

THE ENGINEERING TECHNICIAN



Vol. XX

Southern Technical Institute, Marietta, Georgia, November 3, 1967

No. 2

STI And CCCC To Co-Sponsor SBA Conference November 14

On November 14, Southern Tech will be co-sponsoring, along with the Cobb County Chamber of Commerce, a Small Business Administration Conference. The conference will be held on the campus of Southern Tech.

There will be a full day of activities beginning at 8:40 a.m. with an orientation discussion. At 9:15, a description of the day's program will be given by the Director of the Small Business Administration in Atlanta. A lecture on "The Personal Factors in Small Business" will be given at 10:15 by a management specialist from the Small Business Administration. At 10:45, a discussion on the "Organization, Operation, and Location of a Small Business" will be given. A lecture on "Financing a Small Business" is scheduled for 11:00. At 2:15, a Dun & Bradstreet film entitled "Small Business, U.S.A." will be shown. At 3:15, will be the conclusion of the day's events.

The conference will be attended by business men in the Cobb County area, by educators in the business field, and by students interested in small business affairs.

Education Committee Visits Southern Tech

Southern Tech received a "Grade A" from State House and Senate Education and University System of Georgia Committee members who made an extensive tour of our campus Oct. 4.

The legislators reported the trip to Cobb County, which included tours of STI, Kennesaw Junior College, and the Area Vocational School, was one of several they will make in various sections of the state to get a first hand look at how education funds are being used in Georgia.

According to Cobb Senator Cy Chapman, a member of the Senate Education Committee, the Legislators are looking into the cooperation between the states junior colleges and the vocational schools.

Director Hoyt McClure of STI said even though Southern Tech has facilities for around 1600 students and adequately took care of 2100 when Kennesaw was sharing its campus last year, the present enrollment is only 1200. This is despite the fact that the average starting salary for a STI graduate is \$600 a month. McClure said, "I think one of the reasons we are not operating at our full capacity is with an almost all-male student population we are harder hit by the draft than any other higher-educational



Committee Members on Campus
To Determine the Extend of Cooperation

institutions."

"There is also a tremendous amount of pressure on students by parents to get a baccalaureate education," he added.

Dr. Edwin Harrison of parent Georgia Tech hailed STI "as nationally recognized as the outstanding school of its type in the country." Harrison added that the school was having "a difficult time getting its message across to the people of Georgia."

McClure told the legislators STI, Kennesaw, and the Vocational school were cooperating with each other while maintaining their own identity. He

said there were a number of students taking courses at all three schools and in accordance there was constant communications between them.

McClure said he felt his school was doing a "good job for Georgia" because 86 percent of his students are from Georgia and 70 percent are placed in jobs in Georgia.

A number of Cobb County Education officials, including the superintendent and chairman of the board of both Cobb County and Marietta Public schools, accompanied the six-hour tour of the three campuses.

TET's Apparel Students To Appear In Trade Magazine

The November or December issue of the APPAREL MANUFACTURER will print pictures of the students enrolled in Apparel Manufacturing-Engineering Technology, along with a short biography. Plans for this presentation were initiated last June in Dallas, Texas at the Apparel Manufacturers Convention.

Ralph Selitzer, editor of the APPAREL MANUFACTURER, asked Professor Ellington, head of the STI Textile Department, and biography of each student to the apparel industry.

Selitzer said that he wanted "dramatic closeups of faces, . . . and a short biography to accompany each picture. Ellington agreed that the publicity would be valuable and has worked hard to gather the information on each student and to take each student's picture.

The purpose of the story is to relate to industry the value of the new course and the capabilities of each man.

Presently there are twenty-seven men enrolled in Apparel and twenty-three or twenty-four will co-op and have received scholarships for their studies from various industries.

In truth, these twenty-seven men are making history since this is the first time such a course has ever been offered anywhere in the United States.

English Dept. Holds Audio- Visual Seminar for Librarians



Librarians During a Break in Classes
Learning to Teach by Showing

During this past week, Southern Tech's English Department held an Audio Visual Aids Seminar for Cobb County librarians.

The seminar was held for four hours a day, Monday through Friday. The County librarians attended in groups of

twenty with each group spending four hours per day for two days studying audio visual facilities.

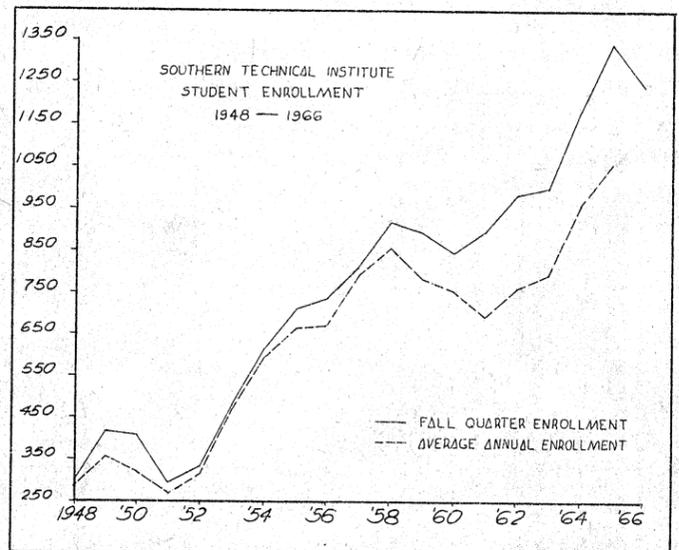
The Seminar was conducted primarily by Professor M. E. Blair and Professor A. J. Hunkin, both of the English Department.

GRAPH REVEALS STEADY CLIMB IN STUDENT ENROLLMENT

Using data supplied by the registrar's office, the staff of THE ENGINEERING TECHNICIAN compiled the above graph to illustrate the growth of the Southern Tech student body since the school's beginning.

The first quarter, fall of 1948, had an enrollment of 293; 1948's average enrollment was 288. Since that first year, the enrollment has grown to a peak of 1340 students in the fall of 1965. 1965 also had the highest, average annual enrollment with an average of 1029 students for the year. Enrollment for the fall of 1966 dropped from the 1965 peak of 1340 to 1244, a decrease of 7.2%.

From the 1948 enrollment of 293 to 1966's Fall enrollment of 1244 there has been a quadrupling of students enrolled.



Southern Tech Student Enrollment
Does the Drop Justify Concern?

TECHNICALLY SPEAKING



WADE BUCKHOLTS

Extracurricular Activities Should Be Listed On Record

Extracurricular activities are good for a student. Participation in non-classroom events makes a better-rounded education. A sure sign of a progressive school is an active program of extracurricular activities undertaken by the students.

If extracurricular activities are so great; if participation makes a better student, then why do students not receive credit for their participation, for their extracurricular activities, where it counts—on their permanent records?

Having a space allocated to the extracurricular activities of a student on his permanent record would encourage his participation in these activities. Having these activities on his record would prove to a prospective employer the student's abilities to get along well with others, and his ability to maintain respectable or even superior grades, whichever the case may be, while participating in extracurricular activities.

