The L. W. Chip Robert, Jr. Alumni/Faculty House was dedicated November 17, 1979.
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Ayn Rand, The Fountainhead

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DEAR EDITOR:

I want to take this opportunity to compliment you on the October, 1979 issue of the Georgia Tech Alumni Magazine. I refer to the article by Wally George, "Greatest Ramblin' Wreck of Them All", which is absolutely true. The name of George Griffin never fails to evoke the feeling of warmth, dedication and unparalleled support on the part of the alumni in George's name. Since I finished my pre-medical education at Georgia Tech, I have had the privilege to work with George on many things, most recently on the Georgia Tech Athletic Hall of Fame Committee. Even so I have not been able to be as closely associated with Georgia Tech as I would like because of the demands of my profession.

However, I feel that the Georgia Tech Alumni Magazine under your editorship can do a great deal to honor this deserving man, even more than he has been honored thusfar. About three years ago I endeavored to start a campaign for major financial support for a "George Griffin Scholarship Fund For Minor Sports." This would be to support the minor sports program which has enormous alumni support and paralleled to the Alexander-Tharpe Scholarship Fund (predominately for major sports.) I was amazed at the enthusiasm which as been expressed for such an honor for Dean Griffin. However, I am sorry to say that it fell on deaf ears within the administration for reasons that were never really clear, except for the possibility of feared competition to the Alexander-Tharpe Memorial Fund and the construction of the planned athletic building. I know that an appeal for this in George Griffin's name would be an enormous success.

If for various reasons that such a fund cannot be started, then I would like to ask that the new athletic building be named for George Griffin. I am sure that this suggestion has already been made and that there might be some hesitancy to name a facility for a yet living person, but we are dealing with an exceptional Georgia Tech alumnus.

I enjoy your alumni magazine and I have always supported Georgia Tech and always will. Keep up the good work!

Sincerely yours,

John H. Ridley, M.D.
B.S. Chem., '35
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The Georgia Tech Alumni Magazine is published three times a year for active alumni by the Georgia Tech National Alumni Association, Atlanta, Georgia 30332.
Crawford Discusses His

Those who know or have worked with Dr. Vernon Crawford will not be surprised to learn that he has placed the emphasis on the "acting" portion of his new title, acting chancellor of the University System of Georgia.

"I haven't delayed any decisions," Crawford said. "When the Regents appointed me, they said that they did not want a caretaker who would place the University System's business on hold until a permanent chancellor is selected. I have thought it best to fill the role actively."

Crawford has been on leave as vice president for academic affairs at Georgia Tech since the University System's Board of Regents appointed him acting chancellor June 15, 1979. A search committee, chaired by Georgia Tech President J.M. Pettit, has narrowed a field of 200 applicants and nominees and will submit the names of four finalists to the Regents. It is expected a permanent chancellor will be identified by July 1, 1980.

Shortly after assuming his new responsibilities, Crawford decided it would be helpful to see each of the member institutions first-hand. He and his wife Helen set a goal of visiting each of the 32 campuses and attempting to meet with the president, key administrators, some faculty and students at each location. "We will reach our goal," he said. "By February 1, we had been to 21 of the institutions. We have no formal agenda on these visits. They have been very rewarding personally and have been one of the most pleasurable aspects of the job."

"I have come away from these visits with a new view of the University System," Crawford said. "The campuses are beautiful, and we were impressed with the dedication of the people we met."

Crawford also participated in a legislative tour of 13 institutions last fall. "Legislators and friends of each school were invited to a meeting at which we emphasized the value of the University System to the State," Crawford said. "I think our message was well received. This type of tour had not been done recently."

Several important decisions have been made during Crawford's interim term.

"One of the most difficult decisions that I have made was to recommend the separation of Southern Technical Institute from Georgia Tech," Crawford said. "After examining volumes of evidence and talking with people, especially Southern Tech people, I decided that the time had come for Southern Tech to cut loose from Georgia Tech's apron strings. Southern Tech's mission is sufficiently different from that of Georgia Tech so as not to require it to be part of the larger institution."

"The spirit of independence had grown to the point where the morale of Southern Tech's faculty might be severely damaged if the school were forced to continue the old relationship," Crawford said. "I think the immediate result of the Regents' decision to separate the two institutions was a revitalization of the faculty at Southern Tech. I sense a new feeling there, and am encouraged that the decision was a correct one."

"The deadline for completion of the separation is July 1, 1981 but we hope it will be accomplished by July 1, 1980. A search committee for a president of Southern Tech has been established and a reorganization committee is being formed."

Another decision Crawford was involved in pertained to the Regents' test, a reading and writing competency test which students must pass before graduating. "I did take the lead in studying the administrative procedures regarding the test," Crawford said. "We made some changes designed to make the test more practical to administer. Previously, when a student with 105 credit hours failed the Regents' test, he was prohibited from taking any but remedial courses. Now a student with 75 hours must take remedial work until he passes the test, but is allowed to take regular courses also."

Crawford said he will be involved in the final recommendation to the Board of Regents regarding a new president for Savannah State College. He has also monitored the search for a president of Columbus College.

"I have found the Board of Regents to be a very easy group to work with," Crawford said. "They are very dedicated and able people who spend a lot of time on the job. I only knew the board members (except for one or two) through their press and it was a great relief for me to learn that they are human beings with the best interests of the University System at heart. I have become close friends with many of them."

"The staff members here are superb in their support. They knock themselves out to do whatever I ask," Crawford said. "The Regents made an excellent decision when they accepted my recommendation to appoint George Christenberry (president of Augusta College) acting vice chancellor. He has been particularly effective in working with the institutions in the budgetary process."

"Much of the winter has been spent with the Legislature," Crawford continued. "I first made the formal presentation of the System's budget to

(L-R) Dr. Vernon Crawford talks with Fred Storey and Ivan Allen, Jr. at the reception for new head football Coach Bill Curry.
Role As Acting Chancellor

the Joint Appropriations Committee of the Senate and House. Then there have been several meetings with sub-committees. I know many of the legislators individually now and have an increased appreciation of their work.

“We asked for a nearly half-billion dollar appropriation from the State for our 32 member institutions,” Crawford said. “We requested a 10 per cent salary increase for our employees and teachers and don’t know at this point what the decision will be. We sought $42 million in building funds and probably will receive $10 million.”

After the Legislature adjourns, what issues will the acting chancellor address? “Our office staff will analyze our funding formula and allocation procedures and philosophies. I think our funding formula is obsolete,” Crawford said. “It was revised in 1974 and things have changed considerably since then. The staff does not expect to revise the procedure. Rather, we want to identify the needs and ask the Board to authorize a study. Allocations to the colleges are based on a number of factors, including past history, enrollment, and new programs. Probably there is too much attention to past history and not enough rationality in the process.”

Crawford would like to see a new appropriation/funding formula evolve. “I would like to be able to explain to our critics on a rational basis why we asked for the funding we did and why we allocate it as we do.”

When asked how Georgia Tech fares within the University System, Crawford said that Tech is one of the few institutions which is growing in a time of decreasing or stabilized student enrollment in Georgia’s University System. “The few schools which are growing are somewhat penalized by the overall picture right now, but we must place that fact in perspective,” Crawford said. “A few years ago, Tech’s enrollment had stabilized while other System schools were experiencing increasing enrollments. So at that time, Tech benefited from the other schools.

“A lot of people are interested in the need for a new dormitory at Georgia Tech,” Crawford said. “Many legislators want to see it built, as do several Regents. The problem is with funding. In the past, the governor has been opposed to the use of bonds to fund such projects. But there is a possibility that we may be able to accomplish funding through bonds. I have made a special request to the Legislature for a dormitory at Georgia Tech.”

Crawford said that personnel at all member institutions, even at arch-rival University of Georgia, had accepted him in the chancellor’s role very cordially. “I’ve had good vibrations from Athens, and have worked closely on a number of projects with University of Georgia people.

