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NEAT: New England Alumni Trust

(L-R) Vice President Thomas E. Stelson and Tech President Dr. J. M. Pettit explain Tech's energy research projects to U.S. Energy Secretary designate Dr. James Schlesinger in Dr. Pettit's home.

Schlesinger Visits Campus

PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER'S energy secretary designate Dr. James Schlesinger visited the Georgia Tech campus Sept. 16 to examine research being conducted in the area of alternative energy sources.

Following an energy seminar sponsored by the Georgia Business and Industry Association (GBIA), Schlesinger visited Tech's 400 Kilowatt Solar Thermal Test Facility, the gasifier, and the pyrolysis site. The gasifier converts wood to energy.

Following the tour of the three facilities, a three-hour briefing session was held at President J. M. Pettit's home. Georgia Governor George Busbee, President Pettit and Vice President for Research Thomas E. Stelson informed Schlesinger of Tech and the state of Georgia's involvement in alternative energy research.

At the GBIA meeting, Schlesinger warned, "We have seven or eight years of grace. We can wait and go over the edge of the cliff or adopt a comprehensive, vigorous national program of conservation and American energy development." He described President Carter's energy plan as the nation's minimum requirements and foreshadowed even more stringent proposals in the future.

Dr. Schlesinger viewed Tech's "power tower" which is the largest steam-generating facility in the world. The 550-mirror facility generates steam in a boiler suspended 75 feet above the ground to temperatures in the area of 1,100 degrees Fahrenheit. The mirror field is capable of generating temperatures over 4,000 degrees Fahrenheit.
Tech students and faculty are enjoying the long-awaited Fuller E. Callaway III Student Athletic Complex which opened last spring. The pool shown on the cover is one of the most popular features.

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The Georgia Tech Alumni Magazine is published twice yearly for active alumni by the Georgia Tech National Alumni Association, Atlanta, Georgia 30332.
LIKE FATHER, LIKE

Before 1950, a Tech student never would have wondered if his daughter would follow in his footsteps by attending his alma mater. Women were not admitted to Georgia Tech until 1952, and the first two female graduates received their degrees in 1956.

But times have changed. In 1977, the number of female students at Tech outnumbers the entire student body at Agnes Scott. More than 1400 women are enrolled at Tech this year.

Each year, it becomes more likely that the daughter of a Tech alumnus will elect to become a Ramblin Wreck. We found four father-daughter combinations on campus this year. The alumni fathers graduated between 1945 and 1958, and the daughters include a senior, a transfer student and two freshmen. We hope you will enjoy their stories.

Kathie & Cecil Day

Kathie Day may have been destined to attend Georgia Tech. She was born during her father's first quarter at Tech in 1955, and lived part of her childhood in the Techwood homes.

Cecil Day, IM '58 and founder of Days Inns of America, Inc., says that he would have been surprised if his daughter had not chosen Tech as her college. "We have always taken Kathie to Tech football games, and the spirit of Tech gets in your blood," he explained.

Cecil entered Tech in 1955 after serving with the U.S. Marines in Korea. He had spent his freshman year at Mercer University and married before his military service. He and his wife Deen had two children while he attended Tech, and he worked full-time to support his young family. After he received his B.S. degree in 1958, Cecil entered the real estate business, joining an Atlanta firm.

He formed his own company, Day Realty, in 1962, and came up with the idea for the highly successful Days Inns of America in 1968.

Kathie is a senior at Tech, working toward a degree in Industrial Management as her father did. She says that Tech has been "everything I expected and more. The guys treat us well, and most still open doors for ladies." She enjoys using the new Student Athletic Complex, especially the pool, raquetball courts and sauna. In addition to being on the Dean's List, she has been very active in extracurricular activities.

Kathie has been a cheerleader since her freshman year, and served as captain for 1976-77. She has been on the Homecoming Court for the past two years, and was named a "Tech Beauty" in 1974. In addition to her school honors, Kathie is the current Miss South Cobb County and was fourth runner-up in the 1977 Miss Georgia Pageant. She is chairman of Family Reunion Day 1977 for the Freedom Foundation of Atlanta.

Kathie is past president of Alpha Delta Pi sorority. She spearheaded the effort which resulted in Tech's fourth sorority. Her mother was an AD Pi at Mercer (Dad, Cecil, was a Sigma Alpha Epsilon (SAE) at Tech). Kathie had always hoped to become an AD Pi, so she and three other Tech coeds got together in 1976 to form a new sorority with the temporary name of Tau Beta Alpha (TBA). They created much interest on campus with the TBA jerseys, which also stood for "To Be Announced." The sorority members emphasize service projects. "Our favorite projects are local organizations such as Girls Clubs, Volunteer Atlanta and food drives where we can see an effect in our own area," Kathie said. The 31 members and fall quarter pledges will receive an AD Pi charter in November.

"I've been very fortunate to have all my dreams come true while at Tech," Kathie commented. "First, making the cheerleading squad, then helping to found our sorority, and then meeting and becoming engaged to my future husband."

Kathie is engaged to a wide receiver from the 1976 Tech football team, Don Breece. He graduated with an IM degree in June 1977. "Our relationship developed around Christ," she said proudly. "Don was president of the Fellowship of Christian Athletes at Tech, and we began dating in March of this year. He asked me to marry him during the Miss Georgia Pageant last summer."

"It was a very unusual proposal," Kathie continued. "I hadn't seen Don in two weeks, since he had gone home to Pennsylvania after graduation. Miss Georgia Pageant rules prohibit the girls from talking with their families or boyfriends during the week, so that we won't be distracted. The only time we could see them was through the window of the bus when we returned to our headquarters. Don had to leave for his job with Dow Chemical in Houston on Friday before the finals on Saturday. So we knew we wouldn't see each other for some time."

"When our bus pulled up on Thursday night, Don held a sign up to the bus window which read 'Will you marry me?' After recovering from the surprise, I nodded 'yes' and that was the last time I saw him for several weeks. We plan to be married next March, the week after I graduate."

Kathie said that Tech has changed in many ways since she started in the fall of 1973. "There were 400 girls at Tech during my freshman year, and now that number has more than tripled," she said. "It is interesting to trace the type of girl found at Tech then and now. When I arrived at Tech in 1973, I found two girls in the dorm who were already studying, even though classes had not yet started. Girls then were strictly interested in academics. They are more well-rounded now, and friendlier. Girls still concentrate on..."
academics, but they find time for extracurricular involvements.”

“I look forward to becoming an alumna,” she continued. “I have watched my Dad and others keep the Tech spirit. There is a special comraderie which you don’t lose. You complain a lot while you are a student, but once you are out in the world, you are proud of the hard work that went into your degree.”

Cecil Day finds some differences at Tech now that he has a daughter there. “The course load is substantially different,” he points out. “In my day, 235 hours were required for graduation; that has been reduced to 183 now. There has been a lot of progress in the quality and number of coeds. But I’m glad that it still takes a lot of self-discipline to stay at Tech. That is a valuable lesson to be learned: self-reliance, independence and discipline.”

