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Journal of Tau Alpha Pi

Executive Director/Secretary
Editor

Frederick J. Berger

Tau Alpha Pi Journal is the official publication of Tau Alpha Pi, National Honor Society of Engineering Technologies. Write Professor Frederick J. Berger (Executive Director), Editor, P.O. Box 266, Riverdale, New York 10471. The opinions expressed are those of contributors and do not necessarily reflect those of the editorial staff of Tau Alpha Pi.

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Statement from the
Executive Director - Secretary

The Journal is published annually to reach all Tau Alpha Pi chapters and share with them scholarly information, chapter activities, and news items of interest to the engineering-technology profession. It includes professional articles and chapter news. As in the past seven years, I take pride in editing this Journal.

For the Journal to be as inclusive and helpful as possible, it is necessary for chapters to forward information. Please address all correspondence to me at P.O. Box 266, Riverdale, New York 10471. Chapter news should include appropriate dates of events and names of officers. Since chapters are autonomous, communication through the Journal is essential.

Scholarly and professional essays relevant to the engineering technologies are welcome. Every item submitted is reviewed editorially. In order to be considered for publication, such articles as well as chapter information should reach me no later than March 1.

The past academic year saw additional new chapters chartered: Alpha Delta (Savannah State College), Zeta Epsilon (Del Mar College), Kappa Beta (Anne Arundel Community College), Alpha Delaware (Delaware Technical and Community College, Terry Campus), Gamma Louisiana (Southern University and A and M College), and Alpha Mississippi (University of Southern Mississippi).

I am most pleased to see the numbers of chapters increase. At some chartering ceremonies I had the privilege to be present: Alpha Delaware, Gamma Louisiana, Alpha Mississippi, and Alpha Delta. I appreciate the cordiality extended to me during my visits. Where I could not attend because of conflict in schedule, I was most ably represented. I want to thank Dr. Russell E. Puckett (Zeta Gamma, Texas A and M University) for attending the chartering ceremony of Zeta Epsilon at Del Mar College. I commend Professor William R. Mumford (Kappa Beta, Anne Arundel Community College) for his excellent handling of the chartering ceremony of his chapter. I am appreciative of Professor John Tridico for representing Tau Alpha Pi and me at the ground-breaking celebration at Capitol Institute of Technology.

During the year, I had the privilege and pleasure to attend three induction ceremonies and deliver keynote talks: Beta Delta (Bronx Community College), Beta Nu (New York Institute of Technology), and Delta Beta (Lincoln College, Northeastern University). These were special events.

To the sponsors of new chapters I express my appreciation of their foresight in establishing chapters on their campuses, and I extend my thanks for their help in upgrading the professional status of the technologies: Professor William R. Mumford (Anne Arundel Community College), Professor Samuel A. Guccione and Professor Reuben Salters (Delaware Technical and Community College, Terry Campus), Dr. Eddie Hildreth and Professor Manjit Singh (Southern University and A and M College), Dr. C.H. Heiden and Professor Charles Sterling (University of Southern Mississippi), Professor Lester B. Johnson (Savannah State College), Dr. Ronald J. Williams and Professors M.E. Mauer and Jerry Zazvorka (Del Mar College).

At times faculty leave their positions as chapter advisers. To these former advisers who gave years of dedicated service and built firm foundations on which
others can continue to build, I express my gratitude: Professor Frederick E. Driscoll (Delta Alpha), Dr. William F. King (Delta Beta), Dr. Gerald McClouthin (Upsilon Alpha), Professor Marshall Minter (Upsilon Beta), Professor Martin Halperin (Upsilon Delta), Professor Thomas D. Clark (Zeta Alpha), Professor Michael E. Parten (Zeta Delta), Dr. Richard Phelps (Eta Beta), Professor John Chin (XI Gamma), Dr. Ronald C. Pare (Alpha Washington).

One much admired adviser can serve no longer because of untimely death. We mourn the sudden passing in January’83 of Dr. Edward E. Bohe of Rho Alpha (Colorado Technical College). He is and will be missed by all who knew him, for he was truly dedicated to his students and to the highest educational goals.

To the enterprising faculty who have recently assumed the positions of chapter advisers, I want to convey sincerest congratulations and wishes for success as they continue to promote the principles and objectives of Tau Alpha Pi: Professor John A. Stratton (Beta Iota), Professor Daniel Walls (Gamma Alpha), Professor Albert E. Staub (Gamma Beta), Professor Allen Hadad (Delta Alpha), Professor Borah Kreimer (Delta Beta), Professor Leslie Thede (Epsilon Alpha), Professor Richard C. Neville (Upsilon Alpha), Professor Pon Bender (Upsilon Beta), Professor Joseph O’Connell and Dr. Joe Patton Hedrick (Upsilon Delta), Dr. Kuan-Chang Ting (Zeta Alpha), Professor James M. Huddleston (Iota Beta, York Campus), Professor Elizabeth Resta (Lambda Alpha), Dr. C. Lee Rogers (Nu Beta), Dr. Richard J. Revor (Nu Delta), Professor Donald C. Curren and Professor Richard C. Camp, Jr. (XI Alpha), Mrs. Mary Anne Wright (Pl Alpha), Professor Wanda L. Garner (Rho Alpha), Professor Larry G. Keating (Rho Gamma), Professor Margaret Sentif (XI Alpha), Professor Andrew C. Kellie (Alpha Kentucky), Professor Charles T. Donovan (Alpha Washington).

My ongoing thanks are due to the many advisers who have served and continue to serve devotedly. Special thanks are due to Dr. Lillian Gottesman, adviser to Beta Delta chapter, who ably assisted in the preparation of this Journal.

Fortunately, I have the opportunity from time to time to bestow an award for meritorious service on those individuals who have contributed significantly to Tau Alpha Pi. During the past year I granted fifteen such certificates. The recipients deserve mention: Professor Robert L Mott (Gamma Beta) for fifteen years of outstanding service as adviser and for his work on a pattern for casting the key. The other certificates of merit went to members of Upsilon Beta (Arizona State University) for being the first to erect the replica of the Tau Alpha Pi key on the university campus. Very special commendations for the completion of the replica are due to Professor Frank L. Cox; Director of Engineering Technologies; Dr. Roland S. Strawn, chapter adviser; Michael B. Marra, chapter president; and Michael Williams. Without the efforts of these dedicated persons, the key could not have been constructed and erected. Indeed, I was most privileged to attend the dedication ceremony at Arizona State University, where I addressed the gathering, bestowed the awards, and personally congratulated all who made the replica a reality. Whereas the key cemented on concrete is an important way to improve the visibility of Tau Alpha Pi on campus, we must remember that the key is primarily the working tool of the society. As such, I am making it available as a pendant on a gold and green ribbon to be worn by initiating chapter officers. This pendant is illustrated in the centerfold of this Journal. I am hopeful of having these pendants in the fall of 1983. It is my intention to have each chapter purchase four of these keys at approximately fifteen dollars per key. The pendant keys will remain the
ceremonial property of the chapters. With its gear diameter measuring 2 1/2 inches and its attractive bronze finish, the pendant will be an elegant and appropriate addition to the initiation ceremony. I should like to have feedback from our chapters as to how soon their budgets will allow for the acquisition of the pendants.

Tau Alpha Pi as an honor society is to the engineering technologies what Tau Beta Pi is to engineering science and what Phi Beta Kappa is to liberal arts. It shares with these other honor societies a deep commitment to the pursuit of excellence in education, the fostering of leadership qualities, and the development of sterling character. Our country and the world at present and probably in the future need men and women of such caliber who can be masters, not servants, of our increasing technology. The sublime purposes and goals of Tau Alpha Pi merit publicity, and educational institutions that still do not have chapters on their campuses should be encouraged and inspired to qualify for membership in the Tau Alpha Pi society.

I look forward to seeing you at the A.S.E.E. Annual Conference on June 19-23 at the Rochester Institute of Technology. We shall have the chance to discuss our mutual concerns regarding Tau Alpha Pi.

Frederick J. Berger
Executive Director Frederick j. Berger presents Tau Alpha Pi meritorious award to Michael Marra, president of Upsilon Beta Chapter
Introduction
In 1978 Sam Pritchett coordinated a study that examined developments and trends in four-year engineering technology programs. A 50 item questionnaire was mailed to 95 institutions with four-year engineering technology programs. The study was conducted, analyzed, and reported on a regional basis. The regions studied and the investigators in charge are shown in Table 1. (See Appendix.)

Table 1. Demographics of 1978 Study
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Schools</th>
<th>Percent Responding</th>
<th>Investigator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mid-western</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South-western</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As Table 1 showed, there was an overall response rate of 75 percent. The results of these four individual studies were reported at the 1978 College Industry Education Conference and recorded in the proceedings. There was no combined or national reporting of the results.

In 1982 Sam Pritchett again coordinated a study that examined developments and trends in four-year engineering technology programs. The 1978 questionnaire with modifications was used for this study. The common items in the 1978 and 1982 questionnaires provided the opportunity to examine changes and trends in engineering technology programs. The modified questionnaire was sent to 118 institutions with four-year engineering technology programs. The regions studied and the investigators in charge are given in Table 2. (See Appendix.)

Table 2. Demographics of 1982 Study
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASEE Zone</th>
<th>No. of Schools</th>
<th>Percent Responding</th>
<th>Investigator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>64</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As Table 2 indicated, the response rate overall was 64 percent which was 11 percentage points lower than the 1978 study. The results of these four studies were reported at the 1982 College Industry Education Conference and recorded in the proceedings. Again, there was no combined or national reporting of the results.
In both the 1978 and 1982 studies, most of the questionnaires were completed by deans or directors of technology programs rather than department heads.

**Purpose**
The purpose of this study was to report changes and trends in four-year engineering technology programs during the last four years. It was also the purpose of this study to report the national summary of the data from the 1978 studies as well as the 1982 studies.

**Delimitations**
The investigation was restricted to data from the 1978 and 1982 studies. Not all of the common items in the two studies were compared.

