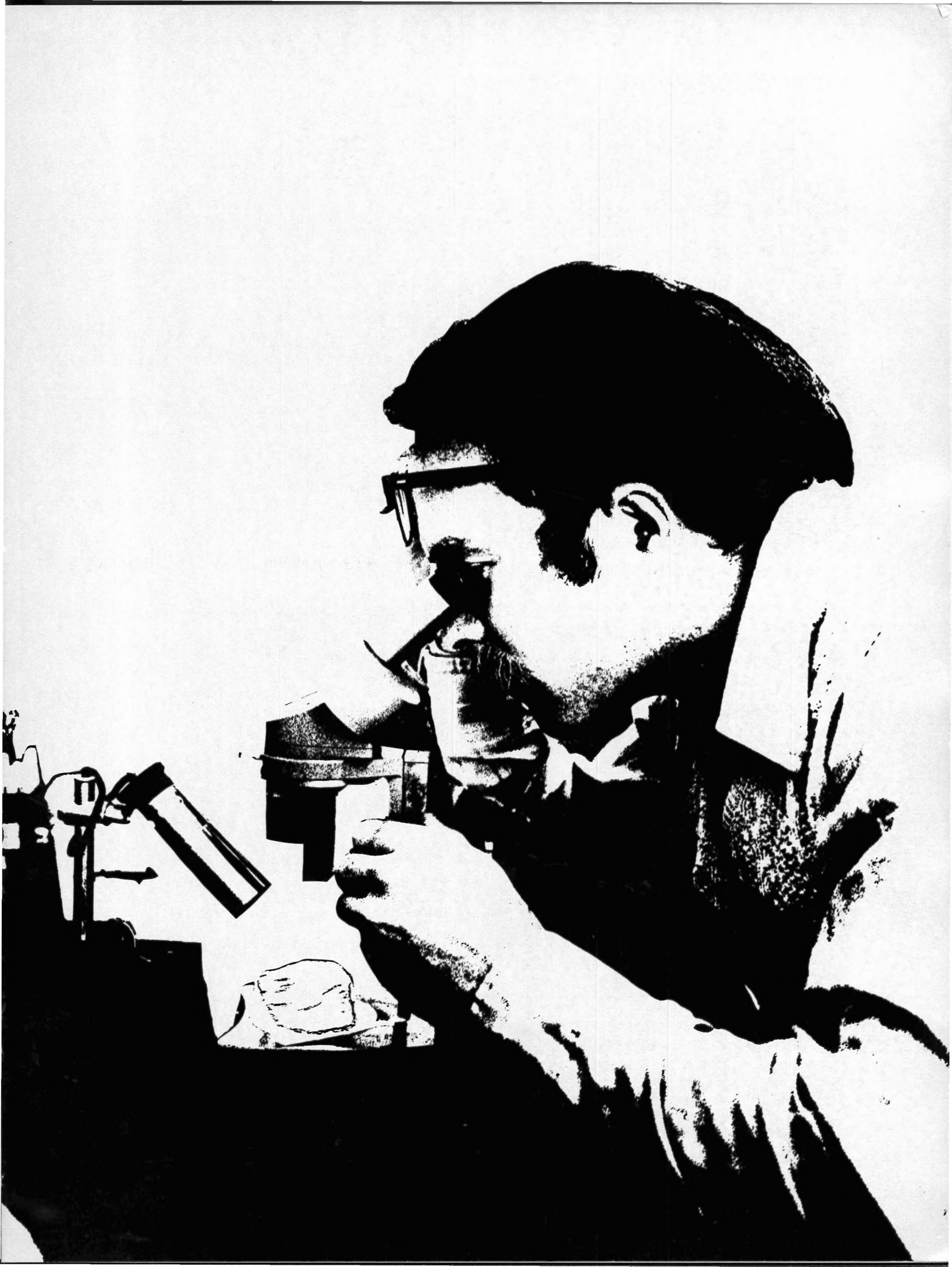


academics



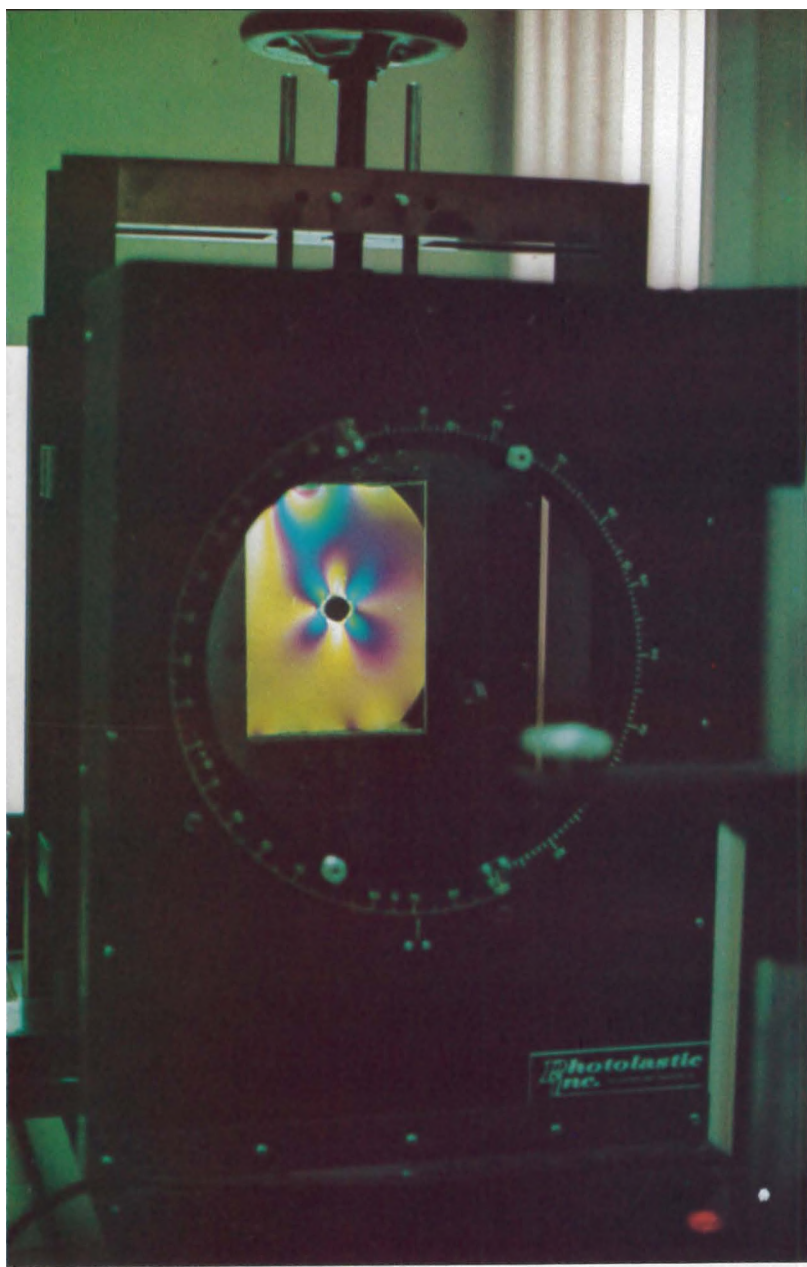


High academic standards are what Georgia Tech is known for. Lacking some of the diversity of certain other schools, Tech still offers a very broad curriculum. New programs are being offered every year that increase the horizons of Tech students and graduates. Research increases yearly, and the Tech influence now reaches millions of miles into our galaxy as well as all around the globe. Members of Tech's faculty are working with NASA on the Life on Mars team. Some are presidential advisors, and many are pioneers in the field of solar energy.