“One of the Regents I have become friendly with is Rufus Coody, a University of Georgia graduate from Vienna who is a farmer,” Crawford said. “He is the agricultural advocate on the Board and he was convinced that no one from Georgia Tech knew, cared about, or was smart enough to learn about agriculture. So he took it upon himself to educate me. He took me to his farm, showed me his hogs, and let me examine his cotton, butter beans and peanuts. I had never seen peanuts growing before. I know now that Rufus has changed his opinion of me because I overheard him tell someone that the acting chancellor is a real peanut brain. He obviously thinks I am a quick study.”

When asked if he is a candidate for the permanent chancellorship, Crawford replied, “My name is in the pot. I did not put it there, but I am honored by the nomination. I have made no decision on whether or not I would like to be permanent chancellor. I will wait and decide if the position is (Continued on page 14)
Continuing Education Courses, Conf

Continuing Education is an idea that has been around for a long time yet in many ways it is a concept that is in its adolescence, at least technologically. It is getting a boost from many areas: society, technology and government, to name a few. But in no area is it sprinting along faster than in engineering education.

Dr. Charles Vail, the new director of Tech's Department of Continuing Education, says in the Georgia Professional Engineer “An eminent practitioner in the field of engineering education once said, 'The half life of engineering education today is two and one half years.' If you've practiced most any type of engineering (or for that matter any high technology or scientific field) for any length of time you know that technical knowledge has become rapidly outdated over the last 20 years. The half life may well get even shorter as we head into the last 20 years of the 20th century.

"Take solid state theory," says Vail, a practicing electrical engineer. "A text can be out of date before it's off the presses."

However, Vail goes on to say in the same publication that the fact that engineering education half life is so short is "an expression of the most exciting truth that one could hope to encounter. It says that our profession of engineering is neither dead nor limping along a well-worn path. It says engineering is a living, breathing, growing, dynamic profession that each one of us (engineers) is faced with the challenge of staying apace with — and even of advancing — throughout our entire professional careers."

Engineers, and even businessmen and scientists in industry are at a decided disadvantage when it comes to keeping abreast of new developments in their respective fields. Academic engineers, scientists or businessmen, those who teach at Tech and elsewhere, are paid to know and develop the latest methods. It's their business simply because they are teachers and they are the ones who get the bulk of the research and development funds. An engineer, on the job, for example, spends most of his time worrying about how to complete the current projects. Learning about new developments often has to take a backseat to it. It also becomes easy to stay with the old, familiar but not necessarily the most efficient, ways of doing things.

It's safe to say that most practicing engineers and others keep up with their fields to varying degrees. It is also safe to say that taking a short course or attending a conference through a program such as Tech's Department of Continuing Education, from one of those people who is paid to stay updated, is probably the most efficient and least time-consuming method of staying informed.

However, people flock to continuing education courses for a variety of reasons, although staying current in the field is probably the biggest drawing card.

It's interesting to note that state governments (whether good or bad) are beginning to recognize the importance of continuing education in many fields. Iowa recently became the first state to require engineers to take some form of continuing education in order to retain their licenses. Nurses, pharmacists and others have had these laws pertaining to them in several states for many years. Although there has been a great amount of debate as to whether the government has the ethical or legal right to require such education it's a good bet there will be more states in the near future that will require continuing education for engineers.

"If that happens in Georgia or on a wide scale we will grow to meet that need," Vail says. "But we aren't pushing for one way or the other. There are pros and cons on both sides."

According to Vail, another common reason people take continuing education courses, especially at Tech (some courses are composed of 20 percent alumni), is because they are moving up in their profession. As an engineer, or other professional, climbs the corporate ladder, it is typical he becomes less and less an engineer and more and more a manager with expanding business and management responsibilities. One of the most popular courses Tech offers is by Professor Robert Carney in the College of Industrial Management entitled, "Some Simple Facts About Management." Also, a job promotion might simply entail greater responsibilities within his realm of expertise and an engineer may want to refresh his knowledge about a particular method or technique he hasn't practiced in awhile.

Yet another reason for continuing education is that while a particular theory may not change, there may be five new ways of applying it that were developed in the last year.

Smaller numbers of people take continuing education courses because they are changing fields, or because they want to find out about the subject matter.

But if the subject matter is currently topical people will come in large numbers.

"I was just flabbergasted," said assistant director David Wolfson, who was in charge of developing and promoting the Gasohol Technology Course offered this winter.

"When we originally decided to offer the course we expected to get about 30 to 35 people and we'd break even. For the first course we had more than 200 people sign up."

Wolfson credited the unexpected interest to both a media blitz promoting the course and somewhat to President Jimmy Carter's grain embargo to the Soviet Union. But he admits the interest was probably already there. The course offers everything you'd care to know about gasohol, especially if you were considering starting your own business.

According to Vail, continuing education is the "big thrust of higher education" now, partly due to the same phenomenon that saw college enrollments rise dramatically in the 1960s — the post World War II baby boom.

Even if technology should reach a standstill, it's likely continuing education will continue to play a big part in education . . . Besides the standard short courses and conferences that constitute the meat of Tech
offered. Tech courses might well be offered nationally and internationally in the future. Courses can be taught by videotape and Tech's Department of Continuing Education is one of the users of Tech's Center for Media-Based Instruction. Possibilities for the future include the use of a satellite with two-way video so it would be possible to have a class composed of students at locales around the country or even the world.

"Right now we have sold the General Engineering Refresher Course on videotape to a major company," Vail says. "And as the need becomes clear for other courses we will do the same. Right now AMCEE (Association for Media-based Continuing Education for Engineers, a 21-university consortium) is exploring the feasibility of going into whole regions of the U.S. and overseas."

The gasohol technologies course is the latest to be videotaped. A course on grammar for secretaries is the only other.

Charles Vail, who has been at Tech since 1973 as a professor of electrical engineering and until last year as associate dean of engineering, is ideally suited to lead the department into the 1980s.

Vail has been associated with continuing education from nearly all angles. As associate dean he was in charge of coordinating all academic programs in the Engineering College with the Department of Continuing Education. With that he has a better understanding of the kinds of administrative problems the department is likely to encounter.

As an educator he knows what it takes to teach.

But probably his most important attribute is that he has been extremely active publicly in engineering.

Vail was recently named Engineer of the Year in Georgia by the Georgia Society of Professional Engineers. In 1978 he was given the Outstanding Service to the Engineering Profession Award by the Engineers of Greater Atlanta.

He was recently elected chairman of the Faculty Committee of the University Center in Georgia, a consortium of nine Georgia universities with the purpose of sharing ideas and activities.

Vail was chairman of the faculty-staff committee that developed and began implementation of plans for Tech's instructional television system. He has also been corporate secretary of AMCEE since the association's founding.

For Vail public contacts are essential since his business is entirely service oriented. People from industry supply most of the department's business and occasionally some of its teachers. However, the bulk of the courses and conferences are led by Tech academic or Engineering Experiment Station personnel. And Vail's long association with Tech doesn't hurt either since one of his responsibilities is to initiate contacts with the faculty who are potential teachers of courses. In the fall of 1978, 63 Tech faculty taught at least one course.

When Vail took over as director it became apparent to him "that somebody had been doing something right for a long time." He discovered that professionals all over the country had heard of the department and were taking courses or attending conferences.

Indeed, Tech's Department of Continuing Education has been "been doing something right" in one form or another for about 72 years.

In 1908, just 20 years after first opening its doors, Tech formed its Night School for community people who could not attend day classes. Campus facilities and some faculty were made available for what was then considered to be a radical departure from the traditional forms of education. Many educators simply felt that night classes would lower the dignity of a college education.

In the first few years of its operation the Night School offered mainly vocational courses such as wood shop and mechanical drawing. It wasn't until 1917, when Professor R. S. Howell became director of the newly-named Evening School of Applied Science, that the curriculum began to expand significantly. Various engineering courses were then added.

