ARMSTRONG STATE COLLEGE

1935 TO 1985

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

W. ORSON BEECHER
PROFESSOR EMERITUS
OF HISTORY
ARMSTRONG STATE COLLEGE
1935 TO 1985
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

W. ORSON BEECHER
PROFESSOR EMERITUS
OF HISTORY
Contents

Chapter I — The Mayor’s Vision  page 1
Chapter II — The First Years  page 5
Chapter III — The War Years  page 17
Chapter IV — Postwar Growth  page 25
Chapter V — The New Armstrong  page 39
Chapter VI — A Cause for Rejoicing  page 61
Armstrong State College Faculty
   1935-1985  page 69
CHAPTER I

THE MAYOR'S VISION
CHAPTER I

THE MAYOR’S VISION

In December of 1934, Mayor Thomas Gamble of Savannah spent some time in St. Petersburg, Florida, where he looked into the operation of the St. Petersburg Junior College which in a few years had become a very successful institution. Returning to Savannah, Mayor Gamble began corresponding with the presidents of a number of junior colleges throughout the country and initiated a series of conversations with leaders of Savannah’s civic and educational groups. Earlier there had been suggestions by the Junior Chamber of Commerce that a junior college would be a great adjunct to the city’s progress, but that movement had met with no success and seemed hopeless. Mayor Gamble’s efforts convinced him that public support would be forthcoming, and on February 17, 1935, he announced in the Savannah Morning News that plans were underway to establish a junior college in Savannah and that State Senator David S. Atkinson had been asked to prepare and support a bill in the Georgia Legislature empowering the municipal government to establish such a college.

Thomas Gamble

One must remember that the Mayor’s proposal came in the depth of the Great Depression and that public and private money was very scarce. However, it was the very depression which was a potent stimulus to create a college for Savannah’s young people who could not afford to attend colleges away from home but who might obtain in Savannah the Freshman and Sophomore years of college study with the hope of completing the degree requirements later.

On February 25, Mayor Gamble had a conference with Lowry Axley of Savannah High School who had made a survey of junior college work. It was announced that Mr. Axley and the Mayor would visit the St. Petersburg Junior College and the junior college in Augusta, and, on the basis of these trips and reports received from junior colleges in other parts of the nation, would report to the Savannah City Council.
Following his conference with Mr. Axley, Mayor Gamble stated that he believed that the conditions were ripe, that public backing was strong and that he hoped he would "be the first Mayor to present a concrete plan to City Council and induce it to make the necessary preliminary appropriation. I hope that this can be done in a budget for 1936."

In the early stages of planning for the junior college, it was assumed by some that it would be an extension of the public high school, using some of its facilities and faculty, as in Augusta. The Southern Association of Schools and Colleges required that a junior college should have a fund of at least $20,000 to provide a financial base from which to begin operation. Some reports from successful schools indicated that tuition would pay virtually all the operating expenses. As a result of these viewpoints, no one believed that large sums of money would have to be provided by the city taxpayers.

On March 8, the Mayor announced that Dr. Philip Weltner, Chancellor of the University System of Georgia, would address City Council, the County Commissioners, the Board of Education, teachers, principals and interested citizens on the topic of setting up a junior college. The Chancellor apparently filled his audience with enthusiasm and offered full cooperation and support. He urged that the college should, if possible, be opened to students in the Fall of that year, 1935. He offered to provide the city with a consultant who would assist the Mayor and Aldermen with a survey of students, a search for suitable buildings and with academic details.

The President of the University of Georgia, Dr. S. V. Sanford, was in Savannah on March 10 and gave an interview to the Savannah Morning News in which he enthusiastically endorsed the project of creating a junior college, pointing out that students would be able to obtain two years of college education while living at home. He and Dr. Weltner stated that such a college would attract at least two hundred and fifty students with resulting savings to their families of more than $100,000 per year.

Now greatly encouraged Mayor Gamble, on March 21, appointed a committee to "delve fully into the advisability of opening a college in September, 1935." He was later to say (on Friday, March 22) that a large measure of the success in creating a junior college in Savannah was directly due to the energy and progressive spirit of the men and women who served on that committee. They were: Mayor Thomas Gamble, ex-officio chairman, Aldermen H. Lee Fulton, Samuel Hornstein and Herbert F. Gibbons; from the Board of Education, President Henry Blun, Mrs. T. P. Waring, W. G. Suttle and F. G. Doyle; from the schools, M. Phillips, principal of Savannah High School; Reverend S. B. Stanislaus, principal of Benedictine School; J. W. Griffith, principal of Richard Arnold Junior High School; Lowry Axley, Head of English Department, Savannah High School; citizens at large: John A. Kennedy, president of the University of Georgia Club; Mrs. B. S. Barnes, president of the Savannah Branch of the American Association of University Women; Mrs. George Ross, president of the Chatham County Council of the Parent-Teacher Associations; Miss Ola Wyeth, librarian of the Savannah Public Library; Rabbi George Solomon; W. B. Clarke; Gordon L. Groover; William B. Scott; Mrs. R. B. Young, Women’s Advisory Board to the Mayor; Mrs. Julian K. Quattlebaum; R. B. Hubert and Frank W. Spencer.

On March 22, Savannah’s Mayor met in Atlanta with Chancellor Weltner who introduced him to one of his assistants, Mr. E. A. Lowe, who had agreed to come to Savannah in April to look thoroughly into the various aspects of setting up a junior college. Mr. Lowe had been in charge of scholarships and publicity at the University of Georgia, had also been a consultant to the Chancellor, and was at that time on leave to assist in the organization of the FERA in Georgia. Dr. Weltner assured the Mayor that Mr. Lowe was "well informed in the philosophy of education, was skilled in administration and had personal qualities that recommend him highly to deal with people."

On April 2, the Committee on the Junior College spent the day as guests of J. L. Skinner, President of the Augusta Junior College. Mayor Gamble, Mr. M. M. Phillips and Mr. Samuel H. Morgan, Regent of the University System of Georgia, addressed the students of the Augusta College and the whole group was entertained at lunch by the Mayor of Augusta, R. E. Allen, Jr. The Savannah group came home delighted with what they had seen and learned. Mayor Gamble asserted that the people of Savannah would create a junior college which would be "the capstone of education until such a time a few years ahead when the third and fourth years of college will be added."

The Committee on the Junior College met on Tuesday, April 16, to prepare for the arrival in Savannah on Thursday of President Skinner of Augusta Junior College and Mr. E. A. Lowe. It was decided to appoint a sub-committee to deal with the courses of study to offer, another to select a building to house the college, still another to prepare a questionnaire to high school graduates, and a committee to plan the financial needs for the first year. Mr. Lowry Axley was elected the chairman to coordinate the activities of the special committees when they met with the whole committee.
Both of the visiting educators were emphatic that the foundation for the junior college should be very sound and capable of being a secure basis for many years to come. At this point in the plans for a junior college, it had been assumed that it would operate under the Board of Education, using space in the Savannah High School and partly sharing faculty with the high school. However, President Skinner pointed out that the laboratories and library of the high school were inadequate and that since that institution was already crowded, it would be necessary for the college classes to meet in the afternoon. He also made the point very strongly that well-qualified teachers be hired at adequate salaries. Father Stanislaus urged that steps be taken to insure the accreditation of the college as soon as possible so as to enable students to transfer credit to other colleges. Mr. Lowe stated that the curriculum would be submitted to the University of Georgia so that it would dovetail with the programs of that institution.

The next step undertaken was to give out a questionnaire to the seniors in the high schools to get some idea of how many might enroll. Mrs. Willis Heard and Mr. Axley distributed their enquiry on April 24 and reported a very favorable response.

The Junior College Committee then began a search for a suitable place to house the college. The Mayor, Mr. Lowe and others inspected the McAlpin House, the Waring House, the White House, and the upper floors of the Georgia State Savings Bank. It was hoped that one of these buildings could be rented for the purpose.

On May 20, Mayor Gamble presented to the Board of Education a proposed budget calling for $19,500 for salaries of a Dean and eight faculty members together with $11,805 for chairs, blackboards, library and laboratory equipment, and improvements to the building. Mr. Ormond B. Strong, Superintendent of Schools, who had been out of the city for several weeks, told the Mayor that the Board was not prepared to take action at that time.

Early in the search for a home for the college, Mayor Gamble had asked Robert W. Groves, a former business associate of George Ferguson Armstrong, to discuss with Mrs. Lucy M. C. Moltz, the former Mrs. Armstrong, the possibility of acquiring her Savannah home as the site for the junior college. Mrs. Moltz was on a tour of the world at the time, but was reached on May 25 and announced that she and her daughter, Mrs. W. R. Johnson, would give the building to the city. A delighted Mayor informed the city on the next day, Sunday, that Savannah would have the Armstrong Memorial Junior College housed in one of the most impressive buildings in the Southeast.

On May 27, 1935, at a special meeting of City Council, an ordinance was passed providing for the establishment of a junior college to be financed by the city and governed through a commission of twelve members, later expanded to fourteen. The original commission was made up of Mayor Thomas Gamble, Alderman H. Lee Fulton, Alderman Herbert F. Gibbons; from the Board of Education, Henry Blun, President, Mrs. T. P. Waring, Herbert L. Kayton and Frank W. Spencer; Ormond B. Strong, Superintendent of Education, Miss Ola M. Wyeth, Public Librarian, and from citizens at large, A. Pratt Adams, Mrs. Lucy Trostal, Mrs. Mills B. Lane, Henry M. Garves, Herschel V. Jenkins, and Judge A. B. Lovett. Mr. Adams was chosen to be chairman of the new Commission. He had been a Trustee of the University of Georgia, and as a Regent of the University System of Georgia, he had had the active direction of the program of the Georgia State Industrial College for Colored Youth in Savannah.

On May 29, Mayor Gamble had a long conference with President Harvey W. Cox of Emory University, an institution which included two junior
The Armstrong Building

colleges. President Cox was enthusiastic about the founding of a junior college in Savannah and expressed the view that the culture and population of Savannah should enable it to become one of the finest in the nation. He made a strong case for separating the college from the high schools by stating that the leadership and faculty should create a collegiate point of view which would enable the students to realize that they had moved into a very different kind of educational experience. He urged a rapid development of the library as it would be the heart of the college. He also suggested that about half of the faculty should be women since it was likely that would be the proportion of women in the student body.

Mayor Gamble and the other members of the Commission now had a beautiful site, the legal authority to proceed and the almost euphoric enthusiasm of everyone who spoke up. The next step was to find a Dean, as the chief administrator was to be called. Chairman Adams, in an interview for the Savannah Morning News, stated that he had received some twenty applications and that the Commission would defer to the judgment of leaders of the universities which had offered advice and assistance on the selection of a head for the college. He added that no faculty would be selected by the Commission since that was the proper function of the Dean.

On June 20, the Commission chose Ernest A. Lowe to head up the Armstrong Memorial Junior College, and one member pointed out that it was a case in which the position sought out the man since he had not made application. He was highly recommended by Chancellor Weitner and many others. Mr. Lowe was thirty-five at the time.

Chairman Adams announced that registration for the Freshman class would begin on June 25 in the Armstrong Building and that Dean Lowe would be in charge. The college was no longer the dream of the Mayor, but a reality.
CHAPTER II

THE FIRST YEARS
CHAPTER II

THE FIRST YEARS

The first student who registered at Armstrong Junior College was Cecil R. Reinstein quickly followed by seventy-eight others in two days of a trial registration, the purpose of which was to give Dean Lowe some idea of the areas of interest of the potential student body. Throughout July and August young men and women continued to register, and the newspapers published the names of every one of them.

For Dean Lowe the Summer of 1935 was an extremely busy time. From day to day and week to week he made public the multitude of matters involved in setting up a college: bids for furniture for classrooms, the library and laboratories; the renovation of some rooms to make laboratories; the selection of courses of study; the athletic program; and the employment of a faculty. He also spoke to most of the civic clubs, delivered the address at the Summer Graduation Ceremony of Savannah High School, was the principal speaker at the annual meeting of the Salzberger Society, made several trips to Atlanta and Athens, arranged for housing for non-resident students, and moved his wife and two sons to Savannah. In addition, he officially continued the employment of William Henry King who had worked for the Armstrongs for twenty-five years as maintenance man and caretaker. Dean Lowe pointed out that he knew the building from top to bottom and that, in effect, he was the Vice President. To this King added, “I’m Vice-President after dust.”

On July 2, Mayor Gamble asked the civic clubs to consider contributing to a scholarship fund for students who needed financial help. Within a few weeks The Savannah Federation of Women’s Clubs, the Pilot Club, the Bar Pilot’s Association, Mrs. Joseph Brooks-Abrams of Brunswick, and Landrum Lodge No. 48, F. & A. M. set up scholarships. In addition, Dean Lowe got a commitment from the National Youth Administration to provide for student aid. A large number of clubs and individuals gave books and money for books for the library. The campaign to build up the library collection was initiated by the Chamber of Commerce and the Junior Chamber of Commerce.