“I’m glad to see Tech growing again, it is a fine school with great traditions. Our alumni have a great comraderie in the business community.”

Day is a member of Tech’s Thousand Club, and his company sponsors the weekly Pepper Rodgers show on television. Last year, Days Inns transported a robot to campus for Homecoming Week, which had a theme of “Tech in Tomorrow’s World.” Cecil attends Greater Atlanta Georgia Tech Club meetings when he is in town. He is a member of the national Young President’s Organization, Inc. and another national business leaders’ circle, The Conference Board.

In 1968, Day realized the need for a budget motel to serve middle-class families who could not afford $50-$100 a day for lodging. In April 1970, the first experimental Days Inn opened in Savannah Beach, Georgia. The rest is history.

Days Inns now offer a budget price for luxury and convenience in 22 states, as well as Canada. In the seven years since its founding, the chain has become the world’s largest budget motel chain, and expects to be second only to Holiday Inns in the early 1980’s. Nearly all Days Inns include gas facilities, restaurant, a gift shop and lodging in one location. All lodges and motels include pools.

The chain is one of the few corporate tithers in history. Day’s father, a Southern Baptist minister, had a profound effect on his son’s life, which is reflected in his son’s companies. A “Chaplain on Call” program provides the services of a local minister to each Days Inn property. The minister volunteers to help management deal with personal needs of motel guests and employees. The corporation’s Chaplain Services Department coordinates community service programs and provides confidential counseling to employees and their families.

Since 1971, Bibles are provided in every Days room. One of Cecil and the Day Company Foundation’s goals is promoting widespread distribution of the Scriptures. “Good News for Modern Man” is placed in every Days room with an invitation to “take it with you” printed on each copy.

The native of Brooklet, Georgia (outside Savannah) has five children. Besides Kathie, they are: Burke, 23, who attends Mercer University in Atlanta and works for the Days Corporation; Clint, 18, a recent graduate of Peachtree High School who is majoring in hotel-motel management at Florida State University; Peyton, 16, who plays basketball and works for a food store; and Parke, 12, a seventh-grader at Shallowford Elementary who already has decided to go to Annapolis.

When asked about his favorite leisure activities, Cecil replied that he has been a jogger for 11 years and likes to spend time away from the office with his family and church work. The

Day family is very religious and very close. He is a charter member of the Dunwoody Baptist Church and has served as chairman of the Board of Deacons. He enjoys church work “because the more you share, the more you grow. It is the same way with love, the more you give, the more you have.” Cecil believes that God led him into his success in business “to let us share the good news of Jesus Christ.”

There are several Tech graduates at the Days Companies. Richard C. Kessler, ’71, is vice chairman of the Board and associate chief executive officer. Robert C. Bush ’67 is senior vice president; Richard Boyer ’70 is executive vice president of Day Realty; James Grissett ’58 is vice president of construction and development; Duke Douglas ’63, ’69 and ’70 is budget director; and Roy Burnette ’67 is vice president of marketing for Day Realty.

Dad Cecil is proud that Kathie chose to attend his alma mater.

FALL 1977

GEORGIA TECH ALUMNI MAGAZINE
Robin Ormsby is a senior who transferred from Emory at Oxford. She had never planned to go to Georgia Tech. Her ambition was to become a veterinarian, so she entered the pre-med program at Emory. After two years, she found that she did not like the biology nearly as much as math, drafting and design.

When she came to this realization, Robin considered Stanford, California Polytech, and Georgia Tech. She decided to become a Ramblin Wreck as her father had been.

R. B. Ormsby, Jr., president of the Lockheed-Georgia Company, never expected to have a daughter attend his alma mater. "I didn't encourage Robin or her sister to attend Tech," Ormsby said. "I think it is a mistake for a parent to steer his child toward the college he attended. If the child wants to go to the same school, fine. But I have seen a lot of people sadly try to relive their youth through their children."

"I guess I should have guessed Robin might end up at Tech someday," he continued. "She always liked to take things apart for fun, and then try to figure out how to put them back together."

Bob Ormsby received a B.S. degree in Aeronautical Engineering in 1945. Robin is working toward a Mechanical Engineering degree. Another daughter received a degree in geology from Emory, but is now taking drawing courses at Southern Tech because she has a job in mapping.

Ormsby sees significant changes in Tech over the years. "The classes I attended at Georgia Tech were more like those offered at Southern Tech today. The faculty of those days had spent a number of years in industry, so practical applications were stressed. Technology was simpler then. Now most faculty members have been in a university setting all of their career, and theories and equations are emphasized. Georgia Tech is for the very advanced student; Southern Tech is for the practical student."

"There has been a vast change in engineering schools recently, with many of the changes due to Sputnik. The quality of engineering and science has been upgraded, and in a way, there is less emphasis on being researchers. It is important to be a problem-solver, to say how, not why.

Bob Ormsby never expected his daughter Robin to attend Georgia Tech.

Federal funding of research helps Tech and other schools considerably."

In 1942, Ormsby lived in Room 303 of Knowles dormitory, now an administrative building. His roommate was Jimmy Carter of Plains, Georgia. When President Carter was Governor of Georgia, he appointed his former roommate Ormsby to the Governor's Science Advisory Council. At Tech, Ormsby was a member of Delta Sigma Phi fraternity.

Ormsby joined Lockheed-Georgia in 1954 and was named president in October 1975. Among other assignments, he worked on the external configuration of the C5 and had been in charge of the company's Short Take-off and Landing (STOL) program. He considers one of his contributions to Lockheed the management system he initiated. It meshes the engineering and manufacturing elements of the company, so that requirements for design can be spelled out early in the process, with early recognition of what the costs will be.

He is currently trying to emphasize down-the-road planning, rather than spending all of his time on today and next week's problems.

He is working on an international joint venture program which will see a consortium of airplane companies from throughout the world joining together to build the next large airplane. "We are in the discussion stages now," he said. "No single country could build or finance the type of aircraft we are talking about. I expect to see it flying by 1985."

Ormsby has contributed to the annual Roll Call for many years, as well as the Joint Tech-Georgia Development Fund. He is a member of the Georgia Tech Parents Committee and on the Board of Trustees of the Georgia Tech Research Institute.
When he is not working, he enjoys developing pictures in his color lab at home. He also swims a half-mile each evening.

Bob Ormsby feels that Tech’s future is bright. “If the nation really wants to get on with what it says (curing pollution, raising the standard of living, improving the quality of life), then engineering is the answer. Assuming we don’t turn back, the demand for engineers will continue to increase. If we want better gas mileage, we’ve got to have engineers to run tests and design a new engine. Engineers are involved in every aspect of our society, and Tech continues to produce some of the best.”

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Carol Smith is a second quarter freshman at Tech.

Carol Smith of Augusta decided to get a head start on her college career at Georgia Tech, so she enrolled as a freshman in summer quarter 1977, rather than during the traditional fall quarter.