Later it became possible to take courses for credit from the freshman through junior years so it would only be necessary to take day classes for one year to graduate. However, continuing education's courses today are entirely non-credit.

The Evening School of Applied Science also broke with another tradition. Women were allowed to enroll in 1932. It would be nearly 20 years before a woman would attend a day class for the first time.

In 1944 the Evening School became part of the newly-created Engineering Extension Division and in 1947 its name was changed to the Engineering Evening School. The Extension Division later added the Department of Short Courses and Conferences and the Southern Technical Institute.

However, in 1964 the Department of Short Course and Conferences and the Engineering Evening School merged to form the Department of Continuing Education. Courses included college preparatory classes for high school students; adult education, which offered a wide array of technical and non technical courses (such as public speaking and basic wiring), most of which were incidental to the adults' (Continued on page 16)
Co-op Program Still In Demand

RIGHT NOW THE average Georgia Tech student's biggest problem at graduation is figuring out which job he or she wants to take. But for a good many of them that decision won't be a problem because they have been working in their field for the last five years in one of Tech's most successful programs ever, the Cooperative Division.

Most Georgia Tech alumni are at least familiar with how the program works. A student alternates quarters in school and at work and takes five years to graduate. While at work the co-op is paid a very reasonable rate and gets invaluable experience.

The Cooperative Division has been one of Tech's steadiest programs since it was begun in 1912 under the direction of Dr. Kenneth Matheson, then Tech's president. The program survived even the Depression, the highest period of unemployment in the United States' history. The first co-ops were 12 electrical and mechanical engineering majors who were required to have done well in high school and pass a rigorous physical examination. The boys had to be in shape, according to Professor J. E. McDaniel, one of the early directors of the division, because studying in the co-op plan was "like going through the school of hard knocks."

Co-operative education was conceived at the University of Cincinnati in 1906. Matheson, who had occasion to visit the university, came back very impressed with Cincinnati's program and elected to begin one at Tech. Tech's became the second in the country. Matheson even brought a man from Cincinnati to run the initial organization. Later, after switching department heads a couple of times, McDaniel took over in 1925 and guided the program until 1940. McDaniel, it was said, became interested in cooperative education, because students in his English classes often wrote about it in themes. The present director, Jim Wohlford, has been at the helm since 1948, one year after he began as an instructor in electrical engineering. In 1948 there were about 100 students in the program.

The Georgia Power Company, formerly the Georgia Electric and Railway Company, is the oldest employer of Tech co-ops. One of the company's original co-op jobs was installing bells in street cars.

However, initially Georgia railway companies were the largest employers of Tech students and employed nearly all the mechanical engineering majors. Due to the free transportation many co-ops would go to school in Atlanta during one week, take the train out of town over the weekend and work in railway shops all over the eastern half of the U.S. during the next week. In the years to follow, the periods were extended to two weeks and then to four after World War I. Finally, in 1931 the current three-month period was instituted.

"I lived out of a suitcase back then," says Hubert Joiner, who entered co-op education in 1927 with the Central Georgia Power Company in Macon.

"At my first job I made $12 per week but I was still able to handle all my living expenses, except for clothes. Back then the majority of us were in it for money because it was pretty rough. The program has changed a lot since then. Since we alternated months we were basically segregated from the rest of the school because we had to take special classes. I never thought it was too good for those fellows to be segregated. And we didn't get nearly as much rotation on the job as they do now. Now they get a much broader experience. Once we (Joiner worked in the co-op program at Georgia Power for a time) began rotation students got a much better evaluation of the company. Back then we were cut off from campus life a good bit. But we started the Co-op Club and the Briaerian Club simply because we weren't able to actively participate in the other things."

When the Great Depression struck, the genius of McDaniel came to the forefront. He was able to persuade companies to use co-ops in industry, even though most of the companies were cutting back at the time. Overall, the quality of the jobs was low and many students worked in jobs that often didn't relate much to their fields of study. Some of the co-op boys worked as carhops in a place like Peacock Alley. At that time a good job was as an elevator operator at the First National Bank Building downtown, even though the students had to supply their own uniforms. Joiner was one of the lucky ones. He was a substation maintenance worker.

"You've got to keep all that in perspective," Wohlford says. "Back then a large number of Tech graduates couldn't find jobs and were glad to be in the Civilian Conservation Corp. It was a lot of sacrifice those students and their parents went through, not knowing whether there would even be any kind of job waiting when they got out. The price of a Tech education back then was not inexpensive, especially considering the circumstances."

Joiner was one of the lucky ones after graduation, too. Although he was laid off 20 days after graduation, he was rehired in two months and "became one
MARCH 1980

of the first college-educated meter readers.” Joiner is now retired from Georgia Power.

In the late 1930’s the co-op program got its first real push. World War II struck and industrial productivity, by necessity, had to increase. Those industries realized they were going to have to have special training programs for additional needed employees.

“They just couldn’t have a Joe off the streets running their plants,” Wohlford says.

General Electric, Westinghouse and others began to see the advantage of training students on the job, especially since the students who came through those programs were successful.

According to Wohlford another major factor in the growth of the co-op division was “the upward movement of technology.” Jobs were simply becoming too technical for companies to take just anyone and train them. Engineering students turned out to be good risks.

Since 1948 the Cooperative Division has grown steadily in the number of students participating, the number of companies participating and in the fields of study.

“The success of a cooperative program seems to be fairly independent of economic conditions and conditions in general,” Wohlford says. “Even when companies aren’t hiring in general, for whatever reason, they’ll still hire co-ops.”

Currently, co-op students are found in all Tech engineering schools, the College of Industrial Management and the schools of information and computer science, chemistry and physics. The School of Mathematics may soon become the next discipline to have co-ops, as the possibilities are now being explored. “I think it’s highly likely math will be added in the fall quarter,” Wohlford says.

The total co-op enrollment last fall was 1,942 with about 70 percent studying in school and 30 percent on the job. As you might expect, electrical engineering, which has the largest enrollment of any major, also has the largest co-op participation with 569 students. After EE is as follows: mechanical engineering (375), chemical engineering (283), industrial and systems engineering (167), civil engineering (158), aerospace engineering (109), industrial management (79), information and computer science (45), nuclear engineering (36), physics (50), textile engineering (21), engineering science and mechanics (20), chemistry (19) ceramic engineering (5) and undecided in the engineering college (6).

“Some majors are more employable than others,” Wohlford says. “Those in aerospace engineering and industrial management are probably the hardest to place while chemical and electrical engineers are probably the easiest.”

More than 400 companies employ students in the program and nearly all of them are in the Eastern half of the country. Before Castro took over Cuba, a couple of Tech students worked there. No other students have gone overseas in the program.

Georgia Power is by far the largest employer of Tech co-ops, with some 158 this year. Southern Bell, Tech’s Engineering Experiment Station and the Dupont Corporation are the next largest employers. Georgia Power employs 240 co-ops overall and the next largest number come from Auburn University with 30.

“We hire Tech students simply because we get a good product from Tech,” said Georgia Power Co-op Director Jack Mangham. “Also, our retention rate is very good. Over the years we’ve had 60 to 80 percent of our Tech co-ops stay and work with us permanently. Normally a company considers a 50 percent retention rate to be good.

“We have 32 students working in the Atlanta area with the rest in our 62 offices around the state.”

(Continued on page 20)

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Co-op student Elizabeth Herndon talks with Jack Mangham of Georgia Power.
Alumni, Friends Dedicate

(L-R) The late Chip Robert's daughters, Mrs. Birney Jones and Mrs. Louisa Carroll; and his grandson, L. W. Robert IV, listen during the dedication ceremony for the alumni/faculty house.

The late Joe W. Guthridge's daughter, Amanda, a Georgia Tech student, and Mrs. Guthridge, attended the ceremony at which Joe Guthridge was honored.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Read Simons were present at the dedication ceremony. Mrs. Frank Smith is pictured on the left.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Mundy were present at the dedication of the house. He was one of the first supporters of the renovation of the former YMCA.