On July 24, Dean Lowe announced the selection of the first three members of the faculty: Mr. J. Thomas Askew, Professor of Social Science; Mrs. Dorothy Horton Miller, Librarian; and Mrs. William Seaborn Boyd, Professor of Biology; and on August 14, the completion of the faculty was announced with the selection of Mr. Arthur Cignilliat, Professor of Mathematics; Miss Margaret Blanton Fortson, Professor of English; Miss Frances Ennis, Professor of Home Economics; Mr. Reuben Holland, Professor of French and Spanish; and Miss Margaret Spencer, Professor of Music and Executive Secretary of the College. The selection of an instructor in the physical sciences was postponed until the second quarter since such courses would not be offered until later in the year. At that time Mr. Foreman M. Hawes was employed as Professor of Chemistry. Dean Lowe announced that he would teach a course in American Economic Problems.

In August Dean Lowe announced that the University of Georgia Tests and Measurements Division had agreed to administer placement tests to Armstrong students when they entered and follow-up testing during their sophomore year. Savannahians were delighted to hear that Dr. Sanford had indicated that the University System of Georgia would accept Armstrong credits in all its units.

Also in August Dean Lowe let it be known that Professor Askew had prepared an outline for a plan of student government which would enable the college students to develop and carry out their own ideas for publications, clubs, fraternities and sororities. While the students were in no sense to be forced into any set mold, they should nominate and elect a president and members of a council, and it should provide leadership for the activities of the whole student body.

Professor Askew suggested that such a council should draw up a constitution for student government and submit it for ratification. Mr. Askew’s plan resulted in the formation of the Student Council composed of members elected by each student club and activity with open membership. This body was to be responsible for financing and guiding all official extra-curricular activities. The income from a student activity fee, to be instituted in the near future, was to be used solely by the council, and its members were required to give public accounting of it. Great emphasis was placed on the autonomy of the students; the faculty was not to breathe down their necks. It was Dean Lowe’s opinion that responsible student government would soon make possible an honor system.

Dean Lowe was also concerned to provide the faculty with freedom to operate within their spheres and in this matter did something very rare in academic circles. At an early meeting of the Commission he told his employers that he could not claim to be an expert on running a college, but that he believed he knew more about it than they did; therefore, he hoped that they would not interfere with individual members of the faculty. If they wished to complain about something a faculty member did, they should come to him. He then took out an undated letter of resignation and assured the Com-
mission that if they became unhappy about the operation of the college, he would be quick to put a date on it. As long as the Commission operated the college, the Armstrong faculty was spared the petty meddling which has often been a baleful part of life in many small colleges.

One of the features lacking in the former Armstrong home was a space adequate for assemblies, dances and dramatic productions. In early August the Mayor's office submitted plans for an auditorium building to the Public Works Administration asking that a grant be made to match money of the City to be raised from a bond issue. The architect of the Armstrong's home, Henrik Wallin, drew plans for the building which provided four classrooms, an auditorium seating 500, a stage with dressing rooms and a basement with locker rooms for men and women. The building was planned for the area which had been the Armstrong family's garden facing Gaston Street.

A committee of the Commission, chaired by Mrs. Lucy Trosdal, was appointed to find bricks which would match the imported Italian, marble-glazed bricks of the Armstrong Building. Since the projected cost of the new building was $60,000, it would be difficult to match the million dollar Italian Renaissance style of the Armstrong Building; however, everyone agreed with Mrs. Trosdal that “to the eye the American bricks looked the same.”

Construction began on the second college building during the Fall of 1935. In March 1936, Mrs. Trosdal urged several changes in the stage and dressing rooms with a view to making those areas more useful and comfortable, followed the orders for change through with the contractor, Mr. Will Artley, and then volunteered to pay the additional cost of several thousand dollars herself.

Mrs. Mary C. Lane performed a great service to all those who used the auditorium by urging the architect to redesign the front to provide for more light and ventilation. These suggestions were carried out. The auditorium building was later named in honor of Herschel V. Jenkins.

By the last days of September the faculty had arrived, the freshman program of studies has been set up in long sessions with the Dean, and registration of students had reached one hundred and fifty-five. The formal opening of the college was held in the Lawton Memorial at eleven o'clock on Tuesday, September 17, 1935. Mayor Gamble delivered a short address of welcome, and Commission Chairman Adams introduced Dean Lowe who introduced the principal speaker, Dr. Philip Weltner. In his remarks, the Dean said that his invitation to the former Chancellor back in June was
a great demonstration of pure nerve since at that time he, the secretary and the janitor were the whole staff of the college. Dr. Weltner thanked Dean Lowe for inviting him and remarked that the Dean's friends all called him "Rastus." He praised the leaders of Savannah for their energy and accomplishments in setting up what he was sure would become a great center of study and culture for the southeastern part of Georgia. He urged the students "to kick out the hacknayed and establish a school for fruitful participation in the real world." A reception for parents of students was held later in the day.

On the same day as the formal ceremonies, the students assembled in the Armstrong Building to meet the faculty and to discuss plans for setting up student government. Classes began on September 20 with 168 students enrolled, and yet, within a week a student committee was elected to work on a constitution, a board of publications elected, and provisions were made for social activities. On October 2 the student government constitution was adopted; on October 5 a group of students spoke to the Rotary Club; on October 8 they held a tag dance at the Chatham Artillery Armory; and on October 10 the first issue of the student newspaper appeared, nameless at that point. The Student Council decided, among several proposed names, that the paper was to be called The Inkwell; Mr. Arthur Gignilliat was advisor. On October 16 the First Baptist Church gave a reception for the students and faculty, and on the next day Pape School gave a tea for the faculty of the new college. Within a few weeks students organized a literary and debating society, a music club, an orchestra, a dramatics club, a home economics club, a golf team, a fencing team, basketball teams for men and women, a debating society, selected maroon and gold as the college colors, and wrote the following marching song to be sung to the tune of "Men of Harlech:"

Alma Mater, we are marching
Ever onward to the glory.
Faithful, loyal, true, to Armstrong
We will ever be!
Forward to the Victory,
Hearts that never waver,
Forward ever, backward never,
To our goal with courage still unfailing.
Fight for honor, right and duty,
Never mar the shining beauty
Of the name of Alma Mater.
Armstrong, hail to thee.

The first issues of The Inkwell were mimeographed news bulletins, but, in the middle of November, the first printed issue was published. Mrs. Moltz prepared an editorial for it in which she spoke of her happiness resulting from the fact that the young people of Savannah were making such good use of her former home. The second printed issue contained
the news that Mr. Edwin G. Mazo had been appointed to coach the basketball teams. Mr. Herschel V. Jenkins, Publisher of the Morning News and Evening Press, wrote the guest editorial in this issue. Throughout the life of the Junior College one of its greatest assets was the influence of Mr. Jenkins. He gave unstintingly of his time, energy and wealth to make the college a success. The college always enjoyed friendly and liberal publicity in his newspapers.

During the first years The Inkwell was published on paper made in the Herty Laboratory from local pines. Dr. Charles Herty, who was a pioneer in the manufacture of paper from southern pines, taught several courses in chemistry at the college.

At the December meeting of the Commission a budget for 1936 was approved containing $44,625 for salaries, capital outlay and operating expenses. The college was also reorganized by making Dean Lowe President and naming J. Thomas Askew Dean. These changes seemed necessary in view of the fact that three hundred students would be expected during the next year and several additional faculty members would be needed. The net operating expenses to the City were projected to be under $9,000. The appointment of Foreman McConnell Hawes as Professor of Chemistry was also approved. Mr. Hawes was thirty-five years old, single, and had been Assistant Professor of Chemistry at the Georgia School of Technology for six years.

On January 8, 1936, a colorful ceremony took place in the Armstrong Building. Walter Royle Johnson, the seven months old grandson of George F. Armstrong, held in the arms of his grandmother, Mrs. Lucy M. C. Moltz, pulled the cord to unveil an oil portrait of his grandfather in whose memory the building was donated to the City of Savannah. The Armstrong Glee Club, under the direction of Miss Margaret Spencer, entertained with songs, and there followed a reception prepared by the Home Economics Department of the college assisted by Mrs. Lucy Trosdal and Mrs. Mills B. Lane. Mayor Gamble was ill, and his prepared address officially accepting the building and the portrait was read by Alderman A. A. Morrison.

At the time, the faculty and others were sometimes amazed at the energy and competence of the students as they developed their many activities. One explanation of this explosion of talent was to be found in the pride taken by both students and faculty in developing a new enterprise from the ground up. Another factor was the result of an unusual situation. Many of the first year students were somewhat older than typical freshmen because the depression had made a college career impossible until Armstrong was established. Their maturity and eagerness made itself felt.

In February, 1936, Mr. Mills B. Lane, Chairman of the Board of the Citizens and Southern National Bank, gave the former home of Judge George T. Cann to Armstrong Junior College to be used as a School of Finance and Commerce. The college now had three buildings on West Gaston Street. Mr. Lane also arranged to have the building redecorated and equipped for classes.

The first year in the life of Armstrong Junior College was brought to a close on June 4 with a ceremony at Lawton Memorial which saw the students and faculty in academic gowns. The address was given by Dean of Students Raymond Puty of Emory University. There was no summer session.

When the college reopened in September, there were 385 students including day and evening class adults. The faculty was also larger by the addition of Dr. John P. Dyer, Professor of Social Science; John W. McNeil, Professor of Commerce; Stacy Keach, Professor of English and Drama; and Ivey M. (Chick) Shiver, Coach and Professor of Physical Education. Arthur T. Kolgaikis, Professor of Accounting, was added to accommodate a great demand for special courses in banking and accounting.

The prospects for the second year far surpassed the expectations of the faculty and Commission. As the year went by the college, through adult classes and other programs, became a center of activity for hundreds of people in the com-
community other than the students. Stacey Keach organized the Savannah Playhouse to produce dramas in which both students and adults took part. Mr. Keach's talent brought many people into the orbit of the college both in front of and behind the footlights.

Mr. Shiver's football, basketball, boxing, tennis, golf and swimming teams spread the name of the college and brought many other citizens into contact with the college. The lectures of the citizenship program, later the Institute of Citizenship, directed by Dean Askew, appealed to still another segment of the public. Miss Ennis' work with the Home Economics Association of Georgia made another impact on the community. Dr. Dyer brought leaders of business and industry to the campus to speak to students on vocations; he, also, organized an International Relations Club. Mr. Hawes and Mr. Boyd were very active in the Georgia Science Association; Mrs. Miller was an officer in the Georgia Library Association; and Mr. Gignilliat was active in the Georgia Education Association and, like many others, was a frequent speaker at the meetings of local educational and civic groups. Miss Fortson was adviser to the Literary Society and coached the production of one act plays; Mr. McNeil was in demand to speak to business groups; Miss Spencer served as secretary to the College Commission. It was as though the community was hungry for the kind of stimulus the college could provide.

Not everyone in town was as yet familiar with all the collegiate terminology. One day a slight accident occurred in front of the home of a professor whose name was listed on his mailbox as "Dr." Dyer. In response to a pounding on the front door, the maid asked the excited person what was wanted. When told that a person in one of the cars needed a doctor, the maid said, "This here doctor ain't good for nothing."

The students of the first year were now sophomores and drew up a set of rules for the freshmen to follow including the wearing of "rat" caps. The Student Council continued to coordinate student activities and to control the student activity fee of $5.00 a year. In December the council adopted the Alma Mater, written by Miss Spencer (later Mrs. Lubs) and Doris Falk (Class of 1939) set to the great Hymn to Joy from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony.

ALMA MATER

Alma Mater through the ages,
Singing thy undying fame,
Will thy sons and daughter cherish
And defend thy golden name.
To each heart thy noble story
And thy calm and stately grace
Herald thine immortal glory.
Armstrong, hail, all hail to thee!

Alma Mater, those before us
Left thine honor great and strong;
We who follow take their banner,
Raise it with a fighting-song!
Consecrated is thy teaching,
Sacred is thy marble height,
Glorious thy spirit reaching
Ever upward to the light.
STUDENT COUNCIL – 1935-1936

Billy Mann, Ophelia Parks, Naim Ross, Mark Johnson,
Frank Henry, Alva Lines, Kathryn Flowers, Howard Paddison.

ARMSTRONG SPORTS

GIRLS' BASKETBALL

First Row: Rushing, Berry, Leon, Meadows, Lee, Cargill.
Second Row: Oliver, Wallace, Cone, Morris, Robertson, Purse, Pierce.

FENCERS

Top Row: Morton Haas,
Herbert Traub,
James McCreery.
Bottom Row:
Fred Simpson.
William Rice.
Samuel Freeman,
Bob McCuen.

BOYS' BASKETBALL

Back Row: Mr. Lowe, Mr. Mazo, Taylor, Page, Lanier, Cohen, Jeffords, McCuen.
Front Row: Leon, Battle, Mopper, Karnibad, Hollingsworth.
In June 1937, the first class was graduated with great fanfare. President and Mrs. Lowe gave a reception in their home. There was an Honors Day Ceremony in the college auditorium, a luncheon at the DeSoto Hotel, a Baccalaureate Sermon preached on Sunday by Rev. Middleton S. Barnwell, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Georgia, a Commencement Ceremony on Monday, June 7, at which 78 graduates heard an address by President Dice R. Anderson of Wesleyan College, and a dance Monday evening at the Savannah Golf Club. At the luncheon Mayor Gamble urged the class to be dreamers as they went out into the world, pointing out that behind every great work of mankind there was a dreamer. At that luncheon the first alumni officers were elected. The first issue of the college annual, The 'Geechee', was distributed after Commencement.