We all realize that participation in, especially to the extent of holding an office, extracurricular activities really does make a better all-around student. The students who participate in these extracurricular activities should be given the credit for their work where it counts—on the record.

GWTW Invades Atlanta

Atlanta shudders with the terrible crash of cannon bursts as Union troops bear relentlessly down on the city. The civilian populace is evacuated; the Confederate troops make one last desperate stand and then they, too, inevitably withdraw from their beloved Atlanta.

Atlanta has been invaded . . . not by Union troops, but by "Gone With The Wind," Hollywood's celluloid version of Margaret Mitchell's Civil War classic. GWTW is now playing in its sixth release. It's second world premiere was held in Atlanta at the Grand Theater earlier this month, 26 years after its first momentous premiere in 1939 at the same theater.

Seeing GWTW again brings thoughts of the conflict about which the story was written. In 1860 America was a young, growing nation, and the pangs of growth turned into violence. Fortunately, the nation survived the split and the states were re-united. The outcome of the war determined the future of the nation.

If the union had been split, America would never have become the great nation it is today. United, the states have all prospered; not as separate countries, but as one mighty nation.

GWTW is a living reminder of an almost fatal mistake in our country's history.

Illegal Parking or Drag Racing More Important On Campus?



He revs up his engine, reaches for the Hurst shifter protruding from the floor, and slowly eases the mighty machine into first gear. As the tachometer reads 7000, the clutch is dropped, and the engine seems to explode with power. With the force of 400 horses, the slicks dig into the pavement and launch the super stock from 0 to 60 mph in less than 5 seconds.

Sound like Dallas Drag Strip? Yellow River, maybe? It sounds like it, yes; but it's not. The scene is on the campus of Southern Technical Institute, Marietta, Georgia. It is "Campus Drive Drag Strip," which usually runs from Dorm II, past Norton Dorm and terminates (hopefully) at Clay Street.

We wonder how long a per-

son could operate an automobile off campus in the manner described above without being apprehended by the local law-enforcement officers. Certainly not very long. We also wonder how an automobile can be operated in a manner very similar to that described above on campus without its driver at least being warned by our campus security officers. Could the security officers of Southern Tech be too busy writing parking tickets to take the time to slow down the automobiles using our campus streets for drag strips? Is it possible that our security officers feel that illegal parking is more dangerous than speeding on campus? After all, how many people have ever been injured or killed by a parked car, even

an illegally parked car?

Illegal parking is wrong, we know that. But using the streets on campus, especially around areas with heavy pedestrian traffic, as drag ways is potentially very dangerous. We are not condoning illegal parking as a serious offense; we are trying to make known a dangerous situation that, if left alone, could end with dire circumstances.

We suggest that our security officers make themselves obviously present along the section of road between the dormitories in the early evening hours. Their presence, if followed up with administrative reprimands, would end the dangerous driving that now exists, and prevent an all too possible accident.



Public Confused On Definition of Technical Institute

GREG McCLURE

Several weeks ago there was a distinguished group of visitors on our campus. These people were members of the Georgia Legislature (Educational Committee). To most of the students, the reason for this visit was unknown; the following day, however, some of us read the write-up in the Marietta paper concerning the committee's visits to schools in the Cobb County area. The comments expressed in the story revealed a true and shocking situation. A conclusion I had previously reached is that the majority of the public does not understand the role that the two-year technical engineering school plays in the educational and industrial line up.

A decade ago, it was possible

for a young man with a high school education to obtain a good job: with a college education, he was placed in a higher paid (and sometimes managerial) position. Today, in order to even get in the race for job applications a man must have at least a diploma from high school.

At this point I will need to define three types of schools. The first of these, I will call the *Engineering Institute*. The engineering student learns theory, research, and mathematical practices; his work usually centers around design and theoretical operation; his most common tools are his slide rule, math tables, and calculation (or layout) sheets. The second type of school is the *Technical Engi-*

neering Institute. The engineering technician is capable of deriving formulas, applying engineering principles, calculating mathematically any problem which is applicable to his particular situation, and using any equipment required in his field of work.

The third type of school is the *Vocational Technical Institute*. A graduate from this school learns how to work with the actual physical equipment in his line of study; he is capable of most mathematical solutions and can also service equipment or machinery dealing with his work. Theory and engineering are not a part of his curriculum—his job is one of strict application.

Where does Southern Tech fit into all of this? If you are a student here and you do not see by now that STI is a *Technical Engineering Institute*, perhaps you had best go talk to some college counselor who can set you straight on education and get you started on the right road.

As the sequence of the three schools would imply: Southern Tech trains men for placement into *middle management positions*. A graduate from our type of school must be trained in engineering *and* in application; he is the bridge between the drawing table and the job site; he must decide if a suggestion is technically practical for any number of engineering circumstances. His job, as a middle man, is a rough one—and industry is demanding more and more of his type. For this reason we should make a special effort to get across to the public the purpose of the engineering technician. We owe it to ourselves and we owe it to the next generation.



Your vocational aptitude test indicates that your best opportunities lie in a field where your father holds an influential position.

The Engineering Technician

Published monthly by the students of Southern Technical Institute
Marietta, Georgia 30060

WADE BUCKHOLTS	Editor-in-Chief
GREG McCLURE	Associate Editor
PHIL HALL	News Editor
KENNETH ROSE	Sports Editor
JIMMY WALRAVEN	Feature Editor
GORDON WOODS	Business Editor
BUDDY WAGES	Exchange Editor
TOMMY EVANS	Photographer
DOUG THOMASON	Photographer
JIMMY WALRAVEN	Cartoonist
DENNIS SOUDER	Cartoonist
DANNY STEPHENS	Reporter

FACULTY ADVISOR—Alfred J. Hunkin

Southern Tech Forum

Students Express Opinions, Pro and Con, On Draft

Pro

Dear Mister Editor,

My reaction to the letter as published in this week's paper is somewhat contradictory. This Ray C. Widders sounds like he is unsatisfied with the present day draft laws.

I have served in the armed forces and see no reason why everybody else should be exempt. As for the draft laws, against which some people rebel by burning their draft cards, if these were written any other way, some people would still complain and write nasty letters to their Congressmen, as well as to the editors of the local school paper.

Maybe the draft does pluck many boys out of college who are under the point average, but it also gets the boys who are hiding behind college doors.

You know as well as I that many boys come to school just to avoid the draft. If this idea had been present in the years of the Korean conflict and World War II where would the United States be today?

In the first of the article Mr. Widders refers to the draft laws as "severe deprivation of human rights." If joining the service were left up to the individual how many do you think would be serving the United States? What would have been the answer to Paul Revere as he rode by each minute man's house, "I can't come now, I'm studying for class tomorrow?"