**Limitations**
Since the 1982 questionnaire was a modification of the 1978 questionnaire, not all items were common. Also, the regions were different for the 1978 and 1982 studies. This made regional changes and trends difficult to report. In both the 1978 and 1982 studies, there was no uniform method for reporting the data. In many instances the number responding to a given item was not reported. Quite often only a percentage was given and the number responding had to be assumed by examining the total response to the questionnaire for that region or to a similar item where the number was provided. The results of some items in both the 1978 and 1982 studies were omitted by some investigators.

**Method**
Thirty-nine items from the four 1978 regional studies were combined into a national summary. The same items were summarized from the 1982 studies. The results were then compared item by item.

**Results**
The results are reported in the following five categories: administrative features and programs, funding, BET faculty, student characteristics, and recruiting, retention, placement and follow-up.

**Administrative Features and Programs**
Table 3 indicates the types of administrative structures for the institutions that responded.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>1978</th>
<th>1982</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>School of Technology</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School of Engineering and Technology</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School of Engineering</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School of Science or Applied Science</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>71</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As Table 3 indicated, there was no major change in administrative structure. However, there may be a small shift away from Schools of Engineering and Schools of Science to some new type of structure reported as other. Special attention should be given to this factor in future studies.

In 1978 44% (31/71) of the institutions reported that they shared faculty with engineering. This
percentage remained constant for 1982 when 44% (29/66) reported that sharing was taking place at their institutions.
The 1982 study indicated that at 64% (41/64) of the institutions technology shared facilities with engineering. This was an increase over the 1978 study when 58% (41/71) reported shared facilities.
Table 4 illustrates the different curriculum structures for baccalaureate degrees in engineering technology.

Table 4. Nature of BET Programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2+2 (Last 2 yrs.)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2+2 (all 4 yrs.)</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 years (no A.D.)</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>70</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As Table 4 showed, there was an increase in the percentage of four-year programs with no associate degree and an increase in two + two last two year only type programs. There also was a large decrease in the percentage of four-year, two + two type programs. There was certainly a change and perhaps a trend away from four-year, two + two programs.
Sixty three percent (45/71) of the institutions in 1978 reported that their major BET programs were ECPD/ABET accredited. This increased to 79% (59/75) in 1982. For those institutions that did not have ABET accreditation, 75% (15/20) desired accreditation in 1978 as opposed to 63% (10/16) in 1982. Although the percent desiring accreditation decreased, the absolute number saying no remained relatively constant—five in 1978 and six in 1982. These results show an increased importance placed on ABET accreditation by the reporting institutions.
Table 5 reports the relative size of the four largest engineering technology majors. Absolute numbers were not reported because the data from the 1978 eastern region were not available.

Table 5 Relative Size of ET Majors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electronic/Electrical</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil (Surveying)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The data in Table 5 showed that electronic/electrical remained the largest major followed by mechanical, civil (surveying) and manufacturing. The large change in EET and MET may have been the result of the missing data that was mentioned earlier.
Table 6 shows what percentage of BET courses include required laboratories.

Table 6. Percent of BET Courses Requiring Labs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1978*</th>
<th>1982</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As Table 6 reported, there was a major shift in the percentage of required laboratories. In 1978 60% of the institutions reported laboratories were required for 61% to 100% of the BET courses while in 1982 only 39% of the institutions for the same range reported laboratories were required. This is a very significant decrease and should be examined further.

There has been an increase in the number of institutions that offer co-op programs from 56% (40/71) in 1978 to 65% (46/71) in 1982. This appears to indicate a trend toward increased contact and cooperation with industry.

When the respondents were asked if their institutions had or planned to have a technical master’s degree, 14% (10/71) reported yes in 1978. This increased to 20%/ (14/70) in 1982. This indicates an increasing interest in a technical master’s degree.

Industrial advisory committees were utilized by 72% (51/71) of the institutions in 1978 and increased to 77% (58/75) in 1982. The industrial advisory committee continues to be viewed as an important mechanism for communication with local industry.

**Funding**

Seventy-one percent (49/69) of the institutions in 1978 reported having a recurring line in their annual budget for capital equipment. This decreased to 57% (44/77) in 1982. This is a disturbing change and further supports the fact that engineering technology programs are having a difficult time keeping laboratories up to date.

When asked about replacement monies to support the concept of the “living lab”, 17% (10/58) in 1978 followed such a plan. In 1982 the response decreased to 11% (8/75). This provides further support for the statement that ET labs are “dying” rather than “living.”

When asked if BET faculty were treated as fairly as engineering faculty, 76% (44/58) reported yes in 1978. This decreased to 65% (42/65) in the 1982 study. There is no way of knowing if this is a real problem or perceived problem. This may reflect frustration associated with the national attention being given to the engineering faculty shortage and the lack of national attention being paid to hiring and salary problems in engineering technology.

**Faculty**

Table 7 reports the responses to the question, “What should be the minimum educational background for BET faculty?”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 to 20%</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 to 40%</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41 to 60%</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61 to 80%</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81 to 100%</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>58</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Data from eastern region missing.
As Table 7 showed, there was a greater consensus in 1982 on the minimum degree level needed for ET faculty. Eighty-eight percent (66/75) indicated the M.S. degree in 1982 as compared to only 79% (55/70) in 1978.

The respondents continued to support the desirability of having engineers as technology teachers. In the 1978 study 83% (49/59) responded yes and this increased to 99% (73/74) in 1982.

When asked to respond to the following question, “Would you have any hesitation in hiring a qualified BET graduate as a faculty member?” ninety-percent (65/72) of the respondents reported that they would not have any hesitation in the 1978 study. However, in 1982 this decreased to 84% (61/73). In the 1978 study there was very little difference in the response by geographic region. This was not the case in the 1982 study. The support for BET graduates ranged from a high 100% in Zone III to a low of 67% in Zone I. Zone I represents the eastern states.

Sixty-two percent (44/71) reported that professional licensure was important for BET faculty in 1978. The response increased to 71% (52/73) in 1982. Although the respondents felt that licensure was important, only 13% (9/71) reported that licensure should be required according to the 1978 study. This increased to 25% (18/73) in 1982. Again, the regional differences were significant. The responses for required licensure ranged from 0% (0/12) in Zone III to 53% (10/19) in Zone I.

Faculty development was required at 71% (41/58) of the institutions in 1978 and this decreased to 68% (38/56) in 1982. These data do not include responses from the eastern states (1978) and Zone I (1982) because the data were not reported.

As reported in Table 8, teaching loads have remained relatively constant. In light of increased fiscal belt tightening in higher education, it is comforting to know that teaching loads have not increased.

Table 8. Teaching Loads - Contact Hours

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Load in Contact Hours</th>
<th>1978</th>
<th>1982</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 or less</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-16</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 or more</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>69</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As reported in Table 8, teaching loads have remained relatively constant. In light of increased fiscal belt tightening in higher education, it is comforting to know that teaching loads have not increased.

Table 9 reports the responses to how institutions weight laboratories.

Table 9. Weighting of Laboratories
According to the results reported in Table 9, some institutions have increased the weight of their laboratories. In 1978 14% weighted lecture and labs equal as compared to 21% in 1982. There may have been confusion on this item.

There has been very little change reported in the difficulty of hiring temporary faculty. Forty eight percent (32/67) indicated difficulty in 1978 and 49% (35/72) in 1982. The same cannot be said for the difficulty in hiring permanent faculty. The difficulty has more than doubled from 46% (32/69) in 1978 to 92% (67/73) in 1982. This points out that engineering is not by itself in having difficulty in recruiting faculty.

Table 10 reports data related to the problem of hiring faculty.

**Table 10. Hiring Problems**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Industrial experience</td>
<td>2.32</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.22</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salary</td>
<td>2.17</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.46</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technology orientation</td>
<td>2.16</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.02</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academic background</td>
<td>1.95</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2.39</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic location</td>
<td>1.19</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.28</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Major Problem = 3; Some Problem = 2; No Problem = 1

Eastern states data not available.

Table 10 showed quite a shift in the rank order of factors related to hiring faculty. In 1978 the top two concerns were industrial experience and salary. In the 1982 study the top two concerns were salary and academic background. Also, the severity of the salary problem increased from an average of 2.17 in 1978 to 2.46 in 1982.

**Student Characteristics**

In 1982 only 41% of the respondents reported that their BET freshman met engineering entrance requirements as compared to 58% in 1978. There is no way to determine if technology quality is down or if engineering is up. However, the percentage of engineering students transferring to technology remained almost constant at 16% for 1982 as compared to 15% in 1978.
There was a slight increase in the percentage of part-time students from 20% in 1978 to 23% in 1982. (Data from the western and eastern states for 1978 were not available.)
The average age of BET students remained constant at 23 years. (Data from the eastern states for 1978 were not available.)
It is encouraging to see an increase in percentage of females in engineering technology. The percentage of females increased from 4% in 1978 to 8% in 1982. The percentage of minorities remained almost the same with 14% in 1982 as compared to 13% in 1978.

**Recruiting, Retention, Placement and Follow-up**
The percentage of BET students that were residents of the state where they attended decreased slightly in 1982 to 78% from 80% in 1978.
Table 11 indicates estimated projected enrollment trends in BET programs for the next decade. The respondents were told that increases assume that additional resources are available.

Table 11. Ten-Year Projected Enrollments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>1978</th>
<th>1982</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Great increase</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some increase</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No change</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some decrease</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great decrease</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>71</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As Table 11 showed, the respondents continued to be optimistic about growth in enrollments.
The overall four-year retention rate for BET programs has decreased slightly from 64% in 1978 to 62% in 1982.
The percentage of BET graduates with discipline-related placement at or near graduation remained almost constant at 88% for 1982. In 1978 the rate was 89%.

Table 12 reports the average starting salaries for BET graduates.

Table 12. Average Starting Salaries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Salary</th>
<th>1978</th>
<th>1982</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>13,304</td>
<td>20,761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum</td>
<td>9,214</td>
<td>16,761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum</td>
<td>17,733</td>
<td>25,722</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As Table 12 showed, salaries for BET graduates have more than kept pace with inflation.