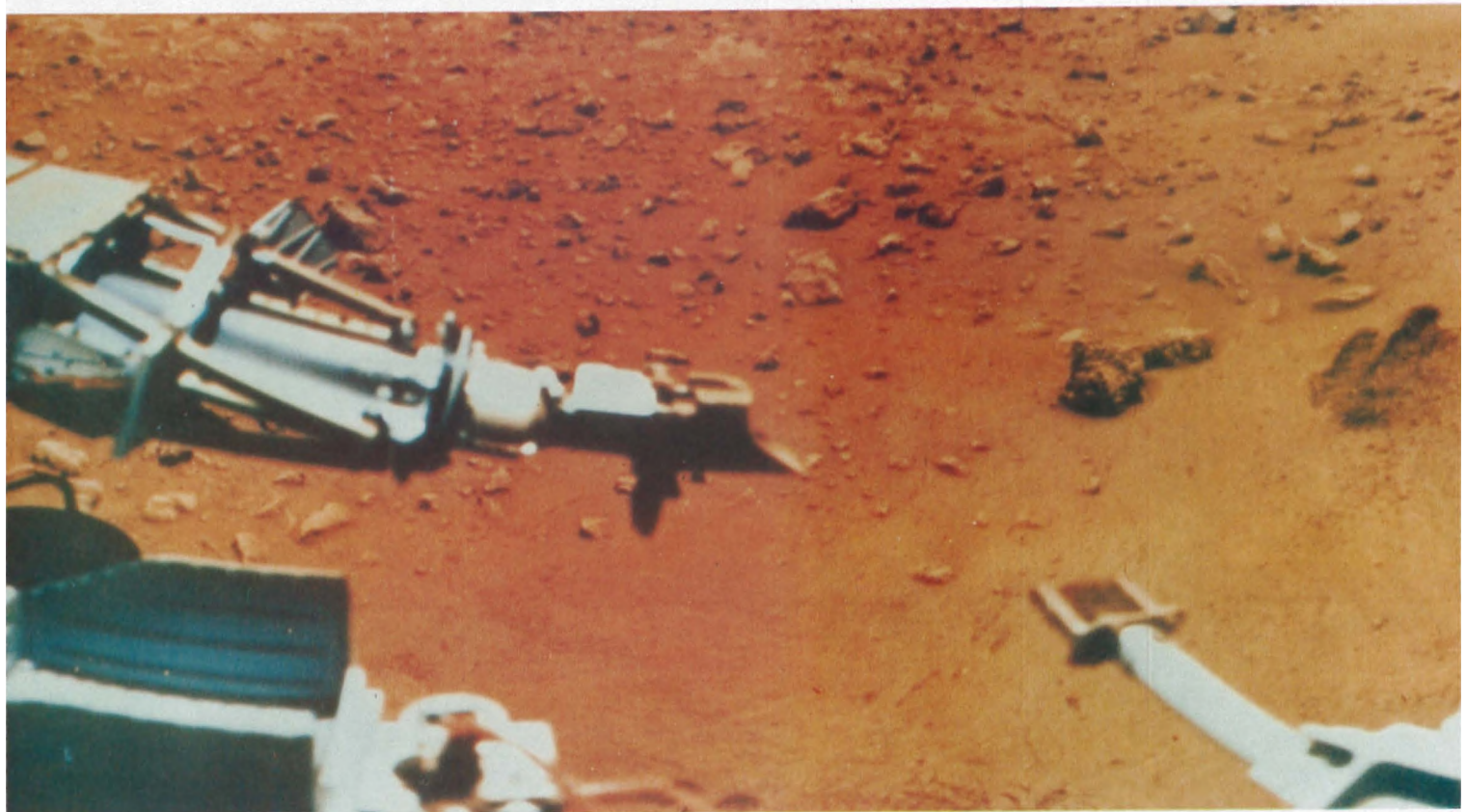
Traditionally, Tech has been known the world over for engineering. While still maintaining this reputation, other subjects have become nationally known and respected. Life sciences, biology and bioengineering, are making great strides in research as well as their curriculum for students desiring to attend medical or graduate school. Management is becoming more recognized in the business world, and more programs such as accounting and advertising are being offered to enable the graduate to attain a diverse field of business functions in the world.

Many alumni have become nationally known and respected. Many are presidents of companies or banks, or even chairman of the board. The world is becoming more highly scientific and technological every day. To get ahead, one needs to have a great store of facts and the ability to understand new technological advances. Whether the career be law, medicine, engineering, politics or business, a degree from Georgia Tech is certainly advantageous in attaining one's goals in life.





Diversity Characterizes Academics at Georgia Tech



"One of a Kind" Profs Excel in Diverse Fields

Of the many teachers on the Tech years of study. He came to Tech in 1952, to quarter which provides a little variation campus, only a handful seem to be working in the Engineering Experiment for his students and himself. known by the majority of students. There Station. After working in the EES for a few Spending time with his students and are three main reasons for being well years, he desired something more peo- having the willingness to give them known by the students. First, because Ple-oriented. In 1963, the physics depart- needed help is a major factor of his cam- students believe the teacher expects too ment had an opening for a part-time pus popularity; he has stated, "A lot of much, the teacher has gained the reputa- instructor. Professor Woolf applied for people need to sit down on a one-to-one ti on as being a "shaft." The second rea- and received the position. Finding that he basis, and I try to be available a reasona- son is that some people have no talent for really like working closely with students, ble amount of time." Professor Woolf's teaching. Third, is that the person can he asked to be considered for a full time future calls for continued teaching, as he really teach; doesn't expect too much out faculty position.

of the students, and has that certain In his spare time, Professor Woolf likes full time research, nor does he feel that "knack" of being a teacher. Professor to read, mainly non-technical subjects. he would make a good administrator. He William E. Woolf of the Physics Depart- "History and current events are what I believes, " . . . it takes a different type of ment is this type of teacher. like most." He has no real hobbies, but person."

Professor Woolf attained his B.S. and for relaxation he likes to spend weekends "I don't know that anyone knows what M.S. degrees at Emory University. He in the mountains. a really good teacher is," said Professor didn't start out in physics though; he Being available to students and making Woolf. "I don't know what the real criteria began in pre-law, switched to math, and good use of class time are vital in the role for a good instructor is." Whatever the then switched to physics because of the of a good teacher. Woolf said, "I'm con- criteria is, it seems that Professor Woolf influence of undergraduate instructors at vinced that people don't read the book." has it, and the *BLUEPRINT* would like to Emory. After graduating from Emory, Thus, he tries to be prepared for every recognize this outstanding teacher. And Professor Woolf worked with the Argonne class, by planning what he wants to cover for those wondering what his philosophy National Laboratories in Chicago. From and the way he will cover the material. He of teaching is: "I don't have any philoso- there he went to Duke University for two also changes the problems from quarter phy of teaching, I just sort of do it."

