O. T. C.

After an introduction by Dr. M. L. Brittain, President of Georgia Tech, Mr. Churchill gave a short address to the student body and friends. He stressed the advisability of Military preparedness both as a war- and peace-time measure. The discipline acquired through military training, Mr. Churchill went on to say, was of the utmost value to the young man about to face the battles of life.

Mr. Churchill complimented Atlanta and the State of Georgia on the noble part they played in the Civil War and their courageous endeavors throughout the trying period of reconstruction that followed. He paid a tribute to those famous and worthy generals produced by the South, Robert E. Lee and “Stonewall” Jackson. He declared that not only the South but the entire nation profited by their lives.

They were, he said, worthy of imitation by every young man of today and should serve as excellent examples for the students of Georgia Tech. In closing, Mr. Churchill said that it was his earnest desire that the two great English speaking nations would always remain united by their common language together with those ties of blood, history, and background that have always made them brothers across the sea.

Sam’s School

September 1996

As a student at Georgia Tech in 1956, former Sen. Sam Nunn was more concerned about the Freshman Cake Race than the arms race, but he wound up having an impact on both.

Nunn, Cls ‘60, a 24-year veteran of the U.S. Senate before retiring in January 1997, won the traditional race in his first year at Tech. He went on to head the powerful Senate Armed Services Committee as Georgia’s senior senator from 1987 to 1997, earning a reputation as one of the country’s most respected voices on national defense.

Upon retiring, Nunn was named a Distinguished Professor of International Affairs and Public Policy in the Ivan Allen College, and the school in which he will teach part-time was renamed the Sam Nunn School of International Affairs.

“I am excited and challenged by the opportunity to play a role in Georgia Tech’s rise to the top as a world-class instructional and research university,” Nunn said at the Oct. 7, 1997, announcement of his appointment. “I believe there is great opportunity to link the dynamic and explosive world of technology to the challenges we face in the international arena in business and in public policy.”

Nunn’s expertise enables the school to tackle some tough issues, such as post-Cold War problems like nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament, environmental cleanup of military bases, national policy autonomy and regulation of biotechnology and bioengineering.

Nunn has spoken on several occasions of his belief that technology is advancing more rapidly than people’s abilities to deal with it. “Technology and science are outrunning the world of law, the world of religion, the world of human relations and the world of government and international relations,” Nunn said. “Bridges must be built between the world of science and the world of human relations, bridges which can give shape and purpose to our technology and breathe heart and soul into our knowledge.”
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IMAGINE A COMPUTER SO POWERFUL that power-distribution calculations requiring months of work on a slide rule could be completed on the device in a matter of days. That was the reverent assessment by the Georgia Tech Alumnus in heralding the dedication of an AC Network Calculator on campus on Nov. 22, 1947.

The "electro-mechanical brain," which occupied its own building at Tech, was one of the "most intricate pieces of electrical machinery which engineers and scientists have devised," the magazine noted in its January-February 1948 issue.

While today more computing power can fit on a tiny chip, in its time the $300,000 calculator was indeed a marvel. It was used to model power-station distribution systems with unprecedented accuracy, enabling engineers to design such systems with money-saving efficiency.

More importantly, the acquisition of the calculator represented a stunning advance in research and technology at Tech, and a harbinger of things to come.

Research—finding or improving solutions to problems—fuels the “tech” in Georgia Tech.

In 1998, the Institute’s standing among the top research institutions in the country is the deliberate offspring of that ancient calculator.

But a tradition of research at Tech reaches even further back, along a sometimes-
muddled path that began in a time when electric power itself was a grand innovation.

The first stirring of research at Georgia Tech was felt during the administration of Dr. Kenneth G. Matheson. President from 1906 until 1922, Matheson believed the mission of a modern college should embrace "teaching first, then research, and finally, extension work among the people of the state."

In 1912, he began lobbying at the state capitol for a new power plant on campus. Rebuffed by the Legislature, Matheson initiated Tech's first organized fund-raising campaign on behalf of the facility. His chief targets were area businessmen and northern industrialists, who not only gave money, but encouraged Matheson to establish a facility at Tech that could help industry develop technology to solve its problems.

When the power plant was built in 1914, its purpose had expanded. In addition to
EES Progress

Upon the occasion of the Engineering Experiment Station's 25th year of operation, the October 1959 Georgia Tech Alumnus offered a snapshot of the Institute's high state of research.

A new Radioisotopes and Bioengineering Laboratory was "the most outstanding research development of 1959." New computers were added and older ones upgraded.

A $750,000 National Science Foundation grant—largest in Tech history—had come for construction of a nuclear research reactor. The 342 research projects under way included inquiry into upper-atmosphere physics; study into industrial applications for radioisotopes; and a hydraulic model study of spillways for a proposed Dez River Dam in Iran.

Despite the efforts of Matheson and a handful of faculty, a significant industrial-research component remained on Tech's wish list. The Engineering Experiment Station, as a practical matter, was still intention rather than fact.