*Tau Alpha Pi Page 1 3 1983*
Industry has not accepted the title “technology” for the BET graduate. In 1978 the respondents reported that 58% of their BET graduates had the word engineer in their first job title. This increased to 69% in 1982.

Table 13 shows the placement situation for the institutions surveyed.

Table 13. Placement Situation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supply/Demand</th>
<th>1978</th>
<th>1982</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supply of grads is much less than demand</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply of grads is a little less than demand</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply and demand are equal</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply of grads slightly exceeds demand</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply of grads greatly exceeds demand</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>70</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As Table 13 reported, the demand for BET graduates increased from 73% reporting supply is much less or a little less than demand in 1978 to 86% in 1982. The percentage of institutions that reported formalized placement remained constant at 93%. Formalized follow-up dropped from 66% in 1978 to 62% in 1982.

Table 14 reports on the involvement of alumni in BET programs.

Table 14. Alumni Participation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participation</th>
<th>1978</th>
<th>1982</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actively participates in departmental activities</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typically contributes to alumni fund</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As Table 14 reported, there was a substantial decrease in the percentage of institutions that reported active participation of alumni in departmental activities from 38% in 1978 to 28% in 1982. Statistically, this was due in large part to Zone III which reported only 15% participation. The increase in alumni contributions is a healthy sign.

Summary
From an administrative perspective, there is a number of changes to consider. The increase in the sharing of facilities should help to hold down the rising costs of technology and engineering education. The increase in ABET accredited BET programs can be viewed as a sign of administrative support for quality. The increase in co-op programs and the increase in the usage
of industrial advisory committees are positive indicators of improved linkages with industry. There appears to be a shift away from two + two four-year BET programs. This matter deserves further study to understand why the change occurred and if it is a trend.

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One of the most disturbing changes reported relates to the percentage of BET courses that require laboratories. There seems to be a trend toward reducing the number of required laboratories in BET programs. If this is true, engineering technology may be drifting toward and perhaps converging on engineering. There is not much good news to report concerning funding. Funding for annual capital equipment budget lines and replacement monies (living lab concept) have decreased. This change may be temporary and merely a reflection of the current economic condition. Engineering technology faculty are increasingly concerned that they are not being treated as fairly as engineering faculty. The factors causing this concern should be examined. The perceived level of education needed for BET faculty has increased. It is generally agreed that BET faculty should have a master’s degree. There is also increased support for licensure for BET faculty. The difficulty in hiring BET faculty has increased dramatically and should be getting more attention. Required faculty development has decreased.

Appendix
The studies referenced in this paper are listed below:

Printed in the proceedings for the 1978 College Industry Education Conference (CIEC).
*Session Chairman
WHY DO WE HAVE TO TAKE SOCIO-HUMANISTIC COURSES?

Abstract
Most students enrolled in college-level, technically oriented (technology and engineering) programs perpetually ask the question, “Why do we have to take socio-humanistic courses as part of our technical curriculum?” This article discusses the value of these courses to a graduate on the job and as enrichment in his or her non-working life. The author cites some incidents in his own professional life in which his broad education and interests have opened doors to success unopenable by technical expertise alone.

Introduction
In the 48th Annual Report (latest edition) of the Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology (ABET), which spells out the ground rules for accrediting engineering and engineering technology programs at colleges and universities, it is stated that “it cannot be overemphasized that efforts to present coursework in the humanities and social sciences as an integral part of the engineering educational program are encouraged in the interests of making young engineers fully aware of their social responsibilities and better able to consider related
factors in the decision-making process.” (The “decision-making process” referred to here includes decisions made on the job as well as off the job.) The report defines socio-humanities as the following courses: philosophy, religion, history, literature, fine arts, sociology, psychology, anthropology, economics, and modern languages beyond introductory skills courses. Eighteen semester hours (6 courses) are the suggested minimum requirement in this area. Despite the lofty sounding and well intentioned requirements of ABET, the attitude of technically oriented college students toward required courses in the socio-humanistics apparently has not changed since I was a student 23 years ago. As a professor, I hear the same bad-mouthing of these courses as I was guilty of then. Now, as then, the majority of the technical students do not appreciate why they have to take these courses. “After all,” they say, “I’ve had most of this in high school and besides, I’m going to work on a technical job in which, hopefully, I will not have to write themes, quote Shakespeare, or recite historical facts!” Ah, callow youth! If technically oriented students were given the freedom to design their own plan of study, I believe that few would opt for the currently required socio-humanistic courses. This attitude is unfortunate because success in the real world of living and working actually demands a breadth of knowledge not obtainable from technical courses alone. Promotions in industry and success as a citizen are rarely based on technical competence alone. Often nontechnical factors, particularly ability to communicate, are weighted more heavily than technical considerations. This discussion is not designed to minimize the value of technical courses; they are important, but they are not the only consideration as most inexperienced students would like to believe. A technical-college education is designed to prepare a student not only for his or her first technical job, but also for subsequent jobs and for being an enriched and a responsible citizen. College faculty and administrators and accrediting agencies put considerable thought into designing each curriculum with career, citizenship, and personal enrichment in mind. Breadth of knowledge is given not only across the board, but also within the technical area. For example, an electrical engineering student will take a course or two in mechanical engineering, but more importantly, the student, even if his or her specialty is electronics, will be given some courses in power, magnetics, and computing. This breadth within one’s specialty is necessary because rarely can one predict what kind of a job in industry, diversified as it is today, a graduate will take at first or subsequently. The average person changes jobs or job-types every five years or so. Experience shows that even graduates with very narrowly defined specialties and interests often branch out into other technical areas and/or into management within ten years of graduation. As head of a technical department at a major university, the biggest complaint I heard from managers within industrial and service companies was that technical graduates, in general, could not communicate well in writing or orally. These managers then ask why we do not give our students more courses in the socio-humanistic area. In my opinion, we do give students enough courses in this area. Unfortunately, because of their poor attitude toward these courses, many do not get from them what they could or should. In talking with graduates who have been on the job for a few years, I never have found one who did not bemoan the fact that he should have been more serious about his socio-humanities courses. On the basis of comments from industrial managers and students and from my own experience in industry and teaching, I firmly believe that 90% of entering students would benefit considerably
more from their college education if they worked at least two years in industry before entering college. Only one familiar with the real world of working and living on his own can make rational decisions as to which program of study is “best” for him and appreciate the value of each course that is included in that program.

Value of socio-humanities on the job
The vast majority of technically-oriented students will be surprised (and in some cases relieved) to find that much of what they learned (or failed to learn), technical or nontechnical, in college is not really needed or used directly on the job. For example, few technical jobs ever require the use of differential equations or facts about world history. On the other hand, the maturity gained and the determination exhibited by successfully completing all courses will be of value in helping a graduate to solve problems successfully and carry out required tasks in industry.

Further, it is not even necessary to have an A’s worth of knowledge on most industrial jobs. (This is obvious since all B and C graduates, in the past, have been readily hired). However, the desire to excel in school and the confidence gained thereby will be of value on the job, particularly if the graduate exhibits the same desire to excel on the job. However, one can be a top A student and if he can’t communicate, he will probably not advance as well as the C student who can. Undoubtedly, during economic recessions, good students will have an advantage over poorer students for the limited number of jobs available.)

Communication takes on two levels in industry: technical and personal. Technical communication involves mainly formal and informal written and oral reports regarding projects on which one is working. English and literature courses are of value in helping one to write and speak with more effectiveness and precision. Personal communication with peers and particularly with superiors even informally during coffee break, in the elevator, at company parties, or on the tennis court can often be as important a determinant in one’s success as technical competence and technical communication. A broad education both in technical and socio-humanistic areas can make one a more interesting and interested person.

In summary, one can be a top student in a technical field, but if he can’t communicate well or is a very dull, one-subject conversationalist, he probably won’t go far in industry (there are few laboratory jobs in isolation available). Most A to C students can handle most industrial jobs; therefore, managers are looking to hire and promote someone with a little extra: broad education, extra curricular activities, and particularly, ability to communicate well on both the technical and personal levels. Obviously, gaining breadth of knowledge cannot end with graduation from college.

Value of socio-humanities off the job
There is obviously more to life than a job. Satisfaction and success on the job can bring a certain measure of happiness, but over two-thirds of one’s time is spent off the job. What one does with this time as a family person and private citizen will have a great bearing on happiness and personal worth. The broader one’s knowledge, the fuller life can be, whether it be in reading the newspapers, traveling, or socializing. The broader one’s knowledge, the better equipped one is to recognize opportunities, whether they be investments, potential friends, politics, athletics, or a mate. Occasionally, business opportunities and advancements come from off-the-job contacts
and activities. If all else is equal, a person who is noted for his civic responsibilities often will have the edge over someone who is not.

A case in point
In my own case I can readily identify milestones in my professional career and private life when my broad-based general education and interests have been the critical determinants of my success and happiness. I have (1) worked full time in industry, (2) taught in a university, (3) been a manager, (4) been a real estate developer, (5) been a consultant to various major U.S. corporations, and (6) owned a merchandising business.

When I was graduated with a BS in electrical engineering in 1958, the nation was in the grip of a severe recession, much like now with the exception that engineering jobs were harder to find. There were ten applicants for every job in the geographical area in which I was interested. I got my first job not because I was the most technically qualified, but because the manager who interviewed me saw on my transcript of grades that I had taken an elective course in Spanish. He told me later that I was chosen from the many applicants because of this seemingly trivial nontechnical course which had distinguished me from the stereo-typed engineering student who avoided foreign language courses. “A fluke,” you say! Maybe, but the broader one’s education and the greater the interest in it, the better prepared one is to benefit from situations like this. Louis Pasteur once said, “Chance favors only the mind that is prepared.”

After working a few years in industry, it became clear that I was going to have to go to graduate school to better myself professionally. Since I had, like the majority of students, “eased” my way through my undergraduate program, I was not a shoo-in to graduate school. One of my undergraduate professors wrote a letter of reference to the department head at the school I wished to attend. The department head later told me that he took a chance on me based solely on this professor’s letter. Why did the professor write such a glowing letter? Certainly not on the basis of my outstanding scholarship, but because my nontechnical interests (acquired through my broad education) happened to coincide with his. In my interests and my better than average technical competence, he saw some redeeming qualities which he felt would lead to success in graduate school.