Fred L. Sanders

Dear Editor:

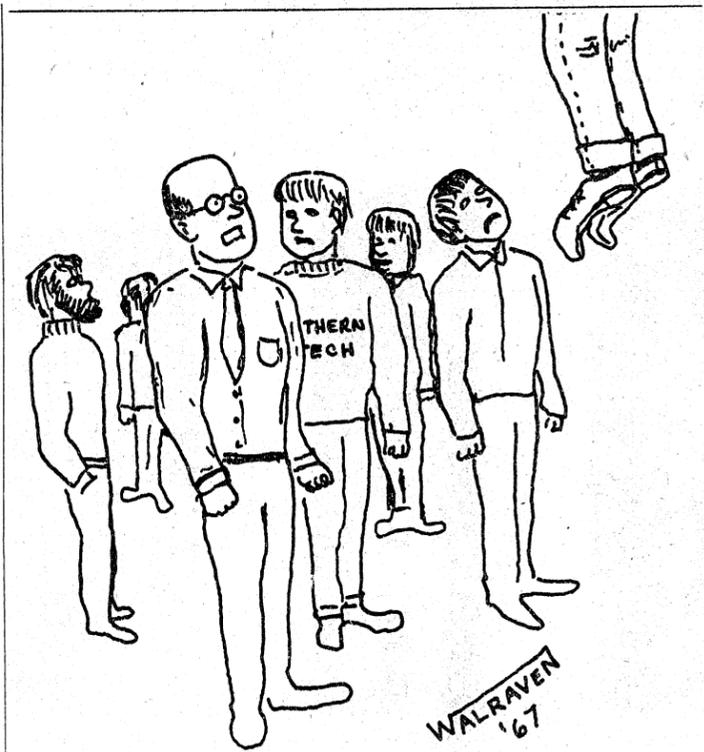
"You Be The Judge."

In the "Letter to the Editor" by Ray C. Widders, he refers to the draft as a "severe deprivation of human rights." I would like to ask Mr. Widders this question, What rights, if any, do you think you would have today, if it were not for the draft?

The draft has provided men to fight probably every war in history, no matter what the cause or whether the cause was right or wrong. There will always be wars and men are needed to fight them, and I think that it is rather obvious that there will not be enough volunteers to win a war. There were not enough in the first World War nor the Second nor Korea and there is not enough in Vietnam.

Should we defend our country with strictly volunteers and just say "to hell with it if we lose!" or should we conscript and win the war so that you and I, Mr. Widders can go around for the rest of our lives exercising different "human rights." If you don't win the war, friend, then you can just forget about your future "Letters to the Editor." You be the judge, Mr. Widders.

David L. Vines



Man, I don't care whose slide rule he stole! Cut him down!

Dear Editor,

I believe that the draft should not be abolished because without it, we all would never join the armed forces. A lot of young men have tried to abolish the draft by burning their draft cards, usually ending up in more trouble than the armed forces bring.

The draft is a way our government can recruit those men who are not man enough, or, who believe other things are more important than the safety of our country. I believe if I were called upon to join the armed forces, I would join as a duty to my country.

In the early stages of history, the Spanish sailors drafted men by means of shaing-hai. If this was still practiced today it would be against all the freedoms we have inherited.

The draft is not the best organization in America, but it sure is a lot better than being kidnapped with no warning.

Sincerely yours,
Draft dodger

Mr. Editor,

The draft has been, and still is, one of the greatest problems facing young men today. No one wants to be drafted. Being drafted into the armed forces means giving up civilian freedoms, friends, and most of all, your family. No one wants to do these things willingly. Who wants to risk their life willingly? No one that I know of. The draft plays an important part in our defense and as long as there are conflicts between foreign countries and the United States, the draft will continue to increase. Without the draft what kind of shape would the United States be in? To keep and enjoy the freedoms we now have, the draft must stay in existence.

Sincerely,
Ronald S. Clark

Dear Editor:

There are many opinions for and against the draft today. It seems that the most popular opinion is brought out in the editor's first paragraph. He states that he made an effort to learn "why this severe deprivation of human rights was being continued." After thinking about this statement, I began to count the many blessings that I enjoy as a free man and what has made this wonderful life I enjoy possible. There is only one answer and that being the thousands of men and women, who have paid the supreme price for freedom. The ones before us cherished freedom enough to die for it. Who are we to say that two years out of our lives to insure it is "severe deprivation of human rights"?

Geo. T. Johnson

Dear Mr. Editor,

Ask any young man between the ages of 19 and 26 years old how he feels about the draft and you will get a varied list of feelings on the subject. My personal attitude towards being abducted and trained to kill varies with each of my many moods. A very good example: After I read an article on the San Francisco hippies I found myself in a flowery mood opposing war and anything violent.

One suggestion brought forth by a prominent politician was to convert the draft into a form of a lottery. Another suggestion, one that I do not believe would work, was to let the military obligation be fulfilled voluntarily by each individual.

The draft will become a political issue in the next presidential election and it will be interesting to see the many beliefs that our nation's leaders have on this subject.

My most popular mood tells me that the draft should remain as it is.

Kenneth R. Phillips

Con

Dear Mr. Buckholts,

I think the drafting system of the United States should be dropped completely while we are fighting the war in Viet Nam. I say this because I know that the Vietnamese, for whom we are fighting, are not contributing their part to their war. If a Vietnamese is drafted, he can easily become what we call a draft dodger and know that if apprehended he will be sent into the army with no disciplinary action against him. He is free to roam about the countryside until he is finally captured. He has all the freedom in the world and when he is captured, the war may be over. He is allowing us to fight his war and I think this is unfair to us.

Sincerely yours,
James Priestled

Dear Editor:

The draft laws of the United States are very much outdated. Should every male be forced to live eight year wondering when and if he will be called on to serve in the Armed Forces?

Military call-up should be mandatory for all males or should be by a lottery.

If the draft was by lottery, all males would be eligible during the month he reaches eighteen, and if he was not drafted that month he would know he is draft exempt.

Questionnaires, rumors or Defense Department facts should not be worrying every young man for eight years.

Maybe our only solution is for more young men to refuse induction, causing more people to make a bigger issue of our draft laws. Would this cause Congress to act on a uniform draft law? I think so.

Richard DeBard

To the Editor:

I will agree with Mr. Widders that we should change the Selective Service Law. I think that we should have Universal Military Service.

I believe that every male, age 18-26, in good physical condition should be required to serve in the military service in the position or capacity he is most ably qualified.

My reasons are as follows:

1. There are not enough volunteers or career-type personnel to fill the positions required by the military services.

2. Our forefathers believed that we had a right to defend our way of life and that we should do so willingly. This is just as true today as it was at the beginning of this country.

3. If we don't exercise this right, either willingly or by law, our freedom will eventually be taken from us.

Sincerely,
Charles E. Sunery, II

Mr. Editor:

I would like you to hear my opinion on the draft and some reasons why I think it is unfair. I don't think the draft can fairly select people for induction because they are not familiar enough with their backgrounds.

Some of the people who are drafted have families to support and have good jobs with a future which are interrupted by the draft. I know of some people who failed the mental test on purpose and brag about it to dodge the draft. If you look at all the hippies hanging around on the corners and not in the army, can you honestly say the draft is fair.