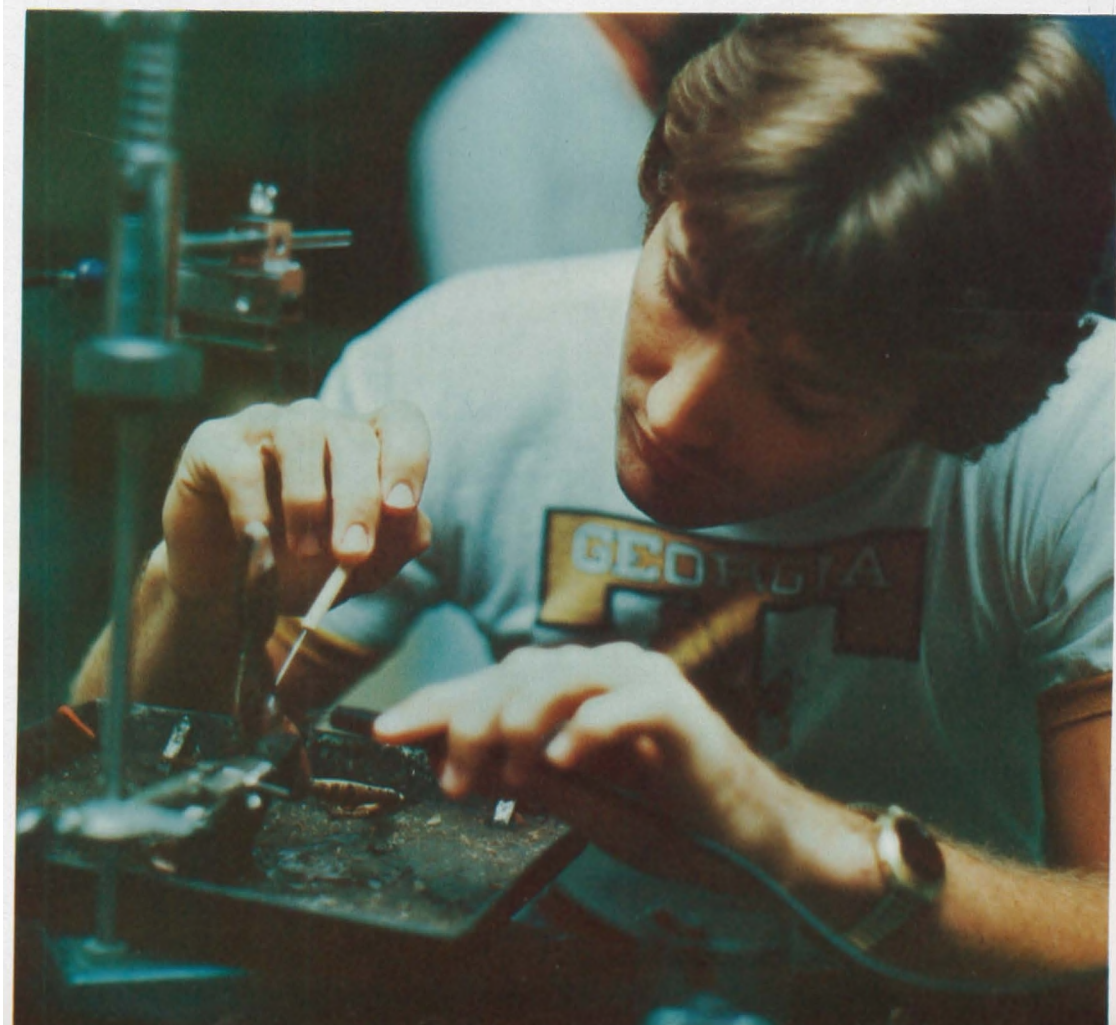
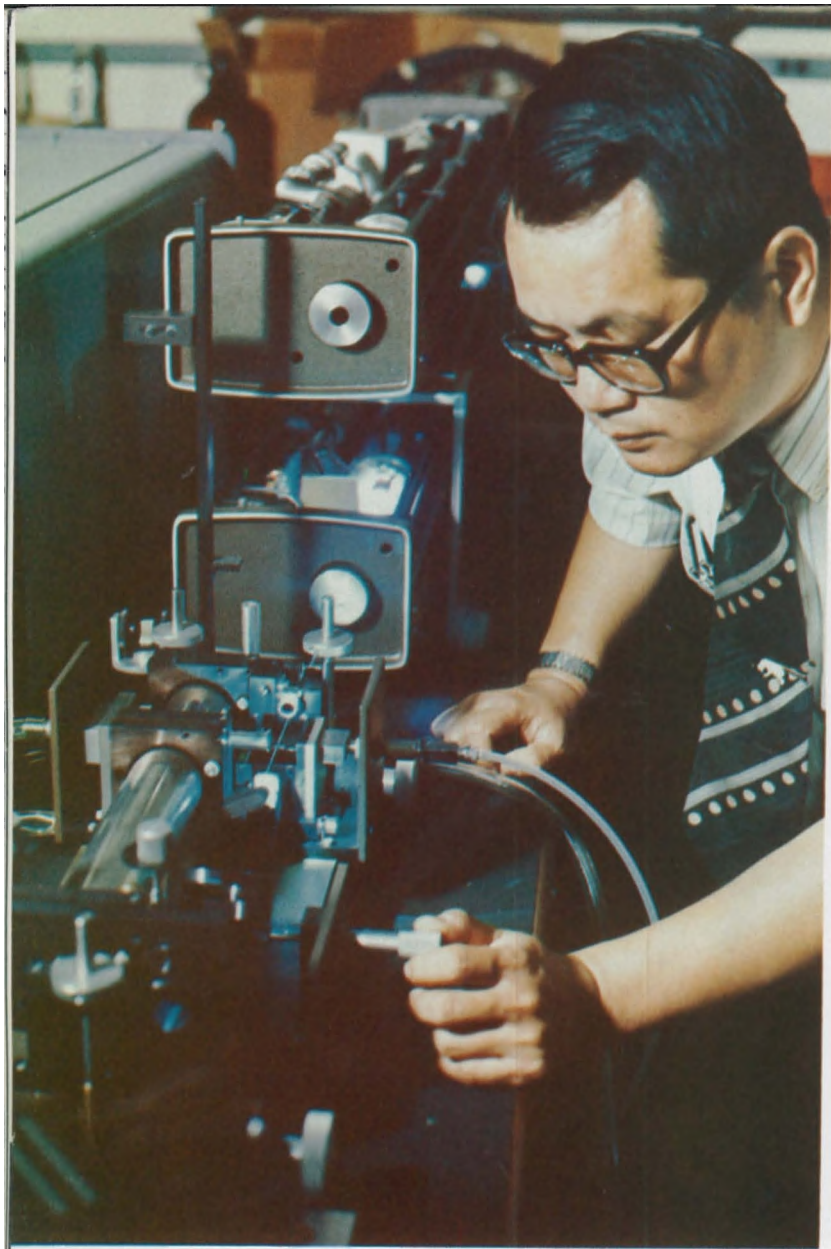