I certainly am not advocating that one should be lackadaisical in technical studies, hoping that someone will bail him out of a dilemma on the basis of some nontechnical or nonacademic virtue. A strong technical competence is essential for success early in one’s career. What I am saying, though, is that serious attention to both technical and nontechnical studies can pay dividends. One can never know ahead of time what opportunities may arise and what knowledge they will require.

In undergraduate and graduate school I was as interested in my technical specialty as most other students, but the most valuable course I ever took in school, bar none, was “General Semantics,” which I took as an elective in graduate school. Unlike all technical courses I had ever had, this course made me ask questions for the first time about who I am and what do I really want to be. This course turned my whole life around. It

helped me think in broader and clearer terms about my life and to find direction. If I did not take this course, I am satisfied that today I would still be floundering through life.
My first promotion into management came, again, not because of my technical competence alone, but because of my participation in community affairs. My boss’ boss was very sensitive about the stereotyped image of engineers, sometimes deserved; that is, one-subject bores who take little interest or involvement in life outside of their profession and family. This image came mainly out of the social turmoil of the 1960’s when technical people were blamed for the social and environmental problems of the world. The “rationale” was that these technical people were ostriches burying their heads in their specialty, oblivious to the social and environmental impact of whatever they were designing or building. Any time an engineer broke out of this mold, this manager was delighted and supportive. Hence, he liked managers below him who exemplified this “new image.”

Proper motivation can allow people to do almost anything they want to do. One should never stop learning. Attitude affects motivation which, in turn, affects learning. Since knowledge in nontechnical areas can seriously affect one’s future, as I hope I have demonstrated, one’s attitude toward nontechnical courses should be positive in order to get the most out of them. James Barrie summed up the value of attitude best when he said, “It is not in doing what you like, but in liking what you do that is the secret of happiness.”

In closing, I should like to leave you with this thought:

One ship drives east, another drives west with the self-same wind that blows.  
Tis the set of the sail, not the strength of the gale that determines which way they go.

James A. Chisman, Ph.D., P.E.  
Systems Engineering Program  
Clemson University

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**Master of Technology Programs with Technical Specialty Concentrations**

The Master of Technology (M.-Tech) degree program was initiated at Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona (ASU), in 1971, as a Master of Science in Technology (M.S. Technology) with a technical education emphasis and a technical specialty supporting area. After several years this program evolved into the current M.-Tech degree with technical concentrations in an area of technology specialization. Approval of the current M.-Tech degree program was granted in July of 1978.

The Master of Technology degree program has a professional technical orientation as opposed to a research orientation such as that associated with the Master of Science degree. The emphasis is on the application or practice of established technical principles and theory as opposed to the research and development orientation typical of engineering and science areas.

The program of study is designed to promote greater depth of understanding and skill in technology as applied to industry and technical education. The program of study is individually prepared in consultation with the appointed supervisory committee. It is designed to allow each student to have enough flexibility to select a combination of courses in the technical specialization and supporting courses to meet individual career goals.
The degree program requires a total of 32 semester hours of which a minimum of 15-16 hours must be in courses at the 500 level or above. This master’s program is designed as a professional program consistent with other professional programs such as the Master of Accountancy, Business Administration, Counseling, Education Environmental Planning. All of these degree programs have a common characteristic factor, i.e., major emphasis is placed on application or practice of established knowledge and techniques. In addition, their stated goals included career enhancement as primary objectives. The following are minimum program requirements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Technical Area</td>
<td>5-18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support Area</td>
<td>9-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practicum/Applied Project</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A maximum of 9 semester hours of appropriate course work completed while on a non-degree status may be included in the program of study for the Master of Technology degree program.

The Master of Technology program seeks to address a variety of needs, desires, and concerns of both baccalaureate-level graduates of technology programs (and related program graduates) and the industrial community. However, first and most important, this program serves continuing-education and career-enhancement needs within an appropriate formal structure based upon applied practice. The program requires a bachelor’s degree in an appropriate technical specialty with 16 to 23 semester hours of math and science appropriate to the program area to be pursued. Graduate study presupposes an adequate upper division (junior-senior) technical preparation in a selected technology at the undergraduate level. Deficiencies identified through evaluation of applicants to the graduate program, if any, will be specified at the time of admission.

Admission to the Master of Technology degree program at ASU requires the completion of the admission procedure set forth by the Graduate College. The Division of Technology also has the admission requirement of an appropriate baccalaureate degree from an accredited college or university with minimum of 30 semester hours in a technology specialization. The applicant is required to submit scores from the Graduate Record Examination (aptitude part) which will be considered in making decisions regarding admission to the Master of Technology degree program.

Master of Technology degree candidates will find a broad range of applied project activities available to support interests on the part of students, faculty, industry, and education. Faculty research interests are broad enough to cover most technical specialties. Graduate teaching or research assistantships are available for promising students. One-quarter-time (10/wk) and half-time (20 hours/week) appointments provide financial support in addition to a waiver of out-of-state tuition.

The Master of Technology degree program at Arizona State University provides for the following concentrations and associated technical areas of emphases:

- **Aeronautical Technology**
- **Electronic Engineering Technology**
Technical areas of emphasis:
Electronic Communication Systems
Digital/Computer Systems
Electrical Systems
Microelectronics
Electronic Engineering Technology Education

**Graphic Communications Technology**

**Industrial Vocational Education**

**Industrial Supervision**

**Manufacturing Technology**

Technical areas of emphasis:
Manufacturing
Mechanical
Welding

The Master’s of Technology program affords B.S. graduates in engineering technology an opportunity to continue their technical specialty education with an application and practice orientation consistent with the philosophy of their undergraduate degree. Industrial and career opportunities following graduation have been excellent and consistent with opportunities afforded the professional master’s level graduate.

Dr. Albert L. McHenry, Associate Chairman
and Graduate Program Coordinator
Department of Electronics and Computer Technology
Arizona State University
Tempe, Arizona 85281

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**Realization of a Dream for Upsilon Beta Chapter**

Friday, February 25, 1983 marked the culmination of a dream-come-true for Upsilon Beta chapter of Tau Alpha Pi on the Arizona State University campus. A large crowd of students, faculty, staff, and administrators watched the unveiling of a three-foot-high replica of the logo (key) and heard an inspiring address by Professor Frederick J. Berger, national Executive Secretary/Director, in which he explained the symbolism of the elements of the logo and challenged members to embody the society’s ideals. This attractive permanent addition to the landscape of ASU thus became the nation’s first of its kind. The purpose of this article is to describe how this came about, present construction details, and acknowledge gratitude publicly. After several years of discussion, debate, tentative planning, and false starts, a solid commitment to the logo project was undertaken at the beginning of the Fall ‘82 semester. The major portion of necessary funds was raised on Sunday, October 17, 1982, when thirty Upsilon Beta Chapter members and friends gathered at Sun Devil stadium to help clean up the debris left from the previous night’s football game. This activity netted the treasury $500. Subsequent additional
fund-raisers were car-washes and bake-sales. Procurement of materials was completed within a week and actual construction started on October 25, 1982. Two 26” by 26” plates of 1/8” cold-rolled steel were each inked and scribed with the basic gear shape (scaled from a member’s initiation key). A vertical bandsaw was used to cut the front and back plates to shape and to cut the numerous 2.5” squares used to enclose the gear teeth. Another piece was bent into the diameter of the center hole and a total of 28 pieces of steel were gas-metal arc welded into the final gear shape. Five complete welding and grinding operations were performed to make the teeth square, even, and uniform.

The dividers were made of 1/4” cold-rolled steel bandsawed to rough shape and machine milled to final form. The dividers’ center piece was turned on a lathe from 5” bar stock. The grip was 1” bar stock knurled in our machine shop. The bow ring on the dividers was hand-made by heating a piece of 1” bar stock and bending it around a 4” diameter form. Finally, the three Greek letters were machine milled from 1/4” cold-rolled steel. The support saddle was formed from three pieces of 1/4” steel hydraulically bent to the desired radius. A length of 2” tubing was placed over a longer section of 11/2” tubing to give the stand a tapered appearance. The divider was tack-welded to the gear at its inside circumference and the letters glued on with structural epoxy adhesive. The gear was fastened to the saddle by four bolts which were then tack-welded for security. The entire key was then polished and plated with a brushed antique brass finish (the only outside work) and sprayed with a protective acrylic coating. The major cost items (since virtually all labor was donated) were $250 for materials and $250 for plating and lacquering. The project was completed on February 14, 1983.

Despite the inherent risk of leaving someone out, we should like to acknowledge the efforts and support of the following groups and individuals without whom this endeavor would not have reached fruition: the members of Upsilon Beta Chapter of Tau Alpha Pi National Honor Society for the Engineering Technologies,

members of the ASU student branches of the American Welding Society, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and the Society of Manufacturing Engineers; Shamrock Distributors of the Miller Brewing Company; Professor Frank Cox, former Director of the Division of Technology, who convinced the administration that our logo was a worthy addition to the ASU campus; Professor Frederick J. Berger, national Executive Secretary/Director of Tau Alpha Pi, whose dedication ceremony address eloquently reminded us of our mission and responsibilities as leaders in the engineering technologies; welders, grinders, and machinists Michael Serafin, David Skay, John Kovach, Michael Williams, and especially, Upsilon Beta Chapter President Michael Marra who, among other contributions, took the partially-completed key aboard the plane back East on his Christmas vacation in order to complete final welds and grinds in time to meet the schedule for the dedication ceremony; and, last but not least, my co-advisor Professor Eldon Bender.

Roland S. Strawn, Ph.D., E.E., Adviser, Upsilon Beta Chapter, Tau Alpha Pi and Associate Professor of Technology Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona 85281.

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Artist’s view of replica of Tau Alpha Pi key. The actual key erected at A.S.U. can be seen in
photo at close of Executive Director’s Statement.