Not pictured in this photo spread: The Callaway Suite, named after Fuller E. Callaway, Jr. '26, is located on the ground floor and contains the offices of the Director of Annual Giving and his assistants. The Newton Room, named for R. Park Newton, Jr. '35, is the reception area for the alumni office on the ground floor. The Siegel Suite, named for R. A. "Pop" Siegel '36, contains the offices of the Alumni Association's Executive Director and Program Director.

James D. Finley greeted friends outside the room named in his honor.

Additional photos on back inside cover.
The alumni/Faculty House

Photos by Dana Dobbs and Karen Buttermore

View of the atrium from the Mundy Room.

The Roberts Room, located near Alumni Association offices on the ground floor, is a finely appointed special conference room named for J. Tom Roberts '20.

A plaque hung in the entrance of the alumni/faculty house quotes "Mr. Chip" expressing his feelings about his alma mater: "Georgia Tech has brought me great happiness and memories. I have lived to love and honor this fine institution more and more as the years have passed. I have lived to see Georgia Tech rise to great heights, developing most enviable and honorable traditions as it steered along in its course, always aspiring and aiming at the very best in education our nation could produce."

The Simons Library, named for Charles Read Simons '37, is located off the Mundy Room on the first floor.

The Griffin Ballroom, named for dean of students emeritus George Griffin, is located on the first floor.

L. W. "Chip" Robert, Jr. CE '08.

MARCH 1980

GEORGIA TECH ALUMNI MAGAZINE 11
Curry Returns To Tech

The Yellow Jackets' new head football coach has the confidence, the competence, and the character to accomplish his and the Institute's current goal: rebuilding and maintaining a successful football program at Georgia Tech.

Bill Curry's credentials are impressive: an assistant coach of the Green Bay Packers for the last three seasons, he played in three Super Bowls and in one world championship football game during his 10 years as a professional football player. He has been an assistant coach on the professional and college level, is a past president of the National Football League (NFL) Players Association, and is the author of a book on professional football. A 1965 industrial management graduate of Georgia Tech, he played center and was captain of the 1964 Yellow Jacket football team coached by Bobby Dodd.

Curry's enthusiasm for his new job is equally impressive: “I want to build a winning atmosphere at Georgia Tech. That will require the support of the players, the coaches, the school administration and especially the alumni. I expect alumni to spread the word that the Georgia Tech football program is committed to excellence in every area.

“In my first meeting with our players, I told them I am proud of my new job, am well paid, and I intend to repay the confidence placed in me. They in turn have been given a scholarship for a great education, which is wonderful compensation for what we expect from them.

“We are asking more from our players. At first, there was some grumbling, then they began to cooperate. As they got in better shape, they began to enjoy the conditioning more. Next fall, when we win games, the players will look back and say it was worth it.

“I know what it takes to compete and win. I've been to Tuscaloosa every off-season as a pro scout. Alabama players are running and lifting weights right now. To compete, we will have to do the same.

“Our program calls for self-discipline. For the few who might not understand that concept, discipline will be imposed by the coaching staff. There is particular emphasis on academic work. We have made study hall compulsory for some; tutoring for others; and attending every class a requirement for some. This is nothing to be ashamed of. Those who have earned the privilege may take class cuts per the professor's policy. We spot-check class attendance.

“There is absolutely no place for drugs in our program. College athletes have no business talking about or using drugs.

“We are reviewing the policy which permits our players to live off-campus. In the future, players will earn that privilege by their performance on and off the field.

“We expect our players to be proud of who they are and what they represent. Visitors to the athletic office should notice that the appearance of our facility, grounds, and eating areas have improved greatly and will stay that way.

“I believe in off-season conditioning and spring practice. We will have some type of a T-Day game to conclude spring workouts.”

Curry retained four of former head coach Pepper Rodgers' fulltime assistants and hired four new assistants (see story on page 19). “I was very fortunate to be able to assemble such an excellent staff,” Curry said. “Anyone who meets our coaching staff will be impressed. They reflect what the institution stands for. They are all family men who are honest, smart and experienced.”

When asked if his experience in professional football will help Tech players hoping for a career in the pros, Curry said, “I can help them in that I know what is required to win and to get into the pros. If a player is 6 feet 4 inches and has potential, I can advise him to improve his strength and quickness, and suggest an ideal weight. But the biggest thing I can do is make our players realize that football is not the most important thing in the world. Very few athletes will play in the NFL, so it is important to concentrate on schoolwork and earn a degree which will serve one throughout life.”

Curry is as proud of his family as he is of his alma mater. “My wife, Carolyn, has been a tremendous inspiration to me,” Curry said. “I am really proud of her and all she has accomplished during our marriage.” Curry and his wife met in elementary school, dated at College Park High School, then married in December 1962 during his junior year at Tech.

Carolyn received her undergraduate degree from Agnes Scott College after they were married and recently earned her master's degree in history from Georgia State University, where she was named outstanding student in the history department.

The Currys have two children. Daughter Kristin, 12, is an excellent student and was honored at several going away parties given by friends. Billy, 9, was the only family member with reservations about the move to Atlanta. “He was concerned about leaving his hockey team,” Coach Curry explained. “But now that we have him lined up with a good team here, his outlook is much better.”

The Currys enjoy doing things as a family. They read together every evening, enjoy family games, and run together. “A lot of our activities are exercise-oriented,” Curry said. “While living in Green Bay, we decided to take up northern sports like ice skating and downhill skiing. I could have predicted that we might be moving south this year. I just bought skis and boots for the four of us this Christmas. Maybe next year we will have time to put them to use.

“We also enjoy traveling together,” Curry continued. “Last year, we drove to the East Coast and the Baltimore area. Our historian, Carolyn, took us on a personalized tour of Williamsburg, Monticello, and historical sites in Virginia. The children loved it.”

Curry speaks highly of his own parents. “I was blessed to have a home where people were regarded as people, not as blacks or whites. My mother taught me compassion for all people. She was always helping someone.

“My dad is the hardest working man I’ve ever known. He is the national merchandise manager of Diversified Products, the world’s largest manufacturers of barbells. My father’s greatest fear is that somebody might make him retire. One reason he left Rich’s department store was mandatory retirement. He’s 62 now and is training for a strength contest. He has always given of his time to work in underprivileged communities. He taught Sunday school and taught black businessmen ways to get started in the sporting goods business.

“Dad taught me the importance of physical fitness. He had me taking vitamins, eating wheat germ, and doing

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Coach Bill Curry and his wife Carolyn pose with daughter Kristin, son Billy and Family pet Candy.
all the things that are popular now 30 years ago.”

Curry's parents live in Opelika, Alabama now. He has two married sisters. One lives in Atlanta and the other in Athens, Georgia.

While a student at Tech, Curry was commander of the ROTC, a member of Omicron Delta Kappa, and elected to ANAK. He was a member of Scabbard and Blade and the Fellowship of Christian Athletes. He did not join a fraternity because his "social life revolved around one Carolyn Newton from Agnes Scott, and we were saving money so that we could be married my academic junior year."

Curry was captain of the freshman football team, then was red-shirted his sophomore year. He was captain of the 1964 varsity football team and was drafted in the 20th round by Vince Lombardi's Green Bay Packers.

Curry played on Green Bay's 1965 world championship team, then started at center in Super Bowl I when Green Bay defeated Kansas City in 1966.

He was selected by New Orleans in the 1967 expansion draft but was traded to Don Shula's Baltimore Colts prior to the 1967 season. He played in the 1969 Super Bowl when the Colts lost to the New York Jets in Miami, and in the 1971 Super Bowl when the Colts beat Dallas. Curry played for Bill Peterson's Houston Oilers in 1973 and Chuck Knox's Los Angeles Rams in 1974. He went to the Green Bay Packers' training camp in 1975, but retired as a player because of a leg injury. He was invited to remain with the Packers in 1975 as a scout.

In 1976, Curry returned to Georgia Tech as an assistant football coach. In 1977, he left to rejoin the Packers as an assistant coach.

