

Independent Students Will Organize Soon

Plans Being Completed for Joining
National Independent Student Assn.

By Mack Stacy

Independent students, the non-fraternity men, will be given more opportunity for greater participation in organized activities when present plans for the formation of an independent students' association on the Tech campus are completed.

Begun by and with the full support of Dean Griffin and Council President Roy Barnes, the association is to be similar in scope to the country's 68 independent college groups operating as the National Independent Students Association, NISA, with national headquarters at the University of Texas.

NISA has no regulations to govern its chapters, except that membership must be open to all persons, and the cost of membership should be small so as to be within reach of all students. Its purpose is not to foster political parties or encourage campus differences; however, on some campuses the Independents have open political parties around which they are organized, others like Ohio State have built their organization around dormitories and boarding houses. Each school draws up its own constitution and pays national dues of three dollars per year per organization. The national office at Austin, Texas is operated on a voluntary basis with no paid staff.

Its official aims and purposes are:

1. To study the personality needs of the independent students.
2. To encourage participation in the established activity program and to

provide a supplementary program if the existing activities are inadequate.

3. To cooperate with the University of college administration and student organizations.

4. To be alert to problems of student welfare and to take the initiative in alleviating any adverse conditions.

5. To encourage, train, and reward socially responsible leaders.

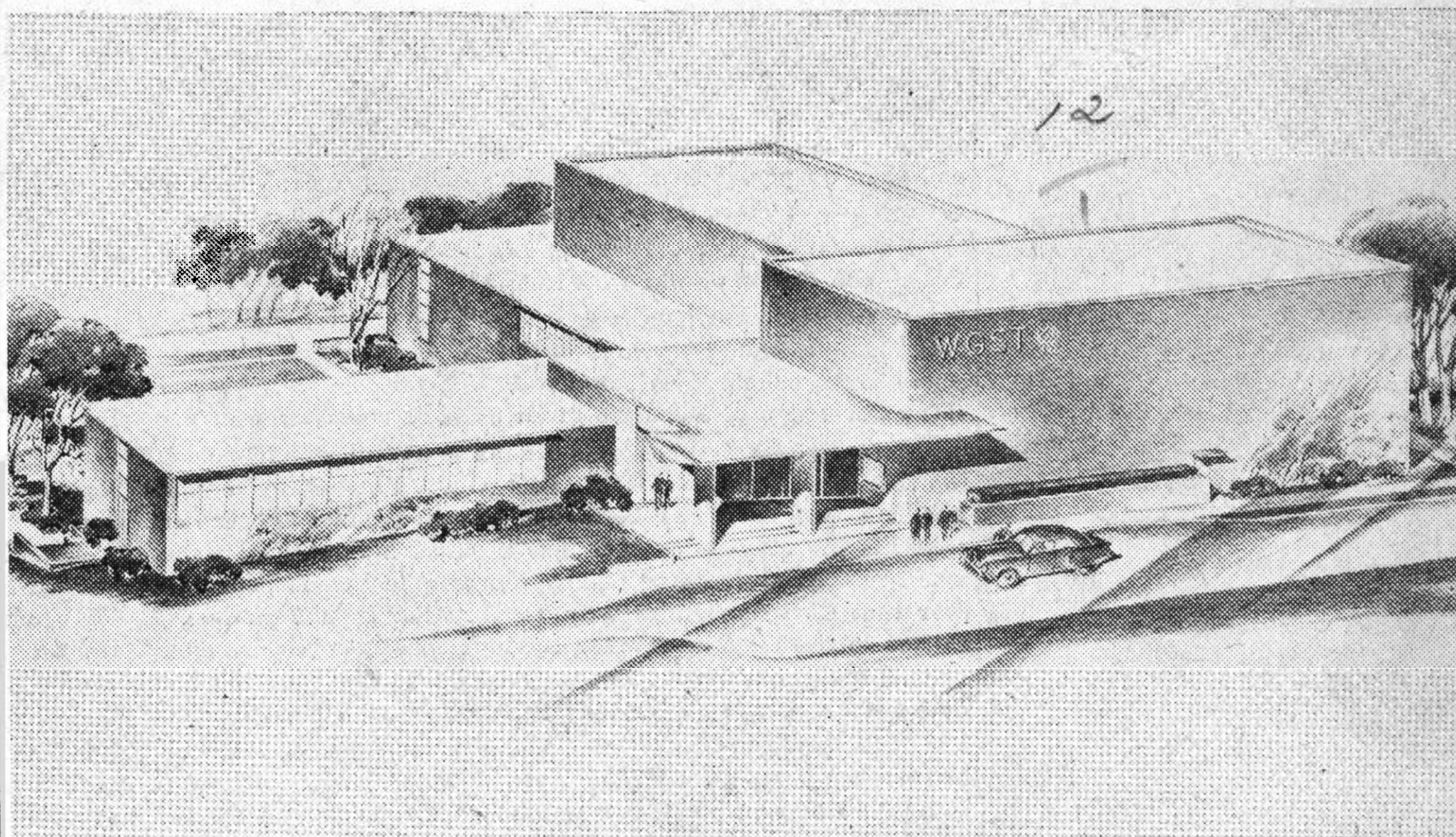
6. To promote tolerance between all groups, races, and creeds.

7. To create a feeling of esprit de corps among unorganized students.

NISA is new, dating back to 1938 when the first national convention of independent students was held at the University of Oklahoma as a result of a need seen by Dr. J. F. Findley, then Dean of Men at Oklahoma. He thought, as Dean Christian Gauss of Princeton said, that . . . "the men who need social experience most, as I see it, are the men who are less likely to get into the fraternity."

The national office states in its publication, History of NISA, "In regard to methods of campus organization, the recommendations from the beginning were that simplicity rather than complexity should be the key- (Continued on page 6)

Architect's Conception of Modern WGST Studios to Be Built on Tech Campus



Air Nat'l Guard Summer Camp OK This Time

The Georgia Tech Executive Committee in a meeting on August 16 considered the request of the Air National Guard to permit certain personnel at present enrolled for the summer quarter to attend field training to be held from August 29 through September 13 inclusive, covering the last two weeks of the current quarter. The request was granted on the following conditions:

- a. Students concerned must be officially called to duty.
- b. Students will not be relieved of responsibility in regard to content and credit for courses. They may receive a temporary grade of X or XF under the usual rules and be given the privilege of making up necessary work and taking a deferred examination at a later date at the convenience of the department concerned.
- c. This committee action is exceptional and does not constitute a precedent. The Armed Services are specifically requested hereafter to arrange that periods of training which involve college students not conflict with regular and previously announced periods of the academic year.

The remainder of the meeting was devoted to a consideration of a group of student petitions. Nine out of the ten petitions presented to the council were approved.

WGST Studios To Cost More Than Half Million

Bids Opened for Constructing Studios Of Latest Design at 8th and Fowler

Bids were opened this week for the new and more than half million dollar studios of WGST, the Georgia Tech station, to be located on the southeast corner of 8th and Fowler Streets.

Music Club Tickets Offered at Half Price

Students, faculty members, secretaries and staff members together with members of their families may now make their reservations at the special half rate for the Atlanta Music Club's Artists Series of 1948-1949. Under the sponsorship of the Georgia Tech Student Lecture and Concert Committee and the Public Relations Department, the \$4.80 season ticket will be sold at the Information Desk at the special price of \$2.40. Because of the limited seating capacity of Wesley Memorial Auditorium, reservations will be made on a first-come basis.

The program for the year includes the Robert Shaw Chorale on Wednesday, Oct. 27; Budapest String Quartet on Thursday, Dec. 2; Clifford Curzon on Tuesday, Feb. 8; and Jan Peerce on Tuesday, March 8.

Further information about the concerts may be obtained at the Information Desk or from Mrs. Charles T. Pottinger, who is in charge of the record collection in the Georgia Tech Library.

Lowest of the bids submitted was \$694,400 from the J. A. Jones Construction Co. Others were Ray M. Lee Co., \$718,200; Mion Construction Co., \$732,222; Thompson and Street Co., \$752,000. The award of the contract will be made in the immediate future. Present to receive the bids were Mr. Frank M. Sparatlin, member of the Board of Regents and chairman of the WGST committee; Mr. John Fulton, general manager of WGST; Mr. Russell A. Smith, campus engineer of Georgia Tech; Mr. Charles Strong, Construction engineer for the Board of Regents, and members of the firm, Bush-Brown, Gailey and Heffernan.