Chapter News

ALPHA ALPHA (Southern Technical Institute): As a result of the chapter’s efforts, the library at STI proudly displays a large Tau Alpha Pi emblem and a showcase containing information on the history, purpose, and activities of the chapter. Alpha Alpha also published the first Southern Tech Resumé Book, and future plans include making the Resumé Book a joint effort with other interested student campus organizations. Officers: Tony Contrada (President); Jeff Hallman (Vice-President); Eddy Willingham (Secretary); Jack Braden (Treasurer).

ALPHA BETA (De Vry Institute of Technology, Atlanta): During 1982 the chapter held three initiation banquets, and it has continued to sponsor the Presidential Awards banquet in order to have students of outstanding achievement recognized. In addition, members attended the November robotics competition at DeKalb College and the Southeastern computer show in December. They also attended the Southern ‘83 Electronic convention in January ‘83. They have continued to usher at graduation, sell raffles or food in order to raise funds, and participate in college functions. Future plans include the formal presentation of the certificates and keys at an honors banquet and the presentation of an award to the outstanding Tau Alpha Pi graduate at graduation ceremonies. The chapter thanks its past officers for making membership in Tau Alpha Pi a rewarding experience:

William Cox (President); Steven Mercer (Vice-President); Holli Hoops (Secretary-Treasurer); Victor R. Spencer (Sgt.-at-Arms). Present Officers: Holli Hoops (President); Andrew March (Vice-President); Gary McDaniel (Secretary-Treasurer); Victor R. Spencer (Sergeant-at-Arms).

BETA GAMMA (Queensborough Community College): Chapter members have continued their
tutoring service for students of computer, electrical and mechanical technology, and pre-engineering. Future plans include expanding the tutoring service through the use of computer programs that assist in tutoring. Officers for 1982: Jimmy K. Tan (President); Michael A. Waugh (Vice-President); John Kosic (Secretary). Officers for 1983: Lorraine Ang (President); Constantin Despotoulis (Vice-President); John Bauman (Secretary).

**BETA DELTA** (Bronx Community College, CU NY): The chapter held initiation ceremonies on November 18, 1982, and on April 21, 1983; each was followed by a luncheon in honor of the initiates. During the 1982-83 academic year, members continued to participate in tutoring sessions and to serve as ushers at commencement. Among the chapter’s future plans is the construction of the Tau Alpha Pi key to be erected on the college campus. Officers: Roy Ebanks (President); JeanMary Valcourt (Secretary-Treasurer).

Dr. Gottesman, Faculty Adviser to Tau Alpha Pi, Beta Delta chapter, presents the Dr. Morris Meister Scholarship Medallion to Joel Popelsky.

**BETA EPSILON** (Hudson Valley Community College): In addition to holding initiation ceremonies, the immediate plans of the chapter are to elect a deserving honorary member, provide a campus-wide tutoring service, arrange a dinner for the members, and obtain a banner bearing the Tau Alpha Pi emblem. Officers: Virginia Ferrara (President); Frederick Boettner (Vice-President); Todd Bootier (Secretary); Kevin Richardson (Public Relations).
BETA ZETA (College of Staten Island): The chapter sponsored guest speakers:
Terry Nelson of Bell Labs spoke on the “Magnetic Bubbles”; Prof. Yehudi Tamirof CSI, on
“Quality Assurance”; Carson Ellis of Kessler Ellis Products, on “Management and
Employment”; Angelo Montana of Bendix, on “Mine Circuits”; Harvey Kaley of Bendix, on
“Signal Processing Applications”; Prof. Alex Tufano of CIS, on “Bridges and Roads”; Met
Baum of Ambiteck Industries, on “Motor Controls”; Jim Bunting of Farrand Industries, on
“Precision Measurements”; Prof. Saul Lepatine of CSI, on “Power Supply Applications”; Jerry
Winsten of Grumman, on “Aerospace Logistics”; Manny Belfour of General Microwave, on
“Microwave Applications”; Frank Kretowski of Amperite, on “Relay Applications.” Tours were
made to Del Electronics, Mt Vernon, and Loral Electronics, Bronx, New York. On April 22,
1982, the chapter was presented with a Tau Alpha Pi banner. Future plans call for continuing
lectures and tours. Officers: Joseph Paul (President); Maria Carrozza (Vice-President); Kenneth
Johnson (Secretary); Richard Hernandez (Treasurer).
Left to right: Todd Bootier, Dr. John Nagi (Honorary Member), Virginia Ferrara, Frederick
Boettner, Michael Holland, Dr. Leonard Spiegel, Kevin Richardson.
CODE OF ETHICS OF ENGINEERS

THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

Engineers uphold and advance the integrity, honor and dignity of the engineering profession by:

I. using their knowledge and skill for the enhancement of human welfare;
II. being honest and impartial, and serving with fidelity the public, their employers and clients,
III. striving to increase the competence and prestige of the engineering profession, and
IV. supporting the professional and technical societies of their disciplines.

THE FUNDAMENTAL CANONS

1. Engineers shall hold paramount the safety, health and welfare of the public in the performance of their professional duties.
2. Engineers shall perform services only in the areas of their competence.
3. Engineers shall issue public statements only in an objective and truthful manner.
4. Engineers shall act in professional matters for each employer or client as faithful agents or trustees, and shall avoid conflicts of interest.
5. Engineers shall build their professional reputation on the merit of their services and shall not compete unfairly with others.
6. Engineers shall act in such a manner as to uphold and enhance the honor, integrity and dignity of the profession.
7. Engineers shall continue their professional development throughout their careers and shall provide opportunities for the professional development of those engineers under their supervision.

Approved by the Board of Directors, October 5, 1977
The Tau Alpha Pi key may be called an essential working tool of the society. Consisting of the Greek letters TAU and the gear and compass, it is symbolic in its significance and appropriate to an engineering technologies honor society. The letters TAU embody the society's motto that lists the qualities—personal and intellectual—that the society was founded to recognize, engender, and foster in its members.

On the adjacent page is shown the key designed as a ceremonial pendant to be worn on a gold and green ribbon. The colors gold and green, also, are part of the society's emblem that in its entirety symbolizes the philosophy and ideals of Tau Alpha Pi.

It is, therefore, fitting that the initiating officers of each chapter—the president, vice-president, secretary, and escort—wear this key during induction ceremonies to render the society and its key more visible and to reinforce the depth of meaning and responsibility of membership.

These keys may be ordered from the national executive director-secretary of Tau Alpha Pi. The pendants, once purchased, become the chapter's ceremonial property to be worn perpetually by the initiating officers.
THE KEY OF TAU ALPHA PI
NATIONAL HONOR SOCIETY
ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGIES
THE TAU ALPHA PI MERITORIOUS AWARD

Recipients of the Tau Alpha Pi Meritorious Award bestowed in gratitude for service rendered in furthering the goals of Tau Alpha Pi and in appreciation of the effort to upgrade the professional status of the technology students:

STEPHEN R. CRESHIER, President
Southern Technical Institute
April 12, 1981

JOHN W. G. CHIN
XI GAMMA CHAPTER
Cogswell College, San Francisco
February 4, 1982

JAMES P. TODD, President
Vermont Technical College
February 4, 1983

UPSILON BETA CHAPTER
Arizona State University
February 25, 1983

FRANK E. COX, Director
Engineering Technologies

WILLIAM CURTIS GREGOIRE
JOHN KOVACH
MICHAEL B. MARRA
MARSHAL R. MINTER, Professor
BEVERLY K. SCOTT
MICHAEL JOSEPH SERAFIN
DAVID SKAY
ROLAND S. STRAUN, Professor
MICHAEL WILLIAMS

ROBERT L. MOTT, Chairman
Mechanical Engineering Technology
University of Dayton
March 26, 1983

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BETA IOTA (Rochester Institute of Technology): New members were initiated on February 22, 1983. Since RIT will host the American Society of Engineering Education Conference during the summer of 1983, the members of Beta Iota will assist and participate appropriately. Officers: Michael R. Leffler (President); Brian J. Connors (Vice-President); Nick Ilyadis (Secretary-Treasurer).

BETA KAPPA (SUNY College of Technology, Utica-Rome): The chapter held initiation ceremonies on December 14, 1982. Members have continued to serve Project SITE (Student Introduction to Engineering) and have assisted in orientation procedures and tutoring. The chapter’s president received a service award. In the future the chapter plans to expand its tutorial services and become more involved in seminars and orientation procedures at the college. Officers: Celine Kelly (President); James M. Clark (Vice-President); Edward A. Pisano (Secretary); Gregory S. Testa (Treasurer).

BETA MU (Canton Agricultural and Technical College): The chapter held initiation and election of officers on November 17, 1982, and the spring initiation ceremonies, followed by a banquet and guest speaker, took place in March, 1983. Officers: Jack Donovan (President); Bob Busier (Vice-President); Nick Ferro (Secretary).

GAMMA BETA (University of Dayton): The chapter held its annual banquet in March. New members and recipients of awards were recognized. Chapter members participated in campus events, such as campus carnival, October Fest, Christmas on campus. They held fund-raising events, such as carwashes, and they sponsored a movie and bowling league. They plan to become more involved in service to the university and/or community. Along these lines, they have already participated in a phone-a-thon for the alumni office to help raise funds for the university. The chapter is also planning the construction of a Tau Alpha Pi replica of the key near the Kettering Engineering Building, along with the Tau Beta Pi key. Officers: Jane Loedding (President); John Pineau (Vice-President and Treasurer); Colleen Field (Secretary); Vince Michalak (Public Relations).

DELTA ALPHA (Wentworth Institute of Technology): The chapter conducted a blood drive in association with the Red Cross that yielded 1 73 pints of blood, the second largest yield in the history of the community. Additional blood drives are scheduled. Since there was a recent change in facultyadvisership from Professor Driscoll to Professor Hadad, in addition to a major reorganization of Wentworth Institute into four different colleges (Aeronautics, Design and Construction, Engineering Technology, and Arts and Science), the chapter’s future activities are still being formulated, but an immediate plan calls for a reception to honor inductees. The chapter’s constitution was also revised to reflect structural changes at the college. Officers: Robert Moran (President); Karl Gundal (Vice-President); Mark Kusterman (Secretary); Gary Schiff (Treasurer).