Curry and author George Plimpton wrote a book together entitled One More July. "Our book is the result of a running intellectual debate on whether football mania is healthy for our country," Curry said. "George felt that football was a manifestation of a violent era our country is going through. I disagreed by saying that if the game is taken properly (not overly seriously) by the fans, it can be a great catharsis for the fans. Football coaching is an art. You have to assemble a team, motivate the members to learn and be willing to work with men of different ethnic, religious, social and economic backgrounds toward a common goal. We met during one of Plimpton's 'participations' and debated these issues for three years. One night, George said, 'You know, we should write these conversations down and make a book out of them. The result was One More July.'

"One of the great things about being a professional football player is that you have six months every year to do things which will prepare you for a career after football," Curry said. "I did a lot of different things purposely and enjoyed and learned from all of them."

Curry spent his first two off-seasons in theology school and his third as a speaker for the Fellowship of Christian Athletes. He then spent one off-season in banking in Atlanta; the next in real estate in Atlanta, then three years as a sportscaster for WAGA-TV in Atlanta. Another off-season was spent in real estate investment. In the 1974 and '75 off-seasons, he was president of the NFL Players Association. "It was a difficult period and we all learned a lot from it," Curry says of that time. In 1976, he was hired by Tech as a full-time coach and has remained in that profession since.

Curry accepted a four-year contract from the Georgia Tech Athletic Board. "I know what is expected of me and I will do my best every day. We plan to recruit excellent athletes who are excited about the academic challenge of Georgia Tech. The value of a degree from this institution is an incalculable asset. I can't predict how many games we will win, but I can guarantee that our team will be disciplined, our players will be in top physical condition, and we will all know what we are doing and what it takes to win each week."

Rice Named AD

HOMER RICE, former coach of the Cincinnati Bengals and former athletic director at the University of North Carolina and Rice University, was appointed athletic director and assistant to the president of Georgia Tech for campus-wide sports programs. Look for more information on Rice in future editions of alumni publications.

Crawford

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offered. It would be an agonizing decision because I have enjoyed the work here so much and yet I still have a strong attachment to Tech and believe I still have something to offer there."

Crawford has been associated with Georgia Tech since 1949 and has been vice president for academic affairs since 1969. He was acting president of Tech in 1969, and has held other administrative positions including dean of the General College in 1968-69, acting dean of the College of Architecture in 1975-76, and acting dean of the College of Industrial Management in 1977-78.

He was formerly director of the School of Physics, and head of the Physics Branch of the Experiment Station.

A native of Nova Scotia, Canada, Crawford became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1953. He received the B.A. degree in physics from Mount Allison University, the M.S. degree in physics from Dalhousie University, and the Ph.D. degree in physics from the University of Virginia.

He and his wife Helen have two married daughters and four grandchildren. —By Karen Buttermore
Alumni Lead Capital Campaign

By Karen Buttermore

Ewell Pope, IM '50

Although he is involved in development projects throughout the world, Ewell Pope, IM '50, feels so strongly about his alma mater that he devotes a portion of his time to serving as general chairman of the capital fund campaign for a new intercollegiate athletic center at Georgia Tech.

Pope is chairman of the board of Pope and Land Enterprises, Inc., an Atlanta firm which is currently developing an office park in Atlanta, a hotel in Maui, Hawaii, and is involved in other non-real estate related ventures.

From 1965 to 1978, Pope was a partner in Crow, Pope & Land Enterprises, Inc., which specialized in building, owning, leasing and managing apartments and total communities. The firm also developed a $55 million hotel complex in Hong Kong, and numerous other projects whose value exceeds $500 million in the United States and Southeast Asia.

Crow's current partner, A.J. Land, is a Georgia Tech graduate. His former partner, Trammell Crow, is a Dallas, Texas developer who is nationally known and respected. Pope's first partner was Frank Carter, an Atlanta real estate entrepreneur. The two men formed Peachtree Capital Corporation in 1959. After participating in several real estate ventures with Trammell Crow, the firm Crow, Pope and Carter emerged. That association preceded Crow, Pope and Land.

Pope decided on a real estate career while recovering from Korean War wounds in a U.S. Army hospital in Osaka, Japan. When he was released from the Army, Pope joined Adams-Cates Real Estate Company as a salesman. He remained there from 1952 until he formed his partnership with Carter in 1959.

One of the most exciting days in Pope's career occurred in 1969 when he outbid representatives of 20 international real estate syndicates and paid $21 million for an acre of land in Kowloon, Hong Kong. He, Crow and other equity partners built the Sheraton Hong Kong Hotel on the property. When the hotel opened in 1974, Pope took a planeload of Atlanta friends and business associates to the event.

Another international venture was a highly successful office park in Jakarta, Indonesia. The complex won the Madame Suharto landscaping award.

In Atlanta, the Cumberland complex, including the mall and office and residential developments; Northlake and Greenbriar shopping malls; the Atlanta Hilton; Fairington, Nob Hill, Riverbend and numerous other apartment and condominium complexes are among Pope's accomplishments.

Pope and Tech classmates George Brodnax and Jim Murphy are involved in Southern Turf, a company specializing in the sale of grasses for athletic fields and golf courses. Among the company's customers are 1000 golf courses in the United States and 12 foreign countries. The Orange Bowl in Miami, Atlanta-Fulton County Stadium and the Augusta National Golf Course are Southern Turf customers.

At Tech, Pope was an outstanding guard on the football team and was elected to United Press International's All Southeastern Conference Team in 1949. He was vice president of Phi Delta Theta fraternity, president of the Lettermen's Club, and elected to Who's Who. He was a member of ANAK, Omicron Delta Kappa, and the Student Council.

Pope and his wife Betty have two children and are active in the Northside Drive Baptist Church. Pope plays tennis and was a jogger years before it became fashionable. He enjoys reading on his many intercontinental flights.

Kim King, IM '68

One of Georgia Tech's most famous quarterbacks is playing a prominent role in shaping the future of the Institute's athletic program.

Kim King, IM '68, is associate chairman of the capital campaign for a new intercollegiate athletic center at Tech. He recently served on both the search committee for a new head football coach and for Tech's new athletic director.

King is president of Kim King Associates, Inc., a commercial real estate development firm. A member of the Board of Trustees of the Georgia Tech Athletic Association, he has been a key figure in the effort to bring the dream of a new varsity athletics center to reality.

In January 1979, King was chairman of an athletic association committee appointed to interview professional fund raising counsel firms, to evaluate program plans, and keep all phases of the proposed athletic facility development on schedule. After Ketchum, Inc., a nationally known fund-raising firm, completed a feasibility study, it indicated a favorable climate for funding and construction of the $4.5 million facility. King coordinated plans with Ketchum professionals and participated in the ceremony announcing the capital fund campaign at the Homecoming luncheon on Nov. 10, 1979.

(Continued on next page)
In the past five years, King has served as president of the Yellow Jacket Club, the Georgia Tech Lettermen's Club, the Atlanta Touchdown Club and the Greater Atlanta Georgia Tech Alumni Club. He has served as one of the Alumni Association's representatives on the Georgia Tech Athletic Board.

When he has free time, he spends it with his wife, Gail, and their three children: Angela, 8; Beau, 7; and Abby, 2. He enjoys playing racquetball, running, and reading.

King, 34, was starting quarterback on Georgia Tech's varsity team for three years, as well as playing starting quarterback on the freshman football team. He played in the Coaches All-America Game in 1968; and in the Gator and Orange bowls while at Tech. Team captain in 1967, he held 13 school records at Tech when he graduated. He was drafted by the Pittsburgh Steelers in 1968, but chose to go into business instead.

King was associated with Adams-Cates Realty after graduation, and left that firm to form his own company in 1972.

At Tech, King was a member of the ANAK Society, and on the Dean's List.