Like Kathie Day, Carol had attended Tech football games since she was nine years old. “My family loves Georgia Tech, but my father didn’t tell me to come here,” Carol said. “It was my decision. I’ve always liked math and science, and I know a degree from Tech would be prestigious. It will be more challenging to go to school here."

Carol, an honor student and cheerleader in high school, is very interested in becoming a Georgia Tech cheerleader. She wants to concentrate on her classes for three quarters, then try out for cheerleading next spring after she has established herself academically.

At the end of summer quarter, Carol said that she has worked harder than she ever has before. A graduate of Richmond Academy in Augusta, she lived in Brown dormitory during the summer and moved to Palmer this fall.

Carol said that Tech men have been nice so far, but many tease her about working toward an MRS. degree. She planned to go through sorority rush this fall, and liked her chemistry class best so far. She spent a lot of time at the Student Athletic Complex, using the gymnastics gym and the pool. An Industrial Management major, she plans a career in business.

Carol’s father, James C. Smith of Augusta, has four children at Tech right now: Carol and three brothers, Jim, Ken and David. Ken and David are trainers for the Yellow Jacket football team. As if four children at Tech were not enough, Smith announced that Carol’s twin brothers plans to transfer to Tech next year from Augusta College.

James C. (Jimmy) Smith received a B.S. degree in Mechanical Engineering in 1949. He never thought of having a daughter go to Tech, but he was not surprised when Carol made her decision. “She was oriented toward academic subjects offered at Tech, and also knew that my wife and her three older brothers were sold on Tech.”

“I attended Tech during an unusual time, immediately after World War II,” Smith added. “The outlook of young people was entirely different. Most had been through combat and were more serious. Students today know more overall than we did, but they do not have the sense of responsibility we had then. Society is more affluent now. Students are more worldly.”

Smith is a very active alumnus. He was president of the Georgia Tech Club of Augusta for three years and served as co-chairman of the Joint Tech-Georgia Development Fund for the past two years. He attends all home football games and he and his wife are very involved in Tech’s athletic recruiting programs.

Smith lettered in baseball at Tech and lived in Smith dormitory. He has his own mechanical engineering consulting firm in Augusta. A younger brother, Patrick G. Smith, attended Tech at the same time Jimmy did.

In Augusta, Smith is a member of the Augusta Exchange Club, the First Baptist Church, mechanical engineering professional societies, and involved in community athletics.

When asked what advice he gave his daughter when she left for Tech, Smith replied, “I gave her the same advice I gave the boys. I told her there is no question that she can graduate and do well academically at Tech, if she exercises mental discipline and puts first things first. You don’t get anything free at Tech, you earn your grades.”

GEORGIA TECH ALUMNI MAGAZINE 7
LIKE FATHER, LIKE . . . . . . DAUGHTER
(Continued from page 7)

Carol & Bill Ostrander

Carol Ostrander is a first quarter freshman at Tech this fall. She chose Tech because she had always been good in math, wanted to go to an in-state school, and "the fact that my dad went there had a lot to do with my decision."

Bill Ostrander ME'51, said he had never thought of having a daughter go to Tech until a couple of years ago. "There were no girls at Tech when I was there," he said. "But when I saw how well Carol did in math, architecture and drafting at Peachtree High School, I encouraged her to consider Tech. I think that there are tremendous opportunities for women in technical fields right now. I was pleased when she decided to go to Tech."

Ostrander joined Carrier Air Conditioning shortly after graduation from Tech in 1951, and is a systems specialist in his 26th year with the same company. He has another daughter who attends nursing school at Samford in Alabama.

Like her father, Carol will study mechanical engineering. She expects Tech to be hard work, but fun. She planned to go through sorority rush this fall, and lives in Fitten dorm. In high school, Carol was a member of the National Honor Society, Future Business Leaders of America, and the drill team.

Ostrander said that Tech was different in 1950 when he was a student. "There was an inward attitude, we were not concerned about the outside world. The WW II veterans were a big influence on campus. The campus was extremely overcrowded and Tech didn't keep anyone who wasn't able to compete."

A member of Kappa Sigma fraternity and the Naval ROTC, Ostrander lived in several dorms before moving off campus. "Some of the most obvious changes are in buildings and facilities," he said. "We lived in the old barracks, and all the money at that time was going into new dorms." Ostrander's wife was working at the Tech Athletic Association for Coach Alex when the couple met.

Carol's hobbies are swimming, sewing and cycling, while her father enjoys gardening, photography and swimming.

Bill Ostrander did give his daughter advice regarding Tech. "I told her not to get behind. I went in with a good background, started coasting, and it's hard to tell when to quit coasting. I told her to stay on top of the academics, instead of having to play catch-up."

"Tech is an outstanding school," Ostrander concluded. "No one ever fails to respect a graduate from Georgia Tech. A degree from our school is always a good recommendation."

Bill Ostrander is glad his daughter Carol chose Tech because of current technical opportunities for women.

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FALL 1977
Nine years ago, the Fuller E. Callaway III Student Athletic Complex was an idea, a passing conversation, a thought penciled on notebook paper. But through the years, the ideas expanded, the conversations continued, the thoughts evolved into amazing goals.

Because so many people believed in the goals they set for themselves, because they worked to share their enthusiasm, the Georgia Tech campus has a new life and vitality. Rising between Ferst Drive and the Tech Parkway, bordering campus on the west, today there is an athletic facility that has been hailed from coast to coast as one of the finest in the nation.

Most of the Tech family agree that the SAC-70 story began unfolding in 1968. But the wheels were turning in a number of minds around campus before that date. Dean Jim Dull, for one, had been sadly aware of Tech's inefficient athletic facilities for years. The Dean of Students doggedly included his observations in annual reports to the president. But manpower and money never came easily for such a venture. There were so many other campus priorities, where could one begin?

Student Government officers are typically searching for term projects when they begin their term in office. Carey Brown was no exception. After his election to the post of Student Body President in 1968, he asked Dean Dull's advice on a project he might initiate that would potentially involve and benefit the entire campus.

Dean Dull casually mentioned his long-standing battle for additional athletic facilities. The Dean confirmed what Brown already knew: unless a student was involved with varsity sports, his opportunity to use campus facilities was severely limited. Both men acknowledged that if Tech was to continue with winning sports seasons, the Athletic Association (AA) would have to reserve courts and fields for team practices. But such cramped quarters made it even more necessary to develop a plan for additional student athletic space.

The idea was further explored by Brown and a group of student leaders. The concluding goal was a "free lance" sports coliseum where Tech students could swim, sauna, run, lift weights, and play everything from ping-pong and paddleball to basketball and squash.

Unlike most colleges across the nation during the late 1960's, Tech was quiet and virtually protest free. The most memorable demonstration of that era was a student sponsored, open-air tribute to outgoing Tech president Ed Harrison.