DELTA BETA (Lincoln College, Northeastern University): The chapter held initiation ceremonies and a banquet on May 25, 1983. Professor Frederick J. Berger, Executive Director-Secretary of Tau Alpha Pi, delivered the keynote address. Alumnus Jim Mc Dermott gave a very informative talk regarding his experiences with Bell Labs. In the future the chapter plans to hold freshman orientation sessions each fall, tutorial workshops, and fund-raising activities. Officers:
EPSILON ALPHA (Missouri Institute of Technology); The chapter paid for Tau Alpha Pi shirts for its members. Among the initiates was President of Missouri Institute of Technology C.R. Le Valley, who was awarded honorary membership. The chapter also helped sponsor a speech contest in the college. Tutoring is one of the chapter’s future undertakings. Acting Officers: Denise Emge (President); Andy Donnell (Vice-President); Kirk Larson (Secretary); Marcus Prickett (Treasurer). Officers (1983-1984): Denis Emge (President); Kirk Larson (Vice-President); John P. Schleicher (Secretary); Marcus Prickett (Treasurer).

EPSILON BETA (St. Louis Community College, Florissant Valley): The chapter held initiation ceremonies on December 2, 1982, and on April 28, 1983. Following the spring initiation a reception was held which was attended by the members, their guests, and college administrators: Dr. David Harris, president of Florissant Valley campus, Dean Betty Duvall, Dean of Instruction; and Dean Gloria Adeyemi, Associate Dean of the Science, Engineering and Technology division. Among the future plans is a field trip to the Union Electric Nuclear Plant now under construction in Calloway County. The chapter reported with much gratification that its publicity program to help students to a better understanding of what Tau Alpha Pi is and does has resulted in increased enthusiasm for Tau Alpha Pi and the realization of the honor that membership in the society carries. Officers (1982-1983): Tom Buescher (President); John Dowling (Vice-President); Dan Muensterman (Secretary); Fred Zluhan (Student Government Rep). Officers (1983-1984): John Dowling (President); Mary Murphy (Vice-President and Student Government Rep); Mariane Mayes (Secretary).

UPSILON ALPHA (Northern Arizona University): The chapter initiated new members on May 13, 1983. Future plans call for tutoring service and field trips. The members express their appreciation to Executive-Director Frederick J. Berger of his special efforts in their behalf. Officers: Lynn Anderson (President); Kenneth L Snyder (Vice-President); Lee M. Rurup (Secretary); Eric L. Schonberg (Treasurer).

UPSILON BETA (Arizona State University): The major activity of the chapter was the casting and manufacture of a large replica of the key that was cemented on concrete and placed in front of the Technology building. Officers: Michael B. Marra (President); William Curtis Gregorie (Vice-President); Beverly K. Scott (Secretary-Treasurer). Front Left to right: Shawn Gerham, Kent Home. Second Row: David Skay, Mohammad Hosseini, Beverly Scott, Jim Guglielmo, Bradley Rot, Christien Henrichsen, Michael Williams. Third Row Left to right: Bob Morone, Vincent Marino, William Gregorie, Michael Marra. Back Row Left to right: Thomas Walsh, Michael Serafin, Bruce Maxwell, William Gollivek, John Kovach.
ZETA ALPHA (University of Houston): After the initiation ceremony and election of officers, a banquet was held in the University Cougar Hilton Hotel. Dean Lawrence J. Wolf spoke on the advancement of the College of Technology. The chapter in coordination with Zeta Gamma chapter of Texas A and M is examining the possibility of having a replica of the Tau Alpha Pi key cast. Officers: Lisa M. Law (President); John Williams (Vice-President); Brian Miller (Secretary-Treasurer).

ZETA GAMMA (Texas A and M University): Two members of the chapter — Larry Ridings and Gregory McCelyea — contributed their time and skills to the construction and installation of the Christmas lights that were placed on the College Station Community Christmas tree. The chapter also appointed David Bergerchapterhistorian to keep record of the chapter’s activities and to arrange a scrapbook with pictures of these activities. The chapter met with Zeta Alpha chapter to proceed with the casting and installation of the Tau Alpha Pi key replica; the wooden pattern designed by Zeta Alpha cannot, however, be used because of its surface finish. Zeta Gamma plans to use the expertise of Robert Anderson in making the pattern and casting the key. Zeta Gamma hopes to be able to share both the “expertise” and the news of success with other chapters. Officers: Keith A. Morgan (President); Titus T. Ashour (Vice-President); Rose A. San Miguel (Secretary); Kim Thoa Nguyen (Treasurer).

ZETA DELTA (Texas Tech University): The chapter held initiation ceremonies in the spring of 1983. The members then attended the Engineering Honors Banquet on April 7, 1983. The student survey of the Engineering Technologies department undertaken by the chapter was completed and reported to the Industrial Advisory Board. Officers (as of Fall ‘83): Craig Mathewson (President); Robert Sledge (Vice-President); Bret McDougal (Secretary-Treasurer).

ZETA EPSILON (Del Mar College, Corpus Christi): This newly established chapter held official charter and initiation ceremonies on November 13, 1982. Seven students and three faculty members were inducted. The chapter felt privileged to have Dr. Russell Puckett of Texas A and M install the officers and witness the Bottom row left to right: Mario C. Picarazzi, Chester D. Hulme, Joseph Wise, Pablo Rodriguez, Garry L. Villarreal. Back row left to right: Dr. Russell E. Puckett, Dr. R. J. Williams, Dean Melvin E. Mauer, Prof. Jerry Zazvorka, Bobby G. Rush, Harry I.
initiation. Following the ceremonies, there was a banquet for members and their guests. Dr. Puckett addressed the group on the responsibilities of being a member of Tau Alpha Pi. The members expressed their appreciation of the chapter sponsor Dean Melvin Mauer and the two advisers Dr. Ronald J. Williams and Professor Jerry Zazvorka for their efforts in behalf of the chapter. A major undertaking for the future will be to seek out and offer membership to qualified alumni. The chapter will also keep a historical record of the society’s members and activities. Officers: Bobby Rush (President); Chris Picarazzi (Vice-President); Harry Villarreal (Secretary); Carry Villarreal (Treasurer).

**ETA BETA** (University of North Carolina, UNCC Station): The chapter president Steven T. Shelor worked on the design and construction of a “Forced Circulation Air Heating Coil Test Unit.” The design was in accordance with ASHRAE (American Society of Heating, Refrigeration, and Air Conditioning Engineers) standards. The fiscal design was presented before the Southern Piedmont Chapter ASH RAE meeting in April, 1983. Another member of the chapter — Andy Askew — has been working on the design of a Dynamometer System for Automotive Engine Performance Test” to be built at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte for the College of Engineering. On a lighter note, a spring picnic was held in April. Officers: Steven T. Shelor (President); Patrick K. Lynch (Vice-President); Michell S. Freitag (Secretary); Irv B. Erikson (Treasurer).

**THETA BETA** (Old Dominion University): The chapter held its annual initiation and banquet on November 13, 1982, for fourteen newly elected members. The chapter also sponsored outstanding faculty awards and will continue to do so each year. Another project in the planning stage is the casting of a bronze plaque displaying the Tau Alpha Pi key. Fund-raising activities netted over $300 to be used toward the casting of the key. Officers: David M. Norman (President); Albert Bowers (Vice-President); Ray Gallion (Treasurer).

**KAPPA BETA** (Anne Arundel Community College, Arnold, Maryland): The chapter held its chartering ceremonies on April 17, 1982. Anne Arundel is the first community college in Maryland to have been awarded a chapter of Tau Alpha Pi.

Left to right: Mary K. Gill, Andrew K. Haines, Steven D. Reeves, George F. Eble, Jeffrey M. Jamieson, Joseph C. Johnson, Alan J. Rittmeyer.
The college’s president Thomas E. Florestano addressed the group. Both President Florestano and Dean John D. Palmer emphasized the college’s commitment to the high standards of academic achievement for which Tau Alpha Pi stands and offered assistance in fostering the “health” of Kappa Beta chapter. Plans are in progress to raise funds to sponsor a scholarship for a student in engineering technologies. Officers: Mary K. Gill (President); Andrew K. Haines (Vice-President); Steven D. Reeves (Secretary-Treasurer). Mrs. Gill’s achievements received newspaper coverage. Prior to enrolling at the college in 1980, Mrs. Gill was a housewife and mother who earned a high-school equivalency diploma. Her academic performance at the college placed her at the top of her class. Concurrently, she has continued to work full time, attend classes four evenings a week, and care for her family.

**LAMDA ALPHA** (Norwalk State Technical College): The chapter instituted a very active tutoring program. About 12-15 honor students tutor a wide range of classes and assist in clarifying and expanding on the instructional material. The college set aside a room for tutoring and pays tutors from work-study funds. The chapter plans to continue its tutoring program and student evaluation of instructors. Officers (1 982-83): Joseph L Petrucci (President); Robert Pessy (Vice-President); Paul Hospodar (Secretary); Christopher Pettigrew (Treasurer). New Officers (1983-84): Michael J. Mazzucco (President); Cynthia L Zacharek (Vice-President); Kevin R. Keeler (Secretary); Michael L. Infante (Treasurer).

**MU BETA** (Clemson University): The chapter held its largest initiation on November 3, 1982, inducting nine new members. Dr. R.M. Roberts, Head of Engineering Technology, was the guest speaker. The chapter adopted the resolution to select an outstanding ET teacher yearly and present him with a plaque engraved with his name. The plaque is to be placed outside the department office. Officers: Paul R. Hammes (President); D. Mark DeVine (Vice-President); Derral R. Linder (Secretary-Treasurer).

Faculty Members Seated left to right: Dr. James A. Chisman, Prof. Carl R. Lindenmeyer, Dr. Richard M. Roberds, Prof. C. Kenneth Roby, Prof. Ronald J. Kopczyk.

NU ALPHA (Lake Land College, Mattoon, Illinois): Initiation ceremonies and banquet were held on March 13, 1983. Officers: Steven Snyder (President); Edmund Anderson (Vice-President); Samuel Ewing (Secretary); Michael Antrim (Treasurer).