Sincerely,
Hoke E. Stephens

To the Editor:

I have just read a letter to the editor written by Ray C. Widders. In this letter he made his opinion of the draft all too clear.

I can not say that I disagree with Mr. Widders completely. I don't believe there should be a draft but for quite different reasons. There should be no need for a draft; each man should be willing to do his part to protect and preserve our country and way of life.

Each of us should feel an obligation to our country, and seek out a way to fulfill it. As long as there are men among us who are not willing to accept their responsibility and fulfill their own obligation, the draft will be necessary.

Perhaps I am too hard on the men of draft age. My ideas may even be considered old fashion and "corny" by some, but I like me this way!

Sincerely,
Wallace A. Lee

Dear Mr. Editor:

I would like to make a comment on today's draft laws. Under the system we have now, all persons classified 1-A and are nineteen stand a good chance of being drafted. A person who does not wish to be drafted changes his classification by simply going to an accredited college as a student. This is not fair to all the persons, who for some reason, cannot further their education past high school.

I may also say it would not be fair to change the law so as to make all persons nineteen years of age eligible for the draft. It would cheat thousands of persons out of a higher education.

A very simple solution would be to let the person choose his own time for entering service, as long as it comes before the age of maybe 35. In this way, all men would be treated equally where the draft is concerned.

Sincerely yours,
David League

The **TECHNICIAN** welcomes your comments.

Address To:
Wade Buckholts
Box 8468

Know Your Team

1967-68 Green Hornet Cagers, Cheerleaders, Ready for Action



Dwight Chapman
No. 10
6'
165 lb.
Guard



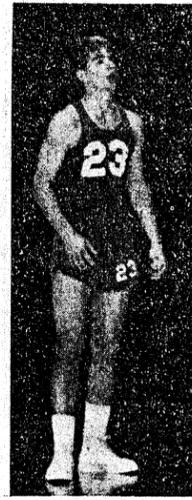
LeRoy Raburn
No. 12
6'
160 lb.
Guard



Carl Hazelwood
No. 14
6'
150 lb.
Guard



Tim Dunagan
No. 20
6' 3"
175 lb.
Forward



Terry Lindsey
No. 23
6' 1"
175 lb.
Guard



James Gardner
No. 24
6' 2"
160 lb.
Forward



Wayne Dean
No. 31
6' 3"
170 lb.
Guard



Harry Mansell
No. 32
6' 4"
175 lb.
Forward



George Lamont
No. 34
6' 3"
190 lb.
Forward



Fred Ganues
No. 42
6' 8"
192 lb.
Center



Butch Jordan
No. 44
6' 5 1/2"
205 lb.
Center



Frank Ward
No. 52
6' 3"
201 lb.
Center



Steve Whitt
No. 54
6' 3"
190 lb.
Forward



Jan Struensee



Susan Murray



Carol Tatum
Captain



Dana Roberts



Bali Tillery

WSTB Begins Operations In New Home

Southern Tech's student radio station, WSTB, began broadcast operations in room 273 of building two during the second week of school. Although the station is using basically the same equipment as last year, several sources agree that reception and fidelity "... have improved tremendously."

The WSTB staff consists of a Board of Directors and a Senior Staff. For Fall 1967, station officials appointed the following to fill the positions indicated below:

Bill McNew.....Engineering Director
 Danny Bruce.....Program Director
 Larry Sapp...Business Director
 Ira Glisson...Chief Announcer
 Greg McClure.....Traffic and Continuity Manager
 Dennis Bates...News Manager
 Jim Wing.....Office Manager

Other members from 1967 are Larry Small, Tom Pruitt, Larry Oxford, Clyde Shaw, and Hal Bramlett. Students that have joined the staff this quarter are Fred Browning, Gary Cook, Steve Cook, Don Deyton, James Green, John Hamant, Dale Heatherington, Lee Holley, Jimmy Leoward, Bill Meehan, Larry Terrill, and Jimmy Waldroup.

WSTB is now in its second year of broadcasting and is retaining its regular hours of 7 a.m. to 11 p.m. The transmitting system was designed and installed by the station's engineering staff. It initially consisted of separate dorm transmitters and an audio line between the two structures. Recent Modifications now feature one transmitter in Norton Dorm relay controlled from the studio in the classroom building. A coax antenna from Norton Dorm allows reception of the station in Dorm 2. Long range plans include the possibility of a centrally located FM transmitter and antenna.

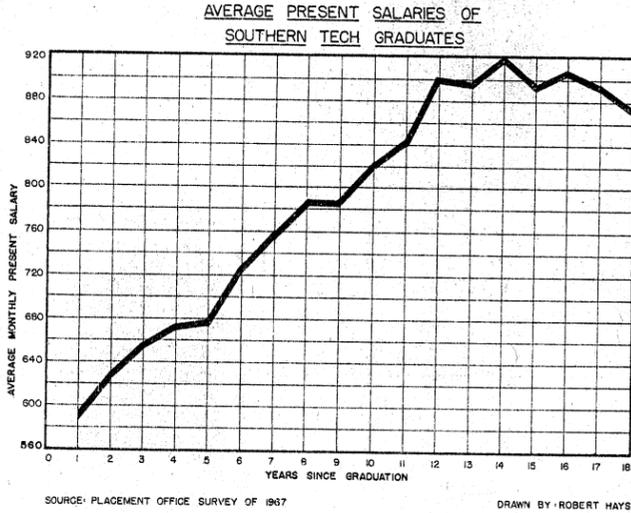
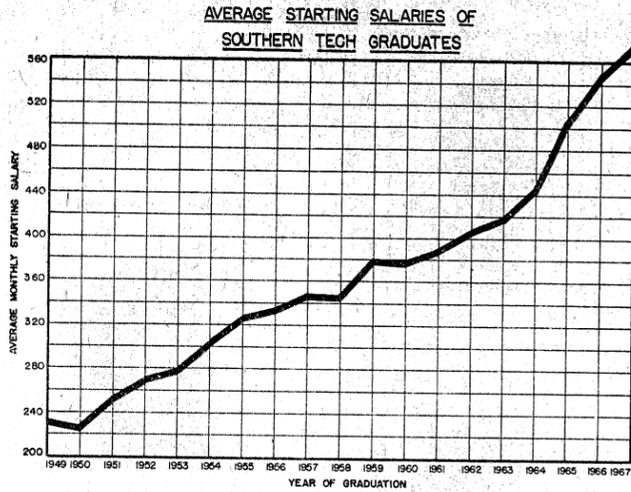
Head Joins Math Faculty



Southern Technical Institute has announced the appointment of a new instructor in its department of Mathematics. Richard Denning, head of Southern Tech's Mathematics Department, has announced that Clarence M. Head has joined his department for the fall quarter of 1967.

Head holds a bachelor of engineering degree and a master of engineering degree from Georgia Tech, Southern Tech's parent institution. Prior to his appointment to the Southern Tech faculty, Head was a manufacturing research engineer with an industrial company.