At Brown High School in Atlanta, King was All-City, All-State and All-American in football in 1962 and was All-City and All-State in basketball in 1963. He earned 11 letters in high school sports, was the Atlanta Touchdown Club Back of the Year in 1963 and was Most Valuable Player in the Georgia high school All-Star football game in 1963.

**Dodd Praises Pope, King**

BOBBY DODD, honorary chairman of the athletic complex capital fund campaign, praised the two chairmen of the drive and other members of the campaign cabinet for taking time out of busy schedules to devote energy to the effort.

"Ewell Pope and Kim King are the key people in the drive, and they are two of our finest and most dedicated alumni," Dodd said. "Both were outstanding athletes here at Tech and have supported Georgia Tech in every fashion since graduation. All Tech people join me in thanking these outstanding men for their support."

"The intercollegiate athletic center is more vital now than any other building on campus," Dodd continued. "We have been using the same facility that players used in the 1920s, with only a coat of a paint added each year. The coaches need the new building to be able to recruit with rival schools in all sports."

**Continuing Education**

(Continued from page 7)

Careers; industrial assistance to provide specialized training of employees for industry; and a Refresher for Professional Examinations Course; a course to prepare engineers, who had been away from their profession for a time, to take certification tests. There were also courses for industry to bring management and technical personnel up to date on technological advances.

Today the department offers mostly technical courses on management, science and engineering and leaves the incidental adult education to the YMCA and other educational entities.

"It's not to say that we won't try those courses again," Vail said. "But right now they just aren't feasible."

The Department's courses are a response to the needs of the community. It can't afford to offer courses haphazardly because it is almost entirely funded by course revenue. A small portion of funds come from the state. Currently, courses and conferences on alternative energy methods and technologies, such as the gasohol course, are the biggest sellers but that could change overnight depending on what happens on the technological frontier or even the political scene.

Alumni might be surprised at some of the courses offered. English for foreign students will be offered later this year and Intensive English takes in more revenue than any other course.

"There is tremendous potential for virtually every school and department on campus," Vail says. "It's just a matter of finding out what is needed."

Because the department is virtually self-supportive, continuing education has to be marketed like any other product. Good mailing lists and brochures are essential to their survival, as much as good instructors are. Feedback from business, industry and groups like AMCEE are the main ways of "finding out what is needed."

Probably the worst selling point the department has are its facilities. There is little or no on-campus housing for participants. Since the department does not have its own building (offices are in the Swann Building) classes are held wherever space is available on campus and elsewhere. Sometimes classrooms are not ideally suited to the courses taught.

Short courses vary in length from a single day to several months, depending on the subject matter. They vary in cost from $20 to $600. There is no discounted price for alumni.

Conferences rarely last more than two days and rarely cost more than $30.

—By Brian Hamilton

**GRIFFIN ROAD RACE**

May 3, 10 a.m.
Stelson Assumes National Post

Dr. Thomas Stelson, vice president for research and professor of civil engineering at Georgia Tech since 1974, became Assistant Secretary for Conservation and Solar Energy within the U.S. Department of Energy on January 7, 1980.

As the Assistant Secretary, Dr. Stelson directs the federal government’s conservation programs — “the cornerstone” of our national energy policy, in the words of President Carter, who called 1980 the year of energy conservation in his State of the Union address. The solar challenge is equally formidable. The Carter administration has committed the United States to a goal of producing 20 percent of our nation’s energy from the sun by the year 2000. Dr. Stelson thinks that although this commitment might be considered optimistic, it “is a readily achievable goal.”

Conservation and solar programs play a critical role in effecting the nation’s long-term transition from an economy overly dependent on uncertain foreign sources of fuel to one that relies principally on renewable or domestically-produced energy.

The Department of Energy is a relatively new agency, just over two years old. It was created from programs fragmented in several agencies and consequently inherited a serious management problem. Dr. Stelson says his most immediate task is to tackle the managerial problems and “improve the overall management conditions, especially in the conservation and solar area.”

This is a substantial challenge. All conservation and solar programs are designed to influence the behavior, attitudes, decisions, and choices that effect U.S. energy consumption in four major areas: transportation; industry; residential and commercial buildings; and consumer products. Conservation and solar typically has about 2,500 contracts in simultaneous operation, while also awarding about 20,000 grants to state and local governments and individuals.

Approximately 600 federal employees are responsible for developing and managing conservation and solar programs. The fiscal year 1981 budget request to administer these programs is about $1.7 billion. Other internal and external organizations assist in executing these functions, including the DOE field offices and laboratory facilities, the Solar Energy Research Institute and the four Regional Solar Energy Centers. In addition to performing research, these organizations disseminate information and respond to the particular needs of regional, state and local energy applications.

Beyond the conservation and solar program initiatives, Dr. Stelson’s office also manages several programs mandated by law which provide financial assistance to various constituencies and are intended to help states improve their capacity to plan and implement energy conservation activities. DOE’s ten regional offices are integrally involved in this process. They serve as the federal link with the state energy offices.

Dr. Stelson is particularly interested in the commercialization process, although it is a new, different, and uncertain endeavor within the federal government. Traditionally, the government has remained aloof from commercialization, largely because private enterprise — not public interests — promoted its message. Recently however, Congress and the President have directed DOE to begin commercializing those products and practices which exhibit a high probability for success, with special emphasis on conservation and solar applications.

This operation presents a fascinating opportunity and challenge to Dr. Stelson because he thinks “it’s such a responsive kind of activity. It’s so accountable. If you’re successful, you know it immediately because the commercial success is very evident.” Failures also will be readily apparent when the commercial market begins to test the effectiveness and applicability of research results. Dr. Stelson says that this offers “a unique opportunity to couple research applications and commercialization in a way that really doesn’t exist in most of the federal government.”

Although the character and management of university and government programs are largely dissimilar, there are a number of overlapping concerns which have created a growing symbiotic relationship, especially in basic and applied research. For example, DOE is currently establishing in each state an Energy Extension Service which carries basic and applied research into application and practice. The narrowing gap between the academic community and the federal bureaucracy is strongly endorsed by Dr. Stelson.

Research is not the only area where academic and government interests coalesce. While at Georgia Tech, Dr. Stelson initiated highly individualized conservation programs at over 1,500 industrial plants in Georgia. His experiences reinforce the DOE belief that there are no universal solutions for the highly fragmented and diverse industrial system in this country.

Increasingly, energy efficiency is being recognized as a means for greater productivity. Dr. Stelson sees productivity in a broad sense, “where a product is made up of production components of labor, capital, energy, and materials. If you can improve the efficiency of any of those elements, you have improved the productivity of the total system.”

Of all the areas of expertise Dr. Stelson brings to his new position, the solar technologies will most demonstrably benefit from his intense interest, understanding, and advocacy. Creating greater solar acceptance must, he feels, include consideration of the activities and participation by the private sector. A stable solar industry is only now beginning to emerge. The growth of that industrial base is one of his major objectives.

Solar energy and conservation have no real tradition in this country. They have no established discipline. There are significant questions about what is (Continued on page 19)
Athletic Recruiting Rules Specific

By Brian Hamilton

The word "alumni" can mean many things to a major college coach. Without their support he probably doesn't stand a chance for success. But with sometimes overzealous support the program can run into problems with the NCAA probation plan.

"I'd say about 95 percent of the schools that get in recruiting trouble owe a good bit of their problems to over-aggressive alumni," says Georgia Tech assistant basketball coach Benny Dees.

"But without reservation, Tech alumni are more sophisticated and stay within the bounds. Sometimes that hurts the program, but at least you don't go to prison," Dees quipped.

The rule of thumb for an alumnus when it comes to helping Tech recruit for any sport is to check with the head coach first. It is a waste of time to recruit a boy or girl the coaches might not be interested in. Also, if anyone, Tech alumnus or not, visits an athlete in the name of the school it counts as one of three official visits a school is allowed to make. It's easy to see how a school could make too many official visits without any intended wrongdoing.

There are other situations where it might not hurt to call the head coach just to be safe.