Because of this harmonious atmosphere, Brown's group was confident that with adequate organization and backgrounding, their long range ideas would gain administrative support. They began by taking the pulse of campus and community. The leaders talked with Tech officials, met with state legislators, stated their case to appropriation committees. Students were surveyed, photos were taken, sketches were made. And SAC-70 moved closer and closer to the drawing board.

A steering committee, composed of students, faculty and administrators, began touring a series of 23 university facilities throughout the United States to observe athletic facilities and programs. Yale, Notre Dame, Michigan, Purdue, Illinois and Ohio State were only a handful of the schools they visited. The trip was closely documented with slides and photos.

The recommendation based on that study was for a $14 million dollar facility to be funded through a variety of sources. Seven million dollars alone was deemed necessary for the physical structure, and another $7 million in equipment and operating expenses was considered adequate.

To make their ideas more tangible, the steering committee held interviews with architectural students to "hire" a staff architect. Bo Powell was chosen, and immediately began working on models and flow reports which satisfied both the committee and his own brand of creative genius.

The SAC committee thrived on tight organization and seemed to inhale mountains of paperwork en route to brick and mortar. Their biggest and most exciting challenge became developing promotional activities to generate interest in their goal. Brochures were passed out on campus, and SAC-70 balloons floated high above the classrooms and dormitories.

"SAC-70 Week," was the longest running and most successful SAC promotion. It became synonymous with an annual spring week of intramurals and fund raising events. Cross country running, tennis, paddleball, bowling, and swimming competitions were held. Campus personalities like George Griffin and Bobby Dodd hosted or participated in events. There were raffles and auctions; both amateur and professional entertainment became an important drawing card. One year, students were asked to "show that they give a dime" and donate at least a dime of their lunch money to the SAC fund. The entire week offered an opportunity for students to demonstrate the support of the SAC concept.

But when students, faculty and alumni think back on SAC promotions, everyone is sure to remember the "SAC-70" daisies. The campus was suddenly overgrown by a garden of adhesive-backed fluorescent vinyl daisies. Flower children of the late sixties had chosen the daisy as their universal symbol of peace and good will. The wildly colored flowers were printed on cotton mini skirts and plastered on hippie vans. At Georgia Tech, the daisies were inscribed with "SAC-70" and helped to keep SAC visible for the student body.
In a brochure that was written about SAC in 1971, one person accurately described the campus attitude toward the facility and reaching the goal. He wrote, "SAC-70 is an operation, sort of like the Normandy invasion was an operation. Those associated with it, students and staff alike, go about with a gleam of purpose in their eye."

The gleam of purpose was growing brighter; both administration and students were more determined than ever, in spite of the time lag and inevitable setbacks. Money, of course, was the biggest problem. That problem was finally resolved in 1973.

Tech President Dr. Joseph M. Pettit and Vice President for Development and Public Relations Joe Guthridge, secured a portion of the Callaway Foundation for use in facility construction. A total of $2.5 million was given in the name of the Callaway's son, Fuller E. Callaway III, a 1952 Tech graduate who died early in his life.

Subsequently, after long talks and great deliberation, the State of Georgia matched the $2.5 million to ensure the establishment of SAC 70. Finally, it was decided that a portion of each student's activity fee would be earmarked for use in facility maintenance. Five million dollars was a considerable drop from the original $14 million, but in view of inflation and available funds, plans were reworked.

The complex was designed by Heery and Heery — Finch, Alexander, Barnes, Rothschild and Pascal (FABRAP), a joint venture team of architects. Construction began in 1975 and on Friday April 15, 1977 the complex opened its doors with an official dedication ceremony. Begun as a dream, it stands as a tribute to all those men and women who made it possible through their firm conviction that SAC could be a reality.

Today, the complex is bustling with activity. On peak days, as many as 2,500 students may use the building. Most incoming students are understandably impressed with the facility, and those upperclassmen who have watched its progress wonder what they ever did without it.

The Callaway Complex is designed in the shape of an airplane, with a pyramid gymnasium at each wingtip and the pool at the tail section. The main gymnasium, located at the northern end of the complex, is the largest single element. It alone may be divided into four sections with each quadrant having the capacity to be used for either basketball, volleyball, tennis or badminton. The north balcony contains golf driving cages and a combatives area. The south balcony has the weight training area and table tennis tables.

The gymnastics gymnasium is the southernmost unit. An exercise physiology laboratory opens onto this gym and the faculty offices overlook it from its north balcony. The south balcony of this unit is being kept open to allow for more flexible scheduling.

The one-half olympic-sized swimming pool has a connected diving well and an underwater viewing port. Three of its walls are glass doors which may be opened onto a large exterior deck, complete with lawn chair and umbrella tables, to enjoy the afternoon sun.

(Continued on next page)
The main parts are connected by a hallway onto which open the indoor racquet courts. Between the hallway and the swimming pool on the lower level are the main issue cage, locker rooms, storage rooms and laundry room. On the upper level are administrative offices, classrooms, conference room, lounge and restrooms.

A person entering the building is first met by an I.D. checking staff member at the door to maintain the complex's stated policy that it was created "for the enjoyment and use of the Georgia Tech students, faculty and staff." However, guests and family members are allowed to use the facility, provided they are accompanied by students or faculty members. The policy also guarantees that varsity athletics will not have control of the facility for practice sessions or workouts. They agree that it is a recreational facility, not a varsity sports arena.

Landscaping continues around the building, and a wealth of beautiful trees and shrubs are already thriving. Future plans envision two full-sized football-lacrosse fields, a smaller soccer field and numerous handball courts. In addition, a sandlot volleyball court adjacent to the pool will be built, and a jogging track is being considered.

The Student Athletic Complex has proven to be not only a plus for Tech's physical plant and a student recruiting draw, but it may also help boost the campus intramural program to record-breaking participation. Jim Culpepper, director of intramural activities, is planning to install new trophy cases at SAC where all of a season's awards will be on display. Bulletin boards will be scattered around the building to help publicize upcoming intramural events. When the intramural office was located on the second floor of the old gym, people didn't wander in the way they can at SAC and talk about the program or just ask questions.

According to Randy Poliner, current chairman of the SAC committee, after its fourth month in operation, everything at the complex is running smoothly. SAC's operating budget is only five to six percent of the building costs, compared to 15-18 percent required to make similar facilities function at other universities. This is because the Physical Education department helps carry a portion of the staff and supply load.

The Fuller E. Callaway III Student Athletic Complex is today an integral part of the Tech campus. Its trim, modern lines form a powerful silhouette on Tech's western horizon, the sign of a renewed determination to fulfill the distant goals we have set for ourselves.
SPORTS FOR ALL

By SHEILA MURRAY

ACCORDING TO a recent intercollegiate survey by the University of Pittsburgh on campus intramurals, Georgia Tech's program ranks in the top five percent as one of the most active in the country.

During the 1976-77 academic year, the intramural program boasted 15,000 participations in 32 sports, even though the listed enrollment was only 9,400.