The third year of Armstrong Junior College had a very auspicious beginning with the registration of 245 day students, the largest number since its founding. The adults in evening classes carried the enrollment close to 400. President Lowe informed the Commission that 20% of the students came from outside of Savannah and that he had had some difficulty in finding suitable living quarters for them. He urged the Commission to consider some plan for housing in a situation which could involve supervision by the college.

During the years 1938 and 1939 the President several times asked the Commission to make every effort to build a structure designed to accommodate biology, chemistry, physics and home economics. The space then available was really not adequate.

In October, 1937, the heirs of General and Mrs. Alexander R. Lawton gave the Lawton Memorial Building to the City of Savannah for the use of the college and the public. Since the college now had an auditorium, the Commission discussed making a museum of the building. Such a plan did not materialize, and the building was acquired later by St. Paul's Greek Orthodox Church.

Encouraged by a larger enrollment, the program of the college was expanded in 1937-38. The football team played a large number of games and secured enthusiastic backing from the Chamber of Commerce and the civic clubs.
STATE CHAMPIONS, 1938

Back row: Richman, Stoughton, Waldrop, Brennan (Manager), DuPont, Hagan, Walsh; Front row: Price, Stevens, Guest, Cranman, McLaughlin, Miller, Kiley.

snack bar and bookstore. A hot lunch was available to faculty and students for twenty-five cents. All items were sold at cost plus ten per cent, and the profits went to students who worked there. Mrs. Mills B. Lane helped finance the enterprise which the students called the "Nut."

During the Winter Quarter of 1938 Dean Askew initiated the first Institute of Citizenship, a program of several days highlighted by prominent speakers and excellent discussion groups.

In the Spring of 1938 there appeared the first dark financial cloud on the horizon. The City reduced the appropriation by $3,000, and the cost of the football team and student publications created a deficit of over $3,000. The City promised to provide $2,000 a month throughout 1939 and, with student fees (still $105.00 a year), this was considered to be enough. The debt was paid off by January, 1940. Contemporary comptrollers may well ponder such financing.

The Fall, 1938, registration was again encouraging with 354 students being enrolled. Dr. Beers of the University of Georgia Testing Service wrote to President Lowe to inform him that Armstrong students scored well above University of Georgia students in every subject matter of the tests.

During the following Spring, President Lowe reported that eighty-seven graduates of Armstrong Junior College were attending twenty-two different senior colleges and that two-thirds of their grades were A's and B's. In other words, Armstrong Junior College graduates were doing better than other students in those institutions.

Armstrong students were finding new outlets for their energies in 1939 and 40. There were Rifle Clubs for men and women, and their records in meets were quite good. The Fencing teams met Emory Junior College and Georgia Tech. The Dance Club, under the direction of Mrs. Ebba Olsen Thomson, gave recitals. The Civil Aeronautics Authority authorized flight training,

Mr. Keach planned to produce five plays and found his houses packed. He also announced that Armstrong had been selected to become a library of two thousand plays which could be lent to amateur dramatic groups in the region without charge. The publishers sent the copies, and Armstrong was the only depository in the Southeast. Course offerings were increased, especially in finance and commerce as that program moved into its second and third years.

A very welcome addition to the college facilities in 1938 was the renovation of the carriage house behind the Lane Building to convert it into a

Archway to the "Nut"
and a number of students took part in that activity. A special effort was made to invite new students into these activities as they came on campus. In 1940 eighty per cent of all students took part in some extracurricular activities.

After the graduation of the third class, Armstrong was fully accredited and given membership in the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools during the Winter of 1940. The examiners urged that every effort should be made to find a solution for the crowded conditions of the laboratory sciences and the physical education program. The College Commission had heard the President stress that same need many times and, during the Summer of 1940, had an opportunity to find a solution.

Mayor Gamble arranged for the City to take an option on the First Christian Church on the northeast corner of Bull and Taylor Streets. The Commission planned to build a three-story building that would combine facilities for laboratory sciences and a gymnasium. To provide money for the project a bond issue was to be placed before the voters. The bonds, yielding 2%, were sold easily. Because of rising costs, it became necessary to build only a science building and to limit it to a part of the Trust Lot. The building was designed in late Georgian style by Levy and Clarke to harmonize with the neighborhood. The site, the building and its furnishings cost $125,000. It was named for Mayor Gamble, and the Auditorium Building was named the Herschel V. Jenkins Hall to honor the Chairman of the Commission.

In early June of 1941, President Lowe asked the Commission to accept his resignation. He pointed out that the college was fully accredited, that the financial situation was excellent and that, otherwise, nothing could have persuaded him to leave Savannah. President Lowe was thanked for his years of service and his resignation accepted with deep regret.

The Commission voted to select as President, Dean J. Thomas Askew, who had been on the faculty from the beginning of the college. Armstrong had almost lost Mr. Askew the year before when a selection committee had failed by only one vote to elect him Dean of the College of Liberal Arts at the University of Georgia. The new President was reminded by Chairman Jenkins that the policy of the Commission was to give the President full responsibility over school matters and the entire staff. President Askew stated that the policy had made a very favorable impression on the Southern Association.

There were a number of other personnel changes in 1941. Dr. John Dyer resigned to take a position at Tulane, and Mr. Keach was given a leave of absence to use a scholarship he had won from the National Theatre Board. Of the
MEMBERS — Norman Barton, Arthur Davis, Dick Hart, Frank Maner, Frank McIntire, Frederick Reiser, Sig Robertson, Howell Walker, Dick Young.

original faculty, Mrs. Margaret Fortson Stephens and Mrs. Margaret Spencer Lubs had resigned; William Boyd had gone to medical school to finish his degree; and Mr. Gignilliat was in the Army. President Askew asked the commission to name Mr. Reuben Holland, Professor of French, to be the Registrar and Treasurer and offered to keep his duties as College Dean. Mr. Holland had earlier taken over Mrs. Lubs' duties as Secretary to the Commission.

Thomas Gamble Hall
THE COLLEGE COMMISSION

Mr. Herschel V. Jenkins, Chairman

Back: Sutlive, Murphey, Kayton, Egan; Front: Trosdal, Gamble, Russell

Reuben W. Holland, A.B., M.A. Registrar and Treasurer

J. Thomas Askew, Ph.B., M.A. — President
CHAPTER III

THE WAR YEARS
CHAPTER III

THE WAR YEARS

The outbreak of what was to be known as World War II in the Fall of 1939 began to influence the life of the college very quickly. Students became increasingly concerned to wonder if their academic plans should be reexamined in the light of the build-up of military forces in the United States. The popularity of Flight Training was perhaps the first direct effect. Special courses were offered to men stationed at Hunter Field during 1940-41, and a few students left college to enter the armed services. In the Summer of 1940, Mr. Arthur Gignilliat, a captain in the Army Reserve, was called to active duty. He was granted a leave of absence and assured of a job when he returned.

In July 1941, President Askew, within a week of taking office, and Mayor Gamble applied to the Public Works Authority for $125,000 to build a gymnasium, maintaining in the application that better physical education would assist the national defense. By the time the application got through the mill, Japan had attacked the United States, and the shortages problem killed the gymnasium plan. In fact, the Science Building was delayed by the shortage of structural steel.

The lack of a gymnasium was a persistent problem until the college moved to its new campus in 1965. President Askew worked out arrangements with the YMCA and YWCA to use their facilities for required physical education and, to some extent, for intercollegiate athletics. In 1941, football was discontinued both because of the cost and because of the shortage of male students. Basketball and tennis were continued until military service took most of the men, but women’s basketball teams functioned all through the war.

During Mr. Keach’s leave, the Savannah Playhouse was directed by Mr. Sanford Reece who had a very successful year. Mr. Keach had planned to return, but late in the Summer, he found that he could not, and because of gasoline rationing and other wartime restrictions, the Playhouse was suspended for the duration.

The war situation increased student interest in the Council on Foreign Relations, advised by Professor William Dabney, and the Institute of Citizenship, which devoted its fourth session to the impact of the war. Dr. Kenneth Duffy, Professor of Spanish and Latin American History, made a signal contribution to the war effort through the Spanish Club. Mr. Charles Williams, Professor of Mathematics, organized a successful Math Club whose members gave papers on topics of interest to mathematicians.

President Askew recommended to the Commission that Armstrong speed up the education of students by adding a fourth quarter. The idea was to enable young men and women to get as much training as possible before going into the military services or industrial work. The first such session was held in 1942 and was much better attended than had been anticipated. Furthermore, to enrich the curriculum so as to make a greater contribution to the War effort, courses were added in advanced mathematics, chemistry, physics, navigation, the Role of the Citizen Soldier in American Life, economics in world resources, and a course in nutrition with a view to coping with rationing.

During the Summer of 1942, the College lost Dr. Duffy, Dr. Painter, Professor of Biology, Mr. Williams, Mr. Dabney, and many of the older male students to the military effort of our country. Over ninety former students were already in military service. Many of the men still in the college were enrolled in the Navy V-1 or Army Enlisted Reserve programs. These students were to be allowed to finish their programs before being called to active duty.

President Askew was able to tell the Commission that he had hired three men to fill faculty vacancies and that now all the men on the faculty were married and safe from the Selective Service. These new instructors were Dr. Everett L. Bishop, Biology; Mr. Alvin McLendon, Mathematics; and Mr. W. Orson Beecher, Spanish and History. The drafting of
married men was to begin in less than a year.

Mr. Foreman Hawes was made Dean of Students in
July, 1942, and during the following year worked with the
Student Senate to develop the requirements for the Silver
A award and membership in the Armstrong Leadership
Society.

SAVANNAH PLAYHOUSE
1st row, left to right: Edward Javetz, Wray Potter,
Gene Burroughs, Julia Storer, Sanford Reece,
Mary Ann Hood; 2nd row: Betty Collins, Rachel
Jones, Edith Mustin, Helen Kibler; 3rd row:
Selma Jaworek, Jerry Tilson, Hendree Groover,
Claire Stillwell; 4th row: Peggy Haile, Kitty
Goette, Carl Robeson, Charlotte Moore; 5th row:
Betty Michels, Earl Weatherly, Mary Eyler, Dick
Potter, Augusta Montague. — Members not in
picture: Ernestine Cole, Gilly Helmken, Maud
West, Mary Ann Suddath.

THE MATH CLUB
Seated, left to right: Caroline Marshall, Mr. Williams, Dot Finch, Rosa Smith — 1st row:
Jane O'Connor, Anne Barbee, Jean Dukes, Aneta Lasky, Irving Sklansky, Maud West,
Lawrence Steinheimer; Elsie Smith; 2nd row: Murray Grossman, Dan Patterson, Glover
Wells, Howard Hansen.
COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS
Seated, left to right: Irving Sklansky, Virginia Edel, Katharine Durden, Mr. Dabney, Lorraine Kahn; Standing: Herbie Griffin, Rosalyn Weiser, Benny Wills, Fretwell Crider, Thomas Flythe, Murray Grossman, Carolyn Smith, Milton Bradley.

STUDENT SENATE, 1941
F. M. Hawes, Faculty Advisor; Jeanne Patterson, Billy Parr, Pat Watson, Jimmy McIllips, Cleve Turner, Raymond Monsalvatge, William Coyle, Sarah Griffin, Joe Livingston, Emil Blair, Carleton Powell, Jack Williams, Mary Taylor, Rose Ann Hamilton, Elsa Schweizer, Irving Victor.
In January, 1943, President Askew accepted a commission in the U.S. Navy and was granted a leave of absence. Mr. Hawes was made Acting President until September, 1944, when he was elected President of the College. Mr. Askew had resigned because he feared that a long absence from the College might make it difficult to plan for the post-war era.

During the Summer of 1943, President Hawes prepared a chart showing that enrollment had declined steadily quarter by quarter from 1940 and that it might drop below one hundred. He felt that the operation of student activities and, indeed, even teaching for such a small number of students would be very difficult. Closing the college seemed a very real possibility. Course offerings and expenditures were cut to the bone. Professor Beecher recommended that the Institute of Citizenship be suspended for the year. However, registration for the Fall Quarter, 1943, showed a slight upturn, and with Candler student nurses and evening students, the College enrolled 181 students. The Spring Quarter of 1944 saw only 91 full-time day students of whom only three were men. The favorite joke of the students was to ask if Armstrong was coeducational.

The difficulties of the year of 1943-44 seem to have produced greater cooperation among the students. They published The Inkwell and The ‘Geechee’, held a very successful Homecoming, held Friday evening dances to which officers from local military bases were invited, and prepared an Open House for parents and prospective students. The annual election of Freshman King and Queen was changed to election of Freshman Queen. School spirit and dedication were terrific.