Not until 1933 would research at Tech strike interest among state legislators. S.V. Sanford, president of the University of Georgia, floated an idea that technical research activity should be established at Tech with financial support from the University System. Dr. Marion L. Brittain, who had succeeded Matheson as Tech's president 11 years earlier, was interested. He dusted off a report written in 1929 by members of a faculty Research Club that outlined how research could be conducted at Tech. With his political connections and support from the UGA president, Brittain secured modest start-up funds, and the Engineering Experiment Station finally came to life in 1934.

Staffed by faculty members working part time, the EES was headquartered in the basement of the Shop Building. Special instruments, tools and equipment, usually donated by industry, were scattered around campus. A laboratory-scale viscose rayon plant used for some of the station's first work—developing ways to produce rayon from Georgia pine pulp—was located in the chemical engineering department. An x-ray unit in the Physics Building was used by EES researchers to devise a radiation beam capable of determining crystal structure.

Other areas of research dealt with isolating the factors contributing to tensile strength and uniformity in spun-cotton yarns, finding ways to utilize acetate rayon waste, and preparation of an economic survey of Georgia.

Academic departments were also establishing footholds in research. The Aeronautical Engineering school secured the largest wind tunnel in the South and began performing design tests for the leading aircraft manufacturers. The school also established a center for rotary-wing aircraft, which would provide some of Tech's most important military research during the second World War.

Through the end of the war, most of the research at Tech was conducted under the auspices of the EES, primarily at the behest of Georgia industry.

Writing in the November-December 1946 issue of the Alumnus, Blake Van Leer, who two years earlier had succeeded Brittain as Tech's president, explained that research at...
Dr. Nancy Walls prepares an experiment in biology. Below left is cesium transfer in Radioisotopes and Bioengineering Lab ('60).

Georgia Tech "has an objective of determining what industries to promote in the state."

Areas of particular interest from an economic and research point of view, he continued, include "all kinds of apparel, including boots and shoes; food processing; electrical machinery and foundry products; household furnishings; pulp, paper and paper products; textile machinery; vegetable-oil refining; ceramic products; paints; hundreds of different kinds of wood products; and all types of products used in the building trades."

But even as Van Leer penned those words, fundamental changes in the structure of research at Tech were beginning to unfold.

The Board of Regents decreed that revenue could not be carried from one year to the next, which would have undermined Tech's ability to execute long-term contracts. To mitigate the effects of the ruling, the Georgia Tech Research Institute (GTRI) was formed in 1946 to serve as a contracting agency for the EES.

Wayne Clough, CE '64, MS CE '65, is the first alumnus to become president of Tech.

Jackets advance to College World Series for the first time.

The freshman class comprises 1,789 students, 73 percent male and 27 percent female. At 1233, the average SAT score is among the highest in the nation for public universities and institutes.

Thomas E. DuPree Jr., IM '74, pledges $20 million—the largest individual gift in Georgia Tech history—to School of Management. School is named in his honor.

Technical Solutions For Human Problems

Problem-solving to benefit society was the theme of "The Broader View" (March-April 1971). "Research at Tech is an ever-changing flow of meaningful projects" began the article's summary of ongoing activities ranging from cancer-drug synthesis to study of how the human mind stores information.

Areas identified ranged as well from noise- and air-pollution abatement to flood control. Bioengineering was mentioned, too. The fields of microelectronics and bioengineering, both together and separately, would grow to become major components of Tech's present-day research programs.

Changes in research focus were surfacing as well. The onset of the Cold War prompted a tremendous influx of federal research dollars to universities across the country. Tech's share included Department of Defense projects—many of them classified—related to electronics, particularly radar and communications.

In 1949, research spending at Tech topped the $1 million mark for the first time. Significant areas of study included microwave optics, missile tracking frequency control, antenna design and underwater acoustics.

As electronics research gained in importance at Tech, so did the emerging new science of computing, represented by the acquisition of the AC Network Calculator. The long-term significance of computing was underlined by the construction of the Rich Computing Building in 1955. Computer technology would become an important field in its own right, as well as in its application to the diverse industrial and military research activities at Tech.

In 1956, echoing President Matheson's vision articulated more than 40 years previously, Van Leer noted that Georgia Tech "now engages in all of the activities of a great technological university, and that is shown in its three major activities: 1) instruction, 2) research, and 3) extension services."

Research growth continued on both the academic and EES fronts during the 1957-1969 period of Edwin Harrison's presidency, with research spending at Tech doubling every five years.

By 1970, research at Tech totaled 1,200 contracts. In addition, 29 companies with sales over $25 million, including Scientific Atlanta, could be considered spin-offs of Tech research.

Despite impressive long-term growth in research, the shorter term tends to be cyclical, with research dollars fluctuating in response to changes in federal and state budgets, general economic conditions and special circumstances such as the energy crisis of the 1970s, which boosted solar-power programs.