NU BETA (Southern Illinois University at Carbondale): The chapter received its charter and held chartering ceremonies in May, 1982, initiating seven students and two alumni. Standing left to right: Lee Rogers, Dennis Rapp, Halden Morris, John Mitchell, ChinYu Chang, Jefferson F. Lindsey III, Kenneth E. Tempelmeyer. Seated left to right: Brian Pendleton, Sandy Sherman, Anne Gaylord, Bradley Wilson.

In November of 1982, the chapter held its fall initiation and inducted twelve students and alumni. Dean Kenneth E. Tempelmeyer (College of Engineering and Technology) and Professor William Eichfeld were made honorary members. The executive director of Tau Alpha Pi Professor Frederick J. Berger was not able to attend the chartering ceremonies, but he attended the fall induction and delivered the keynote address. Other guests included John Guyon, vice-president for academic affairs and research; and E. Leon Dunning, professor emeritus of technology and former chairman of the Technology department. Among the chapter’s activities were a blood drive, a tutoring project, and fund-raising. The chapter is planning a Tau Alpha Pi display case and is making every effort to locate alumni who are eligible for membership. It is planning also
to place a replica of the key outside the classroom building. Officers: Sandy Sherman (President); Brian Pendleton (Vice-President); Anne Gaylord (Secretary); Bradley Wilson (Treasurer).

NU DELTA (De Vry Institute of Technology, Chicago): New Delta was formally chartered on May 26, 1982. Professor Frederick J. Berger, Executive Director of Tau Alpha Pi, conducted the ceremony and delivered the keynote address. A dinner for the initiates and guests followed. Officers: Roy Gosline (President); Brian Bolliger (Vice-President); Randy Dodson (Secretary); Craig Colby (Treasurer).

NU DELTA (De Vry Institute of Technology, Chicago): New Delta was formally chartered on May 26, 1982. Professor Frederick J. Berger, Executive Director of Tau Alpha Pi, conducted the ceremony and delivered the keynote address. A dinner for the initiates and guests followed. Officers: Roy Gosline (President); Brian Bolliger (Vice-President); Randy Dodson (Secretary); Craig Colby (Treasurer).

XI ALPHA (California State Polytechnic University, Pomona): On March 1, 1983 the chapter inducted seventeen new members, including two faculty — Richard C. Camp and Donald C. Curran. The induction dinner was highlighted by guest speaker Dr. Ed Hardy, Industrial Liaison Officer with the Kellogg West Foundation, who spoke on “Life, Love, and Leadership in
Engineering.” Future plans call for chapter members to assist with the orientation of new students, pre-scheduling activities, and the organizing of a tutoring service for engineering-technology students. Officers: Bill Donovan (President); John T. Wu (Vice-President); Connie D. Orth (Secretary-Treasurer).

OMICRON EPSILON (Middlesex County College): The chapter inducted ten new members and held its dinner on December 10, 1982. During the year the chapter sponsored guest speakers: Mr. Joseph Mangano of Hewlett Packard discussed “Being a Sales Representative”; Mrs. Roseanne Mangano of IBM discussed “Being a Systems Engineer.” Future plans call for a visit to the Princeton plasma labs to see new developments in fusion energy. Officers: Jeff Deverin (President); Yen-Fei Benjamin (Vice-President); Thuy Ho (Secretary); Robert Lyons (Treasurer).

P1 ALPHA (Purdue University): The chapter held its annual initiation banquet. It has continued its resumé book that contains resumés of 120 MET and EET students and is sent to over 120 companies. Officers: David Zimmermann (President); Tom Costello (Vice-President); Tom Gregory (Secretary-Treasurer).

P1 GAMMA (Indiana-Purdue at Fort Wayne): The chapter inducted new members and held its annual spring banquet. A meeting is planned of all Purdue Tau Alpha P1 chapters to discuss goals and activities and the publication of a membership directory. Officers: Linette Wise (President); Jim Stout (Vice-President); Rod Wilson (Secretary-Treasurer).

Pi EPSILON (Indiana State University at Evansville): The chapter members tutored engineering-technology students during the fall, and they plan to continue the tutoring. They are also investigating the feasibility of developing an interdisciplinary display for the university’s open house next fall. Officers: Lawrence Latz (President); David Hodges (Vice-President); Dennis Oliver (Secretary); Daniel Weese (Treasurer).

RHO ALPHA (Colorado Technical College): The chapter held its awards banquet on Saturday, March 5, 1982, and the new initiates were given their certificates and keys. Mr. Ralph Reiser, senior engineer, Hewlett-Packard, was guest speaker. His topic was “How to Be a Good Technical Speaker.” Future plans include a tutoring program.

The chapter mourns the untimely passing of its adviser Dr. Edward E. Bohe, professor of electrical engineering at Colorado Technical College. Although Dr. Bohe had many professional and academic associations, he was always available to Rho Alpha chapter. His caring attitude towards his students and his goal for higher education influenced all who knew him. The chapter will miss him and his leadership.

Officers (1982-1983): Bob Thompson (President); Steve Mueller (Vice-President); Mark R. Valkonen (Secretary-Treasurer). Officers (1983-1984): Ana Dibble (President); Brian Buswell (Vice-President); Mark R. Valkonen (Secretary); Jean Havano (Treasurer).

RHO BETA (University of Southern Colorado): The annual initiation banquet was held on April 28, 1983. The guest speaker was Mr. Niel Mancuso of Trinity Engineering, who spoke of “Selling One’s Ideas.” The chapter raised funds through a cake and coffee sale. Officers: Deborah S. Hurrell (President); Randal Jay Donnelly (Vice-President); Matt E. Davison
RHO GAMMA (Metropolitan State College, Denver): On May 14, 1982 the chapter honored thirteen new members at a meeting and dinner. The keynote address was delivered by Dr. George Lof, who discussed “Solar energy.” Officers: Steve C. David (President); Edward J. Anderson (Vice-President); Clayton A. Richey (Secretary).

SIGMA GAMMA (St. Petersburg Junior College): Initiation of new members was held during the winter term of the 1982-83 year. Among its activities, the chapter sponsored a flea market sale in November, 1982, and was successful in raising funds. It also conducted a tour of the Florida Power Switching Facility that controls the power outlet for the fifty-two counties in its service area. In the future the chapter hopes to take a tour of the Kennedy Space Center and have passes for the next space shuttle launch. Officers: Roger A. Kurilich (President); Roland Martin (Vice-President); Liz Fish (Secretary-Treasurer).

CHI ALPHA (Vermont Technical College): Since Vermont Technical College is planning to offer a BET program as a plus 2 option to begin in the fall of 1984, chapter members and other eligible students will be able to continue their formal upper-division education at the college. In addition, it is likely that students from other two-year colleges will transfer to the upper division of Vermont Technical College. The chapter will review the academic records of upper-division students with a view towards identifying prospective members. Officers: Frank Klyser III (President), who also represents the chapter on the college graduation committee; Robert Wener (Vice-President); Sally Fleury (Secretary).

CHI BETA (Norwich University): Induction ceremonies were held on April 25, 1983. The chapter plans to construct a plaque that will contain the names of members and will be placed where it can be seen by the public. Officers: Ronald Celentano (President); Steven Barbour (Vice-President); Thomas McDonough (Secretary).

PSI ALPHA (Memphis State University): During the April 11-15 week, the chapter
commemorated Recognition Week, sponsored by the Department of Engineering Technologies. Activities included meetings to raise awareness of the benefits of Tau Alpha Pi membership, election of officers, and on April 15 the initiation ceremony and banquet in honor of new initiates. The guest speaker was Dr. Roger Easom, whose topic was ‘Hands Off Experience” that emphasized academic excellence and leadership development. Dr. Easom, formerly a professor of

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English at State Technical Institute at Memphis, is at present the senior technical writer for Federal Express Company in Memphis. In the future, the chapter plans to increase its membership among eligible students through increased student awareness and also to maintain growth and continuity. Acting Officers: Leroy Sentif (President); Leon Wallace (Vice-President); Judy Cotter (Secretary); Douglas Morgan (Treasurer). Officers (1983-1984): Douglas Morgan (President); Richard Sowell (Vice-President); Bonnie Craigo (Secretary); Jerry McKissack (Treasurer).

PSI DELTA (State Technical Institute, Knoxville): New members were inducted in the fall of 1982. Chapter members continued to offer tutoring and registration assistance and to help instructors in the laboratories. Officers: Paul Freshour (President); Gerald Sullivan (Vice-President); Stan McDaniel, Jr. (Secretary-Treasurer).

ALPHA D.C. (University of the District of Columbia, Van Ness Campus): The chapter held initiation ceremonies and a banquet on November 19, 1982. It admitted ten students to membership. Miss Maureen Bunzan of WDVM-TV was the keynote speaker. Dean Philip L. Brach of the College of Physical Science, Engineering, and Technology distributed the certificates to the initiates. The university's President Benjamin Alexander expressed his congratulations to the honor students in recognition of their scholastic achievement. All students who were elected were awarded $15 towards membership dues from the Boyd R. Daugherty Memorial Fund established for that purpose. Officers: Karen Louise Martin (President); Robert Bryant Postell (Vice-President); Paul A Dorsey (Secretary); Ngo Ngoc Chau (Treasurer). Dean Philip L. Brach presents certificate to Karen Martin as Prof. B. P. Shah looks on.
ALPHA DELAWARE (Delaware Technical and Community College, Terry Campus): The chapter was chartered on March 11, 1983, and is the first Tau Alpha Pi chapter in Delaware. Initiation ceremonies and dinner-reception were held in the Officers’ Club of Dover Air Force Base. Professor Frederick Berger, Executive Director-Secretary of Tau Alpha Pi, was the keynote speaker. Officers: Harry Fillman (President); Shelby Elborn (Vice-President); Charcyri DeRosa (Secretary-Treasurer).