In the Winter of 1944, President Hawes suggested to the Commission that the announcement of even a modest expansion would convince both students and the citizens that the lowpoint in the College’s affairs had been reached and that improvement could be expected. He suggested (1) the creation of a journalism workshop which could produce The Inkwell and other printing for the College; (2) that the Playhouse be reopened; (3) that a guidance program be developed; (4) the proposal of Professor Beecher that the Institute of Citizenship be changed from a two day program to one in which a series of speakers would be planned for the next year on a monthly basis; and (5) setting up a small radio workshop in which students would be able to implement any of these projects right away. It is impressive to look back and consider that all of these proposals were realized within two years.

In December, 1943, Mrs. Arthur Lucas announced a gift to the College of $10,000 for a scholarship fund in memory of her husband. Mrs. Lucas later added $5,000 to the fund. In December of 1944, Mr. Herschel V. Jenkins established an endowment fund of $20,000 from the Savannah Morning News and Evening Press. These generous gifts were great stimulation to the faculty and the student body.

President Hawes and the faculty assumed that with the end of the War, a large number of veterans would use the promised educational funds from the Federal government to begin or to continue their education. Planning was based on the idea that many of these veterans would want to attend late afternoon or evening classes so they could hold jobs during the day.

Mr. Jenkins and Mayor Gamble at Homecoming.
The members of the Radio Club are, (seated – left to right): Cathrine Heyman, Shirley Lowell, Pauline Carellas, Anna Cone, Jeanne Hanson, Marguerite Smith, Joy McGinn, Leolene Gaudry. (Second Row Seated): Ruth Weiss, Gerry Worth, Anne Yarbrough, Cecile Harris, Ruth Mullis. (Third Row): George Moore, Delores Parrott, Elizabeth Denny, Mary McMillan, Billie Sue Munden, Miss Shivers, Lenora Brushwood, Janet Royce, Mary Lilla Palin, Bill Dismer, Jeannette Glynn, Margaret Holt.

In the Spring of 1945, President Hawes asked the College Commission to authorize the location of a Veterans Administration Guidance Center at the College. It would be one of four in the State. The college would be required to provide a psychologist and would receive $20.00 for each veteran processed. By a happy coincidence Mr. William Murphy, Vice Chairman of the Commission, learned of the possibility of buying the building on the southeast corner of Bull and Gordon streets. The building was acquired with funds set up to provide a memorial to the late John W. Hunt. The Hunt Building was remodeled to provide space for the Veterans Administration Guidance Center in the basement, the Home Economics Department on the parlor floor, and it was hoped that the upper floors might be used to house out of town students.

The Fall of 1944 saw a twenty-five per cent increase in full-time student enrollment and a satisfactory increase in adult evening students. Cautious additions to the faculty were made, notably the employment of a chemist who-planned to work on the recovery of by-products of the paper industry in collaboration with The Herty Foundation Laboratory.

Mr. Hansell Hillyer of the Savannah Gas Company offered four scholarships, two for women in home economics and two for engineering students who would take one year at Armstrong and transfer to Georgia Tech. Mr. William Murphy and Mr. Herschel Jenkins secured and donated funds to subsidize an extended Institute of Citizenship consisting of ten programs selected by an advisory committee and directed by Professor Beecher. Over three thousand people attended these sessions during 1944-45. Among the guest speakers were:
Dr. C. J. Hambro, President of the League of Nations Assembly;
Admiral William Harrison Standley, former Ambassador to Russia;
Emil Ludwig, noted biographer;
Konrad Heiden, author of Der Fuehrer;
Beardsley Ruml, Treasurer of Macy's and author of the withholding tax plan;
Sir Norman Angell, Nobel Peace Prize winner and international monetary authority.

Mr. A. A. Lawrence; Mr. Beardsley Ruml; Mr. Beecher.

Dr. C. J. Hambro and Commander
Frank W. Spencer

The death of Mayor Gamble in July, 1945, was an occasion for genuine sadness for the leadership of the college. The Fall, 1945, registration reached a total of 262 students, and the administration felt that the war had finally ended.
INDUCTION CENTER

V.A. GUIDANCE CENTER
Left to right, First Row: Brodhead, Davis, Garrard. Second Row: Lowe, Thorpe, Schroeder, Cummins, Hopke, Yarley, Settle, Marks.
CHAPTER IV

POSTWAR GROWTH
CHAPTER IV

POST WAR GROWTH

In the Summer of 1946 the return of veterans and the peace-time atmosphere gave every indication that enrollment might reach three hundred students. Eight persons were added to the faculty to be ready for the expansion. Registration was actually over four hundred and during the next two years it passed five hundred. These increases generated a serious financial problem.

President Hawes pointed out in his quarterly reports to the College Commission that tuition seldom pays the cost of education in colleges. The difference must be paid in the form of subsidy from public money or from endowment. Since the City of Savannah had not increased its appropriation, Mr. Hawes stated that the college might expand into bankruptcy. He also indicated that suitable faculty were more expensive and scarce. Some colleges were saving money by creating large classes of a hundred or two hundred students. This solution Mr. Hawes declared was taking money from the students under false pretenses. Another way to reduce costs would be to hire less well qualified faculty, but the President thought that Armstrong students were too bright to be fooled, and that rather than do that, he would recommend closing the college.

Because of the continued expansion of the student body, the gap between income and expenses grew in three years to fifteen thousand dollars. The deficit was covered by a bank loan on the signature of Mr. Herschel Jenkins. The loan was paid off by increasing tuition and by cutting back on the faculty and other activities. Several members of the Commission offered to pay the loan personally, but the consensus was that the City had the responsibility of operating the college. Finally the whole Commission went before City Council and Mayor Olin Fulmer and got a fifty per cent increase in the annual appropriation.

As a bulwark against future financial instability, Mr. Edgar Wortsman proposed an effort to build up the Endowment Fund. In December of 1952, Chairman Jenkins announced that $75,000 had been added to the fund by Union Bag & Paper Co., The Citizens and Southern National Bank and The Savannah Morning News and Evening Press. Efforts were made to have the Chatham County Commission contribute to the college or to have a one mill City property tax levied. These avenues for support failed.

Despite the financial problems of these post war years, the growth of the college resulted in exciting expansion of faculty and student activity. In 1947 the Savannah Playhouse was reopened with Mr. Carlson Thomas as director. The productions of that year sold over five thousand tickets and made a small profit. The Institute of Citizenship put on eight programs to good audiences. The Geechees, men's basket-

—25—
ball teams, under Coach Carmen Torrie, won the state junior college tournament in 1948, placed third in 1949 and were runners up in 1950. Tennis, golf and bowling teams also enjoyed good years.

In 1949-50 the Armstrong Glee Club under the direction of Mrs. Nancy Page Smith gave very successful concerts before a number of audiences in Savannah and in other cities in Georgia. The Armstrong Debate Forum directed by Orson Beecher took teams to many colleges and tournaments in Florida, Georgia, South Carolina and Tennessee.

In 1950 the college closed the Community Theatre, the Sa-
vannah Playhouse, and created a drama program for students only, known as The Masquers. During its first year it was directed by Mr. Irvine Smith and later by Jack Porter, Ross Durfee, Frank Chew, William Starrs, Albert Gordon and, currently, by John Suchower. During the years The Masquers have produced an amazing variety of productions ranging from light comedy through ancient drama to modern experimental theater and many of the great Broadway successes.

A major activity of students was enjoyed in the Intramural Athletic Clubs organized by men and women. The rare and wonderful names of Slick Chicks, The Sassy Strutters, the Co-Eds, the Glamazons, for the women and the Scholars, the Terrapins, the Eager Beavers and the Loafers

The Armstrong Glee Club as they appeared before Christmas Concert, December, 1949.
THE MERCURY
EDITORS

Boblasky

Whitfield

DEBATING TEAM — Left to right: Sue Cunningham, Gene McCracken, Joe Tannehill, Earl Waller, Cyril Friedman, Ralph Dolgoff, Mr. Beecher, faculty advisor.

STUDENT PUBLIC RELATIONS ORGANIZATION

for the men, hold cherished memories for fun and sportsmanship. There were many meetings of the French Club, the Math Club, The Science Club, the Home Economics Club, the Armstrong Engineering Society and the Dance Committee whose members, chosen from each recognized group, arranged the main dances. The staffs of The Inkwell and The Geechee were large and hard-working. Coordinating all these organizations and appropriating student activity fee money for them was the Student Senate.

Most college students have some sort of spring fling or festival. In the years just after the end of the war, Armstrong students dreamed up a Sadie Hawkins Day, stimulated, no doubt, by the presence once again of men in the student body. Numerous complaints from the neighbors about the scanty costumes of the young ladies caused the celebration to be changed to Pioneer Day marked by wild and wooly clothing and shoot-'em-up madness.
MEN'S INTRAMURAL BOARD
Neal Pope, Loafers; Henry Precht, Scholars; Bobby Brewer, Eager Beavers.

WOMEN'S INTRAMURAL BOARD
Sara Wade and Joan Seckinger, Sassy Strutters; Charlotte McGailllard and Margaret Morrison, Co-Eds; Esther Overstreet, Board Manager; Nana Copps, Glamazons; Miss Morris, Mary Ann Collins and Connie Johnson, Slick Chicks; Carol Cason, Glamazons.
Pioneer Days

SCIENCE CLUB FACULTY ADVISORS
Casper, Kask, Allgood, and McCray

SCIENCE CLUB
ARMSTRONG VETERANS SOCIAL CLUB


The growth of the student body was matched by that of the faculty in so far as possible. New courses were added, the faculty took part in the student organizations, and several experiments were made in finding ways to make the academic programs more useful. A counseling system was developed to help students select courses wisely. Miss Dorothy Thompson, Mr. Hinckley Murphy, and Dean of Students Beecher divided the student body among themselves and made an appointment each quarter with each student to check on progress and answer questions. A student could not register without his advisor's signature on his schedule.

During one year the faculty met once a week with the psychiatrist from the VA Guidance Center in an effort to relieve faculty-student relationships of any undesirable hangups. It is doubtful if any other faculty went so far in trying to smooth faculty-student dealings. The purpose was to teach the teachers how to identify learning and teaching problems. The college finally established the Student Personnel Service with a staff of three psychologists available to provide vocational and personal counseling as a part of their work load.

For three years after the war, the University of Georgia Extension Division, headed by Mr. E. A. Lowe, operated an evening college at Armstrong. In 1951 the Commission established an evening program using Armstrong faculty and a number of part-time teachers. It was directed by Mr. Arthur Gignilliat. By 1953 the total enrollment had reached 1,245 and space had become a serious handicap.

"But I don't NEED any help!"
BETA LAMBDA

First row, left to right — Janice Rice, Patty Cook, Grace Clark, Mrs. Dabney, Margaret Mary Byers, Jean Weathers, Dot Johnson, May Ann Smith, Lida Moore. Second row — Sara Dickey, Colleen Hall, Beverly Beacham, Jean DeMars, Betty Leonard, Sue Cox, Betty Forman, Dot Linton, Natalie Hymes.

Arthur M. Gignilliat, Sr., Director of Evening College, and his Secretary, Mrs. Meighen.

A philosophy seminar is conducted by Dean Orson Beecher and Instructor Joseph Killorin.

In 1946 arrangements were made with the Georgia Historical Society to lease its building, Hodgson Hall, as the college library. The Veterans Administration Guidance Center was moved into a renovated Lane Building and the ground floor of the Hunt Building was converted into a Student Center with lunchroom and bookstore. The money needed for the Student Center was raised by Mr. H. V. Jenkins who told the City Council that he would put up part of it if they would come up with the rest. Students now had a place to hang out which they promptly baptised “The Dump.”

Dr. Irving Victor addresses the Student Senate on the necessity of an addition to Gamble Hall.
STUDENT SENATE


In 1956 a Technical Institute was established providing basic courses at the college and specialized instruction at Union Bag & Paper Co., the Steel Products Co., and in the Air National Guard Armory. The main thrust of the program was to upgrade industrial workers in the Savannah area.

The laboratory facilities of the Gamble Building were inadequate to handle the large number of student nurses and regular students. A proposal was made to add onto the building on the east, but the City could not provide the money, an estimated $225,000. To raise that sum the Alumni, students and the Commission undertook a Fund Drive which produced over half of what was needed. The Donner Foundation contributed $25,000, and the City Administration agreed to retire the balance over a period of years. To make full use of the new science laboratories, President Hawes proposed that the Commission establish an Allied Medical Arts Program to train medical and dental technicians as well as Candler and Memorial Hospital nurses.

Additional classroom space was made available by the acquisition of the Quattlebaum Building on the northeast corner of Gaston and Whitaker Streets. The college now had seven buildings, but was still cramped for space and really needed a gymnasium. Vital statistics indicated that by 1973 there would be twice as many Americans attending college. To be ready to deal with that sort of increase, President Hawes and the Commission drew up a plan to submit to the City Government for purchase of an urban Renewal area to the west of the college on which to build. Pro-
perty owners in the area of proposed expansion objected strongly, and that proposal was abandoned.