If statistics did all the talking, it would appear that the number of Tech students participating in intramurals far exceeds the number of Tech students in existence.

Jim Culpepper, director of intramural activities since 1971, is quick to mention that his office has not drafted over 5,000 mystery students to beef up the athletic program.

"At Tech, a 'participation' is defined as each sport a student registers for, not the separate matches he may play," Culpepper explained. "Our 9,400 students easily chalk up 15,000 participation when they are involved in more than one sport."

Playing more than one sport each year is not unusual, and playing more than one sport each season is becoming more common. A tennis enthusiast may also make time to play softball spring quarter, and the same students pounding the basketball court or swimming laps in November might take up weightlifting or handball on the side.

Every type of sport is available, along with excellent equipment.

Culpepper said that every fall, an intramural organizational meeting is held where the sports are listed and rules are discussed. Teams are classified as dormitory, fraternity and independent. Each team is awarded a series of points for participation and victory. The director noted that while fraternities offer the most consistent support, independents usually have the largest teams.

At the conclusion of each playing season, league, division and championship tournaments are held. Ninety percent of the $5,000 collected in entry fees is returned to the students in the form of personal and team trophies. These are designed each year by Culpepper himself who believes that as many students as possible should be rewarded for their efforts.

Competition seems to be the key to the overwhelming success of Tech's intramural program. For that reason, Culpepper says he is pleased with, though not surprised by, the high percentage of participation.

"These kids compete to get into Tech, and work even harder to stay in," Culpepper observed. "When classes and labs are over with for the day, they want another, more relaxing, kind of competition. Intramurals satisfy that challenge."

Culpepper said that Tech is one of the few schools in the country that can "get away with" croquet and horseshoe-tossing tournaments, water polo and bike races. The students seem to be interested in any sport, no matter how crazy or outdated. They are willing to try their hand at every Culpepper contest that comes along.

"If I put a notice in all the fraternity mailboxes that we would offer 50 bonus points to any house if half their members were present at noon that day to push a pea up the 10th Street hill with their nose, hundreds of men would be there to win those points," the director marvelled.

Beyond the correlation between academic pressure and intramural participation, Culpepper believes that the majority of Tech students are simply athletically inclined.

"Tech has a reputation for attracting the well-rounded student," Culpepper noted. "In a typical freshman class, we have more high school leaders and team captains than most other colleges and universities. When these people come to Tech, they want to participate and excell."

Culpepper said that women are gradually becoming more interested in the intramural program. The women have six flag football teams, ten basketball teams and 12 or 13 softball teams.

"Georgia Tech complied with Title IX before it was even written," Culpepper stated. "All of our sports are open to women. For those who want to compete, but not necessarily against men, we often add another flight to a tournament and discourage men from signing up there."

(Continued on page 20)
Frank Gordy still greets his customers personally and samples Varsity food to assure continuous quality.

14 GEORGIA TECH ALUMNI MAGAZINE
There are lines of hungry people at the Varsity throughout the day.

Tech students are still some of the Varsity's most loyal customers.
FALL 1977

Ladies receive special treatment at the Varsity.
18,000 hamburgers daily. We make 3,000 fried pies every day with our own fruit and dough. We make batches of chicken salad four or five times a day because it must be fresh. When the weather is warm, we might sell as many as 8,300 cokes from opening to closing time."

Swiss and Cheddar cheese loaves come from all points of the globe and are sliced uniformly thick by precision equipment for sandwiches. Famous Varsity chili is prepared daily, 50 gallons at a time. Gordy disclosed that the barbeque people eat today has been cooked for hours the night before.

The 200-person North Avenue Varsity squad is known for its efficiency and personality. Counter managers repeat orders in Varsity slang, much to the delight of newcomers. "Steak all-away walking" is a hamburger with all the trimmings, to go. "Two dogs in the garden" would mean two hot dogs with lettuce and tomatoes. "PC" is rich chocolate milk served on chipped ice. Hungry is what you are when you enter, and happy is what you are when you leave.

For natives, tourists, celebrities and Tech alumni, the Varsity is an Atlanta landmark. Most customers can't help going back for more chili dogs and fries. Leave your Lear jet at the airport and accept Frank Gordy's cordial invitation to stop by soon. ▲
FLOPPY DISC, BYTE, and WARI will be household words within five years, according to two Georgia Tech graduates who are among the first to become involved in the latest American phenomena — retail stores which sell microcomputers for use at home or in small businesses.

"I fully expect to see a microcomputer in the average American home within five to eight years," said Richard Stafford, who received the masters degree in information and computer science from Tech in 1977. His associate Ronald D. Roberts, who received the same degree from Tech in 1973, agreed. "Home computers will become as common as the television or refrigerator as smaller and less expensive models become available each year. In the early 1980's, a home computer will probably cost the same as a good color television set does today. Right now, a complete personal computer system costs about $2,000. But the market is so dynamic that new models should soon cost under $1,000.

Stafford and Roberts' retail computer store is located between a camera store and a dress shop in a northwest Atlanta shopping plaza. They said that they do some advertising, but most of their customers are "walk-ins." "People are curious about our name, or they heard about our store through a friend," Stafford said.

"Most of our computers are sold to small businesses, which find many uses for a microcomputer," Stafford continued. "But we do sell quite a few to individuals for personal use in their homes."

"People are amazed that they can carry the computer out with them, and some customers are able to install the units themselves," Stafford said. "Desk-model computers are comparable to a typewriter in size. We offer a range of products from the simplest system which is used with a home television to a complete system which is housed in an attractive wooden cabinet."

Small businesses use the microcomputer to store data, for inventory control, time keeping, billing, all phases of accounting, and for letter and document processing. Lawyers use them to record the number of hours spent on cases, and the x-ray department of a hospital can use it to store medical information.

This computer also has engineering applications. It can analyze scientific data, do trend forecasting, and experimental control. It can test and control machinery.

Home applications are numerous, with possibilities increasing daily. The simplest computer can store household data, balance your checkbook, turn your lights on and off when you are away, operate your burglar and fire alarms, store lists such as your Christmas card list, and compute recipe amounts for you. One of the most intriguing prospects is a home computer that could aid in computing your income tax return.

One day soon, a home computer could give you several weeks' menus which would provide nutrition from your favorite foods for the least amount of money. It can turn your oven on and cook a meal while you are away, water your lawn, and eventually mow your lawn.

All of these services are made possible by the recent development of the microprocessor, which is a silicon chip one-fourth of an inch square on which the equivalent of a giant electrical circuit board can be implanted.

Stafford and Roberts operate the Computer Systemcenter, with two other Tech alumni, James Dunion and Stephen Mann, both graduates in information and computer science.

They became interested in microcomputers while students at Tech, and purchased one to work with while in school. They expected to use it in biomedical applications, but in 1975 they attended a seminar where it was announced that retail computer store owners were being sought. They followed through and opened the Computer Systemcenter in December 1975. They later incorporated a support firm entitled Altair Software Distribution Company to develop and distribute software (programs) for small businesses.