Present plans call for the construction of reinforced concrete and structural steel to include five studios in addition to the necessary office and control room space. One of the studios is slated for television use when the new development becomes available. Space also is provided for the television transmitter and television antenna and tower to be located at the site. The regular AM transmitter, and possibly the FM transmitter, will remain at their present location on the Buford highway.

Also included in the design is an auditorium for audience participation broadcasts which will be completed at a future date. All in all the floor space of the building will be 38,000 square feet.

The studios are slated to be completed and ready for operation by the first of next July at the latest.

Registrar's Office Feels Reorganization Effects

By Don Usher

One of the most important changes brought about by the recent administrative reorganization announced by President Blake R. Van Leer involves the registrar's office. Promoted from the position of registrar to the newly-elected one of dean of faculties is Mr. Lloyd W. Chapin. Elevated to the registrar position is Mr. William L. Carmichael, the present director of admissions.

Mr. Chapin received his A.B. in Greek and Latin from Emory University in 1923 and became affiliated with the Tech English department in the fall of that year. He has been here continuously since then except for two leaves of absence. On his first leave he obtained his master's degree at Harvard. His second leave, spent in graduate study at the University of North Carolina, was interrupted by the war.

In 1941 Mr. Chapin was appointed registrar and has served in that capacity until his appointment as dean of faculties. During the same period Mr. Chapin has served as secretary of the faculty. The newly-appointed dean of faculties also serves as president of the Southern Association of College and University Registrars, secretary of the Commission on Institutions of Higher Education of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, and secretary of the Association of Georgia Colleges.

"My job," explained Mr. Chapin, "will be, at least for a while, primarily administrative. There will be no radical changes." Explaining that the purpose of the reorganization was to take some of the work off the president's shoulders, the affable registrar

said that his job would be to report to the president on five divisions—the Graduate Division, the Cooperative Division, the General College, the College of Engineering, and the Army, Navy, and Air Force ROTC units.

When questioned as to his feelings concerning the importance of humanism in as technical a school as this, Mr. Chapin replied, "Study of the humanities is important in any college. But I feel that at the present time here at Tech there are sufficient courses of that nature available in the English and Social Science Departments. The general policies of the school will be unchanged and any proposed changes in general academic policy or in the curriculum should be undertaken only after careful consideration by the faculty."

Mr. Chapin highly praised the new registrar, Mr. W. L. Carmichael, for his work as director of admissions during the last three years. "He served during the most trying times after the war when there were so many applicants for admission. Through it all he showed a great deal of tact and understanding."

Miss M. Eleazar Brown, Mr. Chapin's secretary, was quite elated over the whole affair. "Just think—I'll be a Dean's secretary now. I think Mr. Chapin certainly deserves his promotion. And Mr. Carmichael will do a good job as registrar."

79 Part With Pints for Plasma

Seventy-nine pints of blood were donated here last week to the mobile unit of the Atlanta Red Cross Blood Center despite the low summer enrollment and few active campus organizations, it was announced by Mr. Charles B. Cooper, assistant director of the blood center in charge of mobile operations.

This first drive of what is planned to be a regular event here was conducted by the Tech "Y", Mr. Robert C. Commander, Y secretary and Y President Bill LaRoach in charge. They, the seven other solicitors, Dean Cooper, Herhall Godbee, Byron Hol-

ton, Dick Kidd, John Seifert, Harry Willis, and Ainslie Moo Young, along with those good looking Red Cross staff aides did the job of putting the campaign over.

Mr. Cooper emphasized the fact that the blood is given free to civilian hospitals in and within 75 miles of Atlanta. Also he brought out the fact that few people realize the need for approximately 500 pints of blood a week all of which the Red Cross yet has not been able to supply.

The whole blood is usable for only 21 days, but if for some reason it is not used within that period, it is not discarded but made into plasma.

To Cover Governor's Race In Surveyor Next Week

The Technique Surveyor will appear on these pages August 27 and will concern the forthcoming gubernatorial election. The necessary controls for the survey have been worked out and members of the staff are currently soliciting the aid of a cross section of Tech students to fill out the questionnaires.

Essay Contest To Pay \$1,000

All students, faculty members, secretaries and members of their families under 35 years of age are invited to submit one or more essays up to 750 words in length in competition for \$1,000 in cash offered by the English-Speaking Union to secure fresh ideas for activities. The subject of the essay is "How can the English-Speaking Union improve or extend good relations among the English-speaking peoples?"

Ten Best Sent To National

Miss Ella May Thornton, State Librarian, State Capitol, Atlanta, Ga., is chairman of the Atlanta Branch Contest Committee. All essays submitted in the Atlanta area will be judged by a local committee and the ten best sent to National Headquarters for final judging. The national committee will be headed by Prof. Allan Nevins of Columbia University.

(Continued on page 6)

Library News —

Two Languages... One World

By Bera Bray

It was with curiosity not unmixed with a nameless fear that I got my first glimpse of Russian troops in Vienna. Even so, later when I asked an Austrian girl about Russia I was a bit taken back at the intense dread, fear and hatred she expressed. A few days later, with hesitation I went into the Russian sector of Berlin with a U. S. Army sergeant who spoke Russian. At the ruins of the once powerful Reich Chancellery near the Tiergarten I was amazed to find four Russian officers smile and talk eagerly when spoken to in their own language. An hour later at the new Russian monument I held my breath when Russian sailors gestured angrily at U. S. soldiers who attempted to take pictures of them. This time neither could speak the other's language. The next evening at the opera after a presentation of "Madame Butterfly" we walked down the corridor with two Russians and their responses to the Russian speaking sergeant were courteous and quite civilized. Thus, my reactions were quite contradictory.

Two nations, two languages, two ideologies, two armies and one world. Peace with Russia or war with Russia?

Widely different languages are a definite barrier to understanding between people. Our knowledge of Russia is limited, to say the least, as it comes from behind the Iron Curtain. Fortunately, there are people who speak the language and have given us their observation in a printed form.

Recently acquired books on Russia in the library include I'LL NEVER GO BACK: A RED ARMY OFFICER TALKS by Mikhail Koriakov. Koriakov was born in Siberia and educated under the Soviets. Unable to reconcile his convictions with his work as a Soviet journalist he became a museum curator. Later during the war he became more convinced than ever that Christian ethics were far superior to materialism. As the front shifted to the West he saw for the first time how people thought and acted outside the Soviet Union. In France while working for the Soviet Embassy he made his escape rather than be returned to Russia.

From personal observations Dr. Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury, has written SOVIET RUSSIA SINCE THE WAR. He believes that "if it is Russia's responsibility to understand us, it is our responsibility to understand Russia." As a result he has attempted to answer the questions so frequently asked about Russian politics, religion, education, economics, culture, industry, science, and attitudes toward the other nations.

Another book, FORCED LABOR IN SOVIET RUSSIA, by David J. Dallin and Boris I. Nicolaevsky consists of hundreds of documents and eyewitness accounts of the forced labor of millions of people.

THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA by Vera Micheles Dean has been published by the Harvard University Press as one in a series on American foreign policy. Sumner Welles says in the introduction, "The final chapter of THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA; entitled 'Is War Inevitable?' should be read, marked, learned, and inwardly digested by every fair-minded American who hopes and believes that the influence of his country can even yet be so intelligently and effectively exercised as to make it possible for the United States to lead mankind into the path of peace."

Four biographies on outstanding Russians are LENIN, RED DICTATOR by George Vernadsky, FYODOR DOSTOEVSKY by J. A. T. Lloyd, ALEXANDER I OF RUSSIA, THE MAN WHO DEFEATED NAPOLEON by Leonid I. Strakhovsky, and SKY PIONEER: THE STORY OF IGOR I. SIKORSKY by Robert M. Bartlett.

Other books in the library on Russia are Chamberlin, THE RUSSIAN ENIGMA; Dallin, SOVIET RUSSIA'S FOREIGN POLICY, 1939-1942; Duranty, USSR; Fischer, GANDHI AND STALIN; Hindus, MOTHER RUSSIA; Manning, STORY OF THE UKRAINE; Salisbury, RUSSIA ON THE WAY; Ward, THE SOVIET SPIRIT; Werth, THE YEAR OF STALINGRAD; White, REPORT ON THE RUSSIANS.

Russian-Born Scientist Teaches C. E. and Arch.

By Tom Ghormley

America has become known as the melting pot of the world. Europe and Asia for decades have poured their rough and refined ores into the millions of square miles of the U.S.A. Tech, being a definite part of America, has become its own melting pot, drawing from the four corners of the earth the men and women that keep this institution moving forward. It is about one of these persons that this article is written.