In addition to the need for space, there was the constant pressure on the faculty and staff from the rise in the cost of living. President Hawes repeatedly urged the Commission to increase faculty salaries so as to remain competitive in the market for qualified instructors. The tax base for the college needed to be increased. In July of 1955, Chairman Jenkins asked Mayor W. Lee Mingleford, Jr., to undertake talks with the Governor and the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia to request that Armstrong College of Savannah be financed by the State. These conversations went on over a period of four years.

Responding to the need to improve the salaries of the faculty, Mrs. Mills B. Lane gave the college ten thousand dollars in 1956 to be used only to supplement salaries. The following year Mrs. Lane gave another ten thousand dollars for the same purpose. The gifts helped greatly to hold the faculty together during the last years as a city college.

In September, 1958, Mayor Mingleford reported to the Armstrong College Commission that the Board of Regents had agreed to operate the college and that the City of Savannah must agree to pay the Board of Regents $495,000 over a four year period. A motion to accept the proposal was passed unanimously. On January 1, 1959, Armstrong College of Savannah passed into the control of the University System of Georgia.

The Armstrong College Commission continues to function as custodian of the endowment and scholarship funds entrusted to it. Travel advances and money to entertain visitors, prospective employees and students have been provided over the years by the Commission. Many members of the faculty have made good use of grants from the body for advanced study.

When the college entered the University System, it was reorganized into departments working under an Academic Dean, Dr. Joseph Killorin. The Regents increased financial support beyond anything that Armstrong had known before. There were forty-seven full-time faculty members and fifteen hundred students.

A great deal of time and energy were devoted to planning the course offerings. Study groups met weekly to examine the works and topics presented to classes. Some of these were interdepartmental groups who found new insights by learning what others were doing in their courses. It was an exciting and rewarding time.

President Hawes made a great effort to insure the integration of day and evening courses as to content and teaching effectiveness. A successful innovation was the scheduling of many basic courses in both morning and evening hours so that shift workers could attend uninterrupted.

A very successful function of the college was the Department of Community Services headed by Mrs. Mary Strong. Short, non-credit courses, seminars and workshops were organized and conducted by college personnel and others for service, educational and civic groups in the area.

Dean of Students Harry Persse organized the Community Chorale which performed several very popular concerts, one of which included a number of songs composed by Dean Persse. He also directed the college Glee Club which collaborated with the Masquers in producing several delightful musicals.

Under the leadership of Mrs. Margaret Lubs, chairman of the Language Department, a language laboratory was developed. Students could learn a foreign language now with the help of native speakers of French, German, Spanish and Russian who could be heard at the flick of a switch. For those who made good use of it, the language laboratory revolutionized learning a foreign language.
During the year 1961-62, Armstrong admitted its first black student in a calm and reasonable atmosphere. That student, Otis Johnson, was graduated from the junior college in 1964 and, at the present, 1985, is a professor at Savannah State College and an Alderman of the City of Savannah.

The spirit of the college during the first three years it functioned in the University System was very optimistic. The only serious problem remained that of space for new buildings in downtown Savannah. In August, 1962, that difficulty was removed by the gift of 220 acres of land from the Lane Foundation to which was added thirty acres, a gift of Mr. Donald Livingston. President Hawes and his faculty now had the delightful job of planning buildings for a whole new physical college plant. Although the prospect of real elbow room was wonderful, there were many who felt that the premium of space was no substitute for the charm of old Savannah.

The faculties of each department spent long hours planning what they would like to have in their buildings on the new campus and then more hours trimming their wants to the realistic budget for those buildings. There were to be six buildings arranged around a quadrangle and the seventh and eighth, a gymnasium and maintenance building, to the south and adjacent to tennis courts and playing fields. The contract for these buildings was awarded to the Whally-Strong Company at a cost of $1,784,000. Another half a million dollars was spent on site preparation.

In 1963 the Board of Regents announced that Armstrong College was to prepare to become a four-year college with 1968 set as the date for its first baccalaureate graduates.

In the Spring of 1964 the Board of Regents informed the Administration and faculty that President Hawes was to be
replaced by Dr. Henry Ludd Ashmore. The faculty felt that President Hawes should be allowed to stay on until the new campus was occupied, but Dr. Ashmore was appointed President to take office on July 1, 1964.

Mr. Hawes had devoted twenty-eight years of loving service to Armstrong, and his life was a memorial to his integrity and wise judgment. Students and faculty members knew they would always have a friendly ear and a warm handshake.
CHAPTER V

ARMSTRONG STATE COLLEGE

Dr. Henry Ashmore
President
Armstrong State College
alone, if achieved, would cost $375,000. At the end of his first year Dr. Ashmore urged the Board of Regents to give adequate funding during the next three years "so that the college could become a quality one, not a sub-standard one." Referring to that first year, he said later that "what the college was to be became the measure of our actions. We all — administration, faculty and many students — knew this every day of the year."

At the end of 1965, during the Christmas holidays, the portable elements of the college moved south to the new campus at what was then the end of Abercorn Expressway. Classes began in the new buildings during the first week in January, 1966. By that time there were six new department heads who held Ph.D.'s in their scholarly fields and nine specialists with doctorates in the areas in which degrees were planned. Forty per cent of the faculty now had doctorates in their teaching fields. There also was a new set of faculty statutes developed by a committee chaired by Miss Lorraine Anchors, Professor of English. The Student Senate, advised by Dr. James T. Rogers, the new Dean of Students, had reworked the Constitution for student government and was ready to function in the new situation.

The college got a new name, its fourth. The first name used in 1935 was Armstrong Memorial Junior College. By act of City Council the name Armstrong Junior
College was later made official. After World War II the College Commission legally changed the name to Armstrong College of Savannah. The college now became Armstrong State College.

Two years earlier Dean Killorin had initiated a self-study in preparation for application to the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools for accreditation. When the plan for the four-year college was announced, that earlier self-study had been set aside. Now a careful program had to be laid out to achieve accreditation by 1970, two years after the graduation of the first two classes under the baccalaureate programs. Dr. Gordon Sweet of the Southern Association paid an informal visit to the new campus in March of 1966. He expressed dissatisfaction with the small cafeteria-student center, the lack of laboratory space, the lack of Fine Arts facilities and the inadequate library collection.

Armed with these criticisms, Dr. Ashmore petitioned the Board of Regents for two more buildings for science and other classrooms and a series of emergency grants to bring the library up to standard. He also began to take steps to secure approval for degrees in psychology, political science and dental hygiene.

In 1966 the Board of Regents approved a million and a half dollars for two classroom buildings, an addition to the student center and special sums for the library. The building to house Allied Health and Chemistry was named for the
mother of Anton Solms, Regent during the time Armstrong became part of the University System. The other new classroom building, east of Gamble Hall, was named in honor of Mrs. Irving Victor, deceased wife of Dr. Irving Victor, Chairman of the Armstrong College Commission. An additional twenty members of the faculty arriving in the fall of 1966 made the program for the third year very strong in English, history, mathematics, chemistry, biology, accounting, economics, management, elementary education and nursing.

The Curriculum Committee devoted twenty-seven sessions to hammering out degree requirements and a statement of the philosophy of the college. A common core of general education was also determined. Dr. Sweet’s informal comment on these matters was very complimentary.

Administration and faculty were agreed that Armstrong was a teaching college and that the goals of the instructional program would be the prime concern of all.

During the first year on the new campus, the student body elected class and Student Government officers and carried on a program supported by the student activity fee. Some of the highlights were: Richard Dyer Bennett Seminar and Concert, Student Government Swapshop in Atlanta, Southern Universities Student Government Association Convention, speakouts on Viet Nam and on the President’s refusal to allow a cigarette machine in the Student Center, the Miss Geechee Review and Dance, Homecoming Parade, Dance and Open House, the President’s coffees, Pioneer Days and a number of dances. The Inkwell and Geechee were published on schedule. A Student Handbook was published to provide a multitude of information needed for students to know what, when, where and how to do things. It was revised frequently over the years. The Student Activities budget for the year was $45,000.

Generous donations from businesses and friends of the college to the Lane Library and increased support from the Board of Regents helped to swell the size and quality of the collection. By 1970 the collection had been increased to 72,000 volumes and 15,000 films and audiovisual aids. Today the collection has 140,000 bound volumes and over 400,000 visual aids. In 1976 a million
Dr. Stratton is prepared for the big splash.

Mr. Duncan prays between splashes.
Coach Sims talks over pre-game strategy with Gary Allen, Pete Anderson, Buddy Mallard, Leonard Herb, and Neal Perkins.

dollar addition to the library building solved the need for adequate shelving and seating space. A valuable feature of the library is the Minis Rare Book Room created by donations from Robert A. Minis to house the Florence Powell Minis collection of documents, prints and rare books.

During the first year that Armstrong had a junior class, 1966-67, the Department of Education and the Department of Police Administration obtained qualified department heads, and an associate degree program was developed for the latter. Planning for the accreditation went along smoothly, and the preliminary report of the

THE LUAU

Mr. Strozier, Mr. Llewellyn, and Mr. Price perform humorous skit at luau.
Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, which urged more effort and space for Fine Arts and the Humanities, was studied and implemented as rapidly as possible.

A new enterprise of that year was the evaluation of teaching by students. In years following, the faculty was asked to evaluate its departmental peers and administrative leaders. This is an ongoing process which alternately delights and irritates everybody. The improvement of teaching is worth any reasonable irritation.

The year 1970-71 found every segment of the faculty, the administration, the students and the alumni involved in a comprehensive self-study in preparation for a visiting team of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. The reaffirmation of accreditation was achieved with flying colors in 1972 and again in 1982.

As far back as 1940-41 Armstrong found that some students were lacking in reading skills. To deal with this problem a reading laboratory with Metronoscopes was installed. Students could use these machines to improve their reading speed and comprehension. A few years after the end of World War II, the faculty recognized that a large number of students were seriously handicapped by poor reading ability and inadequate preparation in mathematics. The deficiencies were thought to result from the dislocations suffered by high schools during the war years. To help these students, sometimes as many as twenty per cent of the Freshmen, special non-credit courses were provided. In 1970 the college developed an academic Skills Laboratory staffed by a reading specialist, a mathematics specialist and two English specialists. Students who could not meet the admission requirements or who met them only marginally were given an opportunity to prove themselves capable of college work. One study indicated that one out of five graduates had made good use of some part of the remedial courses. By the use of this program, Armstrong State College expanded greatly the educational service it offers to the people of the Coastal Empire of Georgia.

For students whose SAT scores were very high, special sections of required English, history and mathematics courses were provided as Honor Sections.

In 1969 after ten years of service as Academic Dean, Dr. Joseph I. Killorin left administration for full-time teaching as Callaway Professor of Literature and Philosophy. Working with President Hawes and Ashmore, he had directed the transition from Junior to senior college. The new Academic Dean was Dr. H. Dean Propst who had been chairman of the
Department of English at Radford College. In 1976 Dean Propst was named Dean of Faculty and Vice President. In 1970 Dean of Students Rogers left Armstrong to become President of Brenau College and was replaced by Dr. Joseph Adams.

For several years before occupying the new campus, Armstrong's enrollment hovered around a thousand to twelve hundred full-time students. By 1971 it had reached 2,400 with 865 part-time students. In 1975 the student body numbered 3,200 full-time students, 3,400 in 1976 and 4,400 in 1980. In addition the Community Services short courses under the direction of Dean Donald Anderson enjoyed great growth, registering between five and eight thousand people per year in its programs during the 1970's. Here are a few of the 203 separate activities provided in one year: Vietnamese Refugees Seminars, School Nurses Workshops, Child Abuse Workshop, Management Development, Certified Professional Secretary Review Course, Holiday Decoration Ideas, Confucianism, Rape and Its Victims. By 1975 the College offered eighteen baccalaureate degree programs and several associate programs. Today there are seventy-five and a great variety of minors.

Beginning in 1971, the Board of Regents authorized Armstrong State College and Savannah State College to offer joint curricula leading to the Master of Business Administration and Master of Education in several specialist fields. The constant demand for graduate degree opportunities in the Savannah area has made the joint graduate program very successful. Dr. Joseph Adams was made Dean of Graduate Studies.

As the number of students increased, President Ashmore requested money for new buildings from the Regents. Early in the 1970's he was able to get an addition to Jenkins Hall to provide more space for drama, music and art. Also the Administration Building was more than doubled in size to relieve seriously cramped conditions. In the new Fine Arts Building west of the quadrangle the college got, in addition to splendid facilities for music and art, a greatly needed auditorium seating 1,200. In 1979 the Health Professions building, also west of the quadrangle, was opened for use providing modern facilities for those fast growing areas of the college's offerings.

The student activities program in 1973 came under the direction of Dr. Joseph A. Buck who was named Dean of Students. One of the early changes made by the Student Senate and Dean Buck was the merger of the Honor Council and the Student Conduct Court. While Armstrong was still a junior college, an honor system was established. It came about in what must surely be the only effective way: a group of students asked to have an Honor Court and testified against fellow students who had gotten grades dishonestly. Following this unusual development, students were annually elected to serve on the Honor Court. No student was accepted by the college until he/she had signed a statement affirming understanding of the Honor System Code and Conduct Code. Full guarantees of a fair and impartial hearing and the presumption of innocence until guilt should be established beyond a reasonable doubt were essential elements of the Honor System.