Robert said that he expects software programs to be sold off carousel racks like eight-track tapes are today. "We expect 'canned' prepackaged software to be available, so that a person won't have to know anything about computer languages."

Department stores and large mail-order catalog houses have expressed strong interest in home computers. The basic equipment includes the computer, an internal memory bank to store data, a keyboard, a television display, and an external storage device, such as a cassette recorder.

The enthusiasm for microcomputers has spawned several personal computing magazines, and hundreds of clubs. Dunion and Stafford organized a computer club in Atlanta which now has well over 100 members.

Stafford does not see the microcomputer as a replacement for a person employed by a small business. "I don't see the computer replacing the 'human being,'" he explained. "Rather, it relieves the employee of drudgery and menial tasks. It may prevent the need to add an employee, but it won't replace a human."

Small businesses are the major market now, and the Atlanta computer store sells to the South-
Ciraldo Begins 23rd Year

The Voice of Georgia Tech

by KAREN BUTTERMORE

"People say that it sounds like I'm going to have a heart attack sometimes, but I'm just trying to get the audience involved in the game." Georgia Tech football and basketball fans can easily guess the author of the preceding statement: the Voice of Georgia Tech, Al Ciraldo.

Last month, Ciraldo began his 23rd year of broadcasting Georgia Tech football. This means that he was describing Yellow Jacket plays on radio before most of the current students and recent graduates were born. He has provided a continuing link between the "good old days" and today for current students and their parents.

"I try to create excitement, to get the listener into the game," Ciraldo said. "I want the listener to see and feel that snap from center. I get emotional during each game. You've got to convey emotions in radio."

"Sports is emotion," Ciraldo continued. "I subscribe to that school of thought. Ted Husing, who is my favorite sportscaster of all times, had the most effect on my career. He told me to develop a style and stick to it, no matter what. Styles of broadcasting change, and you never know what will catch on with the public."

Ciraldo is extremely popular with his listeners. One reason may be his alertness and knowledge of the game he describes. "A sportscaster has to do his homework," Ciraldo commented.

"You can't put anything over on a sports fan. They read the papers, books, watch television and listen to the radio. If you ask someone in the west stands who their congressman is, they might not know. But ask them who played quarterback or wide receiver for Tech last year, and I guarantee you that nine out of ten will know the answer."

"Big Al" has worked with seven different announcers during his career with Tech. The first was Thad Horton, followed by Jack Hurst, Bob Fulton, Pat Williams, Art Collier, and Milo Hamilton. Ciraldo's current partner is former Tech quarterback Kim King.

The energetic announcer began his career at the age of 15 in Akron, Ohio. A local radio station sponsored a contest. The winner would be the number two man on the Akron Yankee broadcast team with Bill Griffis. Al recreated a baseball game as his entry, and won the honor. Former Georgia Tech basketball coach John "Whack" Hyder played leftfield for the Akron team at the same time Al described the action.

In his late teens, Al announced pro basketball for the old Industrial League. From 1942-46, he served in the U.S. Army, attaining the rank of captain and serving as the supply officer for General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters. In 1948, Al enrolled in the University of Florida's journalism school, influenced by Cincinnati Reds announcer Red Barber who had attended Florida. Florida Coach Doug Dickey's father, Garland, was a journalism professor when Al was at Florida, and Al took several courses from him.

Al was later manager of a Decatur, Georgia radio station. He announced Decatur High's football, basketball and baseball games. Pepper Rodgers played at Brown High School at the time and Al remembers, "Pepper was the same then as now, full of confidence."

When the Decatur station was sold, Al moved to WGST and Georgia Tech in 1954. "I've been doing Tech games for 23 years and I still get excited at each game," Al said recently.

"Some listeners, especially University of Georgia fans, accuse me of being prejudiced," Al said. "I think I should be prejudiced in favor of Tech, as long as I am fair to the opposing team. I do make a special effort to be fair to the other team, although some listeners may not think so because of my enthusiastic style. The enthusiasm comes with involvement. If I ever left Tech for another school, the enthusiasm for that school would grow as I became more involved, more emotionally attached to the team."

"Getting the listener into the game is sometimes difficult on radio," Al commented. "The broadcast is extemporaneous. On television, announcers have an easier time, because fans can see what is going on. In radio, you have to create the game picture in people's minds."

Al said that when the action slows down, he fills in the gap with background information about the players. He stores this information which he learns by knowing the players personally and attending their practice sessions.

To maintain accuracy, Al arrives a couple of hours before each game and visits both teams' locker rooms to see if anyone is injured or unable to play. He vows never to have a player in the game who is actually on the bench.

"I feel I owe it to the fans to describe every play, not to gloss over the action when it becomes hectic," Al said.

Al enjoys recruiting for Georgia Tech. "I sell the prospects on the school itself, the caliber of education you get at Tech, and advantages of the City of Atlanta."

Al's principal job is selling advertising for WGST radio. He derives 95 per cent of his income from advertising sales.

Al's status as play-by-play man for Tech basketball next season was still under discussion when this magazine went to press. WGST wants Al to give up the out of town basketball games because they need him; he is their number one salesman. "Last year, I was out of town with the basketball team for 15 weeks in a row," Al said.

"I love to do the Tech games, but the station..."
feels my absence during the basketball season affects their business and my income."

The announcer said that he usually becomes closer to basketball players because there are fewer of them, they play more games, and he travels with the team.

When asked how Tech athletes have changed over the years, Al said that "today's athletes are better and quicker. They have better equipment to play with and most go to clinics to perfect their skills. But," he points out, "today's player is not dedicated like former athletes were. There is not as much desire; there is more sophistication."

"When an athlete has 10-15 schools going after him and telling him how great he is, it is tough on the kid," Al continued. "It's hard not to become too sure of yourself."

Ciraldo said that Tech teams now have better athletes, equipment and coaches. "They've got everything today," he said. "Players can go to clinics run by big-name coaches. There are more coaches per school, which allows concentration on specialties. There is better coaching because more people go into coaching nowadays and they are better prepared for the job."

Ciraldo and his wife Ruth have four children: two daughters in their twenties; a son, Al, Jr., age 17; and a daughter, Barbara, age 12. Al, Jr. will spend his first year at a small college in Alabama because his dad believes in "the value of a small school where individual attention and discipline are available." Al, Jr. hopes to complete his college work at either Georgia Tech or Notre Dame.

Al said that he wishes Tech could be in the Southeastern Conference (SEC) for football and the Atlantic Coast Conference (ACC) for basketball because of the crowds which such matches would draw.

He is extremely pleased with Tech's participation in the Metro-Seven Conference. "Tech has a great future in basketball," he said. "We are in a great conference with an excellent commissioner in Larry Albus. Tech has one of the best basketball coaches in the U.S. in Dwane Morrison."