Placement Office Releases Alumni Salary Survey



SOURCE: PLACEMENT OFFICE SURVEY OF 1967

DRAWN BY ROBERT HAYS

The Southern Tech placement office has again completed its two-year survey of alumni salaries. The survey is a study of S.T.I. graduates' progress.

Out of 4,088 graduates who earned their degrees between March, 1948 and June, 1967, 3,200 were sent survey cards. Of the 3,200 contacted, 1,290 (40.3%) returned their questionnaires.

The average starting salary of 1949 (\$228 per month) rose by 1967 to \$569 per month. This is an increase of 150% in only 18 years, which is considerably larger than the cost of living increase of 39.6% over the same period.

In 1965 the average starting salary was \$516 per month. By June, 1967, the average was \$569. This is a \$53 per month increase over two years, while

the cost of living rose only 5.4%. Thus, inflation accounted for only part of the 10.2% increase in salaries; supply and demand accounted for about half of the increase.

Salaries depend in part upon time on the job. The S.T.I. alumni salaries have increased rather regularly after graduation. For example, the class of 1949, starting at an average of \$228 per month, reported an average present salary of \$866 per month. Thus, over 18 years, their salaries increased 280%, seven times the increase of the cost of living.

The graphs pictured above show the average starting salary by years of graduation and the average present salary by years since graduation, or time on the job.

Silvertone Electric Guitar with Matching Amplifier
 \$150.00 or Best Offer
 Dorm 1-102 — Box 8534

NEW — FIND SCHOLARSHIPS BY COMPUTER

Last year \$30 million in college scholarships went unclaimed — because no qualified persons applied — because no qualified persons knew of them.

- Now ECS engineers and educators have programmed a high-speed computer with 700,000 items of scholastic aid, worth over \$500 million, to permit students to easily and quickly locate scholarships for which they qualify.
- The student fills out a detailed, confidential questionnaire and returns it to ECS, with a one-time computer-processing fee of \$15. In seconds the computer compares his qualifications against requirements of grants set up by foundations, business, civic, fraternal, religious, and government organizations, and prints a personalized report to the student telling him where and when to apply for grants for which he qualifies. Thousands of these do not depend on scholastic standing or financial need.

FREE INFORMATION AND SAMPLE QUESTIONNAIRE

ECS NORTH AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL COMPUTER SERVICES, INC.
 198 NASSAU STREET
 PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

Send _____ Questionnaires
 qty _____

name _____ (print)

address _____

zip _____

Ribicoff Bill To Give Tax Relief To College Students

Senator Abraham Ribicoff (D-Conn.) announced last February his bill to give tax relief to parents and students who pay the cost of a college education.

The proposal provides an income tax credit of up to \$325 on the first \$1,500 of tuition, fees, books and supplies. It would go to anyone who pays these expenses for a student at an institution of higher learning.

Ribicoff stated "such a tax relief is needed and will be needed, because the costs of going to college continue to increase."

The amount of the credit is 75 percent of the first \$200, 25 percent of next \$300 and 10 percent of the next \$100. The maximum credit allowable for any one student is \$325. A parent with two children in college could get a credit of this amount for each.

Tax relief is provided uniformly without regard to the taxpayer's bracket. Since the relief is a credit, not a deduction, it is a subtraction from the tax an individual would otherwise pay after he has computed his tax liability. Each dollar of credit reduces a person's tax by the same amount, one dollar, regardless of the taxpayer's bracket. Thus, while

a deduction or exemption saves a man more tax dollars than one who earns \$5,000, a tax credit saves both the same number of dollars.

The bill also provides that the total amount of credit is reduced by one percent of the amount by which a taxpayer's adjusted gross income exceeds \$25,000. For example, a taxpayer with an adjusted income of \$30,000 would have \$50 subtracted from the credit otherwise available. In this manner, the credit gives less dollar benefit to upper middle income groups and no benefit at all to high income groups.

The credit is available to anyone who pays tuition expenses. It is thus available to students who are working to put themselves through school and pay their own expenses; it is available to parents putting their children through; it is available to other relatives; and it is available to those who would like to help a deserving student.

This, of course, is not the total cost of sending a child to college. The average total cost of the academic year ending in 1965 is estimated to be \$1,560 for a public college and \$2,370 for a private college. In 1970 these figures will go to \$1,640 and \$2,570.

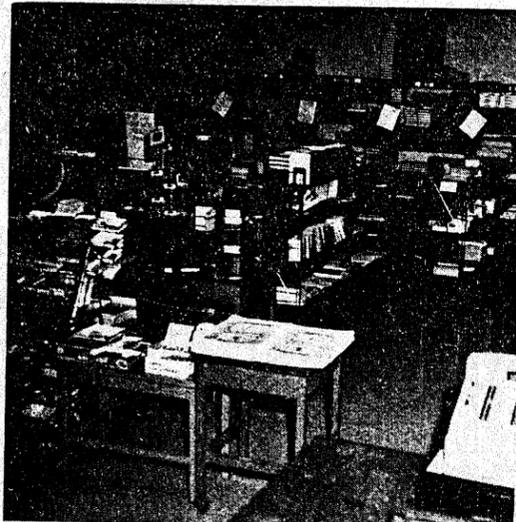
Evans Scoops Photo



Tommy Evans, staff photographer for THE ENGINEERING TECHNICIAN, was on the scene when the above-pictured accident occurred. Evans snapped a roll of action shots of the accident, the above of which was published in the MARIETTA DAILY JOURNAL on Friday October 20.

The accident involved a Marietta Police patrol car, which sustained \$1,000 damage, and the automobile in the back-

ground of the photograph, driven by a 16-year-old, which sustained \$2,000 damage. According to police, the 16-year-old driver of the automobile ignored a police roadblock, struck the patrol car, then bounced off a tree. Marietta Police have filed 11 cases against the youth, including hit and run, damage to private property, and ignoring several traffic lights.



YOUR BOOKSTORE

Slide Rules — Sweat Shirts
 Text Books — T Squares
 Lab Manuals — Candy

All School Accessories

WELCOMES YOU

1967-68 TECHNICIAN STAFF

The staff of THE ENGINEERING TECHNICIAN, Southern Tech's student newspaper, has been installed for the academic year 1967-68. Heading up the staff is Wade Buckholts, Editor-in-Chief. The position of Associate Editor is held by Greg McClure. Professor Alfred J. Hunkin is again serving as faculty advisor for the newspaper.

The newspaper has a strong editorial staff this year with five editors serving in various positions. Phil Hall is serving as News Editor, Kenneth Rose

as Sports Editor, Jimmy Walraven as Feature Editor, Gordon Woods as Business Editor, and Buddy Wages as Exchange Editor.

There are two photographers sharing the shutter duties this year. Tommy Evans and Doug Thomason work together as staff photographers.

Jimmy Walraven and Dennis Souder are the staff cartoonists supplying the newspaper with its artwork. Danny Stephens is staff reporter assigned to the Textile Engineering Technology department.