Along with the increase in students went an increase in the amount of money which the Senate and its agency, the Union Board, could use for intercollegiate and intramural sports, publications, lectures, concerts, dances, Masquers, and the many other functions planned each year.

In intercollegiate sports Armstrong has men and women's basketball teams, tennis teams, bowling teams, a man's soccer team, a women's softball team, golf, track and baseball teams. In addition, there are many intra-
Joe Buck, Dean of Student Affairs

Fine Arts Building

Health Professions Building
Armstrong's Honor Council hears cases involving the Honor Code and conducts an extensive orientation program at the beginning of each quarter for newly entering students to explain the Honor System. Members, Left to right: Linda Wise, Diane Meehan, Advisor Mr. Clark, Senior Justice Gene Waters, President Nathan Godley, Josephine Lanier, Kay Hardy, Gigi Graham, and Jan Janowski.

mural teams playing all the popular sports. As many as fifty-five per cent of students take part in these sports clubs.

Students may follow their talents and interests in the concert band, the chorus, the jazz band, the drama productions of the Masquers, and in the following professional organizations: Georgia Association of Nurses, Student Association of Educators, American Dental Hygienists Association, American Chemical Society, Alpha Sigma Chi, Data Processing Management Association and Association for Computing Machinery. There are chapters of national honorary fraternities for outstanding students in Phi Alpha Theta (history), Pi Mu Epsilon (mathematics), Kappa Delta Pi (education), and, for freshmen, Phi Eta Sigma.
1st Row: David Beall, John Carroll, Lewis Taylor.
2nd row: Dr. Cedric Stratton, Joshua Williams, Jim Miller.

No Team Wins All The Time
Lady Pirates
Armstrong has chapters of three sororities, Alpha Gamma Delta, Sigma Kappa, and Phi Mu, and two fraternities, Pi Kappa Phi and Sigma Nu. These groups operate through a Panhellenic Council.

The Dean of Students also administers the Counseling Services and Placement Office, special assistance to veterans, an orientation program for entering freshmen and an extensive array of nationally recognized tests for guidance and admission to specific programs and colleges.

The success of Armstrong students in being accepted in medical and dental schools and the graduate schools of major universities led President Ashmore to say, “The heart and core of any college is the

1st Row: Lance Green, Larry Crawford, Mike Evans, David Smith, Albert Lodge. 2nd Row: John Beebe, Steve LaRose, Jeff Aycock, Greg Sharpe, Tommy Swinford, Bob Houchins. 3rd Row: Barry Bargainier, Dennis Pruitt, Mark Mamamlakis, Mike Dillon, Hank King, Buddy Hardy, Coach Bob Backus.
educational program of its students. As the proof of anything is the testing, so lies the proof of this college’s academic production in the accomplishment and productivity of its students.” He was referring to the fact that Armstrong students scored higher on the Putnam National Competition in Mathematics and the National Teacher’s Examination than those in any other unit of the University System.

Mr. John Suchower, Director, The Masquers

Frank Chew, Director, The Masquers

Bill Starrs, Advisor; Jane Hancock, Senator. – Masquers

The Armstrong Masquers present William Shakespeare’s “Trolus and Cressida”
During the 1970's students were invited to serve on many of the faculty committees. Their viewpoints were often novel and stimulating in the sessions of the Curriculum, Library, Financial Aid, Athletics, Student Activities, Academic Standing and Admission Committees.

The Armstrong State College Chorus

Symphony Band Director –

Dr. Stephen Brandon

GOLF
AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY
Officers — Standing (L to R) — Nancy Webb, Secretary; Jenny Buchelt, President; Kathy Chu, Treasurer; Angela Pomycaja, Vice President; Seated — Miss Beverly Pestel, Advisor.

The Junior American Dental Hygiene Association.
In 1977 President Ashmore and Dean Propst initiated an Academic Reorganization Plan which created three schools within the college: a School of Education headed by Dr. Charles Nash, a school of Human Services headed by Dr. James F. Repella, and a School of Arts and Sciences at first led by Dr. Robert A. Burnett and then by Dr. Joseph V. Adams when Dr. Burnett was named Vice President and Dean of Faculty. This change in Dr. Burnett's position resulted from the resignation of Vice President and Dean of Faculty Propst.

Dr. Propost left Armstrong after ten years of dedicated labors to become Vice Chancellor for Academic Development of the University System of Georgia. Dr. Ashmore expressed the feelings of the Armstrong community when he said, "We feel disappointment at our loss, but pride in his new position."

Another feature of the Academic Reorganization was the administrative integration of the Continuing Education programs of Savannah State College and Armstrong State College by planning a center for continuing education which would be on the campus of neither of the colleges. The Joint Center would be staffed from both colleges, and its first Dean was Dr. Gary Norsworthy.
KAPPA DELTA PI

Charles R. Nash,
Dean of School of Education

James F. Repella,
Dean of School of Human Services
STUDENT NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION
Bettina Pearce, President; Marie Rahn, 1st Vice-President; Charlotte Sanders, 2nd Vice-President; Ellen Salter, Recording Secretary; Cathy Cullum, Corresponding Secretary; Beverly Thompson, Treasurer; Jewel Hill, Parliamentarian, Marion Bantzler, Historian; Christie Anderson, Linda Ansley, Pat Bowler, Laura Coolidge, Cathy Cubbedge, Linda Cubbedge, Sarah Davis, Joan Epstein, Francis Harper, Linda Jones, Betty Jo Kraft, Jimmie McGraw, Judy Nelson, Andrea Nielubowicz, Anne Marie Patten, Linda Roberts, Glenys Rountree, Ivan Smith, Gayla Weeks, Becky Williams, Jo Ann Wilson, Anna Yarborough.

For six years the two University System colleges in Savannah had cooperated in exchanging faculty and students. Elaborate efforts had been made to eliminate wasteful duplication of programs, and one of the results of this cooperation was the Joint Graduation Program. The main thrust behind these efforts was to increase the racial integration of the two schools. In 1978 the Federal Department of Health, Education and Welfare ordered the University System to speed up the desegregation process. The result was that the Department of Education at Savannah State College was moved to the Armstrong campus, and the Department of Business Administration at Armstrong was moved to Savannah State College's campus. These were jolting amputations, but the people involved acted with good grace under great pressure. The Joint Graduate Program was deactivated.

In 1979 the Health Professions Building was ready for use, and Armstrong was designated a Health Professions Education Center. The new building housed the programs in Nursing, Dental Hygiene, Medical Record Technology, Health Science, Respiratory Therapy and Medical Technology for which Savannah offers excellent resources for clinical experiences. A ten year plan for the development of these and related programs has been adopted.

The Department of Criminal Justice also moved into the new Health Professions Building and was accredited by the Academy of Criminal Justice Science. Armstrong's program was the first in the southeast and the fifth in the nation to receive that accreditation. The department has both Baccalaureate and Master's programs.

Mrs. Jule Stanfield

John Stegall, V.P. Business & Finance
Also in 1979 the Department of History and Political Science created a program in Museum and Preservation Studies and attracted 120 students in its first year. In 1980 the Department of Military Science was established to provide direction for the ROTC unit.

In 1981 Vice President for Business and Finance Jule Rossiter Stanfield, who had been keeping the college checkbook balanced since junior college days, retired. She was replaced by Mr. John Stegall who came to Armstrong from Emanuel College.

The Winter and Spring of 1982 was a time of great uncertainty as to the future of Armstrong. There had been proposals to merge the two Savannah colleges, to abolish one or the other, even to abolish both and create an entirely new institution. The Regents’ Desegregation Plan had removed some of the uncertainty, but three years later the confusion returned in full force. President Ashmore observed “that outside bodies and forces — the Board of Regents, politics, past societal injustices — will determine the future of the institution.” There seemed to be little the college could do; it had to mark time and wait. The college was “on hold.”
Despite the confusion brought about from outside the college, President Ashmore could point to the internal strength of the institution as it continued to develop new programs. The reaffirmation of accreditation by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools produced a very positive report which was taken as the compliment it was.

Dr. Ashmore announced his retirement as of the end of the academic year 1981-82. He had every reason to look back over his eighteen years with genuine satisfaction. The student population had tripled, a new campus had been developed, and the ten original departments had grown to twenty-two organized into three schools.
CHAPTER VI

A CAUSE FOR REJOICING
Page 60 was skipped in the original publication
On July 1, 1982, Dr. Robert Adair Burnett became Acting President of Armstrong State College. His feeling about the first year of his service was well expressed when he said, referring to the uncertain future of the college, “Promises of decisions have been overridden by additional studies and government intervention. The college has no relative power over itself.”

The administration and faculty had to wait until November, 1983, for a resolution of the problem. During that unpleasant year in limbo, the alumni and other friends of Armstrong rallied to its support by meetings and campaigns to urge the Regents to allow the college to continue its growth and function in the community. When the Board of Regents declared that Armstrong State College would remain an autonomous unit of the University System, there was a rebirth of hope and determination to move ahead.

Armed with a defined and guaranteed future, President Burnett and his faculty, with the willing help of thirty-three community leaders, were able to create a Foundation to plan financial backing. Another by-product of the Regents’ decision was a contract with the City of Savannah to provide sports facilities, an amphitheatre and nature trails on the Armstrong campus.
A Fountain Is . . .

For Dunking . . . .

For Making Soap Suds?
In 1982 and 1983 there were small increases in enrollment with fifteen percent of the students being blacks. The percentage of black students in the three schools was also consistently the percentage of those being graduated from those programs. For some years the student body has been sixty percent female. The composition of the faculty is forty percent female to sixty percent male, and includes fifty-five percent of its members who are holders of doctorates. The faculty today is almost as large a body, 152 people, as the first class of students in 1935.

President Burnett worked out an arrangement with the Georgia School of Technology to provide first-year engineering courses for Armstrong students. He has been very active in a movement to create a four-year engineering school in Savannah in cooperation with Savannah State College. Many business and industrial leaders feel that such a center would spur research and development in the area.

In common with his predecessors, President Burnett has repeatedly urged the provision of dormitories for the twenty percent of students who do not live in the immediate area. The need for housing for Allied Health students is especially acute since they are drawn from a large region. Private housing has been arranged through the Office of the Dean of Students, but the cost is rather high. Many proposals have been made over the years only to be rejected by the Board of Regents. Dr. Burnett was delighted in April, 1985, to receive approval from the Board of Regents for a plan to build a dormitory adjacent to the campus by a private firm. The buildings will be under contract and supervision of the college.

In 1983-84 the political scientists and the Department of Criminal Justice consolidated and moved into the School of Arts and Sciences; the expanded operation became the Department of Government. Working with the community and the State, it set in motion the Crime Prevention Institute and the Silent Witness program. The department also brought the State Crime Laboratory to the campus. The sociology and social work curricula and the Department of Military Science were also brought into the School of Arts and Sciences.

A movement to improve the quality of writing throughout the college resulted in the creation of the Writing Lab, administered by the Department of Languages, Literature and Dramatic Arts. This program has been valuable and well-utilized.

The Department of Physical Education planned for the organizational division of athletics and academics. Dr. Roy Sims has been both Head of Physical Education and Athletic Director for six years, but in the future he will be in charge of the academic program, and a Director of

**PHI ALPHA THETA, HONOR SOCIETY IN HISTORY**

George Pruden – Membership Chairman, Tracy Beardon – Historian, Kenneth Bujnowski – Vice-President, Karen Clark – Secretary, and Jimmie Gross – Faculty Advisor. Seated: Karen Ward – President and John Mark Dunn – Treasurer.

The Chorus and Orchestra perform Mozart Requiem in remembrance of John F. Kennedy, Robert Harris conductor.
Athletics and basketball coach, Mr. Renald Bryner, will be handling the expected expansion of the athletic program.

The Conrad Aiken Video Tape Lecture Series, begun in 1983, is moving into its second year. The program is funded initially by the Lane Foundation and has recorded lectures by Richard Ellman, Rene Wellek, Sir Stephen Spender, Robert Penn Warren and other luminaries. These lectures will be available for use by other colleges and public television.

Dr. Marilyn Buck, Head of the Department of Nursing, announced in the Fall of 1984 that Armstrong's baccalaureate program had received accreditation from the National League for Nursing. Armstrong's program thus became the only accredited one in southeast Georgia.

Dr. James Repella, Dean of the School of Health Professions, was pleased that a chapter of Alpha Eta, the national honorary society for allied health students, was approved for Armstrong. Only two other chapters are in Georgia, at the Medical College of Georgia and at Georgia State University.

The School of Education has been approved to develop T-6 degree programs which will be of great value to teachers in the area. Another new program is the Master of Arts in History. A student may choose to specialize in American or European History or Historic Preservation.

The Biology Department has arranged internships for premedical majors which will allow them to work with doctors in order to learn more about the career they have selected.

A genuine cause for satisfaction was the ground-breaking ceremony in January, 1985, of the Conference Center at Battlefield Park. The Joint Continuing Education Program of Armstrong State College and Savannah State College had a formal change of name to the Coastal Georgia Center for Continuing Education.