Ciraldo lists the 1962 Tech-Alabama football game and the 1971 National Invitational Tournament (NIT) in basketball as his most memorable broadcasts. "In that Tech-Alabama game, our Jackets were six-point underdogs who beat the Crimson Tide 7-6. Tech was also the underdog at the NIT, but beat all the teams to rate a place in the finals."

Ciraldo remembers Larry Morris, George Morris, Kim King and Billy Lothridge as some of the most exciting football stars who played at Tech. In basketball, he lists Roger Kaiser and Rich Yunkus as the two stand-outs.

Ciraldo's broadcast trademark — the 30 mark — was adopted when he discovered "30" meant "the end" in newspaper journalism jargon. He always closes out his broadcast with the "30 mark."

Georgia Tech is proud to have the colorful, loyal, enthusiastic and popular Al Ciraldo serve as the Institute's voice at gametime. -30-
But as a general rule, Culpepper does not see Tech women as being as interested in athletics as the men. In the director's estimations, it all goes back to high school. “I think that most Tech coeds were very serious students in high school. They didn't have the time or the need to be involved with sports.”

Culpepper added, however, that the program urges women to get out and be active. Physical education classes help teach students the game basics, and often give extra credit if they will go a step further and participate in tournaments.

The intramural office had a slogan tacked on their door in the Old Gym for years before they made the move to the Student Athletic Complex. Culpepper said, “It read 'sports for all and all for sports.' That is still our philosophy, and that is still what we hope to provide for the campus. We want to offer everyone at Tech a sporting activity that they can participate in and enjoy.”

Fall football has the largest number of participants in intramural sports at Tech.

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**Sports for All**

A poster invites all Tech students to participate.

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**Engineers**

Building your career is the most important task you'll ever undertake. A results oriented job search must be well organized and methodically planned. The Lendman Associates Career Conference System does exactly that.

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In the past nine years, Lendman Associates has conducted over 500 Career Conferences, resulting in more than 20,000 hires. The Career Conferences are cost-free “hiring conventions” which bring the corporate recruiters of many companies together in a luxury convention hotel environment with job applicants possessing at least a four year college degree.

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- effective resumes
- realistic salary expectations
- effective interviewing
- developing occupational goals
- effective interviewing
- marketing your product

The strength of the Career Conference System is its simplicity. There are no dotted lines to sign, and participation involves no commitment or obligation. The Conference simply serves to centralize the interviewing and hiring function by bringing job applicants together with hiring companies in an environment conducive to results. Over 200 major companies utilize the Career Conference System, representing a broad range of career opportunities within many diverse industries.

Lendman Associates will conduct 40 Career Conferences nationwide in 1978. The following is a calendar of the programs taking place in the Southeast for the remainder of 1977 and the beginning of 1978.

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For information about the Conferences, contact:

Mr. Walt Strother
Lendman Associates
Southeast Regional Office
1515 The Exchange, Suite 275
Atlanta, Georgia 30339
(404) 433-0622. After Nov. 6: 952-0822

We've made a career of introducing great people to each other.

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**Home Computers Are Here**

(Continued)

east primarily. But it has sold systems to firms in Texas, Chicago, and as far away as Germany.

The next frontier is the average home. Roberts pointed out that most Americans rely on computers for one or more home appliances. “Computers are already in many homes, although their owners are not conscious of their presence. Televisions now have intelligent controls, sewing machines can remember stitches, microwave ovens are computerized, and some 1977 automobiles have computers which continually monitor and adjust the ignition system, increasing fuel economy.

“The next step is for people to intentionally bring computers into their homes. They will be used to educate, entertain, control the environment, operate home appliances, and perform data storage and retrieval,” Roberts said.

The ultimate home computer is the robot, which will be able to wash dishes and perform housekeeping tasks. The United States Robotic Society exists now, with goals of promoting and disseminating information about robots.

The Tech graduates feel that the future for home computers is bright. “Future success lies with the children of today,” Stafford said. “Some adults today are wary of having a computer ‘invade’ their home. But children are becoming familiar with them, and their continued use will eventually see our children using them as nonchalantly as we turn on a radio today.”
SAT Scores, GPA High at Tech

ENTERING FRESHMEN AT Georgia Tech have the highest SAT (Scholastic Aptitude Test) scores among students at public colleges in Georgia, and their scores rank much higher than the national average. Tech students continue to average over 1,100 despite a national decline in SAT scores.

Nationally, SAT scores have fallen for the past 14 years. The national SAT verbal average, which was 478 in 1963, has dropped 49 points and is now 429. The mathematics average fell from 502 to 470 in the 14-year period.

The average score for the current entering freshmen at Tech is 1,141. The Tech student’s average verbal score is 523 and the average math score is 618.

In addition to high SAT scores, the grade point average (GPA) of entering freshmen at Tech has risen. During the past three years, the GPA here has risen from 3.3 to 3.5 on a 4.0 scale.

Georgia Tech continues to rank number one (on a per capita basis) among public colleges in the United States in the number of National Merit Scholars and National Achievement Scholars enrolled.

There are 31 National Merit Scholars per thousand undergraduate students at Tech. Sought-after National Merit Scholars are selected from the top one-half of one per cent of all high school graduating seniors, based on a nationwide uniform testing procedure.

Tech now has 45 National Achievement Scholars, an honor equivalent to NMS but composed solely of black students.

Wood Energy Research Center Proposed by Tech

GEORGIA TECH and the Georgia Forestry Commission have proposed that a Wood-Energy Research Center be established in Georgia. Governor George Busbee, at a recent meeting with representatives from the two organizations, expressed strong interest in the concept and indicated that it would be explored with the Federal Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA).

Georgia is presently dependent on outside sources for energy and imports $3-billion worth annually. According to wood specialist Jerry Birchfield of Tech’s Engineering Experiment Station (EES), a Wood-Energy Research Center is needed to develop wood as an energy source and chemical feedstock and also to decrease industrial dependence on oil and gas. Such a center could stimulate economic activity in rural areas by creating new markets for wood and to provide assistance to energy consumers in converting to wood energy.

Little attention has been focused on conversion of wood-for-energy projects at the federal level because of the regional nature of wood resources and a general misunderstanding in the energy community of the potential supply capability of our forests. Wood is abundant in Georgia with forest lands covering from 63-68 per cent of the state.

With currently known forestry management methods, about three times the current production could be realized, according to Georgia Forestry Commission Director Ray Shirley. It is estimated that the BTU content of the production of wood in the state would be sufficient to meet all the non-transportation energy needs of Georgia if converted to usable energy forms.

The Wood-Energy Research Center program would be jointly administered with Georgia Tech focusing on wood-energy applied research and the Georgia Forestry Commission concentrating on extension and education activities.

Hand Crafted Crystal Acrylic Desk Watch
Exclusively designed for Georgia Tech alumni and friends

Tired of dull-looking clocks? Then try our new Desk Watch for a change. Yes, this is the truly new designer timepiece. It features a very flat precision Swiss Watch Movement, with the intriguing moving parts visible at the back. An elegant timepiece for all desks. Each costs only $29.95 postpaid. It is guaranteed.