Professor Helen H. Naugle of the English Department is one of the most vivacious teachers on the Georgia Tech campus. She loves her career and is devoted to teaching. She said that she wanted to be a teacher, "all my life, because my mother was a school principal," and her father was a college mathematics professor. She teaches inductively, looking at things and drawing major premises from them. Teaching for many years, she does not impress her, she rote memory does not impress her, she wants to start a Resource Facility at Tech. This would be a facility where students learn to conceptualize ideas as tools to manipulate, and for students having difficulty with the English language could receive assistance, so that their studies would not be impeded. I think most people know more than necessary. She hopes to see this develop into an enrichment center for all of the humanities.

She was the first woman on the Georgia Tech faculty when she began her career here in 1962. Being hired as an instructor, she has been promoted to the rank of full professor, and she says, "That makes me very happy." Her reasons for coming to Tech were two-fold. First, her husband was stationed at Fort McPherson while in the military. When he retired, they wanted to stay in Atlanta. Second, she says that, "I've always liked smart boys. I have always liked smart boys. I like boys, but I like girls too." So, Tech was a natural choice for her. "married" on the day she received her over me, I guess."

"It's really fascinating and challenging B.A. degree, so naturally she was very excited. When she received her diploma to see people come in and work with her ideas. It's almost like a rose opening up, she said, "I do," and when the minister for her devotion and care for the well-you know as you teach and people asked the question for which the normal being of Tech students understand." In short, she teaches





STANDING, LEFT TO RIGHT: P. R. Smith, Carey Williams, Charles Harris, Scott Candler, Charles T. Oxford: *Chairman*, Lamar Plunkett, Irwin Friedman, Rufus Goody. SEATED, LEFT TO RIGHT: David Tisinger, Dr. John Robinson, Milton Jones: *Vice-Chairman*, Elridge McMillan, James Maddox, Torbitt Ivey. NOT PICTURED: Jesse Hill.



Regents Seek High Quality Education for Students

The University System is governed by a state-at-large. Members serve seven year ationship between the political system of fifteen member constitutional Board of terms, with two members of the Board the state and the University System.