Another plus for Armstrong was the selection in February, 1985, of Dr. Frank A. Butler as Vice President and Dean of Faculty. He holds degrees in electrical engineering and physics from the University of Miami and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

The new excitement and optimism on the Armstrong campus was highlighted on April 19, 1985, by the formal investiture and inauguration of Dr. Robert A. Burnett as fifth President of the college. Dr. Burnett joined the faculty in 1978 as Professor of History and Dean of the School of Arts and Sciences. In 1980 he became Vice President and Dean of Faculty, and Acting President in 1982. He came from the University of Louisville where he was Chairman of the History Department, University Ombudsman, and recipient in 1975 of the Teacher of the Year Award.

The inauguration was attended by over one hundred delegates from other colleges, universities and learned societies and hundreds of local friends and supporters of the college. Greetings to President Burnett were brought by Charles A. Brooks, Chairman of the Chatham County Commission, by Jonathan Burke, President of the Student Government Association, by Dr. Joseph I. Killorn, Callaway Professor of Literature and Philosophy at Armstrong State College, by Richard Edwards, President of the Armstrong Alumni Association, by Dr. Mary K. Tachau, Professor of History, University of Louisville, on behalf of the Learned Societies, by Arthur M. Gignilliat, Jr., Vice Chairman of the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia, by the Honorable Charles McDaniel, Superintendent of Schools for the
The Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia and the Faculty of Armstrong State College request the honor of your presence at the inauguration of Robert Adair Burnett as the fifth President of the College Friday, the nineteenth of April nineteen hundred and eighty-five at two o'clock in the afternoon Fine Arts Auditorium Armstrong State College Savannah, Georgia

The favor of a reply is requested by the first of April

Reception following the ceremony on the Quadrangle

State of Georgia, and by Dr. H. Dean Propst, Executive Vice Chancellor and Chancellor-Elect, University System of Georgia.

The ceremony was presided over by Dr. Vernon Crawford, Chancellor of the University System of Georgia, and was followed by a magnificent reception under tents set up in the college quadrangle.

In May of 1985 Armstrong State College will celebrate its Fiftieth Anniversary and will look forward to another half century of service to its students and the community which has nourished it.

Gaudeamus igitur! Let us therefore rejoice!
Dr. Burnett at A.S.C. Taco Bar
"Night In Old Savannah"
ARMSTRONG STATE COLLEGE FACULTY
1935-1985
Armstrong State College Faculty
1935-1985

Abney Jr., Howard M.
Adams, Joseph V.
Adams, Teresa Coursey
Adams, Tommy W.
Aenchbacher, Louis E.
Agyekum, Stephen K.
Akins, John
Alban, Edward
Alexander, Bill E.
Alexander, Josephine D.
Allen, Roy L.
Allgood, William
Almand, Rebecca H.
Altstaetter, Frederick
Amari, Josephine
Ambrose, James E.
Anchors, Barbara Cowan
Anchors, M. Lorraine
Anderson, Donald D.
Anderson, Marian
Apple, Wesley W.
Arens, Olavi
Arger, Ruth D.
Arseneau Jr., Gerard E.
Ashbrook, Betty J.
Ashmore, Henry L.
Askew, J. Thomas
Babits, Lawrence E.
Backus, Michael W.
Backus, Robert L.
Bain, Betty Burdette
Baker, James O.
Baker, William B.
Bakker, Jan
Baldree, H. Allen
Ball, Ardella Patricia
Banner, Diane Snell
Barber, Adeline Z.
Barkley, David A.
Barnard, Jane T.
Barnes, Avis G.
Baruch, Kalman
Bassett, Jane
Bates, Doris W.
Battiste, Bettye Anne
Baust, Joseph A.
Bavinka, Patricia
Beall, Ware T.
Beckett, Nelta
Bedwell, George H.
Beecher, Elizabeth L.
Beecher, W. Orson
Belford, James M.
Belin, Nancy I.
Bell, Dorothy G.
Bell, James M.
Bell, William L.
Beltz, Alex D.
Beltz, Caryl Jean
Benson, Lynn
Berg, Joseph W.
Bergrin, Patricia J.
Beumer, Ronald J.
Beverly, J. Fred
Bhatia, Sarvan K.
Bianchi, George L.
Bishop Jr., Everett L.
Black, Ruby
Blackburn, Roy M.
Blackmon, Robert B.
Blake, Duncan C.
Blakeley, Laura
Blakely, Ann S.
Blalock, Joseph D.
Blalock, Virginia R.
Blancard, Bradford
Bland, Jane
Bland, Nancy V.
Blase, Rose Marie
Blazier, Robert T.
Blitch, Sally L.
Bond, Stephen P.
Boney, Madaline P.
Bowe, Erdman
Bowers III, Ross L.
Boyd, William S.
Bradford, B. Ransom
Braithwaite, Ernest W.
Brandon, Amy W.
Brandon, Stephen P.
Brandtiff, Helen Woodward
Brannen, Francis M.
Brewer, John G.
Brewin, S. Lee
Briercheck, Glenn F.
Briggs, Lois
Brimelow, Frank A.
Brockmeier, Kristina C.
Brooks, Rebecca
Brooks, S. Kent
Brower, John H.
Brower, Moonyean S.
Brown, Beverley-Lee
Brown, Ellison L.
Brown, George E.
Brown, Hugh R.
Brown, Wayland
Browne, Martha M.
Browning, Mary E.
Bruce, Dwight
Bruce, Merie Massengale
Brunson, Ronald F.
Bryant, Raleigh A.
Bryner, Renald F.
Buck, Joseph A.
Buck, Marilyn M.
Budreau, Joseph Lindley
Buie, Robyn C.
Armstrong State College Faculty
1935-1985

Burch, Ruth
Burgess, Clifford V.
Burnett, Robert A.
Burns, Betty
Burns, Creighton E.
Burns, Robyn C.
Burns, Thomas C.
Burroughs, Nelda F.
Cabaniss, Harleston E.
Callaway, Margaret A.
Campbell, Minnie McG.
Campbell, R. Clifton
Cann, Samuel A.
Canty, Bryant W.
Capobianco, Frank L.
Carithers, James H.
Carr, Virginia
Carroll, Roy
Carter, James Walter
Carter, Julian L.
Carthon, Glenn T.
Cartwright, Phyllis
Casper, Arthur W.
Caterisan, Mary
Celli, Joseph R.
Chambless, Rubyn M.
Carbonnier, James
Cheatham, Rebecca A.
Chew, Frank
Chi, Chun-Ping George
Childs, W. Hobart
China, Clinton L.
Chivington, Mona R.
Clark, Ross L.
Clark, William A.
Clarke, Albert T.
Clayton, Gloria M.
Clem, Robyn
Cleett, Margaret M.
Cobb, Josiah K.
Cochran Jr., John H.
Coleman, Martha A.
Coleman, Mary Dan
Collins, Anita F.
Colson, Elizabeth
Comaskey, Bernard J.
Comer, David B.
Cone, Peggy A.
Cook, J. Philip
Cooley, David I.
Cooley, Irwin D.
Cope, Enid
Cormack, Robert H.
Cotner, Howard
Cottrell, Ellen A.
Couch, Frances Ennis
Coyle, Francis P.
Coyle, William E.
Crain, Bradford L.
Crawford, Dorothy A.
Crockett, Patsy
Cridler, Fretwell
Cridler, Marie Lyons
Crittenden, Charlotte
Crolly, Anne K.
Crosby, Emory S.
Culpepper, Wesley Lee
Cummings, Shirley
Cummins, L. Ross
Cunningham, Benna E.
Curtis, Richard L.
Cyphert, Daniel S.
Dabney, William M.
Dale, W. Edward
Dallas, Betty C.
Dalton, Phillip E.
Dandy, Evelyn B.
Darken, Marjorie
Davenport, Leslie B.
Davenport, Margaret G.
Davidson, John Kenneth
Davidson, Josephine F.
Davis, Anne S. Allen
Davis, Lamar W.
Davis, Monique C.
Deal, Terri S.
Dealing, Doris Elaine
Dean, W. Katherine
DeCastro, William R.
Del Busto, Angel
Delegal, Mary E.
Denham, Elizabeth A.
Denmark, Josephine S.
deslslrets, Charles B.M.
deslslrets, John L.M.
DeWitt, Martha
Diaz, Orlando
Dixon, Diane
Dixon, Jane
Dodge, Vera
Dorroh, Margaret Ann
Douglas, Lillian
Douglas, W. Keith
Doyle, Andrew
Doyle, Eleanor Joyce
Duffy, Kenneth J.
Duffy, Nancy
Duncan, John D.
Dunlap, Isabel H.
Dunn, John J.
DuRant, Clarence O.
Durfee, Rossiter C.
Dutko, Kathleen
Dyer, John P.
Dykes, Mary Louise
Ealy, Steven D.
Earle, Roberta W.
Eason, Thomas R.

—70—
Armstrong State College Faculty
1935-1985

Easterling, William L.
Eaton, James A.
Eckerson, Hartley B.
Edenfield, Suzanne
Edge, Loretta K.
Edwards, Charles A.
Eisler Jr., Victor C.
Eldredge, Marianna A.
Emerick, Frank H.
Ennis, Frances
Ennis Jr., James M.
Etersque, Stanley
Evans, James D.
Evans, Patricia A.
Faircloth, Mary Eliz.
Farkas, Zoltan J.
Farrar, Robert T.
Fay, Martha Bozeman
Feagin, Mildred Gladys
Feidelson, David
Ferguson, Mrs. F.F.
Ferguson, Gary B.
Finch Sr., William L.
Findeis, John
Fisk, Eleanor Mielke
Fitz-Simons, Theodore
Fleming, Caroline C.
Foltz, Philip T.
Ford, Elizabeth J.
Fowler, Jack B.
Frasier, Shirley
Friedman, Julian R.
Fuller, Thomas
Gadsden, Ida J.
Gallither, Billy V.
Galloway, Herbert F.
Gannam, Michael J.
Gans, Walter J.
Geffen, Margaret
Geoffrroy, Cynthia D.
Geoffrroy, Dennis P.
George, Linda K.
Gibbs, Powell D.
Gibbs, Richard
Gibson, Sharyn
Gignilliat, Arthur M.
Gill, Gloria Ann
Ginsberg, Murray T.
Giorgio, Patricia M.
Goette, Mary B.
Goodrich, Florence F.
Goodwin, Noma Lee
Gordon, Albert
Gott, Prentice Lay
Gray, Clare B.
Green, Joseph V.
Grey, Mrs. Edward R.
Griffin Jr., Woodrow W.
Griffiths, Wayne