Wade Buckholts



A. J. Hunkin



Greg McClure



Gordon Woods



Phil Hall



Kenneth Rose



Jimmy Walraven



Danny Stephens



Dennis Souder



Buddy Wages



Tommy Evans



Doug Thomason

Young First of 74 December Graduates

Roger Wayne Young is top graduate of this Fall Quarter, according to a release of Southern Tech's registrar office. Young is graduating from the EET (Electrical Engineering Technology) Department with a point average of 3.73. He is

the top graduate out of 74 candidates finishing up their studies at Southern Tech this December.

The other 73 graduates, in descending order of point average, are:

Young, Roger Wayne	EET	3.73
Smith, Boyd R.	CET (S&C)	3.719
Reynolds, Joseph C.	IET	3.717
Collins, Denver G.	MET	3.39
Junot, Philip W.	IET	3.324
Reid, Joseph Thos.	MET	3.324
Spearman, Richard P.	MET	3.315
Crawford, Keith	CET (SM&D)	3.302
Burton, William M.	AET	3.296
McClain, James L.	MET	3.24
Rodgers, Grover M.	AET	3.21
Baxter, Larry	MET	3.18
Michelson, Dennis E.	TET	3.16
Kriedlekamp, Katherine F.	CET (SM&D)	3.10
Cross, Ernest Wendell	CET (S&C)	3.09
Stallings, Willis M.	CET (SM&D)	3.07
Buckholts, Phillip Wade	IET	2.96
Meadows, Willie J.	GET	2.92
Woodrum, David W.	AET	2.90
McNew, William S.	EET	2.88
Robins, James B.	CET (W&C)	2.72
Stewart, George D.	MET	2.67
Lyle, Gregory Lamar	IET	2.66
Ley, Javier	IET	2.64
Moore, John Luther III	MET	2.61
May, Alton L.	TET	2.56
Christian, Charlie R.	MET	2.55
Lovelace, James P.	AET	2.54
Carithers, Ronal E.	IET	2.49

Freeman, Tommy Joe	MET	2.47
Potevala, Dennis G.	AET	2.44
Robinson, James L.	IET (MO)	2.40
Reagen, John D.	AET	2.39
Alford, Richard E.	MET	2.31
Clark, Donald M.	IET (MO)	2.28
Jackson, James Thos., Jr.	CET (S&C)	2.27
Duvall, K. O.	EET	2.26
Satterwhite, Gordon A., Jr.	EET	2.22
Purser, Richard M.	EET	2.21
Freeman, Frank D., Jr.	AET	2.17
Maddox, Gary E.	IET	2.15
Bunn, Daniel M.	CET (S&C)	2.137
Davis, James M.	IET (MO)	2.135
Kinsey, Steve L.	MET	2.133
Tucker, Charles B.	MET	2.10
English, David A.	AET	2.06
Cowan, Henry Lee	EET	2.05
Scarratt, Charles A.	EET	2.028
Hamilton, John M.	MET	2.027
Murchison, John F.	IET (MO)	2.027
Zeagler, George W.	AET	2.00
Minnis, Donald Raine	IET	1.99
Barbee, Johnnie L., Jr.	AET	1.97
Smith, Earl L.	TET & IET (MO)	1.95
Kicklighter, Thomas G.	IET (MO)	1.94
Spinks, Gerald M.	AET	1.91
Howard, Adrian Noel	IET	1.870
Winn, Edwin M., Jr.	BC	1.865
Davis, Richard L.	CET (S&C)	1.860
Freeman, Roy L.	EET	1.84
Clark, Wallace H.	MET	1.834
McDonald, Thomas E.	MET	1.834
Barfield, Charlie L.	MET	1.830
Turner, Cornelius J. IV.	AET	1.830
Huggins, Fred Junior	IET (MO)	1.82
Huddleston, Danny R.	EET	1.805
Morgan, Robert R.	IET	1.800
Neal, Richard Thos.	MET	1.741
Wall, Thomas E.	MET	1.736
Evans, William C.	GET	1.735
Keesee, Wm. C.	ACET	1.726
Godfrey, Larry A.	CET (S&C)	1.688
Castona, Herbert H.	EET	1.681
Harmsen, Theodore P.	MET	1.67

TIME

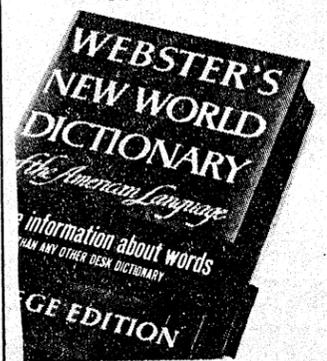
The longest word in the language?

By letter count, the longest word may be *pneumonoultramicroscopicsilicovolcanoconiosis*, a rare lung disease. You won't find it in *Webster's New World Dictionary, College Edition*. But you will find more useful information about words than in any other desk dictionary.

Take the word *time*. In addition to its derivation and an illustration showing U.S. time zones, you'll find 48 clear definitions of the different meanings of *time* and 27 idiomatic uses, such as *time of one's life*. In sum, everything you want to know about *time*.

This dictionary is approved and used by more than 1000 colleges and universities. Isn't it time you owned one? Only \$5.95 for 1760 pages; \$6.95 thumb-indexed.

At Your Bookstore
THE WORLD PUBLISHING CO.
Cleveland and New York



CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE STUDENT GOVERNMENT OF THE SOUTHERN TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

To keep the students of Southern Tech better informed about their student government organization, the *TECHNICIAN*, in this issue, publishes the Constitution and By-Laws of the Student Government of the Southern Technical Institute. Read the Constitution carefully, and retain it for future reference.

We, the students of The Southern Technical Institute, in order to further the activities of student life, promote a widespread interest in student affairs, govern ourselves by just laws, and develop a greater spirit of progressive citizenship, hereby establish this Constitution of The Southern Technical Institute.

ARTICLE I

NAME OF ORGANIZATION

The name of this government shall be "The Student Government of The Southern Technical Institute."

ARTICLE II

PURPOSE

The purpose of this government shall be to enact and enforce rules and regulations, to transact business, to represent the interest of the students, and to execute their will in accordance with the privileges granted the student government by the faculty and administration of The Southern Technical Institute.

ARTICLE III

MEMBERS

All members of the student body of The Southern Technical Institute shall be considered citizens of this government, and are subject to this Constitution. Alumni have the power of discussion, but not of voting.

ARTICLE IV

ORGANIZATION OF STUDENT GOVERNMENT

The governing body of this government shall be the Student Council.

ARTICLE V

THE COUNCIL

SECTION 1. The Council shall constitute the governing body of this government and shall have complete legislative, executive, and judicial authority within the limits established by this Constitution, and the legal framework of The Southern Technical Institute.

SECTION 2. THERE SHALL BE TWO (2) classes among the student government, and these shall be as follows:

- (1) The Senior Class, member of which must have completed three (3) quarters of work, or the equivalent, in the department in which he is enrolled.
- (2) The Freshman Class, members of which shall include not only students in their first three (3) quarters, but also students who are enrolled in the Basic Course.