Born In Vladivostok

Boris W. Boguslavsky was born in Vladivostok, Russia in 1909. His father was in the custom service at the time, and it was only natural that the family move with him as he was shifted among the Siberian coastal towns. The Boguslavskys were in Nikolaevsk at the outbreak of the revolution. The usurping government called Father Boguslavsky to Moscow for a proposed six months' stay as delegate for the custom service. The struggle between Red and White Russia delayed him in Moscow for four years. Shortly after his return home and reunion with his family, he died.

Moved To Manchuria

Mrs. Boguslavsky turned to the stage to support the family (two boys and a girl). Since the government used the acting profession as a means of spreading propaganda, their income was a little better than average. But there was such scarcity of food and clothing that the Boguslavskys, with the aid of friends, slipped across the river-border at night into Manchuria. Boris attended a Russian school in the northern Chinese province, later moving to Shanghai where he finished his high school education.

Mrs. Boguslavsky came to America in 1928 and procured a job singing with the Fauchan and Marco circuit. The boys later joined her in this country. Boris entered the University of Washington and graduated in 1934 with a Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering. A year later he had his master's. Three years later he walked from the portals of M.I.T. with a doctor's degree. But that was not all that happened in '38, for Boris made a flying trip back to Seattle and married a Russian girl he had met at the University of Washington.

University Of Utah

The newly wedded couple moved inland to the University of Utah where he had accepted a position teaching. It was here that his son was born. In 1942 the Boguslavskys migrated to the University of Akron, and Boris found he had taken another step up the ladder of success when he was appointed head of the Civil Engineering Department. It was from this latter school that he came to Tech in June of this year to teach courses in the Architecture and Civil Engineering Departments.

Dr. Boguslavsky is a true sample of the 130,000,000 people it takes to fill this melting pot of America.

'Festival of Song' Makes Debut Sept. 26

A new musical program, "Festival of Song," featuring familiar American music by a 16-voice male chorus and the distinguished, nationally known Symphonette directed by Mishel Piastro, makes its Columbia network debut Sunday, September 26 (CBS, 2:00-2:30 P. M., EDST). Songs cherished and long remembered will be sung in straightforward and simple arrangements that carry the full flavor of the melody.

Mishel Piastro is well known to radio and music audiences both as conductor and violinist. He was among the great violin prodigies, including Heifetz, Elman and Zimbalist, who studied with Leopold Auer at the St. Petersburg Conservatory. Graduating from the conservatory in 1910 with first prize in violin, he toured extensively through Russia and the Far East. He made his U. S. debut to critical acclaim in 1920 in Carnegie Hall. He joined the San Francisco Symphony as concertmaster in 1925, and at the bequest of Toscanini, took the same post with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony in 1931. Besides touring as concert violinist, he took up the baton to conduct several major orchestras in the country. He has conducted the Symphonette since 1941.

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Report Compilation By Experiment Sta.

Professor G. W. Reid wishes to give credit to the Georgia Tech State Experiment Station for compilation of the second annual report to the Public Health Service on the grant-in-aid project being conducted in the Sanitary Laboratory. In the story on this project carried in the last issue of The Technique, failure was made to credit the Experiment Station for their work.—Ed.

Notice to All Veterans, Navy Students and AA Students

Charge Accounts for Books and Supplies Will Close at 12:30 P. M. Saturday, August 28, 1948.

Buy Enough Supplies Prior to August 28th, to last thru Exams in September.

No Charges can be made before beginning of Fall Quarter after August 28th.

GEORGIA TECH COLLEGE INN

(Owned and Operated by Georgia Institute of Technology)

Uncle Henie Reveals His Memory of The Old Tech

By Mack Gregorie

Mr. John Henika probably has a more comprehensive mental picture of Tech's growth than any other individual on the campus. Uncle Henie, as he is more commonly known, has witnessed the school's struggle from a pitiful 120 students to its present enrollment. Similarly, during his years the buildings dotting the campus have increased by leaps and bounds until we have the present modern plant.

Served Under All Presidents

It has been his singular honor to serve under every president Tech has ever had—from the founder, Dr. Hopkins, down through the years to its present head, Dr. Van Leer; and only in the past few years has he turned from an active professorship in the Pattern Laboratory to a job more in keeping with his years, research in California redwood burl and cypress burl.

When asked how present students stacked up with those of past years, he pondered a moment and then replied, "Since there was less condoned outlet for their nervous energy, I think that the boys of past years got into considerably more mischief than do present day ones. Nowadays the curriculum includes military, naval, and athletic programs to relieve this deficiency."

The Wooden Privy

To cite a case in point, Uncle Henie related the saga of the wooden privy. Many, many quarters ago a genuine wooden privy rested on the present site of the T.E. Building. However necessary and vital its presence was in those years, a group of students saw fit to set it on fire on a very appropriate day, April 1st. In the ensuing confusion a bucket brigade was formed from the campus well—a spot now occupied by the post office—to the burning outhouse. All went well; in fact the brigade had hopes of saving six of its ten units for future usage, until one of the original arsonists eased a bucket of kerosene into the line. From there on it was a whoof, a crash and that's all she wrote.

In his work in the wood lab he has seen two national emergencies arise, but it was during World War I that he was most instrumental in furnishing the naval unit and U. S. Army with various training devices. When Uncle Henie was acquainted with the Navy's need for a mock steering and compass apparatus, he promptly constructed one, relying only on sketches and a partial apparatus from a commercial vessel. The finished gear was rigged in the basement of Knowles and used to train many fledgling salts during the war years.

The 75mm Howitzer

Another piece of equipment that he built, a 75mm howitzer, had a more colorful career. The piece of artillery was complete to the last detail—peep sight, panorama sight, breech block, caisson, and firing mechanism. In fact, it was so complete that some of the visiting brass redfacedly discovered that it wasn't authentic only after they had plugged their ears and pulled the lanyard. On another occasion it was hitched to a pair of uninhibited army mules who promptly tore off for parts unknown, scattering privates and sergeants, gunners and pointers all over the training area.

Tech has been fortunate in having a man of Uncle Henie's ability on its faculty during its formative years and on into the present period of development. And barring earthquake, fire, or flood we can see no real reason why he shouldn't help the institute mark many more successful years.

Capt. E. S. McCabe Assigned To ROTC

Captain Edwin S. McCabe of the Infantry has recently been assigned to duty with the Georgia Tech ROTC regiment. The newly appointed assistant professor of military science and tactics comes to us from a recently completed tour of duty at Fort Benning, Georgia.

A native of New York City and a graduate of Columbia University, where he received his bachelor of arts degree, the Captain joined the army in 1940. He received his commission at Fort Benning, and was assigned to the Twenty-Seventh Infantry Division. While serving with that organization he participated in the initial assaults on the Gilbert and Marshall Islands, and on Saipan where he was wounded. For his actions, Captain McCabe was awarded the bronze star with oak leaf cluster.

Capt. Pierce B. Irby Ordered To Report To Fort Benning

The transfer of Assistant Professor of Military Science and Tactics, Captain Pierce B. Irby, was announced by the military department this week. The well known officer completed his tour at Georgia Tech on Monday and has been ordered to report to Fort Benning on August 20. There he will spend nine months attending the Army's advanced infantry school.

Captain Irby, who is himself an ROTC graduate, comes from Raleigh where he attended North Carolina State. Entering the service eight years ago as a reserve officer, he saw action in the Pacific Theater during the war. He was with the Eighty-First Infantry Division when that unit invaded the Peleliu Island Group, his regiment being assigned to the Palau Island operation.

He decided to remain with the Army, and in July 1946 he received his regular commission. The next month he came to Tech where he served until now. A married man, Captain Irby is also the proud father of a three year old girl, and a boy of six weeks.

Coaches Miller and Griffith Assume The Wrestling Helm

Likeable Bob Miller, former assistant coach, and Jack Griffith of Oklahoma A. and M. College, have been named wrestling coach and assistant wrestling coach, respectively, the Georgia Tech Athletic Association announced this week. Coach Miller replaces Edward M. Osinski in his new position.

Coach Miller has had multiple duties at Tech for several years. He is a professor in the Chemical Engineering Department, and since the war years has been active with the "B" squad in football, besides being the assistant wrestling coach under Coach Osinski. When Coach Osinski resigned this summer to return to Bridgeport, Pennsylvania and enter business, Coach Miller was moved up.

A Newcomer Here

Mr. Griffith, son of the illustrious Art Griffith, long-time wrestling coach at Oklahoma A. and M., is a newcomer at Tech. His duties will include handling wrestling classes with the physical training department as well as with the varsity grapplers. Mr. Griffith hails from Stillwater, Oklahoma.