For example, suppose your son plays second-string guard on the football team — no problem there. But your son also has a superior education to offer and you think getting into the ACC is going to be important to him. You know your friend, the Tech assistant basketball coach, calls every day with some of the athletes and promotes the team — no problem there. But suppose your son who plays second-string on the football team invites one of your Tech assistant basketball coach's best friends to your home for dinner. He is a second-string guard on the football team. The coaches might not be interested in him. It is a waste of time to recruit a boy or girl the coaches might not be interested in. Also, if anyone, Tech alumnus or not, visits an athlete in the name of the school it counts as one of three official visits a school is allowed to make. It's easy to see how a school could make too many official visits without any intended wrongdoing.

Also, if anyone, Tech alumnus or not, visits an athlete in the name of the school it counts as one of three official visits a school is allowed to make. It's easy to see how a school could make too many official visits without any intended wrongdoing.

Above all, in any recruiting situation, never promise an athlete anything.

What a recruiter can and cannot do literally fills a small book. Most of the restrictions have come in the last 20 years.

"Many years ago there were no rules at all," says assistant athletic director Jack Thompson, who was Tech's fulltime football recruiter until a rule change made that illegal.

"Before World War II you might find a kid playing in the east one week and find him the next week on the west coast. But after World War II rules began to be instated."

But don't get the idea that alumni do nothing, or should be afraid to do anything to help a recruiting effort. Their influence can often make the difference in signing an athlete.

"One area that makes a big difference for a school like the University of Georgia is the fact that so many high school coaches and teachers went there," Dees says. "They have contact every day with some of the athletes and play a big part in their lives. It's hard to find a school in the state that doesn't employ at least a couple of Georgia graduates."

Because there is that constant contact with graduates of other major southern universities, the job of alumni in recruiting for Tech is even more crucial.

While Georgia people often show up in those daily-contact kinds of jobs, Tech graduates are usually influential people in their communities, many of them highly visible. It is that quality in Tech graduates that alumni can and do promote when contacting a prospect.

When Bobby Dodd was head football coach, he says he had eight to 10 trusted alumni ("who knew the rules") in different areas who wrote letters to prospects constantly.

"They sold Tech like I sold Tech," Dodd says, "and I sold it all."

To a high school senior a personal letter from a prominent person on an elegant, official letterhead is often impressive by itself.

One thing about alumni recruiting — it can be important to each sport in a slightly different way, depending mostly on whether it is a major or minor sport.

In the major sports there will generally be more blanket-writing of athletes by a group of alumni, simply because of the volume of good athletes. A top prospect in football or basketball might receive 10 letters from prominent alumni. But in the minor sports, letter-writing will tend to be more selective, and usually by an alumnus who lives in the same town or knows the student.

"I always told an athlete that Tech had a superior education to offer and that Atlanta is a marvelous place as a springboard to a career," says Howard Ector, former president of the Georgia Tech National Alumni Association, former athletic board member and quarterback under William Alexander. Ector has recruited for both the football and baseball programs.

"I say the same thing whether the athlete is a blue chipper or just ordinary. And any other alumnus I've known who recruited said basically the same thing. Tech doesn't want someone who wants to waste four years until he gets into the pros. Chances are a boy like that wouldn't want Tech either since unless you're a downright genius you can't get through like that. Most athletes that come to Tech plan to go into business in some form."

Because of the competitive nature of recruiting in the major sports there are extensive scouting services for coaches and each coach will likely know of a good prospect in Boondocks, Mississippi as easily as he'll know of one in Atlanta. So chances are, the biggest contribution most alumni can make is by writing a lot of letters and making occasional phone calls. But before doing anything, contact the coach first.

"I want to intensify our recruiting effort," says new head football coach Jim Culpepper. "Georgia Tech football is a real rallying point for alumni. My objective is to meet as many alumni as possible, get to know them, and find a coherent, orderly way to involve alumni in our athletic program. We want to include alumni in our recruiting, but we will first have to evaluate recruiting rules carefully and be sure that we plan programs properly."

However, with the minor sports alumni can do more than promoting the institute. Take a sport like girls' basketball. Coach Jim Culpepper admits he has his work cut out for him. "For women's athletics is a real chore," Culpepper says. "Tech gets no exposure from the media and I am not allowed to talk to a student athlete except on the campus (recruiting rules for women's sports are slightly different). And we can't give a full scholarship to every player. But we have alumni scattered all over the country. If they have a legitimate connection with a girl, they can communicate with her and try to generate some interest, especially if they know she has an interest in the course of study Tech has to offer. The main thing I can say to alumni is 'don't forget us, we're playing too.' Tell us about the good players in your area. I think getting into the ACC is going to be a big help because it is another selling point. We play a very demanding schedule."

Swimming coach Herb McAuley echoed the same sentiments.

I have very little scholarship money available so I really don't recruit as such," McAuley says. "I respond to those athletes who show an interest in Tech. Any help I can get in identifying those students the better. Anyone who wants to go to college just to swim can go to almost any Florida school and get (Continued on next page)
Come out with a job." And at Tech you can take any major and curriculum. There is very little opportunity in tennis to make a living that you can't take a demanding job. You don't have to play so much tennis or be so good. But you have to try to go that way. When an alumnus contacts a player, one of the things he says is that at Tech, even though we have a good schedule being in the ACC, you don't have to play so much tennis that you can't take a demanding curriculum. There is very little opportunity in tennis to make a living and at Tech you can take any major and come out with a job."

Dr. Stelson says the experience he gained at Georgia Tech prepared him well for the difficult challenges in his new position. "A big part of the energy problem is one of education," he says. "Energy has been so cheap and so plentiful over the years that there is a high level of energy ignorance in the population; nobody paid any attention to it — not to the cost, not to the efficiency of utilizing it, not to the importance of conservation."

Georgia Tech's Dormitory Space

In an attempt to allocate campus housing in the fairest possible way, Georgia Tech will use a lottery for most students. Under the lottery plan Tech, which has more than 11,000 students, has a total of 3,825 spaces available for students who want to live on or near campus. The only students who will be guaranteed rooms (provided they apply for housing by May 1) and are exempt from the lottery are all new students and students in the Cooperative Program who are working outside the Atlanta area summer quarter.

In the past we've tried everything," said Director of Housing Gary Schwarzmueller. "One year we made everybody stand in line and last year 60 percent of the remaining room (after those groups who were exempt claimed their rooms) were given out by lottery and people had to stand in line for the rest. People started forming the line 36 hours in advance. It was felt that making people wait in line would be unsafe, dehumanizing and unmanageable."

The lottery, which will be held May 7 will be done without the aid of a computer. Tech currently leases some rooms in the Downtown YMCA on Luckie Street and there is the possibility that Tech will lease rooms in one or two other buildings for the 1980-81 school year.

"No matter how you do it (distribute rooms) though, you still end up with the same number of students who want campus housing but can't get it," Schwarzmueller said. "And whoever is not housed is not going to be happy with it. We're trying to let people know about their rooms as far ahead as possible so it won't be like a bombshell was dropped on them in case they can't get a room."

Recruiting

(Continued from page 18)

free room and board and the school hasn't lost a dime.

If I try to offer that swimmer $500 he'll be insulted. Most of the alumni who alert me to a good swimmer are old swimmers themselves. I've gotten a couple of boys like that in the past. I really think getting Bill Curry is going to make more of a difference to our program than getting into the ACC. Alumni who are enthusiastic about the football program usually carry over that enthusiasm for the entire athletic program."

Again, when talking to tennis coach Wiley Johnson you hear much the same ideas.

"Georgia is not a strong tennis state. Most of the good tennis is in Texas and California," Johnson says. "And I can't get to all those places. Alumni can go to see those players I can't see. I get a lot of leads from alumni and tennis has good alumni support. Any contact I have with a prospect through alumni helps me get my foot in the door. If we have an alumnus who knows a player we often try to go that way. When an alumnus contacts a player one of the things he says is that at Tech, even though we have a good schedule being in the ACC, you don't have to play so much tennis that you can't take a demanding curriculum. There is very little opportunity in tennis to make a living and at Tech you can take any major and come out with a job."