Regents, which is the policy-making body being appointed each year and one addi- While the Board of Regents exercise for the entire System. The Chancellor of tional member being appointed one year broad jurisdiction over the institutions of the University System is the chief execu- during each seven-year period. the University System, and establishes

tive officer of the Board of Regents and The Board of Regents is responsible uniform policies and procedures under the chief administrative officer of the Sys- for all aspects of the operation and Bevel- which these institutions operate, each tem. opment of the University System and its institution is allowed a high degree of

The Board of Regents was created institutions. academic and administrative autonomy.

under the Reorganization Act of 1931. In The Regents anticipate the state's This has been a distinguishing character-

1943, the Board of Regents became a needs in higher education and provide istic of the University System since it was constitutional body of fifteen members the institutions in the University System established.

whose appointments were made by the with the facilities and other resources The present Board of Regents brings

Governor and ratified by the State Sen- required to meet these needs. many fields of expertise into play in the

ate. When the Board of Regents attained An important feature of the fiscal duties of their position. Serving on the

constitutional status, the Governor's ex arrangement of the University System is Board are men of such diverse careers as

officio membership was terminated. the stipulation that the Board of Regents bankers, attorneys, farmers, business-

The membership structure of the shall be the only medium through which men, educators, and doctors. By blend-

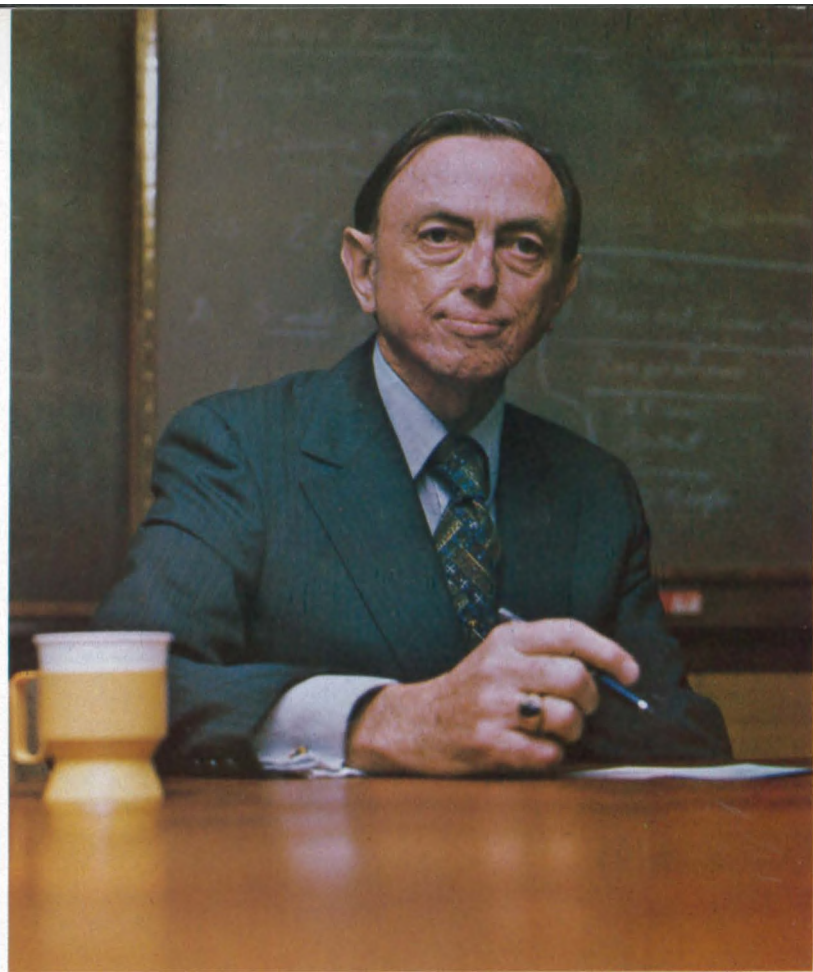
Board of Regents has not been changed requests shall be made for appropriations ing their variety of backgrounds into one

since 1943. The Board includes one from the General Assembly and the Gov- common purpose, they are better able to

member from each of the ten congres- ernor. Through the years this has serve the approximately 125,000

districts and five members from the resulted in a healthy and harmonious rel- dents in the University System.





Georgia Tech has a great past and will have a greater future. Only the present is a problem. That sounds like a description of life itself, but what I mean is that Tech's upward curve of progress has temporarily leveled off. The economic recession has been the cause, with its impact on state revenues and hence on the appropriations to the University System. We are lagging behind our needs on salaries, new buildings and renovations. Nevertheless, we are advancing on several fronts. Our external sources of support have increased, both private and federal. And our most important "input" — Georgia Tech's fine students — continues to increase in both quality and quantity.