☑ Please send ________ Georgia Tech desk watch(es) @ $29.95 each.
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I enclosed $________. (Add applicable sales tax)

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SEND ORDER TO:
K. Nourolahi & Associates Inc.
2891 Cocklebur Trail
Decatur, Georgia 30034
Pacemaker Research Studies Effect Of Environment

FOR THE PAST five years, the Georgia Tech Engineering Experiment Station (EES) has investigated the radio frequency (RF) interference characteristics of over 400 cardiac pacemakers produced by 15 different manufacturers, both domestic and foreign.

All of the interference measurements were conducted with the pacemakers in one of three different test mediums — open air, saline solution to simulate the electrical characteristics of body fluid and tissue, or implantation (in-vivo) in canines.

The measurements were performed in an anechoic chamber to simulate open field measurement conditions and to isolate the test environment from outside signals.

According to B. M. Jenkins of EES, Electronics Technology Laboratory, changes in pacemaker performance, as a result of exposure to high intensity electromagnetic fields, can be manifested as any one of a number of different effects. For example, it can be in the form of an inconsistent rate of stimulation pulses within a given time period. Other interference effects include an increase in the number of stimulation pulses (more than 150 pulses per minute) or a reduced number of stimulation pulses (less than 50 pulses per minute). A final interference effect could be pulse inhibition, i.e., no pulse from the pacemaker.

Asynchronous pacemakers are generally insensitive to external electromagnetic fields because their electronics contain no sensing circuits. In contrast, the synchronous and demand type pacemakers contain sensing circuits which are designed to respond to electrical signals generated in the heart muscles and thus are more responsive to high level RF fields which mimic the heart signals.

For the synchronous units, the usual effect of interference is to cause the units to revert to one of two modes of operation. The interference signal can trigger the sensing circuitry and cause the unit to operate at its maximum synchronous rate, or, if the interference is sufficiently strong, it can cause the unit to operate at its predetermined fixed rate.

Under interference conditions, the circuitry of demand type units can produce various pulse rates or the unit can revert to its inactive mode depending on the nature of the high intensity field.

Over the five-year history of the testing program, there has been a significant improvement in the interference threshold levels as the pacemaker manufacturers have paid more attention to shielding, filtering, and circuit design techniques for interference reduction. Some conclusions resulting from investigations by the Electronic Technology Lab at EES are:

- Interference properties of pacemakers have shown a marked improvement over the last five years.
- Of the common types of pacemakers, the demand pacemaker is the most likely to respond to high level incident periodic RF fields.
- Interference in demand pacemakers to a pulsed RF environment appears to be largely related to the extent of the energy content of the high intensity pulses.
- Submersion of pacemakers in saline solution produces interference levels comparable to in-vivo results.
- Interference to pacemakers tends to decrease as the frequency of the RF fields is increased. The pacemakers tested were shown to be more susceptible to high intensity fields.

GEORGIA TECH NATIONAL Alumni Association RUSSIAN TOUR

FOR FEBRUARY 20-28, 1978

Charter Program Price Includes: (with an Atlanta departure)

- Roundtrip jet air transportation via Pan American World Airways Boeing 707 from Atlanta to Leningrad or Moscow, featuring complimentary meals and alcoholic beverages at a nominal fee.
- Four-night sleeper rail transportation between cities within the Soviet Union.
- First-class hotel accommodations with private bath for three nights in Leningrad and three nights in Moscow, based on two persons sharing each room.
- Full Russian-style breakfast, lunch, and dinner daily at your hotel.
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- Gala farewell banquet at a typical Russian night club.

8 exciting days for only $769.00

Single Supplement $60.00 if available

GALE FAREWELL BANQUET AT A TYPICAL RUSSIAN NIGHT CLUB.

NOTE: On receipt of your reservations you will be forwarded details on obtaining your passport and visa, and further information. Final information on departure times, mailing addresses, tickets, baggage tags will be sent 2 weeks before departure time. Early deposits necessary.
President Carter Writes For Tech Yearbook
At Request of BLUEPRINT Editor

President Jimmy Carter, a Georgia Tech alumnus, contributed a page to the 1977 edition of the student yearbook, The BLUEPRINT. Shortly after Carter's election last fall, BLUEPRINT editor Jeff Lane wrote the president-elect and asked him to write a letter to be included in the yearbook. Carter responded with the following message on White House stationery:

"This fall it will be thirty-five years since I came to Georgia Tech as a freshman.

"At the time, my work at Tech did not go down as one of the major events in the school's history. The only thing the alumni records say is that I enrolled. The old dormitory — Knowles — where I lived was turned into a barracks and is now an office building.

"But all my memories of Tech are proud and happy ones. As I have travelled through the country, I have met hundreds of Tech alumni in top leadership positions in government and business. My own roommate, Robert Ormsby — who helped me learn to appreciate classical music — is now President of the Lockheed Corporation.

"Tech was the most difficult school I ever attended. I've done my best to make other people know how good it is. Recently I appointed Dr. Harold Brown, the president of the California Institute of Technology, as Secretary of Defense. When he was being sworn in by Chief Justice Burger, I said that he was well qualified for the job, because he came from one of the best technical universities in the country — second only to Georgia Tech.

"At Tech, I also got my first chance for public service as a member of the Naval ROTC.

"I am proud of the public service that Tech continues to provide, especially through your research on solar energy. If we are to solve our energy problems, or many of the other challenges before us, we need our best technical minds looking for innovative approaches.

"I am proud to claim Tech, and I hope you will be proud of me. Jimmy Carter."
Laser Breakthrough Found at Tech

Researchers from the University of Florida working at the Georgia Tech Research Reactor have made a breakthrough with the continuous operation of a nuclear-pumped laser for the first time.

The importance of the achievement rests with the use of such a laser (light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation) to provide heat, power, and communications capabilities to a space station in orbit. Such a laser could be located on earth or in a satellite also in orbit.

A nuclear-pumped laser converts energy from nuclear reactions directly into coherent light without the need for first generating electricity. Prior to this recent breakthrough, all nuclear-pumped lasers operated in short bursts.

Experiments were conducted in the research reactor at Georgia Tech. The laser operated for between ten and fifteen minutes, long enough to obtain satisfactory data. It was felt that the laser could have been operated for a much longer period of time had it been necessary.

Quarterback Gary Harding helped lead the Jackets to a 30-3 win over Air Force at Grant Field.
Of the Living, by the Living, for the Living

A trust can usually be used to its maximum advantage if established during its creator’s life rather than by will after his death.

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Such a trust is not just for the wealthy either. A gift of $5000 to Tech’s Pooled Income Fund can provide all these benefits to you and to Tech.

We have complete information and all the necessary documents. Won’t you write or call if you’re interested? Tech is!

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Please send further details:

Name:
Address:
City State Zip:
Fraternity rush is still a major pastime each fall on the Tech Campus. Fraternity membership is healthy at Tech, as evidenced by this rush function before a home football game.