Coach Miller is expected to continue his work in the Chemical Engineering Department and with the "B" football squad in addition to the duties of his new assignment.

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Subscription rates \$1.00 per quarter

IT'S A MATTER OF APPEAL

The Engineer is traveling in two directions at one time

The Engineer has been accused in the past of being a reprint of Popular Science Monthly. It has been called a faculty controlled publication, a dull sheet of detailed theory of sewage disposal and abstract chemical dodads. Its staid atmosphere has long been blamed on poor management. We agree.

Now Jack Baugh, the new Editor, has set his sights for what he calls, "interesting, relatively non-technical articles," which he believes will be of more interest to the student body. The half-technical article on the new stadium addition seems to be his idea of an interesting article. The introduction to the faculty series which was started in this summer issue is also a new idea for the Engineer.

It struck us on reading the Engineer that the element of timeliness was completely lacking. The staff seemed to have an utter disregard for a fresh approach to feature presentation. The trouble is simply that the Engineer is trying to carry two loads—one for the technical articles to which it is classically dedicated, and the other is a load devoted to contemporary campus events, personalities and situations.

It seems to us that two courses are open

to the Engineer—one to revitalize the new approach it has conjured up and give the students a newsy feature magazine with a separated technical section, or it should drop the idea of diversification completely and let another magazine take up the work. In the midst of all those radioisotopes and airplanes in the summer issue, the Tech Personalities article was completely out of place, and the story on the stadium, one year late, didn't have enough appeal.

Perhaps the Engineer is issued to impress outsiders with the technical knowhow of the students. We thought for a while that was the overall idea. But in this issue we find the staff trying to satisfy with two featurish articles the student craving for a new approach to campus life. In the first place, the articles were not sufficient. In the second place the Engineer seems to have jumped the track and started out in the direction of the undergraduate mind, quite a bit off course from the original idea.

We hope the staff can decide and take one track or the other. In the meantime five thousand trashcans await their quarterly deposit.

'INSTITUTE' ISN'T A NEW TERM

Chamber of Commerce bulletin in 1903 used that title

A bit of history came across our desk the other day. A Chamber of Commerce bulletin issued in February of 1903 shows us that the term Georgia Institute of Technology is not new.

The bulletin carried a verbal survey of Atlanta and its features. One article started with a picture of the present Administration Building, and went like this:

"Atlanta's great educational institution is the Georgia Institute of Technology, supported by the State of Georgia, with an additional annual appropriation from the city. It has about 400 students, and the work is the best of its kind in the South. There are machine shops in wood and metals, a blacksmith shop, a textile school, and departments of electrical and mechanical engineering. In addition there is excellent work in mathematics, chemistry, and the other scientific schools, with a good education in English.

"Graduates of this institution have been distinguished for thoroughness and practical

value of their education which has enabled them to go from the shops and recitation rooms directly into manufacturing and engineering pursuits.

"A number of them hold very high and responsible positions in the management of great enterprises, and almost without exception the graduates hold good positions in productive industry."

At another point in the story a reference was made to that "Great polytechnic institute known as the Georgia Institute of Technology."

Puzzled by these references, we called on Dr. Brittain and inquired about the official name of the school through the years. We were told by the President Emeritus that the name had always been legally Ga. School of Technology, but that when MIT and Carnegie Tech and Cal Tech assumed their names, some of the people of the state started calling this school the Institute. He added that the name would have probably been changed long ago if pressure had been brought to bear on the state legislators.

FOR PERSONAL EXPRESSION

... the Glee Club is doing a lot to help the school

Music has perhaps influenced the culture and history of mankind more than any other one factor. Last year fifty-two students sought this influence and personal expression through membership in the Glee Club.

The Glee Club is one of the most active organizations on our campus. Last year some twenty performances, including presentations of operettas to monthly radio broadcasts of individual selections, locally and on road trips, were given by the club. Members learn and present all types of vocal music: the classics, folk songs, Russian music, drinking songs, cowboy ballads, popular music.

It is an entirely self-supporting organization. From proceeds received from public performances, all expenses of purchasing music, transportation, obtaining guest stars, and administrative costs are met.

The club meets twice weekly to practice for a total of only three hours. With such time restrictions, the Glee Club has not obtained the qualities and harmonies of a Robert Shaw choir but they have earned a reputation throughout the South as one of the better col-

lege choral groups.

Selections to be presented by the organization are chosen by an advisory committee which is made up of three student members and Mr. Walter Herbert, director and faculty advisor of the club. They consider suggestions made by members and base their decisions on the general opinions of other members and on the true musical value of the composition.

Through work and planning by members, definite steps have been made towards establishing a series of music appreciation courses on the Tech campus that will give academic credit. The program includes one credit hour for the three hour weekly practice. Another credited course would be devoted to instruction in the history of choral music.

A member is not required to have more than a good voice. It is preferred that he be able to read music but this is not an absolute necessity. If you like to sing, attend a meeting next fall when the Glee Club resumes activities.

For Academic Freedom

NSA strives for social betterment of all student bodies

A new organization of college and university students—the National Student Association—was launched at a constitutional convention at Madison, Wisconsin, in early September, 1947. The constitution accepted at the convention for ratification by the member student bodies calls for the securing the maintaining of academic freedom and rights of students; the fostering of better educational standards, methods, and facilities; working for the improvement of student social, cultural, and physical welfare; promoting international understanding and fellowship; and aiding in securing for all people equal rights and possibilities of primary, secondary, and higher education regardless of sex, religion, political beliefs, or economic circumstances.

These aims will be pursued through such activities as collecting and disseminating information and statistics, working out student tours and cultural exchanges, and bringing students together to discuss and plan projects for the improvement of education in all its phases.

The organization has been given the honor of representation on the United States Commission for UNESCO. Robert S. Smith, vice-president and chairman of the International Activities Commission of the NSA is the representative of the Association to the National Commission of UNESCO. He has been active in translating the program of UNESCO to the campus and urging all member organizations to carry out the UNESCO program.

Other projects which have had priority in the NSA program for the year included the publishing of a monthly newspaper with information concerning national as well as local campus NSA activities. A booklet on student government and leadership written by Ralph Dungan, vice-president in charge of the Commission of National Student Affairs, and Gordon Klopff, was issued as part of a project to urge local campuses to evaluate their student government. Literature presenting the opposing points of view concerning Universal Military Training was also distributed by the Commission with the objective of promoting discussion of the issue by college students.

The Commission on International Student Affairs has published an intensive handbook on foreign travel and study for the summer of 1948. Arrangements have been made with the educational division of the Atomic Energy Commission for the development of a series

of student forms on local campuses dealing with issues related to the use of atomic energy.

The recent crisis in Czechoslovakia has made affiliation with the International Union of Students unlikely.

The national organization is divided into 28 geographic regions, each with its regional officers, all of whom were elected at Madison. The regional organization resulted from a recognition that student problems tend to be regional, rather than national. It is thus intended to avoid mass pressure tactics, possible when power is concentrated in the hands of a few persons.

The NSA does not formally include existing national youth groups in its membership. Only the officially constituted student governing bodies on the respective campuses will send representatives to the national congress to be held each summer.

—Gordon Klopff, University of Wisconsin.

NO SUGAR AND SPICE?

No, but plenty of lime!

Long, long ago we learned from Mother Goose what little girls are made of: "Sugar and spice and all that's nice; that's what little girls are made of." As we and they grew older we had reason many times to suspect that in the progress of becoming young women, their original chemical composition changed—and not always for the better. More light has been thrown on that ever-interesting subject by modern chemical research. Science has come forward with a list of the principal chemical ingredients Nature uses in constructing a young woman. Here they are, boys:

Thirty to forty teaspoons of salt,
Eight to ten gallons of water,
Enough lime to whitewash a small garage,
Glycerine enough to form a compound capable of bursting a bomb,
Enough gluten to make five pounds of glue,
Phosphorous enough to make 2,200 match heads,
Sufficient fat to make seven pounds of soap,
Enough iron to make a six penny nail,
Sulphur enough to rid a dog or cat of fleas,
And finally a measly quarter pound of sugar, which is utterly insufficient to sweeten and render palatable such a goshawful mixture of water, salt, lime, glycerine, glue, phosphorus, grease, iron, and sulphur.

Nature of the Universe

... is explained to the layman in Carl T. Chase's book

FRONTIERS OF SCIENCE, written by Carl T. Chase, and reviewed by L. Clayton.