Though Tech had come a long way, it still lacked the research muscle to break into the top 10 among research universities. That ambition...
was one of the factors behind the selection of Joseph M. Pettit, Stanford University's dean of engineering, as president of Tech in 1972. With a strong background and national reputation in engineering research, Pettit's presence alone elevated Tech's profile. He emphasized research interest and accomplishment in the selection and promotion of faculty, and strengthened its importance institutionally by establishing the position of vice president for research.

In 1984, the EES took the name of the Georgia Tech Research Institute, while the latter's oversight function was assumed by a new entity, the Georgia Tech Research Corp.

One measure of Pettit's success is the dollar volume of contract research at Tech, which stood at approximately $7 million when he assumed his position. By 1985, the year Tech celebrated its centennial, the number had topped $85 million.

Perhaps a better measure—and a legacy of Pettit's leadership—was attained in 1986, the year he died, when the National Science Foundation named Tech No. 1 in the United States in engineering research and development.

That sharp upward curve continued during the administration of John P. Crecine (1987-1994), who helped stimulate research activities on the academic side, particularly in computing and microelectronics. Also during the Crecine years, research spending at Tech reached a record $120 million.

Wayne Clough, CE '64, MS CE '65, who was named president in 1994, has maintained and strengthened the research tradition at Georgia Tech. While keeping close ties to its long-standing government and defense work, GTRI works to further diversify its clientele. Tech's reputation in communications technology, aerospace, radar and materials sciences has been augmented with additional expertise in such areas as learning technology, electro-optics, environmental science and technology, modeling and simulation, and the ever-evolving and changing fields associated with microelectronics.

GTRI facilities alone include laboratories in electronics, computer science and technology, the physical sciences, and most branches of engineering. A 52-acre field test site is available for research in electromagnetics, radio-direction finding and propagation studies.

The spectacular, ongoing growth of research fulfills a hope expressed more than a half-century ago by Frank H. Neeley, then president of the Georgia Tech Alumni Foundation. Speaking at the dedication of the AC Network Calculator, Neeley said, "The dedication of this laboratory brings into strong relief the type of progress being made by this institution and the type of effort which we trust will continue at an ever-increasing rate."

Gary Goettling is a freelance business, history and technology writer in Tucker, Ga.

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- PROTOTYPE DEVELOPMENT
- TEST AND EVALUATION
- SENSORS (Radar)
- LOGISTICS
- OSHA TRAINING
- LEARNING TECHNOLOGIES
- MODELING AND SIMULATION
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Milestones

This 75th anniversary edition of the Georgia Tech Alumni Magazine has revisited some of the moments, events and people that have helped forge Georgia Tech’s unique heritage—from Bobby Dodd’s “Saturday Magic” to the clanking contraptions of the Ramblin’ Wreck parade to “Mister Georgia Tech,” the beloved George C. Griffin.

There have been many milestones along the way, more than can be told in a single anniversary issue. And while the magazine has been a primary source of news and information about Georgia Tech through these many years, it also has been a voice for alumni, reflecting many views. Now is the time to add your voice to your magazine. Our next issue will feature your anecdotes, memories and recollections of the events and people that made your Georgia Tech experience unique.

Write us at the Georgia Tech Alumni Magazine, 190 North Ave. NW, Atlanta, GA 30313, or e-mail <editor@alumni.gatech.edu> and share your voice as we begin counting the milestones of the next 75 years.
Georgia Tech Alumni Association
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I accept that MBNA may, at its discretion, periodically consider any account for an automatic upgrade.

CONDITIONS

I have read this application, and everything I have stated in it is true. I authorize MBNA America Bank, N.A. (MBNA) to check my credit, employment history, or any other information and to report to others such information and credit experience with me. I understand that the acceptance or use of any card issued will be subject to the terms of this application and the Credit Card Agreement that will be sent with the card, and I agree to be responsible for all charges incurred according to such terms. I am at least 18 years of age. I consent to and authorize MBNA and its affiliates to monitor and/or record my telephone conversations with any of their representatives to better ensure quality service.

I understand that if my application for the Gold Card is not approved, this request constitutes my application for the Preferred Card. I accept that MBNA may, at its discretion, periodically consider any application for an automatic upgrade. Unless I write to MBNA at PO Box 15342, Wilmington, DE 19850, I agree that MBNA and its affiliates may share information about me or my account for marketing and administrative purposes.

The information in this application is accurate as of 1/98 and may have changed after that date. For more current information, please call MBNA at 1-800-523-7666. TTY users, please call 1-800-833-6262. MasterCard and Visa are federally registered service marks of MasterCard International Inc. and Visa U.S.A., respectively; each is used pursuant to license. MBNA and MBNA America® are federally registered service marks of MBNA America Bank, N.A.

Please return form to: MBNA® New Account Acceptance Center, P.O. Box 15464, Wilmington, DE 19850-5464.

Please complete only if you have moved or changed schools or employers in the last three years.

Previous school Years

More than $ 

Relationship

Previous Address

City State ZIP

More than $ 

Relationship

XX

Date / / 

MY SIGNATURE MEANS THAT I AGREE TO THE CONDITIONS APPEARING ON THIS FORM.

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