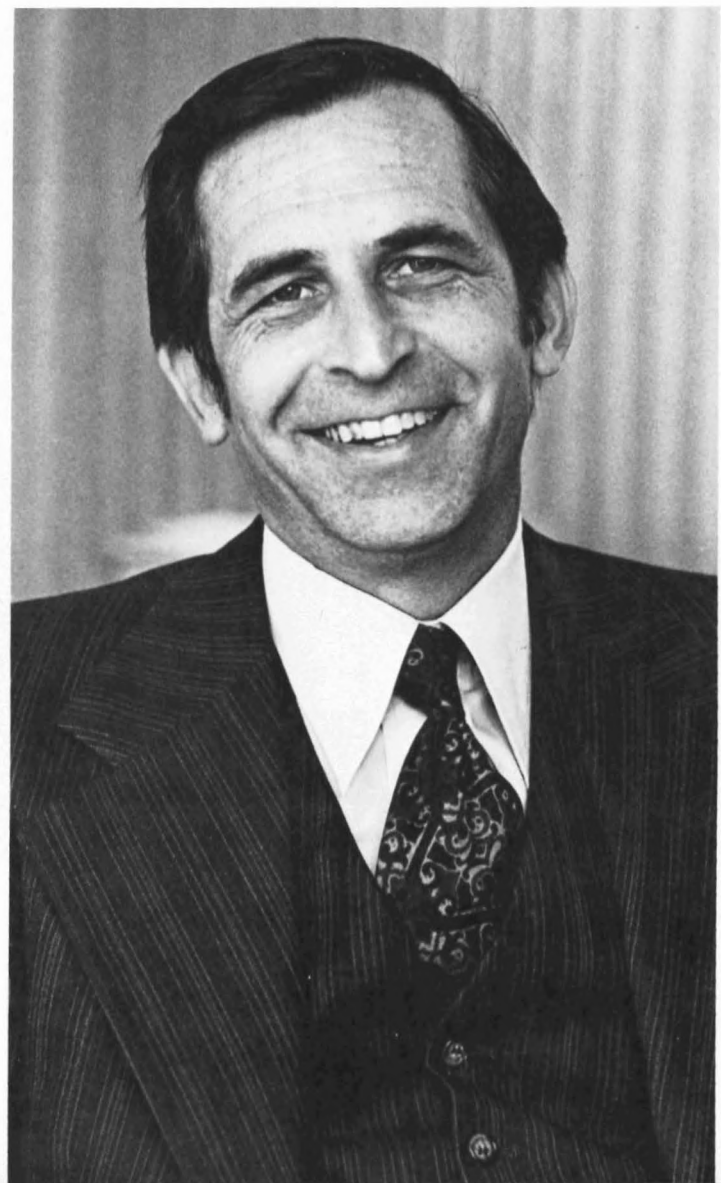
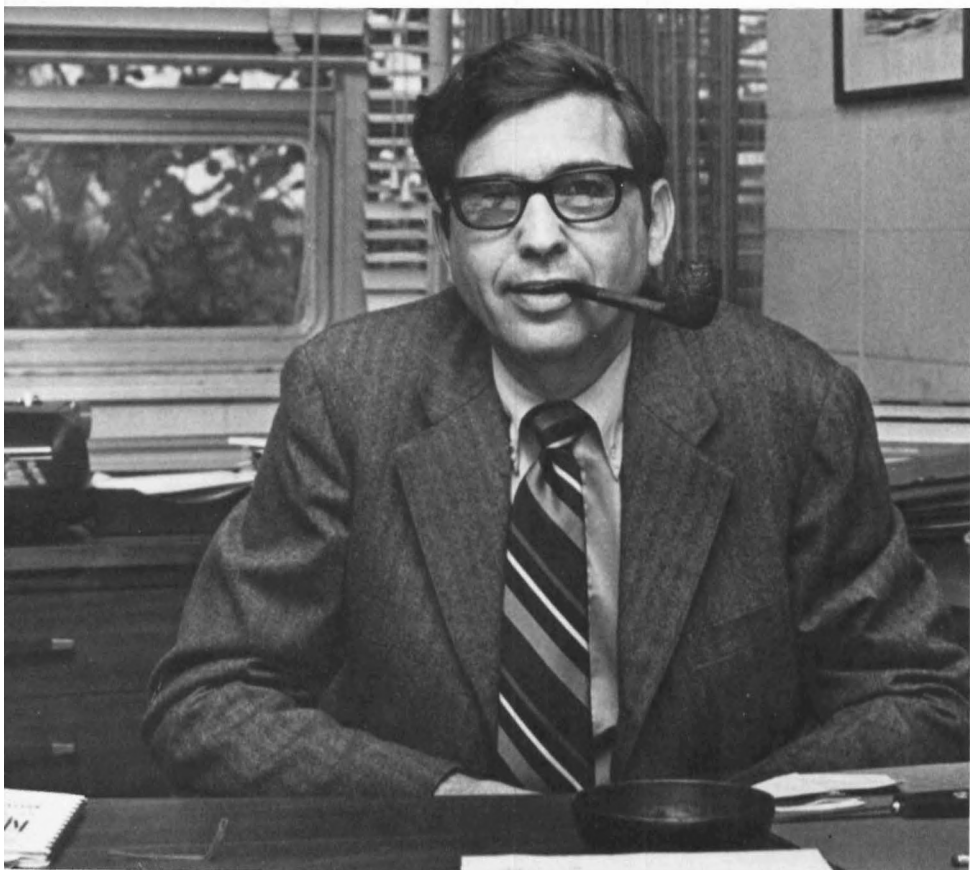
The year 1977 has historic significance