In writing Frontiers of Science, Carl T. Chase has attempted to acquaint the layman with the universe as the scientist sees it. He believes that the average person is eager to understand the processes through which science has been able to ascertain the nature of our surroundings and that he wants to know the import of the new discoveries that appear in the news from time to time.

In giving a broad picture of our present scientific knowledge, Mr. Chase treats the nature of the universe, the nature of energy and radiation, the structure of matter, and new developments in chemistry, medicine, and biology. Of these topics perhaps the most striking is his discussion of the Quantum Theory; he presents convincing arguments against the concept of the particular structure of matter so widely taught in schools today.

A revolution in physics began when physicist Max Planck, studying black body radiation, discovered that radiation does not take

place in a continuous stream from a luminous body but is emitted in small packets of energy. Although this finding conflicted with the accepted wave theory of radiation, it was in accord with the results of Einstein's studies of photoelectric effects. Niels Bohr was able to account for this discontinuous emission of light from an atom by assuming that light was given off when an electron changed its position from one fixed orbit to another; however, he was unable to explain why the electron should be restricted to such orbits.

Out of attempts to explain this peculiar action of the electron grew the idea that it might not be a particle, but might consist of a train of waves.

Frontiers of Science is a valuable book. It is clear and easy to read, and it certainly imparts important knowledge to the reader. Further, it arouses in him the keenest eagerness to penetrate more deeply into scientific studies. Here is its greatest worth, for each chapter opens up a field to which one may devote a lifetime of research.

TECHNIQUE PLATFORM:

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6. Encouragement of school spirit.
7. Erection of a Student Union Building.

The TECHNIQUE will at all times attempt to represent the best interests of the students in current discussions and controversies.

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SOMETHING TO CHEW ON

Americans should demand firm stands from politicians

Every four years the people of the United States are confronted with the opportunity of quizzing their national leaders concerning their thought on important issues. All too frequently the opportunity passes by with no questions asked. The leaders avoid giving direct answers as often as possible and come forth instead with vague generalizations. Only when the people demand directness does the vague and general answer give way to a specific stand.

This year, 1948, the people of this country are more than ever aware of the importance of the issues before them. They are beginning to demand direct answers to their questions, and the old-line professional politicians don't like it at all. Some of them, in both parties, are trying almightily to divert the public attention with all kinds of political histrionics. Whether or not they will succeed remains to be seen. In spite of all the political head-standing, here are a few of the many questions that are being asked all over the country.

INFLATION: It's just like sin—everybody is against it. But what specific measure do you propose to enact to combat it? If it means price controls, does it also mean wage controls—and if not, why not? If we must have higher taxes, just how are those taxes going to be distributed? If price-support of farm commodities is going to continue, in what way is the price support program going to be adjusted in case of surplus crops and continuing high industrial prices? If critically short materials are going to be allocated by central authority, on what basis are the allocations going to be made?

HOUSING: If there is to be government-financed low-rent housing, who is going to determine the needs and what effect will it have upon the federal budget? How is the building industry, already complaining about high costs, going to satisfy the existing need for low-cost housing? What assurance is there that a government-sponsored housing program will not, itself, be inflationary? In any event, how soon are low-cost houses going to be available?

CONSERVATION: What specific steps do you propose to take in order to ensure adequate conservation of our natural resources? If the tidelands oil reserves are given to the states, what controls are going to prevent their being subsequently exploited by private interests? Do you intend to rely upon the community spirit of these private interests to prevent irresponsible exploitation? What, exactly, do you intend to do about the western and mid-western water problem? If the construction of more irrigation projects is undertaken, how do you propose to finance these projects?

THE DRAFT: How long is the draft going

to continue? Can the armed forces be further streamlined and military careers be made attractive enough to make the draft unnecessary? If the international situation eases, will the draft be discontinued? If federal expenditures are to be reduced, will military appropriations also be reduced? Exactly how close are we to war?

THE UNITED NATIONS: How is the UN organization going to be strengthened? What part will the United States play in the strengthening process? What specific steps do you propose to take toward world peace? How much is being spent right now toward that end? Do you advocate continuance of the arms embargo, and, if so, can Britain be dissuaded from sending further help to the Arab League? Do you intend to work toward active participation in the International Trade Organization? Exactly what is America's stake in Arabian oil, and how much influence is it going to have on our policy in the U.N. toward the Near East problem?

COMMUNISM: Do you intend to follow through with the present investigations and secure convictions, or will these probes end the way their predecessors have ended? If the Communists are subversive and dangerous, why wasn't something done about it a long time ago? Why didn't the F.B.I. and the Federal Grand Jury crack down on them in 1945 when the thing first came to light? How far do you intend to go in fighting Communism?

CIVIL RIGHTS: If civil rights legislation is passed, just how are you going to enforce it? Is the present program aimed at the South or do you intend to fight discrimination in the North as well? Is the door going to be left open for the states to take the initiative under any proposed legislation, or is Federal initiative going to be injected into the program from the start?

EDUCATION: Do you or do you not advocate federal aid to the states for educational purposes? If such aid is to be extended, how is it to be administered? At what level is the major part of the aid to be given? How much is to be spent on this program?

These questions are being asked by Democrats and Republicans alike. They are being asked in every state by individuals, civic groups, business associations, church groups and even state governments. It is of paramount importance that careful consideration be given to the answers they bring forth.

Elections are taken out of the hands of machine politicians by two things—an enlightened electorate, and a heavy vote in every precinct. The answers to these questions can do a lot of enlightening. The urgency of the issues at hand must turn out the vote.

—Bob Cauthorn.

THE "DEFENDERS OF LIBERTY"

... are usually no more than double-tongued politics

When one picks up his newspaper and reads where one candidate calls himself a "defender of liberty," where one perfume company calls its latest creation "irresistible," or where some public official has been accused of being a "Communist," he is apt to accept the terms at face value.

We Americans are too prone to let ourselves be taken in by flowery expressions of meaningless words. We do not delve into the actual meanings of the terms and examine their significance.

For instance, take the term Communism. To most of us, this term denotes something bad. And if someone says Joe Smith is a Communist we are apt to say that Joe Smith is bad too.

Politicians like to use "Communist" and "Fascist" when referring to their opponents. Themselves, they call "defender of liberty" and "a true liberal." But what is an untrue liberal? Until we know what kind of liberty the candidate would defend, to what type of liberalism he is true, this man remains a mystery. But people like to listen to the eloquent speeches. They are more interested in keeping a bad man out of office rather than getting a good one in.

A candidate, therefore, must primarily know a good number of words to call his opponent. The best of these words in George Washington's time were "Tory and Rebel," in Lincoln's, they were "Rebel" and "Yankee," and now it's "Communist" and "Fascist."

A new device has been invented that may quiet a great many of the words now making the rounds. This device, known as hill-billy hoe-downs, is sometimes referred to rather slurringly, as music. During the last few years it has taken the place of many speeches, but it will never totally snuff out the stumping.

Quite often one runs up against very similar words that have quite different meanings. These words are a hazard to our every day life and they can get one into a peck of trouble.

"A woman may be economical but not cheap. She may be a kitten but not a cat. Call her a chick but never a hen; Anyone who calls her that Won't call her again."

And speaking of the fairer sex, several words and phrases have become associated with her that probably aren't true.

She is famous for her crazy hats, for her talking too much, for her mismanagement of money, and for her desire for donation. Actually society admits that woman seeks dictatorship. Look at the names of leading perfumes—Cobra, Surrender, Danger, Irresistible. How the makers of Chanel No. 5 ever sell their product when other brands promise domination over everyone will always be a mystery.

To those who are writers, forsake this world of words, have a point to make and make it.

To all who are readers, be alert and critical. Don't let this writer or anyone else put anything over on you.

—Harry Gooding.

But You Don't Have Time!

SC Pres. Barnes thinks everyone should do some joining

No student's education is complete unless he has participated in some extra-curricular activity while in college. Oh, but You don't have time! Well, stop and think about how much time you spent last week "shooting the bull" or reading comic magazines or just plain wasting time. Maybe if you planned a sort of schedule for your "free time," you'd find plenty of time in which to get in some extra-curricular activity that would mean a great deal to you.

On the Tech campus there are a variety of activities in which a student may participate. To name a few, there are the four student publications, the Debating Club, DramaTech, the "Y" Cabinet. This is by no means a complete list as there are numerous other organizations on the campus which will welcome

interested students. There is no organization on this campus that is not willing to accept with open arms new members or participants who are ready, willing, and able to contribute something to their various programs.