Front row left to right: Neal Smith, Donald Phillips, George Freeman, Charoyn DeRosa, Edward Kerly, Samuel Guccione, Daniel Houghtaling, Judith D’Andrade, Shelby Elborn, Reuben Salters. Executive Director Frederick J. Berger presents charter to Dr. John C. Lindholm and Prof. Margaret A. Yaeg at Kansas State University

ALPHA KANSAS (Kansas State University): The chapter was chartered in April 13, 1982. Since the chapter is new, its plans for future activities are in their preliminary development. Officers: Kelly R. Jones (President); Dan Leroy Willits (Vice-President); Brad Gorsuch (Secretary); Jon Scott Lynch (Treasurer).

ALPHA LOUISIANA (Louisiana Tech University): The chapter held a winter initiation and banquet. It began a tutoring service for technology students, and it plans to continue this service throughout the next academic year. Spring initiation was held in May. Officers: Tim Cox
(President); Mohammad Sinan (Vice-President); Randy McMoran (Secretary); Andy Sartin (Treasurer).

**BETA LOUISIANA** (Nicholls State University): The chapter is newly established. As such, its future activities have not been exactly formulated. The charter was granted on April 15, 1982 to Dr. Charles J. Monier, faculty adviser, and charter members were initiated. Following the Spring ‘83 induction ceremonies, a banquet was held. The chapter members commend the past officers: Matthew Lawless (President), Robert Schoen (Vice-President), Michael Cavalier (Secretary), Edward Becnel (Treasurer) for making membership in Tau Alpha Pi a rewarding experience. Present officers (1982-1983): Edward Becnel (President); Robert Schoen (Vice-President); Michael Cavalier (Secretary); Douglas Baney (Treasurer). New officers (1983-1984): Robert H. Schoen (President); Michael P. Cavalier (Vice-President); Elliot J. Perret, Jr. (Treasurer); Keith J. Picou (Secretary).

**GAMMA LOUISIANA** (Southern University): Gamma Louisiana chapter of Southern University held its chartering/initiation ceremonies on February 7, 1983. The Executive Director/Secretary Professor Frederick J. Berger assisted in the ceremonies and informed the newly initiated members about the history of Tau Alpha Pi. The chapter plans to provide tutoring services for students in need of help in technology. Officers: Cornelius Chopin (President); Toney Fowler (Vice-President); Sheila F. Washington (Secretary); Michael Williams (Treasurer).


**ALPHA MISSISSIPPI** (University of Southern Mississippi): Chartering ceremonies were held on April 15, 1983. Professor Frederick J. Berger presented the charter to Dr. C. Howard Heiden and Professor Charles Sterling and delivered the keynote talk. Dr. Gary Wildrnan, Dean of Science and Technology, received honorary membership. A very fine luncheon in honor of the
initiates was offered by Dr. Aubrey LUCaS, president of the university. Officers: Joseph D. Dumas (President); Ronald I. Blackwell (Vice-President); Karen Brown (Secretary); Kenneth S. Gunnufsen (Treasurer).

Back row left to right: Karen Brown, Dr. C.H. Heiden, Kenneth S. Gunnufsen, Prof. Charles Sterling. Front row left to right: Joseph D. Dumas II, Ronald T.B. Blackwell.

**ALPHA OKLAHOMA** (Oklahoma State University): The chapter inducted new members and held a banquet in their honor. Members were encouraged to provide tutoring as an ongoing service. Officers (1982-1983): Kevin Trosper (President); Mark Bateman (Secretary-Treasurer); Kim Belshe (Publicity Chairman); Jean Marie Allen (Membership Chairman). Officers (1983-1984): Kim Robertson Beishe (President); Gayle Patterson (Secretary-Treasurer); Bryan Olmstead (Publicity Chairman); Kyle Huckaba (Membership Chairman). Alpha Oklahoma bestowed its 1982 Tau Alpha Pi Outstanding Faculty Award on Sam Powers, associate professor of mechanical power technology:

And Alpha Oklahoma bestowed its 1983 Tau Alpha Pi Outstanding Faculty Award on K. Dean mel, professor and head of OSU’s Construction Management Technology:

**ALPHA WASHINGTON** (Cogswell College North): On June 4, 1982, chartering ceremonies were held, and charter members were inducted. On this date the official engraved charter was presented to Professor Ronald C. Pare, the faculty adviser. Also in attendance was Carl Helmgren of XI Gamma (Cogswell College, San Francisco), who represented the sister-college
and assisted in the initiation ceremony. Alpha Washington is a newly established chapter. As such, its future activities have not been precisely formulated, but it plans to participate in and contribute to the objectives of the society. Officers: Charles Donovan (President); Jeffrey Dean (Vice-President); Calvin Chui (Secretary-Treasurer).

Prof. K. Dean Imel receives congratulations from Mark Bateman, the chapter’s past president, and Kim Belshe, chapter president.

Honor Roll

The officers and members of Tau Alpha Pi National Honor Society hail and greet the following affiliate chapters newly elected during the year of 1982-1983. We congratulate the institutions for having the foresight to initiate affiliate chapters of Tau Alpha Pi at their respective campuses. We congratulate these charter members and say to them that they should be proud of their designation, for Tau Alpha Pi National Honor Society for students in Engineering Technology is the most selective of all honor societies, accepting only the top 4% of all technical students enrolled at a college or university. We hope that the charter members will establish a solid and firm foundation so that those who follow them will be able to build upon it. Our best wishes for success in the endeavors of Tau Alpha Pi.

Frederick J. Berger
Executive Director/Secretary
Tau Alpha Pi

ALPHA DELTA CHAPTER
Chartered June 2, 1982, Savannah State College: Prof. Lester B. Johnson, Sponsor; Dr. Clyde W. Hall, Honorary Member.

Charter Members
Margaret A. Timmons
Tien A. Dang
Tony M. Jackson
Anthony Bing

ZETA EPSILON CHAPTER
Chartered November 13, 1982, Del Mar College: Dr. Ronald J. Williams, Sponsor; Professors M.E. Mauer and Jerry Zazvorka, Advisors.

Charter Members
Chester D. Hulme
Mario C. Picarazzi
Pablo Rodriguez
Bobby G. Rush

KAPPA BETA CHAPTER
Chartered April 17, 1982, Arundel Community College: Prof. William R. Mumford, Sponsor.
Charter Members
Mary K. Gill
Steven D. Reeves
Andrew K. Haines
Velma Evelyn Jones
LaTanga Iris Allen
Bola Oyekan
Rodney L. Croslen
Kelley Moton, Jr.
Babatunde A. Adeoti
Henry L Finley
Margie Marie Blake
Garry L. Villarreal
Harry L. Villarreal
Joseph Wise
Alan J. Rittmeyer Jeffrey M. Jam ieson
George E. Eble Joseph C. Johnson

ALPHA DELAWARE CHAPTER
Charter Members
Judith D’Andrade
Charoyn DeRosa
Shelby Elborn
Harry S. Fillman
George A. Freeman
Neal W. Smith
Gene R. Thomas Richard J. Wells

**GAMMA LOUISIANA CHAPTER**
Chartered February 7, 1983, Southern University and A & M College: Dr. Eddie Hildreth, Sponsor; Professors Sitangshu Dhar, Godosn 0. Chukwuma, John R. Rachal, Manjit Singh, Advisors.
Charter Members
Michael L. Anderson
Gerardo R. Blanquiz
Paul Bridgewater
Whitney Carlin
Carolyn Cavalier
Cornelius chopin
Edward W. Claud
Bryan Gallerson
Toney Lowler
Waldron A. Mosby
Sheila Washington
Michael Williams

**ALPHA MISSISSIPPI CHAPTER**
Chartered April 8, 1983, University of Southern Mississippi: Dr. C. Howard Heiden, Sponsor; Professor Charles F. Sterling, Advisor; Dr. Gary Wildman, Honorary Member.
Charter Members
Jon Christopher Barlow
Ronald T. Blackwell
E. Mark Bridgers
John P. Brooks
Karen Brown

Shelton La Rue Houston, Alumni Member
Wayne L Cooksey
John Stephen Curtis
Julian L. Davis, Jr.
Jonathan DeCoursey
Joseph D. Dumas II
Bruce A. Elliot
Lynda L. Ford
Jeffrey S. Geh man
Kenneth S. Gunnufsen
David V. Reynolds
Pamela S. Verucchi
Pam Long

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**Collegiate Chapters of Tau Alpha P1 National Honor Society**
for Engineering Technology

ALPHA ALPHA CHAPTER
Southern Technical Institute
111 2 Clay Street
Marietta, Georgia 30060
Prof. Paul Wojnowiak

ALPHA BETA CHAPTER
DeVry Institute of Technology
2858 Woodcock Blvd.
Atlanta, Georgia 30341
Prof. John Blankenship

ALPHA DELTA CHAPTER
Savannah State College
Savannah, Georgia 31404
Dr. Lester B. Johnson

BETA ALPHA CHAPTER
Academy of Aeronautics
LaGuardia Airport
Flushing, New York 11371
Prof. Joseph J. Scalise

BETA GAMMA CHAPTER
Queensborough Community College
of the City University of N.Y.
Bayside, New York 11364
Dr. Nathan Chao
Prof. John Hennings
Prof. Bernard E. Mohr

BETA DELTA CHAPTER
Bronx Community College
of the City University of N.Y.
West 181 St. & University Ave.
Bronx, New York 10453
Dr. Lillian Gottesman

BETA EPSILON CHAPTER
Hudson Valley Community College
80 Vandenburgh Avenue
Troy, New York 12180
Dr. Leonard Spiegel

BETA ZETA CHAPTER
College of Staten Island
of the City University of N.Y.  
715 Ocean Terrace  
Staten Island, N.Y. 10301  
Prof. Sol Lapatine

**BETA THETA CHAPTER**  
Broome Community College  
Binghamton, N.Y. 13902  
Prof. Robert L. Reid

**BETA IOTA CHAPTER**  
Rochester Institute of Technology  
One Lomb Memorial Drive  
Rochester, New York 14623  
Prof. Robert McGrath, Jr.  
Prof. John A. Stratton

**BETA KAPPA CHAPTER**  
State University of New York  
College of Technology  
811 Court Street  
Utica, New York 13502  
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Chapter News

Name of Chapter College
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New Officers: President:
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Future Plans of Chapter:
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