Head Football Coach Bill Curry has completed his fulltime staff by keeping four assistants and bringing in four newcomers. Holdovers include Larry Travis, Ken Blair, Barry Wilson and Terry Tuley. The new Yellow Jacket aides are Romeo Crennel, Mike Dean, Mark Hunter and Rip Shearer.

Curry named Travis his offensive coordinator and Blair defensive coordinator. Wilson likely will remain as inside linebacker coach, while Tuley, who last fall tutored Tech's wide receivers, will coach running backs.

Crennel will coach the defensive line, Dean the defensive secondary, Hunter the offensive line and Shearer the quarterbacks.

"I truly believe we have an outstanding staff," Curry said. "I considered candidates from all over the country before making the final decisions. The men we have are fine coaches and fine gentlemen. They are hard working, know the game, understand what we're trying to do at Tech and have great communication skills. We're all looking forward to spring practice."

Travis, 39, has been the Jackets' offensive line coach since 1977 and was assistant head coach and offensive coordinator in 1979. Blair, 38, was Tech's defensive coordinator in 1974 and 1973, offensive end coach in 1976 and outside linebacker coach the past three seasons.

Wilson, 36, joined the Tech staff in 1977 after serving three years as an assistant at Mississippi and six years at Georgia. Tuley, 31, had been a "part-time" member of the Tech staff the past two seasons.

Crennel, 32, is a graduate of Western Kentucky and was an assistant there and at Texas Tech and Mississippi under Steve Sloan 1975-79. Dean, 31, was a standout prep player at Atlanta's Roosevelt High School and was graduated from Alabama. He had been at Rice since 1976, coaching the secondary and serving as defensive coordinator in 1979.

Hunter, a 1976 Tech alumnus, comes to the Jackets from Marshall University. The 26-year-old has coached at VMI and Virginia. Shearer, 27, has already had coaching stops at Penn State, North Carolina State, Hawaii and Virginia, where he's worked under the likes of Joe Paterno, Lou Holtz and Dick Bestwick. A William and Mary graduate, Scherer had left Virginia to go to Louisiana State before Bo Rein's recent untimely death.
Co-op  
(Continued from page 9)  

There are any number of ways a company might come to be involved in the co-op program. A student who applies for a job in a company who has been in a co-op program very often makes a much stronger impression on an employer than student who went through in four years. Wohlford himself may contact a company for any number of reasons — sometimes a co-op may want to work in his hometown but there are no positions available. Another common way is that former co-ops sometimes reach out to instigate a program in their own company.

In order to be admitted into the division a student has to have done well in high school work and on the Scholastic Aptitude Tests. Those students who look promising are extended invitations to apply. They may apply as late as by the beginning of sophomore year.

"Co-op students seem to be better all around than others," Wohlford says. "Generally they average one letter grade higher than those not in the program. Part of it is that only the better students are in the program. But really it's anybody's guess as to why that happens.

"I think the co-op student is more highly motivated and sees more clearly the relation between grades and performance in industry. But that's pure conjecture. I had a student tell me that it was easy to drive hard and study hard because he knew in three months he'd have a little different lifestyle."

Besides getting the practical experience and the opportunity to work with one company for a while, many students work simply to help defray their expenses, as Joiner did in the Depression.

Currently the first-quarter co-op student will make an average of $825 while the eighth quarter co-op student averages $1,000 per month or better. By engineering standards that is not a lot of money. But if you look at the beginning pay of graduates in other fields the pay is great.

Peter Rivas, a mechanical engineering co-op with Scientific Atlanta, is a good example of another, less tangible reason co-op education is good experience.

"I was a nuclear engineering major with a company in Philadelphia for one quarter," Rivas says. "I didn't like my job and that was the immediate reason I changed majors."

The Tech Cooperative Division is the largest voluntary program in the country. Several schools, such as the University of Cincinnati, require their students to be enrolled if they are going to major in engineering. But as long as Wohlford has anything to say about it Tech will never make it compulsory.

"We want students to be in it because they want to be," Wohlford says. "As long as the program is attractive it will attract the students who will benefit from it." Certainly no selling is needed. Most engineering professors, according to Wohlford, endorse the concept (12 children of current professors are currently enrolled) as do most of the current co-op students.

"I'd highly recommend the program," says Erin Finn, an industrial and systems engineering co-op with AT&T Long Lines in Atlanta. "I wouldn't do it any other way. The working experience is just something that school work could never teach you. I admit I was a little uneasy at first. I wondered whether they'd give me a job where I'd be in over my head or if they'd give me a menial job that anyone could do. Well, it worked out just right for me. I've heard co-op students in other companies say they thought the company hired them for cheap labor but that's not my experience."

While Wohlford says the program is not for everyone, virtually all who enroll stay in it and the majority of those students work for the same company once they've graduated. Of course, students aren't required to stay with the same company for the duration, but most of them do.

Over the years the makeup of the co-op enrollment has gradually changed. Women are now beginning to recognize the advantage of being a co-op, after an initial lag in enrollment in the first few years after women were admitted to the institute. Currently about 300 women make up about 15 percent of the overall roster. And "they are usually high quality students," Wohlford says. Again Georgia Power is the largest employer of women, with 18.

"At first industry felt women wouldn't benefit by studying under the co-op program" Wohlford says. "One man from a top-notch company told me he felt that women wouldn't stay, because of their families. So they were difficult to place at first.

"There was also a period of several years before black students became involved. But we could place far more than we are enrolling today."

One common misconception is that the co-op program is not compatible with extracurricular activities. For example, a number of class presidents, and Amy Wepking, Tech's first woman undergraduate student body president, were co-ops. However, athletics is one area where there is simply not enough time, especially in football, basketball and baseball. And it is becoming increasingly difficult, if not impossible, in the minor sports.

However, there are difficulties for co-ops outside Atlanta. They often feel in the dark because just as they get involved in something they have to leave again. However, most of those who work outside Atlanta do so in the winter and summer quarters. Many work in their hometowns if they can manage it.

"I didn't want to move back home (Miami) so I took a job here, got an apartment and have been living here ever since," Ms. Finn said.

Both Ms. Finn and Rivas are extremely active in extracurricular activities, since the meetings of most of their clubs are held at night and they can attend after work. — By Brian Hamilton

Stelson  
(Continued from page 19)  

not to the resources from which it's derived. Education is a fairly long term process. It takes several years to train qualified professionals, and I think the U.S. is very underdeveloped in terms of qualified energy professionals. Institutions like Georgia Tech are helping to solve that problem."

Tech Number One  
In Merit Scholars

ONCE AGAIN Georgia Tech leads the country in the number of National Merit and National Achievement Scholars per capita in attendance, according to Director of Admissions Jerry Hitt.

Only one publicly-supported university, Michigan State University, has more National Merit Scholars in attendance. However, on a per capita basis Tech has 42 per 1,000 students while MSU has 11 per 1,000 students. Overall Tech has 398 while MSU has 417.

According to Hitt, one out of 12 National Merit Scholars who are freshmen majoring in engineering is at Tech this year.

Only Harvard-Radcliffe has more National Achievement Scholars in attendance than Tech (228 to 141).

One out of six National Achievement Scholars who are freshman engineering majors also attend Tech.
ALUMNI/FACULTY HOUSE ROOMS

The Mundy Room, named for Jack Mundy '34, includes the reception area on the first floor.

The Finley Dining Room, named for James D. Finley '37, is located on the first floor adjoining the Griffin Ballroom.

The Guthridge Lounge, named for the late Joe W. Guthridge, former vice president of public relations and development at Tech, is located on the first floor adjoining the Mundy Room.
(L-R) Dean Emeritus George Griffin, Head Football Coach Bill Curry, and former Athletic Director and Coach Bobby Dodd confer at a reception on campus.

Photo by David Powell