If a student desires to become active in some organization, he need only make that desire known to the organization. Above all, he should not become discouraged after attending a few meetings. You get out of anything in proportion to what you yourself put in, so "give out" and take time to participate in some extra-curricular activity at Tech. It has been said that we always find time to do the things we really want to do. Make the most of your stay at Georgia Tech by getting something besides classroom work.

—Roy Barnes.

Civil Rights—An Old Tune

The legislators of 1874 had to fight out the same issues

From The Atlanta Constitution, in the fall of 1874.

When the civil rights bill reached a vote in the Senate on Saturday morning, after a continuous vote of twenty-four hours, twenty-nine Senators voted for it, and seven were paired in its favor, making thirty-six in all. Thus, the bill passed one branch of the national legislature by a minority vote, for it lacked two votes of obtaining a majority of the whole Senate. The passage of the bill in the Senate cannot be considered as an authoritative declaration of the purpose of the Republican purpose. The measure is yet to be discussed in the House, and we hope that it will be thoroughly discussed, without undue regard to the votes of the negroes.

It is greatly to be regretted that the debate upon the bill in the Senate did not take a wider range, and deal more honestly with the facts. Mr. Stockton, of New Jersey, is a man of sense, but in the lengthy speech delivered in opposition to the bill which he called "a few desultory remarks," he did not state the real objection to the measure—which is that there has been sufficient legislation in behalf of the negro. But in one respect Mr. Stockton deserved credit for originality. He found in this bill "horrible snares" set "for white men against other white men." He likewise found that it was "trampling on liberty," and that there was an "utter recklessness" in the proposition. We must suspect that it was this sort of talk that induced the Republican to sit out the dreary debate, and to finally pass the bill. If there had been any Decocrat to fairly and fully state the real objections to the bill, it is quite possible that even the "mandates" of Senator Sumner could not have secured its passage. The support it received was, we fear, due more to sentiment than conviction, and could have been destroyed had the merits of the case been fully brought forward.

That this is the case was shown by the tenor of the speeches in favor of the bill. As an example, we may take that of Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, who has had large experience in public affairs. Yet he could find nothing better to advance in its behalf than a batch of weary platitudes. He started out with the declaration that "the simple justice of the provisions of the bill is self-evident." That is a very easy way of settling the matter. In stating what these provisions are he states one side of the case with his usual shrewdness and force. He says that nothing more is proposed than that "no citizen of the U. S. shall be excluded from the accommodations of public inns, of public highways, of public schools; nor shall his remains be excluded from resting public burying-grounds notwithstanding he is black." He also declares that the bill "lays not an ounce of weight upon any man of any color, but it lifts burdens from some," and he expresses his surprise that such a bill should meet with opposition in the Senate of the U. S. This is the spirit in which legislation in the present year of grace is carried out.

Nobody would think for a moment of making such a law as this one now proposed for the benefit of the Irish or German immigrant, and it is not singular that the popular sense of justice, which is always in advance of that of legislators, should be already asking why the negro should be thus especially favored. If it is intended to break down social prejudices

it will prove futile, for they are, and have ever been beyond the reach of legal enactments. If it is designed to give the negroes rights which are not accorded to other classes of citizens it will be equally a dead letter, for the people will not tolerate any distinctions in the law for or against any classes. This bill is in fact, a distinction against all classes except the negroes, and as such it is sure to meet with every general opposition. If it is accepted as a Republican measure the party is sure to suffer from it. This fact was very clearly recognized during the life-time of Senator Sumner, and we do not see that his death has made any difference in the case.

It has been urged that this bill is required to complete the policy of reconstruction upon which the Republican party entered at the close of the rebellion. But that policy contemplated nothing more than the political enfranchisement of the blacks, and this was secured by the constitutional amendments. It was no part of the Republican purpose to force mixed schools upon the people, or to confer upon any class the privileges specially accorded to the negroes by this bill. The great question is whether such a law as this is necessary to protect the blacks in any of their material rights. That point was almost entirely overlooked by both sides in the Senate, but we hope it will be given the weight it deserves in the House, where Gen. Butler has already brought himself forward as the especial champion of the bill. The latter fact is in itself sufficient proof that the measure is one which ought to be very carefully scrutinized before it is allowed to become part of the laws of the land.

THE DYNAMIC CENTER

M&G takes up for teachers

As the American people strengthen their public schools to meet the demands of the most challenging period in history, they will look first to the teacher, who is the dynamic center of the educational process.

It is time now to elevate teaching everywhere to the high standards of truly professional service, and to accord teachers the recognition due to members of a profession. Much progress has been made toward this objective. For most of it teachers themselves have been responsible.

Like all professions, teaching had modest beginnings. Early American teachers shared the spirit which actuated all the pioneers in their high adventure of building a New World. From their number arose leaders of vision and ability to establish normal schools, organize school systems, prepare textbooks, and uphold for those who bore the title of teacher high standards of scholarship, personality, and character. Through research, experiment, and experience, teachers have accumulated for their use the specialized knowledge and skills which are essential to professional status. There are large numbers of personally capable, well-prepared, and professional teachers at work in our schools.

That a high degree of professional services is not available to every child in every community is largely due to the lack of understanding and the complacency of the American people. Parents and other citizens must provide the conditions which will make better teaching possible.

—The Maroon and Gold.

WGST Program Preview

Friday, August 20

"Personal Appearance," classic drama hit of the American theater, will tread the radio boards on "Romance" tonight at 8:30 over WGST. The play was adapted by Draper Lewis.

* * *

Saturday, August 21

Sydney Smith heads an all-broadway cast in an original drama on "Grand Central Station" at 1:00 P. M. over WGST.

* * *

Irrepressible John Reed King asks questions and gets laughs as well as answers from studio contestants on "Give and Take" at 1:30 over WGST, handing out prizes as he goes and reminding listeners that "A miss is as good as a smile."

* * *

Sunday, August 22,

Jane Froman sings three favorites from today and yesterday to the brilliant orchestrations of Percy Faith on "The Pause That Refreshes" at 6:30 over WGST. She offers, "A Tree In The Meadow", "There's A Small Hotel" and "Love Somebody." The orchestra plays "S'Wonderful", "Coanto Le Gusta", "Stars In My Eyes" and "Night and Day".

* * *

The modern story-teller's magic casts its spell as "Escape" unfolds a tale of courage, mystery

and strong men's resoluteness in the face of unknown dangers, at 10:30 over WGST.

* * *

Monday, August 23

Bob Crosby and Co. offer the best in popular music each evening on "Club 15" over WGST at 7:30 P. M.

* * *

Tuesday, August 24

An array of interesting people, each with a claim to prominence in the week's headlines, are interviewed by Emcee Dwight Weist on the radio-television broadcast of "We, The People" at 9:00 over WGST.

* * *

Wednesday, August 25

Baritone Andrew Gainey and soprano Genevieve Rowe, substituting for vacationing James Melton, sing the popular duet "Song of Love" from Romberg's operetta "Blossom Time," on "Harvest of Stars" Wednesday, August 25 at 10:30 P. M.

Dr. Frank Black conducts the orchestra in two selections, "Tambourin Chinois" by Kreisler, and "Caprice de Nannette" by Coleridge-Taylor. Mr. Gainey's solos are the rousing "Song of the Vagabonds," from Friml's ever popular "Vagabond King," and "Deep River," the traditional Negro spiritual arranged by Burleigh. Miss Rowe sings "Eres Tu," by Sandoval and "Romance" from Romberg's score to "Desert Song."

NISA—

(Continued from page 1)

note; that the process of building slowly should be encouraged; that every semblance of fighting fraternities should be avoided; and that each individual group ought to develop its own definite indigenous program. The desirability of applying some of these principles to developing the national organization were recommended, and it was suggested that the national headquarters should be carried on as a voluntary effort and not with a paid staff. NISA was to be democratic and inexpensive, and it and the groups who joined were to give the members a maximum of benefits for a minimum of expense.

"There is no constitution or charter for NISA, and there is no intention of drawing one up, because it is generally agreed and accepted that each individual group should be an independent group, with the national headquarters serving as a clearing house for ideas and materials. The accent on NISA has been to keep everything inexpensive so that membership in the national or local groups will be within the reach of any student. Another requirement is that any independent group belonging to NISA must have its membership open to any unaffiliated student who wishes to join. NISA does not restrict its membership to men, as there are separate Independent Womens' Association on many campuses, while many work together and call themselves the Independent Student's Association. Some independent groups charge no dues, while others charge as much as two dollars or more per year. The independents at the University of Texas charge a dollar a year for membership, and include the following activities for the small sum:

"Fall Frolic, Halloween Masquerade, Bowery Bowl, Christmas Formal, Leap Year Dance, Ranch Dance (MICA Sweetheart), Dark Horse Remuda, Branding Party, Subscription to the Micaphone, the Independent monthly newspaper."