Groover, Sandra L.
Gross, Jimmie F.
Guillou Jr., Laurent J.
Haas, Frederick C.
Haines, Harriet Allen
Hall, Ethel P.
Hall, Orange W.
Hall, Raymond Ralph
Hall, Virgil
Haltiwanger, George B.
Hamilton, Christine
Hamilton, Mildred Laird
Hamilton, Thomas E.
Hansen, John R.
Harbin, Mickie S.
Hardee, Ruth Sims
Hardegree Jr., Lester E.
Hardwick III, Clifford E.
Hardy, F. Lane
Harmond, Thelma M.
Harper, Jo C.
Harrell, Anne Lore S.
Harris, Al
Harris, Henry E.
Harris, Karl D.
Harris, Richard M.
Harris, Robert L.
Harvey, Sandra Hart
Hattwick, Robert G.
Haunton, Richard
Haupt, Reginald C.
Hawes, Foreman M.
Hawthorne, Hubert
Hayes, Richard O.
Henderson, Lulu
Henkle, Theodore
Heppner, Freddie S.
Hering, Julia F.
Herriot, Robert
Herron, Dennis S.
Herty, Charles H.
Hewitt, Earl C.
Hickman, Josephine
Hiers, J. Manning
Higgs, Joe Garland
Hightower, William L.
Hill, Lawrence W.
Hill, Raymond L.
Hill, W. Bryce
Hilley, David B.
Hinds, Marshall K.
Hinkle, John S.
Hirschberg, Bernard A.
Hitt, Elizabeth O.
Hofer, Barbara A.
Hoffman, Philip
Holland, Reuben W.
Holleman, S. Hannah
Hook, Daniel J.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hooten, Nancy</td>
<td>LaBurtis, Michael A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hopson, Rosa P.</td>
<td>Laffer, Walter B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horn, Mark Daniel</td>
<td>Lamas y Blanch, Carlos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horton, Mary W.</td>
<td>Lamb, Mary Lou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hough, Bonny E.</td>
<td>Landrum, Mildred W.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston, Wendell M.</td>
<td>Lane Jr., Joseph M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howard, Charles E.</td>
<td>Langford, John R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudgins, Carter Lee</td>
<td>Lanier Jr., Osmos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudson, Anne L.</td>
<td>Lariscy, Michael L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudson, Virginia L.</td>
<td>Larkins, Patricia G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hughes, Alphia Mills</td>
<td>Larrimore, Audrey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunnicutt, George S.</td>
<td>Lawson, Charles T.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunter, Lutrecla Adams</td>
<td>Lawson, Cornelia V.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunter, Ted</td>
<td>Lawson, Margaret L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hutchins, Ann</td>
<td>Lebey, Mary Howard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hutton, John J.</td>
<td>Lee, Byung Moo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingles, Andrew L.</td>
<td>Lemmen, Noell S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inglesby, C. Allen</td>
<td>Lentini, Gerard F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson, Crawford G.</td>
<td>Leska, Charles J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jameson, Eliza R.</td>
<td>Levett, Nettie M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jankowski, W. Jan</td>
<td>Levy, Irving A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaynes, Michael L.</td>
<td>Lewandowski, Joseph L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jenkins, Essie Duncan</td>
<td>Lewis, James Harris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jenkins, Marvin V.</td>
<td>Lewis, William E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jenkins, Mary E.</td>
<td>Lipscomb, E. Bentley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jensen, Robert E.</td>
<td>Lowe, Ernest A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jette, Arthur H.</td>
<td>Lubs, Margaret Spencer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johanning, Gary</td>
<td>Lucky, Hack L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johns, Jack L.</td>
<td>Luke, Edna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johns, Max T.</td>
<td>Lum, Patrick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson, Betty D.</td>
<td>Lyons, Marie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson, Evans, C.</td>
<td>Maclean, C. Stuart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson, Otis S.</td>
<td>Magnus, Robert E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson, Paul H.</td>
<td>Mahany, Lawrence E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnston, Walter T.</td>
<td>Manning, Dorothy M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jones, James Land</td>
<td>Mannion, Francis L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jones, Karl</td>
<td>Manuel, Michael P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jones, Warren Ray</td>
<td>Marbut, Robert G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judkins, Holland Ball</td>
<td>Marks, Albert R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karsman, Stanley</td>
<td>Marohn, Ann E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kask, Uno</td>
<td>Marshall, Walter P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keach, Stacy</td>
<td>Martin, Don</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kean, Jane</td>
<td>Martin, Grace B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keller, Carola W.</td>
<td>Martin, William B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelley, Albert J.</td>
<td>Marxes, Raymond C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelley, Chauncey</td>
<td>Marvin, Ada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelley, Patrick J.</td>
<td>Mason, Elizabeth Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelsaw, James W.</td>
<td>Massey, Carole M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kestler, Charles B.</td>
<td>Massey, Benjamin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kihlefen, Dale Z.</td>
<td>Massey, William R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Killorin, Harriet Davis</td>
<td>Mathews, Margaret T.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Killorin, Joseph I.</td>
<td>Mattson, Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinder, Thomas M.</td>
<td>Maurice, Thomas Delano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klinkert, Kenneth F.</td>
<td>Mayer, Anne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kluttz, Dorothy L.</td>
<td>Maxwell, Eugene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knorr, Virginia W.</td>
<td>Mazzoli, Andrew J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kolgakis, Arthur T.</td>
<td>McAlhaney, Faith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krauser, Robert L.</td>
<td>McCall, Muriel Boyles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kreinen, Joseph B.</td>
<td>McCarthy, John C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LaBlanc, Donald Edward</td>
<td>McCarthy, William D.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Armstrong State College Faculty
1935-1985

McCaslin, Alston Jones
McCaslin, Silas D.
McClanahan, Billie F.
McCracken, Eugene
McCracken, Thomas C.
McCray, Elmo M.
McIntire, Helen Hyde
McKee, James C.
McKinnell, Kenneth P.
McLendon, Alvin L.
McMurray, Charles A.
McNeill, John W.
McPipkin, Claudia
McTeer, John Hugh
Medart, William S.
Megathlin, William L.
Meighen, Helen
Mendes, Joseph H.
Menzel, George H.
Meredith, James R.
Metro, Francis G.
Metz, W. A.
Miller, Dorothy Horton
Miller, Ethel J.
Miller, George B.
Miller, Harry B.
Miller, Mary M.
Miller, Thomas P.
Minnix, Christine W.
Mitchell, Elizabeth K.
Mizell Jr., Robert M.
Moore, John Fleetwood
Morgan, Robert E. L.
Morris, John
Mosley, Marjorie A.
Muller, Joseph C.
Munson, Richard E.
Murphy Jr., Christopher
Murphy, Dennis D.
Murphy, Hinckley A.
Murphy, Margaret A.
Murray Jr., Edward E.
Mydell, Joseph
Nadalich, Peggy A.
Narins, Arthur P.
Nash, Charles R.
Nauright, Lynda P.
Neely, Alvin W.
Neiman, Abraham R.
Nelson, Josie R.
Netherton, James S.
Newberry, S. Lloyd
Newman, John F.
Nichols, George
Nichols, Ira Lee
Nicholson Jr., Homer K.
Nixon, Penn M.
Noble, David A.
Nordquist, Richard F.
Norsworthy, Gary
Norton, Floyd P.
Norwich, Vicki G.
Oelschig, Augusta
Oetgen, Sr. M. Bonaventure
O’Higgins, Timothy A.
Olmstead, Donna G.
Olsen, Joan T.
Olson, Jeanne Patterson
Olund, Paul
Orlando, Anthony
Overstreet, Loreen P.
Owen, Lewis Hagood
Owens, Shirley
Padgett, Jack H.
Page, Setona B.
Painter, Ben Thomas
Palefsky, Elliot H.
Parham, Thomas M.
Parker, Clarence B.
Parker, Laura
Parker Jr., Thomas
Parr, John M.
Parry, Douglas F.
Parsons, Dennis E.
Patchak, Jane A.
Patterson, Robert M.
Payne, Karen
Pearce, C. Glenn
Pearson, James
Pendexter III, Hugh
Persse, W. Ray
Persse, James Harry
Persse, Margaret
Pestel, Beverly C.
Peyton, James L.
Pfaiffman, Roy A.
Phillips, Robert I.
Pilcher, V. Ennis
Pingel, Allen L.
Platt, Robert B.
Poetter, Louis J.
Pollitzer, William S.
Porter, Jack
Porter, Robert A.
Pound, Elizabeth
Powe Jr., Harry L.
Powell, Roderick Lee
Prantanos, Ruth S.
Preston, Jane B.
Price, Dale
Propst, H. Dean
Prosser, Arthur O.
Prow, Barbara B.
Pruden Jr., George B.
Radebaugh, Dan H.
Ralston, Mary Margaret
Raymond, Richard
Reece, Sanford
Armstrong State College Faculty
1935-1985

Reese, Randall E.
Reeves, Harold J.
Reiter, Jocelyn S.
Remley, Norman Ray
Repella, James F.
Restivo, Joe H.
Rhee, Steve Y.
Rice, Marion J.
Rich Jr., Frank M.
Rich, Ruth
Richards, Emory H.
Richters, Stephen P.
Ro, Ju Bong
Robbins, Paul E.
Roberts, Joseph A.
Roberts, William W.
Robertson, Alan James
Robertson, Mary Demond
Robertson, Mason G.
Robinson, Aurelia D.
Rock, Patricia T.
Rockwell, Robert B.H.
Roffman, Rose M.
Rogers, James T.
Rokoff, William
Rollison, Mary Anne
Ross, Lawrence W.
Roth, Lorie
Roukos, Jo Anne
Rowland, Jane Thomas
Rowland, Ray
Rundbaken, Barbara
Rundbaken, Sol
Russell, Carol S.
Russell, Jean
Russell, Julia Kendall
Ryan III, Andrew J.
Saltamachia, Jake A.
Sanchez-Diaz, Rafael
Sanders, Sylvia Ann
Sandy, Gerald C.
Sanford Jr., Charles S.
Sapp, Jacqueline W.
Sartor, Herman W.
Satterfield, Neil B.
Saunders, John L.
Sayre, Lee B.
Scarborough, James H.
Scarborough, R. Joanne
Schivera, Nena
Schlegel, Gary W.
Schmidt, John C.
Schmidt, Louis W.
Schmidt, Nellie Hankins
Schmitz, Catherine
Schreiner, Barber J.
Seale, Lea Leslie
Sellers, Edgar E.
Semmes, James L.

Seyle, Anna Cone
Shea, Bart E.
Shearouse, Sarah E.
Sheehan, Harold R.
Sheffield, Joe C.
Shipley, Charles T.
Shiver, Ivey M.
Shivers, Mervin
Shlager, Norman L.
Shuck, Warren
Siegel, Earnest
Silcox, Elaine
Silhacek, Don L.
Silvers, Mark M.
Simensen, Richard J.
Simmons, Lee N.
Simon, Alexander A.
Simon, Emma Thomson
Simpson, Russell R.
Sims, Roy J.
Sivik, Frank P.
Sloan, George W.
Smith, Carolyn G.
Smith, DeLarris A.
Smith, Howard
Smith, Irene N.
Smith, Julia Floyd
Smith, Karen Alice
Smith, Marcia
Smith, Marion F.
Smith, Nancy Page
Smith, Patricia M.
Smith, Sidney R.
Smith, W. Lance
Smith Jr., William J.
Smith, William Leon
Snellgrove, Charles E.
Sommer, Marie E.
Squires, Harry H.
Staggs, Sammy E.
Stanfield, Julie R.
Starrs, William M.
Stegall, John L.
Stein, Paul A.
Steinke, Richard M.
Stephens, Jacqueline W.
Stephens, Margaret F.
Stephens, Perry Lee
Stephens, William Hugh
Stevens, Linda B.
Stevens, Lola
Stocker, Erich F.
Stodghill, Lois M.
Stoffel, Ronald
Stokes, Maurice S.
Stokes, William W.
Stone, Janet D.
Stone, Paul G.
Strahl, Robert M.
Armstrong State College Faculty
1935-1985

Stratos, George Dukakis
Stratton, Cedric
Strong, Mary H.
Strozier, Robert I.
Stubbs, Robert T.
Suchower, John
Sullivan, Joan M.
Summers, Nancy P.
Summerville, Carole E.
Summerville, Richard M.
Sumner, Joseph W.
Sutton, Carol Helen
Sutton, Mary E.
Swinson, Ruth E.
Swords, Robert J.
Taft, Arthur
Tanenbaum, Barbara G.
Tapp, Carol Dysart
Tapp, Lawrence M.
Tennenbaum, Zelda
Terry, Henry M.
Thacker, Mary E.
Thee, Gail Y.
Theus, Mrs. Charlton
Thomas, Carlson R.
Thomas, Claudia A.
Thomas, Louis A.
Thomas, Priscilla Jane
Thompson, Dorothy M.
Thompson, Harold E.
Thompson, Louis A.
Thorne, Francis M.
Tilson, Elwin R.
Timberlake, Sara E.
Todd, Willie Grier
Tootle, James W.
Torian, Mary C.
Torrie, Carmen
Trautwein, George
Travis, William L.
Trentham, Marion
Trexler, Duke C.
Tripp Jr., D. Ray
Tucker Jr., Carlos
Tucker, Elizabeth A.
Underwood, Dale J.
Vail, Charles B.
Varner, John
Vining, Jean Wingate
Wade, Dorothy Morris
Wade, John William
Waffle, Elizabeth L.
Wagner, Nancy R.
Wahlberg, Rachel Conrad
Walshour, Ardelle
Wall, Richard M.
Walls Jr., Edward F.
Walters Jr., Calvin A.
Walton, Virginia S.
Ward, Paul E.
Warlick, Roger K.
Warren, Anthony M.
Weichelbaum, William
Weinburg, Harry B.
Weiser, Frederick G.
Weitz, N. Harvey
Welch, Claudia T.
Wellons, L. Claire
Welsh III, John A.
West, Harold
Westfall, Margie P.
Whicker, Martha H.
White Jr., Charles C.
White, Susan S.
White, Virginia
Whiten, Morris L.
Whitnel, James F.
Wilford, Edgar Marshall
Williams, Charles W.
Williams, Floyd T.
Williams, Mildred Aileen
Williamson, Jane B.
Wilson, Anne
Wilson, Jacqueline F.
Wilson, Sybil
Winn, William S.
Winters, James
Witt, James W.
Wolfe, Helen C.
Wolfe, Sandra
Worthington, Clarke S.
Wright, J. Stephen
Wu, K. C.
Wynn, O. E.
Wyss, Jane A.
Yoast, Regina
Zahn, Louis J.
Zelnigher, Joseph
Zepp, Thomas M.
Zerman, Joseph L.
Zettel, Esta R.
Ziegler, Harmon
Zilch, Gladys
Zimmet, Arthur L.
Zink, Margo R.
Page 76 was skipped in the original publication
Support Our Scholars

Throughout the year various projects and activities are held to raise money for scholarship funds. This program has become known as S.O.S. (Support Our Scholars) and is supported by students, faculty, administration and members of the community. During the week of October 18-24 the S.O.S. Walkathon was held. Various business and academic departments, student organizations and individual walkers were sponsored and paid accordingly to how far they walked during the week. In November S.O.S. sponsored Armstrong Artisans. Original arts and crafts donated by students, faculty and staff were sold and all proceeds from the sales went to the S.O.S. scholarship fund. Other S.O.S. events included "Make Your Own Thursdaes" and Christmas Trees Around the World.

S.O.S.

Armstrong Artisans
Dedicated to the many thousands of Armstrong State College students.