SECTION 3. Par. A. It is resolved that each department shall elect two representatives to the Student Council by popular vote within the department. One shall be a Senior, and one shall be a Freshman. Each member shall be entitled to one (1) vote in the Student Council.

Par. B. The President of the Freshman Class and the President of the Senior Class, or their representatives, shall be entitled to attend all Student Council meetings, but shall not be entitled to a vote.

Par. C. The departments shall have the right to fill a vacancy within the council by popular vote within the departments at any time the vacancy occurs.

Par. D. Each student shall have the privilege of voting for as many candidates as there are seats to be filled from his respective class or department in both the primary and the final elections.

Par. E. The ballots or voting machines shall bear the names of all candidates in the primary election. In the final elections, the ballots or voting machines shall bear the names of candidates equal to twice the members of offices to be filled. These candidates shall be the students who have received the highest number of votes in the primary.

SECTION 4. Par. A. The members of the Student Council shall be elected to serve two (2) quarters.

SECTION 4. Par. A. The members of the Student Council shall be elected to serve two (2) quarters.

Par. B. It is resolved that the previously mentioned delegates to the Student Council shall be elected three (3) weeks before the conclusion of each quarter.

Par. C. A student on probation cannot become a candidate for office of the Student Council.

Par. D. Each candidate for the Student Council shall personally sign and file with the Council an official petition to qualify as a candidate for a seat on the Council. This petition shall include the point average of the candidate, the designation of his class, i. e. Freshman, Senior, as of the following fall quarter, and the signatures of 15 percent of the bonafide members of his class. The Council will set and publicize a deadline for the filling of this petition and will furnish the proper forms for this petition. No petition shall be accepted later than one week before a primary election.

Par. E. (1) Each candidate for the Council must have an overall point average of not less than two (2) for all work that is on file in the Office of the Registrar. (3) No student who would graduate before he could serve two (2) quarters in office may become a candidate for office.

SECTION 5. Par. A. The position of any member of the Council may be declared vacant by the Council upon three-fourths (3/4) majority vote of the full membership.

Par. B. The position of any member of the Council may be declared vacant upon receipt by the Council of a petition requesting his recall signed by two-thirds (2/3) of the members of his class.

Par. C. Cases of removal from office shall be reviewed by the Dean of Students.

Par. D. Vacancies created by recall shall be filled as promptly as possible by the condition of Article V, Section 3, Par. 4.

Par. E. Any student acquiring more than one permanent offense shall be ineligible for the council. If any student acquires 2 permanent offenses while serving on the council they shall be required to resign.

SECTION 6: DUTIES OF THE COUNCIL

Par. A. The Council shall represent the entire student body in all matters affecting student interest.

Par. B. The Council shall exercise general supervision over all student activities.

Par. C. The Council shall charter student organizations as set forth in ARTICLE VII.

Par. D. The Council shall take charge of all mass meetings of the student body and shall refer to the student body all matters requiring a definite expression of student sentiment.

Par. E. The Council shall recommend to the Board of Regents any changes in the student activity fees and shall apportion these fees among the various recipient organizations and activities of the student government.

SECTION 7. DUTIES OF THE OFFICERS

Par. A. The President of the Council shall call and preside at all meetings of the Council and the student body, appoint all committees if the Council, vote in the case of tie in Council proceedings, see that all elections are announced and held as prescribed by the Constitution, and serve as an ex-officio member on all committees of the Council.

Par. B. The Vice President of the Council shall act in the full capacity of the President in case of his absence, and succeed him in case of vacancy. He shall be Chairman of the Trial Board.

Par. C. The Secretary - Treasurer of the Council shall record, preserve, and have for all inspections to all members of the Council, upon request and sufficient notice, all papers, proceedings, rolls of attendance, and other records of the Council, and perform all other duties of Secretary to the Council and the student body. He shall also be responsible for and keep a record of all funds and expenditures of the Council, sign all checks of the Council, submit to the Council at the first regular meeting of each month a written report of the state of the Treasury, and perform all other duties of the Treasurer.

SECTION 8. ELECTION OF COUNCIL OFFICERS, MEETINGS, AND QUORUMS.

Par. A. ELECTION OF COUNCIL OFFICERS: :

The President, the Vice President, and the Secretary-Treasurer of the Student Council shall be elected from and by the Council immediately following the installation of the new Council. The President and Vice President shall be Seniors.

Par. B. MEETINGS AND QUORUMS OF THE COUNCIL SHALL BE AS FOLLOWS: : :

(1) The Council shall meet not less than twice each month during the college year at an established time and place, and when called by the President. The minutes of all meetings of the Council members shall be published in the *Technician*. The names of the Council members who are absent shall be included in the minutes of each meeting of the Council. When no quorum of the Council is present for a called meeting, a notice, including names of members of the Council not present for the meeting, shall be published in the weekly bulletin. At the request of one-fifth (1/5) of the members present, the Secretary shall enter in the minutes the yeas and nays of the members on any question.

(2) Robert's Rules of Order shall be observed in all meetings of the Council when not in conflict with the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws.

(3) All members of the Council shall be required to attend all its meetings. Any member who is absent for two (2) consecutive meetings without an excuse which is satisfactory to a two-thirds majority of the Council shall be required to resign.

(4) All regular business shall be passed by a simple majority.

(5) All motions for the appropriation of funds shall be tabled until the next meeting.

(6) A quorum of the Council shall consist of two-thirds (2/3) the actual membership of the Council, and no official business shall be transacted without a quorum.

Par. C. The newly elected Council shall be seated at the first meeting of the old Council following elections. The new Council shall not assume its official duties until the first regular meeting following the next quarter.

ARTICLE VI

CLASS OFFICERS

SECTION 1. Class officers shall consist of a President, a Vice President, and a Secretary-Treasurer, and shall be determined by popular vote for each individual office of their respective classes.

SECTION 2. The election of class officers shall be held at the time of the election of Council representatives.

SECTION 3. The qualifications of candidates for class officers of the Freshman and the Senior classes shall be the same as the qualifications required of candidates for the Student Council for the two respective classes.

SECTION 4. The officers of each class shall preside over all class meetings, which shall be at least one each quarter. They shall plan, organize, and conduct all class functions, and be responsible for carrying out all directives from the Student Council concerning their respective classes.

SECTION 5. Recall may be effected in the same manner as that of Council members.

The Constitution will continue, beginning with Article III, CHARTERING OF ALL ORGANIZATIONS, in the next issue of the *TECHNICIAN*.

McQueen Joins Math Faculty



Southern Technical Institute has added to its faculty a new instructor in mathematics. According to Richard Denning, head of the mathematics department, Walter Glynn McQueen, formerly of Fort Deposit, Alabama, is teaching at Southern Tech for the first time this quarter.

McQueen earned his Bachelors and Masters degrees in mathematics from the University of Alabama. Prior to joining the Southern Tech faculty, McQueen had taught at the University of Alabama. He has also served in program validation for the IBM corporation.