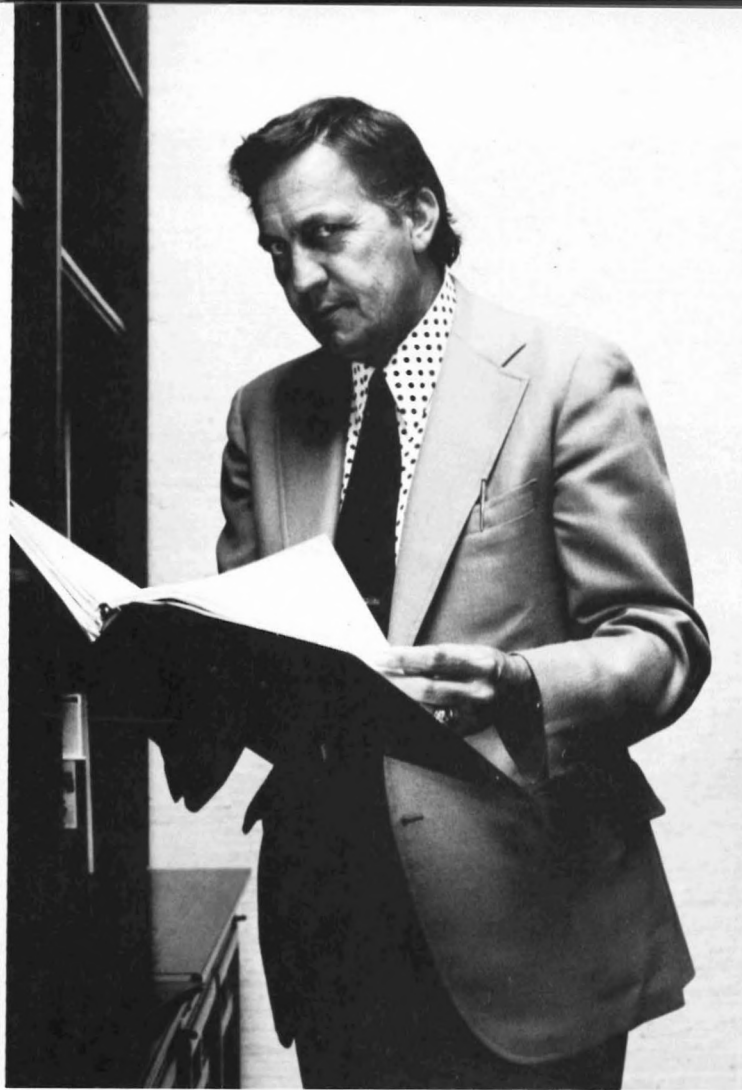
for Tech. Some years ago, two freshmen were roommates in the old dorms. One of them is now president of a major corporation and the other has become President of the United States. Several of our alumni are heads of large corporations, and one is a U.S. Senator. Others have made significant, though less conspicuous, accomplishments in engineering, science, and architecture. We will surely see more of this in the future, some from the Class of 1977.

I predict, and would urge from each of you, achievements which will result not from self-seeking ambition but from a high personal standard of integrity and a doing of each day's work in the best possible way.



Vice-Presidents and Deans of Colleges





TOP, LEFT TO RIGHT: Clyde Robbins, Vice President for Campus Planning; Richard Fuller, Assistant to the President; Vernon Crawford, Vice President for Academic Affairs. BOTTOM. LEFT TO RIGHT: Ferdinand Levy, Dean of the Industrial Management College; William L. Fash, Dean of the Architecture College; William Sangster, Dean of the Engineering College.

Directors of Schools and Departments



Dr. Arnold Ducoffe
Aerospace Engineering



Dr. Joseph L. Pentecost
Ceramic Engineering



Dr. Harold E. Smalley
Health Systems



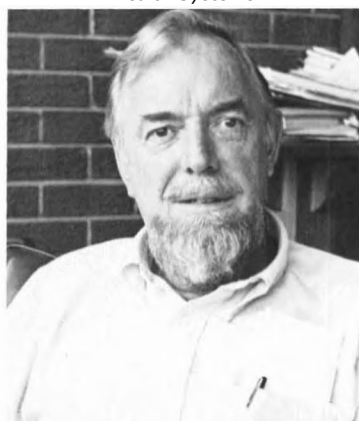
Dr. Robert N. Lehrer
I. Sy.E.



Dr. Stothe P. Kezios
Mechanical Engineering



Dr. Lynn E. Weaver
Nuclear Engineering



Dr. John W. Crenshaw
Biology



Dr. J. Aaron Bertrand
Chemistry



Karl M. Murphy
English



Dr. Charles E. Weaver
Geophysical Science



Capt. Gelzer L. Sims
Navy R.O.T.C.



William D. Beavers
Physical Education



Dr. James R. Stevenson
Physics