Father White to Speak To Newman Club Tuesday

Results of the U. S. Army's extensive experiment in advocating continence instead of prophylactics for combatting venereal disease are to be given in a talk to the Newman Club on Tuesday, August 31, Room 1, Georgia Tech YMCA, by Father John White, Catholic chaplain at Third Army Headquarters. All students are invited to attend.

Essay Contest—

(Continued from page 2)

author of "Ordeal of the Union." All entries must be submitted to the local committee in duplicate on or before October 15, 1948. The national winner of the \$1,000 will be announced by November 15, 1948. Anyone under 35 years of age, whether a college student or not, is eligible to enter.

Blanks At Information Desk

Entry blanks and a summary of the activities of the English-Speaking Union may be obtained at the Information Desk, Administration Building. Further information is available from Miss Thornton or Colonel Zsuffa, Georgia Tech Public Relations Officer.

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Oxygen Energizes Players

Conrad Williams, Future Jacket Aids North In Court Victory

By Ray Wyngarden

Overall height advantage and a lightning fast break made the difference Saturday night, as the North all-stars defeated the South all-stars, 45-40, in a high school highlighter in the Georgia Tech gym.

The North tallied first and was never headed. Once, just before the half-time, the South aggregation pulled up to a 17-17 tie by virtue of six quick points by Sonny Dykes, but Conrad Williams, a future Techster, tossed in a bucket and the North held a 19-17 advantage at the half.

North Surges

After the intermission the big, red-clad North squad surged ahead and held a 31-20 advantage midway in the third quarter and never was in serious danger from then on. Jim Umbricht, a flailing windmill when near the basket, led the winning attack with fifteen points, the same total as that scored by Dykes for the losers. Tillman played a fine defensive game for the winners. The diminutive Williams, who played most of the tilt, handled himself well as he held the highly touted Stelljes, a future Georgia Bulldog, to five points. Williams tallied six for the winners.

An unexpected highlight of the contest was the use of pressurized oxygen by each squad. As the players came

limping off the court nearly exhausted by the speedy play, they were given quick pick-ups at the oxygen bottle. Rapidly refreshed, they were soon ready to re-enter the game. This was the first time the use of oxygen has been seen here and probably the first time it has been used by any basketball team in the state. It will be interesting to see the outcome of this new offensive strategy. How Coach McArthur could have used it last winter!

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Stevens Institute Prexy Gives Answer To Question, "What Is An Engineer?"

Harvey N. Davis, president of Stevens Institute of Technology presented a lecture recently as the first of a series named after Andrew Wallberg, famous Canadian engineer. The complete text appears in the August issue of the *Electrical Engineer*. What follows is an excerpt entitled, "What is an Engineer?"

What do we mean by an engineer? There are many definitions, some of them quite sharply limited in scope. For instance, in New York and in many other states no one legally may call himself an engineer unless he has been licensed by the state after scrutiny of his experience and after two examinations four years apart, in one of which the theory of structures plays a considerable part. In these states every blueprint prepared for a client must carry the signature of a licensed engineer. On the other hand, in the idiom of the Bell Laboratories in New York City, an engineer is a research and development man. Often he originally was trained as a physicist, or even as a mathematician, and his work is often largely what would be called pure science in any other environment. And then there are, in the United States, many firms specializing in industrial or market surveys, or acting as consultants on industrial organization and management, that carry on their letterheads the proud word "engineers."

Classifies All As Engineers

In the face of all this diversity of usage, I, personally, like to give to the word "engineer" a very broad, inclusive meaning, making no distinction between engineers and pure scientists on the one hand, or between engineers and a large group of industrialists on the other hand. In my vocabulary, any man who has adequate technical training in any part of the great field or the natural as distinguished from the biological and the social, sciences is a member of our family. More particularly, any graduate of a school of engineering is and remains one of us, no matter into what kind of activity the development of his career may lead him.

This is, I admit, a pretty broad definition. Under it, to cite some examples chiefly from among the alumni of the Stevens Institute of Technology, there are engineers who are practicing law, lots of them, especially, of course, but by no means exclusively, in the field of patent law. There are engineers practicing medicine. One of them came to Stevens with his mind already set on a medical career before he entered; he is now head of the department of ophthalmology in one of the great New York medical school hospitals. Another graduate, a dentist, is a recognized authority in his specialty, which is

bridge work. He claims that building a bridge across a river 50 feet wide and building one across a quarter-inch gap in a mouth are one and the same problem. In both instances, one deals with loads and bending moments and abutments and thrusts against them. The only real difference seems to be that in the case of the 50-foot bridge one usually can count on one's abutments being fairly well fixed in position.

Engineers In Varied Fields

There are also engineers in banks, in investment houses, and in insurance companies. There are engineers working on various phases of the social sciences, particularly economics, and also sociology, if applied psychology on the one hand, and labor relations on the other, are indeed branches of sociology. There are of course thousands of engineers in industry, both in staff and in line positions. Indeed, this field takes well over two-thirds of the engineering graduates.

There are engineers who are ministers of the gospel. One of the most distinguished of Stevens alumni once said that he felt that his engineering training had done him a world of good in his work as an Episcopal clergyman. There are also engineers who are professional artists, pianists and cartoonists.

My broad definition of an engineer is very inclusive. In my view every one of these men has done a different kind of job in his career from what he would have done in that same career if his college training had not been engineering. I do not mean that these men necessarily have done better jobs than their arts-college trained colleagues in similar careers, though most of them have done distinctly well. What I do mean is that, because of their engineering training, each one of them has brought a somewhat different, a somewhat unique, point of view to his work that has played a useful part in the general thinking in his field. If that be so, why should we disown him as having abandoned engineering? As someone once said of the city of Boston, engineering is not a particular area in the field of human endeavor; it is rather a point of view, and any one who once has had it keeps it no matter where his work lies.

High School Profs Take Driving Course At Y On Aug. 23-27

A course in driver education and training for high school teachers will be conducted by the Institute of Public Safety of Tech August 23 through 27 at the Tech YMCA.

The study program will include development of appropriate study units, practice teaching periods and demonstrations, behind-the-wheel instruction and driver-testing.

C. E. Department Drops Public Health; Adds Sanitary Option

Georgia Tech now offers an undergraduate degree in Civil Engineering with a Sanitary Engineering Option, replacing the former Public Health Engineering degree. The basic elements of biology and chemistry are incorporated into the Civil Engineering curriculum, and the professional elements; e.g. malaria control, stream pollution, etc., have been elevated to graduate school level.

This arrangement has the decided advantage of being in line with most of the country's engineering schools. The student does not have the disadvantage of that high degree of specialization that would bar him from making a change to other phases of engineering work.

Students completing this new degree work are eligible for most merit system examinations and are particularly well-equipped to work into positions of city and county engineers where not only sanitary facilities but also streets, power, etc., come under their jurisdiction. Specifically, the candidates are required to take, in addition to regular civil engineering subjects: Chemistry of Water and Sewage, General Biology, Elementary Bacteriology, Domestic Sanitation, and Industrial Sanitation.

IFC To Give Annual Awards To Outstanding Fraternities

Annually the Interfraternity Council of Georgia Tech will award two trophies to the two fraternities which accumulate the highest total number of activity points. This is in addition to the plaques awarded by the Bulldog Club, Athletic Committee, and the Council for the individual events.

In the event of a tie for either first or second place, the fraternity having the highest scholastic point average for the year will be declared the winner. Only the actives' scholarship will be considered.

The I.F.C. trophies will be awarded in September of each year and will be given for points accumulated during the past school year.

Points are awarded as follows:

Football—	1st place—10 points
Basketball—	2nd place—7 points
Softball—	3rd place—4 points
	4th place—1 point
Bowling—	1st place—7 points
Track—	2nd place—5 points
Swimming—	3rd place—3 points
Wrestling—	4th place—1 point

Golf—
1st place—2 points
2nd place—1 point
Points will be awarded each quarter for the highest point average of the actives only. Points awarded will include those obtained during the spring quarter of the previous year and the fall and winter quarter of the present school year.