Bolet Joins Physics Faculty



Dr. Maria T. Bolet, formerly of Cuba, has joined the Southern Tech faculty to teach in the Department of Chemistry and Physics. Harry M. Schenk, head of that department, has announced that Dr. Bolet began her service on the Southern Tech faculty as of the start of the fall quarter.

Dr. Bolet holds a Bachelor's degree from Mantanzas University, Cuba. She earned her Doctorate from Habana (Havana) University, Cuba. She came to the United States as a Cuban refugee in 1961.

Prior to joining the Southern Tech faculty, Dr. Bolet taught Chemistry and Physics at Texas College, Tyler, Texas. She had taught in various Cuban schools from 1937 to 1961.

Taylor Joins Physics Faculty



Frank C. Taylor, Jr., formerly of Tifton, Georgia, has joined the faculty of Southern Technical Institute. Taylor is teaching physics, beginning with the current quarter at Southern Tech.

Taylor holds a bachelors degree from Georgia Tech, Southern Tech's parent institution. He earned his master of science in physics degree from the University of North Carolina.

Prior to joining the faculty of Southern Tech, Taylor served as a graduate teaching assistant at the University of North Carolina. He has also had industrial experience as chief engineer of the commercial radio station, WTIF, in Tifton.

GREEN HORNET SPORTS

KENNETH ROSE



Hornets Have Win Potential; Students Have Support Potential

I have had an opportunity to observe this year's basketball team at practice, and feel that they have the potential to make a really good team. Only the proper balance of good coaching and constructive practice will decide whether we win or lose, but the support of the student body at STI will surely be a great factor for the morale of both the team and the school. It's a little early yet to say too much about how our team will perform in competition, but the potential of our student body to support our team is unlimited. There will be games away from home, of course, that the entire student body will be unable to see, but only a very little effort will be required to come and support our team at home. Our basketball team represents the students of this school; therefore we owe them our representation and enthusiastic support.

Lockhart Expresses Confidence

Pre-season practice reports of the basketball team from Coach Lockhart show promise of a really effective team this year. Coach Lockhart says that his boys show more depth in performance than last year, and he feels that this year's team should perform better than in the past. This will hopefully result in a better win percentage, and should improve our record.

Technicians Reveal Literary Aptitude

When most people think of engineers and technicians, they think of hornrim-bespectacled individuals who think and speak a foreign language of mathematics and technical terms. These mis-envisioned technicians and engineers are supposedly able to communicate only with their peers.

To help dispel this misconception, the *TECHNICIAN* periodically publishes the literary endeavors of Southern Tech's students. The *TECHNICIAN* hopes that these articles will help promote the idea that technical people do think in terms other than quanta.

The students of Southern Tech are invited to submit any original work for publication, be it prose or poetry, short story or novel.

ALONE

by

Sumo

Lonliness, the odor
The heart belches forth
With the subtlety of seasons
And the force of ugliness.

Lonliness, conquered by song
As Air conquers void.
A thick nothing, with color
To paint Life blue.

Lonliness, like hot coals
From a mountain stream,
Takes the Soul by surprise
And scorches its cloth.

Lonliness, the curse of the mind,
Inducing it to vomit thoughts
And leaving the bad taste of memory
On its sensitive taste buds.

Lonliness walks heavy
Thru the fields of man
Stepping on flowers
And leaving weeds . . . Alone.

November Tech Timetable

Tues., Oct. 31		Halloween	
Sat., Nov. 4	Alumni	Home	8:00 P.M.
Nov. 9-10-11	TIP-OFF TOURNEY	CLARKSVILLE	8:00 P.M.
Sat., Nov. 11		Veteran's Day	
Tues., Nov. 14	Gordon Military	Home	8:00 P.M.
Sat., Nov. 18*	Georgia Military	Milledgeville	8:00 P.M.
Wed., Nov. 22	Abraham Baldwin	Home	8:00 P.M.
Thurs., Nov. 23		Battle of Chattanooga, 1863	
Fri., Nov. 24		Battle of Lookout Mt., 1863	
Tues., Nov. 28	North Ga. Vocational	Clarksville	8:00 P.M.



Federal Government Loan Program Facing Opposition

A recommendation that the federal government establish a novel loan program to help undergraduates pay for their education faces stiff opposition from two powerful college associations.

If adopted, the plan, proposed by a White House advisory panel, could drastically alter the present system of financing American higher education.

The proposal calls for the establishment of an Educational Opportunity Bank authorized to borrow money at going government rates. The bank would lend money to any undergraduate college or other postsecondary student for financing his education in return for an agreement by the student to pay back a small percentage of his annual income for 30 or 40 years after graduation.

Opponents of the loan program say it would shift the major responsibility for support of higher education to the students.

In addition to providing funds for students to attend college, the plan is designed to make it easier for colleges and universities to raise their tuition and other charges. With students able to borrow all the money they need for their education, both public and private institutions would no longer feel obliged to keep prices as low as possible.

The Educational Opportunity Bank was recommended by the Panel on Educational Innovation. The panel's report was made public Friday, September 8, without endorsement by the Office of Science and Technology.

Shortly after the report was released, a joint statement rejecting the recommendation was released by the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges

and the Association of State Colleges and Universities. The two associations represent more than 300 institutions of higher education enrolling more than half of all U. S. students. An official for the American Association of Junior Colleges also opposed the proposal.

Following release of the report, Dr. F. Hornig, Special Assistant to the President for Science and Technology, said, "While we are not proposing establishment of an Educational Opportunity Bank at this time, we regard the idea as an interesting one, worthy of serious consideration by the country."

However, Dr. Jerrold R. Zacharias, physicist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and chairman of the panel on Educational Innovation, said, "In the opinion of the panel, it should be pressed and pressed to completion."

Preliminary estimates indicate the bank could be self-sustaining if it charged borrowers 1 percent of their gross income over 30 years for each \$3,000 borrowed, thus, for example, a student who borrowed \$2,000 a year for four years of college, or a total of \$8,000, and earned \$10,000 in some subsequent year would pay \$266 that year, or \$22 a month.

The report suggests the annual payments be collected in conjunction with the borrower's future income tax.

The panel said a borrower would have the option at any time of withdrawing from the plan by paying, in a lump sum, the amount borrowed, plus interest compounded at 6 percent, with credit for payments made earlier.

Opposing the plan, Dr. Edgar F. Shannon Jr., president of the University of Virginia and chairman of the executive committee of the National Associa-

tion of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, said, "Our fundamental concern is that this proposal would shift the responsibility of financing higher education to the student. Education is essential for society's own self-interest and should be the responsibility of society."

The joint statement issued by the two major college associations called the panel recommendation "A Pandora's Box of ill-considered, obsolete, and contradictory ideas . . ."

Library Nearing Completion

If plans for November completion of the library continue, STI students will soon be using the new structure and facilities. Due to strikes and other unpredictable delays, the library construction suffered a major delay during the summer of 1967.

When the move is made, however, the old library will be remodeled slightly to allow the bookstore to move its quarters from its present place next to the post office. No official word is available concerning the future of the present bookstore facilities.