Scholarship per quarter—

1st place—	7 points
2nd place—	5 points
3rd place—	3 points
4th place—	1 point

Homecoming Decorations—

Rambling Wreck Contest—

1st place—	5 points
2nd place—	3 points
3rd place—	1 point

Freshman Cake Race—

Bridge Tournament—

Singing Contest—

1st place—	3 points
2nd place—	2 points
3rd place—	1 point

This point system is subject to revision by the Interfraternity Council.

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Student Council Minutes

The meeting was called to order at 7:03 P. M. by President Roy Barnes with all members present. August 17, 1948.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Al Boissy outlined the plans for the freshman smoker which is to be given on September 20, 1948. President Van Leer will open the smoker with an address followed by refreshments and the showing of the Orange Bowl movies.

Brian Brown outlined the plans for the council smoker which will take place on October 1st at the ATO fraternity house. Martin Goodman announced that the post office is in the process of printing identification cards for the secretaries of campus organizations. These cards will be distributed at an announced date.

The motion of the previous meeting to send Roy Barnes to the Southern Student Council Presidents' Conference in Knoxville, Tennessee on October 29th and 30th and pay all incidental expenses thereto was taken from the table and passed.

A discussion was held on the possibilities of the council staging dances after the Alabama and Florida football games. It was decided to postpone further action on the matter until fall.

Walt Taylor presented his excuses for being absent from two consecutive meetings of the council. They were accepted by the council.

The seating of graduate students at the football games was discussed and it was decided that they would be seated with the seniors.

Roy Barnes announced that Mr. Logan was contemplating the removal of all cigarette machines and the installation of a cigarette counter. It was announced that a carton of cigarettes can be purchased in the College Inn for \$1.77.

The motion for adjournment was carried at 8:16 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,
Estes Mann,
Acting Secretary.

Army, Air Force Announce Policy Governing Registration For The Draft

Policies affecting enrollment and continuance of students in the senior divisions of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and the Air Reserve Officers' Training Corps under the provisions of the Selective Service Act of 1948 were announced jointly this week by the Department of the Army and the Department of the Air Force.

Must Register

All students falling within the 18 to 26 year age group are obliged to register with their local boards. Deferment from the possibility of call to active military service, under cer-

tain circumstances and conditions, will be in force until after completion of the normal academic and ROTC course. Within the limits of prescribed enrollment quotas distributed among 231 colleges and universities participating in the ROTC program, the deferment policies will apply to selected ROTC students whether they be entering their freshman year at the beginning of the 1948-49 academic term or are returning to complete their formal education. The over-all Army quota of those deferred from induction during the coming academic years totals 77,800. For the Air Force the quota is 40,800.

Remain In Good Standing

To be eligible for deferment until the completion of their academic training, students enrolled in ROTC units must remain in good standing in both their academic and military courses, must demonstrate proper and sufficient aptitude and leadership characteristics to ultimately qualify them for a commissioned appointment, and must attend a summer training camp when ordered by competent authority. In addition, they are required to sign an agreement to accept a commission in a component of the Army or the Air Force, if and when tendered, and to serve not less than two years on active duty as an officer, subject to a call by the Secretary of the service in which they receive their commission.

Veteran Information

Students who had been formally enrolled in the advanced course before June 24, 1948, and who remain in good standing throughout the remainder of their academic and military courses, will automatically be deferred from induction until after completion of the course.

Brigadier General Wendell Westover, army executive for reserve and ROTC affairs, pointed out that this deferment procedure does not allow the non-veteran student, or the veteran of less than ninety days' service, any indefinite exemption from his military obligation as set forth in the Selective Service Act. Those ROTC students who have completed less than ninety days' active military service, if tendered a commission, will be subject to twenty-one months active service as officers when called to duty by the President. Thus the college student is shown no favoritism over his non-college counterpart. All students at college level are liable to military service subject to temporary postponements for those who meet ROTC requirements and quotas.

Instructions To ROTC Students

After registration with his local draft board an ROTC student will notify his professor of military science and tactics at the institution he attends of the number of the board and its address. When certified for deferment, the student must promptly notify his local board of this fact in writing. The professor of military science and tactics will also advise the student's local board of the deferment certification. Subsequent changes in the status of a student which terminates his eligibility must

also be reported to the local draft board immediately by the individual concerned as well as by his PMS&T.

In order to keep the number of individuals certified for deferment within the allotted quotas and to assure selection for deferment of the best qualified officer material, the progress of individuals will be closely observed by members of the military department, in conjunction with the civilian faculty of the college or university. Failure to pass qualifying examinations, sub-standard academic and military grades, unsatisfactory leadership traits or unauthorized absences from participation in the ROTC program will be reasons for cancellation of deferment certification.

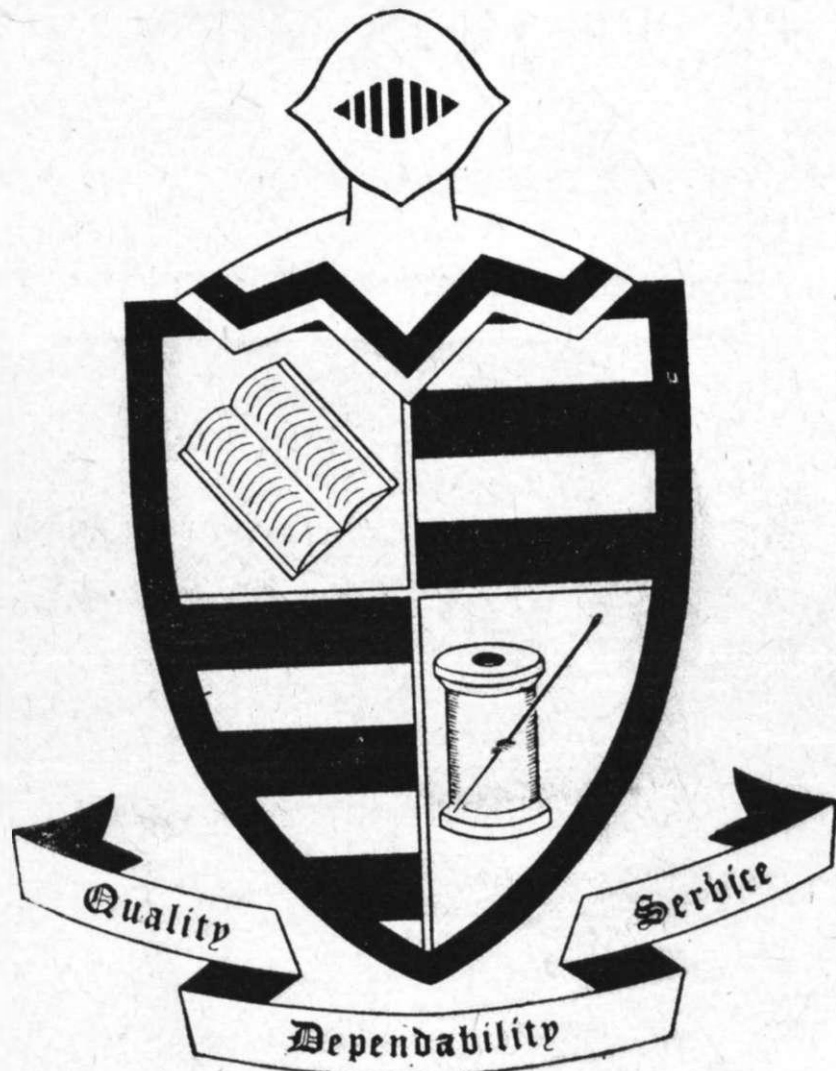
For Non-ROTC Colleges

Veterans, exempted from induction by virtue of previous honorable active service in the armed forces, who are students enrolled in an ROTC unit, are eligible for deferment certification if they meet the necessary academic and other qualifications. This gives them additional assurance of being able to complete their academic career, as their deferment because of previous military service would be automatically cancelled in the event of a declaration of war or national emergency.

The Selective Service law provides that students satisfactorily pursuing a full time course of instruction at a college, university or similar institution, although not affiliated with an ROTC unit, if ordered to report for induction will, upon presentation of the facts, have his call to active military service postponed until the end of the current academic year unless his status changes before that time. High school students, also, when called by their draft boards will be eligible for postponement until graduation providing they are under twenty years of age.

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"West of Dodge City"

and
"My Brother Talks to Horses"
Also: CARTOON and SERIAL

SUNDAY-MONDAY, AUGUST 22-23
"The Bride Goes Wild"

with
VAN JOHNSON-JUNE ALLYSON
Also: CARTOON and NEWS

TUESDAY-WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24-25
"Killer McCoy"

with
MICKEY ROONEY-BRIAN DONLEVY

THURSDAY-FRIDAY, AUGUST 26-27
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